



 **E3299**

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# **COMMERCIALLY AVAILABLE BIOLOGICAL CONTROL AGENTS FOR GREENHOUSE INSECT AND MITE PESTS**



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# COMMERCIALLY AVAILABLE BIOLOGICAL CONTROL AGENTS FOR APHIDS

## Parasitoids

Biological Control Agents			Comments	Optimum Temperatures for Activity
 Photo Credit: Koppert Biological Systems	<i>Aphelinus abdominalis</i>	Parasitic Wasp	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Parasitizes a wide range of aphid species.</li> <li>Tolerates higher temperatures than most <i>Aphidius</i> species.</li> <li>Release weekly or until 80 to 90% of the aphids are parasitized.</li> <li>Aphid mummies are black.</li> </ul>	59–95 °F 15–35 °C
 Photo Credit: Bugwood	<i>Aphidius colemani</i>	Parasitic Wasp	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Parasitizes green peach and melon aphid.</li> <li>Rear on banker plants (barley or wheat) infested with the bird-cherry oat aphid.</li> <li>Sold alone or as a mixture with <i>Aphidius ervi</i>.</li> <li>Release weekly until 80 to 90% of the aphids are parasitized.</li> <li>Aphid mummies are golden brown.</li> <li>Place containers near aphid infestations or on banker plants.</li> </ul>	59–86 °F 15–30 °C
 Photo Credit: Wikimedia Commons	<i>Aphidius ervi</i>	Parasitic Wasp	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Parasitizes foxglove and potato aphid.</li> <li>Sold alone or as a mixture with <i>Aphidius colemani</i>.</li> <li>Release weekly until 80 to 90% the aphids are parasitized.</li> <li>Aphid mummies are golden brown.</li> <li>Mummies may not be present on plants due to foxglove and potato aphids' falling off plants.</li> <li>Place containers near aphid infestations.</li> </ul>	50–86 °F 10–30 °C

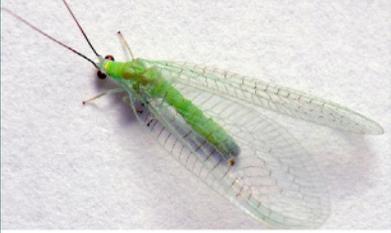


Biological Control Agents			Comments	Optimum Temperatures for Activity
 Photo Credit: Biobest Group NV	<i>Aphidius matricariae</i>	Parasitic Wasp	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Only parasitizes green peach aphid.</li> <li>• Release weekly until 80 to 90% of the aphids are parasitized.</li> <li>• Aphid mummies are golden brown.</li> </ul>	50–83 °F 10–28 °C

## Predators

Biological Control Agents			Comments	Optimum Temperatures for Activity
 Photo Credit: Dave Gillespie, Applied Bio-nomics Ltd.	<i>Anystis baccarum</i>	Predatory Mite	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Feeds on thrips, aphids, mites, and whiteflies.</li> <li>• Will attack and kill immatures and adults.</li> <li>• All mobile stages are predatory.</li> <li>• Can be used with other biological control agents.</li> <li>• Can be used against foxglove aphid.</li> <li>• Available in Canada with limited availability in the U.S.</li> </ul>	50–95 °F 10–35 °C
 Photo Credit: Sarah Jandricic, OMFRA	<i>Aphidoletes aphidimyza</i>	Predatory Midge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Larvae feed on many aphid species.</li> <li>• Primarily active at night.</li> <li>• May be used with other aphid biological control agents.</li> </ul>	54–81 °F 12–27 °C
 Photo Credit: Wikimedia Commons	<i>Adalia bipunctata</i>	Ladybird Beetle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Larvae and adult feed on many aphid species.</li> <li>• Adults typically attempt to leave the greenhouse after release. Therefore, make releases in the evening.</li> </ul>	54–95 °F 12–35 °C



Biological Control Agents		Comments	Optimum Temperatures for Activity
 <p>Photo Credit: Bugwood</p>	<p><i>Chrysopa carnea</i></p> <p>Green Lacewing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Larvae feed on many aphid species.</li> <li>• Larvae can consume up to 400 aphids per week.</li> <li>• Adults do not feed on aphids but require nectar from flowering plants as a food source.</li> <li>• Does not disperse well in the greenhouse; therefore, use for localized aphid infestations.</li> </ul>	<p>59–82 °F 15–28 °C</p>
 <p>Photo Credit: Bugwood</p>	<p><i>Chrysoperla rufilabris</i></p> <p>Green Lacewing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Larvae feed on many aphid species.</li> <li>• Larvae can consume up to 300 aphids per week.</li> <li>• Tolerates a higher relative humidity (&gt;75%) than <i>Chrysopa carnea</i>.</li> <li>• Adults do not feed on aphids but require nectar from flowering plants as a food source.</li> <li>• Does not disperse well in the greenhouse; therefore, use for localized aphid infestations.</li> </ul>	<p>59–82 °F 15–28 °C</p>
 <p>Photo Credit: Dave Gillespie, Applied Bio-nomics Ltd.</p>	<p><i>Eupeodes americanus</i></p> <p>American Hoverfly</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Larvae are predators of aphids.</li> <li>• Adults lay eggs among aphid colonies.</li> <li>• A nectar source, such as sweet alyssum flowers, needs to be provided.</li> <li>• Can be used with aphid banker plants.</li> <li>• Sold as pupae.</li> <li>• Only available in Canada.</li> </ul>	<p>50–77 °F 10–25 °C</p>
 <p>Photo Credit: Bugwood</p>	<p><i>Hippodamia convergens</i></p> <p>Ladybird Beetle</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Larvae and adults feed on many aphid species.</li> <li>• Multiple releases are usually required.</li> <li>• Adults commonly attempt to leave the greenhouse after release. Therefore, make releases in the evening.</li> </ul>	<p>54–77 °F 12–25 °C</p>



Biological Control Agents			Comments	Optimum Temperatures for Activity
	<i>Micromus variegatus</i>	Brown Lacewing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adults are the primary predator.</li> <li>• One adult can consume up to 100 aphids per day.</li> <li>• Feeds on foxglove aphid.</li> <li>• Does not disperse well in the greenhouse; therefore, use for localized aphid infestations.</li> <li>• Only available in Canada</li> </ul>	39–88 °F 4–31 °C
Photo Credit: Dave Gillespie, Applied Bio-nomics Ltd.				

## COMMERCIALLY AVAILABLE BIOLOGICAL CONTROL AGENTS FOR WESTERN FLOWER THRIPS

### Predators

Biological Control Agents			Comments	Optimum Temperatures for Activity
	<i>Anystis baccarum</i>	Predatory Mite	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Feeds on thrips, aphids, mites, and whiteflies. Will attack and kill immatures and adults.</li> <li>• All mobile life stages are predatory.</li> <li>• Only available as loose product.</li> <li>• Available in Canada with limited availability in the U.S.</li> </ul>	50–95 °F 10–35 °C
Photo Credit: Dave Gillespie, Applied Bio-nomics Ltd.				



Biological Control Agents			Comments	Optimum Temperatures for Activity
 <p>Photo Credit: Koppert Biological Systems</p>	<i>Amblydromalus limonicus</i>	Predatory Mite	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Feeds on 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> instar larvae.</li> <li>• Only available as loose product.</li> <li>• Active at lower temperatures (&lt;60 °F or 15 °C) than other predators. .</li> <li>• Less effective at a relative humidity of &lt;70%.</li> <li>• Feeds on pollen as an alternative food source.</li> <li>• Feeds on whitefly eggs and young nymphs.</li> <li>• More expensive than other predatory mites, but predation rate is higher.</li> </ul>	55–86 °F 13–30 °C
 <p>Photo Credit: Biobest Group NV</p>	<i>Amblyseius degenerans</i>	Predatory Mite	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Feeds on the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> instar larvae.</li> <li>• Release early in the crop production cycle.</li> <li>• Only available as loose product.</li> <li>• Can be used with other biological control agents.</li> <li>• Effective at lower humidities (&lt;50%).</li> <li>• Feeds on pollen in the absence of prey.</li> <li>• Also feeds on spider mites.</li> <li>• Only available in Canada.</li> </ul>	61–77 °F 16–25 °C
 <p>Photo Credit: Biobest Group NV</p>	<i>Amblyseius swirskii</i>	Predatory Mite	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Feeds on the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> instar larvae.</li> <li>• Release early in the crop production cycle.</li> <li>• Available as loose product or as slow-release sachets.</li> <li>• Feeds on pollen in the absence of prey.</li> <li>• Tolerates higher temperatures than <i>Neoseiulus cucumeris</i>.</li> <li>• More expensive than <i>Neoseiulus cucumeris</i>.</li> </ul>	64–90 °F 18–32 °C



Biological Control Agents			Comments	Optimum Temperatures for Activity
 <p>Photo Credit: Dave Gillespie, Applied Bio-nomics Ltd.</p>	<p><i>Dalotia coriaria</i> (= <i>Atheta</i>)</p>	<p>Rove Beetle</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Larvae and adults feed on fungus gnat eggs, larvae, and western flower thrips pupae in the growing medium.</li> <li>• Apply onto the growing medium surface.</li> <li>• Adults can fly and spread within a greenhouse.</li> <li>• Can be used with drenches of microbial pesticides and beneficial nematodes.</li> <li>• Sold as adults.</li> </ul>	<p>55–77 °F 13–25 °C</p>
 <p>Photo Credit: Dave Gillespie, Applied Bio-nomics Ltd.</p>	<p><i>Gaeolaelaps gillespiei</i></p>	<p>Predatory Mite</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adults feed on fungus gnat larvae and western flower thrips pupae in the growing medium.</li> <li>• Release onto the surface of the growing medium.</li> <li>• Can be used in non-peat-based media, such as, rockwool and coconut coir.</li> <li>• Only available in Canada.</li> </ul>	<p>57–77 °F 14–25 °C</p>
 <p>Photo Credit: Biobest Group NV</p>	<p><i>Neoseiulus</i> (= <i>Amblyseius</i>) <i>cucumeris</i></p>	<p>Predatory Mite</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Feeds on the 1<sup>st</sup> instar larvae.</li> <li>• Release early in the crop production cycle.</li> <li>• Available as loose product or as slow-release sachets.</li> <li>• Less expensive than <i>Amblyseius swirskii</i>.</li> </ul>	<p>47–86 °F 8–30 °C</p>



Biological Control Agents		Comments	Optimum Temperatures for Activity
 <p>Photo Credit: Bugwood</p>	<p><i>Orius insidiosus</i></p> <p>Insidiosus Flower Bug</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nymphs and adults feed on western flower thrips larvae and adults.</li> <li>• May also feed on aphids and whiteflies.</li> <li>• Use with ornamental pepper banker plants (cultivars: 'Black Pearl' and 'Purple Flash').</li> <li>• Sold as adults.</li> <li>• Release early in the crop production cycle.</li> <li>• From October to March, <i>Orius</i> may not establish in the greenhouse. However, <i>Orius</i> can be released from fall through spring.</li> </ul>	<p>59–77 °F</p> <p>15–25 °C</p>
 <p>Photo Credit: Dave Gillespie, Applied Bio-nomics Ltd.</p>	<p><i>Stratiolaelaps scimitus</i> (formerly <i>Hyposaspis miles</i>)</p> <p>Predatory Mite</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adults feed on western flower thrips pupae and fungus gnat larvae in the growing medium.</li> <li>• Release onto the surface of the growing medium.</li> <li>• Can be used with drenches of microbial pesticides and beneficial nematodes.</li> </ul>	<p>59–86 °F</p> <p>15–30 °C</p>



## Beneficial Nematodes

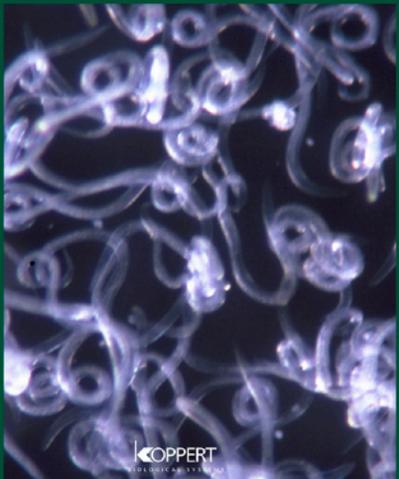
Biological Control Agents			Comments	Optimum Temperatures for Activity
	<i>Heterorhabditis bacteriophora</i> , <i>Steinernema feltiae</i> , <i>Steinernema carpocapsae</i>	Beneficial Nematodes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Apply as a drench to the growing medium to target western flower thrips pupae and fungus gnat larvae.</li> <li>Apply early in the morning or late evening.</li> <li>Keep the growing medium moist before and after application. Avoid overwatering to prevent washing nematodes out of containers.</li> <li>Remove screens from equipment before applying and keep container agitated to prevent nematodes from settling.</li> <li>Begin applications immediately after sticking vegetative cuttings and continue weekly until canopy closure.</li> <li>Can be used with microbial pesticides when applied as drench applications.</li> </ul>	41–95 °F 5–35 °C

Photo Credit: Koppert Biological Systems

## COMMERCIALLY AVAILABLE BIOLOGICAL CONTROL AGENTS FOR TWOSPOTTED SPIDER MITE

## Predators

Biological Control Agents			Comments	Optimum Temperatures for Activity
	<i>Anystis baccarum</i>	Predatory Mite	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Feeds on thrips, aphids, mites, and whiteflies. Will attack and kill immatures and adults.</li> <li>All mobile life stages are predatory.</li> <li>The life cycle (egg to adult) takes approximately 4 weeks to complete.</li> <li>Available in Canada with limited availability in the U.S.</li> </ul>	50–95 °F 10–35 °C

Photo Credit: Dave Gillespie, Applied Bio-nomics Ltd.



Biological Control Agents		Comments	Optimum Temperatures for Activity
 <p>Photo Credit: Biobest Group NV</p>	<p><i>Amblyseius andersonii</i></p> <p>Predatory Mite</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Feeds on alternative prey in the absence of twospotted spider mites.</li> <li>• Release early in the crop production cycle.</li> <li>• Not active when relative humidity &lt;65%.</li> </ul>	<p>43–82 °F</p> <p>6–28 °C</p>
 <p>Photo Credit: Koppert Biological Systems</p>	<p><i>Neoseiulus californicus</i></p> <p>Predatory Mite</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tolerates higher temperatures (&gt;80 °F or 26 °C) and a lower relative humidity (&lt;60%) than <i>Phytoseiulus persimilis</i>.</li> <li>• Use for long-term crops under warm and dry conditions.</li> </ul>	<p>50–86 °F</p> <p>10–30 °C</p>
 <p>Photo Credit: Dave Gillespie, Applied Bio-nomics Ltd.</p>	<p><i>Amblyseius fallacis</i></p> <p>Predatory Mite</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tolerates cooler temperatures (&lt;50 °F or 10 °C) than most predatory mites.</li> <li>• Feeds on pollen in the absence of twospotted spider mites.</li> </ul>	<p>48–86 °F</p> <p>9–30 °C</p>
 <p>Photo Credit: Koppert Biological Systems</p>	<p><i>Feltiella acarisuga</i></p> <p>Predatory Midge</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Larvae feed on twospotted spider mite.</li> <li>• Females lay eggs near localized infestations of the twospotted spider mite.</li> <li>• Adults do not feed on twospotted spider mites but fly and spread within a greenhouse.</li> <li>• Can be used with other biological control agents.</li> </ul>	<p>55–81 °F</p> <p>13–27 °C</p>



Biological Control Agents			Comments	Optimum Temperatures for Activity
 <p>Photo Credit: Dave Gillespie, Applied Bio-nomics Ltd.</p>	<i>Phytoseiulus persimilis</i>	Predatory Mite	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Primary predatory mite used against the twospotted spider mite.</li> <li>• Develops twice as fast as the twospotted spider mite at optimum temperatures.</li> <li>• Exhibits cannibalistic behavior when twospotted spider mites are absent. Therefore, only release when twospotted spider mites are present.</li> <li>• Active when relative humidity is &gt;60% (and ≈80 °F or 26 °C).</li> </ul>	59–81 °F 15–27 °C
 <p>Photo Credit: Dave Gillespie, Applied Bio-nomics Ltd.</p>	<i>Stethorus punctillum</i>	Ladybird Beetle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Larvae and adult feed on all life stages (eggs, larvae, nymphs, and adults) of the twospotted spider mite.</li> <li>• Adults can consume an average of 20 twospotted spider mites per day.</li> <li>• Can be used with other biological control agents.</li> </ul>	54–95 °F 12–35 °C

## COMMERCIALLY AVAILABLE BIOLOGICAL CONTROL AGENTS FOR FUNGUS GNATS

### Predators

Biological Control Agents			Comments	Optimum Temperatures for Activity
 <p>Photo Credit: Dave Gillespie, Applied Bio-nomics Ltd.</p>	<i>Dalotia coriaria</i> (= <i>Atheta</i> )	Rove Beetle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Larvae and adults feed on fungus gnat larvae and western flower thrips pupae.</li> <li>• Apply onto the growing medium surface.</li> <li>• Adults fly and spread within a greenhouse.</li> <li>• Can be used with drenches of microbial pesticides and beneficial nematodes.</li> <li>• Sold as adults.</li> </ul>	55–77 °F 13–25 °C



Biological Control Agents			Comments	Optimum Temperatures for Activity
 <p>Photo Credit: Dave Gillespie, Applied Bio-nomics Ltd.</p>	<p><i>Stratiolaelaps scimitus</i> (formerly <i>Hyposaspis miles</i>)</p>	<p>Predatory Mite</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adults feed on fungus gnat larvae and western flower thrips pupae in the growing medium.</li> <li>Release onto the surface of the growing medium.</li> <li>Can be used with drenches of microbial pesticides and beneficial nematodes.</li> </ul>	<p>61–86 °F 16–30 °C</p>
 <p>Photo Credit: Dave Gillespie, Applied Bio-nomics Ltd.</p>	<p><i>Gaeolaelaps gillespiei</i></p>	<p>Predatory Mite</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adults feed on fungus gnat larvae and western flower thrips pupae in the growing medium.</li> <li>Release onto the surface of the growing medium.</li> <li>Can be used in non-peat-based media, such as, rockwool and coconut coir.</li> <li>Only available in Canada.</li> </ul>	<p>57–77 °F 14–25 °C</p>

## Beneficial Nematodes

Biological Control Agents			Comments	Optimum Temperatures for Activity
 <p>Photo Credit: Raymond Cloyd</p>	<p><i>Steinernema carpocapsae</i>, <i>Steinernema feltiae</i></p>	<p>Beneficial Nematodes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Apply as a drench to the growing medium to target fungus gnat larvae.</li> <li>Apply early in the morning or late evening.</li> <li>Keep the growing medium moist before and after application. Avoid overwatering to prevent washing nematodes out of containers.</li> <li>Remove screens from equipment before applying and keep container agitated to prevent nematodes from settling.</li> <li>Begin applications immediately after sticking vegetative cuttings and continue weekly until canopy closure.</li> <li>Can be used with microbial pesticides.</li> </ul>	<p>41–95 °F 5–35 °C</p>



## COMMERCIALLY AVAILABLE BIOLOGICAL CONTROL AGENTS FOR MEALYBUGS

Biological Control Agents		Comments	Optimum Temperatures for Activity
 <p>Photo Credit: Biobest Group NV</p>	<p><i>Cryptolaemus montrouzieri</i></p> <p>Predatory Ladybird Beetle</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Larvae and adults feed on all life stages (eggs, nymphs, and adults) of mealybugs.</li> <li>Larvae resemble mealybugs in appearance.</li> <li>Females can lay between 200 and 500 eggs.</li> <li>Activity decreases at temperatures &lt;50 °F (10 °C).</li> <li>Attracted to light, so release adults in the evening.</li> <li>Not effective on tomato and other plants with glandular trichomes (hairs).</li> <li>Multiple releases are generally required.</li> <li>Can release larvae and adults at the same time.</li> </ul>	<p>61–95 °F 16–35 °C</p>
 <p>Photo Credit: Sarah Jandricic, OMFRA</p>	<p><i>Dicyphus hesperus</i></p> <p>Predatory Mirid Bug</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Feeds on aphids, thrips, and mealybugs.</li> <li>Reared on mullein banker plants.</li> <li>Release early in the crop production cycle.</li> <li>Only available in Canada.</li> </ul>	<p>59–95 °F 15–35 °C</p>
 <p>Photo Credit: Dave Gillespie, Applied Bio-nomics Ltd.</p>	<p><i>Micromus varigaetus</i></p> <p>Predatory Brown Lacewing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Feeds on aphids and mealybugs.</li> <li>Release early in the crop production cycle.</li> <li>Only available in Canada.</li> </ul>	<p>39–88 °F 4–31 °C</p>



## COMMERCIALLY AVAILABLE BIOLOGICAL CONTROL AGENTS FOR WHITEFLIES

## Parasitoids

Biological Control Agents		Comments	Optimum Temperatures for Activity	
 <p>Photo Credit: Dave Gillespie, Applied Bio-nomics Ltd.</p>	<i>Encarsia formosa</i>	Parasitic Wasp	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Primarily used against the greenhouse whitefly but will parasitize the sweetpotato (<i>Bemisia</i>) whitefly.</li> <li>Females lay eggs in 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> instar nymphs.</li> <li>Adult females feed on whitefly nymphs.</li> <li>Active at temperatures &gt;70 °F (21 °C).</li> <li>Honeydew (sticky, clear liquid) on leaves inhibits ability to locate whiteflies.</li> <li>Release early in the crop production cycle.</li> <li>Make releases every 1 to 2 weeks.</li> <li>Sold alone or in combination with <i>Eretmocerus eremicus</i>.</li> </ul>	68-77 °F 20-25 °C
 <p>Photo Credit: Raymond Cloyd</p>	<i>Eretmocerus eremicus</i>	Parasitic Wasp	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Primarily used against the sweetpotato (<i>Bemisia</i>) whitefly.</li> <li>Females lay eggs in 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> instar nymphs.</li> <li>Tolerates higher temperatures (&gt;80 °F or 26 °C) than <i>Encarsia formosa</i>.</li> <li>Sold alone or in combination with <i>Encarsia formosa</i>.</li> </ul>	68-86 °F 20-30 °C



Biological Control Agents			Comments	Optimum Temperatures for Activity
 <p>Photo Credit: Biobest Group NV</p>	<p><i>Amblyseius swirskii</i></p>	<p>Predatory Mite</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Feeds on whitefly eggs and young nymphs.</li> <li>• Release early in the crop production cycle.</li> <li>• May be used with other whitefly biological control agents.</li> <li>• Feeds on pollen in the absence of prey.</li> </ul>	<p>64–90 °F 18–32 °C</p>
 <p>Photo Credit: Koppert Biological Systems</p>	<p><i>Amblydromalus limonicus</i></p>	<p>Predatory Mite</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Feeds on whitefly eggs and young nymphs.</li> <li>• Feeds on pollen as an alternative food source.</li> <li>• May be used with other whitefly biological control agents. However, do not use with other predatory mites.</li> <li>• Less active at a relative humidity of &lt;70%.</li> <li>• More expensive than other predatory mites but has a higher predation rate.</li> </ul>	<p>55–86 °F 13–30 °C</p>
 <p>Photo Credit: Dave Gillespie, Applied Bio-nomics Ltd.</p>	<p><i>Delphastus catalinae</i></p>	<p>Ladybird Beetle</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Larvae and adult feed on all life stages (eggs, nymphs, and adults) of whiteflies.</li> <li>• Feeds on &gt;150 whitefly eggs per day.</li> <li>• Adults can live up to 65 days.</li> <li>• Will not feed on parasitized whitefly.</li> <li>• Release early in the crop production cycle.</li> </ul>	<p>55–95 °F 13–35 °C</p>
 <p>Photo Credit: Sarah Jandricic, OMFRA</p>	<p><i>Dicyphus hesperus</i></p>	<p>Predatory Mirid Bug</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Feeds on aphids, thrips, mealybugs, and whiteflies.</li> <li>• Usually reared on mullein banker plants. Requires at least 8 weeks to establish sufficient numbers to manage whitefly populations.</li> </ul>	<p>59–95 °F 15–35 °C</p>



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