THRIP CONTROL
AND HOW TO PROTECT YOUR CROP.

Western flower thrips (Frankliniella occidentalis), the onion thrips (Thrips tabaci), and several other species of thrips are devastating pests in protected crops. In prior years, when crops were grown in the soil, many over-wintering thrips were killed by sterilization. With the increased popularity of alternative growing substrates, thrips can easily over-winter and attack young plants early.

Thrips damage the plant by piercing and sucking out cells on the leaf surface, causing silver-gray spots on the leaves and reducing plant production. At high infection levels, the leaves may wither. Thrips are also a primary virus vector, especially Tomato Spotted Wilt Virus (TSWV).

The vigor of the plant is also reduced by loss of chlorophyll. With a serious infestation the leaves themselves can shrivel, and there can be varying levels of fruit damage depending on the species of thrips and their population density. The damage to ornamental crops can be varied; flowers can be seriously damaged, while leaves too are often damaged and misshapen.

As the world market leader in biological pest control, Koppert Biological Systems has established safe chemical-free alternatives for controlling thrip infestations. Koppert offers growers a variety of predatory insects in specially formulated products for treating thrips infestations in varying life stages, crops, and environments. Swirski Mite (Amblyseius swirskii), THRIPEX products (Amblyseius cucumeris) as well as predatory mites are designed for controlling thrips eggs and larvae. Supplemental products such as THRIPOR (Orius insidiosus) ENTONEM (Steinernema feltiae) and ENTOMITE-M (Stratiolaelaps scimitus) are available for additional control of thrips adults and pupae, respectively.

We’re here to help!
Beneficial insects are susceptible to chemical treatments and varying environmental and biological conditions. Visit WWW.KOPPERT.CA for detailed release instructions and information of chemical side-effects and compatibility.
**THRIPEX** - *Neoseiulus cucumeris*

*Unit of packaging*
Neoseiulus cucumeris (predatory mite)
Pack size: 1,000 ml bottle,
Contents: 50,000 predatory mites (all stages) + some grain mites (all stages) mixed with bran or vermiculite

**THRIPEX - V**
Pack size: 1,000 ml bottle
Contents: 50,000 predatory mites (all stages) + some grain mites (all stages) mixed with vermiculite

**THRIPEX BULK**
Pack size: 6,000 ml bucket
Contents: 100,000 predatory mites (all stages) + a lot of grain mites (all stages) mixed with bran

**THRIPEX PLUS SACHETS**
Pack size: 500 paper sachets with hook
Contents: 1,000 predatory mites (all stages) + some grain mites (all stages) mixed with bran

**Target**
Various thrips species. Hatching eggs and the first larval stage. Predatory mites also eat spider mites (f.e. strawberry mite,

**ENTOMITE - M** *Stratiolaelaps scimitus*

*Unit of packaging*
Stratiolaelaps scimitus (predatory mite)
Package: cardboard cylinder
Contents: 10,000 or 50,000 predatory mites (all stages) in vermiculite with peat

**Target**
Eggs, larvae and pupae of Sciarid flies, thrips pupae, Collembola and nematodes

**LIMONICA** - *A. limonicus*

*Unit of packaging*
Amblydromalus limonicus (predatory mite)
Pack size: 1000 ml bottle
Contents: 12,500 predatory mites (nymphs and adults) in millet husks, bran and sawdust

**Target**
The larvae of various species of thrips (first and second larval stages). The eggs and larvae of glasshouse and cotton whitefly (all larval stages). LIMONICA also feeds on pollen and various mite species.

LIMONICA can be used in a wide range of salad and ornamental crops, except tomatoes.

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