

BioEncarsia

Encarsia formosa

BioEncarsia (*Encarsia formosa*) is a parasitic wasp of the Aphelinidae family.

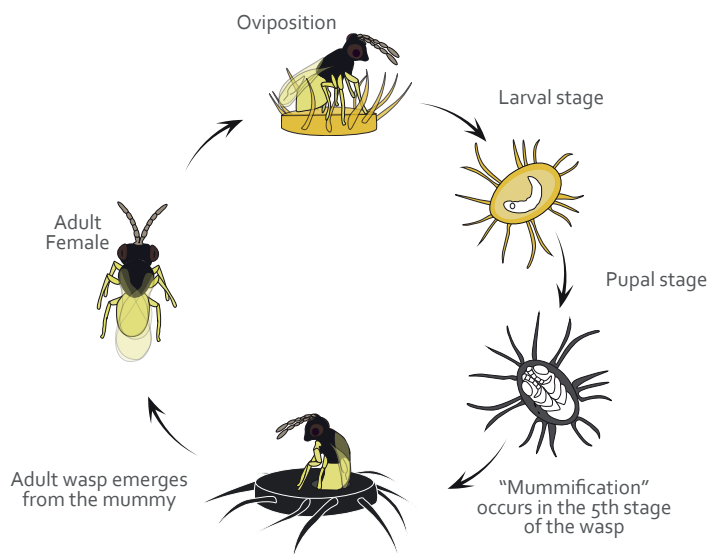


Whitefly damage.

DESCRIPTION

The tiny *E. formosa* females are black with a yellow abdomen and opalescent wings while the males (although rare) are completely black in color. Parasitized greenhouse whitefly pupae turn black in about 10 days and are easily distinguished from non-parasitized hosts, which remain yellow.

LIFE CYCLE



TARGET PESTS

BioEncarsia parasitizes all nymphal stages of the greenhouse whitefly (*Trialeurodes vaporariorum*) with a preference to the third, fourth and pre-pupal nymphal stages.

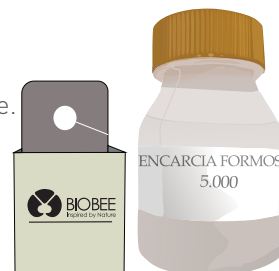


CROPS

Cannabis, strawberry, cucumber, ornamentals, tomato and blueberries.

PRODUCT

- BioEncarsia bottle with 5K/15K "mummies" in a sawdust substrate.
- The D-Box can be used to distribute throughout the plants.



- BioEncarsia 15K egg cards: 250 cards with at least 60 viable "mummies each".



- BioEncarsia Biodegradable Pods
The newest application method: the wasps are protected from the environment and from sprays until they emerge.



BioEncarsia



APPLICATION & HANDLING

- BioEncarsia is shipped in insulated, chilled boxes. Packaging must be kept intact until placed in the greenhouse or field.
- Release as soon as it arrives in the field.

BOTTLE APPLICATION

- Gently rotate the bottle to evenly mix the contents.
- Distribute by hanging the D-boxes within the foliage and dropping the pupae in it.

CARD APPLICATION

- Cards are hung on plants, plant stakes or on string suspended above the crop

POD APPLICATION

- Hang the pods among the crop about 4 leaves below the top of the plant or place the pods on the soil, near the plant

Do not expose the bottles or pods to direct sunlight



Parasitized greenhouse whitefly pupae on a leaf.

STORAGE

- Store in a dark place at a temperature of 8-10°C/46-50°F.
- Store bottles horizontally
- You may store the product for up to 48 hours.

DOSAGE

- Apply preventively or as soon as possible after eggs or nymphs are observed.
- The amount and frequency of releases is determined by crop, the degree of infestation, weather conditions and damage inflicted on the crop. Additional quantities might be needed according to the infestation level and scouting information.
- Consult with your BioBee representative.

MONITORING

Scouting and monitoring is crucial.



The first signs of parasitism (when the pupa turns black) can be seen after 2-3 weeks after release.

For optimal results, BioEncarsia may need to be released multiple times during the crop cycle.

GENERAL COMMENTS

Before combining BioEncarsia with any chemical pesticide in the crop, please consult your BioBee technical advisory representative.

DISCLAIMER

The success of biological pest control is affected by the crops initial pest population (upon application of the product), weather conditions and chemical residue present in the crop, among other possible aggravating factors.