Parasitoids: *Trichogramma* Wasps

**Hymenoptera: Trichogrammatidae**

**WHAT TO LOOK FOR**
*Trichogramma* wasps are used worldwide as highly effective biocontrol agents. Female wasps lay their eggs inside the eggs of a host insect; adult wasps emerge 7-10 days later.

**HOSTS**
- moth eggs

**KEY CHARACTER**
- parasitized eggs turn black

**APPEARANCE**
- adults are very small, mostly 0.5mm and less in length
- yellow/black compact body with red eyes and short antennae

**FRUIT & VEGETABLE CROPS**
Many, including:
- avocado
- tomatoes
- sweet corn
- cole crops
Trichogramma wasps attack the host eggs of pests who lay their eggs on plants such as:
• sunn hemp
• composite flowers: daisies, chamomile
• mint family plants: sage, peppermint, catnip
Plant these among your crops to attract Trichogramma wasps.

WHAT THEY ARE
Parasitoids are beneficial insects that prey on vegetable pests. Trichogramma wasps are known as Egg Parasitoids: tiny wasps that lay their eggs into the eggs of a pest, thereby killing the pest before it can emerge. Most parasitoids are wasps or flies.

WHAT THEY CAN DO FOR YOU
Pest eggs parasitized by Trichogramma wasps turn black. No pest larvae will emerge.

PESTS ATTACKED
Eggs of caterpillar (worm) pests:
• cabbageworm
• corn earworm
• diamondback moth
• tomato hornworm

Sunn Hemp