

INDOOR GARDEN DESIGN

PREFERRED METHODS OF PEST AND DISEASE CONTROL



The aim is to use biological control, using predatory mites or nematodes, instead of chemicals wherever possible.

To persuade Client company/Facilities Management that it is better for their environment to use this method, even if it sometimes does not have an “instant” effect.

All technicians are trained to inspect and recognise pest induced problems and if not to bring them back for the Zone Manager to send off a specimen for diagnosis. There is periodic retraining and sessions with the providers.

The most commonly used controls are for

Spider Mite

Phytoline p (*Phytoseiulus persimilis*)

Predator actively hunts and attacks all stages of mites.

Anderline aa (*Amblyseius andersoni*)

A predatory mite that preys on eggs, larvae and adult stages of a range of mite species, including glasshouse, fruit tree spider mites.

Its ability to survive on pollen, fungal spores and plant sap and can be applied preventively. Able to survive in high and low temperatures, with development reduced with low humidity.

Mealybug

Fightameal A (*Cryptolaemus montrouzieri*)

Adults lay eggs into Mealybug egg masses, larvae develop and predate on all stages of the Mealybug.

Chrysoline c (*Chrysoperia carnea*)

Very active predator that attacks with pincers, sucks juices from pest body.

Sciarid Fly

Hypoline m (*Hypoaspis miles*)

Mites feed on Sciarid fly larvae and other ‘soil’ pests. Moving short distance up on plant foliage at night feeding on Mealybug and other soft-bodied prey. Highly mobile and can distribute themselves throughout foliage. Adults can live for several months and survive for 50 days without food.

Good for low pest populations.

Nemasys (*Steinernema feltiae*)

Nematodes swim freely through moist compost (but drown if waterlogged), are attracted to insect larvae, entering the body, releasing a pellet of bacteria that kills the pest organism.

Thrip

Amblyline cu (*Amblyseius cucumeris*)

Feeds on young thrip larvae, or in their absence pollen.

Vine Weevil

Nemasys L (*Steinernema kraussei*)

The nematode worms seek Vine weevil larvae in moist soil and compost: larger weevil grubs are more easily located. Nematodes enter the weevil larvae, releasing a pellet of bacteria that kills the host after a few days. The parasitic worms begin to reproduce, releasing several thousand more juvenile infective nematodes able to find and kill further weevil grubs.