





If you see...		Then you probably have...	And you could use...*
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cornicles same color as body, but with dark tips • Indentation between antennae • Light green/yellowish or pinkish • Small aphid 	 <p style="text-align: right;">Photo: John Sanderson</p>	<p>Green peach aphid (<i>Myzus persicae</i>)</p>	<p><i>Aphidius colemani</i>, <i>Aphidoletes aphidimyza</i> <i>Aphidius matricariae</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entire cornicles dark • No indentation between antennae • Light green/yellowish to very dark green • Small aphid 	 <p style="text-align: right;">Photo: John Sanderson</p>	<p>Melon (cotton) aphid (<i>Aphis gossypii</i>)</p>	<p><i>Aphidius colemani</i> <i>Aphidoletes aphidimyza</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Light green • Darker green spots around bases of cornicles • Long antennae with dark joints • Dark joints on legs • Larger aphid • Like to be on lower leaves 	 <p style="text-align: right;">Photo: Dan Gilrein</p>	<p>Foxglove aphid (<i>Aulacorthum solani</i>)</p>	<p><i>Aphidius ervi</i> <i>Aphelinus abdominalis</i> <i>Aphidoletes aphidimyza</i>¹</p> <p>¹probably best in combination with another biocontrol species</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Body appears segmented • Dark stripe running down center of back • Green • Large aphid 	 <p style="text-align: right;">Photo: John Sanderson</p>	<p>Potato aphid (<i>Macrosiphum euphorbiae</i>)</p>	<p><i>Aphidius ervi</i> <i>Aphelinus abdominalis</i> <i>Aphidoletes aphidimyza</i></p>

*This is a simplified list. Effective biocontrol of aphids can be influenced by things like temperature, length of the cropping season, and whether you use biocontrol agents as single species or in mixtures. Suppliers can provide you with more information.