

On the trail of the Hornets

G17D3R VV

We are delighted to now be able to offer you the popular G17D3 as a rechargeable version, the G17D3R VV.

It transmits in the 148 or 150 MHz frequency band, which has been approved by the relevant regulatory authorities; thanks to the comparatively low frequency, this enables long-range reception. The transmitter has an eyelet for attachment, but can also be glued in place.

The transmitter offers an operating time of at least three days, thus enabling targeted tracking of insects. Due to its low weight, good flight performance is guaranteed, particularly for the Vespa velutina, as it is less affected by the transmitter. The transmitter is activated when removed from the charging station.

Charging Station

The charging station allows up to five transmitters to be charged simultaneously. The charging time is 24 hours, providing at least five hours of operating time. If the transmitter is charged for 24 hours on several occasions, the operating time increases slightly. The transmitters are deactivated in the charging station whilst connected to the charging voltage. The charging station's battery can be easily replaced by the user.

WEIGHT

≤ 0,17 g

LIFETIME

≥ 3 Tage

POWER

200 µW

SIZE

5.8 x 6.7 x 3 mm

EYELET

1 mm

Unit price excluding VAT.

179 €

WEIGHT

80 g

CHARGING PORTS

5

SIZE

61 x 140 mm

CHARGING VOLTAGE

1,8 V

BATTERY

CR2032

Unit price excluding VAT.

100 €

Charging Station,
no transmitters included



The VV Tracker Set



Five G17D3R VV and Charging Station

When putting the kit together, we worked closely with users and carefully assessed which components would best help them achieve the desired results.

The set consists of the following items:

- 5x G17D3R VV
- 1x Charging Station G17D3R VV
- 1x Moxon Aerial
- 1x Plecso VV Receiver

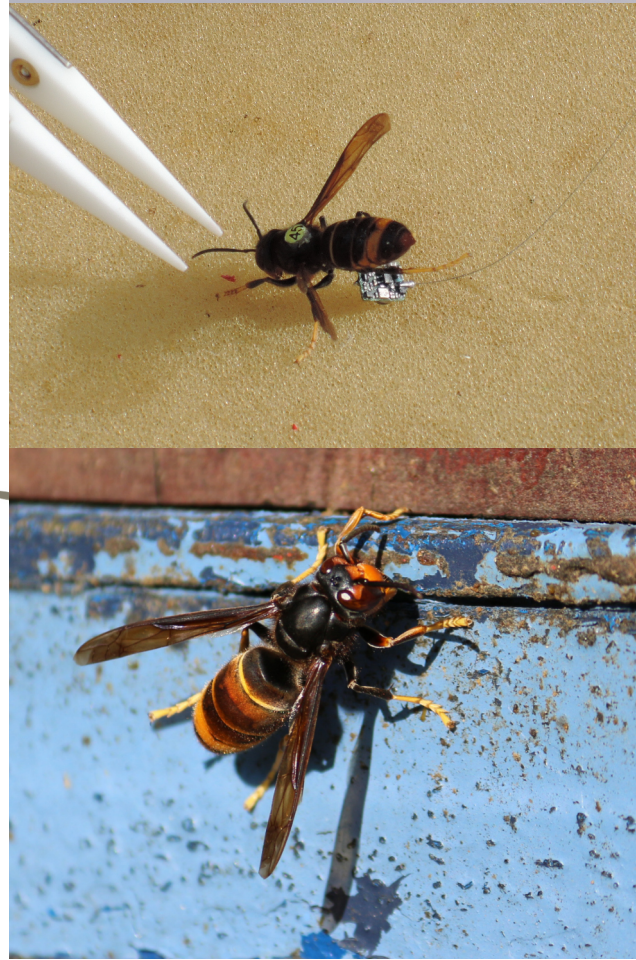
Set price excluding VAT
1200 €



How easy is it to take bearings?

The principle of direction finding: The signal gets louder when your antenna points towards the transmitter. It gets quieter when it is held in a different direction. In addition, the signal gets stronger the closer you are to the transmitter.

Each of the five transmitters broadcasts on its own frequency, which can be set on the receiver. The transmitter is activated by simply pulling it out of the charging station.



FAQ

What is the range of the transmitters?

The reception range depends primarily on the topography and cannot be specified in general terms (50 m – 20 km). Optimal reception range is achieved when all conditions for unobstructed propagation are met. Under atmospheric conditions, line of sight is the best scenario. The reception range is reduced by, amongst other things:

- atmospheric conditions
- topography / terrain / vegetation
- water (including humidity, rain)
- buildings

How long do the transmitters operate?

Once activated, the operating time of the transmitters corresponds at least to the specifications on the quotation/invoice/delivery note/data sheet. In the charging station, the transmitters are deactivated and are in the charging state.

How long do the transmitters take to charge?

After 24 hours in the charging station, the transmitters are ready for use within their intended operating time. A longer charging time results in a slightly longer operating time. Long-term storage in the charging station is necessary to maintain the battery's service life.

Can I reorder individual transmitters?

Reordering lost transmitters is no problem at all. Please send an email to info@plecotus-solutions.de or place your order via our online shop at shop.plecso.de.

Can a magnet be used to retrieve the transmitters?

The transmitters themselves are not magnetised, but can be attracted by a magnet. Using a strong magnet, you can retrieve tagged hornets, for example, from the bait pot.

Why are 148/150 MHz good?

At the same power level, a transmitter operating at a lower frequency, such as 148 MHz or 150 MHz, has a greater reception range than, for example, an 866 MHz transmitter, because:

- free-space attenuation increases with rising frequency
- diffraction (bypassing obstacles) increases at lower frequencies
- materials are penetrated more effectively than at higher frequencies

