Agrobío

·biological solutions·

Key:

Auxiliary fauna:

- Parasitoids
- Predators
- Food

Preventive/curative:

- Curative
- Preventive
- Curative and preventive

Crop types:

- Vegetables
- Strawberries and berries
- Onion
- Chestnut trees
- Ornamentals
- Fruits and citrus trees
- Melon and watermelon

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Check with local authorities for the species authorized for use.

AGROBÍO

Agrobío is a biofactory that produces and markets bumblebee hives for natural pollination and beneficial insects for biological pest control.

Founded in 1995 in Almería, it is a pioneer in bumblebee production in Spain. Thanks to its track record and location in the heart of Europe's plastic-covered crops, Agrobío operates in more than 45 countries and is a reference point for sustainable agriculture.

We work towards achieving zero residue and restoring the natural balance, thereby ensuring food safety with healthier, safer, and high-quality products.

R&D

"We observe what happens in nature"

Our research lines can provide a quick response to new challenges that arise in the field.

Agrobío leads the way in the latest innovations in biological control strategies, such as the selection of genetically better-adapted strains, as well as the optimization of next-generation diets for feeding the three major groups of predators: mites, mirid bugs, and anthocorid bugs.

We design special formulations, management protocols, and machines to facilitate the release of natural enemies.

Production and biologistic

We have developed production processes with optimal results in quality control, ensuring the strength and vitality of pollinators and beneficial fauna.

Our products are intended for pollination and protection against pests in horticultural crops, ornamental plants, fruit trees, forestry, parks, and gardens.

Technical advise

Our field technical team advises producers to gain the full confidence of demanding consumers who seek products of the highest quality and free from residues.

Bio Pollination

Bumblebee hives

Improve quality

Increase production

Work from sunrise to sunset

Working in any weather condition

Adaptaded to extreme T°: 39,2°F - 95°F

Native species

Fruits crops hives

A hive that gathers all the requirements to ensure pollination in fruit and almond trees, after years of research and field experiences.

Characteristics:

- **Water resistant:** material resistant to inclement weather.
- **Improved ventilation:** designed to increase interior comfort.
- **Hive of 1, 2 o 3 nests:** maximum perfomance.

Hive of 1 nest

Agrobío double: 2 nests

Content:

- Fertilized queen
- Adult workers
- Larvae
- Egg

Provided with enough food for pollination.

Species: *Bombus terrestris.*
Agrobío produces several species and subspecies of bumblebees.

Advantages:

- Optimal pollination at low temperatures (8ºC), wind and low light conditions.
- Easy to place and open.
- Effective for natural pollination in early varieties.
- Low tendency to move to adjacent crops.
- Attractive effect on other pollinators.

Agrobío triple: 3 nests

Fruit crops hives

Hives for protected crops

Bumblebee hives

Ensures pollination by using bumblebee hives in the crop. Bumblebee production is carried out entirely at our facilities, where the life cycle of the bumblebee is recreated in a controlled environment with the most stringent quality controls.

Content:

- Fertilized queen
- Adult workers
- Larvae
- Eggs

Provided with enough food for pollination.

Species: *Bombus terrestris.*
Agrobío produces several species and subspecies of bumblebees.

Types of hives:

Hive

Specially designed for:

• Tomato, eggplant (aubergine), zucchini (courgette), sweet pepper, melon and watermelon, strawberry, berries and fruit trees.

Summer hive

A high-performance hive adapted to hot weather. It is taller and more ventilated, thus improving interior comfort and optimal nest conditions.

Api 65

Food for bumblebees and honeybees, based on 65% sugar syrup and fructose.

Other foodstuffs:

- Apipasta vitamins
- Apifonda

Biological control

Beneficial insects for pest control

Improve quality

Increase production

Crop protection whole cycle

Biological solution

Food safety

Native species

Whitefly

The most harmful species are the greenhouse whitefly (*Trialeurodes vaporariorum*), the tobacco whitefly (*Bemisia tabaci*) and *Thrips parvispinus*. They attack crops in greenhouses and in the open air.

DAMAGES

Like the larvae, adults suck the plant's sap. The honeydew secreted by the larvae dirties the leaves and fruits, reducing their commercial value. In addition, the honeydew causes the appearance of sooty mold, which hinders photosynthesis and the plant's respiration. It also transmits viruses and bacteria.

CONTROL:

Predators and parasitoids.

MACROcontrol

Macrolophus pygmaeus

Voracious predatory bug, in all its mobile phases, of the whitefly. It consumes up to 30 eggs per day, as well as larvae.

Formats:

- Bottle with 500 ind. (nymphs and adults)

NESIDIOcontrol

Nesidiocoris tenuis

A bug that preys mainly on whitefly eggs and larvae, but also on thrips, spider mites, leaf miners, and eggs of lepidopterans like *Tuta absoluta*.

Formats:

- Bottle with 500 ind (nymphs and adults).

EPHEScontrol

Ephestia kuehniella

Food for predatory bugs. Irradiated/frozen eggs that will not hatch. Introduction for preventive treatment. Facilitates the establishment of predators.

Formats:

- Bottle with 10g; 30g; 250g; 500g (eggs).

SWIRScontrol

Amblyseius swirskii

Phytoseiid mite, a predator of whitefly eggs and larvae, nymphs of thrips, and to a lesser extent, red and white spider mites. It also feeds on pollen.

Used for both preventive and curative purposes.

Formats:

- Bottle with 25.000; 50.000 mites.
- Box with 500 sachets (250 ind./ sachet) /Plus
- Bag of 5L with 125,000 mites.

POWERfood 3.0

Food composed of prey mites and enriched with nutrients. POWERfood 3.0 is a unique next-generation diet developed by Agrobío to feed the three major groups of predators: mites, mirid bugs, and anthocorid bugs throughout the crop cycle.

POWERfood 3.0 boosts predator populations and guides them to the plant's most vulnerable areas.

Formats :

- Bag of 5L with prey mites.

We have special machines to facilitate the release of predators and their food.

POWERfood 3.0
Next-generation diet

Innovative strategy **PATENTED** by **Agrobío** for biological control in pollen-free crops and the early establishment of predatory mites, anthocorid bugs, and mirid bugs.

MONcontrol

Transeius montdorensis

Phytoseiid mite, a predator of thrips, whiteflies, red spider mites, and white spider mites. In addition to other prey, it also consumes pollen.

Used for both preventive and curative purposes.

Formats:

- Bottle of 25,000; 50,000 mites
- Box with 500 sachets (250 ind./ sachets) / Plus
- Bag of 5L, 125,000 mites

Mechanized release

Machine designed by Agrobío for the efficient release of insects, predatory mites and their food.

Advantages: reduces the release time and improves the distribution of the material reaching inaccessible points.

It is recommended for use in nurseries, greenhouses and outdoors crops.

EREMIcontrol

Eretmocerus eremicus

Parasitic wasp of the nymphs of the whitefly *Bemisia tabaci*. The adult also feeds on young larvae.

Used for both preventive and curative purposes.

Formats:

- Bottle of 5,000; 15,000 pupae.
- Box with cards: 3,000; 15,000 pupae.
- Dispensing balls: 15,000 pupae.

ENCARcontrol

Encarsia formosa

Parasitic wasp of the whitefly *Trialeurodes vaporariorum*. The female has a dark head and a yellow abdomen, while the male is entirely black.

Used for both preventive and curative purposes.

Formats:

- Bottle with 5,000; 15,000 pupae.
- Box with cards: 3,000; 15,000 pupae.
- Dispensing balls: 15,000 pupae.

Thrips

The most common species are onion thrips (*Thrips tabaci*), Western flower thrips (*Frankliniella occidentalis*), *Thrips parvispinus, Scirtothrips dorsalis* and poinsettia thrips (*Elechinothrips americanus).* They develop both in greenhouses and in open fields and primarily affect vegetables, ornamental plants, and stone fruit.

DAMAGES

Larvae and adults, while feeding on plant tissue, inject saliva that destroys plant cells, forming a silvery-white scar that darkens over time. Thrips lay their eggs in plant tissue, causing wrinkled and discolored areas.

Additionally, they can be vectors of viruses.

CONTROL:

Predators.

MONcontrol

Transeius montdorensis

Phytoseiid mite, a predator of thrips, whiteflies, red spider mites, and white spider mites. In addition to other prey, it also consumes pollen.

Used for both preventive and curative purposes.

Formats:

- Bottle of 25,000; 50,000 mites
- Box with 500 sachets (250 ind./sachets) / Plus
- Bag of 5L, 125,000 mites

SWIRScontrol

Amblyseius swirskii

Phytoseiid mite, a predator of whitefly eggs and larvae, nymphs of thrips, and to a lesser extent, red and white spider mites. It also feeds on pollen.

Used for both preventive and curative purposes.

Formats:

- Bottle with 25.000; 50.000 mites.
- Box with 500 sachets (250 ind./sachet) /Plus
- Bag of 5L with 125,000 mites.

AMBLYcontrol

Neoseiulus cucumeris

Predatory phytoseiid mite of thrips (*F. occidentalis, T. parvispinus*), highly mobile on leaves and flowers, also feeds on red spider mite, whitefly, and pollen.

Formats:

- Bottle with 100,000; 250,000; 500,000 mites.
- Box of 500 sachets (1000 ind./sachets).
- Bag of 5L with 250.000 mites.
- Bag of 5L with 500.000 mites.

HYPOcontrol

Stratiolaelaps scimitus

Predatory mite that acts in the first 4-5 cm of soil.

It is mainly used in nurseries, greenhouse and fruit trees.

Preventive use.

Formats:

• Bottle with 10,000; 25,000; 125,000 mites.

LIMONIcontrol

Amblydromalus limonicus

Polyphagous predatory mite that feeds on thrips larvae, whitefly eggs and larvae, as well as other arthropods and pollen.

Formats:

• Bottle of 12.500 and 25.000 mites

FRANKLINOcontrol

Franklinothrips sp.

Predatory thrips against thrips (T. parvispinus, F. occidentalis, S. dorsalis) and other pests such as whitefly nymphs or red spider mite eggs.

Formats:

• Bottle of 1.000 ind.

MONcontrol Plus and SWIRScontrol Plus.

New stick-sachet formula.
Stronger, more voracious,
more control.

ORIcontrol

Orius laevigatus

A bug whose nymphs and adults prey on thrips, up to 20 per day. It also feeds on pollen. Used for both preventive and curative purposes.

Formats:

- Bottle with 1,000; 2,000 ind. (nymphs & adults).
- Bottle with 1,000; ,000 ind. (nymphs).
- Bottle of **ORIcontrol Cold** with 2.000 ind. (nymphs & adults).
- Bottle of **ORIcontrol Plus** with 2.000 ind. (nymphs & adults).

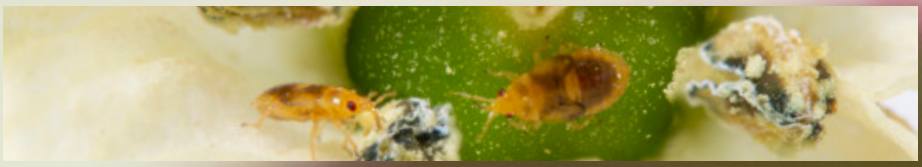
ORIcontrol Plus

This *Orius laevigatus* can reproduce and survive in crops with limited food for a longer period, and with prey availability, its oviposition rate is higher than that of the standard Orius.

ORIcontrol Cold

This *Orius laevigatus* exhibits excellent performance in both high and low temperatures, being able to survive in adverse cold conditions for a longer period than the standard Orius. It is larger in size and highly voracious.

ORIcontrol Plus & Cold. Agrobio's exclusive products: they are especially effective in preventive control strategies.



ORIcontrol
Plus & Cold

“The superpredator of thrips ”

PLANTAlobularia
Inoculated with *Orius laevigatus*

The *Lobularia maritima* plant serves a dual purpose. On one hand, it is used as a reservoir plant to attract predators and parasitoids, in addition to maintaining a sufficient population of *Orius laevigatus* in the crop to control thrips.

On the other hand, it serves as a trap plant, as the pest insects attracted to its pollen move away from the main crop to inhabit the Lobularia.

• Variety selected by Agrobío.

MACROcontrol

Macrolophus pygmaeus

Voracious predatory bug, in all its mobile phases, of the whitefly. It consumes up to 30 eggs per day, as well as larvae.

Formats:

- Bottle with 500 ind. (nymphs and adults).

NESIDIOcontrol

Nesidiocoris tenuis

A bug that primarily preys on whitefly eggs and larvae but also on thrips, leaf miners, red spider mites, and eggs of lepidopterans like *Tuta absoluta*.

Formats:

- Bottle with 500 ind. (nymphs and adults).

ANTHOcontrol

Anthocoris nemoralis

Predatory bug of psyllids. In the absence of this prey, it can also prey on thrips, lepidopteran eggs, aphids, and mites.

Used for both preventive and curative purposes.

Formats:

- Bottle with 500; 1,000 ind.

Aphid

The most common aphids include cotton aphid (*Aphis gossypii*), green peach aphid (*Myzus persicae*), tobacco aphid (*Myzus nicotianae*), potato aphid (*Macrosiphum euphorbiae*), and foxglove aphid (*Aulacorthum solani*). They primarily affect horticultural crops, ornamentals, and gardens.

DAMAGES

This pest sucks sap from plants, weakening them. The saliva and other substances injected while feeding cause deformities and the transmission of viruses.
The honeydew they secrete dirties leaves and fruits, reducing their commercial value. Furthermore, the honeydew leads to the development of sooty mold, which hinders photosynthesis and the plant's respiration.

CONTROL:

Predators and parasitoids.

PROPYcontrol

Propylea quatuordecimpunctata

Ladybug whose larvae and adults are polyphagous predators, used against multiple aphid species.

Formats:

- Bottle with 100 and 250 adults.

ADALIAcontrol

Adalia bipunctata

The "two-spot ladybird" is a beetle whose larvae and adults are predators of various aphid species. Its use is both preventive and curative in controlling aphids.

Formats:

- Bottle with 100; 250 larvae.
- Bottle with 100 adults.

APHIDOcontrol

Aphidoletes aphidimyza

A mosquito whose larvae are predators of aphids. They are released onto the substrate. They are sensitive to low temperatures and are effective against aphids such as *Aphis gossypii, Myzus gossypii and Macrosiphum euphorbiae,* among others.

Formats:

- Bottle of 1,000 pupae.
- Bottle of 5,000 pupae.
- Bottle of 10,000 pupae.

SIRFIcontrol-R
Sphaerophoria rueppellii

SIRFIcontrol-B
Episyrphus balteatus

SIRFIcontrol-MIX
Episyrphus balteatus y Sphaerophoria rueppellii

R; Effective between 41°F and 113°F, consumes up to 250 aphids in its lifetime.

B; For temperatures between 50°F and 77°F, consumes up to 1,000 aphids in its lifetime.

Used for both preventive and curative purposes.

CHRYSOcontrol
Chrysoperla carnea

A neuropteran insect whose larva is a predator of aphids. It can also assist in the control of other pests like whiteflies and thrips.

Used for both preventive and curative purposes.

Formats:

- Bottle of 500; 1,000; 10,000 larvae.
- Box with 100 pupae.

Formats:

- Box with 150 pupae.
- Bottle with 750; 1.500 larvae.

MIXcontrol

Aphidius colemani, Aphidius matricariae, Aphelinus abdominalis, Aphidius ervi, Ephedrus cerasicola y Praon volucre.

This product contains a mixture of parasitoid wasps. Indicated for the control of a wide variety of large and small aphids, for different types of crops. It is recommended for use in preventive strategies together with **PLANTAcontrol**, **PLANTAlobularia** and other flowering plants.

Used for both preventive and curative purposes.

Formats:

• Bottle with 240 mummies.

MIXcontrol-A
Aromatic and herbaceous plants

MIXcontrol-B
Berries

MIXcontrol-F
Strawberry

MIXcontrol-H
Horticultural crops

MIXcontrol-O
Ornamentals

Recommended for crops with various types of aphids, both large and small.

HOMEcontrol

A tool for the preventive strategy against aphids.

Refuge for optimizing the application and emergence of parasitoids and predators with winged adult stages, primarily against aphids. Sold in pupa or mummy form.

APHIcontrol

Aphidius colemani

For small aphids, such as *Aphis gossypiii* and *Myzus persicae*.

Formats:

• Bottle with 1,000; 5,000 mummies.

MATRIcontrol

Aphidius matricariae

For small aphids, such as *Aphis gossypiii* and *Myzus persicae.*

Formats:

• Bottle with 500; 1.000; 5.000 mummies.

ERVIcontrol

Aphidius ervi

For large aphids, such as *Macrosiphum euphorbiae* and *Aulacorthum solani.*

Formats:

• Botle with 250; 500; 1.000; 5.000 mummies.

APHELIcontrol

Aphelinus abdominalis

For large and small aphids, such as *Macrosiphum euphorbiae* y *Aulacorthum solani.*

Formats:

• Bottle with 250 and 1.000 mummies.

PLANTAcontrol

Inoculated with *Rhopalosiphum padi*

Small-sized aphid, specific to cereal crops, not harmful for use in other crops.

Formats:

• Pot with 500 aphids of cereal *(Rhopalosipum padi)*

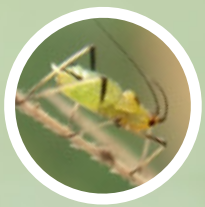
PLANTAcontrol-E

Inoculated with *Sitobion avenae*

Large-sized aphid with green coloring, specific to cereal crops, not harmful for use in other crops.

Formats:

• Pot with 500 aphids of cereal *(Sitobion avenae).*



Plants hosting aphids that assist in the early establishment of predators and parasitoids.

Used preventively.

It is recommended to release parasitoids after introducing these plants before transplanting the crop to allow them to reproduce on the aphids.

Spider mite

The red spider mite (*Tetranychus urticae*) is distributed throughout Europe, most of Asia, Africa, the Americas, Australia, and New Zealand. It is a thermophilic species and is the most harmful tetranychid on herbaceous and ornamental plants, both in outdoor crops and in greenhouses.

DAMAGES

The red spider mite feeds on the epidermal cells of leaves and fruits, causing discoloration in the areas occupied by colonies.

It affects fruit trees, vineyards, citrus, various vegetables such as tomatoes, peppers, beans, or cucumbers. It also attacks ornamental plants and other crops like strawberries or cotton.

CONTROL:

Predators.

PHYTOcontrol

Phytoseiulus persimilis

Exclusive predatory mite of red spider mite. Maximum efficacy maintaining high humidity conditions.

Used for curative control.

Formats:

- Bottle with 2,000; 10,000 mites.

PHYTOplus

Phytoseiulus persimilis

White predatory mite that feeds on red spider mites and turns red after preying. Includes all life stages. Provides faster and more efficient pest control. The substrate ensures a more even distribution.

Formats:

- Bottle with 4.000 mites.
- Bottle with 25.000 mites.
- Box with 200 sachets (250 ind./sachet)

ANDERcontrol

Neoseiulus andersoni

Polyphagous phytoseid mite. Withstands wide temperature ranges (43ºF to 104ºF). High mobility and reproduction rate.

Formats:

- Bottle of 25,000; 50,000 mites.
- Bag of 5L with 125,000 mites.
- Box with 500 sachets (250 mites/sachets) /Plus.

More products:

- **AMBLYCAcontrol**
- **SWIRScontrol**

N. californicus and A. swirskii also act as a preventive for spider mite control.

Mealybug

There are several species of cottony cushion scale, including the citrus mealybug (*Planococcus citri*) and other species like *Delottococcus aberiae*, as well as those that attack vegetables and ornamental plants (*Pseudococcus affinis*). They are widespread in all tropical and subtropical regions of the world.

DAMAGES

While there are no fruits, they distribute themselves across all the leaves, but as soon as the fruits form, they move and concentrate on them, forming sticky cottony masses with abundant honeydew production.

This honeydew causes significant damage to the quality of the fruit and disrupts the plant's physiological processes. Some species cause deformities in the fruit, devaluing their commercial value.

CONTROL:

Predators and parasitoids.

ANAGYcontrol
Anagynus vladimiri

Hymenopterous wasp, main parasitoid of mealybugs. The adult female will be in charge of parasitizing some mealybug species.

Preventive and curative use.

Formats:

- Bottle with 500 pupae.
- Bottle with 500 adults.

APHYTIScontrol
Aphytis melinus

Ectoparasitoid wasp of diaspine mealybugs, especially the red louse and the white louse.

Preventive and curative use.

Formats:

- Bottle with 10,000 adults.

CRYPTOcontrol
Cryptolaemus montrouzieri

A polyphagous predatory coleopteran that preys on all stages. Its main prey is the mealybug, as well as others, such as aphids.

Formats:

- Bottle with 100; 500; 1,000 adults.
- Bottle with 500 larvae.

NEPHUScontrol
Nephus bipunctatus

Small coleopteran, predator of mealybugs that prefers young stages and eggs.

Formats:

- Bottle with 200 adults.

Caterpillar

The most common species are the *Heliothis spp*, the beet armyworm (*Spodoptera exigua*), and the tomato looper (*Chrysodeixis chalcites*).

The *Tuta absoluta* is a leafminer moth native to South America.

DAMAGES

The caterpillars begin by feeding on the leaves in small quantities, producing holes, but their high voracity can lead to the complete destruction of the plant.

Tuta absoluta, when feeding, creates galleries inside the leaves, causing the deformation of plants. It can infect the fruit, leading to rotting.

Furthermore, the large amount of excrement can lead to a loss of fruit quality and even plant rot.

CONTROL:

Predators and parasitoids.

MACROcontrol

Macrolophus pygmaeus

Generalist predatory bug. It feeds on whiteflies, but also thrips, spider mites, leafminers and eggs of Lepidoptera such as *Tuta absoluta*.

Formats:

- Bottle with 500 ind. (nymphs & adults).

TRICHOcontrol

Trichogramma achaeae

Endoparasitic wasp of eggs such as those of *Tuta absoluta* among many other species of Lepidoptera. The adult can also prey on these eggs.

Formats:

- Bottle of 50,000; 100,000 ind.
- Card with 125.000 ind.
- Dispensing balls: 137.500 ind.

NESIDIOcontrol

Nesidiocoris tenuis

Bugs that prey mainly on eggs and larvae of whiteflies, but also on thrips, red spider mites, leafminers and eggs of lepidopterans such as *Tuta absoluta*.

Formats:

- Bottle with 500 ind. (nymphs & adults)

For total control of the *Tuta absoluta* cycle, the use of monitoring products and sexually confusing pheromones is recommended.

Leafminer

Several species of leafminer flies belonging to the Agromyzidae family are known, with the most well-known ones being the chickpea leafminer (*Liriomyza cicerina*) and others that affect vegetables and ornamental plants like *Liriomyza bryoniae*.

Currently, the most damaging leafminer species for horticultural crops, both outdoors and in greenhouses, is *Liriomyza trifolii*.

DAMAGES

Leafminer larvae create galleries in plant leaves, reducing their photosynthetic capacity and the commercial value of the product.

CONTROL:

Parasitoids.

DIGLYcontrol

Diglyphus isaea

Parasitic wasp of several species of leafminers (larvae). More effective control in cold seasons. Parasite with low pest density.

Formats:

- Bottle of 250 adults.
- Bottle of 500 adults.

DACNUcontrol

Dacnusa sibirica

Parasitic wasp of several species of leafminers (larvae). Most effective control in warm seasons. Immediately stops leafminer activity.

Formats:

- Bottle of 250 adults.

Sciarid fly

More commonly known as the fungus gnat, it belongs to the Sciaridae family. It develops in moisture-rich organic matter and fungi, and its presence is more common in greenhouses and nurseries.

DAMAGES

The larva primarily feeds on the roots and leaves of younger plants. Similar to the adult, it can transmit secondary diseases. This can lead to wilting, slowed growth, and even the death of the plant.

CONTROL:

Predators and nematodes.

HYPOcontrol

Stratiolaelaps scimitus

Predatory mite that acts in the first 4-5 cm of soil.

It is mainly used in seedbeds, nurseries and fruit trees.

Preventive use.

Formats:

• Bottle with 10,000; 25,000; 125,000 mites.

ATHETAcontrol

Atheta (=Daloria) coriaria

Ground beetle that feeds on small insects and mites, especially the eggs, larvae and pupae of sciatid flies.

Preventive and curative use.

Formats:

• Botte with 500 ind. (1L).

• Botte with 3.000 ind.

NEMATOcontrol

S: *Steinernema feltiae*
Used to control sciarid flies and other phorids in their larval stages.

Hb: *Heterorhabditis bacteriophora*
Used to control curculionids (weevils) such as *Otiorhynchus sulcatus*.

C: *Steinermena carpocapsae*
Used to control larvae of various moths, typhulids, red palm weevils and other curculionids.

Formats:

• Bag with 50M ind. (3rd larval stage).
• Bag with 250M ind. (3rd larval stage).
• Encapsulated format for **NEMATATO**control **S.**

Chestnut Gall Wasp

The chestnut gall wasp affects trees of the Castanea genus.

It is native to China and can significantly reduce fruit production and even cause the death of trees when infestations are severe.

DAMAGE:

The most visible symptom is the appearance of green or pink galls on young shoots.

The formation of these swellings on shoots, branches, and young leaves reduces the tree's capacity for photosynthesis and fruit production.

The egg, larval, and pupal stages develop hidden inside the galls, making them impossible to detect with the naked eye. Only the adults—about 2.5–3 mm long, black in color with yellowish legs—emerge to lay new eggs.

This species completes only one generation per year: it overwinters inside buds as larvae, galls develop in spring, and adults emerge in summer, living only a few days.

CONTROL:

Use of parasitoids (biological control agents).

TORYcontrol

Torymus sinensis

Torymus sinensis is a parasitoid wasp (Family: Torymidae), specific to the chestnut gall wasp, *Dryocosmus kuriphilus.*

Although it is native to Asia (China), it has been successfully used worldwide —in Europe, Asia, and North America— with excellent results.

The biological cycle completes in 1–2 years. Females are characterized by a long ovipositor and perfect synchronization with their host, which explains their high specificity and effectiveness.

Use: Curative biological control.

Formats:

• Box with 10 vials, with 120 females and 70 males.

RESERVATION:

To ensure availability during the appropriate season (spring), it is important to make a pre-booking during the previous autumn-winter for the necessary release doses.

Please contact Agrobío.

Conservative Control

Biodiversity islands, hedges and ground covers to attract and conserve auxiliary fauna.

Support for auxiliary fauna

Biological solutions

0 residue

Food Safety

Native species

Early detection of pests

MIXconservativo

Mix of plants for greenhouse and outdoor crops: citrus, fruit trees, almond trees, subtropical berries, and vegetables.

Formats:

• Box composed of: 54 plants of 6 native subshrub species.

Selected to provide shelter, food, and mating areas for beneficial fauna.

Outdoor conservative control

Ecological Infrastructures

Formats:

• Sapling plants served in forest cell trays. Formats vary based on the species to be combined.

Custom projects: custom hedges designed by Agrobío.

Vegetative covers

Mix of native seeds adapted to woody crop management.

Formats:

• CoverMIX.

• BiodiversityMIX and PLUS.

Microbiology

Natural biotechnology at the service of our agriculture.

Crop protection whole cycle

Biological solution

0 residue

Food safety

Crop strengthening

Biostimulants

Ab21 force®

100% plant-based free amino acids, highlighting Lysine and Glycine, which in their combined action promote active root system growth. Designed to stimulate plant vegetative development.
Bio-stimulating action.

Formats:

- Container of 5L.

Ab21+force®

NK 1.3-7 fertilizer with 100% plant-based amino acids. Among its variety of amino acids, glutamic acid stands out. Specially formulated to improve and enhance root development.

Bio-stimulating action.

Formats:

- Container of 1L.

D-6 force®

100% plant-based free amino acids. Its main amino acids are Proline and Lysine. Especially suitable for promoting plant metabolic processes.
Bio-stimulating action.

Formats:

- Container of 5L.

Biofertilizers

Agrocomplex®

Inoculum of mycorrhizal fungi. Its composition includes the Bacillus genus, a promoter of plant growth (PGPR). Increases soil microorganism diversity.

Formats:

- Container of 1L.
- Container of 5L.

Restockforce®

Inoculum of mycorrhizal fungi. Formulated through a complex consortium of bacteria from the Bacillus and Pseudomonas genera, promoters of plant growth (PGPR). Helps improve soil-plant interaction and microbiota biodiversity.

Formats:

- Container of 5; 10; 20L.

Vital+force®

Inoculum of mycorrhizal fungi. With probiotics that promote plant growth (PGPR).

Enhancing complement to the Triforforce effect.

Formats:

- Container of 0,5 kg.

Triforforce®

Inoculum of mycorrhizal fungi. Root-activating and growth-enhancing action. Notable for the presence of Trichoderma harzianum, among other probiotics.

Formats:

- Container of 1 kg.

Pest monitoring

Traps and pheromones for pest monitoring and control

Control of adult stages

Protected crop the whole cycle

Biological solution

0 residue

Food safety

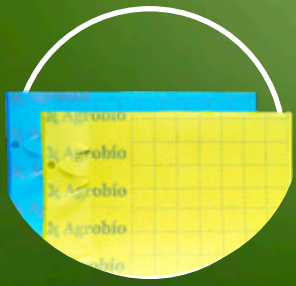
Early detection of pest

TRAPcontrol

Adhesive chromotropic traps.

Adhesive rolls

Colours:	Size:
•Yellow	•15cmx100m
• Blue	•30cmx100m
• Black	



Dry glue sheets and wet glue sheets

Colours:	Size:
• Yellow	•10x25 cm
• Blue	•20x25 cm
• Black	•40x25 cm
• Red	

Moth traps, fly traps and other traps

Capture and monitoring.

(Lepidópteros)

(Dípteros)

(Lepidópteros)

(Drosophila suzukii)

(Ceratitis capitata)

PHEROcontrol

Specific sex attraction pheromones for monitoring and capturing pests; sexually confusing pheromones

Dispenser formats:

- Wax plug.
- Rubber septum.

Target pest:

- *Ceratitis capitata.*
- *Tuta absoluta.*
- *Euzophera pinguis.*
- Others.

Available for many other species. More than 50 different pheromones, for horticultural crops, fruit trees and cereals. Consult our experts.

Tuta absoluta control

30x1000 cm

36x2000 cm

For total control of the Tuta absoluta cycle, use and combine biological control.

Accessories for crop management

Biological solution

0 residue

Food safety

ACCESSORIES

They provide support for rapid plant growth when the crop is in an upright position. Easy handling.

Colours:

- White
- Black *(origin recycled materials)*

Support ring

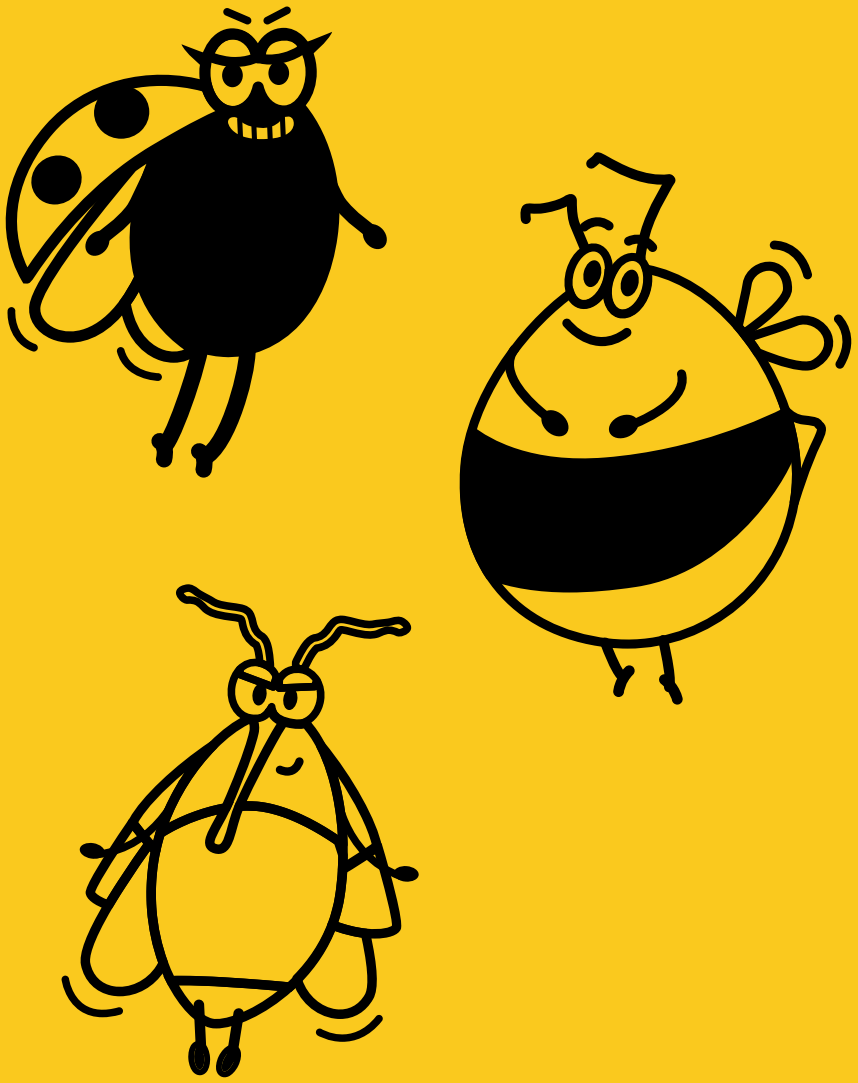
Bridacín

Drop clramp

Cluster support

Pepper hook

Notes



Agrobío

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Leading the natural way

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