



BioDiglyphus

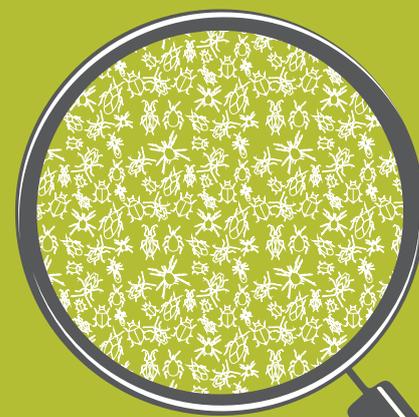
Diglyphus isaea

Ectoparasitic wasp for leafminer control



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FUTURE

BioDiglyphus



Diglyphus isaea (BioDiglyphus) is an ectoparasitic wasp for controlling leaf miner which is commonly found to be a pest in vegetables. Female parasitic wasps can lay over 60 fertile eggs in their lifetime. BioDiglyphus is adapted to function in hot climatic conditions (30° C and above). The adult female wasp feeds on the body liquid from its prey (leaf miners) killing them and using the protein for egg development. BioDiglyphus search for suitable prey using their antennae, when prey is found she paralyze the leafminer larva. It then lays its eggs close to the leaf miner larva and when the eggs hatch the young larva continues feeding on the leafminer larva.



TARGET CROPS

Fruits and vegetables

NUMBER OF UNITS PER PACKAGE

BioDiglyphus wasp is packaged in bottles of 500 or 1000 individuals.

APPLICATION AND HANDLING

Application or releases of the wasps should be during the early morning or late afternoon while temperatures are relatively mild. The bottles containing wasps are supplied in cooled insulated boxes. It should be transported to the cultivated area (fields, greenhouses, or net houses) in these same boxes. The individual containers of wasps should be removed from the insulated boxes one at a time.

The wasps are released by gently shaking the opened bottles over the plants while walking between the rows of the crop. In case the wasps cannot be immediately released, they must be stored in a cool dark place in a temperature of between 6°C and 8°C, do not place the wasps in a freezer in temperature of below 0°C. The wasps should be released as soon as possible, preferably within 24 hours of delivery to the grower. The use of Diglyphus wasp is dependent on the careful monitoring and observation of the presence of alive leafminer larvae in their mines. Wasps should be applied as soon as the first life leafminer larva has been detected. The amount and frequency of wasps to be released is determined by the level of infestation and damage present in the crops. Three weeks to a month after the release (depending on weather conditions) BioDiglyphus larvae and pupae will be visible in the mines of the leafminers. The level of control can be determined with the ratio between BioDiglyphus larvae and pupae and life leafminer larvae. . Biological pest control continues throughout the growing season, as successive generations of BioDiglyphus wasp continue to control the leaf miner larvae.

GENERAL COMMENTS

Consult your BioBee field service representative before combining pesticides or other chemical agents in crops where beneficial parasitic wasps are applied.