

THE EXPERTS ON DISEASE & PEST CONTROL



BROAD MITES PROBLEM? 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 Cycles

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.



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EFFECTIVE SOLUTIONS FOR BROAD MITES



Biological Controls

BCAs (Biological Control Agents) Such as amblyseius swirskii and amblyseius cucumeris can be used to effectively suppress the spread of Broad Mite populations in a crop. However it is important that these tools be in place before the pest reaches the crop. otherwise control over Broad Mite may be difficult.

Controls

Growers can benefit by using systemic or translaminar insecticides when good spray coverage is difficult. Soil applications of systemic insecticides can give longer term control by moving to growing shoots and remaining in the plant tissue.



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.



Pylon

2oz TR [BAS59012595](#) 32oz [BAS59024027](#)
16oz [BAS59012156](#)

(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.



Avid

8oz [SYN25873](#) 1gal [SYN15128](#)
32oz [SYN81141](#)

(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.



Sanmite SC

1qt [GOW76279](#)

(Pyridazinone) MOA 21A. Warning. 12hr REI. Rate: 6.4-9.6oz/100gal. Contact only. Controls all life stages.



EpiShield

36oz [BW1EP117A75](#)

(Peppermint & Clove Oil) MOA UN. Caution. 0hr REI. Rate: 9 to 12fl oz per 100gal. Contact only. Controls all life stages. Labeled for greenhouse & nursery as well as fruits, vegetables, and cannabis.



Savate®

8oz [BYR84907898](#)

(Spiromesifen) MOA 23. Caution. 12hr REI. Rate: 1-4oz/100gal. Translaminar movement. Controls all life stages.



Kontos

250ml [BYR84915440](#)

(Spirotetramat) MOA 23. Caution. 24hr REI. Rate: 1.7-3.4oz/100gal. Fully systemic in xylem and phloem, activity by ingestion. Spray or drench. Labeled for Greenhouse & Nursery as well as vegetable transplants. Please see label for plants to avoid.



SuffOil-X

2.5gal [BW1SX25A24](#)
30gal [BW1SX25A38](#)

(Mineral Oil) MOA UN. Caution. 4hr REI. OMRI. Rate: 1-2gal/100gal. Contact only. Controls all life stages. Can be used on fruits and vegetables.