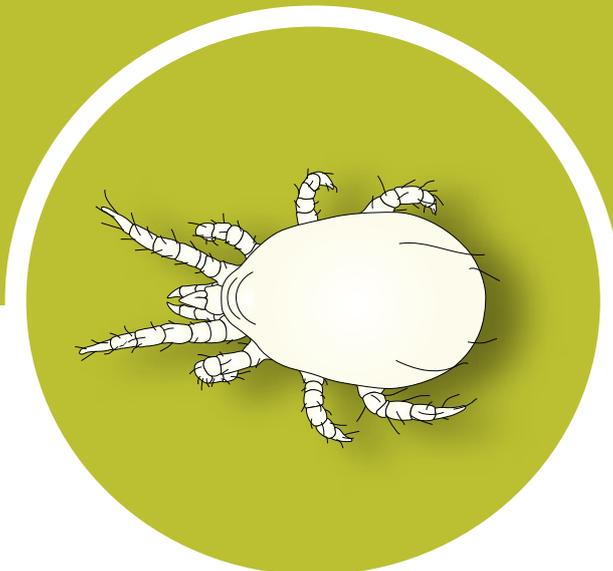




BioSwirski

Amblyseius swirskii

Predatory mite for the biological control of sweet potato whitefly, greenhouse whitefly, Western flower thrips, red spider mites and broad mites



BioSwirski



BioSwirski (*Amblyseius swirskii*) is a proven and highly effective predatory mite.

TARGET PESTS

The *A. swirskii* mite is an efficient predator of young stages of sweet potato whitefly, greenhouse whitefly, broad mites, spider mites and young stages of the western flower thrips. In the absence of prey, it can survive on BioArtFeed, pollen and nectar from flowers.



Thrips damage on leaf



BioSwirski feeding on two-spotted spider mite

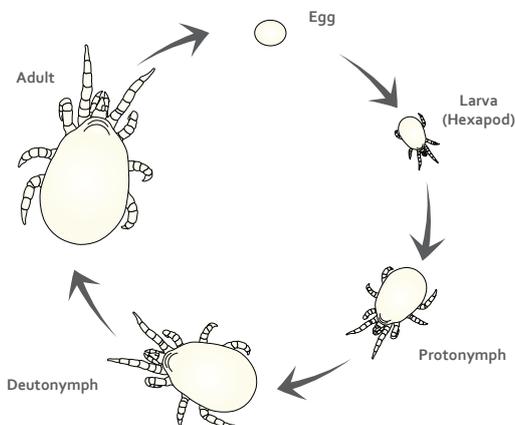
CROPS

Greenhouse and outdoor vegetables, flower, ornamentals and fruit trees.

DESCRIPTION

The mites are pale yellow to pale tan while their eggs are white and oval shaped.

LIFE CYCLE



This beneficial mite is active and reproductive in a wide range of climatic conditions. It does not hibernate and functions effectively even during short days if temperatures allow it.

The developmental rate of the *A. swirskii* mite depends on temperature, relative humidity and type of available prey. When prey is not yet available it can thrive on BioArtFeed.

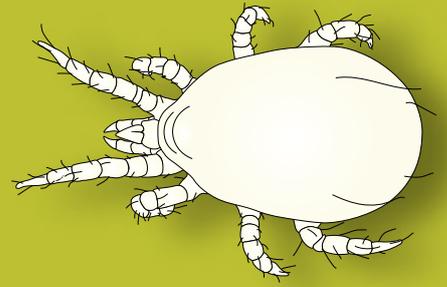


THE PRODUCT

- A shaker contains 25K or 50K mobile stages (adults and juveniles) of *A. swirskii*
- The product is mixed with a bran-based media.
- The shaker includes a dosing cap that facilitates application.



BioSwirski



APPLICATION & HANDLING

The application is simple and safe:

- The product should be transported to the crop site in the insulated shipping boxes.
- The shakers should only be removed from the shipping boxes when ready to apply.
- Disperse the BioSwirski mites over the plant as close as possible to the time of receipt.
- Before releasing, gently rotate the container to evenly mix the mites and bran-based media.



- The mites are released by turning the shaker cap to the desired opening and gently tapping the container over the plants while walking between the rows of the crops.
- **DO NOT EXPOSE TO DIRECT SUNLIGHT**



STORAGE

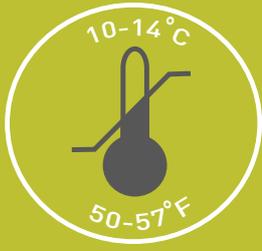
- If the mites cannot be immediately released, the containers must be stored in their original packaging, in a cool dark place, at temperatures between 10°C - 14°C (50°F - 57°F).
- Store horizontally.
- BioSwirski can be stored for up to 2 days in recommended conditions.



RELEASE RATES AND TIMING

- BioSwirskii should be released as soon as the relevant pests are observed.
- The frequency and amount of Bioswirski to be released is determined by the type of crop, environmental conditions, level of infestation and damage incurred by the pest.
- Please consult with your BioBee Technical Representative.





BIOLOGICAL PEST CONTROL

- In certain crops, where flower pollen is available for predatory mites to feed on, it is possible to release them prophylactically, before the pests arrive.
- When pollen is not available, BioSwirski can feed on BioArtLine, premium quality decapsulated *Artemia* cysts.
- BioSwirski Combo is an innovative product that contains both the predators and the feed allowing the precise application of both, saving time and preventing waste.
- Consult with your BioBee technical sales representative to choose the best option for your needs.
- BioBee provides crop-specific guidance

Scouting and monitoring is crucial.



GENERAL COMMENTS

Before combining BioSwirski with any chemical pesticide in the crop, please consult your BioBee Technical Sales Representative.

WE HAVE SOLUTIONS



Maria Harms
Technical Sales Representative
Leamington Area
Mobile: +1(519) 816-4678
mariah@biobee-canada.com

Kelly Smith
Technical Sales Representative
Niagara Region
Mobile: +1(289) 442-5713
kellys@biobee-canada.com

Rami Friedman
General Manager
Mobile: +1(519) 000-0000?
ramif@biobee-canada.com



BioBee Biological Solutions, Canada Inc.
Email: biobee-canada.com | www.biobee.com

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.