Lacewing basics

Lacewings are hardy, general predators that feed on many small insects including aphids, caterpillars, moth eggs, scale insects and mealybugs.

Each plastic tub contains
- Lacewing eggs that will hatch into hungry predators
- Moth eggs for your lacewings to feed on when they hatch
- Rice hulls and shredded paper

What to look for
If kept at room temperature (22-25°C) your lacewings should hatch within 2-3 days after arrival. Freshly hatched larvae are very tiny - just visible to the naked eye.

When to release
We suggest you wait for one day after you see the first evidence of lacewing larvae moving in the tub. We have provided sufficient food for them to reach this stage.

Top left: adult lacewing. Right: lacewing larva feeding on an aphid.
How to release
Sprinkle the contents of the plastic tub directly onto the foliage of the plants you wish to protect or use the cardboard release boxes to allow the young larvae to climb onto the plant at their leisure. Try to place the lacewing larvae close to your problem pests.

What to expect
Lacewing larvae will start to feed almost immediately. They will grow and develop over a few weeks and will pupate nearby. When the adults emerge they will look for a feed of nectar and pollen. An adult female may lay up to 600 eggs in her lifetime of several weeks.

Other information
Your lacewings will perform best if they have a comfortable climate and healthy plants to live on. You should encourage other beneficial insects in your garden which are also ready to assist your lacewings in the suppression of pests.

Be aware that many pesticides are toxic to lacewings. Ants can also be a problem - they actively defend sucking insect pests from predators such as lacewings. Controlling ants will help your lacewings to establish and feed successfully on pests in your garden.

For more information call us on 07 4165 4663 or visit our website: www.bugsforbugs.com.au/product/lacewing/