# Seasonal Occurrence of Redberry Mite Populations in a Six -Year Old Prime Ark® 45 Planting

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### Sampling sites

- 2 fields with Prime Ark® 45
- San Luis Obispo, Nipomo
- March-Nov
- 1 stand of wild blackberry
- San Luis Obispo
- May-Nov





### **Tape Capture Method**

- Material set on tape on glass panel
- Housed in bug tents
- Dry for two + weeks





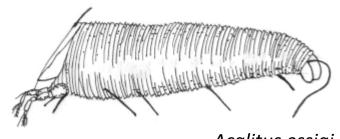
# **Findings**

• 2 fields with Prime Ark® 45 – 0 emergence



# Findings – wild blackberry

- emergence from 42% of vegetative buds
- 9% flowers
- 9% green fruit
- 44% fruit

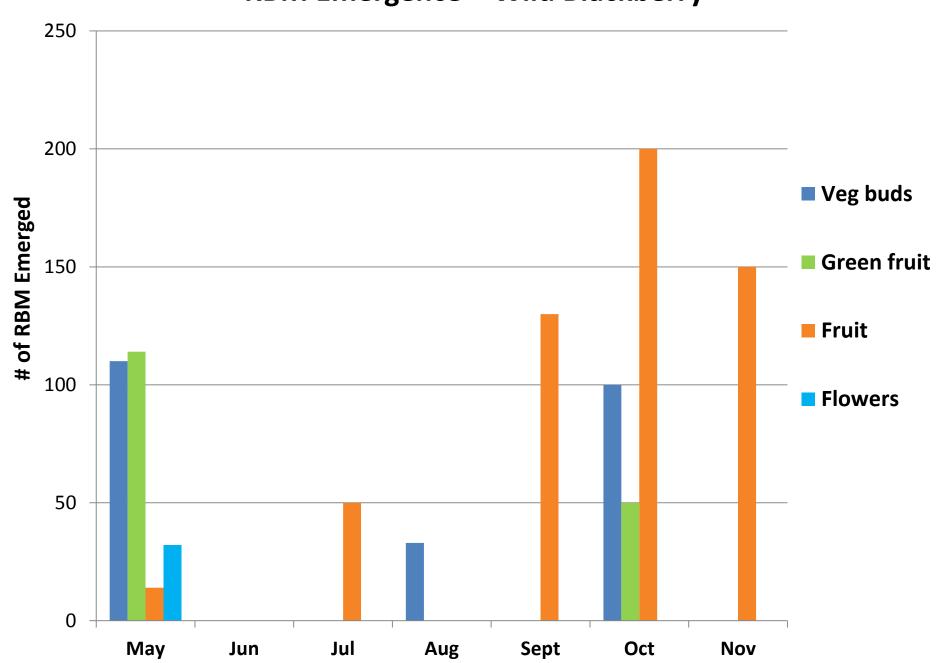


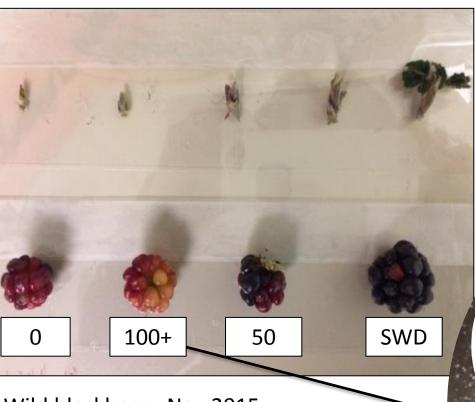
Acalitus essigi

Illustration by Karin Ling

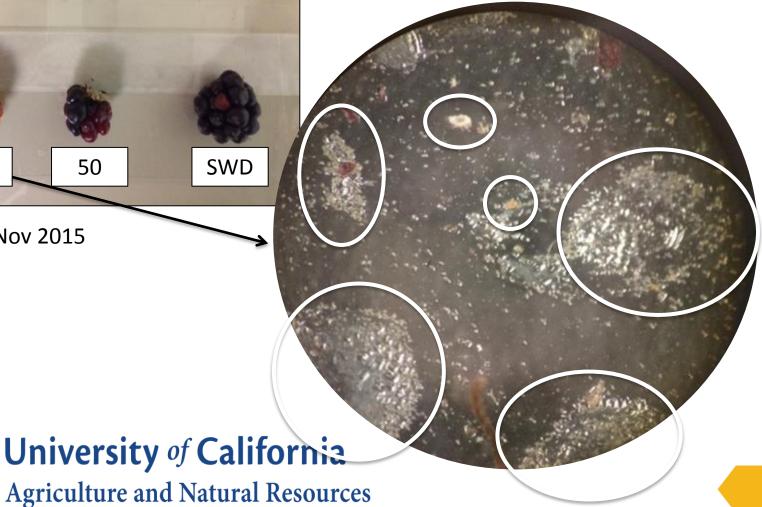


#### **RBM Emergence - Wild Blackberry**

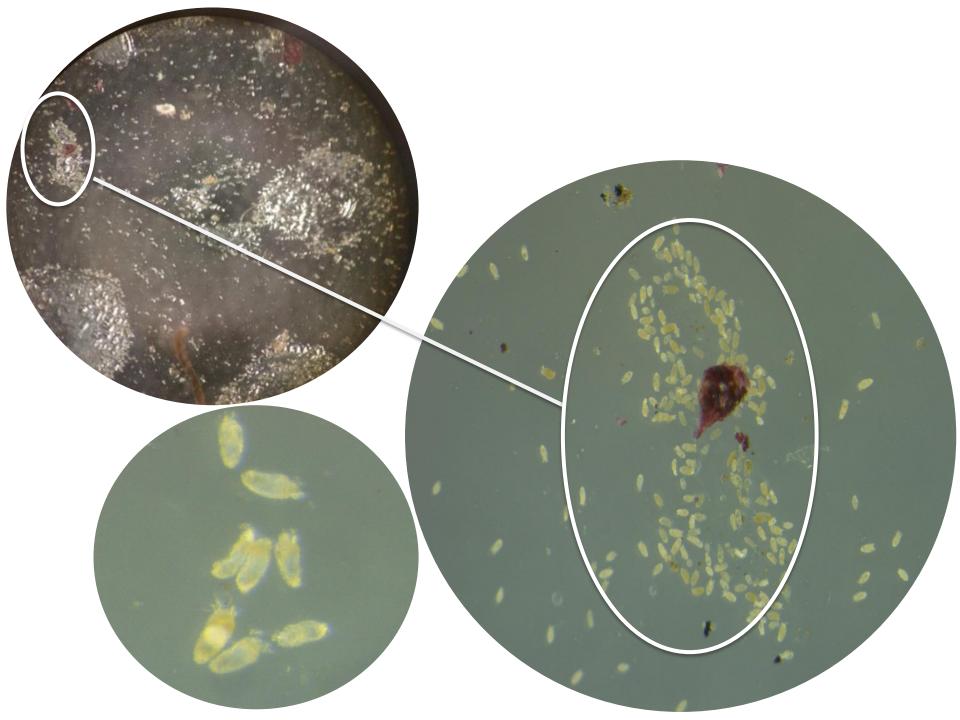


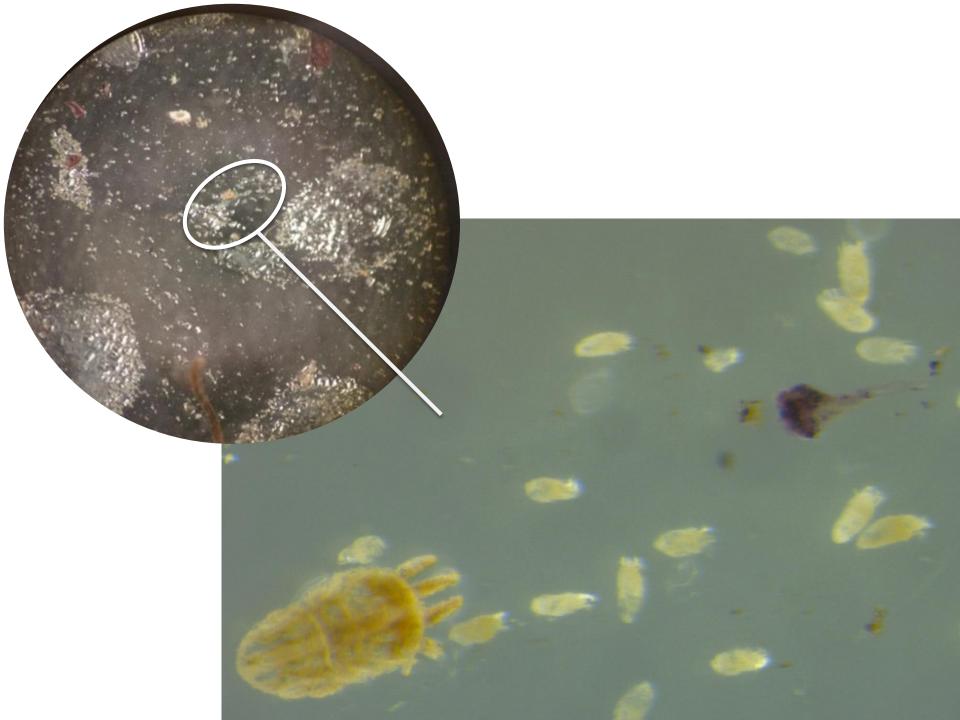


## **Findings**



Wild blackberry, Nov 2015





Adults: March – May

Oviposition: April – June

Larva: April-June

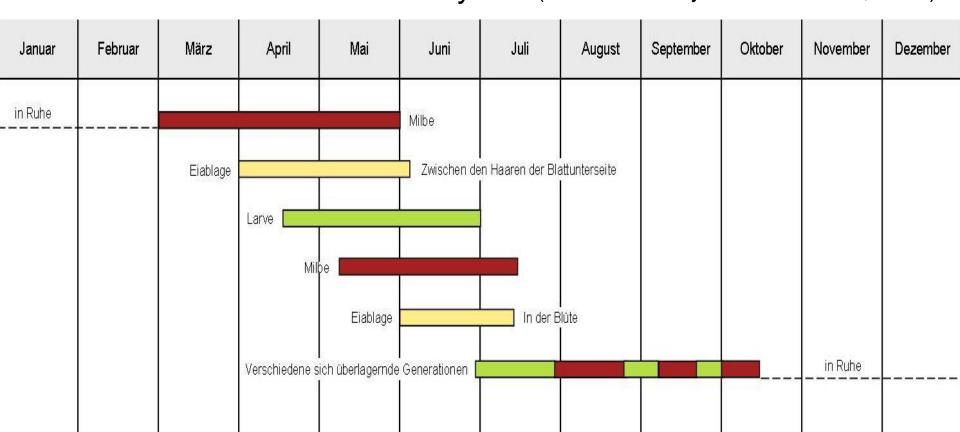
Adults: May - July

Oviposition: June – July, in bloom

Overlapping generations: July – October

Dormant: November – February (van Frankenhyzen and Stinter, 2002)

RBM Life cycle



#### Other Pests and Predators

#### Prime Ark® 45

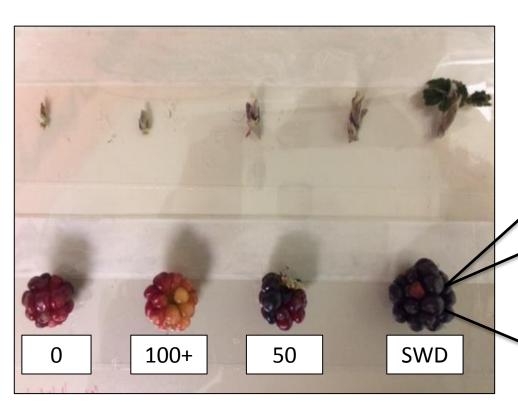
- Mites, tydeids
- Thrips
- Aphids
- SWD
- Minute pirate bugs

### Wild blackberry

- Mites, tydeids
- Thrips
- Aphids, scale, mealybug
- SWD
- Minute pirate bugs
- Predatory mites



### **Other Pests**



Wild blackberry, Nov 2015





University of California
Agriculture and Natural Resources

## Predatory Mites on Blackberry

#### Cultivated

- Metaseiulus arboreus (McMurtry and Show, 2012) collected from dormant buds
- Neoseiulus californicus, G. annectans, G. occidentalis (Murrietta, unpublished) – collected from leaves

#### Wild

 12 different species – M. arboreus most numerous (McMurtry and Show, 2012)



### **Next Steps**

- Continue with samples from unpruned Prime Ark<sup>®</sup> 45
- Continue sampling wild blackberry look for movement towards green fruit
- Improve photos

Thank you!