



**STICKY TRAPS FOR
CONTROL OF SUCKING PESTS**



Farmers' first choice



ATTRACT

**STICKY TRAPS FOR
MANAGING OF SUCKING PESTS**



Insects that insert their mouthparts into the plant tissue and suck the 'sap' are sucking pests. The mouthparts of sucking insects are developed for piercing and sucking. These sucking insects inject toxic materials into the plant while feeding and some transmit disease like virus. Sucking pests like thrips, aphids, white flies, leaf hoppers, tea mosquito bug etc. cause huge losses to agricultural and horticultural yields. These insects hamper the growth of the plants and lead to decrease in profit. Heavily infested plants become yellow, wilted, deformed or stunted, and may eventually die.

SYMPTOMS OF DAMAGE: The damage causes the leaf colour of plants to dull, turn yellow or gray, deformed and stunted growth and eventually brown.

CROPS ATTACKED: All Horticultural Crops | Most of The Agricultural Crops | Plantation Crops

MANAGEMENT: Sticky traps are used for controlling sucking pests. Use Multiplex Attract 20 sticky traps (10 each of blue and yellow) per half acre at a distance of 30-40 feet between each sticky trap for optimum trapping. Research at GPS Institute of Agricultural Management, Bengaluru has shown use of blue and yellow sticky trap in combination attracts high number of sucking pests.

SPECIAL FEATURES

- ◆ Easy to handle
- ◆ Best component for both organic farming and conventional farming
- ◆ Ideal for early detection and intervention of target pests
- ◆ Non poisonous and non drying glue used - suitable for all weather conditions
- ◆ Highly attractive to target pests

Thrips: Thrips are minute insects that feed on tender plant tissue. They are also vectors.

Aphids: Aphids are often called plant lice, are small, soft-bodied insects. They range in color from black to green to yellow. They may cover the entire surface of a leaf or stem. They can be vectors of viruses.

White flies: Whiteflies are tiny, sap-sucking insects that can damage vegetables grown in the open and in greenhouses. The young stages have no wings and look more like scale insects.

Leafhoppers: Leafhoppers are small, green, wedge shaped insects that attack many horticultural and agricultural crops.

Tea mosquito bug: Tea mosquito bug are considered as the most serious pest of tea in India. The bugs make punctures on the tea leaves and inject toxic saliva into the leaf resulting in discoloration of the leaves and change in their taste. The bug infestation on tea plantation drastically reduces the yield, quality and the export value of the tea and it is estimated that 15-55% of the tea plantations are being affected by this pest alone.

TRAPS SHOULD BE ERECTED 15 DAYS AFTER TRANSPLANTING/ SOWING



Manufactured by

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