TRAPPING EFFICIENCY OF TRAPVIEW ECO COMPARED TO TRAPVIEW SLIT SC

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Purpose of experiment:

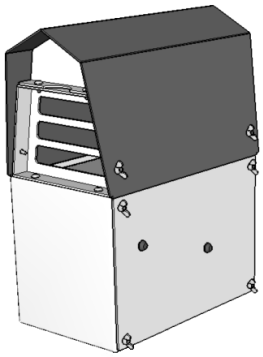
The aim of the trial is to compare the catches in Trapview ECO traps made of differently processed wood and Trapview SLIT SC. Throughout the experiment we will find out efficiency of Trapview ECO traps and evaluated wood as possible material that we can use to produce trap housing.

1. TRIAL TECHNICAL INFORMATION

Monitored pest: Cydia pomonella, Codling moth

Crop: apple

Type of traps in the experiment: Trapview ECO, Trapview SLIT SC



Trapview ECO traps are made from HPL wood.

Serial numbers of Trapview traps: S07467 SLIT SC, S11851 ECO brown, S11843 ECO white

Lure(s): CM, Trece, 4 weeks lure

Follow the manufacturer's instructions for handling and storing the lures. All lures in the experiment must be of the same type.

Distance between the traps: 30-40 m

Traps in the field must be properly mounted to provide optimal performance. Higher catches will be recorded in upper compared to lower canopy positions. Very few moths will be captured above or below the canopy. To optimize monitoring of codling moth, the trap should be placed in the upper third of the canopy. A good place to locate a trap is in area where moth catches from previous seasons were high (hot spots).

2. TRIAL CONFIGURATION

Start of experiment: 19.5.2023

End of experiment: 10.9.2023

Location(s): Zavrhek

Write down the locations and serial numbers of the traps, describe all the details of the trial and add some photos of traps, installation, location.

The environmental conditions (wind conditions, sun exposure, humidity) as well as agricultural practices (fruit tree density and form, irrigation, plant protection) should be equivalent at least for all the traps from the same replicate, better for all the traps from the experiment. If mating disruption or mass trapping is present in the area, make sure that all the traps within trial are in or out of their reach (better out).

3. INTERMEDIATE TRIAL OBSERVATIONS

Write down all the deviations and peculiarities that you notice during the experiment.

Pheromone (and sticky panel) replacement info and possible pesticide applications should be regularly recorded in the Trapview application to ensure proper understanding and further analysis.

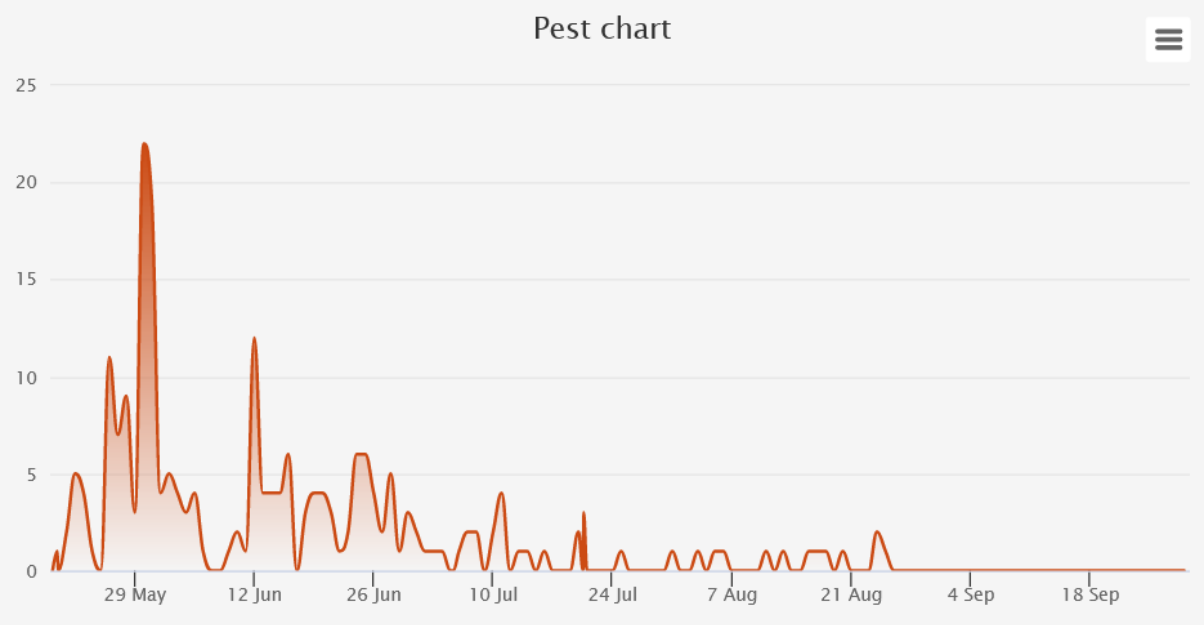
It is very important that traps are well maintained. Lures must be changed regularly (latest at the end of their shelf life), at the same time for all experimental traps. When handling with lures, wear disposable gloves to prevent cross contamination. When the sticky surface becomes saturated with pests, dust or other debris, self-cleaning should be triggered. Any new leaves should be removed from observation surface. After any extreme weather conditions all traps should be checked if they need replacement or repair.

At first traps were set on approximately 50m distance. About a month later we moved Trapview ECO traps in the same part of orchard where SLIT SC was, because in the area where they were placed at first there were no fruits on trees, due to weather conditions this season.

4. FINAL TRIAL CONCLUSIONS

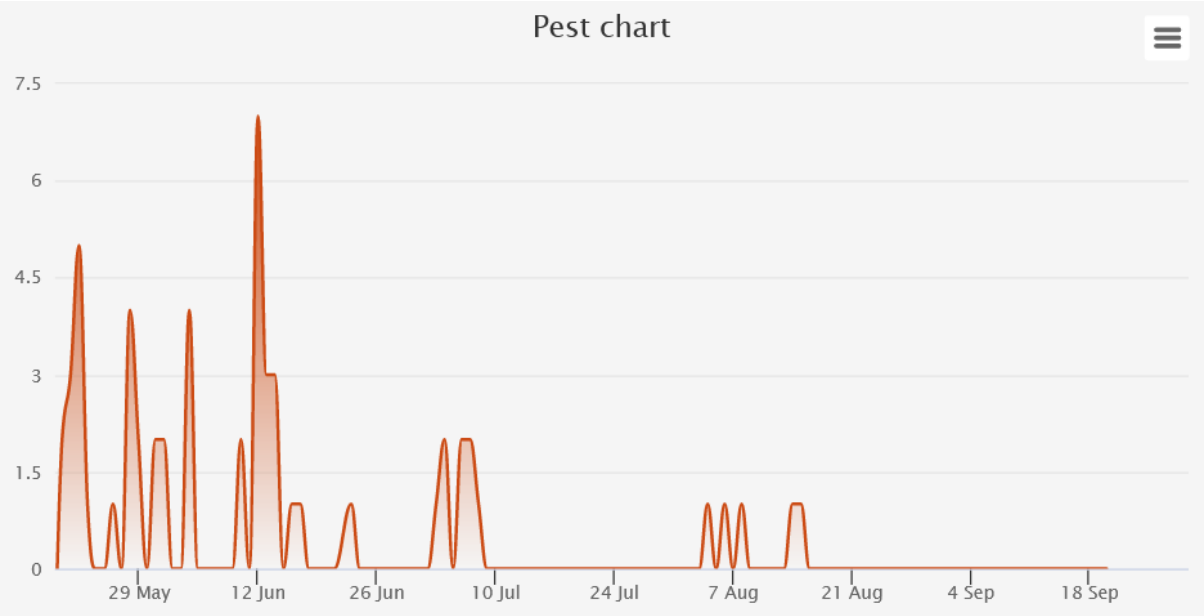
Write the report about the trial results and define all conclusions. Final report should include also different statistics and the data from the manual traps (if present).

SLIT SC, S07467



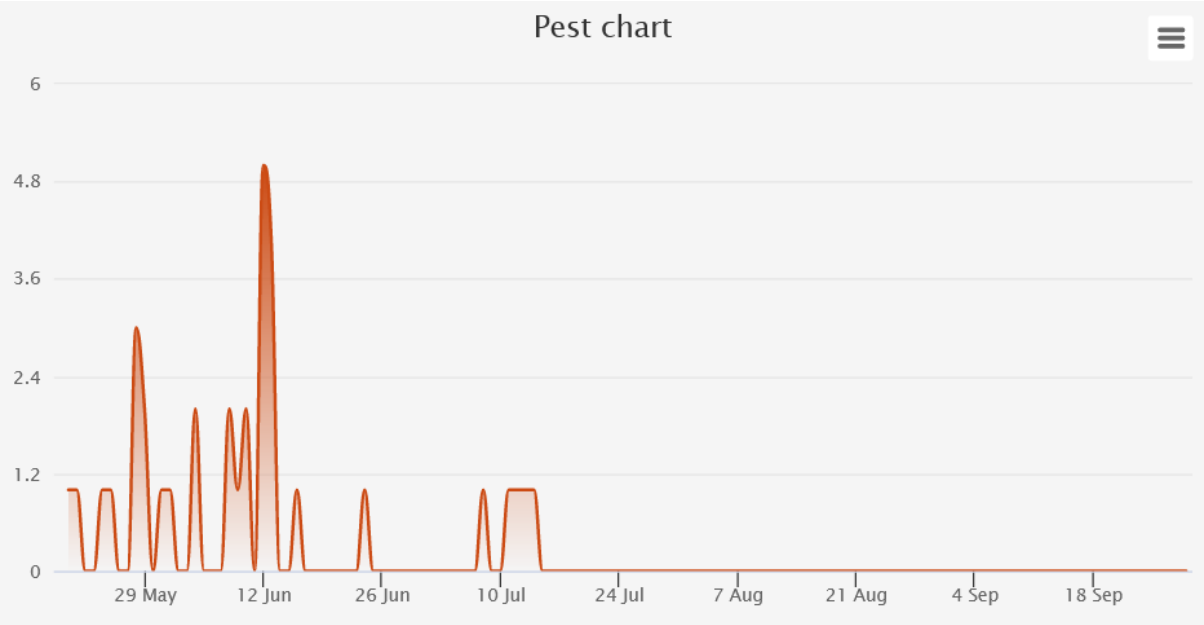
Total number of pests in period: 221

Trapview ECO brown (all layers of plywood HPL), S11851



Total number of pests in period: 57

Trapview ECO white (outer sides of plywood HPL), S011843



Total number of pests: 34

When compared to SLIT SC both wooden traps were not successful. They caught much less moths than SLIT SC.

ACCUMULATED PEST PRESSURE			
Location	**SLIT ECO white**	**SLIT ECO brown**	**SLIT SC**
Zavrhek	34	57	221