

BioLacewing

Chrysoperla carnea

BioLacewing (*Chrysoperla carnea*) is an insect of the Chrysopidae family. The delicate looking adult feeds on nectar and pollen while the larvae of BioLacewing is the active predator. The final (third) larvae instar is the most voracious.



Spider mite damage on strawberry

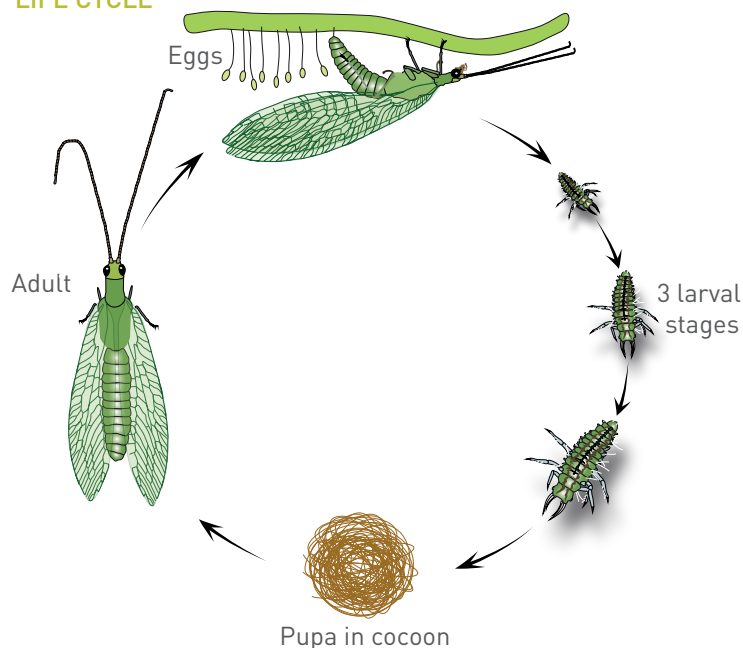


Whitefly damage

DESCRIPTION

The female *C. carnea*'s eggs are oval and secured to the plant by long slender stalks. The eggs are pale green when first laid but become dark grey prior to hatching. The female can lay 500-1000 eggs per month in favorable conditions. The larvae, contrary to the adult, are brown and extremely aggressive. With a pair of pincer-like mandibles they grasp their prey, inject enzymes into the bodies of their prey which digest the internal organs, after which they suck out the liquidated body fluids.

LIFE CYCLE



TARGET PESTS

The predatory larvae feed on many different prey species. Although they prefer aphids, they are also known to feed on broad mite, mealybugs, cyclamen mite, european red mite, whitefly and thrips.

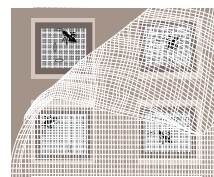


CROPS

Cannabis, blueberry, strawberry, vineyard, citrus, ornamentals, tomato, sweet pepper, cucumber and other vegetables.

THE PRODUCT

BioCarnea is available in different forms:



- BioLacewing larva (L3) in a sectioned grid of 500 individuals. Each cell contains eggs of *Ephestia kuehniella* (Lepidoptera) as maintenance food for their transfer.

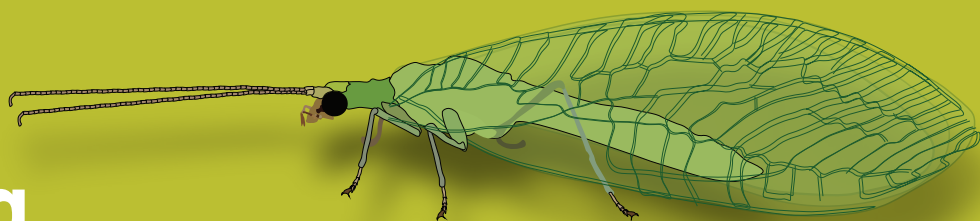


- Bottle with 500/1K larvae
- Bottle with 50K/100K/250K eggs



- Egg card: Strips of 5K eggs that can be divided into 20 tabs of 250 eggs

BioLacewing



APPLICATION & HANDLING

- BioLacewing is shipped in insulated, chilled boxes. Packaging must be kept intact until it reaches the end-user.
- BioLacewing larvae can be cannibalistic and when prey is scarce, it should be spread out over the target area.

CARD APPLICATION

- Hang the egg cards within the foliage at medium height, away from direct sunlight.



STORAGE

Do not expose the product to direct sunlight

- Store cylinders horizontally in a dark area.
- If BioLacewing can not be applied immediately, store at a temperature of 10-14°C/ 50-57°F.
- May be stored for up to 24 hours.



Chrysoperla carnea egg.

DOSAGE

- The amount and frequency of releases is determined by crop, degree of infestation, weather conditions and damage inflicted on the crop. Additional quantities might be needed according to the infestation level and scouting information.
- For best results consult with your BioBee technical advisor.

MONITORING

Scouting and monitoring is crucial.



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

GENERAL COMMENTS

Before combining BioLacewing 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 crop's initial pest population (upon application of the product), weather conditions and chemical residue present in the crop, among other possible aggravating factors.



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