

# Biological crop protection

Biological solutions for sustainable crop management

Personal advice, tailored to your crops —**That's Biobest** 



biobest.com

# What is integrated pest management?

**Integrated pest management, or IPM** is a process you can use to solve pest problems while minimizing risks to people and the environment. Biobest specialises in IPM in an ever growing range of crops with a focus on greenhouse crops e.g. vegetables, ornamentals, herbs, medicinal cannabis and berries indoor & outdoor.

#### How does IPM work?

In Integrated pest management (IPM), **environmental controls** can include numerous measures in which we reduce the chances of pests and diseases taking hold. Sometimes you may hear the term 'cultural control' included in this pillar of IPM. For example, we can manage the environment so diseases do not establish; we may select a plant variety that is tolerant or resistant to key diseases and pests. Practicing good hygiene and growing a healthy, robust plant are also important factors that help create a strong foundation for IPM.

By using **physical controls**, we are trying to prevent a pest from reaching the crop. Using **barriers** such as netting or building greenhouses with double entry doors means the crop is never directly exposed to the outside environment and reduces the chances of pests entering the greenhouse. We can also install mating disruption to prevent males and females of the pest species finding each other to mate and produce offspring.

Preventative **biological control** is the cornerstone of most IPM programmes. We install a **'standing army'** of biological control agents ready to take on the first pests that manage to get into the crop, reducing the chances of that pest reaching problematic large populations is drastically reduced. Maintaining this army with regular **re-introductions** or using a **supplementary food** source is also very important to ensure we never make it easy for the pests to establish.

In many situations, pest pressure may suddenly increase and challenge the biological controls. This can be due to a change in weather conditions, or simply a massive number of pests moving into our crop from another location. In this instance we may choose to just increase the dosage of biological control agents, but it is also common to use a biorational to reduce the pest numbers and give the natural enemies a chance to 'catch up' and regain control. **Biorationals** may be bio-pesticides or naturally derived compounds. They are usually less harmful to natural enemies and have short persistence on the plant, meaning it is safe to top up our natural enemies soon after spraying, compared to chemicals.

Even if we take all the steps above, extreme pest pressure can sometimes mean a **conventional pesticide** is needed. These compounds should be used **rarely** and in a localised way whenever possible. We always try to select the least harmful compound for our natural enemies, or at the very least, those with short persistence on the plant.

#### The IPM pyramid



#### Pesticides

 Conventional pesticides

#### **Biorationals**

• Biopesticides and natural compounds

#### **Biological control**

• Biological control agents, e.g. beneficial insects and mites

#### **Physical controls**

• Trapping and mating disruption

#### **Environmental controls**

• Hygiene and good agronomy

#### Intervention

#### Prevention

# Biobest offers tailored IPM solutions to protect your crops

Alongside our extensive range of high-quality biological controls - comprising beneficial insects, predatory mites and insect pathogenic nematodes - Biobest offers an innovative range of biorationals including biopesticides and natural compounds - plus a growing range of mating disruption pheromone traps, monitoring tools and an unrivalled portfolio of physical trapping. With a comprehensive toolbox at their disposal, our highly skilled technical team devise IPM programmes tailored to each situation, often combining preventative and curative elements to maximise pest control and hence optimise yield and crop quality.

#### Thripidae

#### THRIPS





#### Amblyseius-(Breeding)-System

- Predatory mite Amblyseius cucumeris
- Actively searches for thrips larvae in the crop
- Can also predate on early instars of spider mite (T. urticae)
- Complement its action with Orius-System
- Combine with Nutrimite<sup>™</sup> for a preventative strategy



#### Atheta-System

- Soil-dwelling rove beetle Atheta coriaria
- Both adults and larvae actively search for prey in the soil
- Very well adapted to various growing media
- Adults disperse easily over large distances searching for food



#### Degenerans-System

- Predatory mite Amblyseius degenerans
- Actively searches for thrips larvae in the flowers
- Tolerates low humidity better than Amblyseius cucumeris
- Complement its action with Orius-System, Amblyseius-(Breeding)-System and Swirskii-System
- Combine with Nutrimite<sup>™</sup> for a preventative strategy



#### Hypoaspis-System

- Predatory mite Stratiolaelaps scimitus (Hypoaspis miles)
- Both nymphs and adults feed on thrips pupae in the soil
- Most efficient at low prey densities
- Can survive on algae and plant debris in the absence of prey
- A single introduction can persist in the crop for many months



#### Montdorensis-(Breeding)-System

- Predatory mite Transeius montdorensis
- Consumes both the first and second larval thrips stages
- Active in a wide range of temperatures (10-45°C/50-113°F)
- Well-adapted to dry and low light conditions
- Combine with Nutrimite<sup>™</sup> for a preventative strategy

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Thrips are not the strongest fliers and fly very close to the crop canopy; they rely on air currents to move longer distances. Sticky traps placed 10 cm above the crop catch many more thrips than those even just a little higher.



#### Orius-System

- Predatory bug Orius laevigatus
- Both adults and nymphs predate on thrips
- Adults also eats aphids, whitefly and moth eggs
- Complement its action with Amblyseius-Breeding-System and Degenerans-System

#### Protac SF®

#### Protac SF<sup>®</sup>

- Broad range insecticide with physical action
- Spot control without residual action
- No formation of pesticide resistance
- Compatible with many beneficial insects
- No Post Harvest Interval (PHI), no Maximum Residue Limits (MRL's)



#### **SPYRO**<sup>®</sup>

- Contains natural Pyrethrin extract, highly concentrated
- Broad range insecticide
- Fast knock down effect
- Very short persistence

#### NemaFence® Felti

#### NemaFence® Felti

- Parasitic nematode Steinernema feltiae
- Contains an insect-killing symbiotic bacterium
- Suitable for both drench and foliar application



#### Swirskii-(Breeding)-System

- Predatory mite Amblyseius (Typhlodromips) swirskii
- Easily adapts to high temperatures (> 30°C/86°F)
- Can also predate on spider mites, tarsonemid mites and whitefly
- Combine with Nutrimite<sup>™</sup> for a preventative strategy

#### Thripidae

#### THRIPS



#### Vespiformis-System

- Predatory thrips Franklinothrips vespiformis
- Both larvae and adults actively search for thrips species on the leaf
- Can also predate on spider mites, eggs and nymphs of tobacco whitefly
  - · Complement its action with Orius-System and predatory mites





#### Adalia-(E)-System

- Ladybird Adalia bipunctata
- Both larvae and adults predate on various aphid species
- Highly voracious; can eat up to 100 aphids in a single day



#### Aphelinus-System

- Parasitic wasp Aphelinus abdominalis
- Efficient against large aphid species, such as Macrosiphum euphorbiae and • Aulacorthum solani
- Adults have a long lifespan (± 1-2 months) and remain active at high temperatures  $(> 20^{\circ}C/68^{\circ}F)$  unlike Aphidius spp.

Aphi-Mix-System contains a combination of A. abdominalis, A. colemani, A. ervi and A. matricariae and can be used against mixed aphid populations of which the exact species are not known.

#### Aphidius-System

- Parasitic wasp Aphidius colemani
- Efficient against small aphid species, such as Myzus persicae and Aphis gossypii
- Very good search behaviour, even at low prey densities
- Complement its action with Aphidoletes-System and Adalia-System

Aphidius-Mix-System contains a combination of A. colemani and A. ervi and can be used against mixed aphid populations with small and large aphid species. Aphi-Mix-System contains a combination of A. abdominalis, A. colemani, A. ervi and A. matricariae

and can be used against mixed aphid populations of which the exact species are not known.





Aphids don't need to mate. All-female populations can continue from one season to the next by surviving on weeds in the greenhouse. A weed-free environment keeps the aphid pressure lower.



#### Aphidoletes-System

- Gall midge Aphidoletes aphidimyza
- Larvae consume all life stages of various aphid species
- Very good search behaviour, even at low prey density
- Does not cause damage by forming galls on leaves



#### Chrysopa-(E)-System

- Green lacewing Chrysoperla carnea
- Larvae consume various aphid species
- Remains active during long periods of low temperatures (> 10°C/50°F)
- Can also feed on mealybug, spider mite and whitefly



#### Ervi-System

- Parasitic wasp Aphidius ervi
- Efficient against large aphid species, such as Macrosiphum euphorbiae and Aulacorthum solani
- Very good search behaviour, even at low prey density
- Complement its action with Aphidoletes-System and Adalia-System

Aphidius-Mix-System contains a combination of A. colemani and A. ervi and can be used against mixed aphid populations with small and large aphid species. Aphi-Mix-System contains a combination of A. abdominalis, A. colemani, A. ervi and A. matricariae and can be used against mixed aphid populations of which the exact species are not known.



#### Eupeodes-System

- Hoverfly Eupeodes corollae
- Larvae predate on various aphid species
- Better adapted to low temperatures (> 10°C/50°F)
- Adults can contribute to pollination



#### Matricariae-System

- Parasitic wasp Aphidius matricariae
- Efficient against small aphid species, such as Myzus persicae and Aphis gossypii
- Complement its action with other Aphidius species, Chrysopa-System, Aphidoletes-System or Adalia-System

Aphi-Mix-System contains a combination of A. abdominalis, A. colemani, A. ervi and A. matricariae and can be used against mixed aphid populations of which the exact species are not known.

### Aphididae

#### **APHIDS**





#### Micromus-System

- Brown lacewing Micromus angulatus
- Both adults and larvae predate on aphids
- Adults are robust; they can survive under low prey densities and complete development at temperatures as low from 10°C/50°F
- Complement its action with *Aphidius* spp., hoverflies, Chrysopa-(E)-System or Aphidoletes-System



#### Orius-System

- Predatory bug Orius laevigatus
- Both adults and nymphs predate on thrips
- Also eats thrips, whitefly and moth eggs

#### Propylea-System



#### **Propylea-System**

- Ladybird Propylea quatuordecimpunctata
- Highly voracious: both larvae and adults predate on various aphid species
- Excellent establishment: in the absence of aphids, *Propylea* remains in flowers, feeding on pollen
- Can also consume other pests, such as spider mites, caterpillar eggs, and whiteflies

# Protac SF®

#### Protac SF®

- Broad range insecticide with physical action
- Spot control without residual action
- No formation of pesticide resistance
- Compatible with many beneficial insects
- No Post Harvest Interval (PHI), no Maximum Residue Limits (MRL's)



#### Sphaerophoria-System

- Hoverfly Sphaerophoria rueppellii
- Larvae predate on various aphid species
- Better adapted to higher temperatures (> 25°C/77°F)
- Adults can contribute to pollination



#### **SPYRO**<sup>®</sup>

- Contains natural Pyrethrin extract, highly concentrated
- Broad range insecticide
- Fast knock down effect
- Very short persistence





#### Andersoni-(Breeding)-System

- Predatory mite Amblyseius andersoni
- Primarily feeds on spider mite, gall mite and russet mite
- Active in a wide range of temperatures (5-30°C/41-86°F)
- Combine with Nutrimite<sup>™</sup> for a preventative strategy



#### Californicus-(Breeding)-System

- Predatory mite Neoseiulus californicus
- Most effective at low spider mite density
- Tolerates high temperatures (> 25°C/77°F) and low humidity
- Combine with Nutrimite<sup>™</sup> for a preventative strategy
- Complement its action with Phytoseiulus-System at high spider mite densities

# Tetranychidale





#### Chrysopa-(E)-System

- Green lacewing Chrysoperla carnea
- Remains active during long periods of low temperatures (> 10°C/50°F)
- Can also feed on mealybug, aphids and whitefly



#### Feltiella-System

- The gall midge Feltiella acarisuga
- The larvae feed on all life stages of various species of spider mite
- The female adults have excellent search behaviour for spider mite hotspots
- Also active in cold and dark weather
- Complement its action with Phytoseiulus-System



#### Macrolophus-N-System

- Nymphs of the predatory bug Macrolophus pygmaeus
- Consumes all stages of spider mite
- Curative biological control agent of large spider mite hotspots



#### Phytoseiulus-System

- Predatory mite Phytoseiulus persimilis
- Very efficient predator of spider mite
- Consumes eggs, nymphs and adults

### Coleoptera BEETLE LARVAE



#### NemaFence® Green

#### NemaFence<sup>®</sup> Green

- Parasitic nematode Heterorhabditis bacteriophora
- Contains an insect-killing symbiotic bacterium
- Fast and effective control of larvae of several beetle species

#### NemaFence® Carpo



#### NemaFence<sup>®</sup> Carpo

- Parasitic nematode Steinernema carpocapsae
- Contains an insect-killing symbiotic bacterium
- Fast and effective control of mole cricket larvae

Palma-Life is used in the Mediterranean region for the treatment of red palm beetle and palm borer larvae.



#### Kraussei-System

- Parasitic nematode Steinernema kraussei
- Contains an insect-killing symbiotic bacterium
- Fast and effective control of black vine weevil larvae
- Active at temperatures as low as 5°C/41°F

#### Sciaridae

#### **FUNGUS GNATS**





#### Atheta-System

- Soil-dwelling rove beetle Atheta coriaria
- Both nymphs and adults feed on fungus gnat larvae in the soil
- Well adapted to various growing media
- Adults disperse easily over large distances searching for food



#### NemaFence<sup>®</sup> Carpo

- Parasitic nematode Steinernema carpocapsae
- Contains an insect-killing symbiotic bacterium

Gnatrol® SC

#### Gnatrol<sup>®</sup> SC

- Biological larvicide containing spores and crystals of Bacillus thuringiensis spp. israelensis
- Most efficient against young larval stages
- Ingested Bti crystals are activated and will form leakages in the bowel, killing the larvae within 24h



#### Hypoaspis-System

- Predatory mite Stratiolaelaps scimitus (Hypoaspis miles)
- Both nymphs and adults feed on fungus gnat larvae in the soil
- Most efficient at low prey densities
- Can survive on algae and plant debris in the absence of prey
- A single introduction can persist in the crop for many months

#### NemaFence® Felti

#### NemaFence<sup>®</sup> Felti

- Parasitic nematode Steinernema feltiae
- Contains an insect-killing symbiotic bacterium



### Ephydridae SHORE FLIES





#### Atheta-System

- Soil-dwelling rove beetle Atheta coriaria
- Both adults and larvae actively search for shore fly larvae and other pests in the soil
- Well adapted to various growing media
- Adults disperse easily over large distances searching for food



#### NemaFence<sup>®</sup> Carpo

- Parasitic nematode Steinernema carpocapsae
- Contains an insect-killing symbiotic bacterium



#### Hyoaspis-System

- Predatory mite Stratiolaelaps scimitus (Hypoaspis miles)
- Both nymphs and adults feed on larvae of shore flies in the soil
- Most efficient at low prey densities
- Can survive on algae and plant debris in the absence of prey
- A single introduction can persist in the crop for many months

#### NemaFence® Felti



#### NemaFence<sup>®</sup> Felti

- Parasitic nematode Steinernema feltiae
- Contains an insect-killing symbiotic bacterium

# Aleyrodidae

#### WHITEFLIES





#### Delphastus-System

- Ladybird Delphastus catalinae
- Both larvae and adults are efficient against greenhouse and tobacco whitefly
- Curative biological control agent of large whitefly hot spots
- Complement its action with Encarsia-System and Eretmocerus-System



#### Chrysopa-(E)-System

- Green lacewing Chrysoperla carnea
- Remains active during long periods of low temperatures (> 10°C/50°F)
- Can also feed on mealybug, spider mite and aphids



#### Encarsia-System

- Parasitic wasp Encarsia formosa
- Available on cards and as loose pupae
- Efficient at lower temperatures (> 18°C/64°F)

Eretmix-System contains a combination of *E. formosa* and *E. eremicus* and can be used against mixed whitefly populations.



#### Eretmocerus-System

- Parasitic wasp Eretmocerus eremicus
- Available on cards and as loose pupae
- Efficient at higher temperatures (> 30°C/86°F)

Eretmix-System contains a combination of *E. formosa* and *E. eremicus* and can be used against mixed whitefly populations.



#### Macrolophus-System

- Predatory bug Macrolophus pygmaeus
- Feeds on whitefly eggs and larvae of both greenhouse and tobacco whitefly
- Also feeds on moth eggs and caterpillars
- Combine with Artemac<sup>™</sup> and/or Nutrimac<sup>™</sup>-(Plus) to build a population in the absence of prey

Nesidiocorus-System, the predatory bug *Nesidiocorus tenuis*, is similar to Macrolophus-System but more suitable in the Mediterranean Basin and Canary Islands.



The tobacco or silverleaf whitefly *(Bemisia tabaci)* is a potential virus vector and is resistant to a range of chemicals. Learning to identify this pest is an important skill if you want to be successful with IPM.



#### Montdorensis-(Breeding)-System

- Predatory mite Transeius montdorensis
- Consumes eggs and larvae of both the greenhouse and tobacco whitefly
- Active in a wide range of temperatures (10-45°C/50-113°F)
- Well adapted to dry and low light conditions
- Combine with Nutrimite<sup>™</sup> for a preventative strategy



#### Swirskii-(Breeding)-System

- Predatory mite Amblyseius (Typhlodromips) swirskii
- Easily adapts to high temperatures (> 30°C/86°F)
- Can also predate on spider mites, tarsonemid mites and thrips
- Combine with Nutrimite<sup>™</sup> for a preventative strategy

#### Preferal®WG



#### Preferal<sup>®</sup> WG

- Biological insecticide (mycoinsecticide) containing spores of the entomopathogenic fungus Isaria (=Paecilomyces) fumosorosea
- Highly efficient against all stages of whitefly
- After germination of the spore, the fungus penetrates and proliferates inside its host

A white-grey coloured mycelium will be visible on the outside of the insect cadaver. Under suboptimal conditions, the mycelium will not become visible. However, infected hosts are recognized as deformed insects which turn brown.



#### Protac SF<sup>®</sup>

- Broad range insecticide with physical action
- Spot control without residual action
- No formation of pesticide resistance
- Compatible with many beneficial insects
- No Post Harvest Interval (PHI), no Maximum Residue Limits (MRL's)



#### **SPYRO**<sup>®</sup>

- Contains natural Pyrethrin extract, highly concentrated
- Broad range insecticide
- Fast knock down effect
- Very short persistence

#### Pseudococcidae

#### **MEALYBUGS**





#### Anagyrus-System

- Parasitic wasp Anagyrus vladimiri
- Parasitizes both adults and nymphs of several mealybug species
- Very good search behaviour, even at low prey density



#### Chrysopa-(E)-System

- Green lacewing Chrysoperla carnea
- Larvae consume various mealybug species
- Remains active during long periods of low temperatures (> 10°C/50°F)
- Also feeds on aphid, spider mite, thrips and whitefly



#### Cryptolaemus-System

- Mealybug ladybird Cryptolaemus montrouzieri
- Both larvae and adults are efficient predators of multiple mealybug species
- The adults are strong flyers with a good search capability
- Able to survive on alternative prey such as aphids and scale bugs



Male and female mealybugs look completely different. Males look like small flies and are mobile in the crop. This means we can monitor them using sticky traps and a pheromone.

#### Gelechiidae

#### TUTA ABSOLUTA



#### Isonet<sup>®</sup> T

- Sex pheromone to control Tuta absoluta
- Mating is prevented or slowed
- Solution for use in combination with biological control methods and IPM
- No formation of resistance
- Allowed in organic farming



#### Macrolophus-System

- Predatory bug Macrolophus pygmaeus
- Feeds on whitefly eggs and larvae of both greenhouse and tobacco whitefly
- Also feeds on moth eggs and caterpillars
- Combine with Artemac<sup>™</sup> and/or Nutrimac<sup>™</sup>-(Plus) to build a population in the absence of prey

Nesidiocorus-System, the predatory bug *Nesidiocorus tenuis*, is similar to Macrolophus-System but more suitable in the Mediterranean Basin and Canary Islands.



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- Broad range insecticide
- Fast knock down effect
- Very short persistence

### Gastropoda **SLUGS**





#### NemaFence® Phasma

- Parasitic nematode Phasmarhabditis californica
- Contains an insect-killing symbiotic bacterium
- Used as drench application

DISCLAIMER

Local regulations may impose restrictions on the use of these products. Contact your authorities or Biobest advisor for more information.

#### Lepidoptera CATERPILLARS





#### NemaFence<sup>®</sup> Carpo

- Parasitic nematode Steinernema carpocapsae
- Contains an insect-killing symbiotic bacterium
- Fast and effective control of owlet moth caterpillars
- Suitable for both drench and foliar application



#### Delfin<sup>®</sup> WG

- Bacillus thuringensis spp. kustaki strain SA-11
- Highly efficienct strain
- Perfect for rotation to avoid formation of resistance
- Works well on a broad range of caterpillars



#### Hypoaspis-System

- Predatory mite Stratiolaelaps scimitus (Hypoaspis miles)
- Both nymphs and adults feed on soil-dwelling caterpillars
- Most efficient at low prey densities
- Can survive on algae and plant debris in the absence of prey
- A single introduction can persist in the crop for many months



Many caterpillars remain in groups during the early larval stages, spreading out over a wider area as they grow through the final instars before pupating. Good scouting helps you spot these infestations early and take action before it is too late.

# Agromyzidae





#### Dacnusa-System

- Parasitic wasp Dacnusa sibirica
- Very good search behaviour, even at low prey density and in colder weather conditions
- Can distinguish non-parasitized from parasitized leaf miner larvae



#### Diglyphus-System

- Parasitic wasp Diglyphus isaea
- Both larvae and adults feed on leaf miner larvae
- Fast population build-up ensure effective control in short time span

#### NemaFence® Felti



#### NemaFence<sup>®</sup> Felti

- Parasitic nematode Steinernema feltiae
- Contains an insect-killing symbiotic bacterium
- Suitable for both drench and foliar application



Before the characteristic serpentine mines appear in leaves, you may see small pale spots caused by leafminer adults feeding. Recognising these first signs of the pest will give you an opportunity to start introducing natural enemies.

# Biobest - your partner for sustainable crop protection and pollination

**Since 1987** 

#### Company profile

Biobest is a **pioneer** and **global player** in biological pest and disease control and bumblebee pollination of **high value greenhouse and berry crops.** In 1987, Biobest became the first company to make commercially reared bumblebees available to optimise yields of these high value crops. With more than thirty years' experience, we continue to lead the way.

Nowadays, our product portfolio also features a **comprehensive range of IPM solutions** including beneficial insects, predatory mites, insect pathogenic nematodes and biopesticides - as well as monitoring, scouting and pheromones products.

#### **R&D** and Biobest Greenlab

In our Biobest Greenlab many of our R&D projects start. Consisting of 13 greenhouse compartments, we have the ability to mimic a wide range of **commercial crop situations.** 

After successful tests at Greenlab, we generally proceed by setting up **demo trials** in commercial situations - in customers' own crops. In this way we can ensure our solutions work when implemented on a larger scale and in **real-world conditions**. This way of researching and developing new products works perfectly with our role as an advisor, where we create solutions together with our customers.



Setting standards in technical excellence and global supply.

> – That's Biobest





#### Strong technical advice

Biobest sets itself apart by having **technical experts** in biological control and pollination in each country where it operates, enabling us to provide truly **tailored solutions**. By visiting growers, our dedicated advisors can take a close look at the issues in the crop and provide customers with a **complete package** of quality products, service and advice, throughout the programme.

Biobest technical experts can count on the support of our **highly experienced IPS team**. These IPM and Pollination Specialists have many years' experience and considerable in-depth knowledge of particular crops and crop systems.

Here at Biobest we set out to work in **partnerships** with our customers - we value long term relationships built on mutual trust.

# Worldwide distribution network

Biobest has local production and/or distribution subsidiaries strategically sited in **over 23 countries worldwide**, plus an extensive network of local specialised distributors spread across six continents. Our extensive production, supply chain, sales and technical advisory network provides an efficient global service delivering fresh quality product to countries every week.



## Next generation scouting



Biobest has an unrivalled range of sticky traps and rolls - another essential element of successful IPM strategies. For the rapid detection and monitoring of various flying pests, these products are available in a range of sizes and colours - tailored to different crops and insect pests.

Next to our classic sticky traps and rolls we added hard- and software products to our monitoring and scouting portfolio to digitize and automate your scouting data.

With these solutions we:

- can make observations more accurate and faster
- take data-driven decisions
- show a real-time overview of your GH
- detect and count pests on sticky traps automatically



#### **Crop-**Scanner





Let our bumblebees do the job Biobest supplies bumblebees in over 45 countries globally and has the widest offering of local species in the world of bumblebee rearing. With currently 8 local species and more under development we strive to support local biodiversity.

# Benefits of pollination with bumblebees

- Higher fruit production & quality
- Available all year round
- Excellent pollinators under various circumstances
- Versatile workers
- Less flower discrimination
- Tremendous labour savings

#### NOTES




# Biobest, a global player

Today you can buy our products in more than 70 countries on 6 continents. All over the world, they are introduced for biological control and pollination in greenhouses and orchards. With about eight strategical production locations and a fast and strong logistic network, we aim to offer you our organisms on time and under the best circumstances.

Locally our advisors are ready to assist you as a grower. Depending on the country, we collaborate with distributors or we have our own technical advisors in one of our local subsidiaries.



FOR MORE INFORMATION, CONTACT YOUR LOCAL BIOBEST ADVISOR PLEASE CHECK OUT OUR COMPLETE PRODUCT RANGE ON BIOBEST.COM.

