

Tuta-Enemy™

Tomato Leaf Miner

Tuta absoluta



Mode of Action:	Sex Pheromone attractant
Active Components:	(E,Z,Z)-3,8,11-Tetradecatrieny lacetate (E,Z)-3,8-Tetradecadienyl acetate
Active Life:	8 weeks
Shelf Life:	2 years under recommended storage

Pest Details

Tuta absoluta, the tomato leafminer, is a small moth in the family Gelechiidae whose larvae burrow into and feed on tomato foliage, stems, and fruits, causing severe economic damage. It completes up to 10–12 overlapping generations per year, allowing rapid population build-up and persistent crop losses.

Egg: Eggs are small, cylindrical, and creamy-white to pale yellow, measuring approximately 0.35–0.5 mm in length. They're laid on leaf undersides, stems, or fruit calyces, which hatch in 4–6 days under warm conditions.

Larvae: Larvae undergo four instars over 10–16 days, growing from 0.5 mm (first instar) to 5–7 mm (fourth instar) in length. Early instars are translucent pale green with dark head capsules; later instars turn light pink or green depending on feeding substrate.

Pupa: Mature larvae exit feeding sites and pupate in silken cocoons within soil clods or leaf litter, forming oblong pupae measuring 5–8 mm long and initially greenish, then darkening to brown as adult features develop.

Adult: Adults have a body length of 6–10 mm and a wingspan of 10–12 mm; forewings are silvery-gray to brown with fine black speckles, while hindwings are lighter, fringed, and translucent.

Host: Tomatoes, potatoes, eggplant and tobacco..

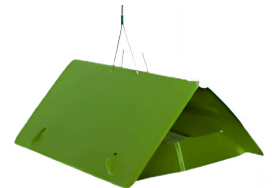
Crop symptoms

After hatching young larvae penetrate into leaves, producing characteristic silvery-white blotch mines on leaves that expand into large galleries, while later instars bore into fruits and stems, causing necrotic spots, premature fruit drop, and secondary pathogen entry.

Recommended Traps



Water trap



Delta Trap

Trap Positioning

Delta Traps: Secure delta traps to a stable support structure at approximately 1 meter (about 3.3 feet) above ground level. Ensure they are not positioned more than 2 feet above the crop canopy to optimize pest attraction.

Water Traps: Place water traps either directly on the ground or elevate them to a height between 1 and 2 feet above ground level. Position them away from overhanging vegetation to prevent interference and maintain trap effectiveness.

Trap Density

4 - 5 traps per hectare for monitoring.
5-10 traps per hectare for mass trapping.

Trap Maintenance

Inspect the traps on a regular basis. For delta traps, replace the sticky cards once they become coated with dust or crowded with trapped insects.

Replace the pheromone dispensers every 8 weeks to achieve optimum results.

Storage

Keep refrigerated at 4°C for a shelf life of 18 months or freeze for an extended life of 24 months.

Keep out of reach of children.