

Status and Outlook for Beneficial Arthropods and Nematodes

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Today's presentation:

- Overview of the macro beneficials market today
- Challenges and opportunities for the successful use of mass-produced macro natural enemies today and in the future



Macro Beneficial Industry

Augmentation Biological Control: the supplemental release of natural enemies to increase their populations in the field, often including habitation modification to enhance beneficial numbers.

Natural enemies of insects and mites...*snails*



Parasitic wasps



Predatory insects
(beetles, flies, more)



Predatory mites



Entomopathogenic
nematodes

Macro natural enemies of insects and mites...*snails*



Parasitoids



Predators
(beetles)



Predators



Entomopathogenic
nematodes

**Microbial products,
biopesticides and
pollinators (honeybees
and bumble bees) are
not included in ANBP.**

**Also, no mass produced
weed biocontrol
arthropods.**

ANBP...

is a professional association representing the industry that utilizes beneficial insects, mites and nematodes to manage agricultural and horticultural plant pests.

Mission is to address key issues of the augmentative biological control industry through advocacy, education, and quality assurance.

Membership includes...

- Producers
- Distributors
- users of natural enemies
- industry supporters
- university researchers
- consultants
- extension agents
- regulatory representatives.



Predatory Mites

(examples)



<i>Amblyseius andersoni</i>	Spider mites, eriophyid mites
<i>Amblyseius degenerans</i>	Spider mites, thrips
<i>Amblyseius swirskii</i>	Whitefly, thrips
<i>Galendromus</i> (<i>Metaseiulus</i>) <i>occidentalis</i>	Spider mites, eriophyid mites
<i>Mesoseiulus longipes</i>	Spider mites
<i>Neoseiulus californicus</i>	Spider mites, Persea mite, eriophyid mites
<i>Neoseiulus cucumeris</i>	Thrips
<i>Neoseiulus fallacis</i>	Spider mites
<i>Phytoseiulus persimilis</i>	Spider mites

Predatory Mites

Approximately 40 species sold globally



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<i>Neoseiulus cucumeris</i>	Thrips
<i>Neoseiulus fallacis</i>	Spider mites
<i>Phytoseiulus persimilis</i>	Spider mites

Parasitoids



<i>Aphidius species</i>	Aphids
<i>Aphytis melinus</i>	Scales
<i>Encarsia formosa</i>	Whiteflies
<i>Eretmocerus eremicus</i>	Whiteflies
<i>Trichogramma spp.</i>	Caterpillars
<i>Dacnusa sibirica</i>	Leafminers
<i>Diglyphus isaea</i>	Leafminers
<i>Muscidifurax spp.</i>	Filth flies
<i>Nasonia spp.</i>	Filth flies

Parasitoids

Approximately 129 species sold globally
> 50% of all products are parasitic
wasps



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<i>Nasonia spp.</i>	Filth flies

Predators



<i>Aphidoletes aphidimyza</i> Cecidomyiid (midge)	Aphids
<i>Chrysoperla carnea</i> Green lacewing	Aphids, mealybugs
<i>Cryptolaemus montrouzieri</i> Coccinellid beetle	Mealybugs
<i>Delphastus catalinae</i> Coccinellid beetle	Whiteflies
<i>Dicyphus herperus</i> Predatory bug	Whiteflies
<i>Stethorus punctillum</i> Coccinellid beetle	Spider mites

Predators

Approximately 80 species sold globally



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Entomopathogenic Nematodes (EPNs)



<i>Heterorhabditis bacteriophora</i>	Beetle grubs
<i>Heterorhabditis megidis</i>	Weevil and scarab grubs
<i>Steinernema carpocapsae</i>	Weevil and scarab grubs; others
<i>Steinernema feltiae</i>	Fungus gnats
<i>Steinernema kraussei</i>	Beetle grubs
<i>Steinernema riobrave</i>	<i>Diaprepes</i> root weevil, others

Entomopathogenic Nematodes (EPN)

10 species sold globally



<i>Heterorhabditis bacteriophora</i>	Beetle grubs
<i>Heterorhabditis megidis</i>	Weevil and scarab grubs
<i>Steinernema carpocapsae</i>	Weevil and scarab grubs; others
<i>Steinernema feltiae</i>	Fungus gnats, thrips, leafminers
<i>Steinernema kraussei</i>	Beetle grubs
<i>Steinernema riobrave</i>	<i>Diaprepes</i> root weevil, others
<i>Species Mixes</i> (<i>Steinernema</i> and <i>Heterorhabditis</i>)	Soil pests

A few industry factoids...

- ❖ While there have been many successes in classical biocontrol in field crops (orchards, vineyards, sugar cane...), most *augmentative* biocontrol on commercial crops today is in greenhouse agriculture.
- ❖ Approximately **230+** natural enemies are available (worldwide) today; **< 60** species in North America. [van Lenteren 2012]; still for N. A., slightly more projected worldwide today.
- ❖ Parasitic wasps (very specific), predatory mites (easily mass reared, dispersed mechanically, small, and do not spread) are the most widely used. EPNs as well because they have many of the same characteristics.



A few industry factoids...

- ❖ Approximately 25 species >90% of the total **world** market at the end-user level.
...roughly **\$384 million in 2012...estimates to exceed \$400 million by now.**
- ❖ In sale volume, the most important commercial markets are **greenhouse crops** in **The Netherlands, UK, France, Spain** and the **US**. These countries account for 2/3 of the total market.
- ❖ Africa, Asia, Latin America represent growing markets

A few industry factoids...2012

- ❖ Worldwide approx. 30 “large” commercial producers
- ❖ Large = more than 10 people are employed
- ❖ Fewer than 5 employ more than 50
- ❖ 20 “large” companies are located in Europe
- ❖ Some estimates: worldwide, about 500 small commercial producers
- ❖ 2016 figures might show more consolidation

Challenges to industry growth still...

✓ Availability

✓ Cost

✓ Quality

✓ Efficacy

New Products to Implementation

New Products

New species; release systems; patents

Developing cost effective
rearing techniques

**Companies are always working
on this – not often disclosed;
unless developed with public \$**

Quality Assurance

**ANBP worked on “standards” that
could be used by producer and end
user; supported Canadian website**

Packaging & Shipping

**Shipping; Regulatory issues –
Federal, State, International**

Release Strategies

New methods, patents

Education/Implementation

**Education is essential, as
well as feedback**

Marketing & Education

Products are becoming much easier to find. The Internet continues to provide easy access to companies and information on how to use natural enemies. Almost all commercial insectaries now have a website and many provide information on:

- Biology
- Pest/beneficial interactions
- Release and other use techniques
- Compatibility with pesticides (or how to integrate them)

Regulatory Challenges to Commercial Biological Control

★ USDA, APHIS, Plant Pest Quarantine (PPQ)

Detection, Inspection, Import/Export, Permits, Crop biosecurity

- USDA, APHIS, Veterinary Service

★ US Fish and Wildlife Service

Conserve, protect, and enhance fish, wildlife, plants, and their habitats for the continuing benefit of the American people.

- Transportation companies



Industry growth due to...

- ❖ Pesticide resistance issues are still (and will be) playing a factor in adopting biocontrol strategies
- ❖ Organic production still increasing; awareness and valued by some large food chains and retailers.
- ❖ Patenting products / delivery systems might encourage more investment.
- ❖ More educational material – easier to access on the web and sites like YouTube!



Industry growth due to...

- ❖ Globalization of augmentative biological control industry is leading to advances in logistics and quality control. Growth in the US has been due to European companies expanding into the US and that interactions and collaborations, in general, have led to strengthening the industry internationally.
- ❖ More compatible pesticides! Difficult to say. Data is needed on residues potentially impacting beneficials that might be released well after recommendations for their release. The industry encourages this research.



Pesticide residue testing, Univ. Florida

The state of commercial augmentative biological control: plenty of natural enemies, but a frustrating lack of uptake

Joop C. van Lenteren

July 2012

A wealth of information about commercial biological control *globally*

Reasons for Limited Use

- Attitude of pesticide industry
- Attitude of farmers
- Attitude of government inst.'s
- Guidelines and regulations

Factors Stimulating Use

- Resistance to pesticides
- Residue demands by food retailers
- Attitude of customers
- Government support, and more

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Cannot be patented etc.
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Thank you!