

THE EXPERTS ON DISEASE & PEST CONTROL

A red circular icon containing a white line-art illustration of an insect, possibly a spider mite, with eight legs and two antennae.

SPIDER MITES PROBLEM? CONTROL STRATEGIES

Importance

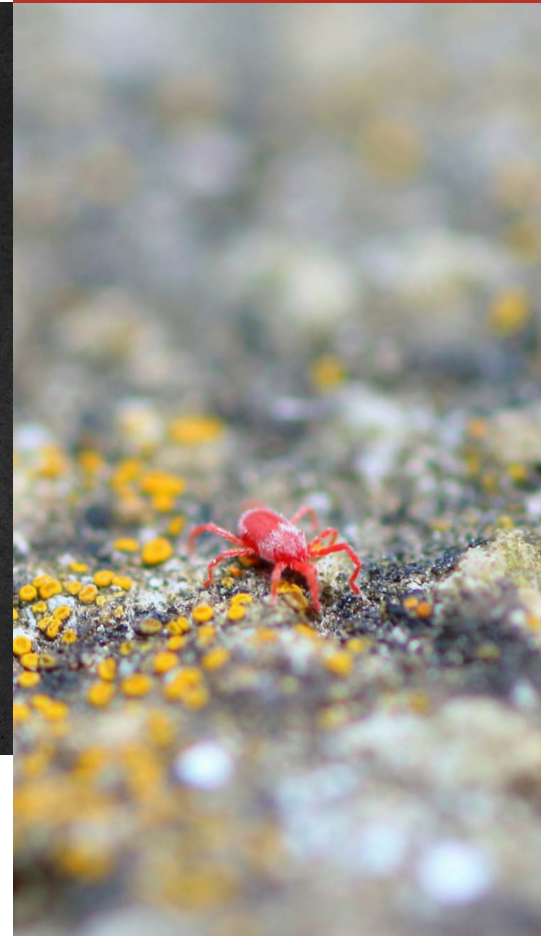
Spider Mites are not insects but tiny Arachnids that include Twospotted, European red, Southern red, Spruce spider mites, and others. Some species thrive in cooler temperatures (Spruce, Southern red) while others are more active in the warm season (Twospotted, European red). They damage leaves by piercing and sucking out the contents of plant cells. Damaged leaves appear speckled, and under heavy infestations leaves can be bronzed and covered with webbing.

Identification

Spider mites have eight legs, an oval body, no antennae, and have the ability to excrete fine webbing. They are most commonly found on the underside of leaves, and while small, the mites and their cast skins are visible to the naked eye. Scouting for mites can be done by examining the underside of leaves with a hand lens or shaking leaves over a piece of paper. Plant-feeding mites typically leave a green streak when crushed against paper, while predatory mites leave a yellow or orange streak.

Life Cycle

The spider mite lifecycle starts as an egg, then larvae, 2 stages of nymphs, and finally the adult stage. A single generation of Twospotted spider mites can range from 20 days to as few as 5 days, with warmer temperatures speeding the lifecycle. Depending on the species and conditions, mites will either overwinter as eggs or adult females.





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EFFECTIVE SOLUTIONS FOR SPIDER MITES



Biological Controls

The primary and most effective recommended BCA for Two Spotted Spider Mite (TSSM) is phytoseiulus persimilis, amblyseius swirskii, amblyseius californicus, and amblyseius andersoni can also be used to effectively control TSSM.

Chemical Control

Many insecticides will not control spider mites, so care should be taken when selecting effective miticides. Some miticides kill only adults, some just eggs and juveniles, while others can control all life stages. Systemic and translaminar chemistries can be beneficial since direct exposure is needed for contact-only miticides and thorough coverage can be difficult to attain. Spray adjuvants like Capsil can increase performance. Rotating MOA groups is critical to avoid resistance buildup. Biological control options are available, such as predatory mites, ladybeetles, and midges.



Akari 5SC



32oz **SEPROAKARI**

(Fenpyroximate) MOA 21A Warning 12 HR REI
RATE: 16-24oz/100gal Contact only, feeding stops immediately. Controls all life stages. Labeled for Greenhouse & Nursery and can be applied to Cucumbers, Tomatoes, and Peppers.



Avid



8oz **SYN25873**

32oz **SYN81141**

1gal **SYN15128**

(Abamectin) MOA 6. 12hr REI. RATE: 4oz/100gal. Translaminar movement. Controls adults and juveniles, not eggs. Labeled for Greenhouse & Nursery. Avoid applications to ferns and shasta daisy.

Always read and follow label directions before applying any pesticide and follow state and local regulations.

EFFECTIVE SOLUTIONS FOR SPIDER MITES



Floramite SC



32oz OHP982718

(Bifenazate) MOA 20D. Caution 12 HR REI
RATE: 4-8oz/100gal. Contact only. Controls
all life stages. Soft on beneficials. Labeled for
Greenhouse & Nursery as well as GH Tomatoes.



Shuttle O



16oz OHP987400

(Acequinocyl) MOA 20B Caution 12 HR REI
RATE: 6.4-12.8oz/100gal. Contact activity. Controls
all life stages. Labeled for Greenhouse & Nursery
as well as greenhouse vegetables (no cucurbits).
Avoid applications to Impatiens, Mini roses.



Kontos



250ml BYR84915440

(Spirotetramat) MOA 23 Caution 24 HR 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) OMRI. MOA NC. Caution. 4hr REI.
RATE: 1-2gal/100gal. Contact. Labeled for
Greenhouse & Nursery as well as fruits and
vegetables. Will Harm Beneficials But Can
Re-apply After Application.



Pylon



2oz TR BAS59012595

16oz BAS59012156 32oz BAS59024027

(Chlorfenapyr) MOA 13 Caution 12 HR REI
RATE: 2.6-5.2 oz/100gal. Translaminar activity.
Controls adults and juveniles, not eggs. Labeled
for Greenhouse use only, including vegetables.
Avoid applications to Dianthus, Poinsettia, Rose,
Salvia, and Zinnia.



Sultan



16oz BAS59013978

(Cyflumetofen) MOA 25 Caution 12 HR REI
RATE: 13.7oz/100gal. Labeled for Greenhouse &
Nursery as well as Tomatoes, Peppers, Cucumbers,
and Strawberries. Controls all life stages. Contact
only. Quick knock down, soft on beneficials, no
reports of phytotoxicity.



Savate



8oz BYR84907898

(Spiromesifen) MOA 23. Caution. 12hr REI. RATE:
1-4oz/100gal. Translaminar movement. Labeled
for Greenhouse & Nursery. Controls all life stages.
Please see label for plants to avoid.



TetraSan



1lb VAL69760.084

(Etoxazole) MOA 25 Caution 12 HR REI
RATE: 13.7oz/100gal. Strong translaminar activity.
Controls eggs and immature mites. Labeled for
Greenhouse & Nursery as well as indoor Tomatoes.