



A SLOW-RELEASE, RAIN FAST AND OSCIMUM ENRICHED FRUIT FLY TRAP FOR

FRUIT FLIES:
BACTROCERA DORSALIS
B. ZONATA, B. CORRECTA
B. CARYAE, B. AFFINIS
B. VERBASIFOLIAE
B. VERSICOLOR













AAKARSHAN



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The fruit flies of genus Bactrocera especially *Bactrocera dorsalis* (Hendel) is a major pest on fruits especially mango, guava, sapota, sitaphal (anona), plum etc. Generally fruit flies cause heavy fruit drop and by harvest can inflict 25 to 70% loss.

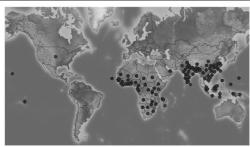
IDENTIFICATION: The adult is slightly larger than a house fly. The colour of the fly is variable but posses yellow and dark brown to black markings on the thorax. The female has a pointed slender ovipositor to deposit eggs under the skin of host fruit. The eggs are white, elongated and boat shaped.

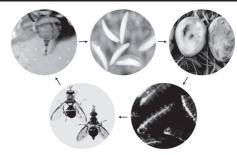
SYMPTOMS: Infested fruits show oviposition punctures and typically become prematurely soft (with air pockets). Later they rot and exit holes in rotten area can be seen. Presence of maggots confirms the symptoms. The last instar maggots characteristically jump if held on a sheet of paper or palm.

HOSTS: Mango, Guava, Sapota, Custurd apple (sithaphal), Citrus (orange, kinnow etc.), Plum etc.

MANAGEMENT: Use Multiplex Aakarshan @ 6 traps per acre. This technology is based on published research in *Pest Management in Horticulture Ecosystem* of ICAR- IIHR (2005), has been fortified with herbal Ocimum, 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. The yellow transparent trap, further visually enhances the trap catch. Aakarshan is a cost-effective pheromone trap for surveillance and monitoring of multiple species of fruit flies. This herbal-enriched and 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 WHEN THE FRUITS ARE AT MARBLE SIZE





Source: http://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/17683

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 fruit 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 fruits, the last instar jumps to the soil and pupates within. The adults emerge within a week. Several generations occur in a season.

Manufactured by

MBT

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