Adults of Tropinota hirta (Poda) (Coleoptera: Cetoniidae) grow out of the soil at the
time of flowering of fruit trees and other plants and are fed with the flowers of these
plants. Since 2010, various attempts have been made against this pest and significant
efforts have been made to capture these pest behavior and traps. In the first studies,
the orientation of this beetle to different trap types was investigated and caught with
blue-colored traps with water under the most adult individuals. It has been found that
the attractiveness of floral attractants used as attractants in these traps increased 3-4
times in some places. In studies conducted in different fruit orchards, it was determined
that the adults were mostly caught in cherry orchards and then in pear, apple and plum
orchards, respectively. In 2012, it was researched that the adults in the cherry orchards
were directed to the color of blue color and most individuals were caught in funnel
traps called "light steel blue1". It was later found that the use of cinnamyl alcohol and
anethol equally beneficial by testing different attractants. At the next stage, more
individuals were caught in this height of blue funnel traps than in Europe, which were
licensed VARb3 traps, where it was more effective to hang the traps 1.5 m above the
ground. It is found that the water under the traps is also important in these catch rates.
The use of the traps, which can be manufactured at a lower cost under the light of
these obtained results, will suffice to capture this harmfulness. However, the fact that
all the findings described briefly above are applied by all producers in that region is one
of the most important issues for success.