nFarm® – Isaaro Phero Line®



PHERO LINE





# CATALOGUE2025

**PROFESSIONAL AGRICULTURE** 

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https://infarm.online/



CATALOGUE 2024



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**PROFESSIONAL AGRICULTURE** 

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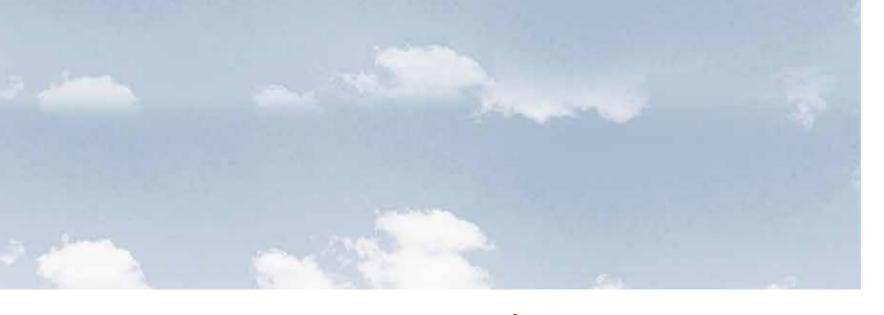
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## **INTRODUCTION**

GEA's inFarm® - Isagro Phero Line® provides a complete, targeted and sustainable range to meet the changing needs of modern professional agriculture, combining high effectiveness and practicality with sustainability.

Changing flight patterns of the principle phytophagous pests, the continuing danger from the introduction of alien species and the need to reduce reliance on synthetic insecticides are just some of the most important challenges to modern agriculture.

We aim to respond to these issues by bringing innovation and research to the service of the farmer in the management of pests, while intercepting their periodicity and mutations.

We provide useful tools for the monitoring of insect flights, helping technical staff with the intervention thresholds for field treatment and enabling them to set up and implement integrated and targetted pest management.

We are also committed to developing sustainable biocontrol solutions to ensure significant reductions in the chemical impact of synthetic insecticides, using such strategies as sexual disorientation, as exemplified in the Ecodian® line.

Our in-house research and collaboration with universities and research institutes puts us at the forefront for the development of original solutions designed to defend crops against increasingly diffuse alien species.



## **OUR CERTIFICATIONS**

#### **ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT**

Thanks to certification

**UNI EN ISO 14001:2015** acquired we are embarking on the path with the aim of having the lowest possible environmental impact, from production processes to the choice of materials.

#### **RAW MATERIALS**

For the development of increasingly sustainable farming, we select environmentally friendly materials, such as the compostable bioplastic dispensers used in all of the Ecodian® line.

#### **QUALITY**

GEA has always been particularly attentive to the quality of its products, assuring continuous improvements in terms of effectiveness, efficiency and durability of all products.







#### **UNI EN ISO 9001:2015**

Quality management systems

#### ISO 45001:2018

Occupational health and safety management systems

#### UNI EN ISO 14001:2015

Environmental management systems

#### UNI ISO 21001:2018

Management systems for educational organizations

#### ISO/IEC 27001:2022

Information security management system



## **LE TRAPPOLE**MONITORING AND MASS CAPTURE



**inFarm – Isagro Phero Line**® offers a wide range of traps that, combined with more than 100 different pheromone essences, enable the farmer to monitor or to control the major pests of agricultural crops. The traps are divided into those designed for population monitoring and those specifically made for mass trapping.

#### **MONITORING TRAPS:**

allow the insect's flight curves to be monitored in order to identify the right moment to intervene with an insecticide. They are also valuable in combination with the 'Ecodian®' sexual disorientation system to ensure that the orchard continues to be protected.

#### MASS TRAPPING DEVICES:

The aim is to directly control a harmful species through the use of traps that can catch large numbers of insects. Such a method will not eliminate all of the individuals, but will limit the population.

## **PHEROMONES**

Pheromones are natural chemical messengers used in the interactions of many animals, and particularly insects. Isagro pioneered the study of insect sex pheromones by using them in the various technologies such as defence by disorientation, monitoring with special traps and mass trapping.

"Pheromone and attractant traps must be part of a broader integrated pest management strategy. From this perspective, pest monitoring is one of the tools available a v a i l a b l e in the support of decision-making and can in no way replace all the other tools available to the farmer: field visits, damage surveys, phytosanitary bulletins and forecast models. Traps and dispensers must be maintained in good nd efficient condition. Gea srl declines liability for any improper use of the products. In any case, for correct use of the products, please refer to the instructions booklet."

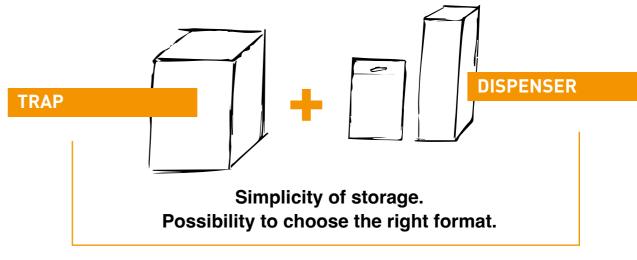
## **NEW 2025**

## New pack designed for professional agriculture

To meet the growing need for personalization, expand the choice and reduce waste, we have redesigned our purchasing experience and product packaging.

## The packaging of inFarm products becomes modular

You can select the dispensers and traps separately, ordering without waste.



inFarm products evolve together with our customers and promote increasingly sustainable agriculture.

8

### **ECODIAN®**

## **SEXUAL DISORIENTATION TECHNIQUE**

'Mating disruption' is a technique used in the integrated control of populations of phytophagous insects that can harm agricultural crops.

Specific pheromones are used that prevent the opposite sexes from meeting, thus interrupting the generative cycle of the target insect.

The method is an alternative to chemical pest control and is a valid inclusion in all low environmental impact integrated production and organic farming. Moreover, by using pheromones selected for a particular species, it does not disturb other useful insects such as pollinators and natural predators.

Among the mating disruption tools, **ECODIAN®** technology is based on the use of 'sexual disorientation'. This technique, compared with other methods, uses a very low amount of pheromone to create 'false trails' that the male insect follows in a vain attempt to find the female.

The 'disorientation' does not saturate the environment, adapts well even to smaller plots and does not risk the emergence of resistance from the insect that might otherwise adapt and render the system less effective.





### There are 2 types of **ECODIAN®** products:



- **ECODIAN®** hook:

these are hook-shaped pheromone dispensers hung on the branches of trees in the orchard.



- **ECODIAN®** thread:

is a pheromone-soaked thread that is strung along the rows of the target crop or hung from tall trees.

All **ECODIAN®** product pheromone dispensers are made of biodegradable and compostable MATER-BI plastic that does not release persistent microplastics into the environment.





FLIESTRAP
CARPO e CARPO+
CYMATRAP® GARDEN
CYMATRAP® PRO
MASS®
MASS® LARGE
POPILLIA TRAP NEW
OLIVE NEW
ROOF
TRAPTEST® ONE
WING EVO
BLUTRAP®
GOLDENTRAP®
GREEN VANE
IDROTRAP





**FLIESTRAP** is a trap that captures adults of various species of Tephritid Diptera, that can also be used in combination with pheromones and attractants.

**FLIESTRAP** is a trap for adults of the Oriental fruit fly, a polyphagous insect with incredible biotic potential due to its numerous annual cycles and high oviposition.

The attractiveness of the methyleugenol-based dispenser contained in a protective capsule and the plastic structure enable effective trapping and precise monitoring of the species.

The duration of delivery is about 40 days.

#### TIPS FOR USE

Suspend the trap 1.5-2 metres above the ground preferably in shaded areas.

To improve the effectiveness of the trap, it is recommended to add a soap and water or oil solution.

PACKAGE
CODE
CONTENT

1 Mc Phail-type trap modified with interlocking elements.

PHEROMONE TO BE PURCHASED SEPARATELY



Cydia pomonella

## CARPO e CARPO+

Specially designed pheromone traps for monitoring *Cydia pomonella*.



#### TARGET PESTS

Cydia pomonella (Codling moth)

CULTIVATION

Fruit growing and viticulture



MONITORING PERIOD

MONTHS Jan. Feb.

M

Apr.

Мау

June

e Lu

Lug.

Aug.. Sep.

Nov.

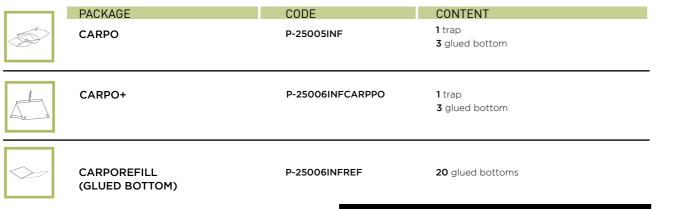
. Dec.

**CARPO** is a box-shaped trap with a removable inner glued bottom, designed for most effective attractiveness. The pheromone must be replaced every 4-5 weeks.

**CARPO+** is an open pagoda-shaped trap that is extremely selective and protected. The removable glued bottom does not get dirty.

#### TIPS FOR USE

Set three **CARPO** and **CARPO+** traps per hectare before the start of the flights of the overwintering generation. In plots that are larger than one hectare, calculate 3 traps for the first hectare and one trap for each additional hectare. Check traps weekly or more frequently if necessary.





Pheromone trap for the monitoring of the brown marmorated stink bug (Halyomorpha halys). Recommended for hobby use



TARGET PESTS

Brown marmorated Stink Bug (Halyomorpha halys)

CULTIVATION

Herbaceous, industrial, ornamental. Fruit growing and viticulture



MONITORING PERIOD

MONTHS Jan. Feb.

CYMATRAP® GARDEN is the recommended trap for domestic/hobby use in vegetable gardens, small orchards and

The pyramid shape is specially designed to effectively catch adults and nymphs.

The dimensions are 45 cm high and 16 cm on the base sides.

#### TIPS FOR USE

CYMATRAP® GARDEN is a valuable tool for controlling the stink bug population in three ways:

1. Intercepting of overwintering adults leaving their winter sites and monitoring their return to the field.

2. Through its unique pyramid shape that favours the capture of juvenile stages, which, unable to fly, climb the vertical panels until they finish up the inside of the container. Monitoring the presence of nymphs provides fundamental information that makes timely action possible to limit the spread of the species, as nymphs are more sensitive to insecticides than adults.

3. At the end of the season, CYMATRAP® GARDEN intercepts and blocks adults that tend to take refuge in winter diapause crevices. The trap can be used both for monitoring and for mass trapping of the insect. For areas such as those of gardens and kitchen gardens, monitoring of the bug population can be carried out using 1 or 2 traps. If the traps are used to limit the development of the stink bug through mass trapping, it is necessary to install the traps to cover the entire area concerned, considering a maximum distance between traps of 20 metres and a distance between building entrances of 6 metres.

For proper monitoring, install three traps less per hectare from March until September/October. Check the insect catches on a weekly basis. Over-wintering insects initially respond little to pheromones because they are more interested in finding food. After this initial phase, which lasts a few weeks, their physiology changes and the pheromones begin to exert greater influence on behavior, which reaches its maximum on juveniles (neanids). The number of catches can vary depending on many factors; the best results are usually seen from mid-July onwards.

Nymphs do not fly, but only crawl, so it is important to place the base of the trap on the ground or on fences or other structures in direct connection with the ground, so that the nymphs can climb over the trap and enter the jar containing the pheromones.

It is recommended to place CYMATRAP® GARDEN in the areas of the farm most favourable to the development of Halyomorpha halys, particularly in the crop perimeter areas located near hedges and buildings.

Provide additional traps on any sides or points at risk. Replace dispensers every 8-9 weeks. Warnings: Use traps outdoors only.



CYMATRAP® GARDEN

CYMATRAP® REFILL

PACKAGE

P-25012INF

P-25012INFREF

CODE

2 yellow rigid plastictriangles 1 yellow entry cone 1 collecting jar 1 elastic band to secure the trap

2 anchoring pegs

CONTENT

1 TRAP:

2 black entry cones or funnels

2 transparent collecting jars





**CYMATRAP® PRO** is the recommended trap for professional use.

The unique pyramid shape is specially designed to effectively capture bug adults and nymphs. It measures 120 cm in height and 36 cm on the base sides.

#### TIPS FOR USE

**CYMATRAP® PRO** assists the farmer in monitoring the insect in three ways:

- 1. Intercepting of overwintering adults leaving their winter sites and monitoring their return to the field.
- 2. Through its particular pyramid shape, it favours the capture of the juvenile stages that climb up the vertical panels until they reach the inside of the container. Monitoring the presence of nymphs provides fundamental that makes prompt action possible to limit the spread of the species, as nymphs are more sensitive to insecticides than adults.
- 3. At the end of the season **CYMATRAP® PRO** intercepts and stops adults that tend to take refuge in winter diapause crevices. Place the trap outdoors, on the ground or on another surface, at least 6 metres away from gardens, fruit trees and building entrances. For proper monitoring, install three traps per hectare from March until September/October.

Check insect catches on a weekly basis. In the case of merged plots of several hectares, install three traps for the first hectare and one for each additional hectare. Maintain a minimum distance of 20 metres between traps.

Over-wintering insects initially respond little to pheromones, as they are more interested in finding food. After this initial phase, lasting a few weeks, their physiology changes and the pheromones begin to exert greater influence on the behavior, reaching a maximum on juveniles (nymphs). The number of catches can vary depending on many factors; the best results are usually seen from mid-July onwards.

The nymphs do not fly but only crawl so it is important to place the base of the trap on the ground, using the pegs and securing at the holes at the bottom of the pyramid.

It is best to place **CYMATRAP® PRO** in the areas of the farm most favourable to the development of Halyomorpha halys, especially in the crop perimeter areas located near hedges and buildings.

Provide additional traps on any sides or points that present a risk.

Pheromones are not included in the package and can be purchased separately as 'cymatrap dispensers'.

Warning: Only use the traps outdoors.

| The CYMATRAP® PRO kit has two packages |               |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|---------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| PACKAGE                                | CODE          | CONTENT  |  |  |  |  |
| CYMATRAP <sup>®</sup> PRO<br>LARGE BOX | P-25013INF    | <ul> <li>2 TRAPS::</li> <li>2 black polywave plastic triangular supports 120 cm high with groove from base to centre (female)</li> <li>2 black polywave plastic triangular supports</li> <li>120 cm high with groove from apex to centre (male)</li> <li>2 square black polywave plastic bases</li> <li>36 cm each side</li> </ul> |  |  |  |  |
| CYMATRAP® PRO                          |               | CONTENT  2 black funnels   |  |  |  |  |
| BOX 1 SMALL                            |               | 2 trasparent collection jars 2 elastic bands to secure the jar 8 ground anchoring pegs   |  |  |  |  |
| CYMATRAP® REFILL                       | P-25012INFREF | <ul><li>2 black funnels</li><li>2 trasparent collection jars</li></ul>   |  |  |  |  |





## **MASS**®

Pheromone trap for mass trapping of Meal moths and Lepidoptera Noctuidae.



#### TARGET PESTS

Lepidoptera, Meal moths

#### CULTIVATION

Stored foodstuffs, Herbaceous, industrial, ornamental. Fruit growing and viticulture

MONITORIN PERIOD



MASS® is a funnel trap with collection bag that is particularly suitable for mass trapping of meal moths in flour mills, warehouses and the food industry in general.

Also suitable for catching various species of Lepidoptera Nottuidae infesting horticultural crops.

#### TIPS FOR USE

Hang one trap per 200 m<sup>3</sup> approximately, in a medium-high position and away from walls. In greenhouses, use one trap per 1000 m<sup>2</sup>.





PACKAGE MASS®

CODE

P-25003INF

CONTENT

2 traps

**6** bags without dispensers













Lepidoptera

#### **CULTIVATION**

Herbaceous, industrial, ornamental, fruit and wine growing



MONITORING PERIOD

MONTHS Jan. Feb. Mar.

MASS® LARGE is a trap for the mass trapping of the goat moth, and pine processionary moths. The trap is available in two versions: with closed flaps, recommended for the mass capture of the goat moth (Cossus cossus) and the Pine processionary moth (Traumatocampa pityocampa); with open flaps for the capture of the Wood leopard moth (Zeuzera pyrina).

MASS® LARGE, in the version with vertical fins, is also suitable for capturing different species of Lepidoptera Nottuidae infesting horticultural crops.

#### TIPS FOR USE

Install traps by the 1st half of May for Zeuzera pyrina or Cossus cossus, 8 to 10 per hectare. For the pine processionary moth (Traumatocampa pityocampa) install MASS® LARGE traps in the first half of June and hang them from a medium-high position on the south-west side of the plants.

In parks and gardens, 6 to 8 MASS® LARGE traps per hectare, 40-50 metres apart, are recommended.

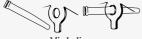
In large-area forests, place MASS® LARGE traps one every 100 metres along the perimeter and access roads, placing them especially in the sunniest areas and where infestation is usually greatest.

#### **DISPENSERS**





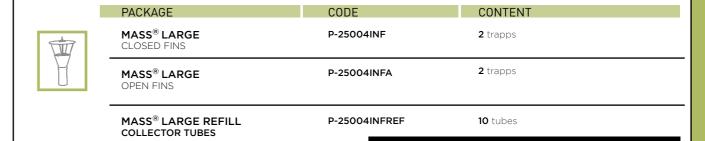


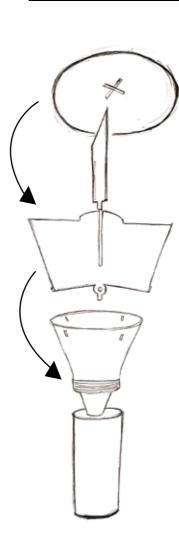


(e.g. Zeuzera)

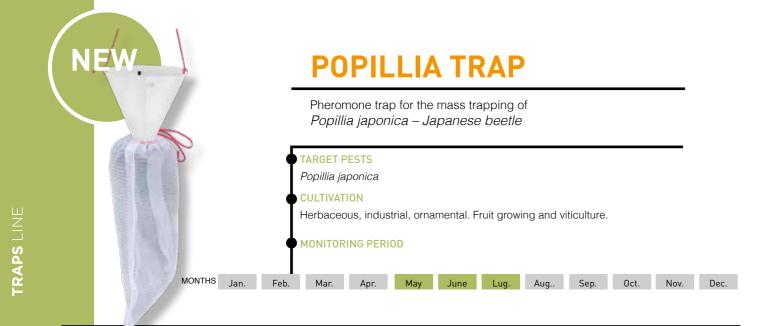


(e.g. Cossus)









**POPILLIA TRAP** is a trap specifically modified for mass trapping of the Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica*). The combination of pheromone-based sexual attractant and floral odour attractant enables capture of male and female specimens. The trap is designed to be selective and prevent the capture of beneficial insects.

The large, net-free collecting bag allows numerous individuals to be caught and can be reused several times.

#### TIPS FOR USE

The recommendation is to place the trap at least 1 metre high, at a distance of at least 10 m from the crops.

For mass trapping, place 15 to 20 traps per hectare.

For monitoring purposes, 1 to 3 traps per hectare are recommended.

Empty or replace the bag when it is two-thirds full, cleaning the funnel to stop the trap from clogging up. Replace dispensers every 8-10 weeks.

The collection net can be washed and reused

PACKAGE
CODE
CONTENT
POPILLIA TRAP
P-25023INFPOPIJA
1 trap
1 mesh bag

PHEROMONE TO BE PURCHASED SEPARATELY





**OLIVE** is an extremely effective trap for monitoring the olive fruit fly (Bactrocera oleae), consisting of a specially designed double-pitch glued canopy, with the composite pheromone dispenser positioned at a distance from the canopy to maximise its attractive quality and ability to capture the flies.

The combination of **OLIVE** and the specific pheromone makes for a highly selective and effective system.

#### TIPS FOR USE

The recommendation is to install the **OLIVE** traps at the end of June, with two to three traps per hectare of olive grove. In the case of plots larger than one hectare, calculate 3 traps for the first hectare and one trap for each additional hectare. Replace the dispenser every 4 to 5 weeks.

Insert the composite lure into the support (see figure).



PACKAGE CODE CONTENT
OLIVE P-25007INF 9 trap





## **ROOF**

Specially designed pheromone trap for monitoring scale insects.



TARGET PESTS

Scale insects

CULTIVATION

Fruit growing and viticulture

MONITORING PERIOD

The **ROOF** model is designed for monitoring scale insects.

ROOF is a trap consisting of a glued canopy where the lure is positioned at a distance from the glued canopy to maximise its ability to attract and capture.

#### TIPS FOR USE

The recommendation is to install **ROOF** traps in spring with two to three traps per hectare in open field, or one to two traps per plot in greenhouses.

> Insert the rubber capsule into the holder (see figure).





PACKAGE ROOF

CODE

P-25008INF

**3** traps

CONTENT

9 glued roofs



## **TRAPTEST® ONE**

Pheromone trap for monitoring Lepidoptera





#### Lepidoptera

Stored foodstuffs, herbaceous, industrial, ornamental Fruit growing and viticulture, Poplar growing and forestry

MONITORING PERIOD

MONTHS Jan. Feb.

Farm

TRAPTEST® ONE is an adhesive trap, recommended for monitoring small and medium-sized Lepidoptera.

TRAPTEST® ONE is the most widely used and effective device for monitoring Lepidoptera flights in orchards and vineyards, an essential tool for guided pest control, allowing the farmer to know when the actual level of infestation exceeds certain thresholds.

TRAPTEST® ONE consists of a non-glued canopy and a glued bottom, joined together at cross-axes; the pheromone dispenser is placed in the centre of the glued bottom where male individuals of the species in question, attracted by the sex pheromone, are captured.

#### TIPS FOR USE

#### Calculation of trap requirements

The recommendation is to install 3 **TRAPTEST® ONE** traps per hectare.

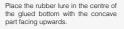
In the case of plots larger than one hectare, calculate three traps for the first hectare and one trap for each additional

In the case of simultaneous monitoring of several species, place the TRAPTEST® ONE for each species at a distance of no less than 30 metres.

Never insert more than one dispenser into the same TRAPTEST® ONE. Insert the dispensers as described in the figure. Check traps weekly or more frequently if necessary.

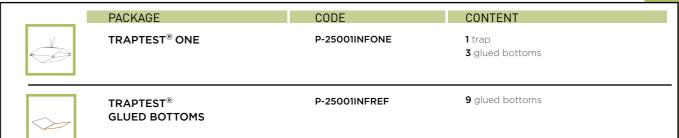
The use of TRAPTEST® ONE poses no risk of toxicity to humans, pets or the environment. No special precautions are required.



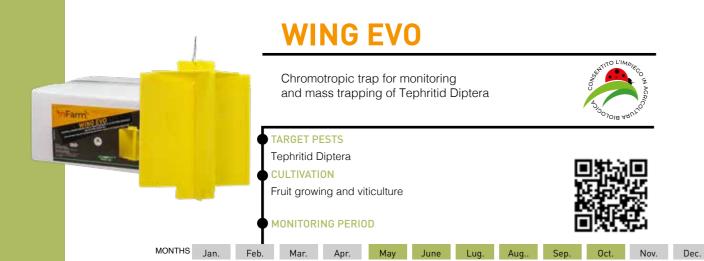




Place the non-glued canopy on the glued bottom or hang it under the canopy by opening and closing the lid of the vial so that the supporting thread of the trap remains threaded through the eyelet of the lid.







**WING EVO** is an adhesive chromotropic trap, its yellow colour attracts the target insect and is particularly effective against Tephritid Diptera. It is suitable both for monitoring and for mass trapping.

It has a crossed cross-section, a large glued area with a large amount of glue per panel, and a specially designed shape to ensure optimal exposure to light, avoiding the dirtying of the glue and facilitating its use in the field. The trap is extremely stable and resistant to all kinds of weather.

It is used on diverse insect species, depending on the attraction system (to be purchased separately) with which it is triggered:

- activation with parapheromone (trimedlure): Mediterranean fruit fly;
- activation with pheromone and food (or ammonia) attractant: olive fruit fly;
- activation with food (or ammonia) attractant: cherry fly, walnut husk fly, caper fruit fly.
- activation with attractant (methyleugenol): Oriental fruit fly

#### TIPS FOR USE

Traps must be installed in June, within the hatching period of the individual species, using two to three traps per hectare.

#### Calculation of trap requirements

In the case of plots larger than one hectare, calculate 3 traps for the first hectare and one trap for each additional hectare. Check traps weekly or more frequently if necessary

#### Recommendations for use in mass trapping

**WING EVO** for trapping Bactrocera oleae should be activated with pheromone for the male and ammonia attractant for the female.

The plugs at the end of the pheromone dispenser should not be opened and should be inserted into one of the two openings on the triangular roof of the trap. Vials of ammonia attractant should be opened and the cap inserted into one of the two openings in the canopy. Do not remove the discs from the vial. The vial remains hanging under the trap canopy.

Pheromone dispenser: lasts 4 weeks.

Ammonia attractant: lasts 4 weeks but may be less if there is rain or high humidity (it can be seen when the product is running

out)

For mass trapping, install no less than 15 to 20 traps per hectare.

Methyleugenol attractant: lasts 6 weeks

| 3x | PACKAGE  | CODE       | CONTENT   |  |
|----|----------|------------|---|--|
| 1  | WING EVO | P-25224INF | <b>3</b> complete traps ( <b>6</b> glued folded panels) |  |
|    |          |            | ( gluca rolaca pariels)                                 |  |

1 CARTON CONTAINS 1 PACK OF 9 TRAPS



BLUE Chromotropic trap for monitoring and mass trapping of thrips.



TARGET PESTS

Thrips

CULTIVATION

Herbaceous, industrial, ornamental. Fruit growing and viticulture

MONITORING PERIOD

MONTHS Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June Lug. Aug.. Sep. Oct. Nov. Dec.

**BLUTRAP®** is the blue chromotropic trap for monitoring and mass trapping of thrips.

One pack of **BLUTRAP®** contains 10 double-sided adhesive chromotropic panels made of high-quality biodegradable paper and 20 ties for quick installation.

Each panel is 25.5 cm high and 16 cm wide, giving a total surface of 408 cm<sup>2</sup> per side and is enclosed in 2 protective

The highly saturated blue is particularly suitable to enhance its attractiveness to thrips. In particular, it attracts Frankliniella occidentalis (alfalfa thrips), vector of the tomato virus that causes TSWV wilt (Tomato Spotted Wilt Virus).

Water-repellent, resistant to rain and foliar application of the most common pesticides.

The high-quality entomological glue is non-toxic and has glue on both sides. It is UV-resistant, does not dry out and remains active for at least 4-5 weeks.

Once applied, the panel remains well stretched, does not roll up and does not curl. It can be used in any type of greenhouse as well as in open field conditions. Safe and non-toxic.

#### TIPS FOR USE

Use **BLUTRAP®** panels for monitoring or mass trapping of thrips. Install approximately

10 **BLUTRAP®** panels per 100 m<sup>2</sup> from pre-flowering onwards.

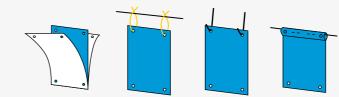
Put the traps in position at the height of the flowering or on the upper part of the foliage. Vary the quantity of panels used according to the pressure and quantities of the insect and the crop to be protected.

Replace panels when about 70 per cent of the surface is covered with insects or when the glue loses its adhesive quality.

By increasing the number of traps around the perimeter of the plot, a barrier can be achieved to limit the entry of new phytophages into the field.

Use the ties available to attach the panels to support structures.

There is a hole in each of the four corners of the panel for ease of operation. Fasten **BLUTRAP®** panels correctly so that they do not oscillate to be more effective in catching insects.



**PACKAGE** 

**BLUTRAP®** 

CODE

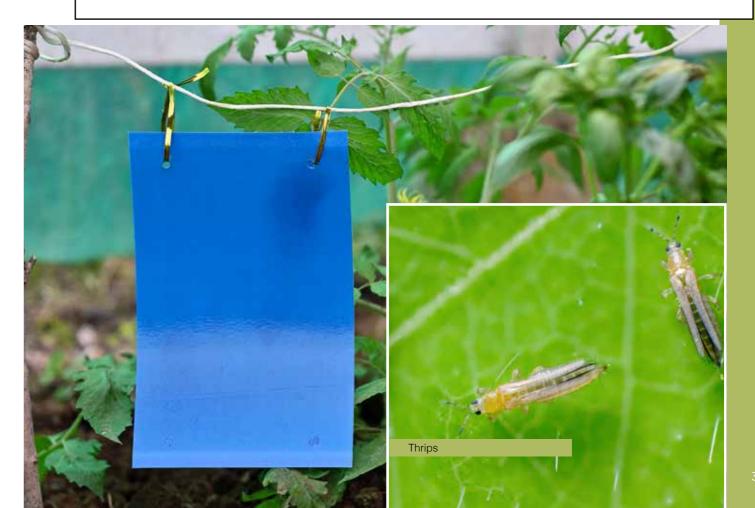
P-25017INFB

10 glued panels

CONTENT

20 installation ties

1 CARTON CONTAINS 50 PACKS OF 10 PANELS



### **GOLDENTRAP®**

YELLOW chromotropic trap for monitoring and mass trapping of dipterans, leafhoppers and whiteflies.



#### TARGET PESTS

Aaleurodidae, Diptera, leafhoppers

#### CULTIVATION

Herbaceous, industrial, ornamental, fruit and wine growing



MONITORING PERIOD

MONTHS Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr.

**GOLDENTRAP®** is a yellow chromotropic trap for monitoring and mass trapping of insects.

A pack of GoldenTrap® contains 10 double-sided, glued chromotropic panels made of high quality paper and 20 ties for quick installation. Each panel is 25 cm high and 16 cm wide, with a total surface area of 408 cm<sup>2</sup> per side and is enclosed in 2 protective release papers.

The fluorescent yellow is particularly suitable for attracting dipterans (e.g. flies) and rhynchotae, such as leafhoppers and whiteflies or other insects attracted by the colour.

The trap is suitable for monitoring *Scaphoideus titanus*, the vector insect for Grapevine flavescence dorée. Water-repellent, resistant to rain and foliar application of the most common pesticides.

The high-quality entomological glue is non-toxic and covers both sides. It is UV-resistant, does not dry out and remains effective for at least 4-5 weeks in open field conditions.

Once applied, the panel remains rigid, without curling or bending and can be used in any type of greenhouse, in open field conditions as well also in indoor environments where there is food storage or animal husbandry.

GoldenTrap® is harmless to beneficial insects such as bees, as its yellow colour is not sufficient to attract them, as the presence of pollen or nectar is necessary.

Safe and non-toxic.

#### TIPS FOR USE

Install GoldenTrap® panels for monitoring or mass capture of the target insect pest.

Vary the amount of panels to be used according to the pressure and quantities of the insect and the crop to be protected.

Replace panels when about 70 per cent of the surface is covered with insects or when the glue loses its adhesive

By increasing the number of traps around the perimeter of the plot a barrier can be achieved, limiting the ingress of new phytophages into the field.

Use the ties available to tie the panels to the support structures.

There is a hole in each of the four corners of the panel to help with this. Fasten the **GoldenTrap®** panels securely so that they do not oscillate and are more effective in catching insects.

For more selective trapping, GoldenTrap® panels can be combined with pheromone dispensers Dispenser specific for those types of insects for which the attractiveness of the chromotropic trap can be usefully used at the same time as sex pheromones or aggregation. In this case, the number of panels installed can be significantly reduced according to requirements.

Set the dispensers directly onto the entomological glue.

There are holes in the four corners of the panel to help fasten GoldenTrap® so it does not oscillate and so is more effective in catching insects.





**PACKAGE** 

**GOLDENTRAP®** 

P-25017INFG

CONTENT 10 glued panels

20 installation ties

1 CARTON CONTAINS 10 PACKS OF 10 PANELS



Pheromone trap for the monitoring of Lygus rugulipennis and Helicoperva armigera.





Lygus rugulipennis and Helicoperva armigera

Herbaceous, industrial, ornamental

MONITORING PERIOD

MONTHS Jan. Feb.

Mar.

**GREEN VANE** is the pheromone trap for the monitoring of *Lygus rugulipennis* and *Helicoperva armigera*, recommended for horticultural crops and corn.

The trap can be used both for monitoring and for mass trapping on a wide variety of horticultural crops.

#### TIPS FOR USE

The period for monitoring is between April and October. Place 2-5 traps per hectare for field crops. For protected crops, place the traps outside the greenhouse.

The traps should be placed between the crop rows at a height of 20-50 cm or buried up to the collecting jar. In the presence of high densities of the pest, provide additional traps on any sides or points of high risk.

To facilitate the capture of the insect, add a liquid (such as. soap and water).

The green increases the attractiveness of the trap to the insect. The dispensers last for 4-5 weeks.

PACKAGE

CODE

CONTENT

**GREEN VANE** 

P-25019INF

2 traps



## **IDROTRAP**

Pheromone trap for the monitoring and the mass capture of *Tuta absoluta*.





ARGET PESTS

Tuta absoluta

**CULTIVATION** 

Herbaceous, industrial, ornamental

MONITORING PERIOD

MONTHS Jan. Feb. Mar.

**IDROTRAP** is a water trap for monitoring and mass trapping of *Tuta absoluta*, one of the main pests for the tomato plant.

**IDROTRAP** consists of a red tray with an overflow system that controls the water level. Male insects are attracted by the sex pheromone released from the top of the trap and fall into the water.

#### TIPS FOR USE

Place the traps at ground level, with a distance between traps of 15 to 20 metres.

Fill the trap with water to the level indicated, adding a small amount of liquid soap or vegetable oil.

**IDROTRAP** can be connected to a dripper for automatic filling or, alternatively, refilling can be carried out manually. It is advisable to check the traps regularly to remove the insects present. Replace the dispenser every 4 to 6 weeks.

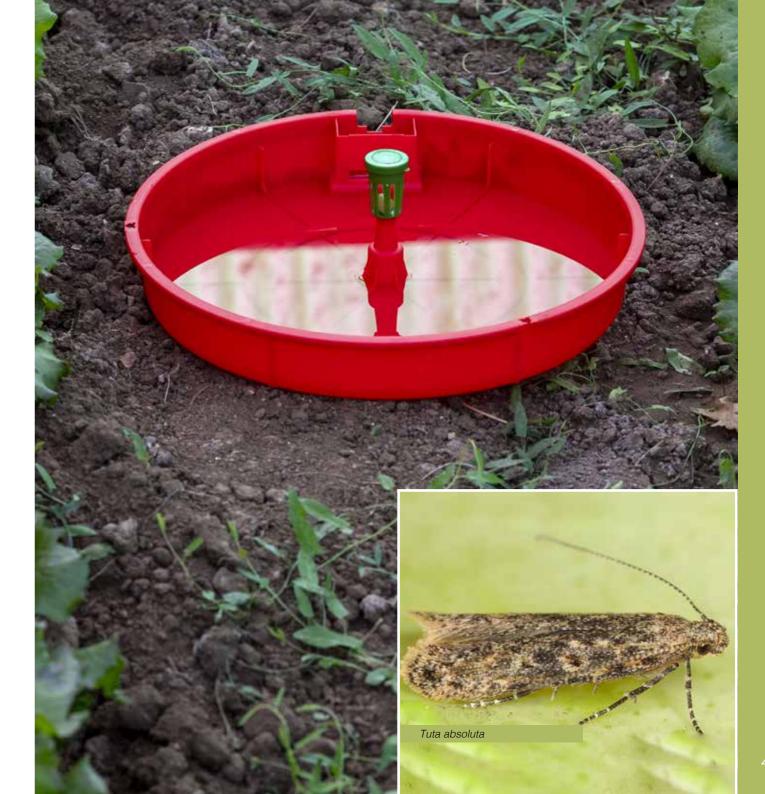
PACKAGE IDROTRAP

CODE

CONTENT

P-25022INF

**3** traps





## PHEROMONES LINE, ATTRACTANS & DISPENSER Insect specific dispensers



**DISPENSER SPECIAL DISPENSER** PHEROMONE DISPENSER AVAILABLE





## **DISPENSER**

Insect-specific pheromone dispensers



**CARTON PAKAGE of 18 pieces** 

BAG of 9 or 3 pieces

**DISPENSER** with additional pheromone lures for all types of traps.

#### TIPS FOR USE

Place the dispenser in the centre of the traps according to directions.

Vial dispensers, with the exception of the ammonia attractant, must be kept closed.

| PACKAGE        | CODE       | CONTENT                       |
|----------------|------------|-------------------------------|
| DISPENSER CASE | P-25002INF | 18 pheromone dispensers       |
| DISPENSER BAG  | P-25015INF | <b>9</b> pheromone dispensers |
| DISPENSER BAG  | P-25014INF | 3 pheromone dispensers        |



## **SPECIAL DISPENSER**

P-25014INFOPIJAB coupled blister (pheromone+attractant) for *Popilia japonica*, available in 3 pieces

& DISPENSERS LINE

**PHEROMONES** 

Overdosed dispensers for longer lasting in the field, available in 3 pieces

P-25014INFTAMMONA HIGH DOSE AMMONIA ATTRACTANT (LASTING 45-70 DAYS)

for Tephritid Diptera

P-25014INFCERTCAA HIGH DOSE TRIMEDLURE ATTRACTANT (LASTING 70-90 DAYS)

Pheromone dispensers, not produced by GEA, to satisfy every customer need, available in **3 pieces** 

#### Hungarian production

Agriotes brevis

Agriotes lineatus

Agriotes litigiosus

Agriotes obscurus

Agriotes sordidus

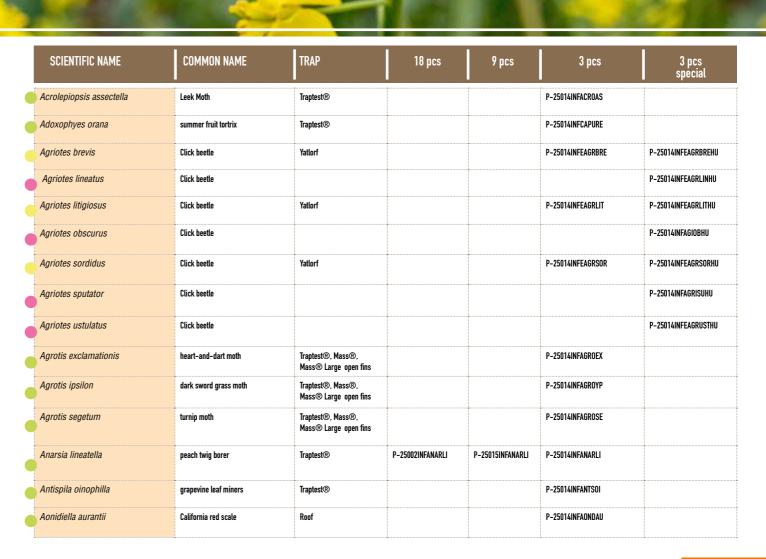
Agriotes sputator

#### US origin

BMSB Dual Lure - attractant + pheromone for Halyomorpha halys

46 47

## **AVAILABLE PHEROMONES**



|   | SCIENTIFIC NAME                             | COMMON NAME                      | TRAP                                       | 18 pcs           | 9 pcs            | 3 pcs  | 3 pcs<br>special |
|---|---|----------------------------------|--|------------------|------------------|--|------------------|
|   | Apomyelois ceratoniae                       | carob moth                       | Traptest®                                  |                  |                  | P-25014INFMYELCE                             |                  |
| C | Archips podanus                             | fruit tree tortrix               | Traptest®                                  |                  |                  | P-25014INFCACOPO                             |                  |
|   | Archips rosanus                             | European leaf roller             | Traptest®                                  |                  |                  | P-25014INFCACORO                             |                  |
|   | Argyresthia pruniella                       | cherry fruit moth                |  |                  |                  | P-25014INFARGYEP                             |                  |
|   | Argyrotaenia pulchellana                    | grape tortrix moth               | Traptest®                                  |                  |                  | P-25014INFARGTPU bassa dose                  |                  |
|   | Autographa gamma                            | beet worm                        | <b>Traptest</b> ®                          |                  |                  | P-25014INFRGTPUA alta dose P-25014INFPYTOGA  |                  |
|   | Bactrocera (Dacus) oleae                    | olive fruit fly                  | Traptest®, Wing evo, Olive                 | P-25002INFDACUOL | P-25015INFDACUOL | P-25014INFDACUOL                             |                  |
|   | Bactrocera (Dacus) oleae                    | olive fruit fly                  | Traptest®, Wing evo, Olive                 | P-25002INFTAMMON |                  | P-25014INFTAMMON                             |                  |
|   | AMMONIA ATTRACTANT  Bactrocera dorsalis     | Oriental fruit fly               | Flies trap                                 | P-25002INFDACUDO |                  | P-25014INFDACUDO                             |                  |
|   | Bactrocera zonata                           | peach fruit fly                  | Flies trap                                 |                  |                  | P-25014INFDACUOL                             |                  |
|   | Cacoecimorpha pronubana                     | carnation tortrix                | Traptest®                                  |                  |                  | P-25014INFTORTPR                             |                  |
|   | Cadra cautella                              | Almond and Fig Moth              | Traptest®, Mass®                           |                  |                  | P-25014INFGNDERR                             |                  |
|   | Cadra figulilella                           | Raisin moth                      | Traptest®, Mass®                           |                  |                  | P-25014INFGNDERR                             |                  |
| C | Capparimya savastanoi<br>AMMONIA ATTRACTANT | Caper fruit fly                  | Wing evo                                   | P-25002INFTAMMON |                  | P-25014INFTAMMON                             |                  |
| C | Ceratitis capitata                          | Mediterranean fruit fly (Medfly) | Traptest®, Wing evo                        | P-25002INFCERTCA | P-25015INFCERTCA | P-25014INFCERTCA                             |                  |
|   | Choristoneura lafauryana                    | Strawberry and soybean tortrix   | Traptest®                                  |                  |                  | P-25014INFCERTCAA alta dose P-25014INFCHONLA |                  |
|   | -   |                                  | •  |                  |                  |  |                  |
|   | Chrysodeixis chalcites                      | tomato looper                    | Traptest®                                  |                  |                  | P-25014INFPLUSCH                             |                  |
|   | Clepsis spectrana                           | cyclamen tortrix                 | Traptest®                                  |                  |                  | P-25014INFCACOCO                             |                  |
|   | Comstockaspis perniciosa                    | San José scale                   | Roof                                       |                  |                  | P-25014INFQUADPE                             |                  |
|   | Cossus cossus                               | goat moth                        | Mass® Large open fins                      | P-25002INFCOSSCO | P-25015INFCOSSCO | P-25014INFCOSSCO                             |                  |
|   | Cryptoblabes gnidiella                      | honeydew moth                    | Traptest®                                  | P-25002INFCRYBGN | P-25015INFCRYBGN | P-25014INFCRYBGN                             |                  |
| • | Cydalima perspectalis                       | box tree moth                    | Traptest®, Mass®,<br>Mass® Large open fins |                  |                  | P-25014INFDPHNPE                             |                  |

| SCIENTIFIC NAME                           | COMMON NAME                     | TRAP                                       | 18 pcs           | 9 pcs            | 3 pcs            | 3 pcs<br>speciali |
|---|---------------------------------|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| Cydia fagiglandana                        | beech moth                      | Traptest®                                  |                  |                  | P-25014INFLASPGR |                   |
| Cydia funebrana                           | plum fruit moth                 | Traptest®                                  |                  |                  | P-25014INFLAPHFR |                   |
| Cydia lobarzewskii                        | Small fruit tortrix             | Traptest®                                  |                  |                  | P-25014INFCYDILO |                   |
| Cydia molesta                             | oriental fruit moth             | Traptest®                                  | P-25002INFLASPM0 | P-25015INFLASPMO | P-25014INFLASPMO |                   |
| Cydia nigricana                           | pea moth                        | Traptest®                                  |                  |                  | P-25014INFLASPNI |                   |
| Cydia pomonella                           | codling moth                    | Traptest®, Carpo, Carpo+                   | P-25002INFCARPPO | P-25015INFCARPPO | P-25014INFCARPPO |                   |
| Cydia splendana                           | chestnut fruit moth             | Traptest®                                  |                  |                  | P-25014INFLASPSL |                   |
| Discestra trifolii                        | clover cutworm                  | Traptest®, Mass®,<br>Mass® Large open fins |                  |                  | P-25014INFSCOOTR |                   |
| Duponchelia fovealis                      | Southern European marsh pyralid | Traptest®                                  |                  |                  | P-25014INFDUPOFO |                   |
| Enarmonia formosana                       | bark tortrix                    | Traptest®                                  |                  |                  | P-25014INFENARFO |                   |
| Ephestia elutella                         | Cocoa and Tobacco Moth          | Traptest®, Mass®                           |                  |                  | P-25014INFGNDERR |                   |
| Ephestia kuehniella                       | Mediterranean flour moth        | Traptest®, Mass®                           |                  |                  | P-25014INFGNDERR |                   |
| Ephestia spp.                             | Grapevine / food moths          | Traptest®                                  |                  |                  | P-25014INFGNDERR |                   |
| Epichoristodes acerbella                  | South African carnation tortrix | Traptest®                                  |                  |                  | P-25014INFEPIOIO |                   |
| Eupoecilia ambiguella                     | European grape berry moth       | Traptest®                                  |                  |                  | P-25014INFCLYSAM |                   |
| Euzophera bigella                         | fruit pyralid                   | Traptest®                                  |                  |                  | P-25014INFEUZOBI |                   |
| Euzophera pinguis                         | tabby knot-horn moth            | Traptest®                                  |                  |                  | P-25014INFEUZOPI |                   |
| Gortyna xanthenes                         | Artichoke moth                  | Traptest®                                  |                  |                  | P-25014INFHYDOXA |                   |
| Halyomorpha halys<br>Dispenser+attractant | brown marmorated stink bug      | Cymatrap®                                  |                  | <u> </u>         | P-25014INFHALYHA | P-25014INFHALYHAT |
| Hedya nubiferana                          | green budworm moth              | Traptest®                                  |                  |                  | P-25014INFARGPVA |                   |
| Helicoverpa armigera                      | cotton bollworm                 | Traptest®, Mass®,<br>Mass® Large open fins |                  |                  | P-25014INFHELIAR |                   |
| Leucoptera malifoliella                   | pear leaf miner                 | Traptest®                                  |                  |                  | P-25014INFLEUCSC |                   |
| Lobesia botrana                           | European grapevine moth         | Traptest®                                  | P-25002INFPOLYBO | P-25015INFPOLYBO | P-25014INFPOLYBO |                   |
| Loxostege sticticalis                     | beet and meadow moth            | Traptest®                                  |                  |                  | P-25014INFLOXOST |                   |





|   | SCIENTIFIC NAME                       | COMMON NAME                  | TRAP                                       | 18 pcs | 9 pcs | 3 pcs  | 3 pcs<br>special |
|---|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|--|--------|-------|--|------------------|
| C | Lygus rugullipennis                   | European tarnished plant bug |  |        |       |  |                  |
|   | Lymantria dispar                      | gypsy moth                   | Traptest®                                  |        |       | P-25002INFLYMADI   |                  |
| C | Lymantria monacha                     | black arches moth            | Traptest®                                  |        |       | P-25014INFLYMAMO   |                  |
|   | Mamestra brassicae                    | Cabbage Moth                 | Traptest®, Mass®,<br>Mass® Large open fins |        |       | P-25014INFBARABR   |                  |
| C | Mamestra oleracea                     | glasshouse tomato moth       | Traptest®, Mass®,<br>Mass® Large open fins |        |       | P-25014INFPOLIOL   |                  |
| C | Mythimna unipuncta                    | American armyworm            | Traptest®, Mass®,<br>Mass® Large open fins |        |       | P-25014INFPSEDUN   |                  |
| C | Orgyia antiqua                        | European tussock moth        | Traptest®, Mass®,<br>Mass® Large open fins |        |       | P-25014INFORGYAN   |                  |
|   | Ostrinia nubilalis (ceppi E,E/Z,Z)    | Corn borer                   | Traptest®                                  |        |       | P-25014INFRUNCPE ceppo E. P-25014INFRUNCPZ ceppo Z. P-25014INFUNCPEZ ceppo E/Z |                  |
| C | Ostrinia nubilalis (Fenilacetaldeide) | Corn borer                   | Traptest®                                  |        |       | P-25014INFHMECHO   |                  |
| C | Palpita unionalis                     | jasmine moth                 | Traptest®                                  |        |       | P-25014INFPALPUN   |                  |
| • | Pammene fasciana                      | chestnut leaf roller         | Traptest®                                  |        |       | P-25014INFPAMMFA   |                  |
| C | Pandemis cerasana                     | common currant tortrix       | Traptest®                                  |        |       | P-25014INFPANDRI   |                  |
| C | Pandemis heparana                     | dark fruit–tree tortrix      | Traptest®                                  |        |       | P-25014INFPANDHE   |                  |
|   | Paranthrene tabaniformis              | dusky clearwing              | Traptest®                                  |        |       | P-25014INFPARHTA   |                  |
| C | Pectinophora gossypiella              | Pink bollworm                | Traptest®                                  |        |       | P-25014INFPECTGO   |                  |
|   | Peridroma saucia                      | variegated cutworm           | Traptest®, Mass®,<br>Mass® Large open fins |        |       | P-25014INFPERRSA   |                  |
| C | Phthorimaea operculella               | Potato moth                  | Traptest®                                  |        |       | P-25014INFPHT00P   |                  |
| C | Phyllocnistis citrella                | citrus leaf miner            | Traptest®                                  |        |       | P-25014INFPHYNCI   |                  |
| C | Phyllonorycter corylifoliella         | apple leaf miner             | Traptest®                                  |        |       | P-25014INFPRYCCO   |                  |
|   | Phyllonorycter spp.                   | spotted tentiform leafminer  | Traptest®                                  |        |       | P-25014INFLITHBL   |                  |
| q | Planococcus citri                     | citrus mealybug              | Roof                                       |        |       | P-25014INFPRAYCI   |                  |
| C | Planococcus ficus                     | grape mealybug               | Roof                                       |        |       | P-25014INFPLANFI   |                  |
| C | Plodia interpunctella                 | Indian meal moth             | Traptest®, Mass®                           |        |       | P-25014INFPLODIN   |                  |
| C | Plutella xylostella                   | cabbage moth                 | Traptest®                                  |        |       | P-25014INFPLUTMA   |                  |

| SCIENTIFIC NAME                           | COMMON NAME                        | TRAP                                       | 18 pcs           | 9 pcs            | 3 pcs            | 3 pcs<br>special |
|---|------------------------------------|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Popillia japonica<br>DISPENSER+ATTRACTANT | Japanese beetle                    | Popilia trap                               |                  |                  | P-25014INFOPIJAB |                  |
| Prays citri                               | citrus flower moth                 | Traptest®                                  |                  |                  | P-25014INFPSECCI |                  |
| Prays oleae                               | olive moth                         | Traptest®                                  | P-25002INFPRAYOL | P-25015INFPRAYOL | P-25014INFPRAYOL |                  |
| Pseudaulacaspis pentagona                 | white peach scale                  | Roof                                       |                  |                  | P-25014INFPSEAPE |                  |
| Pseudococcus comstocki                    | Comstock mealybug                  | Roof                                       |                  |                  | P-25014INFPSECCO |                  |
| Ptycholoma lecheana                       | Leche's twist moth                 | Traptest®                                  |                  |                  | P-25014INFPTYHLE |                  |
| Rhagoletis cerasi<br>AMMONIA ATTRACTANT   | cherry fruit fly                   | Wing evo                                   | P-25002INFTAMMON |                  | P-25014INFTAMMON |                  |
| Rhagoletis completa<br>AMMONIA ATTRACTANT | walnut husk fly                    | Wing evo                                   | P-25002INFTAMMON |                  | P-25014INFTAMMON |                  |
| Rhyacionia buoliana                       | European pine shoot moth           | Traptest®                                  |                  |                  | P-25014INFEVETBU |                  |
| Sesamia cretica                           | Sorghum borer                      | Traptest®                                  |                  |                  | P-25014INFSESACR |                  |
| Sesamia nonagrioides                      | Mediterranean corn borer           | Traptest®, Mass® Large open fins           |                  |                  | P-25014INFSESANO |                  |
| Sitotroga cerealella                      | Rice grain moth                    | Traptest®, Mass®,<br>Mass® Large open fins |                  |                  | P-25014INFSITTCE |                  |
| Sparaganothis pilleriana                  | vine leafroller tortrix            | Traptest®                                  |                  |                  | P-25014INFSPARPI |                  |
| Spilonota ocellana                        | eye-spotted bud moth               | Traptest®                                  |                  |                  | P-25014INFTMETOC |                  |
| Spodoptera exigua                         | beet armyworm                      | Traptest®, Mass®,<br>Mass® Large open fins |                  |                  | P-25014INFLAPHEG |                  |
| Spodoptera frugiperda                     | grass worm                         | Traptest®                                  |                  |                  | P-25014INFLAPHFR |                  |
| Spodoptera littoralis                     | cotton leafworm                    | Traptest®, Mass®,<br>Mass® Large open fins |                  |                  | P-25014INFSPODLI |                  |
| Synanthedon myopaeformis                  | red-belted clearwing               | Traptest®                                  |                  |                  | P-25014INFSYNAMY |                  |
| Synanthedon tipuliformis                  | currant clearwingborer             | Traptest®                                  |                  |                  | P-25014INFSYNATI |                  |
| Synanthedon typhiaeformis                 | Apple tree clearwing               | Traptest®                                  |                  |                  | P-25014INFSYNATY |                  |
| Tecia solanivora                          | Central American Potato Tuber Moth | Traptest®                                  |                  |                  | P-25014TECASO    |                  |
| Thaumatotibia leucotreta                  | false codling moth                 | Traptest®                                  |                  |                  | P-25014INFARGPLE |                  |
| Tortrix viridana                          | green oak tortrix moth             | Traptest®                                  |                  |                  | P-25014INFTORTVI |                  |
| Traumatocampa pityocampa                  | Pine processionary moth            | Mass® Large open fins                      | P-25002INFTHAUPI | P-25015INFTHAUPI | P-25014INFTHAUPI |                  |
| Trichoplusia ni                           | cabbage looper                     | Traptest®                                  |                  |                  | P-25014INFTRIPNI |                  |





| SCIENTIFIC NAME | COMMON NAME       | TRAP                                       | 18 pcs           | 9 pcs            | 3 pcs            | 3 pcs<br>special |
|-----------------|-------------------|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Tuta absoluta   | Tomato leaf miner | Traptest®                                  | P-25002INFGNORAB | P-25015INFGNORAB | P-25014INFGNORAB |                  |
| Xestia c-nigrum | spotted cutworm   | Traptest®, Mass®,<br>Mass® Large open fins |                  |                  | P-25014INFAMATCN |                  |
| Zeuzera pyrina  | wood leopard moth | Mass® Large closed fins                    | P-25002INFZEUZPY | P-25015INFZEUZPY | P-25014INFZEUZPY |                  |





SEE THE COMPLETE LIST ONLINE OF PHEROMONES

## \*nFarm® ISAGRO PHERO LINE

ECODIAN® Line
Pheromone diffusers for mating distruption



ECODIAN® CT<sub>w</sub>
ECODIAN® CARPOCAPSA **ECODIAN® CIDIA** ECODIAN® COMBI **ECODIAN® STAR** 



## **ECODIAN® CT**<sub>w</sub>

Pheromone wire diffuser for the mating disruption of Chestnut tortrix moths





Ministry of Health authorisation n° 18450 of 10.06.2024

#### TARGET PESTS

Cydia splendana, Cydia fagiglandana (Chestnut Cydia)

#### CULTIVATION

Chestnuts

ECODIAN® LINE

PERIOD OF APPLICATION

current regulations.

**ECODIAN®** CT<sub>w</sub> consists of a pheromone dispenser thread made of biodegradable and compostable Mater- Bi plastic that does not release persistent microplastics into the environment. At the end of use, dispose of in accordance with

ECODIAN® CT<sub>w</sub> eliminates and/or minimises the mating of Cydia splendana and Cydia fagiglandana, chestnut tortrix moths, through the use of mating disruption.

#### TIPS FOR USE

ECODIAN® CT<sub>w</sub> should be installed before the beginning of the flights of the two species, i.e. from mid-June to early July. It is advisable to install TRAPTEST® traps in the plot in which disruption is to be employed, in order to monitor the quantities of flights of the insects.

The device (thread), should be cut into segments of approximately 6 metres in length and hooked onto the branches as high as possible (we recommend the use of a telescopic pole). The segments should be installed as evenly as possible through the plot.

In the case of newly planted intensive chestnut groves with regular distancing, the thread can be placed horizontally along the rows at an indicative height of 3 to 3.5 metres (first branch), maintaining the indicated dosage of 900 m/

It is also advisable to install pieces of thread along the outer perimeter of the chestnut grove.

The amount of thread to be installed per hectare is approximately 900 metres, depending on the type of chestnut grove. The life of the diffuser is influenced by climatic conditions, in particular temperatures, wind levels and exposure to sunlight. Under normal climatic conditions it lasts 70 to 80 days.



PACKAGE

ECODIAN® CT,,

CODE

P-25016INFCT

CONTENT

1 reel with 100 m red thread in biodegradable material

20 hooks



Pheromone diffuser for mating disruption of Codling moth

TARGET PESTS

Cydia pomonella (Codling moth)

CULTIVATION

Apple, pear

PERIOD OF APPLICATION

MONTHS Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June Lug. Aug.. Sep. Oct. Nov. Dec.

Ministry of Health authorisation No. 12936 of 07.11.2005

ECODIAN® CARPOCAPSA consists of pheromone dispensers made of biodegradable and compostable MATER-BI plastic that does not release persistent microplastics into the environment. At the end of use, dispose in accordance with current regulations.

ECODIAN® CARPOCAPSA eliminates and/or minimises mating by Cydia pomonella, the codling moth, through the employment of mating interruption.

#### TIPS FOR USE

**ECODIAN®** CARPOCAPSA should be applied before the beginning of the flight of the first generation of Carpocapsa (overwintering generation), following the indications of the forecast models provided by the Phytosanitary Services and/ or coinciding with the very first insects captured in the Carpocapsa pheromone traps. The application of dispensers from the second generation of Carpocapsa (beginning of second flight) can only be carried out if no damage has been detected on the fruit (ovideposition and/or larval penetration) from the chemically controlled first generation.

Apply **ECODIAN®** CARPOCAPSA dispensers on the branches in the upper third, if possible in shaded areas, taking care that distribution is uniform, while also protecting uncovered areas such as missing plant areas, corridors and where plants are being trained.

To be effective, the diffusers must be placed in such numbers that they can compete with the females in the orchard and minimise the likelihood of males detecting their calls.

The minimum number of **ECODIAN® CARPOCAPSA** diffusers required per use is 2000 per hectare; this number should be increased to 2500 to 3000 per hectare with high populations, and tall and vigorous plants.

In orchards with ECODIAN® CARPOCAPSA, monitoring with CARPO or CARPO+ for Cydia pomonella is required.

This makes it possible to monitor the progress of the system by installing the traps for monitoring before the start of the flights of the overwintering generation. Trap monitoring is very important and must be thorough.

The absence of insect capture indicates that mating disruption has occurred and continues.

The activity of ECODIAN® CARPOCAPSA diffusers is influenced by climatic conditions; under normal climatic conditions they last for about 60 to 75 days.



PACKAGE

**ECODIAN® CARPOCAPSA** 

CODE

P-25016INFCP

CONTENT

1 BOX:

1000 light blue hook diffusers, in biodegradable material



Pheromone diffuser for mating disruption of Cydia (Grapholita) molesta





Autorizzazione Ministero della Salute n° 11554 del 20.01.2003

#### TARGET PESTS

Oriental Fruit Moth - Cydia (Grapholita) molesta

#### CULTIVATION

Peaches, percocci, nectarines, apricots and prunes

#### PERIOD OF APPLICATION

MONTHS Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June

ECODIAN® CIDIA consists of pheromone dispensers made of biodegradable and compostable MATER-BI plastic that does not release persistent microplastics into the environment. At the end of use, dispose of in accordance with current regulations.

ECODIAN® CIDIA eliminates and/or minimises mating of Cydia (Grapholita) molesta, the Oriental Fruit Moth, through mating disruption.

#### TIPS FOR USE

**ECODIAN®** CIDIA should always be applied before the beginning of the flights, following the indications of the forecast models provided by the Phytosanitary Services and/or coinciding with the very first catches in the pheromone traps. Apply the **ECODIAN®** CIDIA diffusers on the branches in the upper third, if possible in shaded areas, taking care that they are uniformly distributed and protecting uncovered areas such as missing plant areas, corridors and where plants are being trained.

For best effectiveness, the diffusers should be placed in such numbers that they can compete with the females in the orchard and minimise the likelihood of males detecting their calls.

The minimum number of **ECODIAN®** CIDIA diffusers required for each application is 2000 per hectare; this number to be increased to 2500 to 3000 per hectare with high populations, and tall and vigorous plants.

In orchards with **ECODIAN®** CIDIA, monitoring with **TRAPTEST®** for Cydia (Grapholita) molesta is required. This makes it possible to monitor the progress of the system by installing the monitoring traps before the start of the flights. Monitoring the traps is very important and must be thorough. The absence of catches indicates that mating interruption has occurred and continues.

The activity of **ECODIAN®** CIDIA diffusers is influenced by climatic conditions. Under normal climatic conditions they last for about 50 to 60 days.



PACKAGE

ECODIAN® CIDIA

CODE

P-25016INFCM

CONTENT

1 BOX:

1000 hook diffusers in grey, in biodegradable material



Pheromone diffuser for mating disruption of Cydia (Grapholita) molesta and Anarsia lineatella

Peach twig borer - Anarsia lineatella - Oriental fruit moth











Autorizzazione Ministero della Salute nº 13085 del 12.03.2009.

#### CULTIVATION

TARGET PESTS

Peaches

#### PERIOD OF APPLICATION

Cydia (Grapholita) molesta

MONTHS Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June Lug. Aug.. Sep. Oct. Nov. Dec.

**ECODIAN®** COMBI consists of pheromone dispensers made of biodegradable and compostable MATER-BI plastic that does not release persistent microplastics into the environment. At the end of use, dispose of in accordance with current regulations.

ECODIAN® COMBI eliminates and/or minimises the mating of Cydia (Grapholita) molesta, Oriental fruit moth, and Anarsia lineatella, Peach twif borer, through mating disruption.

#### TIPS FOR USE

**ECODIAN®** COMBI should always be applied before the beginning of the flights, following the indications of the forecast models provided by the Plant Protection Services and/or coinciding with the very first catches in the pheromone traps. Considering that the first flight of Cydia is earlier than that of Anarsia, application is recommended of **ECODIAN® COMBI** at the beginning of the flight of the first generation of Anarsia.

Apply ECODIAN® COMBI diffusers on the branches in the upper third, if possible in shaded areas, taking care to distribute them evenly, while protecting uncovered areas such as missing plant areas, any corridors and where plants are being trained. For best effectiveness, the diffusers should be placed in such numbers that they can compete with the females in the orchard and minimise the likelihood of males detecting their calls.

The minimum number of **ECODIAN® COMBI** diffusers required per application is 2000 per hectare; this number should be increased to 2500 to 3000 per hectare with high populations, and for tall and vigorous plants.

In orchards with ECODIAN® COMBI it is necessary to monitor with TRAPTEST for Cydia (Grapholita) molesta and Anarsia lineatella. This makes it possible to monitor the progress of the system by installing the monitoring traps before the start of the flights.

Trapping is very important and must be scrupulous. An absence of catches indicates that mating interruption has been effective and continues.

The work of **ECODIAN®** COMBI diffusers is influenced by climatic conditions; under normal conditions they last for about 50 to 60 days.



PACKAGE

**ECODIAN®** COMBI

CODE

P-25016INFCO

CONTENT 1 BOX:

1000 green hook diffusers, in biodegradable material



Pheromone diffuser for mating disruption of Cydia pomonella e Cydia (Grapholita) molesta



#### TARGET PESTS

Cydia pomonella (Codling moth), Cydia (Grapholita) molesta - oriental fruit moth

#### CULTIVATION

Apple, pear

#### PERIOD OF APPLICATION

MONTHS Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June Lug. Aug.. Sep. Oct. Nov. Dec.

No. 12839 of 28.11.2006.

ECODIAN® STAR consists of pheromone dispensers made of biodegradable and compostable MATER-BI plastic that does not release persistent microplastics into the environment. At the end of use, dispose in accordance with current regulations.

**ECODIAN® STAR** eliminates and/or minimises the mating of *Cydia pomonella*, the Codling moth, and *Cydia (Grapholita)* molesta, the Oriental fruit moth, through mating interruption.

#### TIPS FOR USE

ECODIAN® STAR should be applied before the beginning of the flight of the first generation of Codling moth (overwintering generation), following the indications of the forecasting models provided by the Phytosanitary Services and/or coinciding with the very first catches in Codling moth pheromone traps.

The application of diffusers from the second generation of Codling moth (beginning of second flight) can only be carried out if no damage has been detected on the fruit (ovideposition and/or larval penetration) from the chemically controlled first generation.

Apply **ECODIAN® STAR** dispensers on branches in the upper third, possibly in shaded areas, taking care that distribution is even while also protecting uncovered areas such as missing plant areas, any corridors and where plants are being trained. For best effectiveness the dispensers should be placed in such numbers that they can compete with the females in the orchard and minimise the likelihood of males detecting their calls.

The minimum number of **ECODIAN® STAR** diffusers required per application is 2000 per hectare; which number is to be increased to 2500 to 3000 per hectare with high populations, and with tall and vigorous plants.

In orchards with ECODIAN® STAR, monitoring must be carried out with CARPO or CARPO+ for Cydia pomonella and

TRAPTEST® for Cydia (Grapholita) molesta. This makes it possible to monitor the progress of the system by installing the monitoring traps before the start of the flights of the overwintering generation.

Trapping is very important and must be scrupulous. The absence of catches indicates that mating disruption has occurred and continues.

The work of ECODIAN® STAR diffusers is influenced by climatic conditions, while under normal conditions they last about 60 to 75 days.



PACKAGE

**ECODIAN® STAR** 

CODE

P-25016INFST

CONTENT

1 BOX:

1000 red hook diffusers, in biodegradable material





## **TEAM GEA for**



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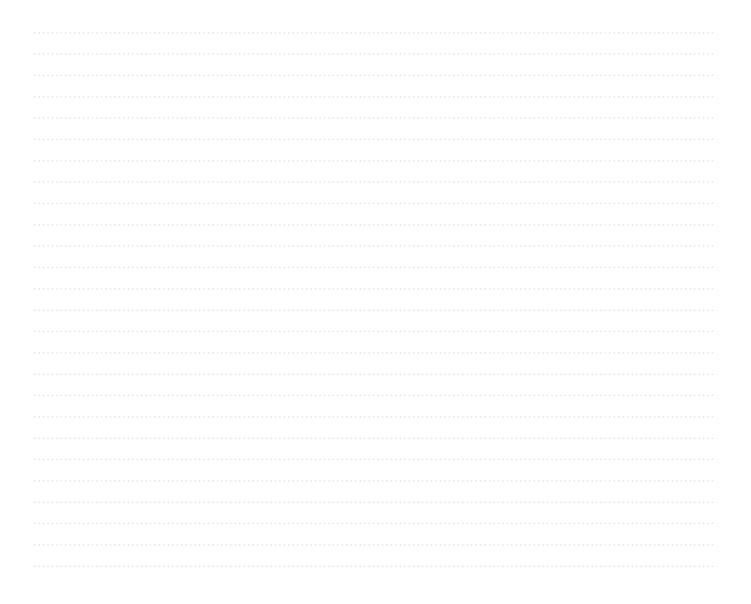
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## NOTE



### **NOTE**

## **NOTE**

