

**POTENTIAL FOR APPLICATION OF FOOD ODOURS IN CONTROL OF  
*EPHESTIA CAUTELLA* AND *PLODIA INTERPUNCTELLA***

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Mass trapping with sex pheromone-baited traps has been used in attempts to control several species of moths that infest stored food products. This approach has had limited success since it has not resulted in a decrease of the pest population. It suffers from the fact that only males are attracted to the traps and males escaping the trapping can fertilise a high number of females to maintain the pest population density. A complement to the pheromone-based mass trapping would be to use other substances, responsible for odour-mediated oviposition, to monitor and control females of a pest population. These substances can possibly be found in man-made products and identification of them may lead to practical utilization in pest control. In the present study, we tested the attractive properties of different kinds of stored products for females of three pyralid moth species, *Ephestia cautella*, *E. kuehniella* and *Plodia interpunctella* in a flight tunnel. In a comparative study between species, females of both *E. cautella* and *P. interpunctella* were attracted to a variety of stored products, whereas none of the presented diet types attracted *E. kuehniella* females. Two types of chocolate sweets were the most attractive, inducing source contact in 40% of *E. cautella* and 60% of *P. interpunctella*. The volatiles emanating from these products were collected in a head-space sampling and analysis system and the extracts tested in the behavioural assay. Chemical identification of the extract is under way to investigate the compounds inducing the typical responsive behaviour of the female moths. Model scale experiments in tents are in progress with the extracts to evaluate the potential use of these volatiles in pest control.