

RASPBERRY CANE MIDGE MONITORING KIT

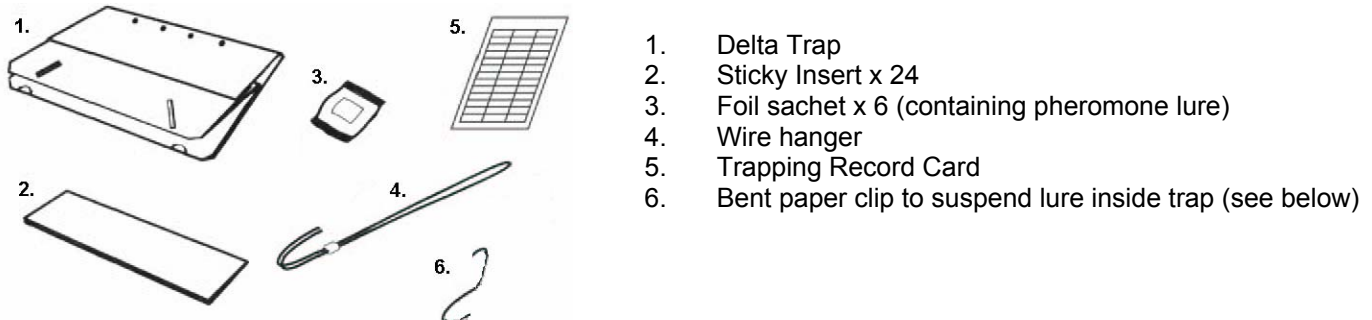
Product Code: BC 22111

This easy to use trap is designed to catch adult Raspberry Cane Midges. It is a valuable and cost effective tool in determining the likelihood of serious midge attack and makes assessment of the risk of attack much more straightforward. The trap catches can be used to time sprays, including in protected crops, where attacks occur much earlier than outdoors. The male adults are attracted to the female sex pheromone contained in a rubber septum and become stuck on the glue surface. Using the trap makes it easier to find the insect.

About the Pest

The Raspberry Cane Midge (*Resseliella theobaldi*) is a serious pest of raspberries across Europe. The larvae feed on raspberry canes and are associated with the disease complex known as 'midge blight'. Larvae overwinter in the soil and emerge as adults in early spring. The eggs are laid in splits and wounds in the bark at the base of the primocanes and the larvae feed on cortical tissue protected under the bark. Two to four generations occur throughout the summer and early autumn. If conditions are suitable very large populations can develop during the course of the season. Fungi then infect these feeding sites resulting in cane death during the following winter.

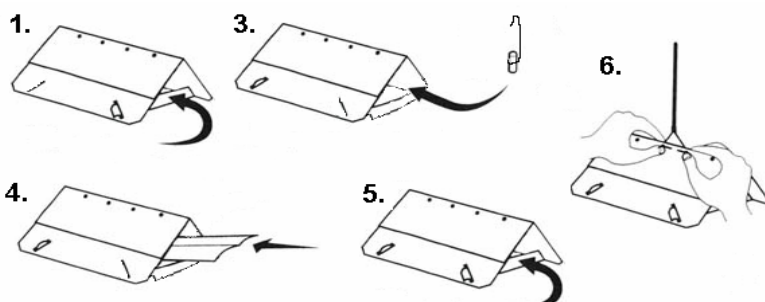
Monitoring Trap Kit Contents



Trap Assembly

The Delta Trap has a triangular cross section and is made of folded plastic. The insects are attracted by the incorporated pheromone lure, enter the trap and are caught on the non drying glue insert.

1. Unfold the trap and form a delta shape by inserting the tabs at one end into the slots.
2. Open the silver foil sachet and remove the rubber septum.
3. Suspend the lure inside the trap from the top using a wire hook made from a paper clip (see photo).
4. Open the white sticky insert and place into the trap, glue side up
5. Fold the remaining end into the slots.
6. Open out the hooked end of the wire hanger, place in the holes in the centre of the trap and fold back.
7. Attach the wire to a stake and place it in the crop



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Certificate No. FM 28278

Trap Placement

- Set out traps before the first flight of the midges in spring (early April outdoors in UK, earlier under protection)
- One trap should be provided for each plantation/cropping situation.
- Deploy in the centre of the plantation.
- Suspend, so that the trap base is at a height of 0.5 m above the ground exactly

Lures should last 4 weeks and will need to be changed monthly in the course of the season. It is recommended that at each reading sticky inserts are either swapped for clean ones or the trapped insects and any debris removed and the glue stirred. The sticky inserts should be changed if excessively contaminated or rotated to facilitate insect counting.

Trap Recording

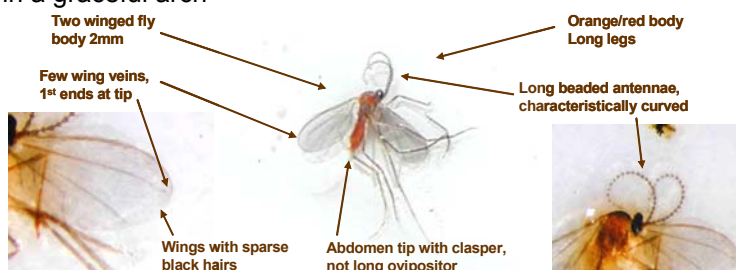
Catches should be recorded every week on the Trapping Record Card provided. These insects can occur in very high populations. To simplify the task of counting the following guidelines are suggested.

Numbers of midges in each trap to be counted as follows:

0 – 100	exact count
101-200	count half squares in grid and multiply by 2
201-1000	count total in 6 squares in grid and multiply by 6, round to nearest 100
1001-5000	count total in 4 squares in grid and multiply by 9, round to nearest 500

Identification

- Two winged fly, body about 2 mm long, abdomen red/orange in colour
- Wings sparsely clothed with short dark hairs, very few veins (only 3 are easily visible, the two anterior ones reaching the wing margin)
- The first wing vein reaches the wing tip at its apex more or less exactly
- Long legs, often broken on sticky bases
- Males have a pair of claspers on rear of abdomen (Females, which are not attracted by the pheromone, have a long protractible ovipositor)
- Antennae long, filiform and beaded. Conspicuous whorls of hairs on each segment. Antennae are characteristically curved back over head in a graceful arch



Threshold

A nominal threshold of 30 midges per trap per week is proposed for timing sprays of insecticide against the first generation in spring. Sprays against later generations, e.g. post harvest, may be justified if populations are high

Storage and handling recommendations

AgriSense pheromones are supplied in labelled and batch coded vapour proof sachets. When kept under good storage conditions below 15°C, the dispensers will retain their activity and attraction for a minimum of 18 months. Bulk storage of dispensers for up to 24 months is possible by refrigeration at 4°C or below. Do not store dispensers for more than this time even in a refrigerator. The dispensers have a known and declared period of activity after opening of the sachet. After this time the expired pheromone dispenser should be renewed. The old dispenser should be completely removed from the area of use and destroyed to prevent interference with the fresh replacement/ recharge dispenser.

For Safety, Environmental and Disposal details see the corresponding Material Safety Data Sheet

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