

SPLAT

Biologically Inert Matrix for the Release of Semiochemicals and/or Pesticides

Methods of Application



Dosing Gun



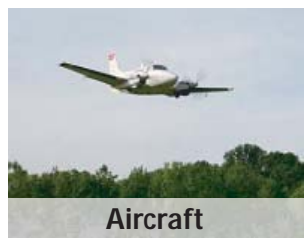
Caulking Gun



Metered Sprayer



Tractor



Aircraft

... and more

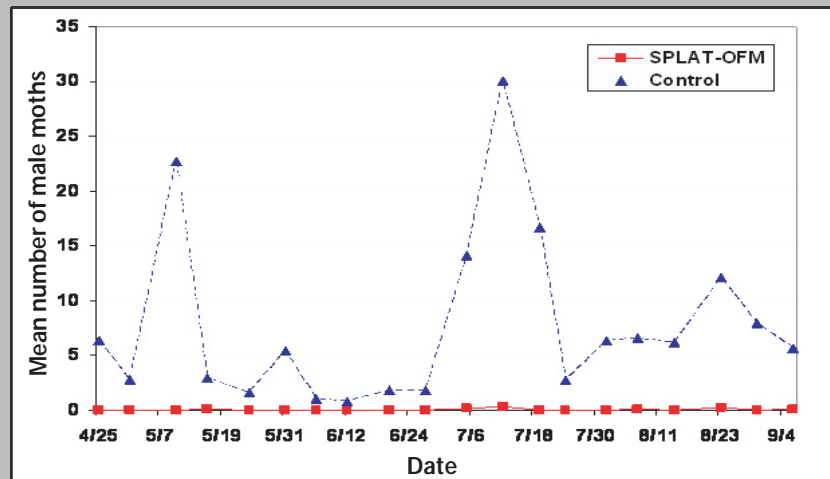
SPLAT (Specialized Pheromone & Lure Application Technology) is a proprietary base matrix formulation of biologically inert materials used to control the release of semiochemicals and/or odors with or without pesticides. Extensive research on SPLAT using a variety of lures demonstrates that this matrix emits semiochemicals at effective pest suppression levels for a time interval ranging from 2 – 32 weeks.

Having a wide range of viscosities and application methods (e.g. tractor, metered backpack sprayer, caulking gun, dosing gun, aircraft, etc.), SPLAT increases productivity by mechanizing the application of pheromone dispensing points. 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.

SPLAT pheromone formulations are successfully deployed in pheromone Mating Disruption and Attract & Kill programs for the following pests:

- Codling moth *Cydia pomonella*
- Oriental fruit moth *Grapholita molesta*
- Brazilian apple leafroller *Bonagota cranaodes*
- Fruit flies *Bactrocera* and *Dacus* species

SPLAT-OFM Mating Disruption Study



The graph shows SPLAT-OFM 30M-1 performing with > 99% disruption in mating of male oriental fruit moths for the duration of an entire season with a single application.

ISCA welcomes collaborative projects to develop applications using the SPLAT formulation.

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.

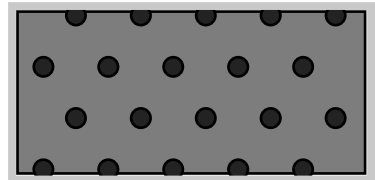


Figure 1c: For low pest pressure, number of applied dispensers can be decreased while size of each dispenser is increased; AI per remains unchanged.

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) is more effective; for low pest densities, the use of fewer large point sources (1c) will provide adequate protection for the entire season.



SPLAT dollop applied on the branch of a peach tree