



AAKARSHAN[®]

FOR CUCURBIT FRUIT FLIES

AN ECO-FRIENDLY SOLUTION TO PROTECT CUCURBITS

This pheromone trap catches five species of fruit flies

Bactrocera cucurbitae ▪ *B. caudata* ▪ *B. tau*
B. duplicata ▪ *B. nigrotibialis*



Farmers' first choice



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Vegetable or melon or cucurbit flies are major pests of cucurbitaceous vegetables and at times on fruits too in India and in more than 40 countries. It has been found to cause 30 to 100% loss in yield. It is a major impediment to export. It is well distributed in India, which is considered its native home, and throughout most of southeastern Asia. *Bactrocera cucurbitae* is a very serious pest of cucurbit crops.

IDENTIFICATION: The adult is slightly larger than a house fly. The colour of the fly is variable but possesses yellow and dark brown to black markings on the thorax. The female has a pointed slender ovipositor to deposit eggs under the skin of host. The clear wings have a large brown spot at the tip and a brown stripe at the hind edge. The eggs are white, elongated and boat shaped.

SYMPTOMS: Infested hosts show oviposition punctures and typically become prematurely soft (with air pockets). Later they rot and exit holes in rotten area can be seen. Presence of maggots confirms the symptoms. The last instar maggots characteristically jump if held on a sheet of paper or palm.

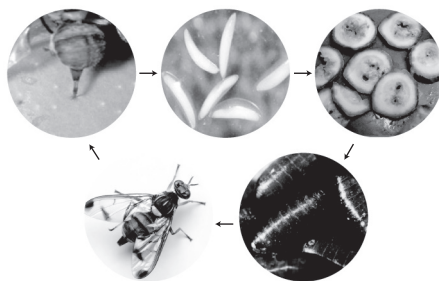
HOSTS: Cucumbers, ridge gourd, bittergourd, gherkins, bottle gourd, snake gourd, beans, chinese wax gourd, eggplant, green beans, hyotan, luffa, melons, peppers, pumpkins, squashes, togan, tomatoes, watermelon, zucchini etc.

MANAGEMENT: Use Multiplex Aakarshan for cucurbits @ 18 traps per acre. This is a unique pheromone trap which has rainfast, slow-release lure, with a field life up to 90 days. Once erected in the field during the season there is no need to replace the lure blocks unlike other traps in the market. Aakarshan for cucurbits is a cost-effective pheromone trap for surveillance and monitoring of multiple species of fruit flies. This slow release technology is the product of "Research and Product Development Laboratory of GPS Institute of Agricultural Management, Bengaluru" is based on extensive laboratory and field trail.

TRAPS SHOULD BE ERECTED AT FLOWERING STAGE



Source: <https://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/17683#toDistributionMaps>



LIFE CYCLE: The adult female lays tiny eggs below the rind. The eggs are boat shaped and hatch in 2-3 days into maggots which pass through three instars inside the pulp of the host where they feed and develop. These maggots are dirty white, leg-less, and the third instar attains a size of approximately one cm. On exiting from host, the last instar jumps to the soil and pupates within. The adults emerge within a week. Several generations occur in a season.



Manufactured by

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