



# Encarsia formosa

**Encarsia formosa** is a parasitoid wasp of whiteflies Trialeurodes vaporariorum and Bemisia spp.

The adult is 0.6mm long. Their head and thorax are black. Its antennae and abdomen are yellow.

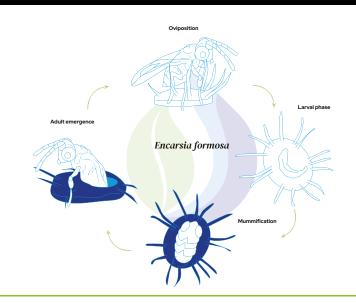
To reproduce, this tiny wasp lays its eggs in immature whiteflies (third and fourth larvae stage).

The **Encarsia larvae** feed on the immature whitefly.

After 10 to 14 days, the parasite whitefly turns black. A new parasitoid wasp will emerge after 2 weeks.

#### Life Cycle

- Optimal conditions: temperatures of more than 20 °C and a relative humidity of 50-70%.
- The life cycle lasts approximately 28 days at 21°C.
- Eggs are laid in 2-week-old whiteflies (third or fourth larvae stage).
- Females lay an average of 10 eggs per day for a total of 200 to 350
- The adult can live from a few days to a month depending on the
- Parasitized whitefly pupae darken after 10 to 14 days. The new adult emerges after two weeks.



#### Introduction rate

Introduction	Quantity	Area	Frequency	Duration
Prevention	1	Per m <sup>2</sup>	14-28 days	5 introductions in total
Curative light	5	Per m²	7-14 days	Until 80% of white- flies are infected
Curative strong	10	Per m²	7 days	Until 80% of white- flies are infected
Maintenance	1	Per m²	7 days	As needed

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### **Application**

Encarsia Formosa is more effective against greenhouse whiteflies (*Trialeurodes vaporariorum*), but also provides some control over other whitefly species like *Bemisia*.

Encarsia has a high requirement for light (7300 lux) and can become less active when temperatures drop below  $18^{\circ}$ C.

There are two different formats of *Encarsia Formosa* available: Cards and Capsules. Both are easy to apply. Simply hang cards within the infected areas of the crop, out of direct light or place capsules on the substrate within the crop.

