

# nemaplus<sup>®</sup>

## Biological control of fungus gnats

### Storage

Apply nemaplus<sup>®</sup> as soon as possible upon delivery. The product may be stored at 4-8°C until the expiration date on the package. Do not freeze or expose to temperatures higher than 30°C.

**Application time:** All year round in the house, greenhouse or tunnel

### Conditions of application

Do not apply in bright sunlight. The nematodes are infective at soil/cultivation media temperatures from 8-28°C. At higher temperatures, nematode efficacy decreases.

The soil surface should be moist and should stay moist (not soaking) for two weeks. When applying via drip irrigation, rinse with water before and after.



### Application directions

Mix the nematodes as indicated and apply immediately. Stir the mixed nematode solution every 15 minutes. Application is carried out with a watering can.

Package size	Dissolve in	Sufficient for area	Sufficient for litres substrate
3 million	6 litres of water	6 m <sup>2</sup>	60 litres of substrate
5 million	10 litres of water	10 m <sup>2</sup>	100 litres of substrate
10 million	20 litres of water	20 m <sup>2</sup>	200 litres of substrate
25 million	50 litres of water	50 m <sup>2</sup>	500 litres of substrate

Dissolve the contents of the package in 1 litre of water, rinse out the bag and stir well. Then dilute to the amount of water specified in the table. Overdosing has no adverse effects. Stir the nematode suspension every 10 minutes and pour evenly over the soil to be treated.

### Rule of thumb:

**1 litre of nematode suspension per m<sup>2</sup> of soil. For flower pots, 100 ml per litre of potting soil or the same amount of water as for watering**



### Any questions?

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We can help you!

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# Biological control of fungus gnats

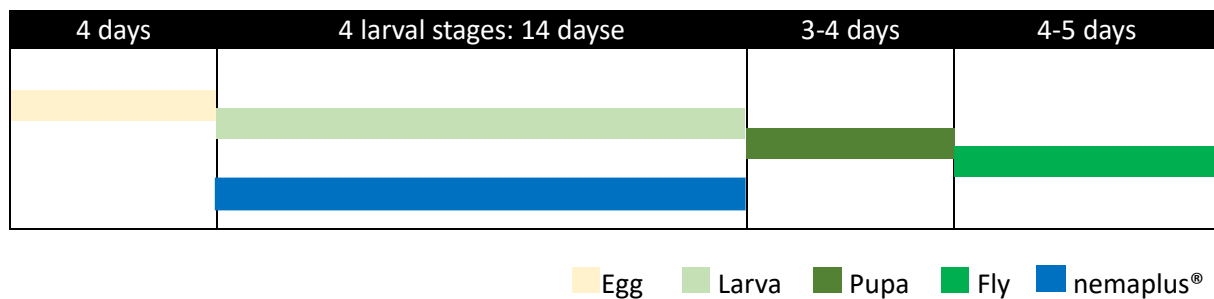
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Fungus gnats are small, black, delicate-looking flies that are 2 to 4 mm long and with two slender antennas and long legs. They are poor flyers and often rise in clouds when disturbed. The larva are almost transparent with black, shiny heads.

The larvae cause damage by feeding on the roots and stalk tissue of seedlings, cuttings and younger plants. In addition, the damage caused by the larva may allow fungal diseases to gain entry to the plants. If severely infested, mature plants grow poorly, wilt and even die. Pot plants known to be susceptible to attacks by sciarid include poinsettia, azalea, cyclamen, saintpaulia, kalanchoe, gerbera and begonia.

The female flies lay clusters of 50-200 tiny eggs on the surfaces of plants and potting mixture. The larva hatch within 2–3 days and start feeding. When fully grown, they pupate in the potting mixture and emerge as adults about one week later. The whole life cycle is around 4 weeks at temperatures of 20 °C.

## Life cycle of fungus gnats 28 days at 21°C



Immediately after application, the nematodes remain in the top 4 cm of the pot. As the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> larval stages of the fungus gnats can also be found there, new infections are permanently prevented. Within a week, the nematodes will have spread throughout the pot.

10 days after the application of nemapulus®, the number of sciarid larva is usually reduced by 75%. A second application after 3 weeks increases efficiency. The reproduction of the nematodes in the larva ensures a long-lasting effect.