Product data sheet

Thripex

Neoseiulus cucumeris | Predatory mite



- For the control of thrips
- Can survive on pollen or other prey

Use for

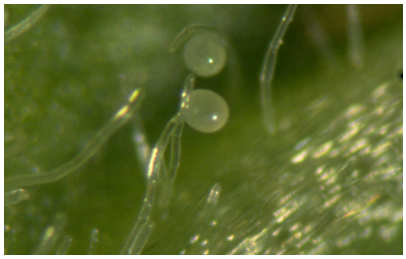
Pests
Young larvae of various thrips species.

Crops
Do not use in tomato.

How it works

Mode of action
Predatory mites pierce their prey with their sucking mouthparts and suck out the contents.

Appearance
Mobile stages are beige, droplet-shaped mites. Eggs are oblong and transparent white. Adults are about 0.5 mm in size. Predatory mites are usually found on the lower surface of the leaves, often in the corner of the main vein and lateral veins. It is not possible to distinguish *Neoseiulus cucumeris* in the field from *Amblyseius swirskii, Neoseiulus californicus, Amblyseius andersoni, Transeius montdorensis* or *Amblydromalus limonicus.*



Neoseiulus cucumeris eggs



Neoseiulus cucumeris adult



Neoseiulus cucumeris preying on thrips



Watch the biological control video of Thripex

Product specifications

Pack size
50,000; 100,000; 500,000 predatory mites.

Presentation
1,000 ml bottle; 6 litre bucket.

Developmental stage
All stages.

Carrier
Bran.

Food
Carpoglyphus lactis.

Directions for use

Application
- Turn and shake the bottle or bucket gently before use
- Push the centre of the cap to open the dosage hole
- Bottle: Press in the centre of the cap to open the dosage hole
- Bucket: Use a spoon to distribute Thripex
- Sprinkle material on leaves or put small heaps on rockwool slabs. Make sure the material remains on the introduction site for at least a few hours after introduction
- Choose at least 4,000 introduction points per hectare, evenly distributed over the total surface
- Can also be applied with (Mini)-Air(o)bug



Watch the Application video of Thripex

Dosage
The dosage of Thripex depends on climate, crop and pest density and should always be adjusted to the particular situation. Start introduction as soon as the first pest mites are detected in the crop. Introduction rates typically range from 50-100 per m^2/release. Releases should be repeated if necessary. Consult a Koppert advisor or a recognized distributor of Koppert products for advice on the best strategy for your situation.

Environmental conditions
Neoseiulus cucumeris is most effective at temperatures between 15 and 25°C (59 and 77°F). It is not effective at temperatures above 30°C/86°F. *Neoseiulus cucumeris* is sensitive to relative humidity below 70%.

Combined use
Can be combined with *Orius* spp.. Do not combine with other generalist predatory mites (*Amblyseius swirskii, Amblydromalus limonicus, Transeius montdorensis, Amblyseius andersoni*).

Side effects
Pesticides can have (in)direct effects on biological solutions. Find out which pesticides have side effects on this product.

Product handling

Storage time after receipt
Apply as soon as possible after receipt. If necessary, the product can be stored for 1-2 days.

Storage temperature
10-15°C/50-59°F.

Storage conditions
In the dark, provide ventilation to prevent CO_2 accumulation.

Notes

- When applied as heaps on rockwool slabs, the predatory mites keep reproducing for some weeks and disperse in the crop
- When the traget prey absent, *Neoseiulus cucumeris* can also survive on other prey like small insects, mites and pollen
- Nutari can be provided as supplementary food to improve establishment and increase the population size of *Neoseiulus cucumeris*

Precautions

Application of this product can cause sensitization or allergic reactions, we therefore advise to take the necessary precautions.

Disclaimers

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