

Lure Installation:

Wear disposable gloves and avoid touching pheromone lures. These precautions will avoid possible lure contamination and cross contamination. Make sure wing trap tops and bottoms fit together. Using the lure holder, suspend lures from the underside of trap tops.

Consult trap assembly sheets for Wing Trap II. Remove used lures from the trapping site; **do not discard on the ground. Do not throw lure into glue on trap bottom.**

STORAGE:

Freeze lures in vapor sealed pouch until use. Use within 8 months.



Helpful Hints

For growers wary of using chemical pesticides, digging out borers is an alternate way of dealing with this pest. However, this route can be extremely damaging if done incorrectly. Growers who use this method should remove dirt from around the tree base, 4-5 inches deep. Any cutting should be completed vertically, and the bark should not be cut more than necessary. After removing the larvae, growers should replace the dirt to its original height around the tree.

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Come to us

- **Trapping Products:** Coloured Card Traps, Delta Traps, Diamond Trap, Wasp Trap, Wing Traps I & II, Unitrap*
- **Glues**
- **Pheromone Lures:** Codling Moth, Leafrollers, Mullein Bug, Peachtree Borer, Peach Twig Borer, Oriental Fruit Moth and more.
- **FRUIT BOOST with QMP:** used for pollination of pear, apple, kiwifruit, blueberry and more.

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*Unitrap is a Registered Trade Mark

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Peachtree Borer

Product Instruction Sheet



Male Peachtree Borer Moth

Photo courtesy of R. Bessin,
University of Kentucky

The peachtree borer (*Synanthedon exitiosa*) is a native North American pest. It is a threat to peach and nectarine, but all commercial stone fruits and wild plum, cherry, and related plants are susceptible to injury. Attacks can cripple the plant by larval feeding on the inner tissue and bark, which usually occurs within a few inches above or below ground level. Feeding may also occur on large roots near the soil surface. Large gum masses often indicates infestation.

Phero Tech's peachtree borer pheromone* lure, used with our **Wing Trap or Unitrap**, can catch flying adults. Moth captures alert growers to pest activity and trap information can be used to better target and time control efforts.

*Pheromones are naturally occurring chemicals that insects and other organisms use to communicate with members of their own species.

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Pheromone Traps

Through judicious trap placement and regular monitoring of the traps, pest managers can better track where and when damaging populations exist. Over time, the record of trap catches combined with careful observations of environmental conditions, plant health, life stages of the pest and other insects can be used by pest managers to predict problems and institute preventative measures.

Trapping for peachtree borer can:

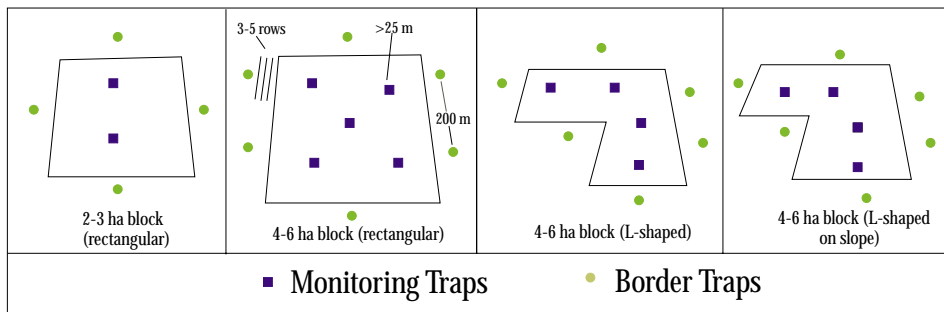
- enable **early detection** of problem infestations.
- improve **timing** of direct control measures
- pinpoint **location** of problem infestations for better targeting of direct control measures.
- help assess the **effectiveness** of direct control measures
- indicate **origin** of moths moving into blocks from outside sources.

When to Hang Traps

Adult Peachtree borers emerge anywhere between May and August, depending upon temperature and location. Traps should be hung before the anticipated emergence, typically soon after petal-fall. For the most accurate time to hang traps, consult local experts.

Trap Density and Placement

Use 1 trap per hectare (2.5 acres), with a minimum of 2 traps/block (a block is any contiguous planting of susceptible stock). Hang traps at eye level at the outer edge of the tree canopy. Place traps along the edge of the planting to monitor moths entering from adjacent plantings.



Monitoring

Check traps every day until the first moth is caught, then weekly. Carefully record the number of moths caught. If using the Unitrap, place a small portion of pest strip in the trap to kill the moths. This helps to reduce insect damage and aids handling and identification of the catch. Ensure you can identify the target species; if uncertain, contact local specialists.



Larva

In addition to using pheromone traps, growers can inspect their crop for signs of infestation. Gum, mixed with reddish-brown frass and dirt, found oozing from the tree base, usually indicates peachtree borer infestation. Growers can also look for empty pupal cases around damaged trees, typically in the soil around the trunk or at the larval

Photo courtesy of BCMAFF



Borer Damage - Gummy resin oozes at base of tree from tunnels larvae make under bark.

Trap Maintenance

It is essential that the sticky trap bottoms be kept free of insects and other debris. Check to ensure the bottoms are still sticky each time you inspect the traps. Replace the sticky card insert as required. Be sure you can identify target species; consult local experts if uncertain.

(Field duration of lure is 4-6 weeks).

Using Catch Results

Using interpretation of catch data varies from region to region. Consult local experts to best understand the system most applicable for you.