

Early Warning Monitoring Systems

Technical Bulletin

The STORGARD® DOME™ TRAP QUICK-CHANGE™ BROAD SPECTRUM™ BEETLE ATTRACTANTS

The DOME QUICK-CHANGE monitoring systems for 30+ beetles is a pre-baited, high powered and cost effective method of detecting beetle activity at the earliest possible stages. It utilizes synthetic sex & aggregation pheromones along with two kairomone attractants that lures beetles, into a specially designed pit fall trap that contains a kairomone oil which retains the beetles. Early detection of beetle activity allows control measures to be employed before large quantities of stored food products are contaminated by larvae.

Each STORGARD DOME Trap QUICK-CHANGE kit contains enough materials for up to 8 weeks of continuous monitoring.

Pheromone Attractant

The ULTRA-COMBI™ model contains: CFB/RFB Aggregation Pheromone, CB Sex Pheromone & Kairomone, WB/KB Sex Pheromone plus two kairomone attractants.

Other models are available for CFB/RFB, CB & KB/WB.

Pheromones are chemicals that adult insects produce to communicate with each other. Kairomones are chemicals or foods that lure male and female insects.

Trap Design

The STORGARD DOME TRAP QUICK-CHANGE has been completely redesigned from previous versions. Featuring a lowered climbing height, broader capture base and precision tuned lid to allow for better pheromone & kairomone release. The easily replaceable Snug-Fit Lure Tray makes servicing and inspecting a breeze.

When to Monitor

As a general rule, most insect development ceases at average temperatures below 12°C. In heated warehouses or in warm climates a year-around monitoring program is essential for early detection of stored product pests. Even in unheated storage areas in cold climates, it is important to recognize locations that may provide sources of heat. For example, temperatures surrounding machinery may be sufficient to promote insect development even though temperatures nearby are below the 12°C threshold.

Trap Density and Placement

A good rule when beginning a monitoring program is to place traps in a grid pattern at intervals of 9 meters to 15 metres (1 trap every 100 sq. metres). Tighten the grid as needed in order to pinpoint the source of an infestation.

Other areas where traps should be placed are near suspected sources of contamination, such as in or around equipment and close to ducts where dust may accumulate.

Trap Placement

The main criteria for selecting trap placement is convenience for monitoring personnel and protection against damage by equipment, water, etc. Although trap placement is not critical, research has shown that capture efficiency can be maximized by placing traps on a solid floor and near cracks, crevices, equipment racking, poles, building columns, etc. The traps can be secured in position with the use of the new DOME TRAP HOLDER.

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Trap Inspection

Traps should be inspected at least once a week and twice weekly if an infestation is suspected. In some situations it may be desirable to check traps every day. Keep a record of the number of insects caught in each trap and the monitoring site.

Service and Storage

The STORGARD DOME TRAP QUICK-CHANGE monitoring system requires a minimum of service. However, it is important to replace the Lure Tray every four to eight weeks since their attractant properties eventually degrade. Removal of dead insects and debris when traps are inspected is an option. Replace the Lure Tray more often under dusty conditions.

Please note: Like film, batteries and similar products, pheromone caps should be stored in a cool place. For longest possible storage life, store lure trays in a refrigerator and keep their foil barriers sealed.

The STORGARD DOME TRAP QUICK-CHANGE monitoring system's are proven to attract the following insect listed, depending on the QUICK-CHANGE product being utilized.

Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
1 American Black Flour Beetle	<i>Tribolium audax</i>	16 Lesser Mealworm Beetle	<i>Alphitobius diaperinus</i>
2 American Spider Beetle	<i>Mezium americanum</i>	17 Longheaded Flour Beetle	<i>Latheticus oryzae</i>
3 Antlike Flower Beetle	<i>Anthicus spp.</i>	18 Maize Weevil	<i>Sitophilus zeamais</i>
4 Cigarette Beetle	<i>Lasioderma serricorne</i>	19 Merchant Grain Beetle	<i>Oryzaephilus mercator</i>
5 Confused Flour Beetle	<i>Tribolium confusum</i>	20 Picnic Beetle	<i>Glischrochilus quadrisignatus</i>
6 Depressed Flour Beetle	<i>Palorus subdepressus</i>	21 Predaceous Hister Beetle	<i>Carcinops pumilio</i>
7 Drugstore Beetle	<i>Stegobium paniceum</i>	22 Red Flour Beetle	<i>Tribolium castaneum</i>
8 Dusky Sap Beetle	<i>Carpophilus lugubris Murray</i>	23 Redlegged Ham Beetle	<i>Necrobia rufipes</i>
9 Flat/Rusty Grain Beetle	<i>Cryptolestes spp.</i>	24 Rice Weevil	<i>Sitophilus oryzae</i>
10 Foreign Grain Beetle	<i>Ahasverus advena</i>	25 Sawtoothed Grain Beetle	<i>Oryzaephilus surinamensis</i>
11 Golden Spider Beetle	<i>Niptus hololeucus</i>	26 Seedcorn Beetle	<i>Stenolophus lecontei</i>
12 Granary Weevil	<i>Sitophilus granarius</i>	27 Slender Seedcorn Beetle	<i>Clivina impressifrons LeConte</i>
13 Hairy Fungus Beetle	<i>Typhaea stercorea</i>	28 Small Eyed Flour Beetle	<i>Palorus ratzeburgii</i>
14 Khapra Beetle	<i>Trogoderma granarium</i>	29 Warehouse Beetle	<i>Trogoderma variabile</i>
15 Larder Beetle	<i>Dermestes lardarius</i>	30 Other small beetles	

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