How to use? The green lacewing lure (*Chrysoperla carnea* species complex), with the CSALOMON® CHRegg egg concentrator

The lure only

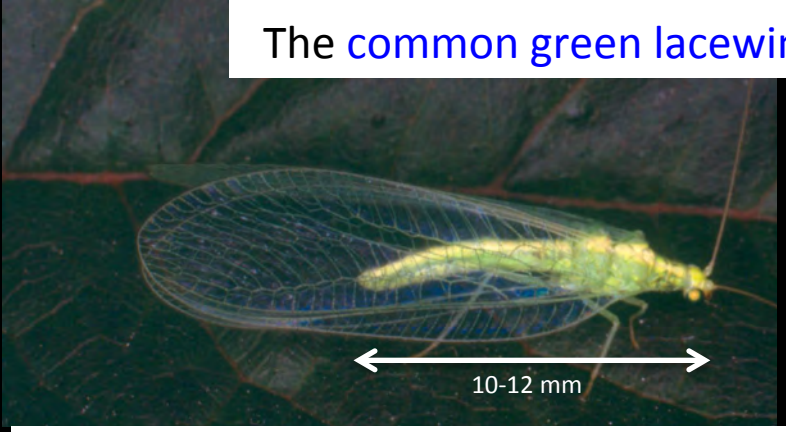
For use first of all for bio-growers and organic growers!

The lure attracts the common green lacewing (*Chrysoperla carnea)* and relatives. The larvae of these are voracious predators: they feed on aphids, mites and other small pests. The *Chrysoperla* lacewings are important agents of biological control!

The lure on its own can also be used: placed on the plant to be protected lacewings will lay their eggs on this plant and the hatching larvae will feed on the aphids.

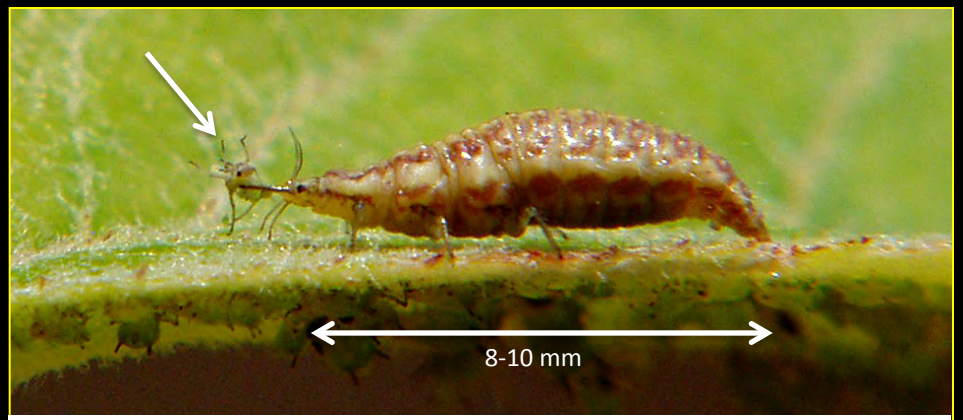
The lure added to the egg concentrator can be set up at a site with high lacewing populations, where we can “collect” eggs on the surface of the concentrator, and at some days’ intervals we can transfer the concentrator with eggs to where the predation of the larvae is most badly needed.

The common green lacewing (*Chrysoperla carnea* species complex)



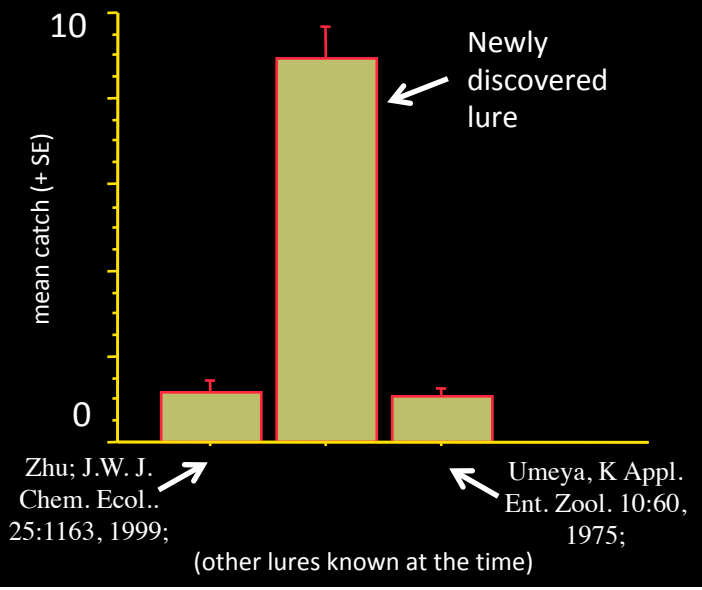
The adult lacewing (Foto: Nagy Z. L.)

The lure is effective on lacewings belonging to the *Chrysoperla* genus. The adult lacewings of these feed on flowers, but their larvae prey on aphids and other small pests. Therefore *Chrysoperla* lacewings play a highly significant role in biological control.



The old lacewing larva caught an aphid (Foto: Nagy Z. L.)

The lacewing lure discovered by us is much more active than other lures known at the time!



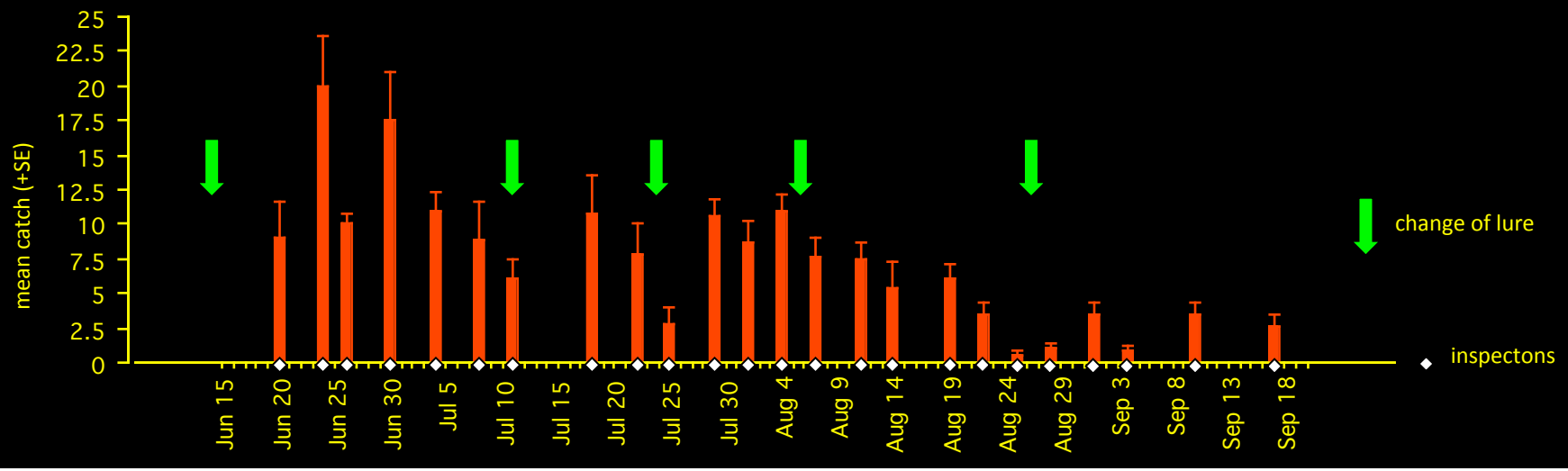
Chrysoperla lacewings attracted to different lures (Érd-Elviramajor, Hungary, 2005. After: J. chem. Ecol. 35:449-458, 2009.

To our surprise the new lure attracted also female lacewings, which is a unique feature among lacewing lures!

Sex ratios of lacewings attracted. After: J. chem. Ecol. 35:449-458, 2009.

The lure on its own: what is it good for?

With the lure on its own one can attract lacewings where our most precious plants are in our garden. The lacewing population will become higher here, females will lay their eggs in greater numbers, and the hatching larvae will more efficiently control pests by predation.



Seasonal flight pattern of green lacewings attracted by the lure (cherry orchard, Halásztelek, Hungary, 2008, after: presentation at the Növényvédelmi Tudományos Nappok Conference, 2009, Budapest.

It is worthwhile to apply the lure during the main flight period of the lacewings, which is from May to September in Central Europe (in other areas may be different!).

The lacewing lure on its own can be applied for increasing numbers of eggs laid!

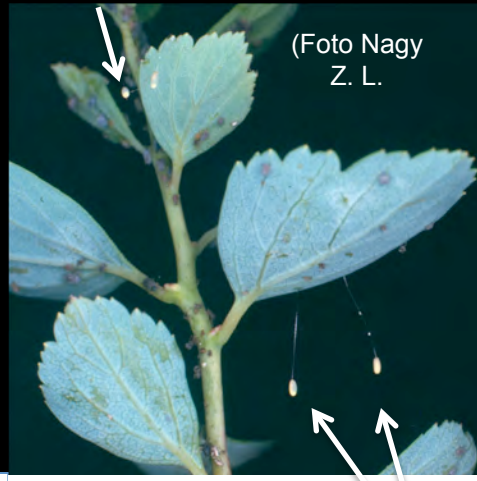
The lure can be suspended onto a plant to be protected, and as a result the females will lay more eggs on that plant. The hatching larvae will hunt and predate aphids on the plant.

Number of lacewing eggs laid on young peach trees with or without lacewing lure. (peach orchard, Rome, Italy, 2006. After: Atti del X Congresso Nazionale sulla Biodiversità. CNR (Roma, Italy) 3-5 Set 2014)

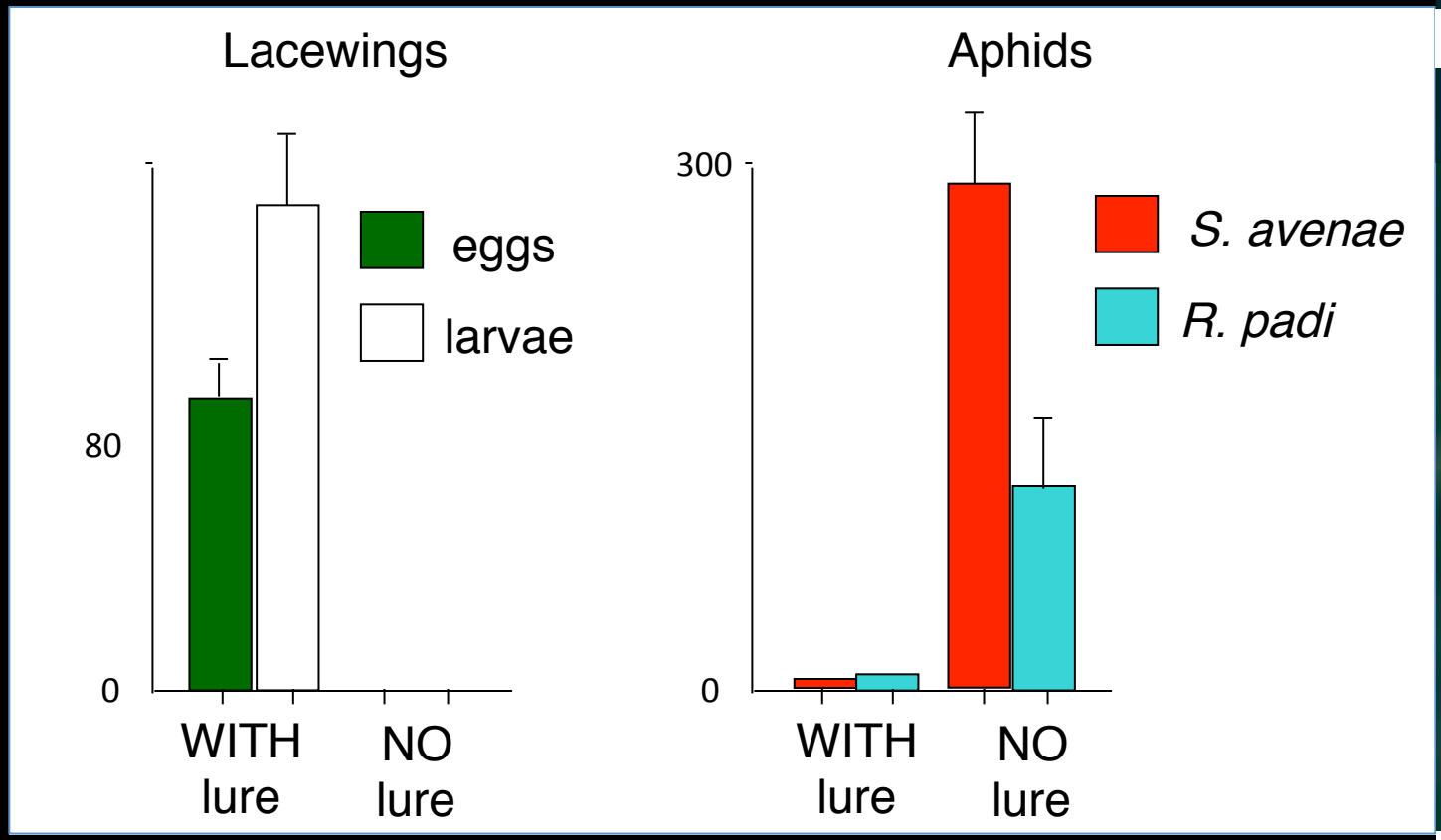
A lacewing larva attacking his preys.

The lacewing lure increases number of eggs and larvae for a better control of aphids!

In a study in Norway our lacewing lure was applied in fields of cereals. In the vicinity of lures the number of eggs and larvae increased drastically, and at the same time, the aphid populations remained much smaller than in the control.



Lacewing eggs



Common green lacewing

Spring barley field, Akershus and Ostfold, Norway, 2015-2016. After: presentation at the Növényvédelmi Tudományos Napok Conference, 2017, Budapest.

The lacewing lure increases number of eggs and larvae for a better control of aphids!

Continuing the study the presence of the lure increased most the numbers of eggs and larvae in the test plots, and the presence of the lure plus floral strips together resulted in greatest numbers of lacewing eggs and larvae!

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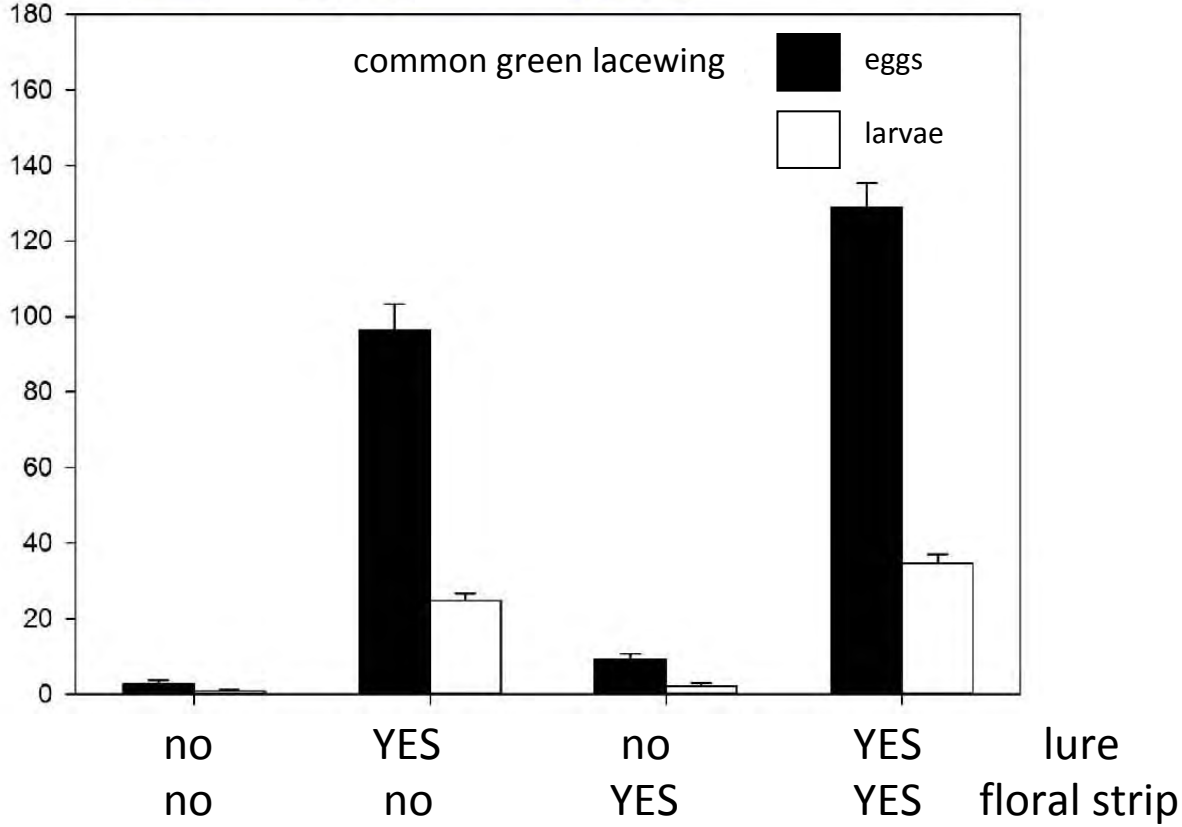

Spring barley field, Akershus and Ostfold, Norway, 2015-2016. After: presentation at the Növényvédelmi Tudományos Napok Conference, 2017, Budapest.

The lacewing lure increases number of eggs and larvae for a better control of aphids!

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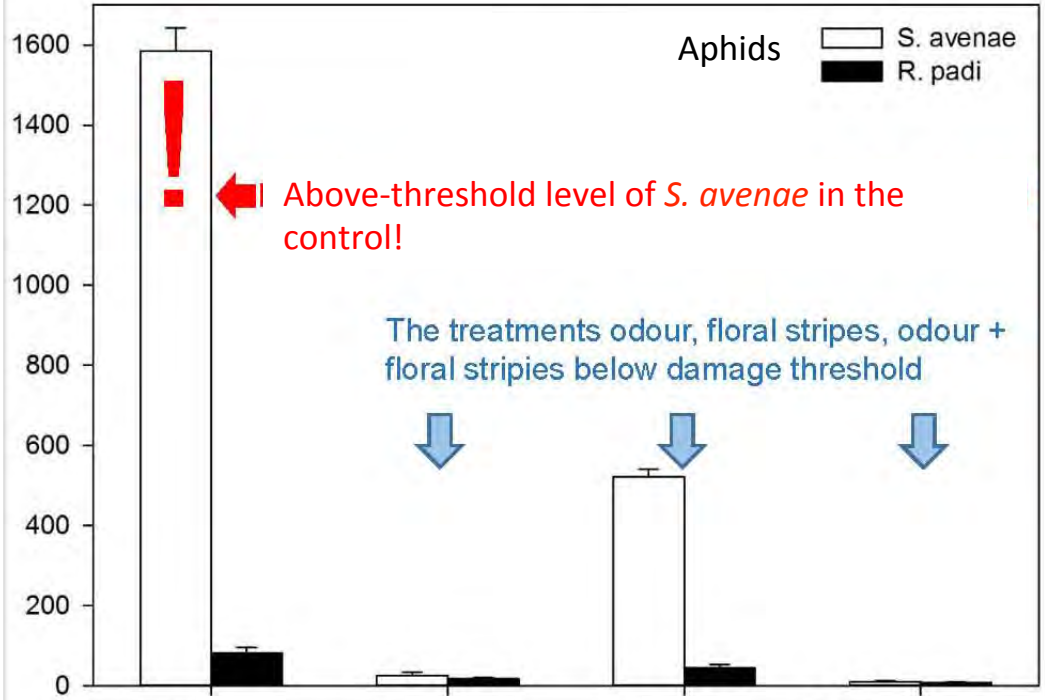


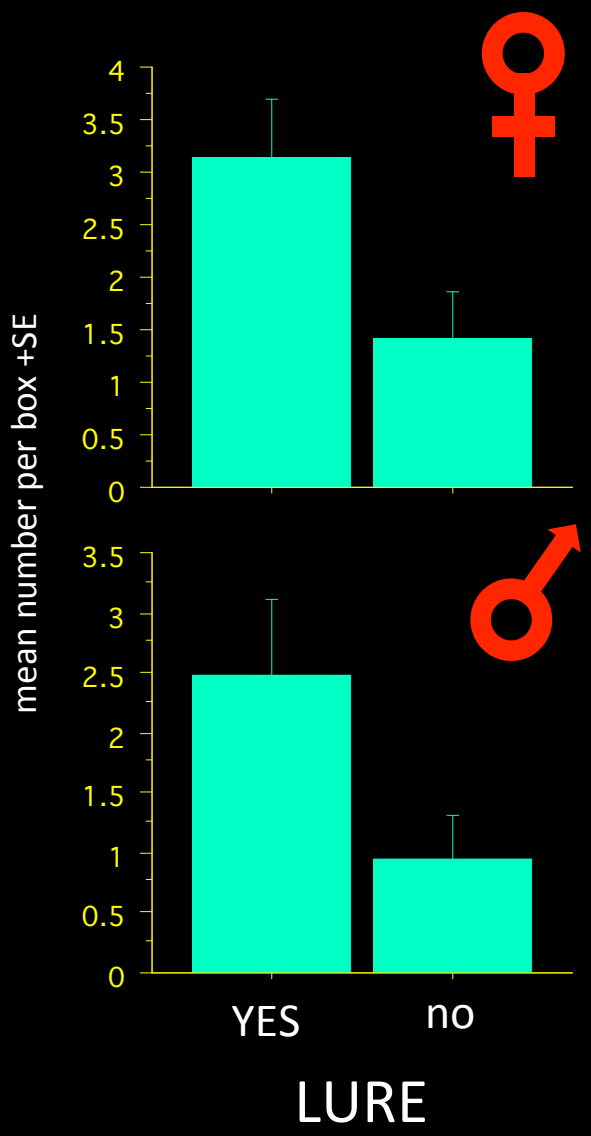
no	YES	no	YES	lure
no	no	YES	YES	floral strip

Spring barley field, Akershus and Ostfold, Norway, 2015-2016. After: presentation at the Növényvédelmi Tudományos Napok Conference, 2017, Budapest.

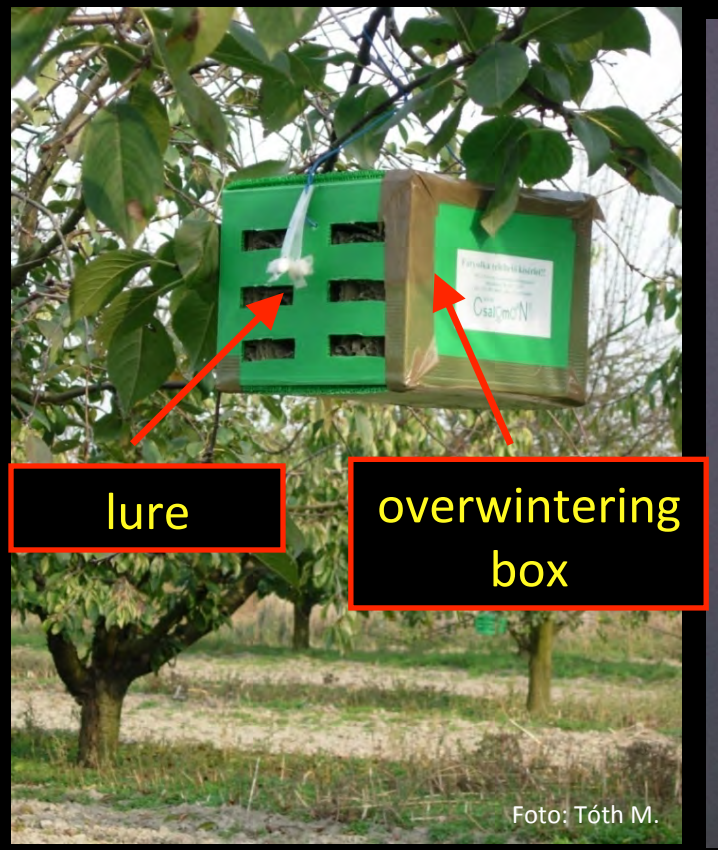
As for the aphids, the presence of the lacewing lure decreased their numbers to a minimum, despite overcoming the threshold level *(S. avenae)* in the control!

Aphids, the preferred prey of lacewing larvae

The presence of our lure increases numbers of overwintering lacewings!



If the lure is placed on overwintering boxes, in boxes with the lure 2-3 times more lacewings will aggregate for overwintering than in boxes without lures. In such a way we can ascertain already in the autumn high numbers of lacewings in our garden in the spring!



Number of male and female lacewings in overwintering boxes with or without lures. Cherry orchard, Halásztelek, Hungary, 2008 (After: J. Appl. Entomol. 139:201-206, 2015.)

The joint use of the lure with the CHRegg concentrator:

The inner surface of the concentrator sheet enhances egglaying of lacewings attracted by the lure. (J. Pest Sci. 90:311-317. 2017). The joint use of the lure and concentrator can be advised when we can collect lots of eggs at a site with high lacewing populations, and eggs with the concentrator can be moved to the place where we most badly need the presence and predation of lacewing larvae!

It is of utmost importance that the egg concentrator sheet should get in contact at a surface to plant parts so that hatching lacewing larvae can easily crawl over from the sheet to the plant.

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