



GUIDELINES FOR USING SCENTRY INSECT MONITORING PRODUCTS

Scentry™ insect monitoring systems are effective pest management tools designed to provide current information about an insect pest at the user's location. Each Scentry pheromone lure is a synthetic mimic of the potent odor produced by an insect to attract members of the same species. A Scentry insect monitoring trap used in combination with the proper pheromone lure will attract and collect members of the insect species of interest when present. Scentry monitoring products are an effective tool when monitoring insect pests outdoors, and are as effective when monitoring stored product pests indoors.

The most common uses of Scentry monitoring products are:

1. Determining the presence or absence of a pest.
2. Monitoring changes in the pest population density.
3. Determining the emergence patterns of adults to better plan control measures.

Placement and Numbers of Monitoring Stations Needed

In all situations, the traps should be placed in the interior of the area to be surveyed and not on the border. When monitoring within the confines of a storage facility, create a grid pattern that allows for one trap to be placed approximately every 50 feet. Do not place monitoring stations near exterior doors and windows as this can attract insects from outside. Storage racks, fire extinguishers, and support beams make good indoor trap sites, and hanging traps near natural insect harborages such as dark areas, corners, and corridors is also helpful. When monitoring pests outdoors in field crops, traps should be hung on posts, with the opening of the trap near the top 1/3 of the canopy of the crop, or at an elevation at which the target insect is known to be active. When using more than one trap per acre, space the traps to insure uniform coverage. In general, one monitoring station should be used for each field or orchard to be surveyed. Additional stations should be added if:

1. The area is very large (over 10 acres)
2. Abnormally large populations or "hot spots" exist which need close attention.
3. The traps are being used to estimate population density, as opposed to detection only.

Recording and Maintaining your Monitoring System

Traps should be in place one to two weeks prior to the expected date for first appearance of the adult pest you are targeting. Write the date that the trap is placed into service on the outside of the trap with a permanent marker, and inspect, and service regularly. Trap servicing involves the removal of insects and debris from the sticky surface of the trap or sticky insert. This should be done each time the traps are inspected and the data recorded accordingly. Replace traps or trap inserts when the sticky surface has become too dirty to be effective or if the trap becomes physically damaged and is no longer able to hold the lures or targeted insects effectively. Lures will also need to be replaced in some instances, a good rule of thumb is every 8 weeks for lures being used indoors, and every 4 weeks for lures in traps hung outdoors, depending upon the lure. Check the stated longevity of the lure and change promptly as indicated.

Monitoring stations can be relocated for maximum control according to the presence or absence of captured insects in each trap. For example, if traps in a particular area show evidence of the monitored pests population, while traps in another area are continuously free of the monitored pest, it may be a good idea to relocate the continuously empty traps to the area that shows evidence of pest population, and in this way increase the monitoring in the infested area. Being familiar with the targeted pest is very helpful when establishing and managing a pest management program. After establishing the first generation cycle of a targeted pest, a prediction can be made regarding the emergence of the second generation by examining trap capture records from the first year. Good record keeping along with an understanding of the insects' life cycle will improve your ability to effectively and economically control insect pests.

While the insect traps and pheromone lures provide valuable supplementary information, that information should not be the sole basis for decisions concerning the timing of insect control programs. These guidelines should be supplemented with the advice of qualified pest management consultants such as your cooperative extension service representative, university researcher, USDA personnel or agricultural chemical field representative who will be able to assist you in the interpretation of the trap catch data and in the timing of control measures.

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