







Conservation
Biocontrol
in the Vineyard
Cindy Kron - IPM Advisor

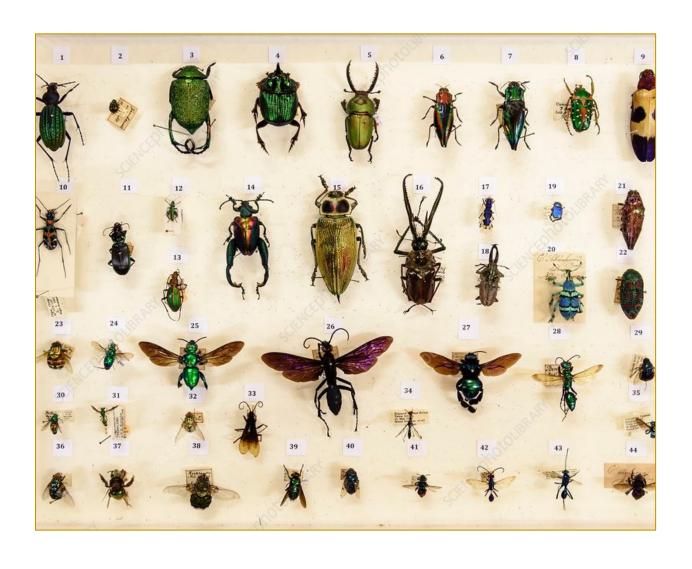












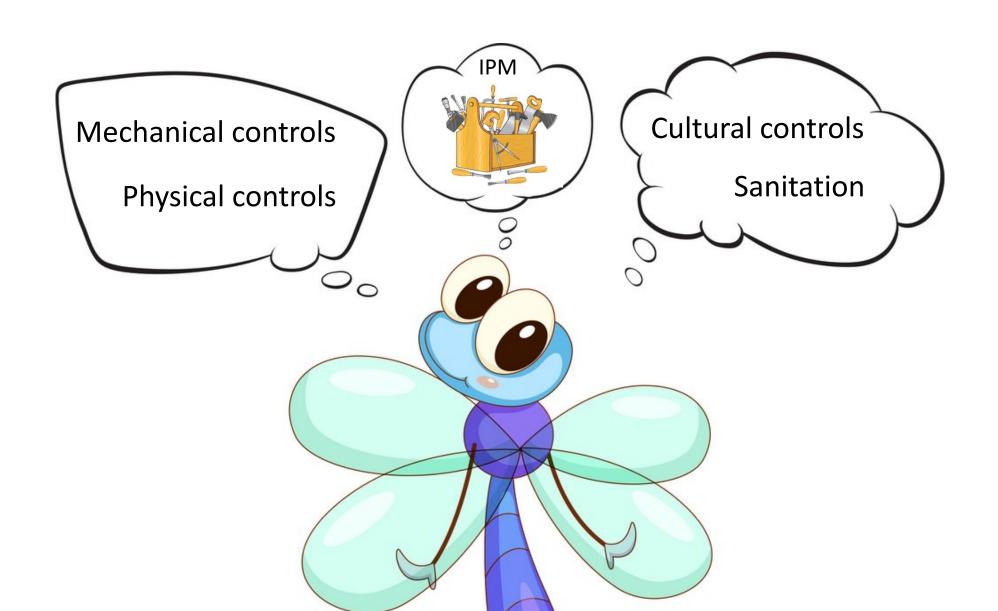
Only 2-5% of insects are pest species

Three types of Biocontrol

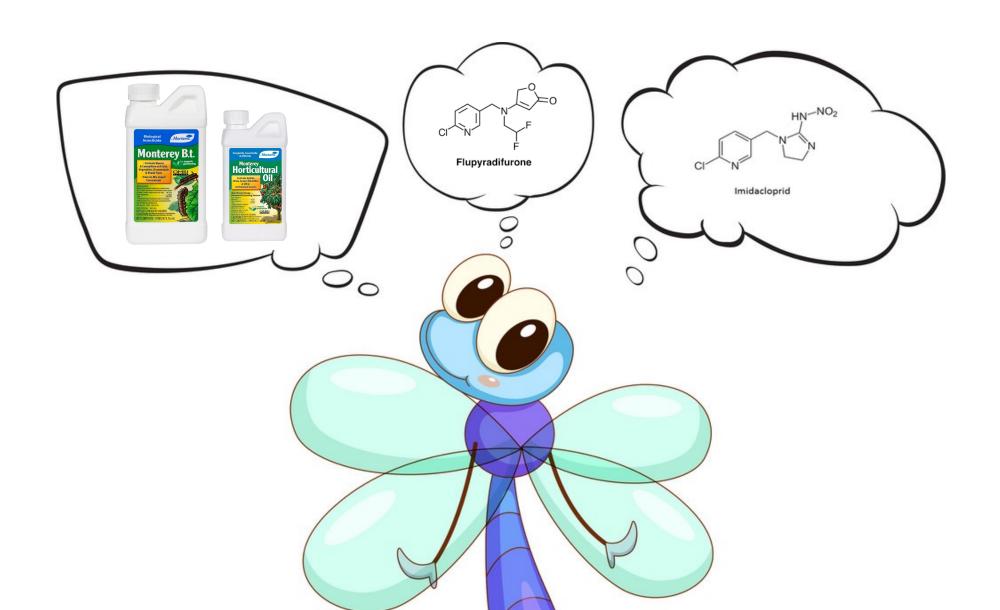
- 1. Conservation
- 2. Augmentation
- 3. Classical



What should be considered in Conservation Biocontrol?



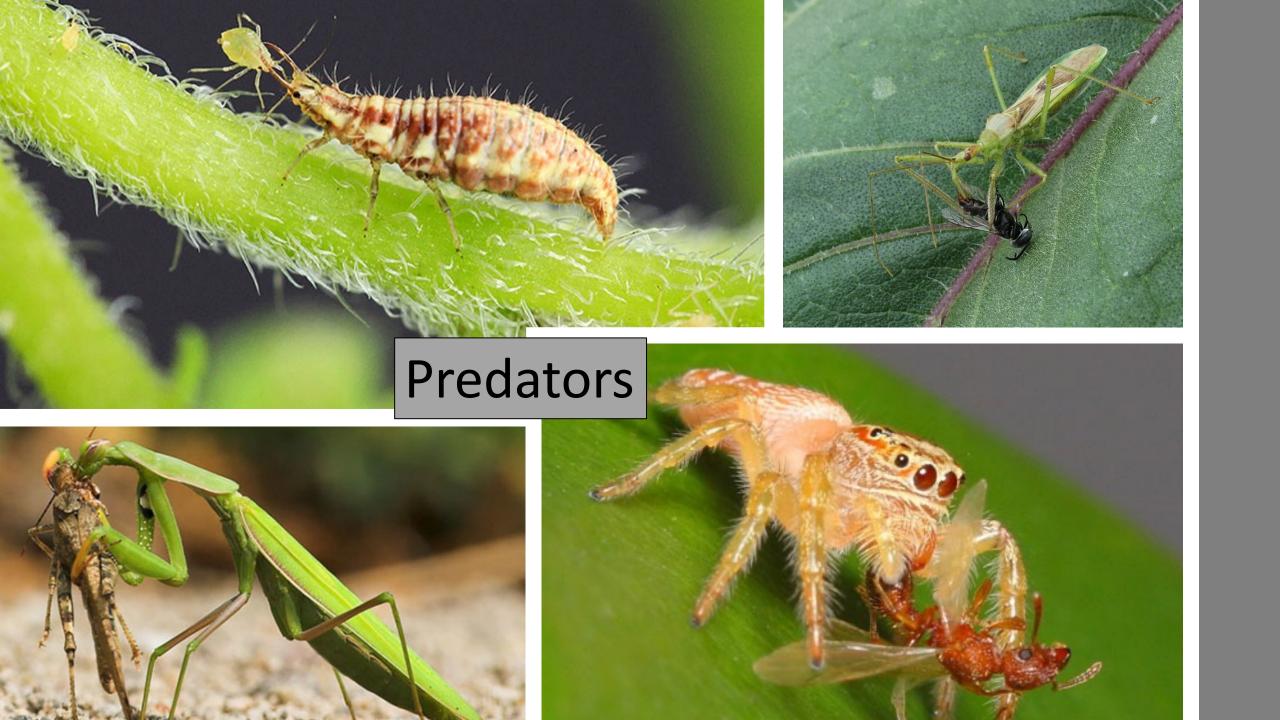
What should be considered in Conservation Biocontrol?



What should be considered in Conservation Biocontrol?

- Altering pesticide use
- Providing food for biocontrol, often nectar and pollen
- Providing permanent habitats, shelter and favorable microclimates
- Provide alternate prey or hosts (often present naturally in diverse habitats)





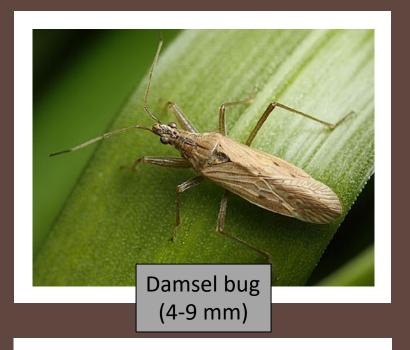








Minute pirate bug (3-5 mm)

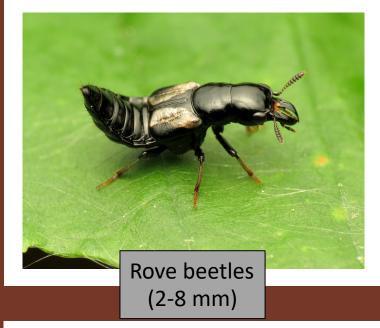




Bigeyed bug (3-6 mm)









(5-12 mm)





Ground beetles (2-35 mm)

Ladybird beetles (1-10 mm)



Syrphid fly





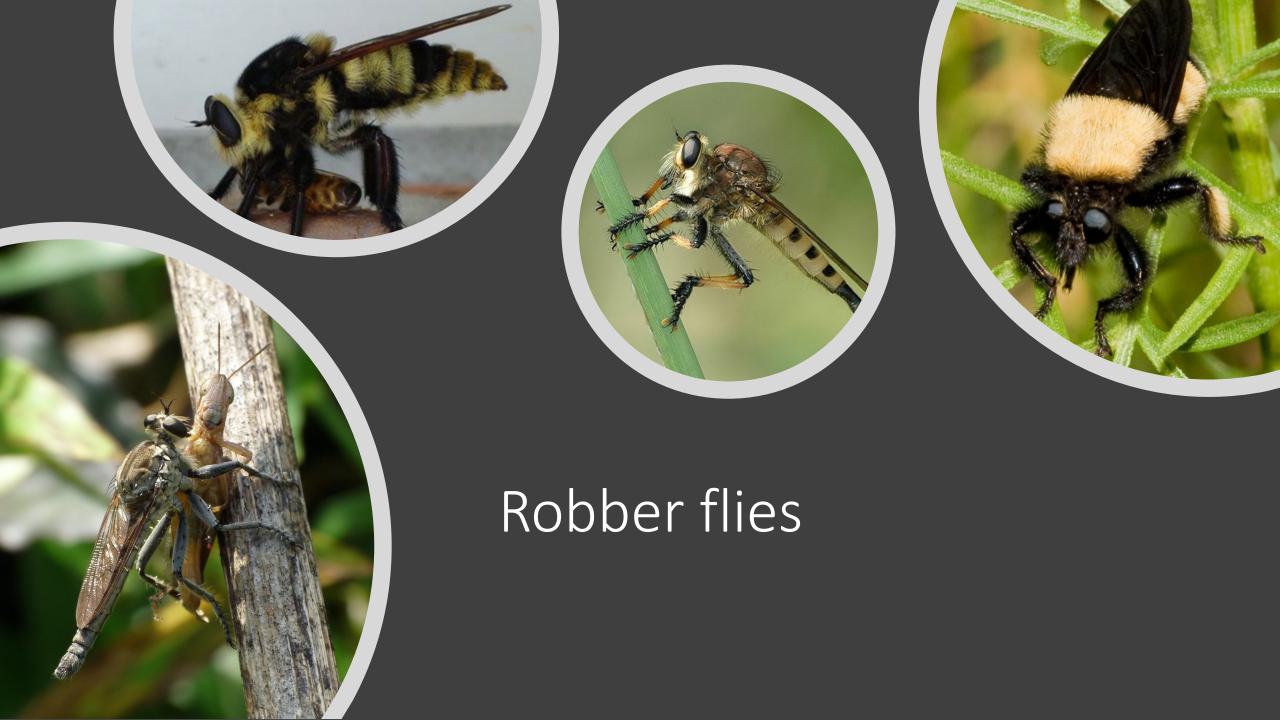
Predaceous midge





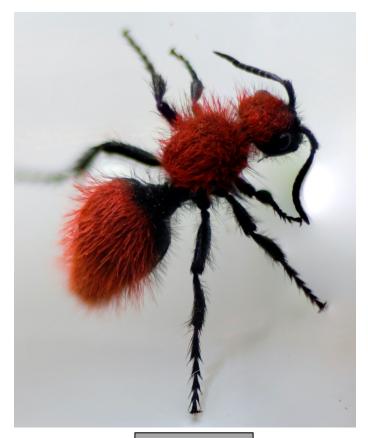
Aphid flies











Velvet ant



Vespid wasp

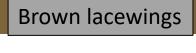
















Egg case



Praying mantis





Dragonflies

Damselflies



Sixspotted thrips



Black hunter thrips







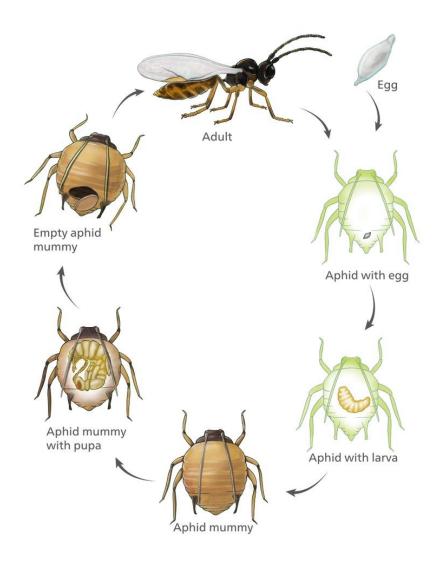
Spiders











Parasitoid life cycle





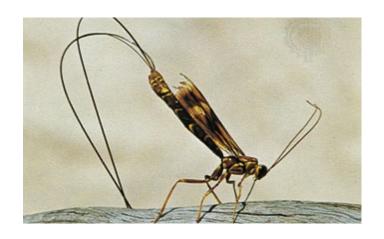








Signs of parasitism



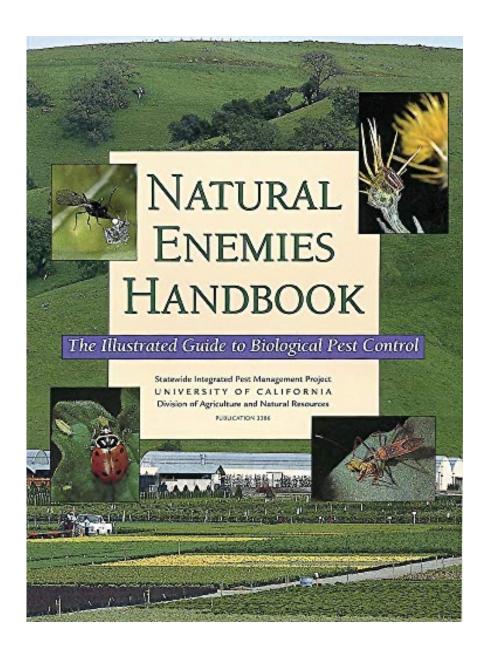




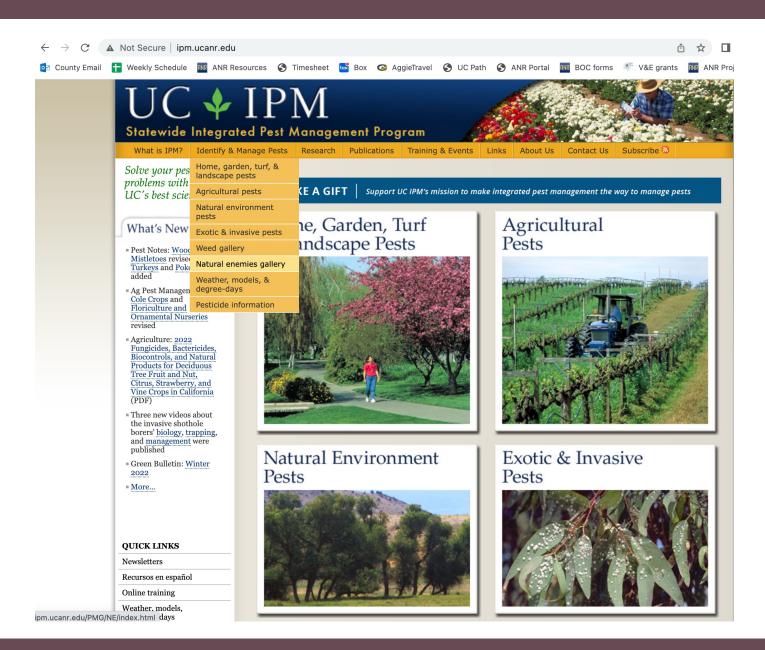








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