Kill European corn borer (ECB) **before** it tunnels into tassels, stalks and ears. **Now there’s an effective biological way to manage ECB.**

*Trichogramma ostriniae* is a **natural enemy of ECB**. This miniature (less than 0.5 m in length) insect will parasitize and **kill the entire ECB egg mass** (not just a few eggs). *T. ostriniae* is known for its “proficient dispersal” and “exceptional host finding capabilities.”

**Efficient Hunt and Kill System**

*T. ostriniae* females seek out, locate and lay their eggs inside the eggs of corn borers. The eggs hatch inside the ECB egg and the tiny *T. ostriniae* larvae **feed on the contents of the corn borer egg**. This progression is often termed “parasitism,” even though the natural enemy kills the pest.

Host eggs that have been parasitized will turn black in color after about 4 days as the *T. ostriniae* parasitoids mature inside the ECB egg. When the *T. ostriniae* is ready to emerge from the dead ECB eggs, it will chew a tiny emergence hole. Newly hatched females **immediately seek out** other ECB egg masses to parasitize and the cycle continues, exponentially, throughout the season.

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**Sweet Corn Growers**

**Manage European Corn Borer Naturally**

**Use ECB’s Natural Enemy**

...Clean corn. The sweet corn worm control was phenomenal. The best we ever had by far.”

Jim Crawford
New Morning Farm, Hustontown, PA

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Female *T. ostriniae* parasitizing ECB egg mass.
Photo by: Sylvie Chenus, Entomology, Cornell University

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**IPM Laboratories, Inc.**
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Protect your sweet corn from European Corn Borer
NATURALLY with *Trichogramma ostriniae*.

ECB is hard to control through conventional means because of the short exposure time between hatching and tunneling. **Current insecticides do not kill ECB eggs.**

*T. ostriniae* **kills the eggs before they hatch and bore into the plant.** This beneficial is also used for control of ECB in peppers and for grape berry moth.

**How Effective is It?**

*T. ostriniae* is **exceptional at dispersing and attacking ECB egg masses.** Its preferred habitat is sweet corn fields and it possess **keen hunt-and-kill skills.**

Dr. Mike Hoffman of Cornell University’s Integrated Pest Management program and his colleagues have observed *T. ostriniae* parasitizing high levels (>80%) of ECB egg masses.

**How Many Should I Release?**

A female *T. ostriniae* wasp **can kill up to 50 ECB moth eggs** during her lifetime and lay 86 eggs of her own.

**IPM Laboratories, Inc.** recommends 3-4 releases of *T. ostriniae* beginning when corn is young. Recommended release amount is 30,000 or more *T. ostriniae* per acre. Rates in sweet peppers are 120,000 per acre per week. This results in season-long parasitism of ECB egg masses.

**Can I Spray if I Need To?**

**Yes** but select beneficials-compatible insecticides. *T. ostriniae* is completely compatible with B.t., and somewhat compatible Spinosad™. It is **NOT** compatible with pyrethroids like Warrior™

**Call When You Plant**

This beneficial is produced on demand. Production plans must be finalized in spring. If you want to protect your sweet corn this year using *T. ostriniae* **call IPM Laboratories, Inc. when you plant** to place your order.

**To Order:** Call 315 497 2063 or email ipminfo@ipmlabs.com

**IPM Labs** produces and distributes beneficial insects, mites and nematodes, and offers:

- early-start sustainable systems
- proprietary expertise for effective action
- reliable delivery

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