GRONIC

NATURE LED INNOVATION

@GronicCo

BE ORGANIC

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About us

We are a customer-oriented company with over 10 years of experience in developing, producing and supplying safe green solutions for agriculture. We specialize in supplying Baculoviruses semi-chemical lures and traps to monitor insect pests and promote sustainable Integrated Pest Management (IPM) within agricultural, horticultural, storage and urban setting. Our goal is to promote a more effective, economical and environmentally friendly approach to pest management by incorporating sound IPM principles and science in the monitoring systems that we offer. We are also able to offer our customers help with pest identification, advice on suitable control strategies and effective practices that can be carried out to minimize outbreaks.

We are able to offer our customers the full package required to carry out an efficient pest monitoring program. In addition to our wide range of pheromone lures and Baculoviruses, we offer the most suitable traps for each pest species and supply our customer with all the relevant information, advice and documentation needed to manage their pest problems. Management decisions are only as good as the data that they are based upon. If a well- designed monitoring program is carried out the information recovered will be accurate and the decision on when to time a spray to catch exposed pests, for example, will be correct

Why use our products?

All the products that we offer are based upon research, trial results, and customer feedback. We are constantly striving to develop products and solutions for new and emerging pests while also improving upon our current range when the opportunity arises. As we begin to see more evidence of regional that we remain abreast of those knowledges and offer the most suitable lure for a species in a particular region to the benefit of our customers. We use feedback and trails from across the globe to determine the best solution for a particular pest.

	Conventional pesticides	Gronic solutions
Safety	Poisonous& possibly toxic, ahuman health concerns.	Completely nontoxic; safe for humans pets and environment.
Residue	Spray 100% of crop high residue risk	Contacts < 1% of crop –zero residue risk
Approach	Reactive – chasing after pests	Proactive – control pests before they become a problem
Collateral damage	Kills beneficial insects (e.g. bees, ladybugs)	Species-specific –only affects target pest
Environmental footprint	Risk to soil & water systems	Soil & water systems unaffected
Efficacy	Short field life, high of resistance	Long field life, no risk of resistance.

ATTRASAFE

Attractants play a huge role in preventing the establishment and invasion of various problematic pests. Pests and even wild animals usually are lured by special attractants because of their need for mating and reproduction. If there are pheromones in the air, they are easily drawn to the source, which pest control experts use to their advantage to seize and eliminate them.

Section 1- Lures

Insect Lures for "Good" and "Bad" Insects

Our formulations are based on naturally-occurring semiochemicals and can be used to help or protect crops in several ways.

The most popular use of attractants is to lure pests to traps for control via the mass trapping strategy. Attractants can also be used to induce beneficial insects to come to, and stay in, crops for goals such as enhanced pollination or natural pest protection.

Our semiochemicals insect attractants are made up of compounds—like pheromones, plant volatiles, flower oils, sugars and proteins—that mimic insect attraction systems found in nature. By identifying processes already existing in nature, Gronic can use them to create sustainable technologies to manage insects.

How to Use Insect Lures

Attract & Protect

Occasionally, pest populations are low enough that they can be controlled using traps. Gronic's attractants can be used to effectively call pests to traps for control via the mass trapping strategy.

Attract & Enhance

Gronic natural insect Lures can help or protect crops by calling on beneficial insects to do the work nature intended. Attract honeybees to pollinate plants and encourage fruit production. Attract natural predators, like ladybugs and lacewings, that can attack the pests causing damage to your plants.

Benefits of Natural Insect Lures

Targeted action

All our insect Lures target specific species or groups of insects, affecting only these targets without disturbing other insect species.

Natural efficacy

By mimicking and optimizing insect Lures systems already found in nature, we can manage insect populations in the most effective and efficient manner.

Safe for humans, pets & the environment

Our insect Lures contain compounds that are not harmful to humans or animals and leave no residues on plants or the environment..

Dispensers

We offer a wide range of different dispensers, all of which hold and release the active ingredient into the atmosphere in a controlled manner. Different dispensers have different properties, releasing certain chemicals at different rates for example, and therefore only certain dispensers are suitable for a certain pest. Our recommendations on which dispenser to use for each is based upon research and trails and are listed in the dispenser column in the product section.

Polyvials

Our polyvials are more suitable for pests requiring lower pheromone loading. the polyvial consists of a tube and cap. The active ingredient is absorbed by the plastic is slowly released when placed in the field.

Rubber Septum

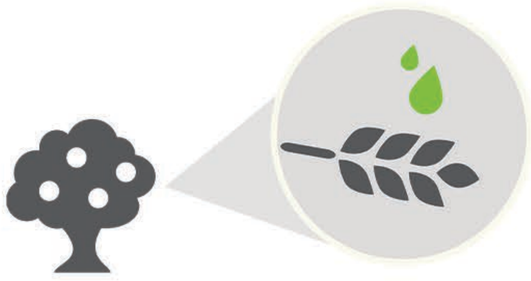
We are able to offer rubber septum lures in two colors: beige and red. Rubber septa are the stalwart of the dispensers, serving this role for over 25 years.While these dispensers do not offer an entirely satisfactory release rete or long field life, their cheap price makes them the most suitable option for most moth sex pheromones.

Section 2- Attractants

Our formulations are based on naturally-occurring attractant and can be efficient Way to Control Insect Populations

Unlike the blanket spraying of conventional pesticides, our Attractants are very specific, targeting only the insect pests causing damage to crops. Rather than chasing the pests with blanket sprays, Gronic brings the pest to the bait. This allows for highly effective crop protection with minimal insecticide usage that does not contact our food or create risk to the environment.

How Does Attractants Work?



1-Product Application

our Dispensers formulations are applied to the crop.

2-female attractant Are Released

Each Attractant emits a naturally occurring, to attract the insect pests

3-Insects Flock to the Bait

Because the solution uses naturally occurring insect attractants, pests are instinctively drawn to the solution.

4-Insects Ingest the Solution

A tiny amount of pesticide in the formula eradicates pests when they contact the solution.

5-Crops Are Protected

Insect populations are controlled efficiently and with only trace amounts of pesticide.

Benefits of Insect Attractants

Targeted action
All our insect Lures target specific species or groups of insects, affecting only these targets without disturbing other insect species.

Natural efficacy
By mimicking and optimizing insect Lures systems already found in nature, we can manage insect populations in the most effective and efficient manner.

Safe for humans, pets & the environment
Our insect Lures contain compounds that are not harmful to humans or animals and leave no residues on plants or the environment..

Our Attractants Products

Long-lasting, Effective Insect Targeting for controlling Insect Populations
Gronic attractants line provides a low impact solution for targeting a wide range of insects on different-sized crops.

Polymeric Ammonium discs

Our polymeric ammonium discs contain between 4 and 5 grams of ammonium bicarbonate, which slowly degrades to release ammonia, a compound highly attractive to female flies of the species Rhagoletis cerasi and Bactrocera oleae.
These dispensers provide an active field life of 10-12 weeks.

Torula Yeast Tablets

We offer torula yeast tablets, a useful female attractant for a range of fruit fly species, including Bactrocera oleae and Ceratitis capitate.
Each tablet contains 5g of a mix of torula yeast and borax. Three tablets should be used per trap and will readily dissolve in 250-300 ml of water.

Section 3- Mass Trapping

Trapping & Monitoring for Smarter Pest Management

Before deploying any integrated pest management system, you must first gain a strong understanding of the population dynamics of the insects affecting your crops.

Gronic's insect Trapping & Monitoring systems can help you assess insect activity and gain population estimates so you can which identify trap and semiochemicals formulation to use, where to position traps and how many to use in a specific area

How Does Mass Trapping Works?

This technique is based on strategically placing number of traps. Each one contains an attractant and/or pheromone specific to the species to be controlled, but also a small dose of insecticide which, located inside the trap, acts on the pest in a way that is safe for the crops.

This way, the crop can be protected by eliminating a high proportion of individuals using an environmentally-friendly method without adverse effects on the health of the producer or the end consumer.

Both the design and colour are principle factors that determine how well a trap functions. Manu insect are attracted by certain colours, so colour can be an important choice. The range of traps that we offer have been chosen based upon research, our own trails and feedback from our customers and will therefore maximise capture rates. There may be more than one suitable trap for a number of insect pests and many of our customers have a personal preference based upon our experience
Benefits of Mass trapping

Target the Right Insects

Learn exactly which species of insects are living among your crops.

Get Population Estimates

Gather information on population density and distribution.

Know When to Deploy Solutions

Understand what times in the season insects are most actively targeting your crops—and the effect the control measure had on the population.

Safe for humans & the environment

Environmentally-friendly method without adverse effects on the health of the producer or the end consumer

Our Mass trapping Products

Sticky Traps

We offer both dry and wet sticky boards in the colors yellow, white, blue and orange with a grid design either as polyethylene (PE) coated card or high impact polystyrene (HIPS)

The available sizes are:

10x24.5 cm, 20x24.5 cm,40x24.5 cm.

Delta Traps

Our delta traps are available in the colors yellow, whire, red and green. Our delta traps come flat packed and are heat welded to ensure durability. A textile tie is provided for hanging and an optional lure cage is also available for a small additional cost on request.

McPhail Trap

Our durable trap consists of two parts; a lid containing a lure cage and a lower bucket with funnel entrance. Liquid lures can be used in this trap and a wide range of colors are available

Unitrap

This is the original Unitrap, designed and manufactured by us at IPS. The funnel entrance is positioned at the top beneath a covering lid. These traps are a better option than the delta trap when trapping in dusty conditions and when the moth pests are particularly large (e.ge. Spodoptera species).

Water Trap

Our water traps are available in blue or red. These traps are designed with a wide base and a lure cage located in the centre, with easy access. Water traps are a useful option for some micro moths such as Tuta absoluta as well as thrip species. We do not offer a light option with our water traps. We believe that, unless used in a completely contained area, by-catch of a wide range of insect species will occur. For example, most nocturnal parasitic wasps, important natural control agents, are attracted to lights.

Conetrap

Our Conetrap is Ease of use as assembling takes 10 to 15 seconds per trap. When folded, transport volume (200 units per package) and transport costs are reduced. Moreover, it's ideal to be used with dry attractants.

This trap can be supplied assembled, with the attractant and the insecticide inside (3 Components fruit fly Lure). This will reduce the costs of placement in the field (take the fly trap out of the box and hang it directly on the tree) and avoids handling of the diffusers.

PalmTrap

This trap is specially designed for monitoring and mass trapping of the Red Palm Weevil Rhynchophorus ferrugineus.

This lure trap also known as bucket trap is a proven method to trap and kill the beetles. It is a specially designed bucket trap, which is supplied along with a lure. The lure is placed inside a lure holder attached to the lid of the bucket.

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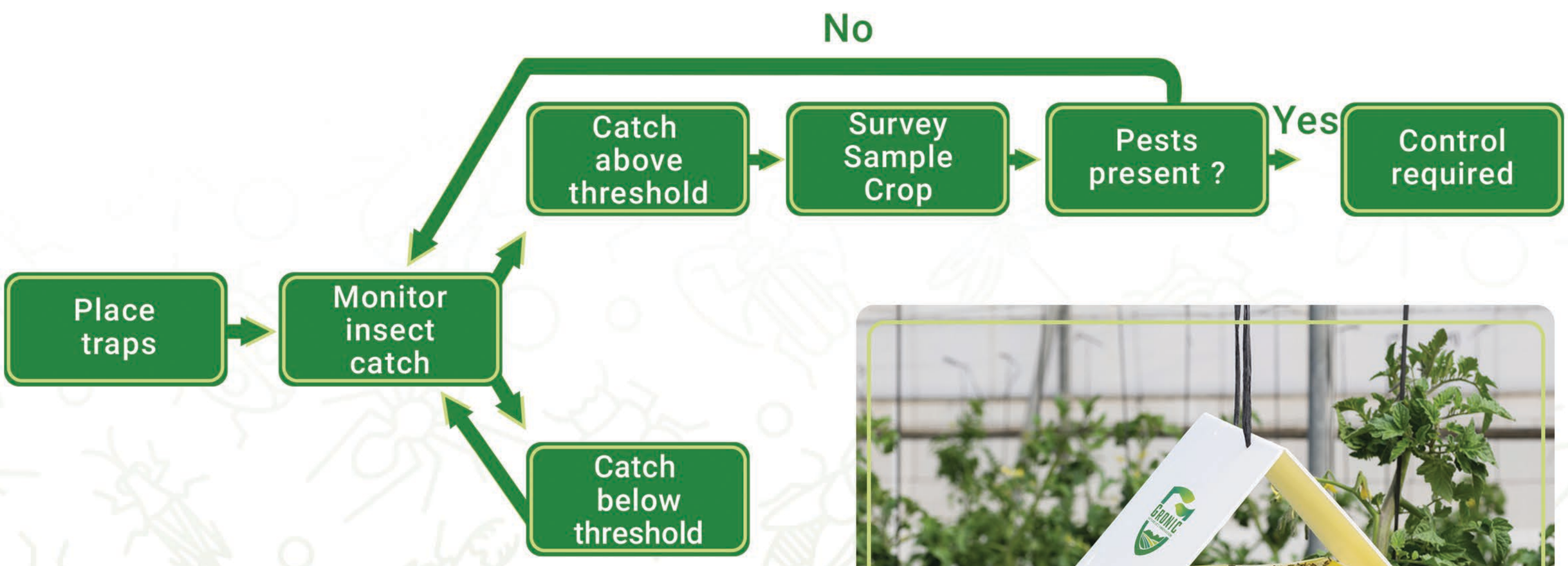

Products key table

The tables on the following section list the pest species that we are able to offer products for and are categorized by crop attacked. The tables list the semiochemicals type offered and the recommended traps and dispensers that we offer the pest. We are always happy to discuss alternative with our customers so please feel free to contact us regarding alternative dispensers or traps. equally, if there is a pest not included in the lists below please contact us as we may well be able to offer a product or solution

Attractant type	
FA	Food Attractant
P	Pheromone
K	Kairomone
P-P	Parapheromone

Lures	
ABS	Ammonium Bicarbonate
PVS	Poly Vial
RS	Rubber Septum
WS	Wet lure

Traps	
D	Delta Trap
LB	McPhail Trap
SB	Sticky Board
U	UniTrap
W	Water Trap
C	ConeTrap
PL	Palm Trap

Agricultural Pests – Moths

PEST	COMMON NAME	ATTRACTANT TYPE	LURE	TRAP
Agrotis ipsilon	Black cutworm	P	RS	D, U
Autographa gamma	Silver Y	P	RS	D, U
Etiella zinckenella	Lima Bean Pod Borer	P	RS	D, U
Liriomyza trifolii	vegetable leafminer	P	RS	D
Helicoverpa armigera	Cotton Boll Worm	P	RS, PVS	U
Helicoverpa zea	Corn Ear Worm	P	RS, PVS	U
Spodoptera exigue	Beet Army Worm	P	RS	U
Bactrocera cucurbitae	Melon Fly	P-P	PVS	D
Phthorimaea operculella	Potato Tuber Moth	P	RS, PVS	----
Spodoptera littoralis	Egyptian Cotton Leaf Moth	P	RS, PVS	U
Tuta absoluta	Tomato Leaf Miner	P	RS, PVS	D, W, SB
Franklinella occidentalis	Western lower Thrip	P	RS	D, W, SB

Horticultural Pests – Others

PEST	COMMON NAME	ATTRACTANT TYPE	LURE	TRAP
Bactrocera cucurbutae	Melon Fly	P-P	WPL	D, LB
Ceratitis capitata	Mediterranean Fruit Fly	P-P	RS, WPS	D, H
Graved female Ceratitis capitata	Mediterranean Fruit Fly	K	WS	C, LB

Palm Pests – Moths & Others

PEST	COMMON NAME	ATTRACTANT TYPE	LURE	TRAP
Rhynchophorus ferrugineus	Red Date Palm Weevil	P	WPL	BU
Batrachedra amydraula	Lesser Palm moth	P	PVS	D

Olive and Vine Pests – Moths

PEST	COMMON NAME	ATTRACTANT TYPE	LURE	TRAP
Cryptoblabes genidiella	Christmas Berry Moth	P	RS	D
zeuzera pyrina	Leopard moth	P	PVS	D,U
Lobesia botrana	European Grapevine Moth	P	RS, PVS	D, U
Palpita unionalis	Jasmine Moth	P	RS	D
Prays oleae	Olive Moth	P	RS, PVS	D,U
Bactrocera Oleae	Olive Fruit Fly	P, P+FA	PVS, PVS+ABS	LB, SB,C

Orchard and Citrus fruit Pests – Moths

PEST	COMMON NAME	ATTRACTANT TYPE	LURE	TRAP
Prays citri	Citrus Flower Moth	P	RS	D
Phyllocnistis citrella	Citrus leafminer	P	RS	D
Bactrocera cucurbutae	Melon Fly	P-P	WPL	D, LB,C
Bactocera zonata	Peach Fruit Fly	P-P	WPL,L	D,LB,C
Ceratitis capitata	Mediterrannean Fruit Fly	P-P	WPL,L	D,LB,C

Stored Products Pests – Moth

PEST	COMMON NAME	ATTRACTANT TYPE	LURE	TRAP
Plodia interpunctella	Indianmeal moth	P	RS	D,U
Lasioderma serricorne	Cigarette Beetles	P	RS	D,U

BIOSAFE

Biological control with beneficial insects makes dollars and sense, even in chemically sprayed fields. Growers using Rincon-Vitova's Trichogramma and other beneficials (all natural, none genetically engineered) to augment indigenous natural enemies can expect to improve profits by reducing or eliminating pesticide use.

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Residue problems, costs of sprays, scheduling sprays around irrigations and when workers are not present, health and safety liability risks, even insurance costs, may be reduced when beneficial insects assume more pest management chores.

In many cases, crop yield and quality improve as previously unrecognized adverse pesticide effects on plant physiology disappear. Resistance problems, and outbreaks of secondary pests like spider mites, whiteflies and leafminers are avoided. There are also public relations and marketing benefits from using this "green", environmentally-friendly alternative to conventional chemical control.

Section 1- TricoSafe

Biological protection against Lepidoptera pests

Trichogramma is an effective natural enemy of over 200 pest moth species (cutworms, fruit worms, leaf worms, leafrollers, loopers, armyworms, borers etc.), preventing ravenous worms (caterpillars) from hatching out and devouring crops.

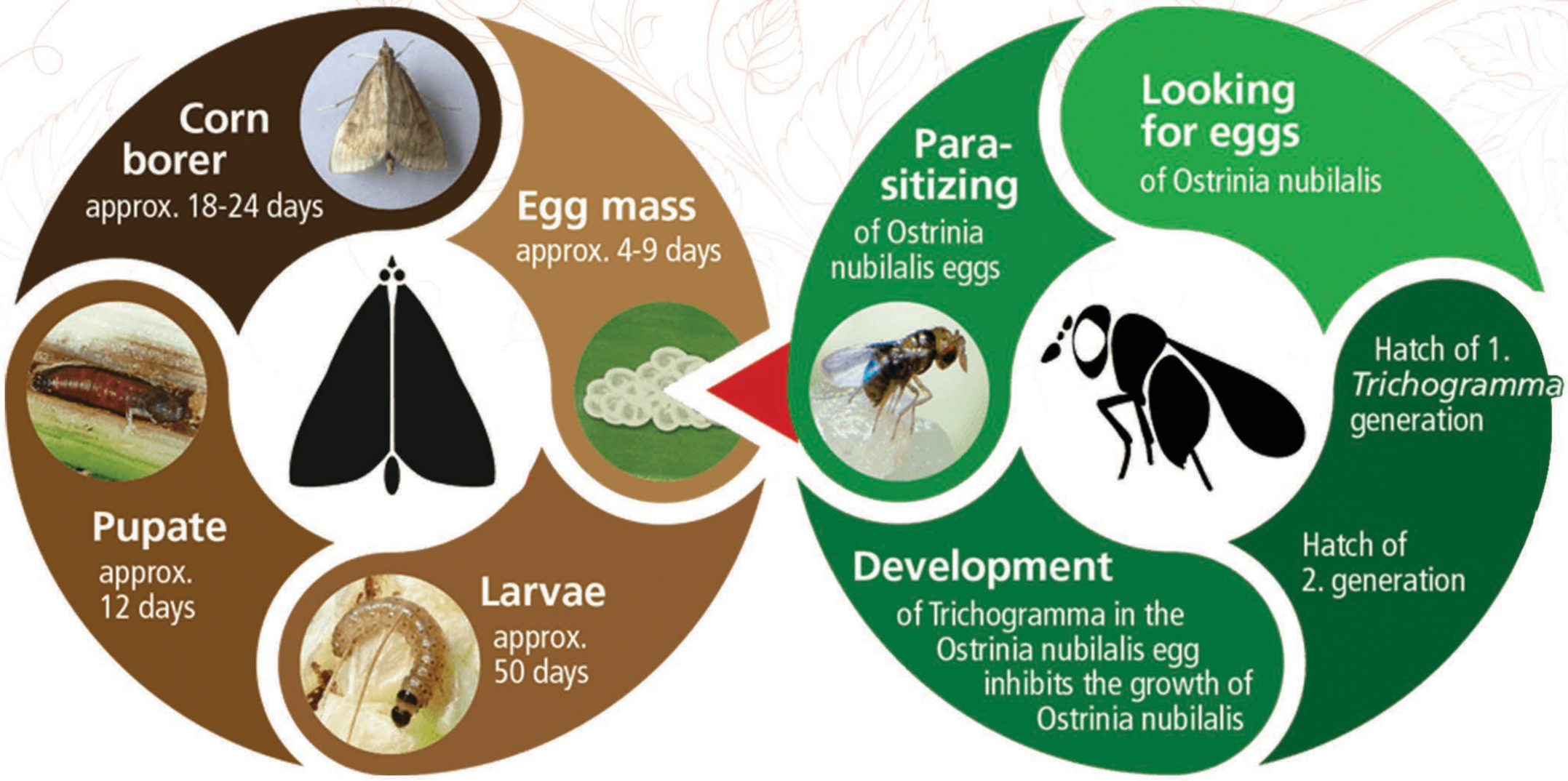
Trichogramma larvae eat out the insides of pest eggs, pupate, and cut an exit hole in moth eggshells for winged adults to squeeze through. They have a size of approx. 0.5mm. Trichogramma brassicae is a so called parasitoid of eggs. It means that it lays its eggs into the egg of a host (e.g. in the eggs of borers), and as a result the host is killed during development of the parasitoid inside the host egg. Applying large numbers of Trichogramma in the maize field, a large proportion of Lepidoptera eggs is parasitized by Trichogramma females and thus killed.

Spreading large numbers of Trichogramma at the right time allows parasitizing by females of approx. 0.5 mm in size a very large number of Lepidoptera eggs, and therefore their neutralization.

To spread Trichogramma the product is available cards form:

- **TRICOSAFE – cards.**

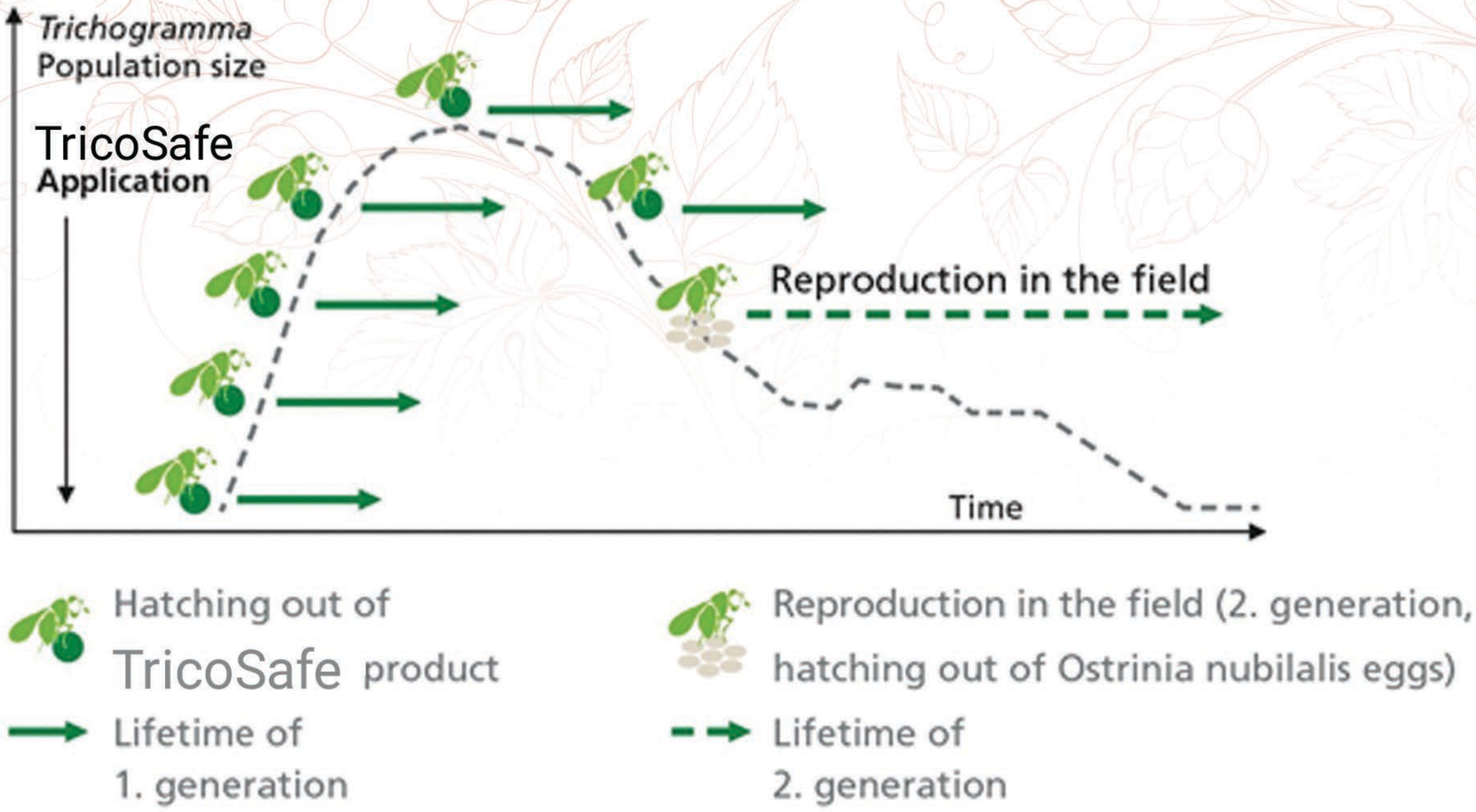
How Trichogramma affects Lepidoptera?



After the application of TRICOSAFE product, the Trichogramma hatch in the field. After mating, the search for egg masses of the corn borer begins. The eggs are parasitized by Trichogramma. Development of Trichogramma in the egg inhibits the growth of Lepidoptera: instead of Lepidoptera larvae, Trichogramma (2. Generation) will hatch and the cycle starts again.

If the development process of Lepidoptera is not interrupted, larvae hatch after 4-9 days and feed on the corn cobs and stalks, and then they pupate at the bottom of the stalk. Lepidoptera hatches out of the pupa and starts laying new egg masses into the field.

What is the Trichogramma Effective Period?



Effective period results from the hatching period and the development cycle. In order to ensure the longest possible effective period, all our TRICOSAFE products contain Trichogramma eggs at minimum six different stages of their development. As the diagram shows, this way a hatching period of up to three weeks is achieved. Hatched Trichogramma parasitize Lepidoptera eggs. From parasitized eggs after approx. 12 days Trichogramma hatch again, and they look for even more Lepidoptera eggs to parasitize them. Thus, the infestation and expansion of Lepidoptera expansion can be significantly reduced.

As it is not possible for these great amounts of Trichogramma to hibernate, it is necessary to release them in large amounts on an annual basis. Only this way a sufficiently large population can be obtained to ensure a satisfying effect in controlling Lepidoptera.

Our TRICOSAFE-Product

Application of Trichogramma takes place using TRICOSAFE card developed by Gronic. This form of product has proven itself immensely in practice for many years and they obtain great results in official experiments. TRICOSAFE in its form is particularly ecological, as its ingredients are fully biodegradable under field conditions.

Easy Handling

Simple and Cost-effective manual application!

Reliable Quality

Good protection for beneficial organisms against ultraviolet and infrared radiation.

Optimum Protection

Best protection of Trichogramma against rain, sprinkling and natural enemies!

Section 2- ViroSafe

Natural pathogens for lepidopteran species

Baculoviruses are natural pathogens of insects, mainly lepidopteran species. it consists of one or several virions, that contain the viral DNA.
These virions are encapsulated in a protein occlusion body, which protects the virus from destructive influences in the environment. Baculoviruses can be separated into to two genera: granulovirus (GV) and nucleopolyhedrovirus (NPV), both of which may be used as natural insecticides.

To spread Trichogramma the product is available Powder form:

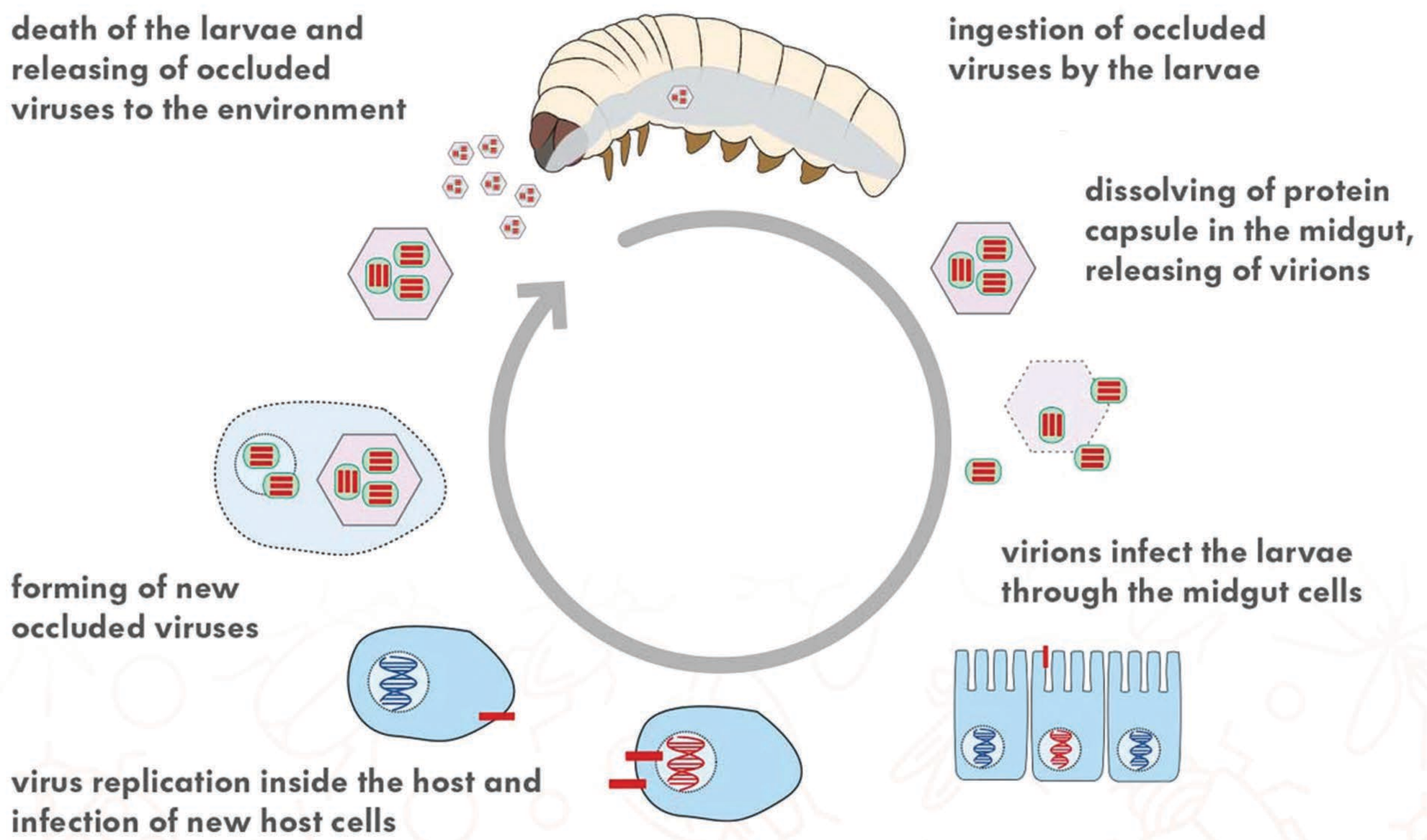
- **ViroSafe.**

Baculoviruses are safe

Due to the narrow host range of baculoviruses, beneficial insects such as bees, bumble bees, predatory mites, and parasiticides are not harmed. Baculoviruses are safe for the environment and do not affect aquatic species, birds, mammals, and humans. Baculoviruses do not produce any toxins or secondary compounds.

How do baculoviruses work?

Baculoviruses must be ingested by the insect larvae. Once in the midgut of the host, the protein capsules of the baculoviruses are dissolved and release virions, which infect the insect's midgutcells. The multiplication of virions within infected cells cause the infection to spread inside the host. A few days later, the larvae die and release millions of new viruses into the environment.



Our ViroSAFE product

Application of baculoviruses takes place using ViroSAFE product, Our ViroSAFE are formulated into a stable and highly concentrated product, which is ready to use and can easily be combined with other plant protection products.

The structure of ViroSAFE works against – Lepidoptera: Virachola liviar, cotton bollworm (Helicoverpa armigera), corn earworm (Helicoverpa zea) and other Helicoverpa species, Beet armyworm (Spodoptera exigua), Tomato leafminer (Tuta absoluta), Egyptian cotton leafworm (Spodoptera littoralis).

Optimum Protection

Well suited for conventional and organic production focusing on resistance management and integrated pest control

Target the Right Insects

Safe for non-target organisms, such as beneficial insects

Reliable Quality

Good storage stability

Section 3- FungSafe

Natural microorganism protecting plant against pathogen attacks

Beauveria bassiana is a species of fungus naturally found in the soil. This living organism acts like a parasite, infecting different types of invertebrates (insects, mites, etc.).

There are several Beauveria bassiana strains. The advantage of commercialized strains is that they better target pests like aphids, thrips and whiteflies.

Fungi Beauveria Bassiana are safe

These products are generally non-toxic to beneficial insects, however, applications to areas where bees are actively foraging should be avoided. Beauveria products should not be applied to water, as they are potentially toxic to fish.

How do Fungi Beauveria Bassiana work?

Beauveria bassiana is a fungus which causes a disease known as the white muscadine disease in insects. When spores of this fungus come in contact with the cuticle (skin) of susceptible insects, they germinate and grow directly through the cuticle to the inner body of their host. Here the fungus proliferates throughout the insect's body, producing toxins and draining the insect of nutrients, eventually killing it. Therefore, unlike bacterial and viral pathogens of insects, Beauveria and other fungal pathogens infect the insect with contact and do not need to be consumed by their host to cause infection. Once the fungus has killed its host, it grows back out through the softer portions of the cuticle, covering the insect with a layer of white mold (hence the name white muscadine disease). This downy mold produces millions of new infective spores that are released to the environment.

Our FungSAFE product

Application of Fungi Beauveria Bassiana takes place using FungSAFE powder. The key characters of our product are reducing the insect feed, lethargy; dead insects swell, and may be covered with fungi.

Our FungSAFE product works against: Mealybug, ceratitis capitate, bactrocera zonata, batrachedra amydraula, rhynchophorus ferrugineus, aphids, whiteflies, leafhoppers, flies, beetles, caterpillars, thrips, mites; some beetle larvae, and others.

Optimum Protection

Well mixable with fertilizers and plant protection products

Target the Right Insects

Safe for non-target organisms, such as beneficial insects

Reliable Quality

Good protection for beneficial organisms against ultraviolet and infrared radiation.

Section 4- ProSAFE

Natural predators and entomopathogenic nematodes against harmful pests

Predators are beneficial insects and mites that capture and eat other organisms such as insects or mites. Predators include ladybird beetles, ground beetles, lacewings, syrphid (hover) flies, aphid midges (Aphidoletes) and yellowjacket wasps

1. Ladybird beetles

Appearance: There are many species of ladybird beetles that vary in size, color and pattern. Depending on species, colors are black, red, orange-red to almost yellow. Most species have colored spots or markings on their backs.

Life Cycle: Overwinter as adults. Eggs (orange, elongated) are laid in clusters on underside of leaves and branches. Usually only one generation per year. Both the larvae and adults feed on pests.

Insect Pests Attacked: Aphids, whiteflies, scales, mites, mealybugs and other soft-bodied insects.

2. Lacewings

Appearance: Common species of lacewings include two green lacewing species, Chrysoperla carnea and Chrysopa oculata, and one brown lacewing species, Hemerobius pacifus. Lacewing eggs are white and laid singly or in groups on long stalks on the underside of leaves or branches. The brown and green lacewing larvae are very similar except for small differences in body shape and the brown lacewing's habit of moving its head from side to side while walking.

Life Cycle: Chrysoperla carnea and Hemerobius pacificus overwinter as adults; Chrysopa oculata as pupae. Up to four generations per year depending on temperature

Insect Pests Attacked: Aphids, spider mites, whiteflies thrips, leafhoppers, scales, mealybugs, psyllids, small caterpillars and insect eggs. Green lacewing larvae feed on insect pests. Both larvae and adult brown lacewings feed on pests. Green lacewings are commercially available.

3. Syrphid (Hover) fly larvae

Appearance: Hover fly larvae are flattened, legless maggots with no distinct head and a tapered body. They are variously coloured (yellow, green to brown). Adults frequent flowers over which they hover before landing to feed on nectar and pollen (their only food source). They are often mistaken for bees or wasps which they mimic in colouration. Hover fly eggs are white, elongate, with fine sculpturing and are visible in aphid colonies

Life Cycle: Overwinter as larvae, pupae, or adults depending on the species. Eggs laid on aphid-infested plant parts. Several generations per year depending on temperature and location

Insect Pests Attacked: Aphids, scales, thrips and other small soft-bodied insects.

4. Praying mantids

Appearance: Adults are 5-10 cm long and green, brown or yellow in colour. Mantids have an elongated thorax and grasping forelegs, which they use to hold their prey while they eat.

Life Cycle: One generation per year. Overwinters as eggs in egg cases, which are glued to wood, bark, or other plant material

Insect Pests Attacked: Many, including aphids, flies, beetles. Feeds on pests as well as beneficials. Mantids grasp their prey with spined front legs and hold them while they eat

5. Predatory mites

Appearance: The western predator mite, Typhlodromus occidentalis (Nesbitt), and Zetzellia mali are the two most common species of predaceous mites in B.C. They are distinguished from their prey by their larger size, pear-shaped body, and translucent colouration. Their eggs are opaque and oval whereas pest mite eggs are round. They are very active and fast moving compared to pest mites.

Life Cycle: Overwinter as adults. Become active in spring and produce several generations per summer depending on temperature

Insect Pests Attacked: Spider mites, thrips, fungus gnat larvae Monitoring: Visual inspection of leaves or leaf brushing for microscopic examination.

6. Minute pirate bug

Appearance: Adult anthocorids have a narrow, pointed head, flattened, smooth body with distinctive clear markings on their back.

Life Cycle: OOverwinter as adults. Becomes active early in season. 3 to 4 generations per year.

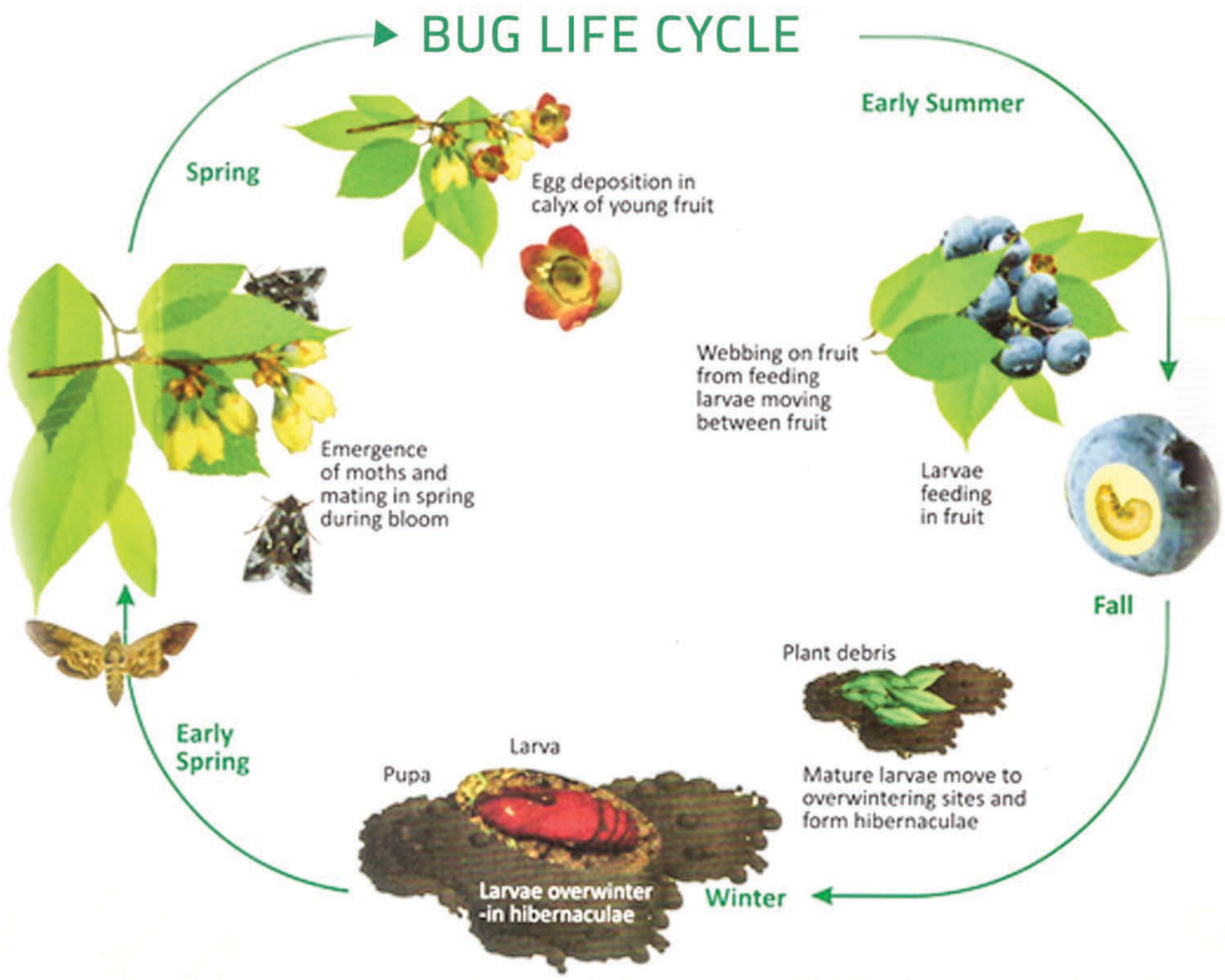
Insect Pests Attacked: Aphids, spider mites, thrips, psyllids, whiteflies and small caterpillars.

EcoSafe

Our ECOSAFE product produces lights with a wide range of wavelengths, which attract large numbers of insect pests, unlike light bulbs emitted by electric lamps. The trap works spontaneously since the absence of sunlight and for eight hours, the period of activity of insect pests which graduation in search of food and reproduction

How does Light trap work?

Most agricultural pests have a winged or flying stage at some point in their life cycle. For example, the small aphid-like Phylloxera is one of the most destructive grape pests worldwide with a complex life cycle that often involves a winged stage in the spring, summer or fall. By killing these pests in the flying stage -before they can lay their eggs – the Phylloxera's life cycle is broken. The light traps take advantage of that most insects are sensitive to light and wish to approach light places at night. According to scientific studies, different insects are attracted to different wavelengths and frequencies of light. This is the scientific basis of our ECOSAFE product.

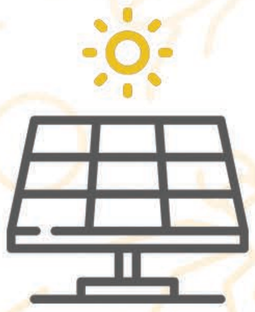


Benefits of EcoSafe

Solar energy charge & operating insect trap

Safety DC power driving, UV light attract & capture

Environment friendly pest control for organic farming



Automatic control, charge in day light & operating after sunset

Eco Safe Models

Model 1

Solar Panel	Monocrystalline Silicon 18V/16W
Battery	Sealed acid 12V/17Ah
Attractant Bulb	E27 Spiral lamp Cap, 12V/8W
Fan	12V/0.35A
Covering Area	1 hectare
Working time	8 hours/night
Functions	light control, Rain control , Time control &voltage protection

Model 2

Solar Panel	Amorphous Silicon 15V/12W
Battery	Sealed acid 12V/12Ah
Attractant Bulb	E27 Spiral Lamp Cap, 12V/8W
Fan	12V/0.35A
Covering Area	2 hectares
Working time	8 hours/night
Functions	light control, Rain control , Time control &voltage protection

Organic planting

Green agriculture

Power save

Safe

Pest control

Eco-friendly

Chemicals free

Economic

Solar energy

Sustainable

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