APPARATUS FOR TRAPPING HARMFUL FLYING INSECTS AND METHOD FOR COUNTING TRAPPED INSECTS

Description

Technical field of the invention

The invention aims for a device for trapping damaging flying insects, as well as a method for counting insects trapped.

It relates to the technical field of systems making it possible to attract and to capture damaging flying insects, in particular Nematoceran Diptera (bloodsuckers) and Hematophagous Diptera (biters) insects.

State of the art

In areas particularly exposed to the presence of mosquitoes, communities, tourism offices and individuals spend considerable sums to carry out preventive treatments for destroying mosquito larvae.

Various techniques for fighting against mosquitoes currently exist:

- the larvicide technique: it involves the use of chemical or biological products which act on mosquitoes at the immature stage to stop the development thereof. This technique is effective for stopping the development of mosquitoes, as the larvae thereof generally occupy a minimum and easily locatable geographic space. However, it is very expensive. In addition, the frequent use of larvicides can lead to a phenomenon of habituation and of resistance to the product used.

- the insecticide technique: it aims to remove adult mosquitoes with synthetic or natural chemical substances (for example, insecticides). However, this technique leads to considerable costs and involves a heavy logistic (air or land spraying). In addition, the insecticide substances can also have damaging effects on human and animal health. Moreover, the repeated use thereof has a risk of resistance.

- the repellent technique: it aims to divert mosquitoes from the potential target thereof, by disturbing the tracking abilities thereof with synthetic or natural chemical substances (for example, DEET (N,N-diethyl-3-methylbenzamide). However, this technique does not generally kill mosquitoes, but pushes them back from their prey. In