

Happy Plants



Beneficial organisms
and biological pest control

www.garten-bienen.at





biohelp
Garten & Bienen

biohelp Garten & Bienen is a young and modern company that offers efficient solutions against pest infestation on indoor as well as outdoor plants.

We strive to bring to our customers innovative nature-inspired products that contribute to the well-being and/or recovery of plants and ecosystems. We would like to reach ecologically interested hobby gardeners who value sustainable and healthy living lifestyles and are keen to implement this idea of plant protection.

Biological crop protection begins with the proper care of the plants during the course of which the individual needs and requirements, depending on the stage of vegetation, must be addressed properly. Unfavorable conditions such as low or high humidity, extreme temperatures, light requirements, or unbalanced water- and nutrient supplies can lead to a weakening of the plants and thus favor pest infestation.

Many growers are therefore confronted with the following questions:

- „Which pests do my plants have?“
- „Should I do something about it or simply ignore the infestation?“
- „What can I do to prevent infestation?“
- „How can the treatment be as gentle and sustainable as possible for plants as well as humans? “

The purpose of this brochure is to find answers to the most common questions. The main topic is applying biological plant protection with specific beneficial insects mainly for the interior. This method of application contains a lot of advantages:

- Specific targeted and safe action (specific biological control agents can develop well in given room temperature and sufficient light conditions).
- No resistance of the pests (that means, no loss in effectiveness)
- No side effects, the indoor climate is maintained
- Specific mechanism (it works with the natural enemy of the pests)
- Simple and safe to use
- If the problem is correctly treated, the biological beneficial agents reduce themselves

The main intention of biological pest control is to minimize the damage that can be caused by spider mite & co. and to allow the plants to continue to grow undisturbed. We would like to stand by your side, provide assistance and advice on specific matters.

We wish you every success with the Bio-Grow!

With kind regards,

Sabine Pleininger

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A close-up photograph of a green leaf with several whiteflies (Aleyrodidae) clustered on its surface. The insects are small, white, and have two pairs of wings. The leaf has a prominent vein and a serrated edge. The word "PESTS" is overlaid in white, stylized, uppercase letters in the center of the image.

PESTS



The main pests that occur in our region and that can be found on indoor plants are described on the following pages. Biology, diets and survival strategies are often crucial for an uncontrolled spread of the pests, but also for certain mechanisms of action of beneficial organisms that can be applied against it.

Biological crop protection needs to be very specific and targeted. It is therefore of great importance to recognize the specific pests and to treat them with their natural enemies (=beneficial agents) and / or natural active ingredients to effectively fight the specific pests. Often it is a symptom, the feeding pattern or the suction damage that are first detected. The pests should be intensely studied to enable a clear diagnosis and thus the right corrective measure that needs to be taken. For easier identification, please find below some highlighted images. With every pest the possible right opponents can be applied against it. A distinction is made for those to be used preventively or in case of only weak infestation; and those to be used in acute infestation (“fire brigade measure”). Some biological agents are also suitable for providing constant control, as a safety and preventive measure.

LEGEND

-  **protects** – preventively or in case of weak infestation
-  **sharp** – in severe infestation
-  **for safety** – additional action
-  **at times** – for further treatment



Spider mites

Tetranychus urticae

Description

Spider mites are a dominant pest that can kill a plant if nothing is done against them. Natural enemies of spider mites are greatly suppressed by the strong use of chemical sprays, thus the spider mite could develop into an economically disastrous negative pest. Their host plant circle consists of about 1100 plant species, including many vegetables and ornamental plants. The animals prefer to sit on the underside of the leaves, where they suck juice from the plant cells. The filaments that they produce serve their protection and proliferation. Their development time depends on temperature and humidity, they feel most comfortable at high temperatures and low humidity. Despite their short life cycle and their high growth rate, they can quickly develop resistances to various active ingredients of crop protection products.

Damage symptoms:

- Spot lightening on the upper side of the leaf
- In case of severe infestation, spider formation over whole plant
- Spider mites preferably sit on the underside of the leaves

Beneficial organisms against spider mites:

- 🕒 Spical - *Neoseiulus californicus* | Predatory mites
- 🐛 Chryson – *Chrysoperla carnea* | Lacewing larvae
- 🕒 Phyton – *Phytoseiulus persimilis* | Predatory mites



Thrips

Thysanoptera

Description

Thrips cause massive damage to ornamental plants in glasshouses and indoor plants. They have a big negative impact on crop yields worldwide. Because of their fringed wing edges, they are also called fringed wing. They are between one and three millimeters in size and have an elongated body shape. Some development stages of the thrips can be found on the plant leaves but also in the soil, which is why an infestation is often discovered only at a very late stage. The leaves appear shiny silvery, in between are single, black tiny excrements.

Common types of thrips include: the California flower thrips *Frankliniella occidentalis*, the onion thrips *Thrips tabaci*, and the dracena thrips *Parthenothrips dracaenae*.

Damage symptoms:

- Silvery shiny, partial lightening of the leaves
- Black excrement crumbs in between
- To see bright, line-shaped larvae
- Scattered pollen
- Deformation of fruits

Beneficial organisms against Thrips:

- 🕒 **Amblon** – *Amblyseius cucumeris* | Predatory mites
- 🕒 **Swirski-Mite** – *Amblyseius swirskii* | Predatory mites
- ⊕ **Macromite** – *Macrocheles robustulus* | Ground grave mites
- 🦋 **Chryson** – *Chrysoperla carnea* | Lacewing larvae

Additional action:

- ☑ **Blue boards**



Soft skin mites

Tarsonemidae

Description

This pest family has 45 different genera, it mainly occurs in (sub) tropical areas. Two of them, namely *Tarsonemus* and *Hemitarsonemus*, are the main pests on ornamental plants and vegetables under glass. The biggest problem with soft skin mites is that infestation is noticed very late as they are tiny in size. The animals are only 0.1–0.2 mm in size and have a whitish-brown body surface. If the plants show the first symptoms, the contamination is already well advanced. In addition, they usually colonize on the plant in very hidden places. They can often be found on very young leaves. Not only do they suck the plant sap, they also feed toxins into the plant that inhibits growth. This creates their typical damage pattern. A high level humidity condition favors their multiplication, it is spread and dispersed - among other things - through people, wind and other insects.

Damage symptoms:

- Leaves appear stunted and twisted.

Beneficial organisms against soft skin mites:

- ☂ Swirski-Mite – *Amblyseius swirskii* | Predatory mites (preventive)
- 👤 Swirski-Mite – *Amblyseius swirskii* | Predatory mites (overdose)



Fungus gnats

Sciaridae

Description

Around 1800 species of fungus gnats are known worldwide, alone 600 of them in Europe, however, this is probably only a fraction of the total. If they occur in masses, they can cause serious damage to vegetables and ornamental plants. Adult animals are “only” bothersome, however the larvae that suck at the roots in the soil can be a real problem, especially for seedlings and young plants.

Damage symptoms:

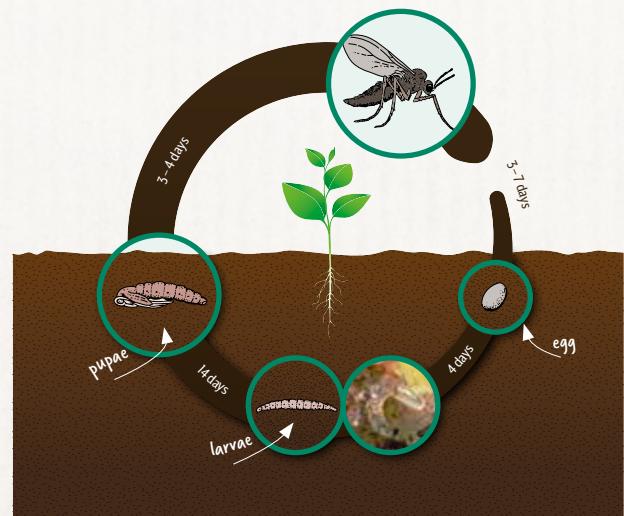
- Adults, black mosquitoes buzzing around
- Stunted or slower growth of plants
- Total withering of the plants

Beneficial organisms against Fungus gnats larvae:

- 🪲 Nemahep – *Steinernema feltiae* | Nematodes
- ⊕ Macromite – *Macrocheles robustulus* | Ground grave mites

Additional action:

- ☑ Yellow boards





Aphids

Aphidoidea

Description

Aphids belong to the family of plant suckers. There are around 3000 different species. Their appearance is diverse: green, red, yellow or black colored. There are even winged variations that serve for proliferation. They are easily recognized by appendages (siphons) on the abdomen, through which they can excrete a sticky defensive secretion (honeydew - which is liked by dairying ants and in turn they protect them from predators). In addition to the fact that aphids cause economically significant damage, as they lead to slower growth, crop losses, etc., they can also be a serious problem for hobby gardeners. They suck the carbohydrate-rich plant juice and thus weaken the plants and are carriers of various viral diseases. Rolled up, deformed and brightened leaves are typical side effects of aphid infestation.

Damage symptoms:

- Curled, rolled leaves
- Discoloration of the leaves
- Atrophy of the shoot tips
- Sticky honeydew on which sooty mold fungi can settle

Beneficial organisms against Aphids:

- ☂ Aphidend – *Aphidoletes aphidimyza* | Gall midge pupae
- 🕷 Aphipar – *Aphidius colemani* | Parasitic wasps
- 🦋 Chryson – *Chrysoperla carnea* | Lacewing larvae





White flies

Aleyrodidae

Description

The white fly or moth shield louse, is a common pest on houseplants as well as greenhouses. Most common are the greenhouse-white fly (*Trialeurodes vaporariorum*) and the tobacco moth shield (*Bemisia tabaci*). The pests are 1.5–3 mm in size, they prefer to sit on the underside of the leaf. The plants are weakened by the sucking activity and polluted by the honeydew secreted by white flies. White flies can produce up to 400 eggs and place them on the underside of the leaves.

The entire development up to the adult animal lasts approx. 3 weeks, resulting in mass propagation. The higher the temperature and the humidity, the better the animals feel. The development cycle takes place entirely on the leaf.

Damage symptoms:

- Small, white animals that fly up on contact with the plant
- Larvae stuck on the underside of leaves
- Heavy honeydew formation, which can lead to sooty mold fungi
- Plant loses assimilation area, which also leads to weakening of the plant

Beneficial organisms against White flies:

- 🕒 Swirski-Mite – *Amblyseius swirskii* | Predatory mites
- 🐛 Encon – *Encarsia formosa* | Parasitic wasps

Additional action:

- ☑️ Yellow boards



Foto: Anna Weissenböck

European corn borer

Ostrinia nubilalis

Description

Corn borer are butterflies which cause severe damage to plants and slow their growth, especially outdoors. As the name indicates, the moth occurs on corn but also on hemp and hops. The wings are yellowish with a zigzag pattern. As a larva (=caterpillar), they survive the winter in corn stalks and other plant refuse. The caterpillar sheds its skin in spring. The adult moth hatches 14 days later, the peak off light is in July. The nocturnal butterfly lays its eggs on the plant, about a week later the caterpillars emerge. These drill into the stems and flowers of the plant, where they eat their way through it. It is most important to undergo treatment at the right time!

Damage symptoms:

- Check existence of the corn borer larvae
- Drilled holes on the stem
- Droppings in the feeding tunnels; ejected saw-dust like excrement from the holes
- Possible moldy spots due to damage made by the larvae

Beneficial organisms against

- ☂ Trichon – *Trichogramma brassicae* | Parasitic wasps
- 🐛 Trichon – *Trichogramma brassicae* | Parasitic wasps

We forward notifications to our customers, as soon as the european corn borer has been spotted. Regarding this subject, our contact person is special advisor: DIⁱⁿ Anna Weissenböck (detailed contact info pls see next page).

Expert advice

In our shop or by phone and email,
our advisers will be happy to help!



DIⁿ Anna Weißenböck

aw@garten-bienen.at

+43-(0)1-767 98 51 – 21



DIⁿ Liselotte Ziegler

lz@garten-bienen.at

+43-(0)1-767 98 51 – 31

After graduating from BOKU University, I started working for bio-help Garden & Bees. I do consulting in beneficials and biological plant protection since 2014. Over time, I have specialized in hemp as this topic became more and more important.

My favorite beneficial organism is Chryson. It was the very first subject of my first personally designed flyer – it is especially fascinating as this little guy eats everything, that runs around up to its own size: beginning from aphid over spidermite up to thrips.

The values of nature, our environment and their living beings were conveyed to me in my childhood and upbringing. Both, the choice of my studies at Boku and my later professional field, were based on this. In this way I came to biohelp garden and bees, where I enjoy passing on those values to our customers in order to support and help balance the natural processes in the garden and the like. My favorite beneficial organism is the hedgehog. During the day, he sleeps in hiding and sets off at night to eat unwanted pests. You won't find it in every garden, but only in those that are close to nature.

BENE- FICIALS





After identifying the pests on the plants, it can be decided which biological opponent is to be applied. Especially for indoor plants a large selection of biological control organisms can be used.

The little helpers can be categorized into the following main groups:

- **Robbers:** actively seeking their food (= pests), taking their prey and eating it (for example, ladybugs or various predatory mites)
- **Parasitoids:** parasitize their host animals, by stinging them and laying their own eggs in the host - instead of a pest hatches a new beneficial insect (for example, various parasitic wasps)
- **Micro-Beneficial organisms:** Bacteria or viruses (such as *Bacillus thuringiensis* products or codling granulosis virus) that are specifically against a certain pest

The following describes the beneficial insects that are most commonly used on indoor plants. The specified rates are standard values, which depend on temperature, humidity, culture guidance, number and size of the plants and the infestation intensity are to be adjusted (Hot Spot treatments definitely need higher amounts). In case of uncertainties we recommend to turn to the expert advice of biohelp Garten & Bienen.

What should I concentrate on?

- Early recognition and preventive work is crucial!
- Use of the right beneficial factor (prior to pest diagnosis!)
- Biological control agents are not or only conditionally combinable with pesticides!
- Short shelf life means limited life span! Living organisms!
- Note possible delivery times!



Chryson*

Chrysoperla carnea | Pfl.Reg.Nr.: 2487

Lacewing larvae against spider mites | thrips | aphids

Chrysoperla carnea are allrounders among the beneficial organisms. They eat just about anything up to the size of themselves - spider mites, thrips and aphids are high on the menu. They are predatory for about two weeks from the stage as a larvae, then develop into adult lacewings and feed on pollen. Indoors, they disappear as soon as they have eliminated all pests. Lacewing larvae are undemanding in terms of temperature and humidity. They need min. 15 °C, so they can also be used outdoors during the summer.

Used either:

moderate or severe infestation

Application rate (depending on the height of plants):

- up to 50 cm 5 – 10 lacewing larvae per m²
- 50 – 125 cm 15 – 20 lacewing larvae per m²
- over 125 cm 25 – 30 lacewing larvae per m²

Application:

Tap strips of cardboard over the plants.

Package sizes:

- About 350 – 500 lacewing larvae



Spical*

Neoseiulus californicus | Pfl.Reg.Nr.: 2868

Predatory mites against spider mites

The small predatory mites prefer to eat spider mites, but can also feed on pollen, etc. That's why they are preventively applicable too. *N. californicus* can tolerate higher temperatures (30 °C) compared to other predatory mites, which is essential for spider mite control. The bags are simply hung on the plant, the animals gradually crawl out of the bags. Since the bag contains various stages, from the egg to the adult animal, they can remain on the plant stock for up to six weeks.

Used either:

preventively or in case of weak infestation

Application rate:

- Preventive: 200 predatory mites per m² (= 2 sachets)
- Curative: 500 predatory mites per m² (= 5 sachets)

Application:

Suspend sachets distributed in the plant stand.

Package sizes:

- 10 sachets of about 100 predatory mites each



Phyton*

Phytoseiulus persimilis | Pfl.Reg.Nr.: 2488

Predatory mites against spider mites

Phyton predatory mites are specialized on spider mites, they cannot dodge on any other food. Their whole body is a perfect spider mite predator: they are very quick and have a hairy ring around their body to get through the spider webs faster and easier. In the 300 and 1000 unit the animals are supplied on bush bean leaves, which also contain spider mites to prevent them from starving during transportation. The beneficial organisms are in clear majority, so no additional spider mites are imported. We also offer 2000 units of *Phytoseiulus persimilis* mites in a bottle.

Used either:
medium or heavy infestation

Application rate (depending on the height of plants):

- up to 50 cm 50 predatory mites per m²
- over 50 cm 50 – 100 predatory mites per m²

Application:

Place the bush bean leaves with the predatory mites on the infested plants.

Package sizes:

- About 300 / 1000 / 2000 predatory mites

⚠ ATTENTION: Phyton requires a humidity of at least 60 %!

Foto: Koppert Biological Systems



Amblon*

Amblyseius cucumeris | Pfl.Reg.Nr.: 2491

Predatory mites against thrips

Amblon predatory mites eat Thrips larvae by holding them and sucking them out. In this way, the beneficial insects can kill between two and three larvae per day. Since *Amblyseius cucumeris* can also switch to pollen, a preventive use against thrips is possible. Also, spider mite eggs are consumed.

Used either:
preventively or in case of weak infestation

Application rate (depending on the height of plants):

- up to 100 cm: 1000 predatory mites for 5 plants
(corresponds 1 sachet for 5 touching plants)
- over 100 cm: 1000 predatory mites per m² (1 sachet per m²)

Application:

Suspend sachets evenly throughout the plants.

Package sizes:

- 10 sachets of approx. 1000 predatory mites



Swirski-Mite*

Amblyseius swirskii | Pfl.Reg.Nr.: 2938

**Predatory mites
against thrips | white fly**

Swirski predatory mites are live predatory and feed on thrips and whitefly larvae. They are very fast and can hunt up to 5 larvae per day. Depending on the food supply, one to two eggs are laid each day. Their temperature optimum is between 25 – 28 °C. *Amblyseius swirskii* does not specialize in any food source, but also feeds on pollen and soft-skin mites.

Used either:
preventively or in case of weak infestation

Application rate:
• 100 predatory mites per m²

Application:
Suspend sachets distributed in the plant stand.

Package sizes:
• 10 sachets of approx. 250 predatory mites each



Macromite*

Macrocheles robustulus | Pfl.Reg.Nr.: 3752

**Ground grave mites
against thrips | fungus gnat larvae**

This predatory mite species is so special because it is active in the soil, unlike most other beneficial organisms which are on the surface. It is released on the ground, not on the plants. The adult predatory mites eat the larvae of fungus gnats and thrips pupae. The eggs and nymphs are white, the adult animals are brown.

Used either:
in mild or moderate infestation, as an additional component

Application rate:
• 250 ground grave mites per m²

Application:
Shake the can gently, open it and sprinkle it on the soil of the affected plants.

Package sizes:
• approx. 50000 ground grave mites (sufficient for approx. 200 m²)



Trichon*

Trichogramma brassicae | Pfl.Reg.Nr.: 2549

Parasitic wasps against European corn borers

The tiny beneficial insects (approx. 0,5 mm in size) act against the eggs of the European corn borer. They prick the pest's eggs and then develop in its egg. Instead of a new pest, a new beneficial insect hatches. Their development cycle from egg to adult animal takes about 10 days at an average temperature of 23° C. An egg is carefully examined and measured by the wasp, and based on this, the small beneficial insect decides how many eggs it lays in the pest egg. The parasitized eggs are relatively easy to spot because they turn dark.

Used either:

Preventive or in case of infestation, repetitions as required

Application rate:

- 4,000 eggs / 100 m² (= 2 cards)

Application:

Hang up the cards in the plant stand

Package sizes:

- 1 pack = 50 cards

⚠ ATTENTION: Pay attention to the warning service! If you have any questions: Get specialist advice: aw@garten-bienen.at



Nemaahelp*

Steinernema feltiae | Pfl.Reg.Nr.: 2720

Nematodes against fungus gnats larvae

Nematodes (= roundworms) are microscopic helpers that work in the soil. The nematodes find their host animals on heat or carbon dioxide, which they radiate and penetrate through skin openings in the pests. There they kill the pests with the help of a bacterium. The dead larvae break up as an empty shell, the nematodes are released and start looking for a new host animal. The plants are thus protected from the fatal root damage of the pests.

Used either:

in case of infestation

Application rate:

- 500.000 nematodes per m²

Application:

Dissolve the powder in water and distribute it around the plant; keep the soil moist for two weeks; if necessary, repeat treatment after two weeks.

Package sizes:

- 5 Mio. nematodes (for 10 m²)
- 10 Mio. nematodes (for 20 m²)
- 50 Mio. nematodes (for 100 m²)

⚠ CAUTION: Do NOT combine sulfur or oily agents (like neem oil) with nematodes!



Aphidend*

Aphidoletes aphidimyza | Pfl.Reg.Nr.: 2529

Gall midge pupae against aphids

The gall midge pupae feed on predatory aphids. The pests are sucked out of the small orange mosquito larvae. Adult gall midge are attracted by the scent of honeydew and lay their eggs in the midst of aphid colonies. After a few days, the larvae hatch, which then eradicate the aphids. The development from the egg to the adult animal takes about 2 - 3 weeks.

Used either:

in mild or moderate infestation from March to September

Application rate:

- 1–3 pupae per m²

Application:

Open the can on infested plants and sprinkle granules on the (preferably moist) soil.

Package sizes:

- approx. 250 gall midge pupae



Ahipar*

Aphidius colemani | Pfl.Reg.Nr.: 2530

Parasitic wasps against aphids

This wasp stings aphids and lays their egg in it. The beneficial insect develops within the aphid, which dies due to parasitism. A new parasitic wasp leaves the empty host body after completing its development. The inflated golden yellow aphids are clearly visible on the plant - *Aphidius colemani* almost attacks all aphid species. Since the biological agents have a strong searching behavior, they can also be applied in case of weak infestation.

Used either:

in mild to moderate infestation

Application rate:

- 1–5 parasitic wasps per m²

Application:

Open can on affected plants.

Package sizes:

- approx. 250 adult parasitic wasps



Ervipar*

Aphidius ervi | Pfl.Reg.Nr.: 2901

Parasitic wasps against aphids

The conjoined parasitic wasps parasitize the aphids, i.e. they lay their own egg in the pest. The aphid settles and turns into a dark shell. After about two weeks, the beneficial insect emerges from the shell and looks for the right aphid. The parasitic wasp effect against the green-striped (*Arosacorthum solani*) potato aphid, as well as the green pea aphid (*Acyrtosiphon pisum*). Ervipar could be applied at the very first notice of aphid infestation.

Used either:

in mild to moderate infestation

Application rate:

- 0.5 – 6 parasitic wasps / m², depending on the infestation strength and plant height

Application:

Open can on affected plants.

Package sizes:

- approx. 250 parasitic wasps

⚠ If you have any questions: Get specialist advice:
aw@garten-bienen.at



Encon*

Encarsia formosa | Pfl.Reg.: 2492

Parasitic wasps against white flies

The parasitic wasps lay their eggs in the larvae of the white fly. The pest larvae changes in the following 10 to 30 days (turns black) and dies. Once again, an adult black-backed beneficial organism hatches out of these black pupae, again searching for a white fly larvae. In addition, the pest larvae are also killed by piercing and sucking of *Encarsia* (host-feeding). An *Encarsia* female can lay up to 100 eggs and thus kill the pests effectively. *Encarsia formosa* should be applied as a repeated treatment, at least 3 times every 2 weeks, because only the larvae are thus properly affected.

Used either:

preventively or in case of weak infestation

Application rate (depending on the height of plants):

- up to 50 cm: 5 chalcids per m²
- from 50 cm: 10 chalcids per m²

Application:

Hanging cards with glued-on eggs in the plant stock.

Package sizes:

- approx. 500 / 1000 parasitic wasps on cardboard cards



FERTILIZERS,
PLANT AIDS
& EQUIPMENT



Schädlings Stopp*

Pfl.Reg.Nr.: 2699-912

Neem oil against sucking, minding & biting insects

The natural active ingredient from the seeds of the neem tree (Azadirachtin) leads to an inhibition in the development and moulting processes as a result of which the pests die within a few days. In adult organisms fertility is reduced.

Application:

biohelp Garten & Bienen Schädlingsstopp can either be sprayed onto the plant or poured into the soil. Please take the dosage from the package leaflet. Works against aphids, spider mites, white flies, caterpillars, etc.; sufficient for multiple applications.

Package size:

- biohelp Garten & Bienen Schädlings Stopp 3 x 10 ml



Wurzelkraft Plus

Growth-promoting soil bacteria

Wurzelkraft Plus contains the natural soil bacterium *Bacillus atropheus*, which colonizes plant roots and accelerates their growth. This improves the vitality, yield and growth of the plants. Can be used on all plants.

Application:

Use in spring when budding begins or directly after planting. Then repeat the treatment until the harvest or until the end of the growing season every 4 to 6 weeks. The 200 ml are sufficient for approx. 100 m².

Package size:

- Wurzelkraft Plus 200 ml



Horsetail

Plant aid

Horsetail promotes the strengthening and the vitality of the plant due to its high silica content. Cell walls and epidermis are strengthened and the plants invigorated against abiotic stress.

Application:

A continuous, preventive application enhances the effect!

- **Pour:** mix 50 ml concentrate with 1 ltr. of water. For nutrient demanding plants: mix 100 ml concentrate with 1 ltr. of water
- **Spray:** mix 20 ml concentrate with 1 ltr. of water and moisten all green parts of the plant (do not inhale spray mist!)

Package sizes:

- Concentrate 1 ltr.
- Ready-to-use spray bottle 0,5 ltr.



© W. Neudorff GmbH KG

Yellow & blue boards

For monitoring

The hanging of sticky traps is an important measure for infestation monitoring. While many flying pests such as black-and-white mosquitoes, white flies, etc., are attracted by the colour yellow, thrips react better to blue.

Application:

Hang up on the affected plants. Sufficient for 10 plants.

Package sizes:

- Yellow sticker (10 pcs / pkg) for sticking
- Yellow boards (10 pcs / pkg) for hanging
- Blue boards (10 pcs / pkg) for hanging



© W. Neudorff GmbH KG

Neudosan®*

Potassium soap

The active ingredient is potassium soap causes soft-skinned tiny organisms such as spider mites, aphids or white flies to die off. Because Neudosan® causes the animals to dry out, the active substance has to come into contact with the pests.

Application:

Spray plants evenly. This product is combinable with beneficial organisms. Potassium soap has to be used before the organisms are applied.

Package sizes:

- Neudosan® AF Neu Blattlausfrei (Pfl.Reg.Nr.: 2623)
500 ml ready-to-use spray bottle
- Neudosan® Obst & Gemüse Schädlingfrei (Pfl.Reg.Nr.: 2622)
250 ml concentrate (enough for approx. 12 liters of spray mixture)



Try-Pack Indoor

Fertilizer set for house plants

BioBizz Try-Pack suitable for the fertilization of 1 - 4 plants and includes:

- **BioGrow (NPK: 4-3-6):** The vinasse contains glucose, which is a rich nutritional basis for the reproduction of soil microbes. The microbes in turn lead to a higher productivity of the substrate.
- **BioBloom (NPK: 2-7-4):** The potassium affects the natural day and night rhythm of the plants, which stimulates the flowering process.
- **TopMax:** Its ingredients ensure larger and heavier flowers, the absorption of nutrients is improved and the fruits become sweeter and tastier.

Package sizes:

- 3 bottles á 250 ml

Order online!

www.garten-bienen.at



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- Easy payment via PayPal, direct remittance, credit card or on account
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biohelp Garten & Bienen

Biologische Produkte für Garten, Haus und Imkerei GmbH

adr: Kaplegasse 16 | 1110 Wien, Austria

tel: +43-(0)1-767 98 51

mail: office@garten-bienen.at

web: www.garten-bienen.at

UID ATU70077659

Bank details

IBAN: AT66 2011 1827 7042 8000

BIC: GIBAATWWXXX

CEO

DI Sabine Pleininger (responsible for content)

Photos

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Print

We are committed to a consistent ecological approach and produce this catalog therefore Cradle to Cradle™ certified by gugler GmbH.

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Our partners in your area

In addition to our shop in Vienna and our webshop, some of our beneficial insects and products are also available from our partner companies. Here is a selection:



Hanf Manufaktur

Logistikstraße 7 | 2201 Hagenbrunn
office@hanf-hagenbrunn.at
www.hanf-hagenbrunn.at



4975 Suben
5280 Braunau | 4911 Tumeltsham
team@drgreen.at
www.drgreen.at



Sticky Leaves

Kärntnerstraße 194 | 8053 Graz
info@sticky-leaves.at
www.sticky-leaves.at



Indras Planet

Zwerchäckerweg 39/Halle 3 | 1220 Wien
office@indras-planet.at
www.indras-planet.at



Grow am Stein

Aug 6 | 5211 Friedburg
growamstein@gmx.at



bushplanet

Mariahilfer Straße 115 | 1060 Wien
citygrow@bushplanet.com
www.bushplanet.com



Growshop Vienna

Baumergasse 25 | 1210 Wien
office@growshopvienna.at
www.growshopvienna.at



Krumme Gurken

Hauptstraße 35 | 2232 Deutsch-Wagram
info@krumme-gurken.at
www.krumme-gurken.at



Ländle-Hanf

Kaiser-Franz-Josef Str. 61 | 6845 Hohenems
hanf@laendlehanf.at
www.laendlehanf.at

WHO FIGHTS WHOM?

CHRYSON



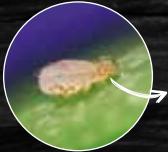
- ✓ Spider mites
- ✓ Thrips
- ✓ Aphids

MACROMITE



- ✓ Thrips
- ✓ Fungus gnats

SPICAL



- ✓ Spider mites

NEMAHHELP



- ✓ Fungus gnats
- ✓ Thripslarven

PHYTON



- ✓ Spider mites

APHIPAR



- ✓ Aphids

AMBLON



- ✓ Thrips

APHIDEND



- ✓ Aphids

SWIRSKI-MITE



- ✓ Thrips
- ✓ Soft skin mites
- ✓ White flies

TRICHON



- ✓ European corn borer

Opening hours:

Monday – Friday:

- › April – Sept.: 10:00 – 17:00
- › Oct. – March: 10:00 – 16:00

Directions:

- › **Public transport:**
76A or 76B (e.g., from U3 station Enkplatz) to bus stop Wildpretstraße then follow the signs (about 6 min by foot)
- › **by car/bike:**
Kapleigasse 16 | 1110 Wien
(Attention: Dead end, access only via Wildpretstraße!)



biohelp Garten & Bienen
Biologische Produkte für Garten,
Haus und Imkerei GmbH
Kapleigasse 16 • 1110 Wien
+43 (0)1 767 98 51
office@garten-bienen.at

www.garten-bienen.at

