

Chrysoperla Carnea



Chrysoperla carnea is a green lacewing, used in the biological controlling of aphids and, less extend, pests like whitefly and thrips. Adults are pale green, about 12 – 20 mm. in length, with long antennae and a delicate body. The eggs are oval shaped and green colored. Their body is alligator-like shaped, with well-developed pincers. During the pupae stage they look like mealy bugs.

Life cycle & relative effectiveness

An female adult lays her eggs at the end of a blade or stalk. The larvae attack its prey and suck it empty. Larvae can eat between 100 and 600 aphids a day, although they can have difficulty reaching their prey in hairy or sticky (aphid or whitefly excretion) crop. As the remainders of the aphids totally shrivel, they are hard to observe in the crop. Adult lacewings fly away and do not contribute to the pest control. Therefore, a repetition introduction might be necessary.

Package & volume

Chrysoperla carnea supplied in bottles (500 ml), containing 1.000 larvae (2^e larval stage). Or bucket containing 10.000 larvae (2^e larval stage).

Storage & handling

Keep the bottles horizontally, in darkness, at a temperature between 10°C - 15°C. Maximum storage time of two days.

Application & dose

No specific climatologic conditions are required for the use of chrysoperla carnea. Make sure the material will be plotted throughout the whole crop and leave the empty package for some days, so eventually the remaining larvae will crawl out searching for their prey.

	Dosering	Interval	Frequentie	Opmerkingen
Preventive	-	-	-	-
Light curative	10/m ²	-	1 x	Infected areas
Heavy curative	50/m ²	-	1 x	Infected areas