

## Biological Control Agents (BCAs): Ornamental Crops Insect Management

**BCA Insect Control** Rate Rate **Pest BCA** Release strategy **Application Notes** (Units/m<sup>2</sup>) (Units/ft<sup>2</sup>) Apply sachets at Release evenly on the crop area. A sticking and again at 100 10 battery-operated blower can be used for transplanting into better coverage and to save time. **Amblyseius** hanging basket, tray cucumeris or pot. You can Ensure the sachets are in contact with broadcast weekly in 1 stick sachet per tray, plant foliage for better results. Effective pot, or hanging basket propagation as an on Broad mite also. option. Apply sachets at 5 50 sticking and again at In areas where temperatures are transplanting into consistently > 75 °F (24 °C) replace **Amblyseius** hanging basket, tray Amblyseius cucumeris with Amblyseius swirskii or pot. You can 1 stick sachet per tray, swirskii, which will feed upon whitefly broadcast weekly in **Thrips** pot, or hanging basket eggs also. propagation as an Western flower thrips option. (Frankliniella Utilize Pepper banker plants to allow an occidentalis); earlier and better establishment of Orius. Chili thrips Release in hot Be aware of diapause until March 1. (Scirtothrips dorsalis); Orius insidiosus 5 - 10 0.5 - 1.0Note: Orius in an established population spots. and other species will also support the control of TSSM and Lepidoptera (eggs). Stratiolaelaps Release first on the Release full rate during propagation. scimitus 100 10 propagation trays, Release half rate after planting if full rate (=Hypoaspis miles) then repeat after is used during propagation. Both species transplanting to Dalotia coriaria can be mixed and applied together. 2 0.2 other containers. (=Atheta coriaria) Ensure a constant agitation/aeration of the suspension during application. Steinernema feltiae Apply during Remove filters and keep a low pressure 250K - 300K 25K - 30K (NemaShield) for best results. This product is also propagation. effective for control of fungus gnats. Apply after transplant as needed. Consider using indicator plants (bush beans) for Two Spotted Spider Mite Release when first monitoring. In some ornamental crops, Phytoseiulus spider mites are 0.6 - 0.86 - 8TSSM is assumed to be present persimilis detected. For best immediately. In this case, starting with results, continue **Two-Spotted Spider** Phytoseiulus introduction immediately releasing for 4 Mites (Tetranychus after transplanting is recommended. weeks to establish urticae) Can be released preventatively or used in population. **Amblyseius** 6 - 80.6 - 0.8higher heat and lower humidity californicus situations. Can be used preventatively and in cooler 0.6 - 0.8Amblyseius fallacis 6 - 8climates.



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BCA Insect Control									
Pest	ВСА	Rate (Units/m²)	Rate (Units/ft²)	Release strategy	Application Notes				
Fungus gnats (Bradysia spp.) and Shore flies (Scatella spp.)	Stratiolaelaps scimitus (Hypoaspis miles) Dalotia coriaria	100	10	Release first on the propagation trays, then repeat after transplanting to other containers.	Release full rate during propagation. Release half rate after planting if full rate is used during propagation. Both species can be mixed and applied together.				
	(Atheta coriaria)	2	0.2						
	Steinernema feltiae (NemaShield)	250K – 300K	25K - 30K	Apply during propagation.	Ensure a constant agitation/aeration of the suspension during application.  Remove filters and keep a low pressure for best results. This product is also effective for the control of thrips.				
<b>Leafminers</b> (Liriomyza trifolii)	Diglyphus isaea	0.25 - 1	0.025 - 0.1	Release every week for 3-4 weeks until parasitism is established.	Release at first sign of pests and every week during 4 weeks for better results.				
Aphids (small species) Cotton/Melon aphid (Aphis gossypii); Green peach aphid (Myzus persicae); M. nicotianae	Aphidius colemani	0.25 – 1.0	0.025 – 0.1	Release every week for 3-4 weeks in combination with Aphid banker plants until observing parasitism.	Release at least once per week. Can be complemented with aphid banker plants.				
	Aphidoletes aphidimyza <sup>1,2</sup>	1	0.1	Weekly releases upon aphid detection. Continue until control has been achieved	Start at first sign of aphid presence.  Diapause occurs between October and early March. Keep carrier lightly humid to ensure <i>A. aphidimyza</i> emergence.				
	Aphid Banker plants (Rhopalosiphum padi – Aphidius colemani)	minimum 2.5 plants/ha	minimum 1 plant/acre	Have banker plants established prior to ornamentals arriving, then introduce every other week.	Place 2 units per acre at the beginning of the crop cycle, then introduce 1 per acre (2.5 ha) every other week.  Note: Best results are achieved when banker plants are on drip irrigation system or drip tape, same as the crop.				
	Chrysoperla spp. larvae	10 – 20	1 - 2	Use mainly as a hot spot control strategy.	Best for a quick knock-down effect on hot spots.				
Aphids (large species) Potato aphid (Macrosiphum euphorbiae); Fox Glove aphid (Aulacorthum solani)	Aphidius ervi	0.25 – 1	0.025 - 0.1	Release on a weekly basis.	Use as a strategy when large aphid species are detected in the crop.				
	Aphelinus abdominalis	0.5 – 2	0.05 - 0.2	Alternate with Aphidius species.	Release this species when low parasitism is achieved with <i>A. ervi,</i> or if Hyper-parasitism is confirmed on aphid populations.				
	Aphidoletes aphidimyza <sup>1,2</sup>	1	0.1	Weekly releases upon aphid detection. Continue until control has been achieved	Keep as part of the aphid biocontrol strategy until control is achieved.				
	Chrysoperla spp. larvae	10 – 20	1 - 2	Use mainly as a hot spot control strategy.	Best for a quick knock-down effect on hot spots.				

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BCA: Ornamental Crop Management



## **BCAs: Ornamental Crops Insect Management**

BCA Insect Control									
Pest	ВСА	Rate (Units/m²)	Rate (Units/ft²)	Release strategy	Application Notes				
Whiteflies Greenhouse Whitefly (Trialeurodes vaporariorum); Sweet Potato Whitefly (Bemisia tabaci)  For whitefly control in Spring ornamentals the wasps Encarsia formosa and Eretmocerus eremicus will provide good control	Encarsia formosa  Eretmocerus  eremicus	3 – 6	0.3 – 0.6	Start releasing after first whiteflies are detected and continue weekly.	Maintain releases every week until achieving control. A combination of both species can be used for better results. Note: <i>Encarsia</i> is not very effective for controlling <i>Bemisia tabaci</i> .				
	Dicyphus hesperus <sup>3</sup>	3-4 per Mulle week for 8		Introduce Mullein plants at 40 per acre. Apply <i>Ephestia</i> eggs weekly during establishment.	This generalist predator feeds on eggs, larvae, and pupae of whitefly. Also feed on aphids, thrips (including Echinothrips americanus), moth eggs and various species of mites.				
	Amblyseius swirskii	1 sachet per hanging basket or pot		Sachets are preferred release method.	Release evenly in the area or apply with a battery-operated blower. <i>A. swirskii</i> will also help control thrips larvae				
		100 when loose	10 when loose	For loose broadcasting repeat weekly	but requires consistent temperatures > 75 °F (24 °C) for best results.				

## NOTE

Refer to our guide on <u>"Utilizing Dips: Clean up incoming plant material"</u> for more details on how to use other products to reduce the risks of 'hitch hikers' on your young plant material coming in through the door. Contact your Biological Control Advisor or Biological Solutions Advisor for additional information.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Aphidoletes aphidimyza is highly susceptible to the use of any sulfur products; sulfur should be avoided when using this species.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Aphidoletes mate at dusk. If lights are utilized in the greenhouse, it is better to allow the natural sunset, and wait to turn on lights later, at 2 or 3 am. To avoid diapause (between October and early March), extend daylength to 12 hours.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Use of a generalist predator such as *Dicyphus hesperus* helps act as a biocontrol stabilizer.