

NEW

TRIPHERON[®] BoxTreeBox

Pheromone trap for the
Box Tree Pyralid



Trifolio-M
Hochreine Biosubstanzen

www.trifolio-m.de

TRIPHERON[®]

BoxTreeBox

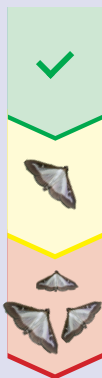
Bits and Bobs

Check your tree stands early in spring for feeding larvae that have spent the cold season hibernating in a cocoon.

If you find feeding larvae - take the appropriate steps immediately!

The first flying pyralids develop from the larvae coming from hibernation and can be observed as early as May.

As soon as the Box Tree Pyralid starts flying it will mate and females then place their eggs underneath the leaves of yet another box tree. The next generation larvae hatch after only a few days and will immediately proceed to feast on box tree leaves and twigs.



No moths in trap -

Occasional visual inspection of box trees.
Check undersides of leaves, twigs and stem.

The first moths in your trap indicate a possible infestation. - Thoroughly check your box trees for eggs and larvae.

Additional moths in your trap almost certainly make a treatment of your box trees necessary. This ought to take place roughly 10-14 days after moth trapping to make sure that eggs have all hatched.

A long period of time can pass until the infestation leads to visible damage. At that time it may already be too late for the tree to survive. The ideal moment in time to treat against hatched larvae is roughly 2 weeks after the onset of the flight period.

Box trees

(*Buxus sempervirens*)

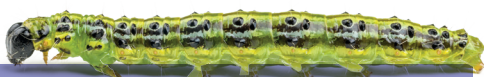
Box trees are amongst the most popular ornamental trees and shrubs and can be seen in almost every public or private garden. The evergreen and hardy box tree can easily be pruned into almost any conceivable shape. Garden estates sprinkled with ornamentally sculptured box trees are hugely popular and always a sight to behold.

Box trees are slow growing plants and many of those pampered, cut and grafted need decades to mature to full glory.

As a consequence these box trees are almost irreplaceable and at times of extremely high intrinsic and idealistic value to their respective owners.

The loss of a carefully assembled and architected box tree ensemble can be avoided by making use of sophisticated and modern biological plant protection measures.





Box Tree Pyralid

Cydalima (Glyphodes, Diaphania) perspectalis

Just about a decade ago the Box Tree Pyralid made landfall in the Old World and has since eaten his way through box tree populations all over Europe.

The gravid female Box Tree Pyralid lays her eggs well hidden inside the box tree plants. After a period of only a few days the eggs hatch and pyralid larvae start feeding on leaves and twigs of the box tree. The larvae grow up to a length of 5 cm passing through several instar stages. During this time the damage suffered by the box tree can lead to its premature demise. After a feasting period of 1 to 3 months the larvae pupate to be succeeded within one week by the full grown adult Box Tree Pyralid which restarts the circle described above.



Between 3 and 4 generations of Box Tree Pyralids can develop over the course of one season. The generation gap is 4 to 6 weeks and depends on the prevailing climatic conditions. The box tree is threatened continuously throughout the May to October period. The final generation larvae hibernate inside the box tree.

TRIPHERON[®] BoxTreeBox



Inside the BoxTreeBox you will find a funnel trap re-designed to be useful even in small private gardens along with three natural rubber pheromone dispensers that are loaded with minute amounts of the attractant of the female Box Tree Pyralid.



Pheromone-
dispenser

The pheromone dispensers emit the perfume of the female Box Tree Pyralid over the course of 4-6 weeks and are hugely attractant to the male counterparts seeking a mating partner. These male Box Tree Pyralids are lured into the trap and act as an indicator for the onset of the flight period coinciding with the laying of the eggs by the female.



The funnel trap hence is an early warning system to the box tree caretaker and gives a clear indication of an upcoming pyralid infestation.

Since only male Box Tree Pyralids are lured into the trap the female egg laying is not compromised and caught pyralids only serve as an indicator to determine the perfect timing of a subsequent treatment with e.g. a neem based biological insecticide.

TRIPHERON[®] BoxTreeBox

BoxTreeBox Overview

- Funnel trap with specific attractant
- Includes 3 dispensers sufficient for a 3-4 month servation period
- Early warning system for infestation with BoxTree Pyralid
- Proven and efficient trap design
- Can be mounted hanging or set on stick
- Non-hazardous to humans and animals
- Reusable

About us

Trifolio-M GmbH is one of the companies pioneering biological plant protection methods in Germany.

We have been researching, manufacturing and distributing insect pheromones for more than 30 years and supply a multitude of products for plant and storage protection purposes. Based in Lahnau, Hessen County, we ship our plant protection products, biocidal agents and pheromones all over the world.



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