



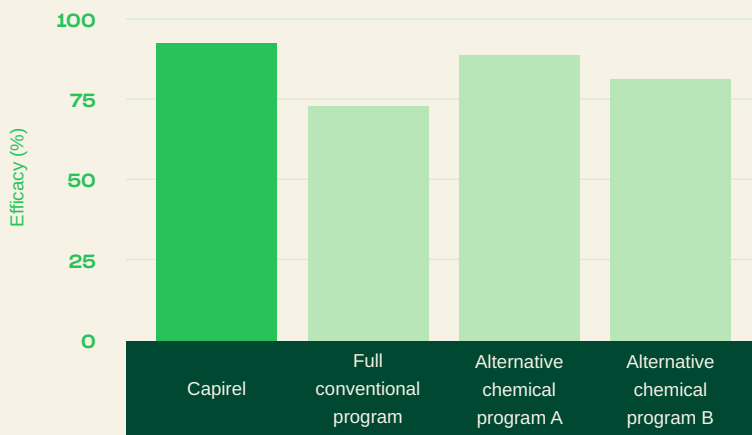
Koppert

Effective control of onion fly

(*Delia antiqua*)

Capirel efficacy (% reduction compared to untreated control) against onion fly (*Delia antiqua*) damage

The Netherlands - Independent Trial (Verify), 2020

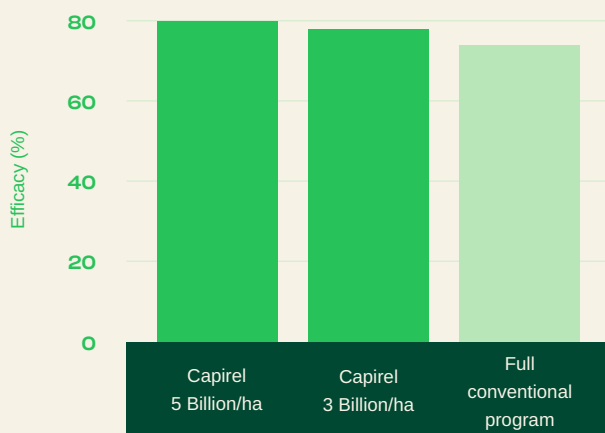


Capirel: 5 billion/ha - 2 applications 7 days apart, starting 7 days from first flies detection.
Full conventional programme: Oxamyl, Cyantraniliprole + adjuvant.
For more information: www.Uireka.nl



Capirel efficacy (% reduction compared to untreated control) against onion fly (*Delia antiqua*) damage

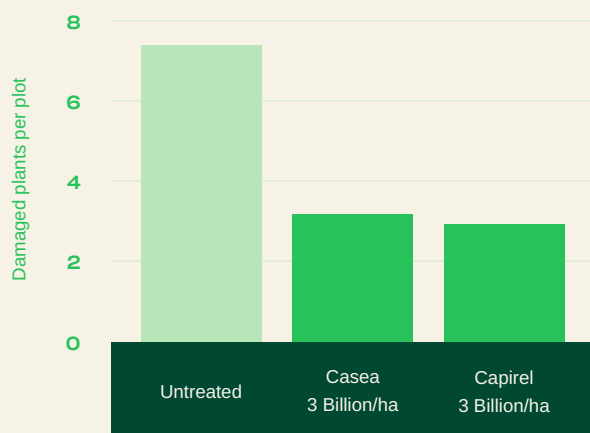
The Netherlands - Independent Trial (Verify), 2021



Capirel: 3 applications 7-10 days apart, starting two weeks from first flies detection.
Full conventional programme: Oxamyl, Cyantraniliprole + adjuvant.
For more information: www.Uireka.nl

Capirel and Casea effectively decreased the number of onions damaged by onion fly

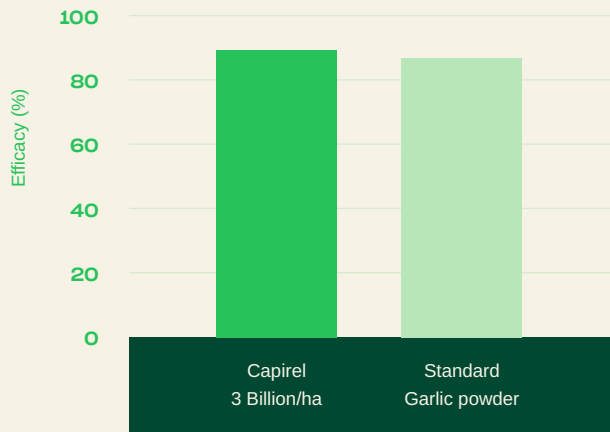
Fertico, Poland, 2023



Effective control of bean seed fly in beans

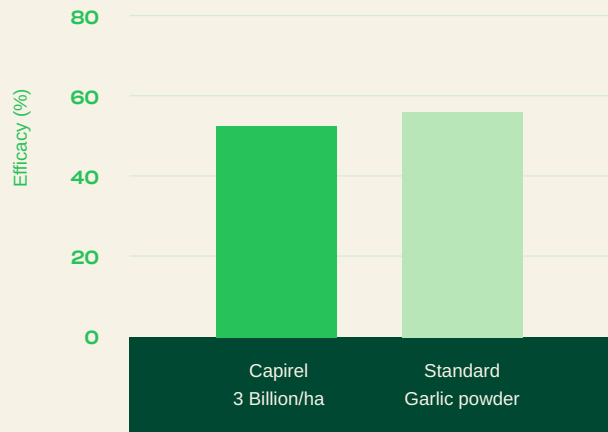
(*Delia platura*)

Capirel efficacy (% damage reduction compared to untreated control) against bean seed fly
Verify, Aarle Rixtel, The Netherlands, 2022



Capirel was applied one week after sowing.

Capirel efficacy (% damage reduction compared to untreated control) against bean seed fly
Verify, Well, The Netherlands, 2022



Capirel was applied one week after sowing.

Since 1986, many years of experience have gone into the selection, production and quality control of our beneficial nematodes. Each of the nematodes produced by Koppert has been selected to target specific pest insects.

How does it work?

After application, the nematodes set out in search of their prey. They can actively hunt! Once they have found a host insect, they penetrate its natural body openings. The nematodes then release pathogenic bacteria they carry with them. These actions kill and liquify the insect from the inside. The nematodes feed on the digested tissues of the dead insect and reproduce in large numbers. The pest insect stops feeding soon after being infested, and dies within a few days. The nematodes that emerge then start their search for a new host.

Unique Formulation

Soluble, biodegradable, and a long shelf life.

Partners
with Nature

Beneficial nematodes for bean seed fly control

While plant parasitic nematodes are a common soil pest that affect plants, entomopathogenic nematodes play an important role in the biological control of many pests.



Meet Frank Keijzer, the owner of a 57-hectare organic arable farm and is growing a wide variety of crops, including onions, carrots, sweetcorn, pumpkins, beans, soybeans, and spinach.

Facing the bean seed fly challenge

This year, Frank encountered a significant challenge due to the cold and wet conditions at the beginning of the crop cycle. Ideal conditions for bean seed fly.

The bean seed fly (*Delia platura*) is a common pest that can cause significant damage to crops such as onion, corn and cabbage. Bean seed flies damage crops by laying their eggs near plant bases. Hatching larvae tunnel into the soil and feed on roots, stems, and hypocotyls, reducing water and nutrient uptake. This results in stunted growth, wilting, yellowing, disease susceptibility, seedling death, and reduced crop quality.

Capirel nematodes for bean seed fly

After discovering the first larvae of the bean seed fly, Frank decided to use Capirel. Integrated pest management, including the use of beneficial nematodes like Capirel, is key to controlling bean seed fly infestations and minimizing crop damage. The beneficial nematodes proved to be effective, as the larvae disappeared within a few days after the treatment.

Beneficial nematodes control bean seed fly (*Delia platura*) by infecting the fly's larvae in the soil. When applied to the affected area at sowing, the nematodes actively seek out bean seed fly larvae. Once they locate a larva, the nematodes enter it through natural body openings. Inside the larva, the nematodes release symbiotic bacteria, which multiply and cause septicemia, ultimately killing the larva. This biological control method helps reduce the population of bean seed fly larvae in the soil, preventing further damage to crops and promoting sustainable pest management practices.

Why Frank uses Capirel nematodes

Frank highlights the benefits of using beneficial nematodes for pest control, emphasizing that it's a cost-effective solution that prevents the need for costly reseeded and saves growers from the frustration of starting again its crop. He also stresses the importance of proper mixing and application, as Capirel contains living organisms and should be applied on moist soil and not under direct sunlight. We spray a solution full of life!