

(PREVIEW)

IS : 7459 - 1974

# *Indian Standard*

## **SPECIFICATION FOR WASP TRAP**

### **1 SCOPE**

**1.1** This standard prescribes the material, dimensions and other requirements for wasp traps.

### **FOREWORD**

**0.1** This Indian Standard was adopted by the Indian Standards Institution on 22 October 1974, after the draft finalized by the Apiary Industry Sectional Committee had been approved by the Agricultural and Food Products Division Council.

**0.2** Wasp traps are used in several other countries. The field trials in Kangra Valley and Kashmir have shown that by using traps covered by the standard based on the Central Beekeeping Research Institute investigations, it had been possible to trap about 100 wasps daily during the active season.

**0.3** To control wasps which attack bee colonies for their food, an easier and efficient way is to use wasp traps. Wasp trap is a wooden box resembling a beehive, outwardly, designed to trap wasps with the help of baits like fermented honey, jaggery, rotten fish, rotten fruits, putrified meat and discarded brood count with little honey stores.

**0.4** Baits are placed in the lower chamber to attract wasps, which enter the trap through its entrance. The wasps enter the top cover through the central hole of the inner cover and are ultimately caught in the wire cage. The cage is then removed and wasps are destroyed.

**0.5** In the preparation of this standard, considerable assistance has been derived from the information supplied by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Bombay.

**0.6** For the purpose of deciding whether a particular requirement of this standard is complied with, the final value, observed or calculated, expressing the result of a test, shall be rounded off in accordance with IS : 2-1960\*. The number of significant places retained in the rounded off value should be the same as that of the specified value in this standard.

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\*Rules for rounding off numerical values (*revised*).