

### 1. PRODUCT NAME

Black stripe funnel trap kit - Bulk

### 2. PRODUCT CODE

10097

### 3. PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

A 3 part, self-assembly funnel style trap with lures. The funnel trap, as the name implies, is designed so that insects attracted by the incorporated pheromone lure fall into a funnel shaped catchment area down into a holding bucket below. The patented black stripes increase trap catch. The shape of the funnel prevents the insects from escaping holding them until the trap is inspected. An insecticide may be added to kill the trap insects further reducing the possibility of escape and prevent damage to the specimens for subsequent identification.

#### TRAP

<b>Approximate Dimensions (Assembled)</b>	190mm diameter x 220mm high
<b>Approximate Lid Dimensions</b>	190mm diameter
<b>Approximate Funnel Dimensions</b>	158mm diameter x 110mm high
<b>Approximate Base Dimensions</b>	158mm diameter x 165mm high
<b>Material</b>	Polypropylene
<b>Colour:</b>	Lid – Green Funnel - Yellow Base – White with black stripes
<b>Approximate Weight (per Trap)</b>	270g

### 4. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR USE

#### Selection of the Funnel Trap

The funnel trap is used predominantly where the target species is, for example, a large moth which would be difficult to trap on the glue of a Delta trap and/or where the insect occurs in large numbers and is therefore likely to quickly saturate the sticky surface of the Delta. It is also often used in dusty areas where the dust is likely to impair the functioning of the glue used in the Delta traps.

#### Trap Placement and Density For Monitoring

Traps should be positioned conveniently for inspection and for other operations (i.e. movement of goods) in the area being monitored. This generally means above head height in areas where there is limited or no vehicular movement and away from aisles etc. where fork lift trucks are in operation - this is to prevent the traps interfering with normal work and to prevent them from being damaged. Given that the pheromone plume or trail is carried by moving air currents it is logical that, in buildings where monitoring

is being carried out, the traps should be positioned at the top end of the prevailing air movements to allow the plume or trail of attractant to disperse through the building. Traps should be used in areas liable to infestation or re-infestation. Depending upon the type of premises these may include incoming goods areas, manufacturing or production areas and connecting corridors and passageways. Where the building has a high roof some of the traps should be located up as high as is convenient. This is because warm air rises and the adult moths are attracted up to and fly freely in the warm air. Use a maximum trap density of one trap per 600 cubic metres (equivalent to 100 sq.m. of floor area in a building of 6m height). In large open buildings the density may be reduced to one trap per 2500 cu.m. (equivalent to 800 sq.m. of floor area at in a building of 6m height)

#### DO NOT

- locate traps against walls or anywhere where air turbulence may create false or misleading trails.
- locate traps next to open windows, doors or ventilation ducts where the air movement will take the plume directly out of the building, away from the area being monitored.

#### Change of Lures and Trap Servicing

Lures should be changed as recommended for the species concerned. Unless otherwise specified this is usually after 6 weeks. Dispose of the empty lure sachet away from the area being monitored. The funnel traps should be emptied weekly to avoid the trap filling and repellency from putrefaction of the insects caught. Where the toxicant strip is used this should be changed when lures are changed.

#### Observations and Data Recording

Catches should be recorded weekly in low populations but more frequently in areas with high populations. Record catches against the location of each trap on a trap record card and retain for future reference. Over time operators may find particular areas where new infestations always start or locations which are particularly liable to infestation and where other corrective measures could usefully be applied.

#### Specificity

In cases where two insect species share a very similar pheromone there is a possibility that both species will be trapped. This is not normally a problem where the two species are readily distinguishable. Should there be any difficulty with insect identification it is recommended that you contact your local Ministry of Agriculture or consultant.

#### Note

To avoid affecting the efficiency of the trapping system it is strongly recommended that traps be used for only the one species. Never use the lures for other species in this trap.

**FOR SAFETY, ENVIRONMENTAL AND DISPOSAL DETAILS SEE THE CORRESPONDING SAFETY DATA SHEET**