

Sciarid flies



Sciarid flies are tiny flies, also known as fungus gnats or mushroom flies. Damage: They feed on wild and cultivated fungi and decaying plant material. The species that cause most problems for gardeners are Bradsysia, Lycoriella and Sciara; they attack plants in pots and other containers in greenhouses, conservatories and houses. Commercially, they are a major problem for mushroom producers.

The Best Possible Time to Treat with Supernemos:

Months:

Jan | Feb | **MAR | APR | MAY | JUN | JUL | AUG | SEP | OCT | NOV** | Dec

The range of pests believed to be controlled continues to grow.

Please contact us if you have an enquiry about any specific pest not mentioned on the list above.



Licence No CP312



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Damage:

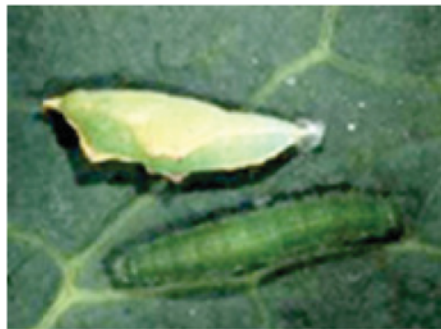
Adult crane flies feed on nectar or they do not feed at all. The leatherjacket larva can have a devastating effect on turf grass they can literally strapping a lawn bare. They also can kill small plants in flower beds and vegetable plots by eating the roots and stem bases. They are often more numerous after a wet autumn, as damp conditions favour survival of the eggs and young larvae.

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Cabbage worm (larvae of *Pieris rapae*)



The Small White (*Pieris rapae*) is a small- to medium-sized butterfly species of the Yellows-and-Whites family Pieridae. It is also known as the Small Cabbage White. The names “Cabbage Butterfly” and “Cabbage White” can also refer to the Large White.

Damage:

The adult (butterfly) males fly in a straight line manner and remain in the field. The female is quite active during the day. They are easily seen flying in an erratic pattern into the fields to lay eggs and out of the field to feed on the nectar of wild flowers throughout the day. The larval stage (caterpillars) of the cabbageworms feed on foliage, and if left unchecked often will reduce mature plants to stems and large veins. Although they prefer leafy foliage, larvae may burrow into the heads of broccoli and cabbage, especially as they mature. Larvae are often immobile, and difficult to dislodge, and may be overlooked when cleaning produce. Larvae produce copious quantities of fecal material which also contaminate and stain produce. The cabbageworm caterpillars can attack a wide range of vegetable crops such as cabbage, broccoli, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, Chinese broccoli, Chinese cabbage, horseradish, kale, kohlrabi, mustard, radish, turnip and many other plants.

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roots, grasses roots and many other root plants. The larvae grow continually to a size of about 20–23 millimetres, before they pupate in early autumn and develop into an adult cockchafer in six weeks. Damage to lawns is most obvious between autumn and spring when the grubs are reaching maturity. Patches of the lawn may become yellowish.

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Cutworms (larvae of the turnip moth *Agrotis segetum*)



Cutworms are not worms, biologically speaking. Cutworms are the caterpillars (larvae) of several species of night-flying moths in the family Noctuidae. The larvae are called cutworms because they cut down young plants as they feed on stems at or below the soil surface. There are also species of climbing cutworms that move up plants and feed upon foliage, buds and shoots.

Damage

The adults are night-flying moths and do not cause damage. However the caterpillar (larvae) of the *Agrotis segetum* is one of the most important species of Noctuid. As general feeders, the caterpillar attacks a wide range of plants. Some common vegetable hosts include asparagus, bean, cabbage and other crucifers, carrot, celery, corn, lettuce, pea, pepper, potato, and tomato.

The Best Possible Time to Treat with Supernemos:

Apply beneficial nematodes when the cutworms first appear in the spring.

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Leatherjackets (*Tipula paludosa*).



Leatherjackets are the Larvae of the Crane Fly (known as Daddy Long Legs). The fully grown Larvae are typically up to 4 cm in length. Crane flies have very long legs, and a long slender abdomen. The wings are often held out when at rest, making the large halteres easily visible. Unlike most flies, crane flies are weak and poor fliers with a tendency to “wobble” in unpredictable patterns during flight, and they can be caught without much effort.

Carrot flies maggots (*Psila rosae*)



The carrot fly (*Chamaepsila rosae*) is a pest of gardens and farms, and mainly affects the crop of carrots, but can also attack parsnips, parsley and celery. It is a member of the family Psilidae (order Diptera).

Damage:

Crop damage is caused by the creamy-yellow larvae (maggots) feeding on the outer layers of the carrot root. In autumn, they may penetrate further into the root. Foliage becomes wilted and discoloured. Leaves turn rusty red to scarlet with some yellowing. Rusty-brown tunnels are seen under the outer skin of mature roots.

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Chafer grubs (*Melolontha melolontha*)



The common cockchafer is brown in color and they can reach sizes of which only reach 20mm in length. Male cockchafers have seven “leaves” on their antennae, whereas the females have only six. Adults appear at the end of April, May or in June and live for about five to seven weeks. After about two weeks, the female begins laying eggs, which she buries about 10 to 20 cm deep in the earth. She may do this several times until she has laid between 60 and 80 eggs.

Damage:

The larvae, known as “chafer grubs”, hatch after four to six weeks. They feed on plant roots, such as; potato

Wireworm (*Agriotes lineatus*)



Wireworms are the larvae of click beetles. The larvae are slender and relatively hard-shelled for larvae—bearing resemblance to common mealworms (larvae; e.g. *Tenebrio molitor*)

Damage:

The adults are typically nocturnal and phytophagous, but rarely of economic importance. However the larval stage of wireworm does the most damage to a wide range of garden plants and many commercial crops. Wireworm larvae usually spend three or four years in the soil, feeding on decaying vegetation and the roots of plants, and often causing damage to agricultural crops such as potato, strawberry, corn, and wheat.

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Strawberry Root Weevils (*Otiorhynchus ovatus*)



Strawberry Root Weevil, is one of the many species in the weevil family (Curculionidae). Its name comes from its affinity for strawberry plants, which form a large part of its diet. They are, however, known to feed on other plants as well. It is known to be one of the major pests threatening sub-tropical strawberry farming. The adult strawberry root weevil is about six millimetres long, and is dark brown/black in color. They are often found in the leaves and foliage of the plants they feed on. The adult weevil's elytra are fused together, which means they are unable to fly. The larvae can be up to thirteen millimetres long when fully grown and they are found near the roots of the plants they are infesting. The larvae are white, legless, with a darker colour head and are often C-shaped.

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Flowering Plants Ltd
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Black Vine Weevils (*Otiorynchus sulcatus*)



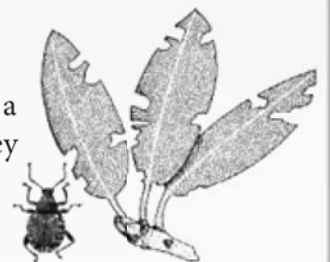
The adult is a blackish brown wingless weevil, about 10 to 11 mm long and has a short snout. The grub is a legless, white, with a brown head, larva with a wrinkled c-shaped appearance. It is found in the soil under host plants.

All of the weevils are females and they reproduce parthenogenetically (reproduction by development of an unfertilized egg). Since the weevils do not fly, they disperse chiefly by walking, although they may be transported by man with infested plant material. The weevils feed at night and hide under leaf litter or in the soil during the day. When disturbed, the adults feign death.

Damage:

The adult weevils feed on foliage, chewing out characteristic notches and while foliar damage is often not severe, it can be unsightly.

The most severe damage is caused by the grubs (larvae,) they can stunt the growth of a plant by feeding on the roots. Larger roots are stripped of their bark or girdled, or they have notches chewed out of them.



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