



STRIJTVEEN
WAGENAAR



MANUAL
**NEMATODES AGAINST YEW BEETLES
& YEW BEETLE TRAP**

HOW TO RECOGNIZE YEW BEETLES

HOW TO RECOGNIZE A YEW BEETLE

The yew beetle is a blackish-brown beetle with a long snout. During the day it hides, and at night it feeds on the leaves of various garden plants.

THIS IS HOW YOU RECOGNIZE THE DAMAGE

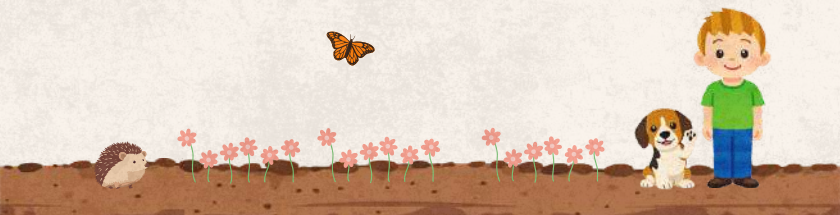
- ✓ Crescent-shaped bites out of the leaf margin
- ✓ Plants growing less well
- ✓ Wilting or dying plants
- ✓ White larvae in the soil

CHECK IF YOU HAVE YEW BEETLES

Do you see crescent-shaped damage on the leaf edges? Then dig carefully around the roots. Do you find white, C-shaped larvae with a brown head? Then you probably have a yew beetle infestation.

WHERE ARE THE LARVAE?

The larvae live in the soil around the roots of the plant. There, they feed on the roots, causing plants to become increasingly weak or even die.



BEFORE YOU BEGIN

MOISTEN THE BOTTOM

Water the soil around the plant a few hours before treatment. The soil should feel moist, but not waterlogged.

CHECK THE GROUND TEMPERATURE

Nematodes against the yew beetle work from a soil temperature of 5 °C. Check the current soil temperature before you start.

CHOOSE THE RIGHT MOMENT

Preferably treat in the evening or in cloudy weather. This way, the nematodes dry out less quickly and can move through the soil more easily.

TREAT THE ROOT ZONE

Pour the nematodes around the stem and at the roots of the plant. That is where the larvae are located, and that is where the mixture needs to end up.

EXPECTATION

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



STEP 1: MIX THE NEMATODES

Mix the entire contents of the sachet with 1 liter of lukewarm water. Stir the mixture well and let it stand for about 15 minutes. Then stir again and rinse the empty sachet with a little water so that no nematodes remain.

STEP 2: DILUTE THE MIXTURE

Use 1 liter of water per m^2 .

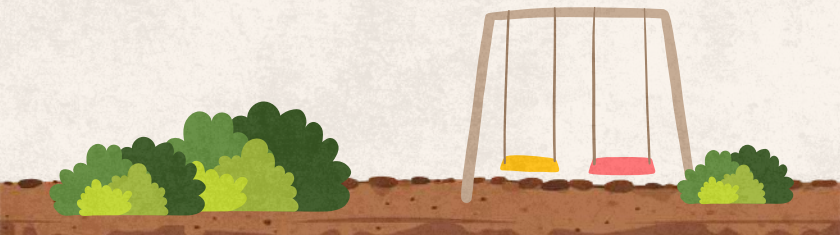
10 m^2 = 10 liter water

25 m^2 = 25 liter water

50 m^2 = 50 liter water

100 m^2 = 100 liter water

Stir regularly during distribution so that the nematodes remain evenly distributed.



STEP 3: DISTRIBUTE THE NEMATODES

Distribute the mixture evenly over the soil around the plant. Treat the root zone in particular, as this is where the larvae of the yew beetle live.

Rinse the treated soil with water so that the nematodes penetrate the soil well.

STEP 4: KEEP THE SOIL MOIST

Keep the treated soil slightly moist for 5 to 7 days. The soil does not need to be soaking wet, but it must not dry out either.

Do you still see many larvae after 2 to 3 weeks, or does the damage continue to increase? Then a second treatment may be necessary.



WHY YEW BEETLES CAUSE DAMAGE

ADULT BEETLES EAT LEAVES

Adult yew beetles feed on the leaf margins at night. This creates recognizable crescent-shaped bites.

THE LARVAE EAT ROOTS

The larvae live in the soil and feed on the roots. This damage is often more severe than the leaf damage.

PLANTS WEAKEN SLOWLY

Due to root damage, the plant is less able to absorb water and nutrients. The plant grows poorly, wilts, or may eventually die.

YOUNG LARVAE ARE THE BEST TO CONTROL

Young larvae are located close to the roots and are more susceptible to nematodes. Therefore, treating at the right time often yields the best results.



HOW DO NEMATODES WORK?

STEP 1: LOOKING FOR LARVAE

Nematodes move through the moist soil and search for yew beetle larvae around the roots.

STEP 2: PENETRATE AND DISABLE

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

STEP 3: FURTHER DISTRIBUTION

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

STEP 4: WHAT YOU NOTICE

The root damage decreases, but the plant does not always recover immediately. Usually, you see a clear difference after 2 to 3 weeks.



LIFE CYCLE OF THE YEW BEETLE

SPRING

Adult yew beetles become active and begin to feed on leaves.

SUMMER

The beetles lay eggs in the soil, close to the roots of plants.

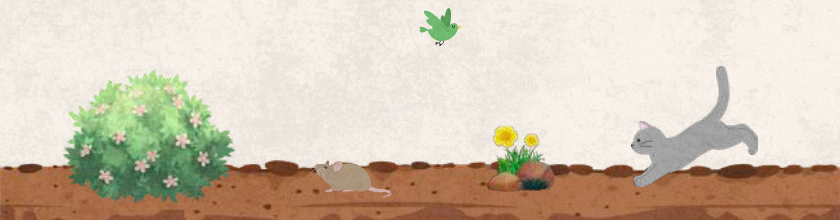
SUMMER & AUTUMN

The eggs hatch and the young larvae immediately begin feeding on the roots.

This is often the best time to treat.

WINTER

The larvae overwinter in the soil and remain active at mild temperatures. As soon as the soil warms up, they continue feeding on the roots.



PREVENT NEW YEW BEETLES

CHECK YOUR PLANTS REGULARLY

Regularly check leaves for crescent-shaped damage. This is often the first sign that yew beetles are active.

REMOVE ADULT BEETLES

Adult yew beetles are mainly active in the evening and at night. By regularly catching them, you reduce the chance of new eggs.

KEEP PLANTS HEALTHY

Healthy plants are more resistant to root damage. Provide sufficient water during dry periods and ensure healthy soil.

USE A YEW BEETLE TRAP

With a yew beetle trap, you can easily check whether adult yew beetles are present. This allows you to detect a new infestation early and intervene in time.



FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

WHEN WILL I SEE RESULTS?

You usually see a clear difference after 2 to 3 weeks. The roots then need time to recover, so the plant does not immediately fully recover.

I STILL SEE YEW BEETLES. IS THAT NORMAL?

Yes. Nematodes control the larvae in the soil, not the adult beetles. Use a yew beetle trap to check if there are still active adult beetles.

CAN I USE NEMATODES ALL YEAR ROUND?

Nematodes against the yew beetle work from a soil temperature of 5 °C. We automatically supply the correct type of nematodes for the season.

DO NEMATODES ALSO WORK AGAINST ADULT YEW BEETLES?

No. Nematodes only combat the larvae in the soil. Adult yew beetles can be monitored and captured using a yew beetle trap.



HOW DO YOU USE YEW BEETLE TRAPS?



STEP 1: CHOOSE THE RIGHT SPOT

Place the yew beetle trap directly near the plants where you see feeding damage, preferably underneath the plant or close to the rim of the pot or border where the beetles are walking.

STEP 2: PLACE THE TRAP ON THE GROUND

Place the trap flat on the soil or potting soil, with good contact with the surface so that yew beetles can easily crawl into it.

STEP 3: KEEP THE SURFACE SLIGHTLY DAMP

Make the soil under and around the trap slightly moist. Nematodes work best if the soil does not dry out.

STEP 4: CHECK AND REPLACE ON TIME

Regularly check that the trap is still positioned correctly and is clean. Replace the trap according to the instructions on the packaging for continued operation.



EXTRA TIPS FOR YEW BEETLE TRAPS

IT IS BETTER TO USE MULTIPLE TRAPS THAN ONE.

For larger plants or multiple pots, it is better to place multiple yew beetle traps. One trap is often insufficient if the beetles are crawling in multiple locations.

SET THE TRAP ON THE CORRECT WALKING ROUTE

Yew beetles mainly walk along edges and under cover. Therefore, place the trap close to the rim of the pot, under foliage, or along the border, not in the middle of an open area.

KEEP THE SOIL SLIGHTLY MOIST.

Nematodes only work well if the soil does not dry out. Occasionally keep the subsoil around the trap slightly moist, especially during warm or windy periods.

CHECK AND KEEP PERSEVERING FOR A PERIOD.

Do not leave the traps out for just a few days. Keep using them as long as you still see feeding damage, because new beetles can keep emerging.

