



Pheromone Chemicals

The name you can always trust

Mfrs: Pheromone Traps, Lures, Fruit Fly Traps, Sticky traps

Ephestia elutella (Warehouse moth / Tobacco moth)

Ephestia elutella, known commonly as cacao or chocolate moth, tobacco moth or warehouse moth is a small, stored-product pest of family pyralidae. This moth flies throughout the warmer months. Distributed all over the world.

The caterpillars are often considered a pest, as they feed on dry plant produce, such as cocoa beans and tobacco, as well as cereals and dried fruit and nuts.

Life History

The female lays eggs on or near the products. 100 to 200 eggs are laid in clusters over a two-week period, and larvae hatch 10 to 14 days later, feeding on the product and producing large webs of silk. The larvae move off the food to pupate in the storage packaging or in the storage structure. Total development takes 82 to 206 days depending on the temperature. They develop into adults in about two months under moderate temperatures, optimal development conditions is 40 days at 27 Celsius, 75 % r.h. The insect appears three to four times per year. Multiplies much faster in warmer regions.

Hosts

The tobacco moth prefers dried material of plant origin, especially cereal products, oilseeds, cocoa, chocolate, spices, nuts, dried fruit, rice, dehydrated vegetables, green coffee beans, oilseed cakes, processed foods and tobacco products. The Tobacco moth caterpillar is a pest on dried tobacco, especially on tobacco types with high sugar and low nicotine content, like oriental, flue-cured stems. The larval feeding causes the most damage to tobacco.





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Nature of Damage

Larva feeds on germ portion leaving the rest of the kernel undamaged. In bulk infestation its damage is limited to peripheral top layers only. Web formation covers the bags, floor-space and mill machinery thereby leading to clogging in mills.

Identification of the Pest

Egg: Eggs are laid on or near the products. 100 to 200 eggs are laid in clusters.

Larva: Larvae are 15 – 20 mm, white to pink with black spots (base of hairs), with the rim of the abdominal spiracles evenly thickened.

Adult: Adult labial palps are short and curved upwards. The forewing (7 – 14 mm) is gray with darker markings

Management

Use Pheromone Traps continuously throughout the year to monitor population. For mass trapping one trap recommended for every 150 Sq Meters.

Always use Phero – Sensor™ – SP / BP Traps in dusty areas or heavy populations and Delta trap in non dusty areas and with low population density for best results

Specifications of Pheromone Lures

1. Works for a minimum period of 30-45 days in after installation (temperature ranging 27-30 degree Celsius).
2. Made of high quality silicone rubber for uniform release of pheromone in tube form.
3. Packed individually in aluminum foil pouches.
4. Have a shelf life of 18 months from manufacturing.