



Chrysoline

FAST AND EFFICIENT APHID CONTROL AND PREVENTION.



INTRODUCING BIOLINE AGROSCIENCES' CHRYSOLINE RANGE — YOUNG LARVAE VORACIOUSLY FEED ON MORE THAN 200 APHIDS.

Chrysoline contains the aphid predator *Chrysoperla rufilabris* (Stephens) (Neurooptera, Chrysopidae). The larvae are predators of insects and mites on plants, and are often used for control of aphids and other pests. The larvae remains in place on aphid colonies and are used as a curative treatment for localised attacks. The adults will disperse, thus new releases may be required to maintain control. Tests on aphids show total consumption by a single larvae of >200 *Macrosiphum euphorbiae*, 385 *Myzus persicae* and 425 *Aphis gossypii* in 14 days at 21°C.

WHY TRY CHRYSOLINE?

- One larvae can eat more than 200 aphids.
- Easy to observe and monitor.
- Adults disperse and hunt down aphid colonies. Adult females lay single eggs on long stalks, usually on the underside of leaves.
- When the larva hatches, it immediately moves down this stalk until it reaches the leaf surface, where it begins to search for prey.
- Ideal for hotspot treatments due to its quick knock down effect on aphids.

WHICH CROPS DOES CHRYSOLINE

PROTECT?

- Peppers
- Ornamental pot plants
- Cut flowers
- Blueberries
- Aubergines
- Cucumbers

WHAT DOES CHRYSOLINE CONTROL?

- Targets a broad spectrum of aphid pests on different plants, thus reducing the worry of making an incorrect species identification.
- Mealy bugs.

GET TO KNOW CHRYSOLINE...

1

Chrysoperla carnea larvae remain in place on aphid colonies and are used as a curative treatment for localised attacks


2

They have a pair of pincer-like mandibles on the head. They use these mandibles to hold prey. Once the mandibles have penetrated the prey, the lacewing larvae injects enzymes which gradually digest the internal organs.

3

When digestion is complete, the liquid body contents are sucked out through the mandibles. If food is not available, larvae are strongly cannibalistic.

Chrysoline — Fast and efficient aphid control and prevention.

	DESCRIPTION	PRODUCT CODE
 <p>Chrysoline 500ml tube</p>	Larvae in buckwheat 500ml tube.	P0301-03 (unit size: 500)
 <p>Chrysoline 1 Litre Cardboard Tube</p>	Larvae in buckwheat 1 litre cardboard tube.	P0301-04 (unit size: 1,000)
 <p>Chrysoline 2,500 larvae in bulk bag</p>	Larvae in bulk bag.	P0301-07 (unit size: 2,500)



**A SNAPSHOT OF THE
CHRYSOLENE RANGE**

STORAGE AND HANDLING

1. TRANSPORT AND STORE AT 6-10 °C .
2. USE WITHIN 18 HOURS OF RECEIPT.
3. AVOID STORING THE PRODUCT UNDER DIRECT SUNLIGHT.

HOW AND WHERE TO USE

For Loose Product:

1. Used in many crops against aphids.
2. When ready to apply, open the container carefully amongst the plants in the greenhouse
3. Release larvae directly onto identified aphid colonies.
4. Make sure that any carrier material remains on the plant initially. If it falls to the floor immediately, many of the larvae will be lost.
5. Shake mixture onto leaves close to aphid colonies.
6. Larvae may become cannibalistic if confined together without food.
7. As adults will disperse after its emergence from the cocoon, new releases may be required to maintain control pressure.

FYI: Adult females lay single eggs on long stalks, usually on the underside of leaves. When the larva hatches, it immediately reaches the leaf surface, where it begins to search for prey. When fully fed, the larvae spin a silken cocoon on a leaf or other surface.

 **Bioline**
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