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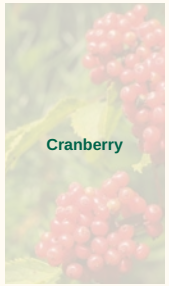
Beneficial nematodes in Soft Fruits

	Crop	Pest	Latin Name	Capirel *S. feltiae*	Casea *S. carpocapsae*	When to apply	Where to apply	Targeted pest instar(s)	Dose
Soft Fruits & Grapevine	 **Blueberries, Strawberries, Raspberries, Grapevine**	Black Vine weevil	*Otiorhynchus sulcatus*	✓		Autumn/Spring	Soil	Larvae	1,5 to 5 billion/ha
		Other weevils	*Otiorhynchus* spp. / *Naupactus* spp.	✓		Autumn/Spring	Soil	Larvae	1,5 to 5 billion/ha
		Caterpillars	Numerous 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
	 **Cranberry**	Cranberry girdler and other caterpillars	*Chrysoteuchia topiaria* and numerous species		✓	Apply once caterpillars detected (peak flight). Repeat after 7 days if necessary.	Foliar	Larvae	1,5 to 5 billion/ha

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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!

09-2022

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