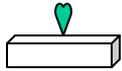


Diadegma rearing flowchart- Jana's method for a small colony



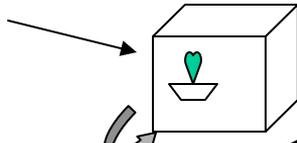
GREENHOUSE

- Plant once a week, 1-5 flats of cabbage mix varieties, ½ flat of buckwheat if needed,
- water M,W, F, S
- fertilize once a week



DB Moth adult cages

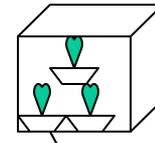
Put tender cabbage plant in cage for egg laying M, W, F



Replace Petri dish with thin honey streaks weekly

DB larval development cages

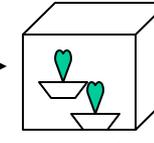
Rotate previous cabbage plant into development cage for eggs to hatch and larvae to develop, date and water plants



Place DB pupae in petri dish ready to emerge in egg laying cage

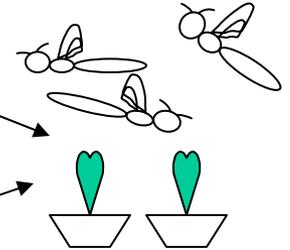
DB adult production cage

- Put 1-2 plant weekly in this cage to rear adult moths, water
- Pick off DB pupae and larvae from eaten plants and place larvae on fresh cabbage



Diadegma Growth Chamber

Put cabbage plant with 3rd instar DB larvae into GC (growth chamber)



- Add fresh cabbage plants if needed for larvae to crawl onto
- Remove demolished plants, put larvae on fresh cabbage, separate DB and *Diadegma* pupae into petri dishes
- Water plants, replace buckwheat when needed
- Keep density of wasps ~20, female biased 3:1

Additional items

- wipe cages, growth chamber floors and walls and once a week (frass promotes fungi, spider webs trap wasps)
- Check tray in GC, pick off pupae if time permits
- Take back empty trays and pots to greenhouse
- Use tender cabbage for moth egg laying, use hardier plants for older larvae to feed on
- DB pupae are tapered on one end and *Diadegma* pupae are cylindrical

Diadegma pupae center

- Keep *Diadegma* in dated petri dishes with honey streaks
- Keep some pupae at room temperature, check for emergence, remove females and transfer to GC, transfer males if needed
- Store other pupae in refrigerator at 10C, they are viable for about 2 weeks.
- Or use other pupae for experiments. Depending on the experiment, you may want leave the dishes without honey.

DB= diamondback moth