

BROAD & CYCLAMEN MITES

Control Strategies

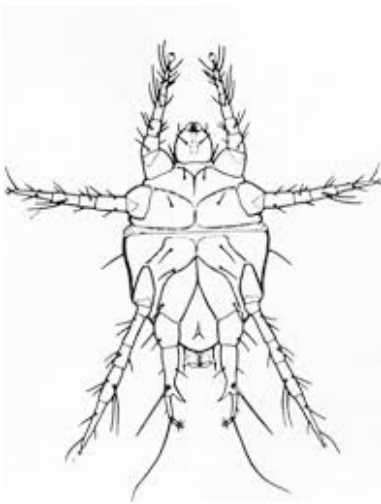
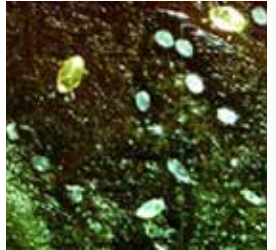


Importance: Tarsonemid mites, including Broad mites (*Polyphagotarsonemus latus*) and Cyclamen mites (*Phytonemus pallidus*) have recently become more prevalent causing significant economic damage. The rise in occurrence is thought to be the result of our heavy dependence on the neonicotinoids, which don't effect these mites. These two mites have become important pests of many of our greenhouse crops including gerbera daisy, African violet, cyclamen, impatiens, fuchsia, ivy, snapdragon, chrysanthemum, begonia, petunia, azalea, pepper, tomato, strawberry, cannabis.

Identification: Both of these mites are very tiny (0.2mm) not visible to the naked eye, requiring a 10X or stronger lens. Light green, almost as broad as long, immatures have 6 legs, nymphs and adults have 8 legs. Eggs are clear to white. These mites avoid light, so are often deep inside leaf and flower buds. Infestations are most often diagnosed by the damage they cause such as deformed terminal leaves and flower buds. Broad mites may inject a toxin while feeding, causing thickened, hardened, twisted, downturned leaves which might be bronzed. Damage is often mistaken with herbicide or cold damage.

Life cycle: From egg to adult is generally about two weeks. The female has a quiescent stage, during which they are picked up by the males and transported to new growth. It is thought they also attach to whiteflies and can be spread by workers after handling infested plants.

Control: As these pests are often hidden in meristematic tissues, contact pesticides are best used as preventatives while controls with translaminar activity may be preferred as curative. Preventative sprays and proactive biological controls are recommended for susceptible crops. Dispose of plants that are heavily infested. Hot water immersion of cutting and propagation materials has long been recognized as an effective treatment. Submerge plants in 105^o-110^oF for 15-30 minutes.



See back for more information...

For more information or to place an order

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Biological Controls:

Broad Mites: use Amblyline-Amblyseius cucumeris #BIOLNP0011.

Cyclamen Mites: use Amblyseius californicus Californiline #BIOLNP0013-04



Avid

 32oz SYN81141


 1gal SYN15128

(Abamectin) MOA 6. Warning. 12hr REI. Rate: 4oz/100gal.

Translaminar and contact. Controls adults and juveniles, not eggs. Control may be enhanced with addition of <0.5% horticultural oil on oil tolerant plants.



Pylon

 16oz BAS59012156

 64oz BAS59012566

(Chlorfenapyr) MOA 13. Caution. 12hr REI. Rate: 2.6-5.2 oz/100gal.

Translaminar and contact. Controls adults and juveniles, not eggs. Labeled for greenhouse only, including vegetables. Check label for plants to avoid.



Judo

 8oz OHP984800

(Spiromesifen) MOA 23. Caution. 12hr REI. Rate: 1-2oz/100gal.

Translaminar movement. Controls all life stages. Do not apply to Geraniums, Dracena, New Guinea Impatiens, Roses.



Sanmite


 4oz EVR95185

(Pyridazinone) MOA 21A. Warning. 12hr REI. Rate: 4-6oz/100gal.

Contact only. Controls all life stages.



Akari

 32oz SEPROAKARI

(Fenpyroximate) MOA 21A. Warning. 12hr REI. Rate: 16-24oz/100gal.

Contact only. Stops feeding immediately. Controls all life stages. Labeled for greenhouse and nursery and can be applied to cucumbers, tomatoes, and peppers.