SUSTAINABLE CROP MANAGEMENT

HYPOASPIS-SYSTEM

TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

Targets

- Duponchelia
- Fungus gnats
- Shore fly
- Thrips

Crops

- Vegetable crops
- Soft fruits
- Ornamental crops
- Tree and shrub nursery
- Medicinal cannabis

Registration number

- Austria: Pfl.Reg.Nr.3567
- Costa Rica: 012
- Greece: ΕΚΣΦΜ 07007
- Latvia: reg. No. 0445
- Norway: 2018.50/2018.76
- Spain: OCB 0376-467/2009
- Turkey: 54070
- Switzerland: W-5666
- Hungary: 04.02/6351-1/2012 NÉBIH

What is Hypoaspis-System?

- Predatory mite
- *Stratiolaelaps scimitus (Hypoaspis miles)*
- Inhabits the top layer of the soil
- Feeds on harmful soil-dwelling pests such as thrips pupae, fungus gnat larvae and the larvae of shore flies
- Easily survives without prey for several weeks

Mode of action

- Both nymphs and adults feed on soil-dwelling pests
- Each mite can eat up to 5 prey per day
- Contributes to reducing the number of thrips
- Females lay their eggs in the soil
- Can survive on algae and plant debris in the absence of prey

Product specifications

Product	Package size	Package content
Hypoaspis-System – 10.000	500 ml tube	10.000 predatory mites(1)
Hypoaspis-System – 25.000	1 L tube	25.000 predatory mites(1)
Hypoaspis-System – 125.000	5 L bucket	125.000 predatory mites(1)

(1) In a carrier of vermiculite, peat and factitious prey

Storage

Use immediately upon receipt. If not possible, product can be briefly stored in a dark room with enough ventilation. Store Hypoaspis-System at a temperature of 15-18 °C (59-64 °F). Always respect the use-by-date.

Dose rate

Mode	Dosage	Area	Repeat
Low curative	100-200 ind./m²	Hotspots and surrounding	Once
High curative	200-500 ind./m²	Hotspots and surrounding	Once

Instructions of use

Release moment

Release Hypoaspis-System at planting in crops like strawberries or at the first signs of pests or damage to the plant.

Release method

Gently rotate the bottle horizontally to ensure homogenous distribution. Press the lid to open the sprinkler cap. Sprinkle the content on a moist soil. Leave the bottle in the crop to allow remaining predators to come out.

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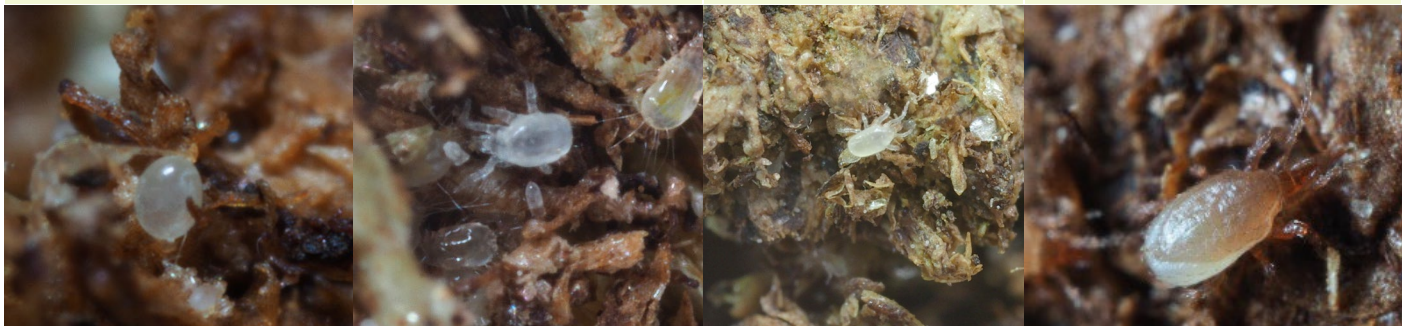
Release conditions

Year round releases are possible when temperatures are > 10°C/50°F.
S. scimitus prefers a relative humidity of > 70%. Therefore the soil should be moist and must not dry out during treatment (if necessary, first moisten). Wet spots as well as the growth of algae in the compost are best to be prevented, as they could promote the development of fungus gants.
This predatory mite is most efficient in cases of low pest densities.
S. scimitus can live up to 7 weeks in the absence of food.

Life cycle and appearance

Egg	Larva	Nymph	Adult
- Translucent appearance - Hatches in 2-3 days*	- 3 pair of legs - Translucent appearance - Duration: 1-2 day*	- 4 pair of legs - Translucent to white appearance - Duration: 4-6 days*	- Oblong shaped - White to brown color - 1 mm long - Females lay 1-3 eggs/day - Lifespan: several months*



*In the case of an average temperature of 23°C/73°F

Monitoring

- Removing plants from pots often reveals *S. scimitus* populations. Individuals may also be observed by disturbing the top layer (1-2 cm) of the soil.
- Eggs are only visible with a microscope, while adults and juveniles are visible with the naked eye.
- Pest reduction can be monitored using sticky traps.

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