

# Pods

**Encarsia formosa**  
**Eretmocerus eremicus**



BioEncarsia and BioEretmocerus pods are the innovative delivery method for these parasitic wasps used for the control of whitefly.



Whitefly on gerbera.



Whitefly on gerbera.

## DESCRIPTION

The tiny *E. formosa* females are black with a yellow abdomen and opalescent wings while the males (although rare) are completely black in color. The *E. eremicus* adult females are very small (1mm) and light yellow in color while males are darker. Both pupae are placed in the pods together.

## TARGET PESTS

BioEncarsia parasitizes all nymphal stages of the greenhouse whitefly (*Trialeurodes vaporariorum*) with a preference to the third, fourth and pre-pupal nymphal stages. BioEretmocerus parasitizes and feeds on all nymphal stages of sweet potato whitefly (*Bemisia tabaci*) and greenhouse whitefly.



*Trialeurodes vaporariorum*



*Bemisia tabaci*

## CROPS

Ornamentals, flowers, strawberry, blueberry, cannabis, pepper, cucumber, eggplant, tomato and other vegetables.

## PRODUCT



- BioEretmocerus / BioEncarsia Pods have at least 125 mummies per pod.



- Mixed Pods have at least 61 mummies of both BioEretmocerus & BioEncarsia per pod (125 individuals/2=62.5).



- Each box contains 120 pods (15,000 individuals)

- The Pods are biodegradable.

- The wasps are protected from overhead irrigation, pesticide sprays and the environment (sun, etc) until they emerge.

- The pods can be hung on the trellis or tossed into the crop.



# BioEretmocerus Pods

# BioEncarsia Pods

# Mixed Pods



## APPLICATION & HANDLING

- The Pods are shipped in insulated, chilled boxes.
- Packaging must be kept intact until placed in the greenhouse or field.
- Release as soon as it arrives in the field.
- Apply during early morning or late afternoon when the temperature is milder.
- Hang the pods among the crop about 4 leaves below the top of the plant or place the pods on the soil, near the plant

## Do not expose the pods to direct sunlight

## STORAGE

- Do not store.

## DOSAGE

- Apply preventively or as soon as possible after eggs or nymphs are observed.
- 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.
- Consult with your BioBee representative.

## MONITORING

### Scouting and monitoring is crucial.

The first signs of BioEncarsia parasitism (when the pupa turns black) can be observed 2-3 weeks after release.



Parasitized greenhouse whitefly pupae on a leaf.



A wasp larva in the whitefly pupa (right) and a "mummy" from which BioEretmocerus emerged (left)..

## GENERAL COMMENTS

Before combining BioEncarsia and BioEretmocerus Pods 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.