

WHITEFLY IPM

DECISION MAKING TREE

START HERE

Step 1: Plant and begin to introduce *Encarsia* at a rate of 1/m²/week

1-5

Whitefly per plant head

Step 2: Add *Encarsia* at a rate of 1/m² x the average number of whitefly per head every week

1-5

Whitefly per plant head

Keep doing the same

5-20

Whitefly per plant head

Determine the percentage of *Encarsia* parasitism

80% or more

You're OK, The *Encarsia* are winning, keep doing the same thing

Less than **80%**

Adults only

"Fly in" infestation, 2 physical mode of action sprays at a 4 day interval to knock them down

Complete lifecycle?

Apply a physical mode of action spray 3 times with a 4 day interval to break the lifecycle

20+

Whitefly per plant head

Determine the percentage of *Encarsia* parasitism

80% or more

You're OK, The *Encarsia* are winning, keep doing the same thing

Less than **80%**

Spray SOFT Agchem by label, follow with 4 physical mode of action sprays at 4 day intervals (SOFT Agchem includes cyantraniliprole, flonicamid, spinosad, spiromesifin, and pyrethrin)

Repeat Step 2 with a double *Encarsia* rate for the first 2 weeks



NOTE 1: If you start to develop a few dirty plants in an area, release *Buchananiella whitei* (Pirate bugs) as *Encarsia* do not like dirty plants!



NOTE 2: If you see psyllid attempt two spot sprays if you are quick enough or treat with the same SOFT Agchem you can use for whitefly.



NOTE 3: If you are running at a 24 Hour average temperature below 16 °C the *Encarsia* will not work. Instead try a physical mode of action spray every two weeks until its warmer.



A LIGHTER TOUCH



WHITEFLY IPM

LIFECYCLE STAGES

EGGS



The eggs will turn black before hatching

LARVAE



PUPAE



Pupae will be white if not parasitised

ADULT



A LIGHTER TOUCH

