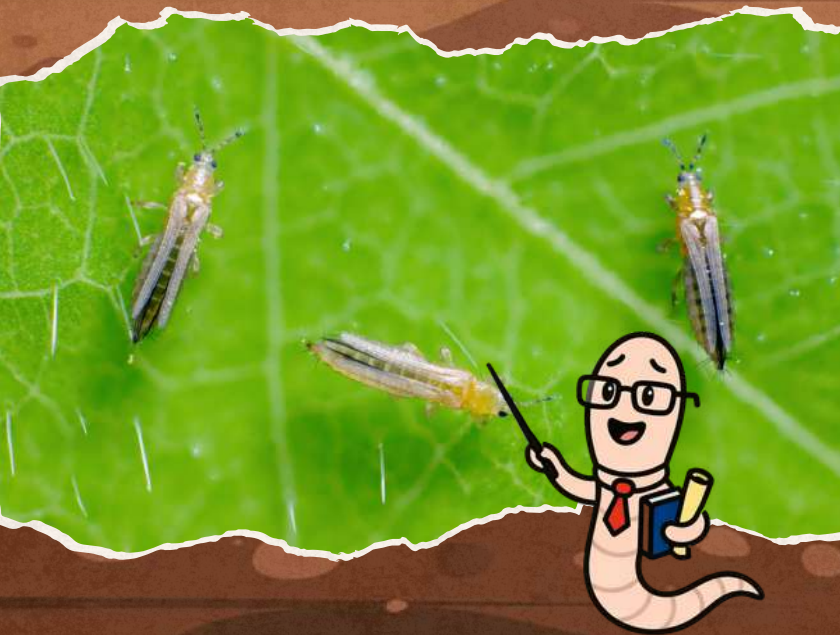




**STRIJTVEEN
WAGENAAR**



MANUAL

**NEMATODES AGAINST THRIPS &
YELLOW STICKY TRAPS**

HOW TO RECOGNIZE TRIPS

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Thrips are small, slender insects that live on leaves, flowers, and young shoots. They are difficult to see with the naked eye but cause significant damage to plants.

THIS IS HOW YOU RECOGNIZE THE DAMAGE

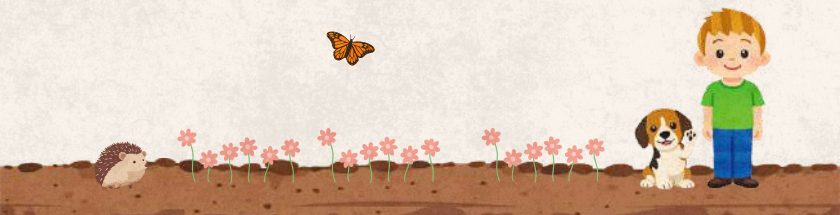
- ✓ Silvery-gray or white spots on the leaves
- ✓ Brown or dried leaf margins
- ✓ Small black dots (droppings)
- ✓ Deformed leaves or flowers

CHECK IF YOU ARE HAVING TRIPS

Pay particular attention to the underside of leaves and young shoots. Do you see small, elongated insects or silvery-gray damage? Then you probably have thrips.

WHERE ARE TRIPS?

Thrips are usually found on the underside of leaves, in flowers, or between young growth points. Therefore, check these areas extra carefully.



BEFORE YOU BEGIN

MAKE THE PLANT AND POTTING SOIL SLIGHTLY MOISTURE

Lightly moisten the leaves and potting soil before treatment. This ensures the nematodes remain on the leaves better and can also move through the potting soil.

INDOORS OR OUTDOORS

For houseplants, you can apply the nematodes all year round. Are you using them outdoors? Then check that the temperature is at least 10 °C.

ALSO USE THE YELLOW TRAP PLATES

Place the yellow sticky traps directly near the plants. The nematodes control the thrips larvae, while the traps catch the adult thrips.

TREAT THE WHOLE PLANT

Treat both the top and bottom of the leaves as well as the potting soil. Even if you only see a lot of thrips on one plant, it is wise to treat all affected plants.

EXPECTATION

The first results are usually visible after 2 to 3 weeks. In case of extensive damage, a second treatment may be necessary.



STEP 1: MIX THE NEMATODES

Mix the entire contents of the sachet with lukewarm water. Use 0.2 liters of water per plant. Stir the mixture well and let it stand for about 15 minutes. Then stir again and rinse the empty bag with a little water so that no nematodes remain.

STEP 2: DILUTE THE MIXTURE

Use the calculation: Number of plants x 0.2 liters of water

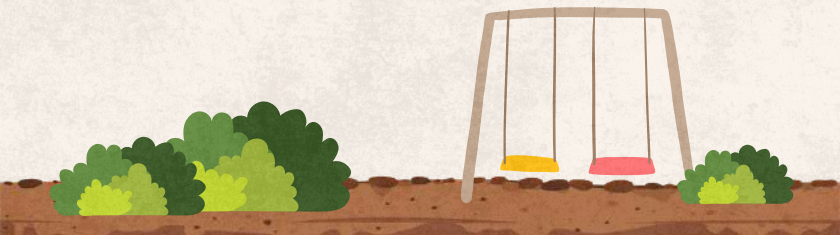
5 plants = 1 liter of water

10 plants = 2 liters of water

20 plants = 4 liters of water

30 plants = 6 liters of water

Gently spread the mixture over the potting soil. Stir regularly in between so that the nematodes remain evenly distributed.



WATERING OVERVIEW

Distribute the water with nematodes evenly over the plants.
Give large plants a little more water with nematodes and small plants a little less.

Number of plants:	Mix nematodes with a liter of water:
1 plant	0,2 liter water
2 plants	0,4 liter water
3 plants	0,6 liter water
4 plants	0,8 liter water
5 plants	1 liter water
6 plants	1,2 liter water
7 plants	1,4 liter water
8 plants	1,6 liter water
9 plants	1,8 liter water
10 plants	2 liter water
20 plants	4 liter water
30 plants	6 liter water

Number of plants x 0.2 liters of water = Amount of liters of water



STEP 3: DISTRIBUTE THE NEMATODES

Distribute the mixture evenly over the entire plant and the potting soil. Pay particular attention to the top and bottom of the leaves, young shoots, and flowers. Thrips are often hidden there.

Also ensure that the top layer of the potting soil is well moistened. This is where the larvae can pupate.

STEP 4: KEEP THE POTTING SOIL SLIGHTLY MOIST

Keep the leaves and potting soil slightly moist for 5 to 7 days after the treatment. This allows the nematodes to do their work optimally.

Do you still see many thrips or new damage after 2 to 3 weeks? Then a second treatment may be necessary.



WHY THRIPS CAUSE HARM

THRIPS SUCK UP PLANT SAP

Thrips puncture small holes in leaves and suck the plant cells dry. This causes silvery-gray or white spots to appear on the leaf.

YOUNG SHOOTS AND FLOWERS ARE SENSITIVE

Thrips like to settle in young shoots, flower buds, and flowers. As a result, leaves and flowers can become deformed.

PART OF THE CYCLE IS IN THE POTTING SOIL

The larvae pupate in the top layer of the potting soil. Therefore, it is important to treat not only the plant but also the potting soil.

ACTING QUICKLY PREVENTS FURTHER DAMAGE

Thrips reproduce rapidly. The sooner you start treatment, the lower the chance of a major infestation.



HOW DO NEMATODES WORK?

STEP 1: LOOKING FOR THRIPS LARVAE

Nematodes move over the moist leaves and through the top layer of the potting soil. There they search for thrips larvae.

STEP 2: PENETRATE AND DISABLE

They penetrate the thrips larva through natural openings and eliminate it from the inside.

STEP 3: FURTHER DISTRIBUTION

The nematodes can multiply inside the incapacitated thrips larva. Afterwards, they continue searching for new larvae.

STEP 4: WHAT YOU NOTICE

Adult thrips do not disappear immediately. The larvae on the plant and in the potting soil are targeted, so you usually see a clear difference after 2 to 3 weeks.



LIFE CYCLE OF TRIPS

ALL YEAR ROUND

Thrips can reproduce indoors all year round. As a result, an infestation can occur at any time of the year.

EGGS

Adult thrips lay their eggs in leaves, flowers, and young shoots.

LARVAE

The larvae feed directly on plant sap and cause the most damage to the plant.

This is the best phase to treat.

PUPAE

After the larval stage, thrips pupate in the top layer of the potting soil. Therefore, it is important to treat the potting soil as well.

ADULT THRIPS

After pupation, adult thrips emerge from the potting soil. They spread to other plants and lay eggs again, causing the cycle to keep repeating.



PREVENT NEW TRIPS

CHECK YOUR PLANTS REGULARLY

Regularly inspect leaves, young shoots, and flowers for silvery-gray spots, black dots, and thrips. The sooner you intervene, the easier the pest is to control.

USE THE YELLOW TRAP PLATES

Leave the yellow sticky traps hanging even after the treatment. This way, you catch adult thrips before they can lay new eggs.

REMOVE SEVERELY AFFECTED LEAVES

Cut away leaves or flowers with a large number of thrips or severe damage. This reduces the chance of the pest spreading further.

KEEP CHECKING

Thrips reproduce rapidly. Therefore, check your plants regularly, even after the nuisance seems to have disappeared.



FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

WHEN WILL I SEE RESULTS?

You usually see a clear difference after 2 to 3 weeks. Adult thrips may still be present for a while, while the larvae on the plant and in the potting soil are already being attacked.

I'M STILL SEEING TRIPS. IS THAT NORMAL?

Yes. Nematodes work primarily against the larvae. Use the yellow sticky traps to catch adult thrips and break the life cycle.

DO I NEED TO TREAT ALL PLANTS?

Treat all plants where you see thrips. Are the plants close together? Then preferably treat them as well to prevent further spread.

CAN I REPOT MY PLANT?

That is possible, but treat with nematodes afterwards as well. Thrips larvae can pupate again in new potting soil, or new thrips can end up there.



HOW DO YOU USE YELLOW SAFETY PLATES?



STEP 1: REMOVE THE FOIL

First remove the plastic protective layer from the catch plate so that the sticky surface is exposed.

STEP 2: PLACE THE CATCHER PLATE IN THE GROUND

Insert the sticky trap firmly into the potting soil or earth, close to the plant where you see the most insects.

STEP 3: ENSURE THE CORRECT HEIGHT

Place the sticky trap at leaf level. Insects are attracted by the color and fly right into it.

STEP 4: KEEP CHECKING AND REPLACING

Regularly check if the plate is covered with insects or dust. If it is well covered, use a new trap plate to ensure it remains effective.



EXTRA TIPS FOR YELLOW SAFETY PLATES

DO NOT USE TOO FEW STICKY TRAPS

It is better to place slightly too many than too few. Indoors, one sticky trap per two to three plants is a good guideline; in a greenhouse or vegetable garden, distribute them over the entire affected area.

USE YELLOW STICKY TRAPS PREVENTIVELY AS WELL

Go ahead and place a few plates near sensitive plants, even if you don't see an infestation yet. Black dots or streaks on the plate are often the first sign of fungus gnats or thrips.

DO NOT HANG THEM DIRECTLY IN FULL SUN.

In bright sunlight, the adhesive layer can dry out faster, causing the plate to function properly for a shorter period. It is better to place them just out of direct sunlight, but close to the plants.

TOUCH THE ADHESIVE LAYER AS LITTLE AS POSSIBLE

Hold the sticky trap on the underside where there is no adhesive layer. The less you touch the adhesive layer, the better it sticks and the more insects it catches.

