Pheromone Chemicals
The name you can always trust
Mfrs: Pheromone Traps, Lures, Yellow sticky traps

FRULURE (for Horticulture fruit crops)

FRULURE, introduced for the first time in India, an eco-friendly, pesticide free wick that works for whole season (3 months). Very effective in attracting *bactrocera species* i.e., *B.*zonata, *B.*dorsalis, *B.* papayae, *B. carambolae, B. invadens, B. correcta, B.tau* etc..,

Host Crops for which FRULURE can be used:

Cashew, Mango, Plum, Pear, Papaya, Almond, Avocado, Apple, Guava, Carambola, Star fruit, Peach, Orange, Lemon, Grapefruit, Sweet orange, Kumquat, Custard apple, Pomegranate, Fig, jujube…, and Cucurbit crops like Watermelon, Pumpkin, Ivy gourd, Cucumber and Bottle Gourd.., Solanaceae crops like Pepper, Tomato, Eggplant, etc..,

Nature of Damage

The females lay the eggs 2 to 4 mm deep in the fruit pulp, and the maggots feed inside the developing fruits. At times, the eggs are also laid in the corolla of the flower, and the maggots feed on the flowers. The fruits attacked in early stages fail to develop properly, and drop or rot on the plant. Since, the maggots damage the fruits internally; it is difficult to control this pest with insecticides.
The damage to crops caused by fruit flies result from 1) Oviposition in fruit and soft tissues of vegetative parts of certain plants, 2) Feeding by the larvae, and 3) Decomposition of plant tissue by invading secondary microorganisms.

Larval feeding in fruits is the most damaging. Damage usually consists of breakdown of tissues and internal rotting associated with maggot infestation, but this varies with the type of fruit attacked. Infested young fruit becomes distorted, callused and usually drop; mature attacked fruits develop a water soaked appearance. The larval tunnels provide entry points for bacteria and fungi that cause the fruit to rot. When only a few larvae develop, damage consists of an unsightly appearance and reduced marketability because of the egg laying punctures or tissue break down due to the decay.

BIOLOGY

Eggs are laid below the skin of the host fruit. These hatch within 1-3 days and the larvae feed for another 9-35 days, will not develop at temperatures below 13°C. Pupation is in the soil under the host plant and adults emerge after 1-2 weeks (longer in cool conditions) and adults occur throughout the year.
Oriental fruit flies are fast growing (the life cycle takes about 16 days in summer), long lived and have high reproductive potential (females typically lay 1500 eggs in their lives, but can lay up to 3000). Bactrocera dorsalis has a wide host range on over 150 fruit and vegetable crops, Females lay eggs under ripe fruit's skin (although they also will lay in green fruit) and larvae destroy the fruit by feeding on it as they develop.

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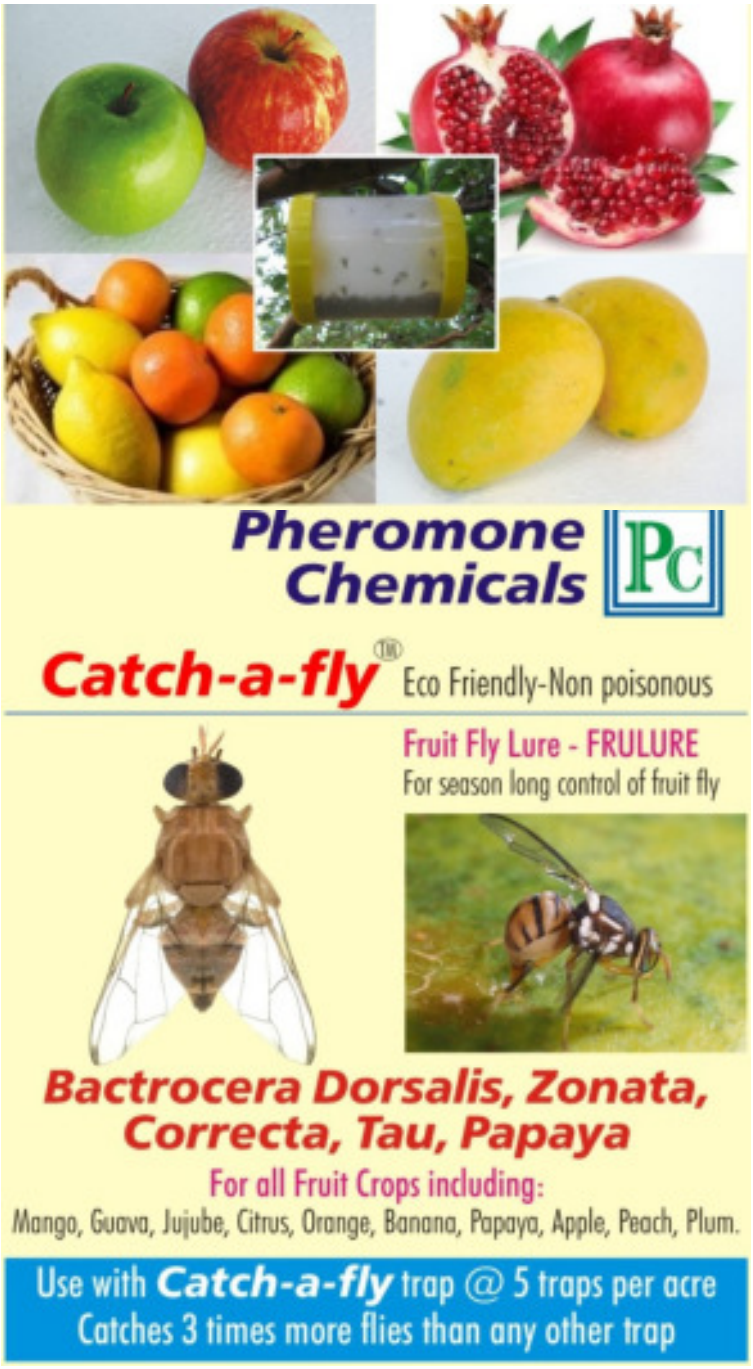

CATCHES FRUIT FLIES BEFORE THEY DAMAGE YOUR FRUIT

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