PHEROMONE TRAPS.

Pheromone traps are a type of insect trap that uses pheromones to lure insects. Pheromone traps are used to monitor adult emergence and flights. They can detect when certain pest species are flying. By constantly monitoring insects, it makes it possible for farmers to detect an infestation before it occurs. Early detection of pest insects using pheromone traps can also lessen damage to agriculture and other plants. Large amounts of pheromone dispersion are used in agriculture to disrupt insect mating.

Product Overview

No Mate pheromone system gives excellent control by depriving females of mating. No Mate Pheromones are semi-chemicals emitted by living organisms to send messages to individuals of the same species. Pheromones are the natural compounds that are created inside the body of an insect. The pheromones are chemically synthesized in the laboratory as required for different species of insects. These lures are used to attract male insects into pheromone traps, thus stopping the mating of male and female insects. This system eliminates the chance of laying eggs and controls the insect population. The system is a very much safer, environmentally friendly solution that benefits the people, planet, and profits. Agri land Biotech Limited offers extremely effective pheromone-based solutions to tackle this menace as detailed below.

Embedded Technology

Pheromone Impregnation Technology

It is for notorious lepidopteron insects occurring high value horticultural and agricultural crops.

Product Target

Helicoverpa armigera: American Bollworm

Host plants: cotton, Bengal gram, red gram, black gram, green gram, chilly,

chrysanthemum, cowpea, groundnut, Indian bean, maize, okra, sorghum, soybean, tomato.

Spodoptera litura: Armyworm Host Plants: tobacco, groundnut, red gram, tomato, chilly, castor, cotton, maize, rice.

Spodoptera frugiperda: Fall armyworm
Host Plants: maize, rice, sugarcane, sorghum.
Scirpophaga incertulas: Rice Yellow Stem Borer
Host Plant: Rice

Leucinodes orbonalis: Brinjal Fruit & Shoot Borer
Host Plant: Brinjal

Tuta absoluta: Tomato leaf miner
Host Plant: Tomato
Pectinophora gossypiella: Pink Bollworm
Host Plant: Cotton

Plutella xylostella: Diamondback moth
Host Plants: Cabbage,

Method of Application and Dosage

- Install 5-20 traps per acre area at a height of 1 foot above the crop canopy depending.
- Do not open the lures in blister until just before using the product in the field.
- Start using traps from 15 days of crop stage. Maintain about 50 feet distance between two traps.
- Fix a lure of the respective insect at the stalk provided in the trap.
- Since the pheromones are insect species-specific, lures are different for different insects. Therefore, the lure is specifically for those insects that have infested the crops.
- Destroy males either by burying them in soil or by soaking in keratinized water.

- Change lures at regular intervals from 30-45 days. Use clean hands while handling traps.
- Observe trap catches at every 2-3 days to know the pest incidence and intensity in advance. Hence pest control measures could be taken at right time.
- Good maintenance habit makes it possible to reuse No Mate Funnel Traps.
- Encourage and include your neighboring cultivators of the same crop to use pheromone traps, so that the pest can be controlled effectively.

Trap them before they trap your profit!!!