BIOOKA



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BIOLOGICAL LARVICIDE FOR CONTROLLING THE PROLIFERATION OF MOSQUITO SPECIES

BIO-KA combines the advantages of our BIO-COL or BIO-VASE products with the larvicide effect of the BTI (Bacillus thuringiensis var. israelensis) bacteria.

BIO-KA, by combining wastewater treatment and larvicide action, allows to reduce the presence of several mosquitoes' species while improving hygiene, public health and the environment (through the aerobic degradation of organic sludge).

The well-known beneficial action of BTI is amplified considerably by its use in combination with Idrabel's products.

The increased efficiency of Idrabel's BTI has been obtained thanks to:

1. The granulometry of **BIO-KA**, similar to fine powder, that simulates at best the food particles usually ingested by larvae of mosquitoes. It also presents qualities of homogeneity and dispersion, allowing its very slow settling through the water column. Additionally, the protective role of the mineral support increases persistence and lengthens the period of activity of the product against the mosquito larvae.

2. By reducing the organic load in water and sludge, BIO-KA hinders development conditions of larvae by



depriving them of their food and organic elements necessary for their growth. The mineral support, rich in oligo-elements, promotes the multiplication of microorganisms, and protects them from external inhibiting agents, such as UV rays.

Published laboratory studies have proved that our technology increases the persistence of the larvicide from 2 to 15 days.

> The increased efficiency of BTI, obtained thanks to IDRABEL's innovation, will facilitate replacement of chemical pesticide treatments that are extremely harmful to the environment. Idrabel, by ameliorating the competitiveness of BTI based pest control agents, is providing a mean to drastically reduce the environmental impact of pest control measures.

BTI-based larvicide products are used worldwide to control pest insects, they are used in attractive touristic wetlands where they enable reduction of nuisances to visitors but most importantly they are

used, in combinations with other agents, to control pest populations that are responsible for the proliferation of mortal diseases (such as dengue and malaria).