

Use of mass trapping to control Bactrocera oleae in Spain

Jaume Roig
PROBODELT SL

PROBODELT S.L. - INTRODUCTION



PROBODELT S.L. was created in 1995 with the objective to develop and apply rational strategies to pest control, mainly using mass trapping system.

• Start business activity: year 1996





"Pest control is compatible with being environmentally friendly"



Introduction

Olive fruit fly (Bactrocera oleae: Tephritidae)

Key pest in olive crop









Location







- 70' decade:

 The farmers start a collective aerial spraying against olive fruit fly by plane.



 1986: creation of "ADV Per al control de la mosca de l'oliva"

• Problems with aerial spraying: non target crops, houses, people, etc..



- 1999: Start of trials with alternative products
 - Requirements for a product to be a real alternative to aerial sprayings:
 - Long persistence (>120 days)
 - Easy to apply (weight, size, nº of devices/ha, etc..)
 - Effective reducing population and olive damages
 - Price competitive







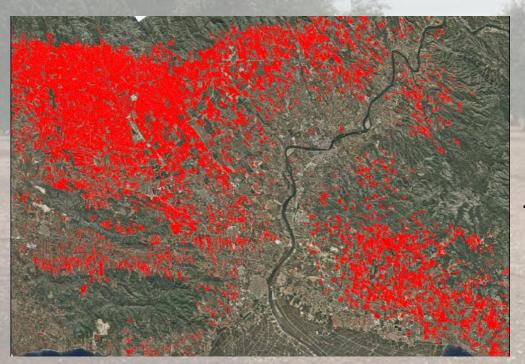


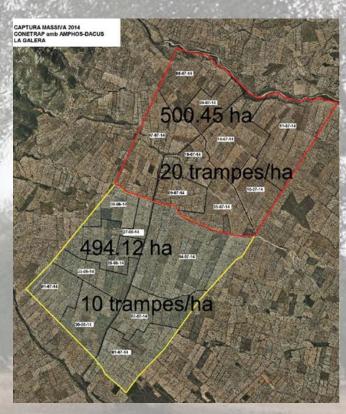




- 2009: Directive 2009/128/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 October 2009
 - "1. Member States shall ensure that aerial spraying is prohibited."
 - "2. By way of derogation from paragraph 1 aerial spraying may only be allowed in special cases provided the following conditions are met: (a) there must be no viable alternatives, or there must be clear advantages in terms of reduced impacts on human health and the environment as compared with land-based application of pesticides"
- 2013: Development of AmphosDacus attractant by Probodelt and AoMidori Biocontrol
 - Good results in the trials during summer and autumn:
 - High level of captures
 - Long persistence

2014: 1.000 ha mass trapping trial
 with Conetrap AmphosDacus





 2015: application of mass trapping with Conetrap
 AmphosDacus in 20.000 ha

Conetrap Amphos Dacus®

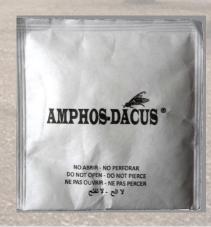
Conetrap with 7,5mg of Lambda-cyhalotrin







- AmphosDacus attractant
 - Persistence of >180 days
 (after 1 year is still catching about 50%)





Conetrap Amphos Dacus®

 Application: in this area we are applying 20 traps/ha in May-June and keep it on the tree a complete year.





Conclusions

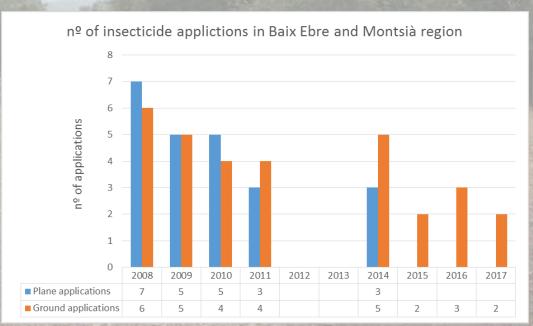
 Mass trapping with Conetrap AmphosDacus in wide areas shows to be more effective than aerial spraying to control Bactrocera oleae.

The application of mass trapping reduce the use of insecticides,
 the risk for human health and the environment and B. oleae

damages in olive.



Olive fruit fly captured during 2017 season



Thanks for your attention



