Round Peg in a Square Hole

Matching the Biological Control to the Customer's situation Presented by Brian Spencer, Applied Bio-nomics Ltd.

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Biological Controls Available in North America

Native Species

- No or little Regulatory issues provided they are "widespread"
- Many are capable of "establishment" or "persistence"
- Most have a Critical Daylength and some combination of temperature threshold
- Introduced may be superseded by Natural volunteers from outdoors

Exotic (Tropical) Species

- Strictly controlled by Regulators, now (non-native Generalists will not be considered)
- The Tropical ones have no light level requirements (overly simplified)
- Temperature range is often quite low and high, if fitness isn't an issue

Examples of Native and Non-native Biological Controls

Native

- Stratiolaelaps scimitus (used to be Hypoaspis miles)BC
- Aphidoletes aphidimyza BC
- Neoseiulus fallacis Ontario
- Stethorus punctillum Ontario
- Delphastus catalinae Florida
- Orius species California
- Dicyphus hesperus California
- Dalotia coriaria (used to be Atheta coriaria) Ontario

Exotic

- Phytoseiulus persimilis New Zealand
- Neoseiulus cucumeris (nondiapausing) France?
- Amblyseius swerskii Spain
- Amblyseius andersoni Netherlands
- Amblyseius degenerans Turkey

Grower's Expectations:Food Crops

- Management of pests below the "economic" threshold, allowing normal production levels without cosmetic damage.
- Some damage is OK, but pest pressure should always be on the downturn.
- Predators and/or parasitoids should be easily scouted with known hotspots showing recovery





Grower's Expectations:Ornamentals

True Prevention Required

- -No detectable pests or associated damage
- -Monitoring by sticky traps and trapping plants only



Ornamental Crops require Prevention and Maximum Efficacy

- Prevention Qualities
- Mites capable of moving from plant to plant over the ground
- Flying insects capable of searching and discrimination
- All Beneficials need to be fit, undamaged by shipping, hungry, and capable of performing in the existing environment.
- Supplemental food (e.g. pollen) may be detrimental

- Customer's Duties
- Maintaining a reasonable environment
- Ensuring fans are off or low during searching activities
- Creating a "Dusk" situation
- Purchasing Beneficials that match the situation and are "fit"
- Reducing plant stress
- Avoiding "banker" systems

Comparison of appropriate BCA's (Biological Control Agents)

Ornamental (prevention)

- Spider Mite; fallacis and Stethorus
- Whitefly; non-refrigerated Encarsia and Delphastus
- Aphids; non-refrigerated Aphidoletes and non-refrigerated parasite (must be reared on target)
- Thrips; slow released cucumeris and swerskii
- Fungus gnats; Stratiolaelaps
- Root aphids & Weevils; Stratiolaelaps

Food (economic management)

- Spider Mite; persimilis
- Whitefly; Encarsia, Eretmocerus, and Delphastus
- Aphids; Aphidoletes, Aphidius species, and Lacewings (and Ladybugs)
- Thrips; cucumeris, swerskii, and Orius
- Fungus gnats; Stratiolaelaps and nematodes
- Root aphids and Weevils;
 Stratiolaelaps and nematodes