



CottonCAP[®]

RELEASE ESSENTIALS



Optimising CottonCAP[®] Performance

CottonCAP[®] can be integrated into your IPM program in a range of ways, depending on your farm's characteristics, management approach and risk profile. Regardless of your strategy, these key principles will help optimise performance:

- 1. Commence leaf sampling from 12 nodes.**
- 2. Release early:** When SLW nymphs are visible, and adults first appear in the crop.
- 3. Target low populations:** Aim to apply at 0.01 nymphs per leaf (1 nymph per 100 leaves).
- 4. Use non-disruptive chemistry to control other pests:** Especially before 5 nodes above white flower.
- 5. Avoid disruptive insecticide applications 7-10 days either side of CottonCAP release.**
- 6. Monitor parasitism** as SLW approach 1 nymph per leaf. > 35% parasitism is considered lower honeydew risk.
- 7. Monitor SLW nymphs, adults and honeydew.** An insecticide may be required to reduce honeydew risks.

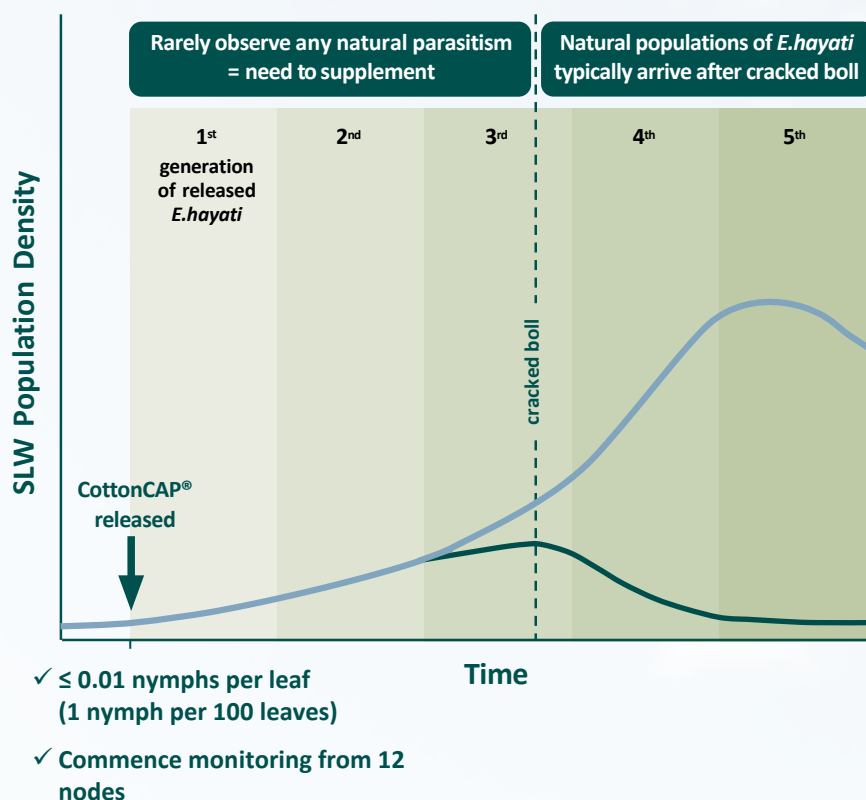
Proven CottonCAP[®] Strategies



	STRATEGY 1 Single release	STRATEGY 2 Double release
Release rate	2 caps/ha	2 x 1-2 cap/ha
1st release timing	≤ 0.01 SLW nymphs/leaf Early flowering Early signs of SLW	≤ 0.01 SLW nymphs/leaf Early flowering Early signs of SLW
2nd release timing	N/A	7-10 days after 1st release

Release EARLY

Multiple *E.hayati* generations are needed to overwhelm SLW populations



Natural parasitism only:

SLW will eventually be reduced by natural parasitism (if highly disruptive insecticides are avoided), generally after cracked boll. Higher risk of honeydew contamination on lint.

CottonCAP®:

SLW suppressed by supplementary AND natural parasitism. Reduced risk of honeydew contamination because SLW suppressed before cracked boll.

Meet *Eretmocerus hayati*...

Eretmocerus hayati has a remarkable lifecycle that makes it an effective natural enemy of silverleaf whitefly.

- ◆ Lives for around 3-4 weeks under favourable conditions.
- ◆ Lays up to 200 eggs during its lifetime.
- ◆ Around 50% of eggs laid in the first 7 days.
- ◆ Produces mostly female offspring (around 75%) during days 5-7 (important because only females parasitise whitefly nymphs and continue the next generation).
- ◆ After approx. 8 days, offspring become increasingly male-biased.
- ◆ *E.hayati* also acts as a predator by feeding on nymphs, providing additional pest suppression beyond parasitism.



E.hayati adult



SLW adult



Parasitised SLW nymph

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