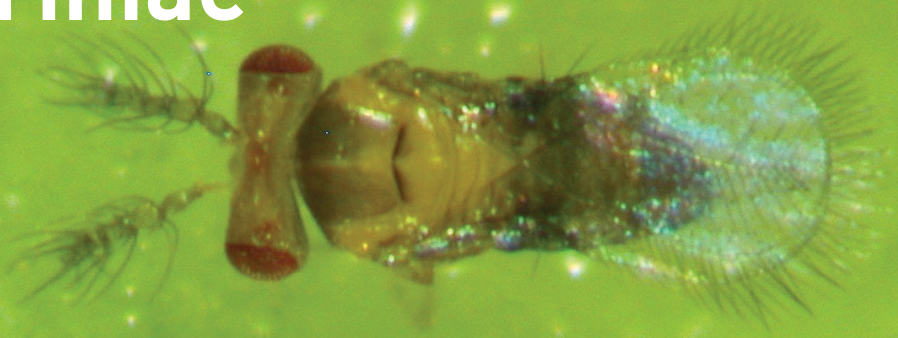


BioTrichostrinae

Trichogramma ostrinae



BioTrichostrinae (*Trichogramma ostrinae*) is an egg parasitoid used in IPM programs to control various lepidopteran pests.

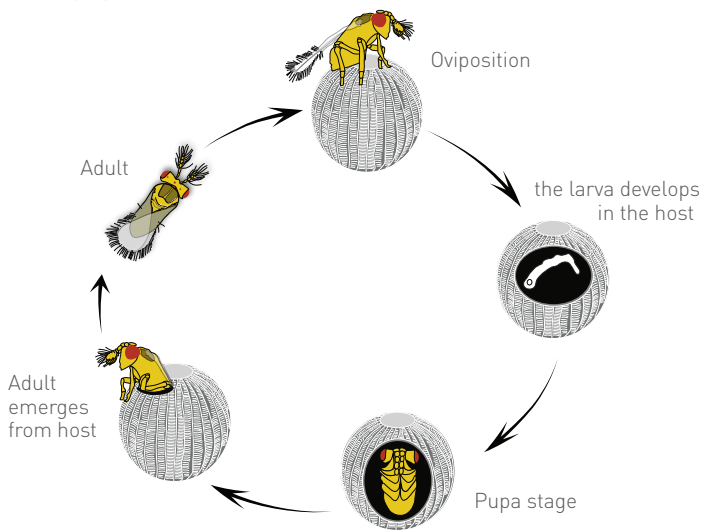


Lepidopteran damage on corn

DESCRIPTION

Adult *T. pretiosum* are tiny wasps (around 0.3 mm) with both sexes pale yellow and red eyes. The female lays its eggs inside lepidopteran eggs and can parasitize up to ten eggs a day. The wasp larva kills the developing host embryo while feeding on the egg contents. After pupation, it emerges as an adult, through a circular hole in the egg. The adult wasp mates shortly after emerging. Under suitable conditions, *Trichogramma* can develop faster than the pest, in as little as 8 days, contributing to effective control.

LIFE CYCLE



TARGET PESTS

European corn borer and related grass feeding moths.



CROPS

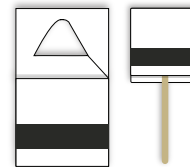
Peppers, Hops, sweet corn, hemp/cannabis.



PRODUCT



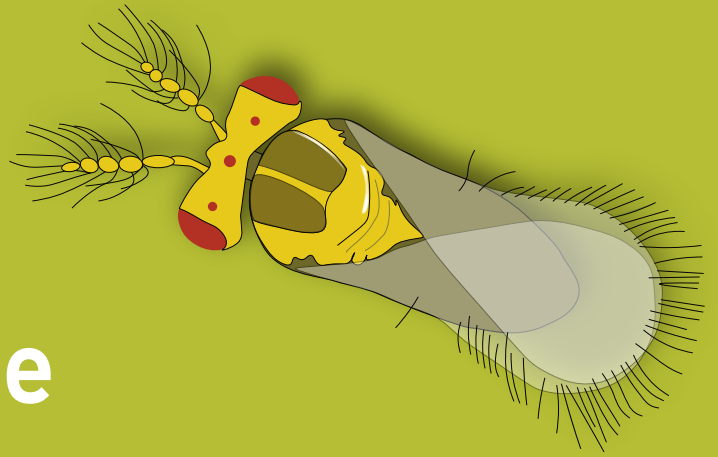
- 1MM pupae in bottle.



- 8000 pupae on card.



BioTrichostrinae



APPLICATION & HANDLING

- *Trichogramma ostriniae* wasps feed on nectar and pollen & are most effective in crops with suitable flowering plants.
- Apply BioTrichostrinae when target moths are laying eggs. Several applications are typically needed to achieve long term control.
- BioTrichostrinae is shipped in insulated, chilled boxes. Packaging must be kept intact until it reaches the end-user.
- Release *Trichogramma ostriniae* evenly, throughout the crop, on the foliage. Do not drop them on the ground or place them in direct sunlight.
- During hot days, releases should occur during early morning or late afternoon, when temperatures are milder.

Do not expose the bottles to direct sunlight.



Dr. Victor Fursov

STORAGE

- BioTrichostrinae may be stored for up to 2 weeks under recommended conditions.
- Store in the original packaging, in a cool, dark place at temperatures between 40°F - 50°F.
- Store the bottle horizontally.
- The bottles should be transported in its original packaging.

DOSAGE

The amount and frequency of releases is determined by crop, the degree of infestation, weather conditions and damage inflicted on the crop. Additional quantities might be needed according to the infestation level and scouting information.

MONITORING

Scouting and monitoring is crucial.



Biological pest control continues throughout the growing season, as successive generations of *Trichogramma ostriniae* continue to control the pest.

GENERAL COMMENTS

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