TO MANAGE

CAROB MOTH

SPLAT EC™

Mating Disruption for the Carob Moth, *Ectomyelois ceratoniae*

ISCA Technologies is proud to introduce its Specialized Pheromone & Lure Application Technology (SPLAT) for the management of the carob moth, *Ectomyelois ceratoniae*. SPLAT EC is an environmentally friendly mating disruption product that provides sustained and controlled release of the carob moth pheromone. Independent field studies have shown a single application of SPLAT EC to be as or more effective than multiple treatments of malathion. SPLAT EC is an outstanding alternative to these pesticide treatments, where moths are found to develop resistance to insecticides. Dates from trees treated with SPLAT EC have also shown better quality at harvest when compared to those treated with malathion. Additionally, SPLAT products can be adapted for use with mechanical application equipment, which further reduces the cost of labor.

Date trees are commonly attacked by carob moth

SPLAT Methods of Application

Caulking Gun

Tractor

Carob moth trap and rubber septa lure available

Carob moth lure:
IT600 ISCAlure-Ceratoniae

Trap:
AR907 Paper Delta Trap

ISCA TECHNOLOGIES
Pest Management Tools & Solutions

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ISCA TECHNOLOGIES
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SPLAT vs. Traditional Pheromone Dispensers

ISCA's proprietary SPLAT formulation offers many advantages over traditional dispensing technologies:

- **Multiple methods of application:**
  Having a wide range of viscosities and application (e.g. applicator sprays, aerial applicator sprays, caulking gun type tubes, etc.), SPLAT increases productivity by mechanizing the application of pheromone dispensing points.

- **Easy application for small-scale and large-scale operations:**
  The amorphous and flowable quality of this highly adaptable product allows for an easy transition from small-scale manual applications to large-scale mechanical applications.

- **Adjustable strategies, same amount of AI:**
  A fixed quantity of this material can be applied differently depending on the pest population pressure. The application of this matrix can be tailored by the user to best match the pest distribution and density in the field.
  Using a fixed amount of SPLAT per area, one can choose:
  - A high density of small point-sources (Figure 1b), thus maximizing the mating disruption effect (recommended for high pest pressure).
  - A low density of larger point-sources (Figure 1c), thus increasing the longevity of the application (recommended for lower pest population pressure).

- **Rain fast, biologically inert and bio-degradable formulation:**
  SPLAT is a biologically inert and bio-degradable matrix. Once cured, SPLAT will not wash off of vegetation while providing rain and UV protection for the pheromone and/or the pesticide.

- **Season-long protection and more:**
  SPLAT can remain effective in managing pest populations for up to a six months.

- **Mixes with kairomones and feeding stimulants:**
  SPLAT can be mixed with a variety of feeding stimulants or attractants including liquids, solids and oils to enhance attraction or stimulate feeding. It is also possible to develop formulations to target more than one pest with the SPLAT formulation mix of desired pheromones and/or pesticides.

- **SPLAT ingredients are safe:**
  A recent EPA review has stated that SPLAT inert ingredients are "cleared for food use."

Traditional Pheromone Dispensers

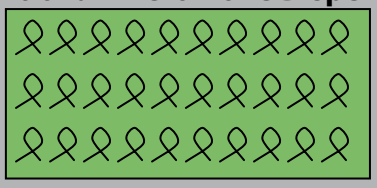

Figure 1a: For traditional dispensers, changes in the number of dispensers, changes amount of AI per acre.

SPLAT Pheromone Dispensers

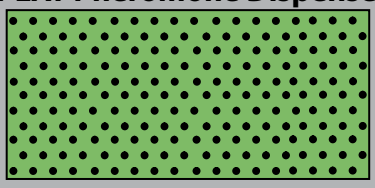

Figure 1b: For high pest pressure, number of applied dispensers can be increased while size of each dispenser is decreased; AI per acre remains unchanged.

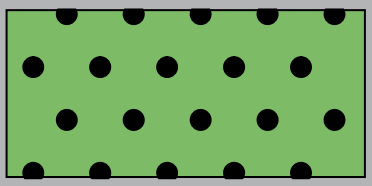

Figure 1c: For low pest pressure, number of applied dispensers can be decreased while size of each dispenser is increased; AI per remains unchanged.

Unlike traditional dispensers (1a), the number of SPLAT point sources can be tailored according to the pest density without changing the amount of AI per acre. For high pest densities, the use of many small point sources (1b) are more effective; for low pest densities, the use of fewer large point sources (1c) will provide adequate protection while providing protection for the entire season.