

ANARTEC

Use in mating disruption to manage the peach twig borer, *Anarsia lineatella*

The peach twig borer, *Anarsia lineatella* is an important pest of stone fruits such as peach, nectarine, apricot. It can also affect plums and almonds.

This species overwinters as larva of first or second instar sheltered under the bark, crevices or branches of the host tree. In spring larvae feed inside shoots and flower buds and makes them wilt. This damage may be important in young plantations and nurseries. When larvae are mature, they leave the shoots and pupate in curled leaves or in the bark emerging as adults some days later. Larvae of subsequent generations attack the fruit where they enter through the stem end towards the pit. It usually presents 3 generations per year, although there might be a fourth one depending on the weather conditions. First adults start to fly from March to May depending on the area. Second generation can occur between June to August and third generation from August to October, all of them can vary according to climate.



Anarsia lineatella
Lepidoptera:
Gelechiidae

CONTROL MANAGEMENT

Mating disruption technique is recommended as an alternative method to chemical treatment for controlling *Anarsia lineatella*. This technique involves creating an atmosphere saturated with the insect's sex pheromone. In this way, males are confused, preventing them from locating females and thereby avoiding subsequent mating and reproduction.



FORMULATION

Dispensers

The product ANARTEC is a dispenser comprising (E)-5decenyl acetate and (E)-5-decen-1-ol. These two compounds are described as the sex pheromone of *A. lineatella*.

The dispenser is a plastic vial with the liquid pheromone inside. The material of the vial is permeable to the vapors and allows the emission of the product at a controlled rate.

In regular weather conditions, the persistence of the dispenser is 180 days approximately. This lifetime may be reduced at high temperatures and/or strong winds.



APPLICATION

- Dispensers should be placed in the field a few days before the first flight of adults. Each dispenser should be hung in a branch in the upper third of the tree.
- The quantity of dispensers recommended is 400 units per hectare. It is recommended to distribute dispensers homogeneously in the field, putting 10% in

the borders and 90% in the rest of the plot. In case of very high pest pressure it could be advisable to increase the number of dispensers to a maximum of 500 per hectare.

- It is recommended to monitor the species by the positioning of 1-2 delta traps per hectare with the corresponding monitoring dispenser (ANARLAB).
 - Traps should be checked periodically in order to control pest pressure and also confirm the proper functioning of the technique (none to a few captures should be observed).
 - Also regular assessments of shoots and fruit damage should be carried out. If damage is higher than the thresholds established in the area, then a complementary treatment should be applied.
-

HANDLING AND STORAGE

The packaging material is impermeable to vapors from different products.

It is recommended to store the product in its original unopened containers, preferably in the freezer until ready for use. Under these conditions, the product can be stored for a period of two years.

Avoid cutting, perforating, or opening the diffusers.

In the normal handling of the product, there is no risk of toxicity to humans, animals, or plants. Likewise, the risks of water and soil contamination are negligible.

The use of gloves is recommended when handling the diffusers.

Used diffusers and their containers should be disposed of in accordance with current legislation.

