

Key Pests

Biocontrol Solutions

DIAMONDBACK MOTH



DIAGEGMA

MOTHS (HELIOTHIS)



TRICHOGRAMMA

TWO SPOTTED MITE



PERSIMILIS



CALIFORNICUS



OCCIDENTALIS

WHITEFLY



ENCARSIA



ERETMOCERUS



MONTDORENSIS



NESIDIOCORIS



LAILAE

FUNGUS GNAT



HYPOASPIS 'M'



DALOTIA



HYPOASPIS 'A'

THRIPS



CUCUMERIS



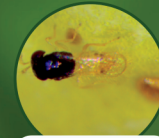
ORIUS



MONTDORENSIS

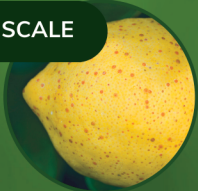


LAILAE



THRIOBIUS

RED SCALE

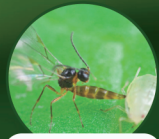


APHYTIS



LINDORUS

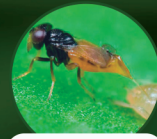
APHIDS



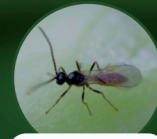
APHIDIUS 'C'



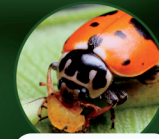
APHIDIUS 'E'



APHELINUS



D.RAPAE



HIPPODAMIA



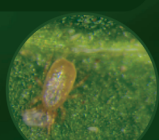
GREEN LACEWINGS

BRYOBIA, BROAD, RUST & BLISTER MITES

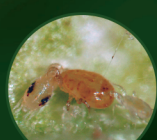


BRYOBIA RUST

BROAD BLISTER



DOREENAE



CALIFORNICUS

Biocontrol Solutions Index

- **Aphelinus abdominalis** - can attack over 200 aphid species but prefers larger species such as Foxglove Aphid (*Aulacorthum solani*) and Potato Aphid (*Macrosiphum euphorbiae*). It has a long lifespan, able to withstand high temperatures, and kills many hosts by direct feeding. Use in conjunction with *Aphidius*.
- **Aphid Parasite Mixture** - a mix of the 4 parasites is supplied where several aphid species may be present, or if aphid species is not confirmed.
- **Aphidius colemani** - will parasitise many of the smaller aphid species including the major pests of greenhouses Green Peach Aphid (*Myzus persicae*) and Cotton/Melon Aphid (*Aphis gossypii*).
- **Aphidius ervi** - attacks a range of larger aphid species including (*A.solani*), (*M.euphorbiae*) and *Acrythosiphum* species.
- **Aphytis melinus** - main parasite of Red Scale for Citrus crops in mediterranean climates.
- **Californicus** - tolerates hot/dry conditions. Feeds on a range of mite species including Broad Mite, Cyclamen Mite and Two Spotted Mite. Will persist in the crop in the absence of Two Spotted Mite by feeding on other mite species, pollen, and small insects. More tolerant of pesticide residues. Use where conditions do not favour *Persimilis* e.g. too hot/dry, boundaries, hotspots, tree crops. Is available in sachets.
- **Cucumeris** - preys on eggs and first instar Thrips on foliage and in flowers, main Western Flower Thrips predator for Strawberries. Establishes quickly on pollen-producing crops. Aids in control of Broad Mite. Effective on Onion Thrips for Onion storage. Is available in sachets.
- **Diaeretiella rapae** – able to parasitise the major aphids of Brassica crops – Green Peach Aphid (*M.persicae*), Cabbage Aphid (*Brevicoryne brassicae*) and Turnip Aphid (*Lipaphis pseudobrassicae*).
- **Dalotia** - soil dwelling beetle feeds on a wide range of small insects, mites, and fly eggs. Can tolerate wet conditions and aids in control of Shoreflies and Thrips. Use in conjunction with *Hypoaspis 'M'*.
- **Diadegma** - parasite of Diamondback or Cabbage Moth larvae. Regular inoculation of Brassica crops reduces the need for chemical controls.
- **Doreenae** – inhabits outdoor perennial crops such as Grapevines, Almonds, Pome and Stonefruits. Feeds on a wide range of pest mites including Rust, Blister, Broad and Bryobia Mites. Is available in sachets.
- **Encarsia** - used worldwide for Greenhouse Whitefly on vegetables and ornamentals. Works best in temperatures above 20°C.
- **Eretmocerus** - *E.hayati* for Silverleaf Whitefly. *E.warreae* for Greenhouse Whitefly. Both species can withstand high temperatures and kill many hosts by direct feeding. Use in conjunction with *Encarsia*.
- **Green Lacewings** (*Mallada signatus*) – predators of aphids and other soft bodied pests such as mealybugs/scales, moth eggs and small caterpillars.
- **Hippodamia** - generalist ladybird predator. Most commonly associated with aphids, but also known to feed on whitefly nymphs, moth eggs, psyllid nymphs, and some mite/Thrips pests when preferred prey is unavailable.
- **Hypoaspis 'A'** - soil dwelling predator with an appetite for Thrips pupae in the soil. Also controls Bulb Mite in Lillium/Bulb crops, and Chicken Mite (*Dermanyssus* sp).
- **Hypoaspis 'M'** - soil dwelling predatory mite preys on larvae of Fungus Gnats and other small organisms in the top of the root zone. Also controls Snake Mite in reptile enclosures.
- **Lailae** - feeds on eggs, crawlers and young nymphs of both Silverleaf and Greenhouse Whiteflies. Attacks Thrips by preying on first and second instar Thrips. Well suited to Greenhouse crops and outdoors where humidity present.
- **Lindorus** - feeds on a range of armoured scales such as Red Scale, Oleander Scale, Purple Scale, as well as some soft scales and mealybugs. Mostly used in nurseries, interior plantscapes and greenhouses.
- **Montdorensis** – mostly used in greenhouse crops for Greenhouse and Silverleaf Whiteflies. Also a major predator of Thrips. Is available in sachets.
- **Nesidiocoris** - voracious general predator particularly of whiteflies, moth eggs and small grubs. It will also attack Thrips, Mites and Aphids. It is mostly used in Tomato and Eggplant crops.
- **Occidentalis** - Spider Mite predator, tolerant of very hot/dry conditions. Resistant to organophosphate and carbamate insecticides. Mostly used in tree crops such as Pome fruit.
- **Orius** - predatory bug that can feed on all active stages of Thrips especially in flowers. Used mostly in Capsicum, Chilli, Strawberry and flower crops where a pollen source is available.
- **Persimilis** - voracious Two Spotted Mite predator. Thrives in warm, humid conditions. Is the main control agent for Spider Mite in Greenhouse crops, Strawberries and Raspberries.
- **Thripobius** - tiny wasp specific to Greenhouse Thrips (*Heliothrips haemorrhoidalis*).
- **Trichogramma** – moth egg parasites used to aid in control of *Heliothis* and many other caterpillar species.