1. Place the metallic trap supports on the side holes of the water tray.

2. Insert the metallic trap supports in the holes underneath the lid.

3. Put the pheromone diffuser into the cage and place the cap on top.

4. Insert the cage in the top of the lid.

5. Fill the tray with water, leaving 2 cm from the top. You can also add 50 cm³ of vegetable or olive oil to the water (optional).

6. Place the trap on the ground or on a plastic box near the tomato plants.
**DETECTION AND MONITORING**

Traps should be placed 2 or 3 weeks before planting, using 1 to 2 traps per hectare. The traps can also be placed on a plastic box near the tomato plants, but at a low height.

The **ECONEX WHITE TRIANGULAR without sheets** trap is recommended for the detection and monitoring of the *Tuta absoluta* populations because of its high sensitivity and ease when counting the number of captured insects.

**MASS TRAPPING**

The **ECONEX WATER TRAP or ECONEX WATER TRAP (ECO)** are both recommended for mass trapping because of its effectiveness, large capacity and low maintenance.

To carry out mass trapping, the number of traps per surface area should be increased, depending on location and homogeneity of the plots. A trap controls an area between 250 and 500 m². This means a density of 20 to 40 traps per hectare.

**NECESSARY MATERIAL**

When the population of the pest is small, we recommend **ECONEX WHITE TRIANGULAR without sheets** trap for detection and monitoring.

The trap is activated by placing an **ECONEX SHEET FOR TRIANGULAR 1 UNIT** on the base of the trap and the **ECONEX TUTA ABSOLUTA** diffuser in the centre of the adhesive sheet.

The larvae attack the fruits and the leaves by entering inside them and feeding on the mesophyll. This produces the typical and irregular damage of a leaf miner and consequently, it withers. When the attacks are severe, the damaged leaf looks burnt, which could be confused with disease.

The damage produced by *Tuta absoluta* to tomatoes, potatoes and aubergines causes a devastating effect on the economy.

With tolerance threshold established in each area, the moment to adopt control measures, in this case mass trapping, is later defined. The tolerance threshold of *Tuta absoluta* is very low and depends on the area. In general, it is approximately 3 captures per trap and per week. For mass trapping, traps should be placed throughout the tomato plots.

**SYMPTOMS AND DAMAGES**

The pheromone diffuser is introduced into the cage which is placed in the centre of the trap.

The **ECONEX WHITE TRIANGULAR** without sheets trap is recommended for the detection and monitoring of the *Tuta absoluta* populations because of its high sensitivity and ease when counting the number of captured insects.

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**FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE IN THE NUMBER OF TRAPS NEEDED**

The pest population, the bordering crops, the level of control required, etc. One important factor is the size of the crops. In small and irregular crops, a greater number of traps are required than in larger and more uniform plots. Another important factor is the distance between plots that have *Tuta absoluta*. This means that the borders of the plots must be reinforced and it could be necessary to place 40 traps per hectare.

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