

| | Crop | Pest | Latin Name | Capirel <i>S. feltiae</i> | Casea <i>S. carpocapsae</i> | When to apply | Where to apply | Targeted pest instar(s) | Dose |
|------------------------|--|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|----------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| Others |  Asparagus | Common asparagus beetle | <i>Crioceris asparagi</i> | ✓ | ✓ | Early summer: 1st generation Late summer: 2nd generation | Foliar | Larvae | 1,5 billion/ha |
| |  Beans & Peas / Spinach | Bean seed fly | <i>Delia platura</i> | ✓ | | At sowing, if fly presence confirmed before sowing (monitoring recommended) - Non tillage fields are more susceptible. Repeat every 7 to 10 days, to cover the risk period. | Soil | Larvae | 3 billion/ha |
| |  Peas | Pea moth | <i>Cydia nigricana</i> | ✓ | ✓ | Apply once caterpillars detected. Repeat 2 to 3 times - 3 to 5 days apart. | Foliar | Larvae | 1-2 million/L spray until run off |
| |  Various | Thrips | <i>Frankliniella occidentalis</i> | ✓ | | Apply once thrips detected. Apply 2 to 3 times - 7 days apart - repeat if necessary. | Soil | Soil dwelling instars: larvae, prepupae and pupae | 5 billion/ha |
| | | Caterpillars | Various species | ✓ | ✓ | Apply once caterpillars detected. Apply 2 to 3 times - 3 to 5 days apart. | Foliar | Larvae | 1-2 million/L spray until run off |
| Bulbs / Roots / Tubers |  Onions | Onion fly | <i>Delia antiqua</i> | ✓ | | Apply 7 to 14 days after first fly detection (monitoring). Repeat every 7 to 10 days to cover the risk period. | Soil | Larvae | 3 billion/ha |
| |  Onions/Leek | Onion thrips | <i>Thrips tabaci</i> | ✓ | | Apply once thrips detected. Low pressure: 2 applications 7 to 14 days apart. High pressure: 3 applications at 7 days interval. | Soil | Soil dwelling instars: larvae, prepupae and pupae | 1,5 billion/ha |
| |  Potatoes | Wireworms | <i>Agriotes</i> spp. | | ✓ | From planting to harvest, covering the risk period - 4 to 8 applications. | Soil | Larvae | 500 - 1000 million/ha |
| |  Various | Crane flies | <i>Tipula</i> spp. | | ✓ | Apply once crane flies detected. Two applications 7 days apart. | Soil | Larvae | 2,5 billion/ha |
| Leafy |  Rucola/Roquette (babyteaves) | Flea beetles | <i>Phyllotreta</i> spp. | | ✓ | Apply at sowing - repeat if necessary with 7 to 14 days interval. | Soil | Larvae | 1,5 to 3 billion/ha |
| |  Lettuce | Caterpillars | Various species | ✓ | ✓ | Apply once caterpillars detected. Repeat 2 to 3 times - 3 to 5 days apart. | Foliar | Larvae | 1-2 million/L spray until run off |



Koppert

Beneficial nematodes

A biological & effective solution to help control hazardous pests in agricultural crops

While plant parasitic nematodes are common soil pests that affect plants, beneficial (entomopathogenic) nematodes play an important role in the biological control of many pests. Even more for pests that are difficult to control and where chemicals fail or are simply not available anymore. Beneficial nematodes can be used to tackle a broad spectrum of pests in top and stone fruits, like apples and peaches, potatoes, and outdoor vegetables as onions, asparagus, and beans.

- Fast-acting biological solution
- Resistance proof - pests cannot build resistance
- Can be applied with regular spray equipment
- Compatible with most pesticides
- Leaves no residue

Part of the IPM toolbox

Nematodes have become a powerful part of IPM solution, to either partly substitute, and sometimes replace the use of conventional pesticides. Nematodes are compatible with a lot of insecticides, fungicides, herbicides and even nematicides, meaning they don't lose their efficacy, when used complementary to chemical solutions.

More than 35 years of experience

Koppert started producing nematodes in 1986. Many years of experience have gone into the selection, breeding and quality control of these nematodes. Each of the entomopathogenic nematodes produced by Koppert has been selected to target specific pest insects and Koppert produces specific strains of *Steinernema feltiae*, *Steinernema carpocapsae* and *Heterorhabditis bacteriophora*.

This is an overview of the nematode-pest combinations that have been tested successfully so far. If a specific pest is not mentioned in this document, it doesn't necessarily mean it cannot be controlled by nematodes. Koppert is continuously researching new possibilities. Contact your local Koppert contact for more info. Always check label for full technical advice!

