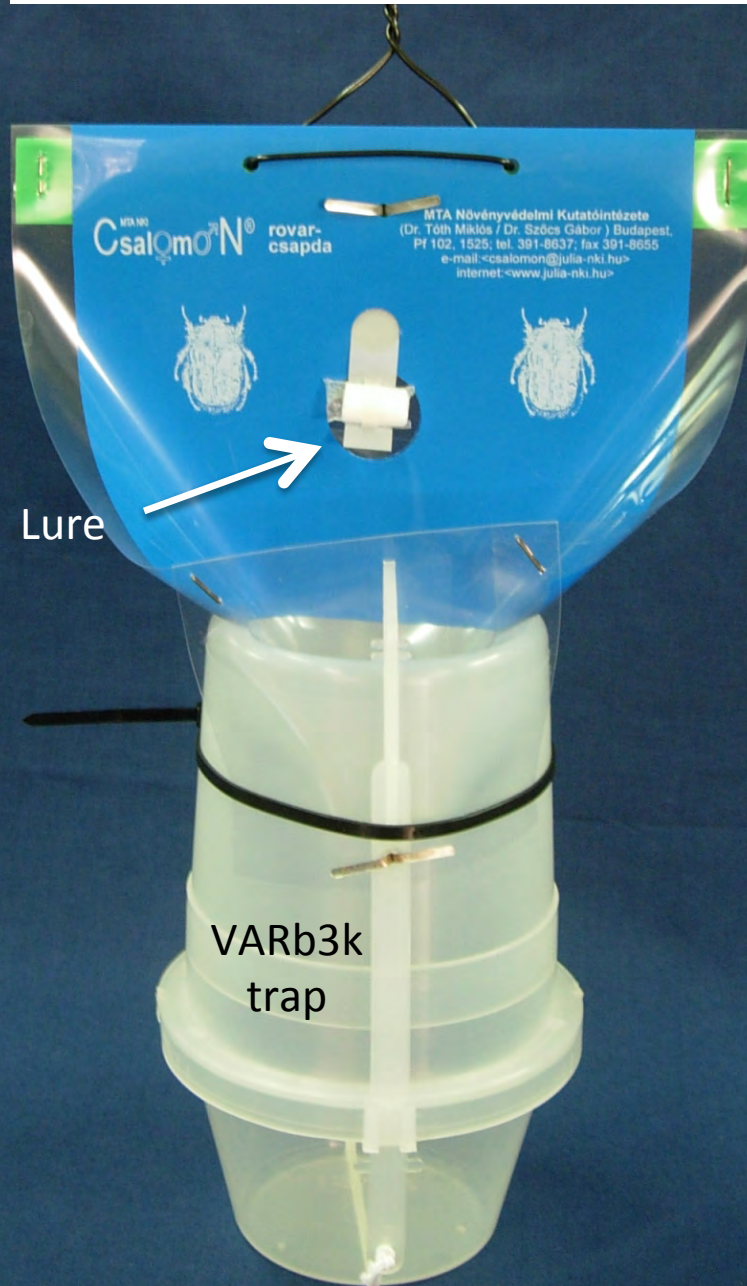


How to use? The CSALOMON® VARb3k trap with the lure for the rose and copper chafer (*Cetonia a. aurata*, *Potosia cuprea*)

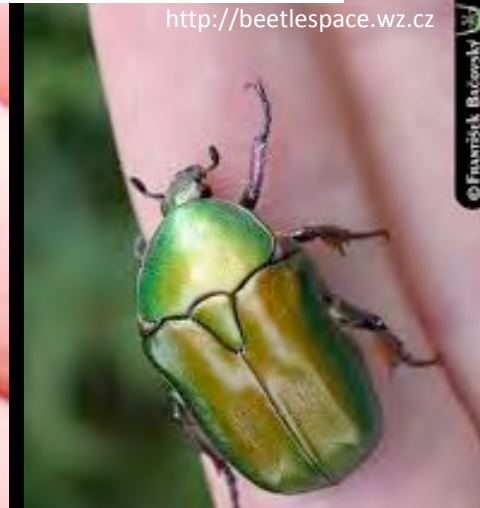


<https://richardsinverts-store.com>



Rose chafer (*Cetonia a. aurata*)

<http://beetlespace.wz.cz>



Copper chafer (*Potosia cuprea*)

Both scarabs can be captured with the same lure and trap!

The lure is a food attractant, therefore it attracts both **females** and males.

The optimal visual cue is **bright blue**, its presence enhances attractancy of the lure resulting in larger catches!

The VARb3k trap can be applied to follow the spread into new areas, to detect beginning of flight and to follow seasonal occurrence, to time control measures (if necessary) and through mass trapping to **decrease the damage**.

The rose chafer (*Cetonia a. aurata*) and the copper chafer (*Potosia cuprea*)



Rose chafer (*Cetonia a. aurata*)



Copper chafer (*Potosia cuprea*)

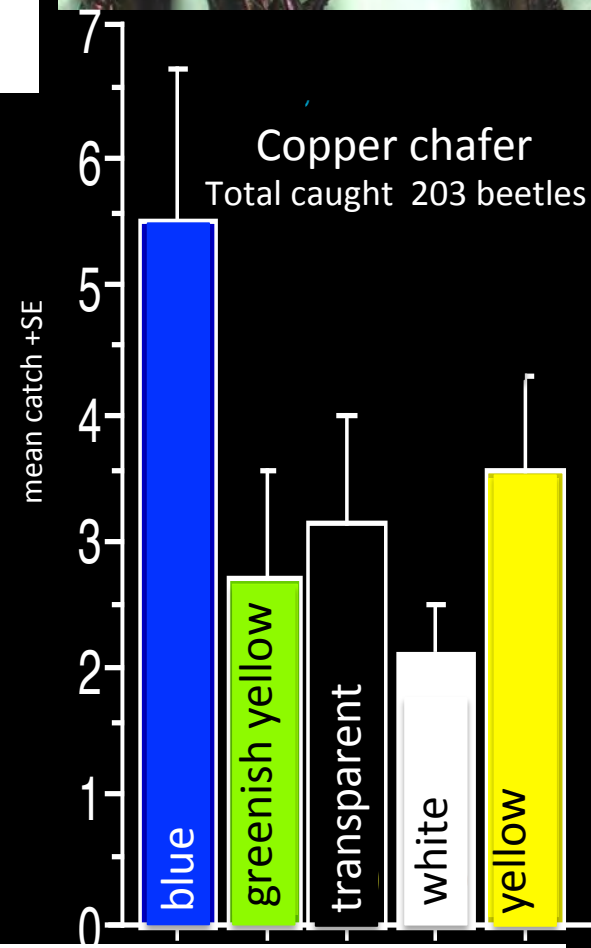
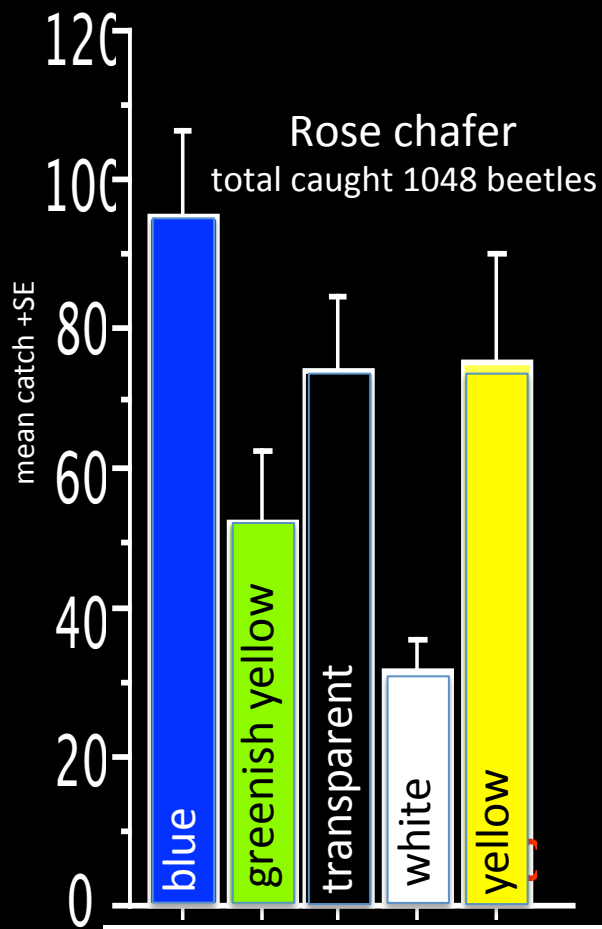
Both chafer damage flowers and blossoms (ornamentals also), but may cause significant damages to fruits as well, like: peaches and apricots, figs, sometimes grapes, and several other fruits also! The damages make the fruits non-consumable.





Importance of the blue visual cue:

Since both chafers are day-flying, they are sensitive to bright colours. In case of both chafers **bright blue** colour increased to the largest extent the activity of the chemical lure, therefore the collection funnels of VARb3k traps are blue!

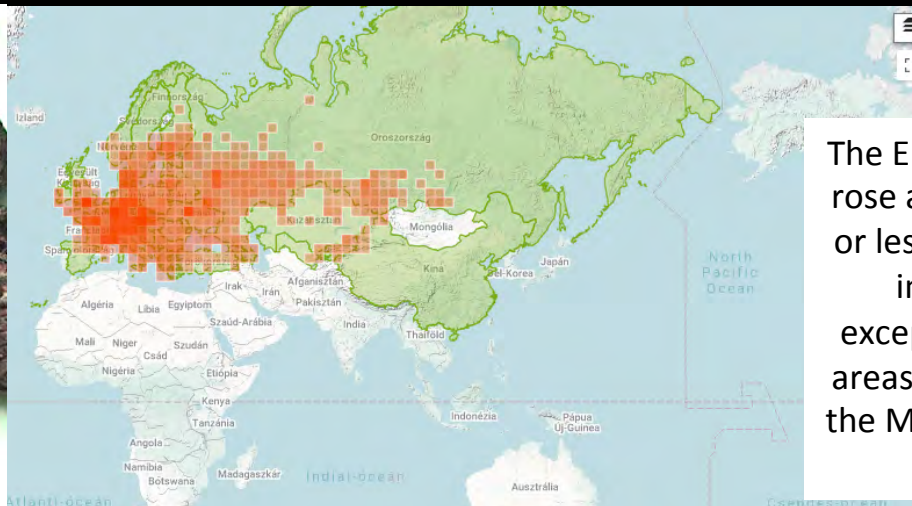


Catches of the two chafers in baited traps of different colours. Forest edge with bushes (*Rosa*, *Crataegus*, etc.) Telki, Hungary, 2003. After: presentation at the IOBC/WPRS "Semio-chemicals: the Essence of Green Pest Control" Conference, Bursa, Turkey 2012.

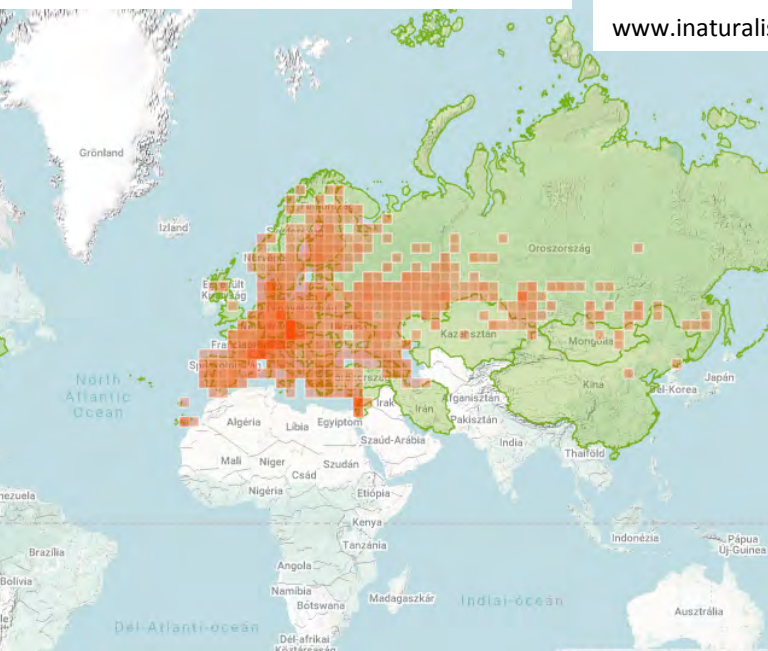
Geographical distribution of rose and copper chafers:



Rose chafer
(*C. a. aurata*)



The European distribution of the rose and copper chafers is more or less similar. They are present in all countries with the exception of the northernmost areas. They can be found also in the Middle East and some places in Central Asia.



www.inaturalist.org/taxa



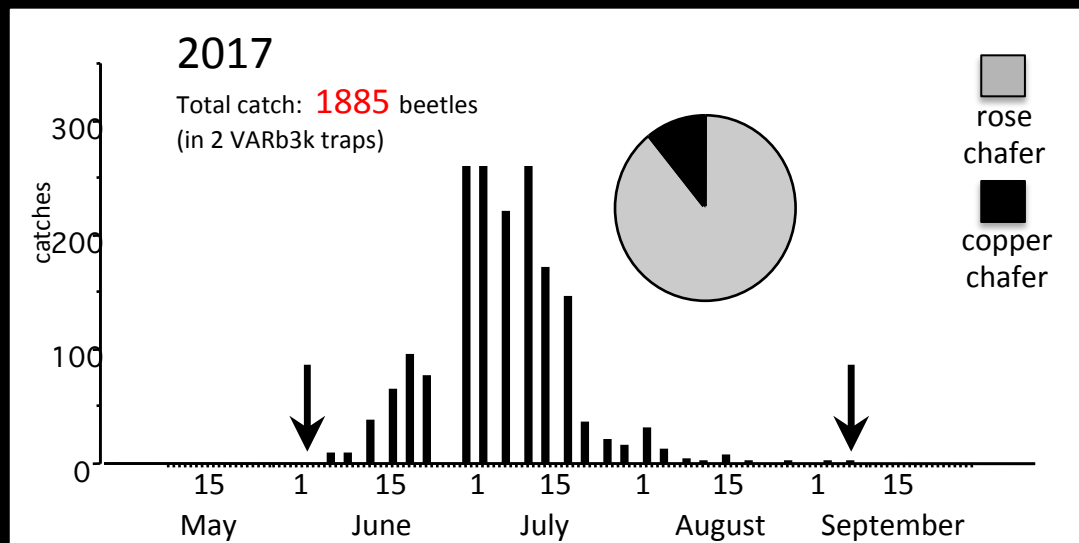
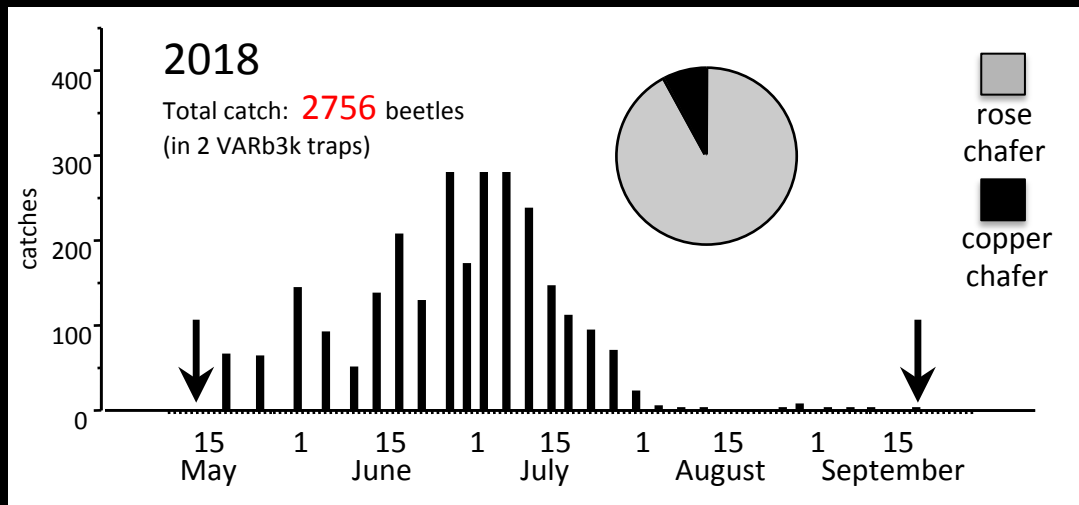
Copper chafer (*P. cuprea*)

These two chaferes can cause highly significant damages on peaches and apricots in Central and southern Europe, i.e. Hungary (Presentation at the [IOBC Meeting – Lund, 2007](#)) or Croatia ([Glasnik zastite bilja 3/2009:19-26](#)). Very frequently damages occur at the same time when harvest is already going on which makes especially difficult the conventional control with insecticides.

Seasonal occurrence, flight pattern: both chafer swarm and damage in the same period, in the middle of summer (in Central Europe; pls note that in other regions this may be different!):



Damage in a gradation year (nektarin).



Flight pattern of rose and copper chafer (backyard garden, Debrecen, Hungary
(after: Szarukán I. and Tóth M. not publ.)

Mass trapping of chafers with the aim to decrease damages:



Fotó: J. Razov

In contrast to the widespread sex pheromone traps of moths (codling moth, plum moth, etc.) which are suitable only for detection and monitoring, these 2 chafer pests can be **mass trapped** with the VARb3k trap containing lure, and the **damage** can be **decreased**, since in this case we trap the adults, the immediate damage-causing life form.

Fotó: Nikl F..



Chafers most frequently invade **from outside** the orchard, to cause damages by chewing holes in the fruits and in case of a gradation devouring up all the fruit.

- VARb3k trap set up to catch chafers in a peach orchard near Zadar (Croatia).
(After: [Glasnik zastite bilja 3/2009:19-26](#))
- Chafers in the catch container of a VARb3k trap – these will not damage any more peaches!



Fotó: Tóth M.

In a peach orchard VARb3k traps with lures were set up (in a 10x15m grid) to rows where the cultivar was just starting to ripe. After harvesting this cultivar, traps were moved to where a new cultivar was ripening. In rows where the trap grid was set up, **no damages** occurred, while on unprotected areas in neighbouring orchards a fruit **damage of 20%** was recorded. (Hajdúhadház, Hungary, 2004. After: [Agrofórum 16:63-64, 2005](#))

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