



# How to optimise CottonCAP® timing & efficacy



THE CROP  
CAPSULES  
COMPANY

- Apply CottonCAP® at the first signs of SLW in crop (1<sup>st</sup> generation) to inoculate your crop with *E.hayati*.
- Use yellow sticky traps on NW sections of farms to detect adult SLW incursion.
- Monitor leaves on lower half of plant (11-14 nodes down from terminal).
- Count the number of healthy SLW nymphs per leaf and calculate the average SLW nymphs per leaf across the sample.
- Aim to release CottonCAP® at an average of 0.01 healthy SLW nymph per leaf (1 nymph/100 leaves).
- Aim for 3 generations (50 days) of *E. hayati* prior to cracked boll, with a focus on keeping SLW levels as low as possible throughout flowering.
- Avoid insecticide applications for approximately 7-10 days following CottonCAP® release to allow parasitoid establishment.
- Use selective chemistry after CottonCAP® release to preserve beneficials.
- Avoid whitefly treatments during the 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> generations of *E. hayati* to prevent disruption of parasitism.

## CottonCAP® PROGRESS CHECKPOINTS

E.hayati generation	1 <sup>st</sup> generation	2 <sup>nd</sup> generation	3 <sup>rd</sup> generation
<b>Assessment Timing</b>	17 days after CottonCAP® release	34 days after CottonCAP® release	50 days after CottonCAP® release
<b>SLW nymphs</b>	< 0.2 per leaf	< 0.6 per leaf	< 0.8 per leaf
<b>Parasitism</b>	> 5%	> 15%	> 35%
<b>Management Notes</b>	Window for second release: 8-17 days after the first CottonCAP® release.	If in higher-risk zone expect to treat with insecticide	Lower-risk zones: SLW populations are expected to decline after the 3 <sup>rd</sup> generation, provided parasitism is not disrupted.  Higher risk zone: Monitor honeydew levels. An insecticide application may be necessary to control SLW.
<b>PRACTICAL REMINDERS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>☆ High adult migrations will not be controlled by CottonCAP® and may require treatment with knockdown insecticide or IGR.</li><li>☆ Learn to identify signs of parasitism in whitefly nymphs. If unsure, take clear photos and contact Crop Capsules for assistance.</li><li>☆ Look for adult emergence holes in SLW pupal casings. <i>E. hayati</i> typically leave round holes; T- or Y-shaped holes indicate SLW emergence.</li></ul>		