

Thripex



The best choice for various thrips species



Cucumeris (*Neoseiulus cucumeris*) is used for the biological control of various thrips species. Hatching eggs and the first larval stage. Predatory mites also eat spider mites, several other mites, honeydew, and pollen.

Target

Various thrips species. Hatching eggs and the first larval stage. Predatory mites also eat spider mites (f.e. strawberry mite, broad mite), several other mites, honeydew and pollen.

How does Thripex work?

Adult predatory mites actively search for and feed on their prey and suck it dry.

Unit of packaging

Neoseiulus cucumeris (predatory mite)

Pack size: 1,000 ml bottle, 6,000 ml bucket

Bottle contains: 50,000 predatory mites (all stages) + some grain mites (all stages) mixed with bran or vermiculite

Bucket contains: 100,000 predatory mites (all stages) + a lot of grain mites (all stages) mixed with bran

Application

- Turn and shake the bottle gently before use
- **Bottle:** Press in the center of the cap to open the dosage hole. **Bucket:** Use a spoon to distribute Thripex, 2-3 ml per rockwool block, opposite of the trickler
- Sprinkle material on leaves
- Choose at least 4,000 introduction points per hectare, evenly distributed over the total surface
- If possible use one of our distribution technology products

When applied as heaps on rockwool blocks, the predatory mites keep reproducing for some weeks and disperse in the crop.

Please note that Thripex contains grain mites and bran. These mites might cause slight damage to some crops, especially with a large number of mites and high humidity. Therefore, consult your supplier prior to using Thripex. It is recommended to carry out a small field test to monitor the effects. 'Thripex in vermiculite' is the safest product for sensitive crops.



Best working conditions

The predatory mite is not susceptible to diapause and therefore can be applied all year round. Relative humidity should be above 75% and the temperature above 20°C/68°F for some hours of the day.

Handling

Biological beneficials have a very short life expectancy and therefore need to be introduced into the crop as soon as possible after receipt. Storing them for a period can have a negative impact on their quality and is only possible under the conditions described below. Koppert B.V. is not liable for any loss of quality if the product is stored for longer than recommended and/or under incorrect conditions.

- Storage after receipt: 1-2 days
- Storage temperature: 10-15°C
- In the dark (bottles horizontally)
- Do not stack buckets

Appearance

- Mobile stages: beige-pink, droplet shaped, 'pushed down' position on short legs, often at hidden places like along veins and in the flowers
- Eggs: transparent white, attached to leaf hairs along veins on the underside of leaves

Rates

The pieces of information given below are merely indicative. Tailored advice can be provided if information is available on the local factors that need to be taken into account, such as the crop, the climate conditions and the level of infestation. For the correct approach, you should always consult a Koppert specialist or a recognized distributor of Koppert products.

Thripex	preventive	light curative	heavy curative
rate	50/m ²	100/m ²	100/m ²
m ² /unit	500/1,000	250/500	250/500
interval (days)	14	7	7
frequency	–	–	–
remark	–	–	–

Important!

The introduction rates of this product should be adjusted to the mode of action of the product and the results that can be expected in the crop where the product is applied. Your local Koppert consultant or recognized distributor will be able to advise you further.

Important! Only use products that are permitted in your country/state and crop. Check local registration requirements. Koppert Biological Systems cannot be held liable for unauthorized use.