Moth's Mating Disruption Overview



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Mating Disruption Dispenser



Label Recommendations:

- Critical area: 1 per 30 cubic meters
- Effective for 90 days
- Avoid getting on clothing or skin

REGISTRATION



- Z,E- 9,12- tetradecadienol acetate, the pheromone for *Plodia* and *Ephestia* moths, registered by US EPA as a bio-insecticide
- US EPA # 52991-18

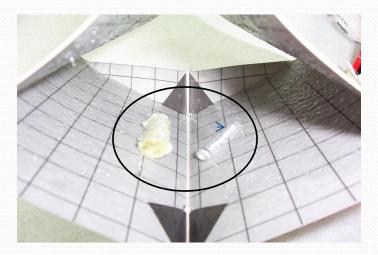
3.5 grams ai / 30m²/ year

Method: Field Testing

• 20 traps containing:

- 10 male moth pheromone lures (TDA)
- 10 lures for female moths



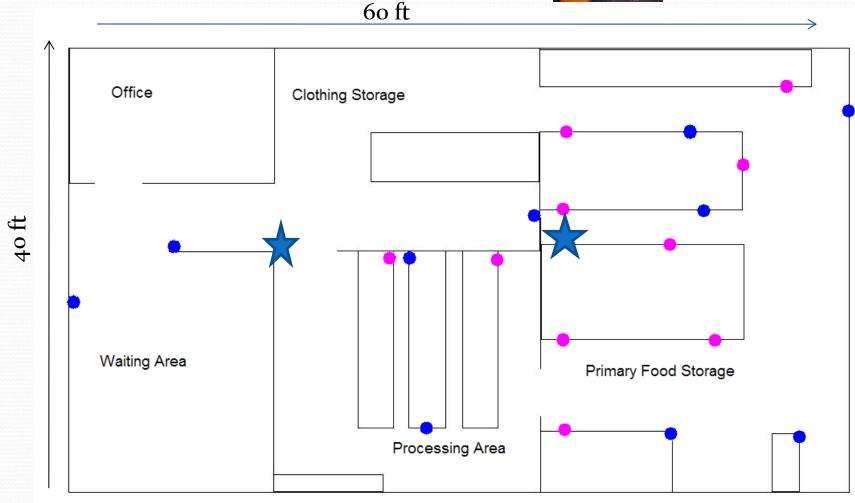




Food Pantry

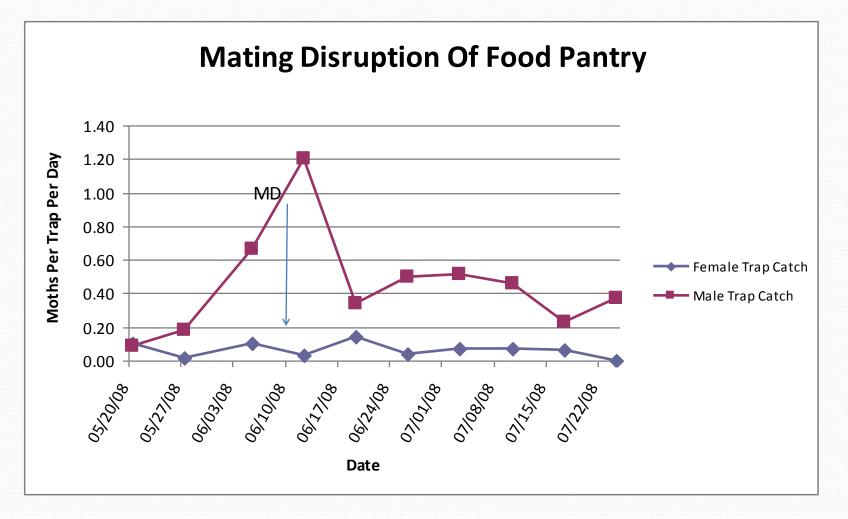


(80 cu.m.; 2 pouches)

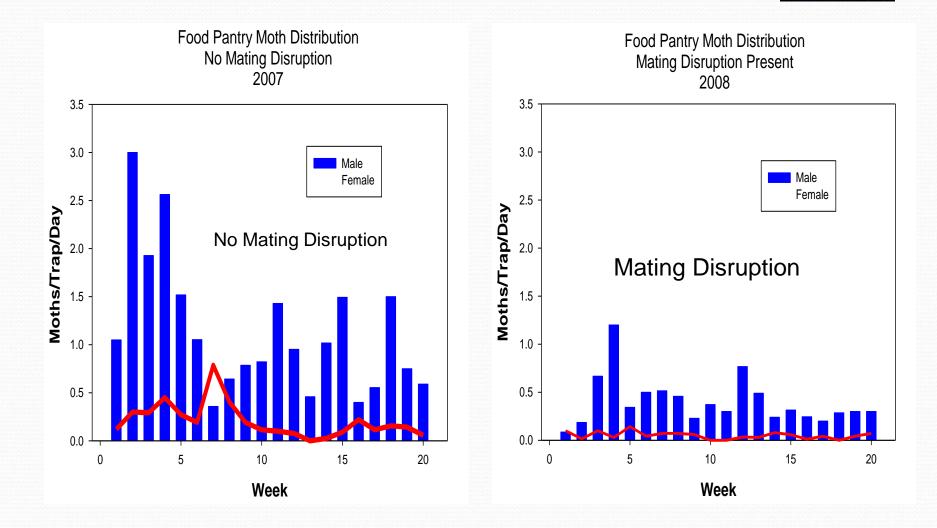


RESULTS









Sexing Plodia and Ephestia Moths





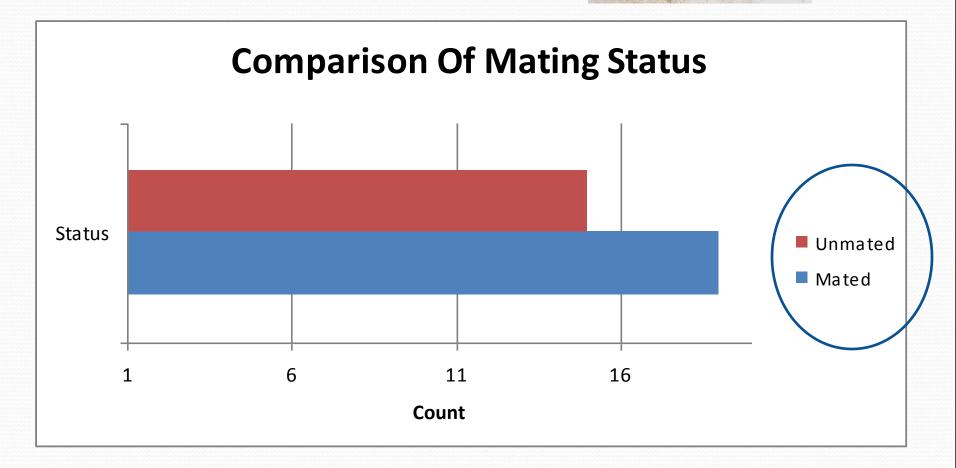


Bursa sac with spermatocyte

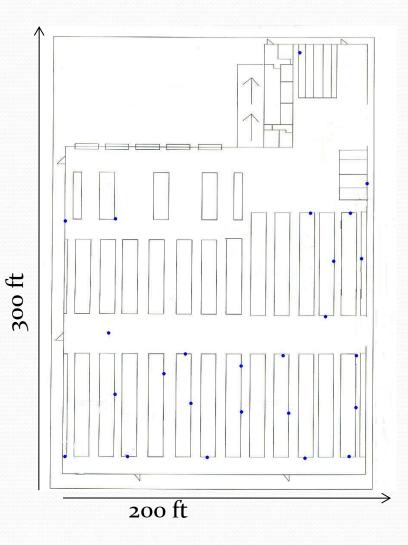
Male

Female

Plodia Mating Disruption



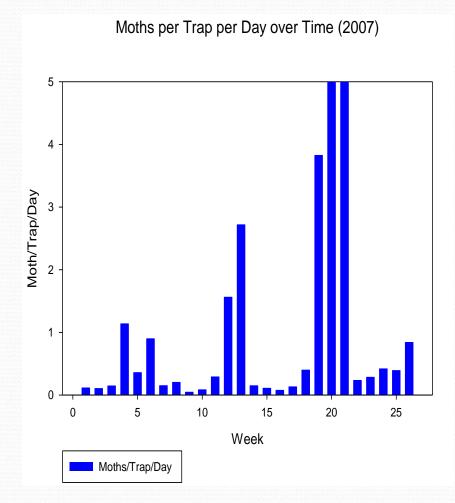
Food Warehouse



- 40 duel baited traps to evaluate MD effect
- 125 MD pouches
- MD pouches replaced every 90 days
- 2,000 m³ food processing plant and warehouse



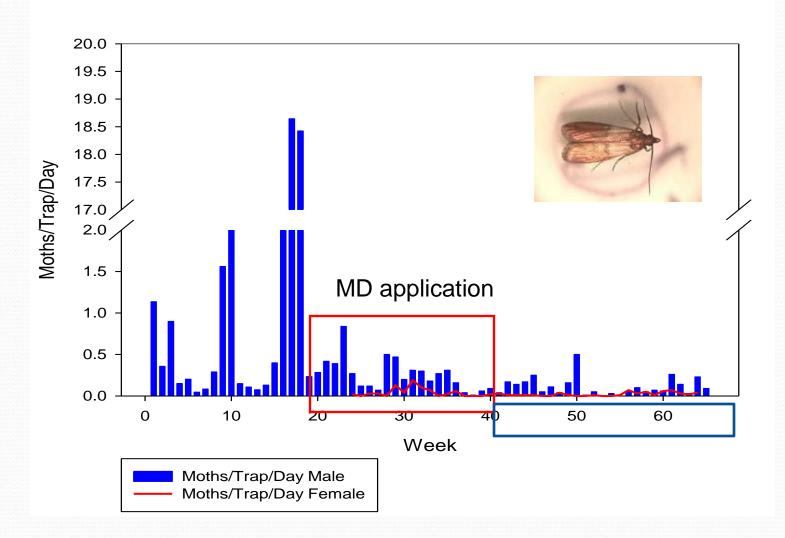
Warehouse Prior to MD



- Before Mating Disruption: Recorded over 1000 Plodia moths per wk.
- 5 shutdowns and foggings needed to bring moth population under control
- Fogging cost: US\$35,000



Moths per Trap per Day Over Time Nut Processing 2007-2009



Homeowner Application

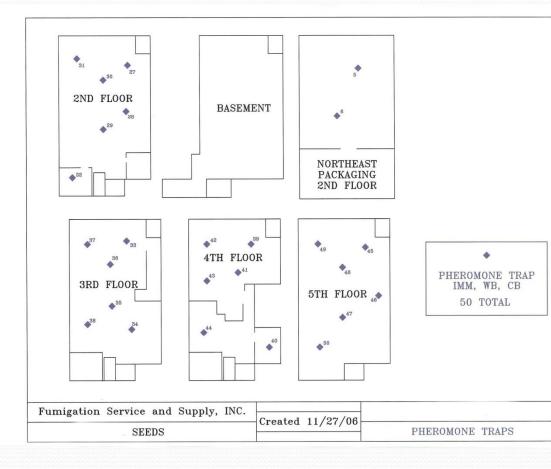
- 1.) Clean pantry, discard infested materials
- 2.) Freeze all cereal and nut based materials
- 3.) Place 1 MD pouch per level of residence
- 4.) Place 1 pheromone trap per level
- Wear gloves when handling pouches and lures



"We're seeing fewer moths than we've seen in the past."

Organic

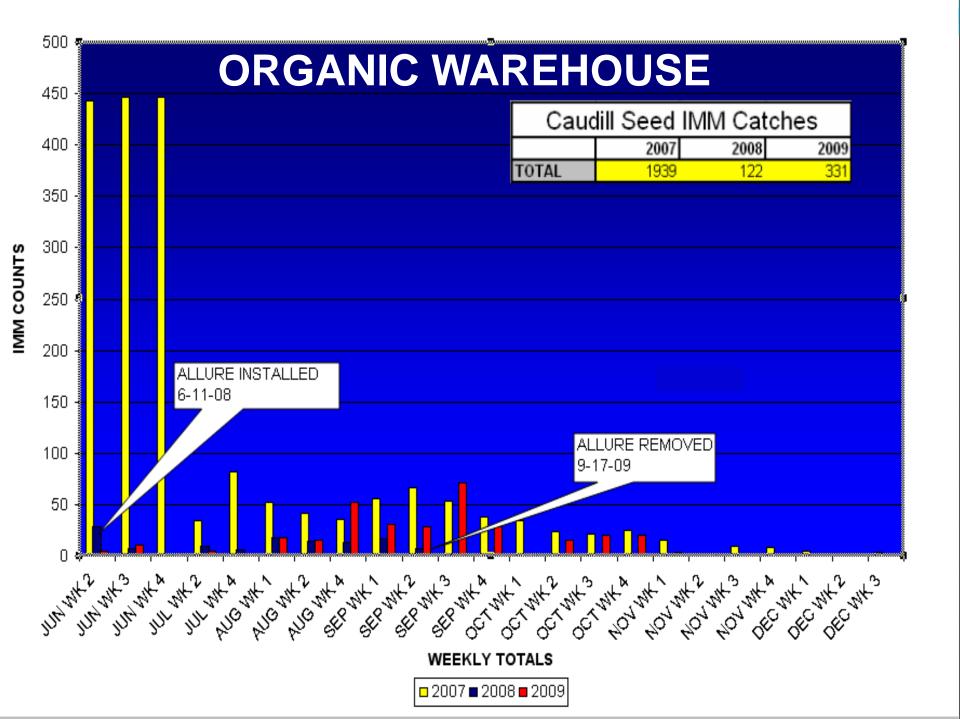
Warehouse



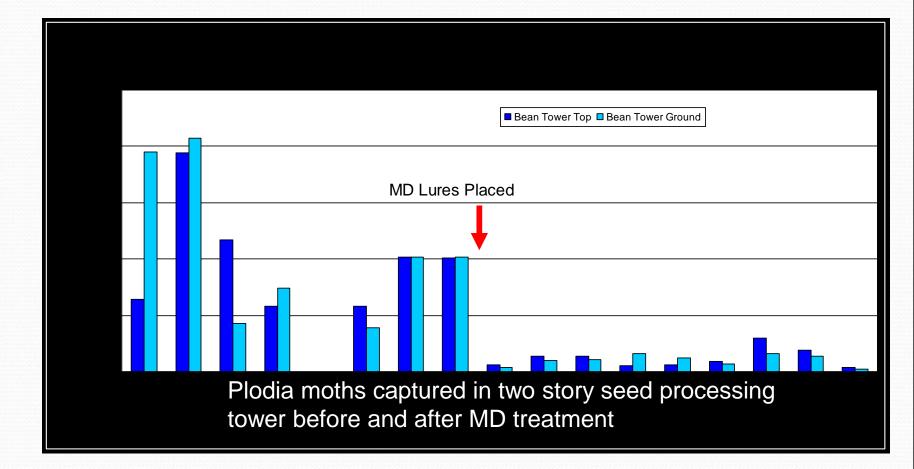
Plodia captured per

trap, per week

| | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 |
|----------|------|------|------|
| JUN WK 2 | 443 | 28 | 5 |
| JUN WK 3 | 446 | 7 | 11 |
| JUN WK 4 | 446 | 2 | 2 |
| JUL WK 2 | 34 | 9 | 5 |
| JUL WK 4 | 82 | 6 | 2 |
| AUG WK 1 | 52 | 18 | 18 |
| AUG WK 2 | 42 | 14 | 16 |
| AUG WK 4 | 36 | 13 | 52 |
| SEP WK 1 | 56 | 17 | 31 |
| SEP WK 2 | 67 | 7 | 28 |
| SEP WK 3 | 53 | 1 | 71 |
| SEP WK 4 | 38 | 0 | 28 |
| OCT WK 1 | 34 | 0 | 2 |
| OCT WK 2 | 24 | 0 | 15 |
| OCT WK 3 | 21 | 0 | 20 |
| OCT WK 4 | 25 | 0 | 20 |
| NOV WK 1 | 15 | 0 | 3 |
| NOV WK 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| NOV WK 3 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| NOV WK 4 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| DEC WK 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| DEC WK 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 1939 | 122 | 331 |



Seed Warehouse



Delayed Mating

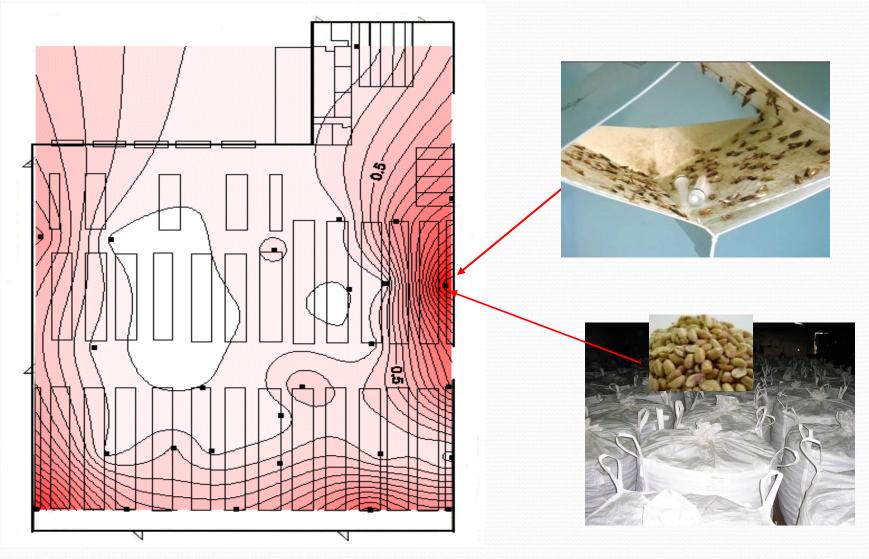


Laboratory and field studies suggest

- Male Indianmeal moths sat on the wall and showed little to no activity
- A delay in mating reduces the numbers of fertile eggs produced by females.
- Egg viability is reduced 22% per day when mating is delayed in IMM
- After 5 days no eggs are laid and male moths are unsuccessful in mating.¹

¹ Huang and Subramanyam, 2003, J of Stored Prod. Research 39:53-63

Pin Pinpointing New Infestations



Potential for Other Insect Pests

Tineolla and Tinea

Lasioderma serricorne



Large populations of clothes moths in Scandinavia



Being tested in tobacco warehouses in USA

Summary

- Possible control measure for organic stored products
- Mating disruption reduces trap catch within days
- Mating disruption reduces the number of foggings
- Observed a residual effect in treated and untreated areas



Summary

- Did we achieve delayed mating?
- Did we reduce customer complaints?
- 90% reduction of male population needed to effect control
- Females need to be captured and examined for egg fertility
- New infestations can continue to cause customer complaints



Acknowledgements: Insects Limited: -Alain VanRyckeghem -Pat Kelley -Bob Bruner Fumigation Service & Supply: -Josh Wilhelm BASF: -Jonathon Berger And Facilities Cooperators