



Atheta Coriaria

Atheta coriaria is a rove beetle that has several soil organisms that are harmful to crop on its menu. Its preferred delicacy is any life form of sciara fly as well as shore flies. Sciara fly larvae feed on living material such as roots and shoots. The feeding damage caused by the sciara fly makes the plants vulnerable to secondary plant diseases.

Life cycle & relative effectiveness

After the egg stage, atheta coriaria goes through 3 larval stages and a pupal stage before reaching the adult stage. The beetles can fly, which means that they disperse to all parts of the crop quickly. Atheta seeks predators in all stages of its life cycle. They are rovers; they use their jaws to kill and eat their prey. In the greenhouse, the cycle from egg to adult will take 3-4 weeks. The adults will then live for 3-4 more weeks and lay 100-125 eggs.

Package & volume

Atheta coriaria supplied in a tube (500 individuals), bucket (3000 individuals) or a breathing bucket (500 individuals). The tubes and buckets are filled with rove beetles and a mixture of potting compost and vermiculite as mixture for spreading.

Storage & handling

The shelf life is short, the product should be kept at a temperature of 10°C-15°C with RH of 85% or higher.

Application & dose

The beetles can be distributed on several substrates. Low humidity conditions can be detrimental to population development of Atheta. It's best to distribute the beetles in the morning or evening. To promote the effectiveness, a second batch of beetles can be released a week later.

	Dose	Interval	Frequency	Remark
Preventive	1 per m ²	-	As agreed	-
Light curative	2 per m ²	-	As agreed	-
Heavy curative	4 per m ²	-	As agreed	-