APHID CONTROL
Adalia bipunctata

Product: The solution against aphids. Adalia bipunctata is a native ladybird. The larvae are used in ornamental, fruit and vegetable crops as beneficials to control aphids. Adalia has a large appetite and it can be used against several kinds of aphids in different cultures. Adalia can be used in combination with other beneficials and is harmless for mankind and nature.

These ladybirds belong to the order of Coleoptera and the family of Coccinellidae. An adult Adalia lays 20 to 50 eggs a day. The eggs are elongated and have a yellowish, orange-like colour. The time before hatching depends on the climate, but normally takes 4 to 8 days. After hatching, the larvae will seek aphids immediately. The chances of survival of these young larvae depend upon the ready availability of food when the larvae start to crawl. The development time is about 20 days at a temperature of about 20°C. Once in the 4th larval stage, the larva stops eating and pupates. During pupation, which takes 8 days at a temperature of 20°C, the ladybird stops eating for a few days and stays inactive. Attention! It is not dead! Finally, the adult beetles appear by tearing the pupal skin. During September and October, they will look for a hibernation place. Adalia bipunctata prefers outside walls, window frames or bark crevices.

Target:

Release: Adalia is a native ladybird which can be found in nature in Europe. It finds its way in a pretty extensive range of biotopes and feeds on different species of aphids. It appreciates a sunny climate and relatively dry living conditions with a short, non- overgrown vegetation. Therefore, Adalia is a regular visitor of vegetable gardens, fields and flowerbeds. Adalia can be used in several protected cultures and open field cultures in gardens (roses, small shrubs, annuals), vegetable gardens and vineyards.

Rate: Adalia bipunctata is packed in its larval stages and per 100 larvae with shredded paper as carrier material.

Notes:

- Introduce the larvae in the center of aphid hotspots before these get too big;
- Introduce the larvae immediately after arrival. They can be stored in the refrigerator max. 1 to 2 days at 8 to 10°C;
- Hang out bioboxes in aphid hotspots and divide the larvae and shredded paper homogenically in these bioboxes; the number of larvae needed depends on the size of the infection and the development/growth of the culture.
- Check and reintroduce weekly, if necessary, ex. 3- 5 larvae at the foot of the rose bush in the beginning of the infestation; at an early introduction 10 larvae on young trees in fruit culture.

The battle for control of aphids using ladybirds does not work without the elimination of ants (by using glue barriers) which, when they are present, will reduce the efficacy of ladybird larvae.

Please let us know within 24 hours of receipt if there are any problems with your Live Insect Order.

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