





	DESCRIPTION	PRODUCT CODE
	If your crops are in need of a <i>Amblyseius montdorensis</i> breeding colony resistant to water — the Gemini sachet is ideal. Using a unique, patented, twin sachet design with two predator-breeding compartments, this sachet will protect crops for up to several weeks. Particularly those that are watered via overhead irrigation or where a horizontal wire or string exists.	500 Sachets: 0014-22
	For a continuous and consistent release of <i>Amblyseius montdorensis</i> for several weeks on crops that are not expected to touch or grow together, implement the Montyline mini. This type of sachet has multiple release points so your crops will receive a good spread of mites.	200 Sachets: 0014-34 500 Sachets: 0014-32 1,000 Sachets: 0014-31
	Are you growing cut flowers? The Montyline Bugline is the best way to provide them continuously protection as the strips of sachet can be placed on top of the crop support mesh wiring. Or, if you'd like to save the eight hours of labour per acre when implementing single sachets, the bugline can also be mechanically laid on top of the crop.	100m: 0014-26 160m: 0014-30
	If you are wanting to apply <i>Amblyseius montdorensis</i> as loose material we stock it in 5L bulk bags containing 125,000 mites or 1L cardboard tubes containing 25,000 mites.	125,000 mites bag: 0014-02 25,000 mites tube: 0014-03



A SNAPSHOT OF THE MONTYLINE RANGE....

STORAGE AND HANDLING

- Transport and store at 50-59°F/10-15°C and >65%.
- Use within 18 hours of receipt.
- Avoid storing the product under direct sunlight.
- Do not refrigerate.

HOW TO USE

For Gemini and Mini Sachet:

1. Once you've opened box of sachet within the crop, tear along the perforations.
2. Place one sachet into each tray or pot approx. 1/8" above the growing crop.
3. Mites will begin to emerge on crop.

For Bugline:

1. Place Bugline horizontally in the crop in case of overhead watering (water resistance!) Printed side should be facing up (white side with holes facing down).
2. Release on dry crops. Plants should touch each other.
3. Re-introduce after 5-6 weeks.
4. Place each Bugline amongst / between the foliage, to protect against direct sunlight.
5. DO NOT place the Bugline adjacent to heating pipes or CO₂ hoses.

For loose product:

1. For loose product and tube sprinkle mites on top of crop that is effected. Or, take the bag and use with blowers to introduce mites to your crop.



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INTRODUCING **BIOLINE AGROSCIENCES' MONTYLINE** RANGE — KNOWN FOR IT'S IMPRESSIVE ABILITY TO **DEFEAT** THRIPS, WHITEFLIES, ERIOPHYIDS & TARSONEMID MITES IN LOWER TEMPERATURES.

Amblyseius (Typhlodromips) montdorensis is a species of predatory mite, which originates in Australia and the Pacific Islands. It is a generalist feeder, which will eat Whiteflies, Thrips, Rust mites and Broad mites. It will also feed on pollen and spider mites. Extensive trials by Bioline have demonstrated effective control in several crops including; strawberries, cucumber, pepper, aubergine, courgette and cut flowers.

Montyline (*Amblyseius (Typhlodromips) montdorensis*) is available in mini sachets which, give more release points per crop, and so faster and more uniform distribution of the predatory mites. It is also available in Gemini sachets, and as Bugline for use in ornamental crops such as Gerbera.

WHY TRY **MONTYLINE**?

- An aggressive thrips and whitefly predator.
- Consumes twice as many prey as other *Amblyseius* mite species.
- Lays more eggs than other *Amblyseius* mites.
- Also feeds on Rust mites, Tarsonemid mites and spider mites.
- Has a wide temperature range: active from 12°C to above 30°C.
- Tolerates lower humidity than *Amblyseius swirskii*.

WHICH CROPS DOES **MONTYLINE** PROTECT?

- Strawberries
- Cucumber
- Pepper
- Aubergine
- Courgette
- Cut flowers

WHICH PESTS DOES **MONTYLINE** CONTROL?

- Whitefly
- Thrips
- Russet mites
- Broad mites

GET TO KNOW AMBLYSEIUS MONTDORENSIS...

1

Amblyseius (Typhlodromips) montdorensis is a tropical and sub-tropical species. Its' ideal temperature range is around 20-35°C, but trials show it continues to lay eggs at temperatures as low as 12°C.

2

Trials in the Mediterranean show that it persists in the crop and remains active later in the year than *Amblyseius swirskii*, and continues to control thrips and whitefly.

3

It eats many more thrips than either *A. cucumeris* or *A. swirskii*, and lays twice as many eggs as these species. It has no diapause, so will continue to work in short day-lengths.