

# Control of mites: Biocontrol and miticides

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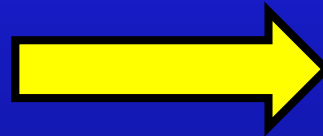
Bill Rutan (UCCE- Ventura)

# Damage

- Feed on the underside of leaves
- Yellow mottling or dark spots on topside
- Necrosis on underside



- Webbing
  - Spreads mites
  - Attracts dust on the underside
  - Can change transpiration




- Reduction in fruit size & yield
- Heavy infestations cause stunting & leaf drop
- Can kill a stressed plant



# Control methods

- Cultural Practices
  - Stressed plants = more mites
- Sprays (miticides, oils)
- Natural enemies
  - Predatory mites
  - Minute pirate bugs
  - Lacewings, etc.

# Control methods

- Cultural Practices
    - Stressed plants = more mites
  - Sprays (miticides, oils)
  - Natural enemies
    - Predatory mites 
    - Minute pirate bugs
    - Lacewings, etc.
- Which mite works best?

# 2 year field study using 4 predatory mites

How will they behave in the field?

- Environmental variability
- Spatial variability



# Methods

1 bed per treatment (AVG size: ~350ft x 4ft wide) per replicate (organic, var Ventana)

Released predators at a rate of 25,000 per acre

2 - 3 subplots per treatment bed

Collected 6 mid-tier leaves per subplot each sampling date

Treatments established in Randomized Complete Block Design with four blocks



# Methods

## Treatments

	2012/2013	2013/2014	Release Rate
<i>A. andersoni</i>	X	X	25,000/acre
<i>N. californicus</i>	X	X	25,000/acre
<i>N. fallacis</i>	X		25,000/acre
Grower Standard*	X	X	25,000/acre

\* Grower released mainly *P. persimilis* & occasionally *N. californicus*

# Methods

## Data Collected:

No. spider mite mobiles (Lewis & Twospotted spider mite)  
- Including a baseline count

No. spider mite eggs

No. mobile predators (species)

No. predator eggs

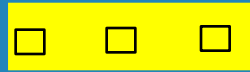
Residential Area

Reservoir Area  
GPS 34°16'21.44"N 119°00'48.51"W

2



1



Yard

N

3



4

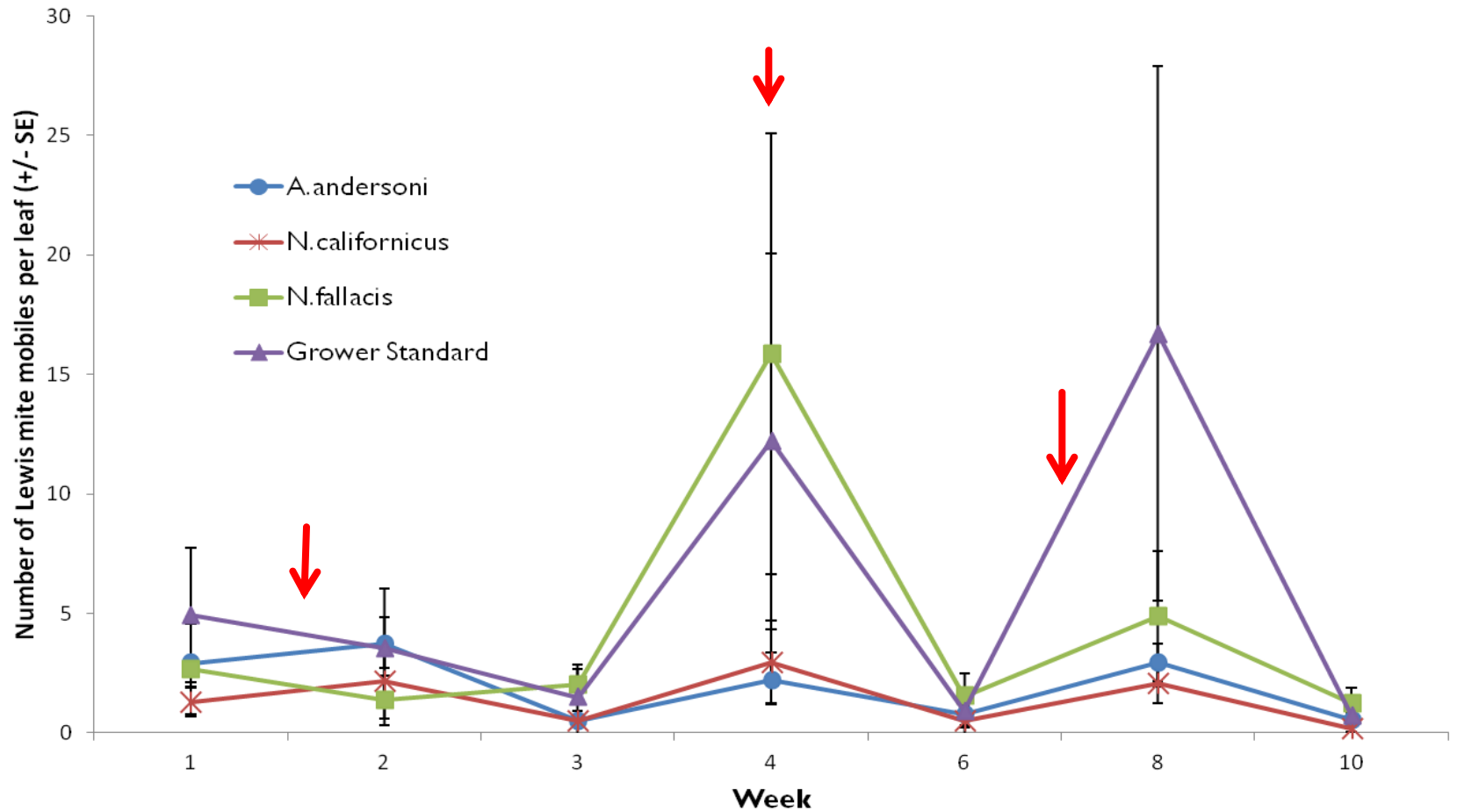






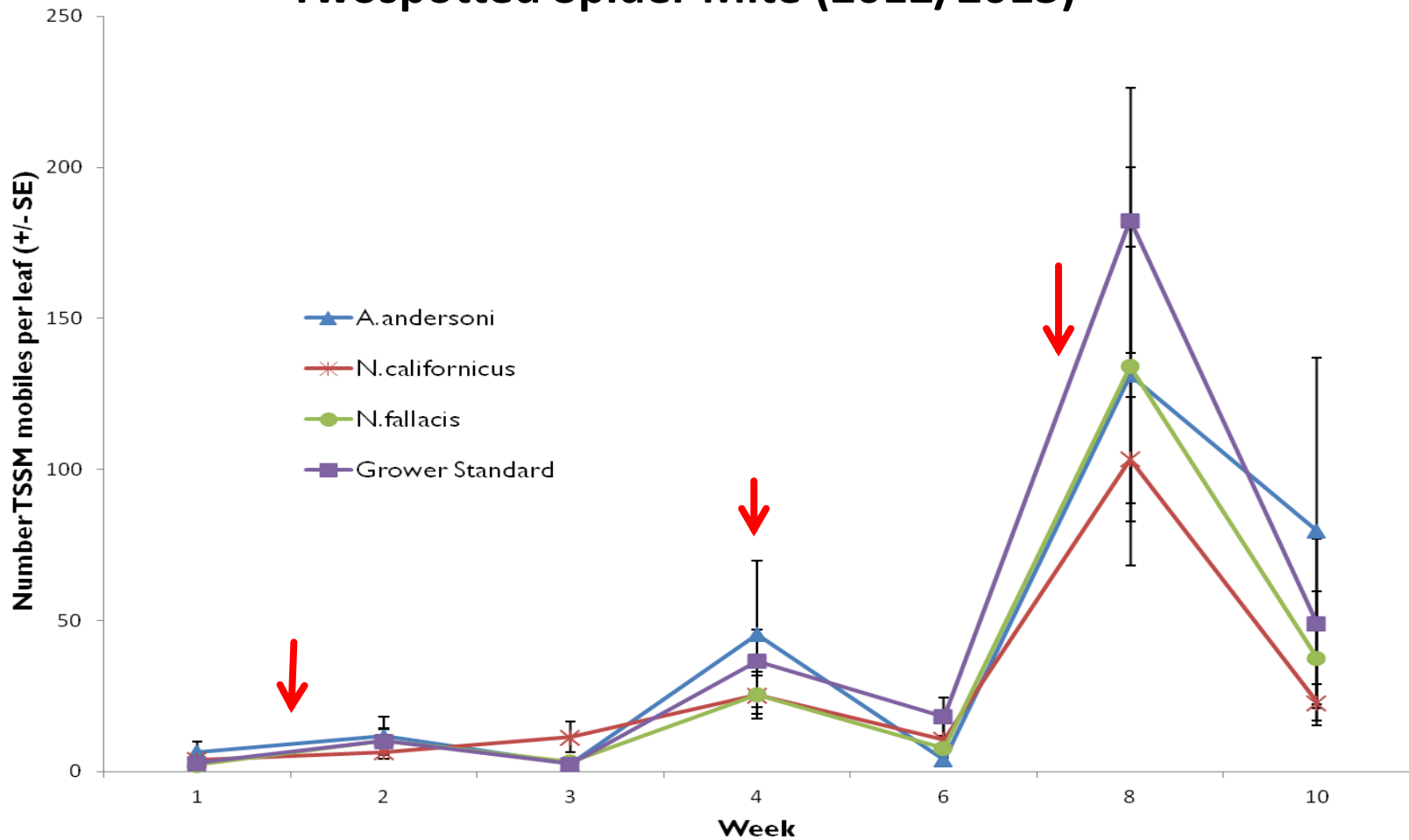
# Results

# Lewis Spider Mite (2012/2013)



No sig. difference between treatments  
Repeated measures ANOVA:  $p = 0.391$

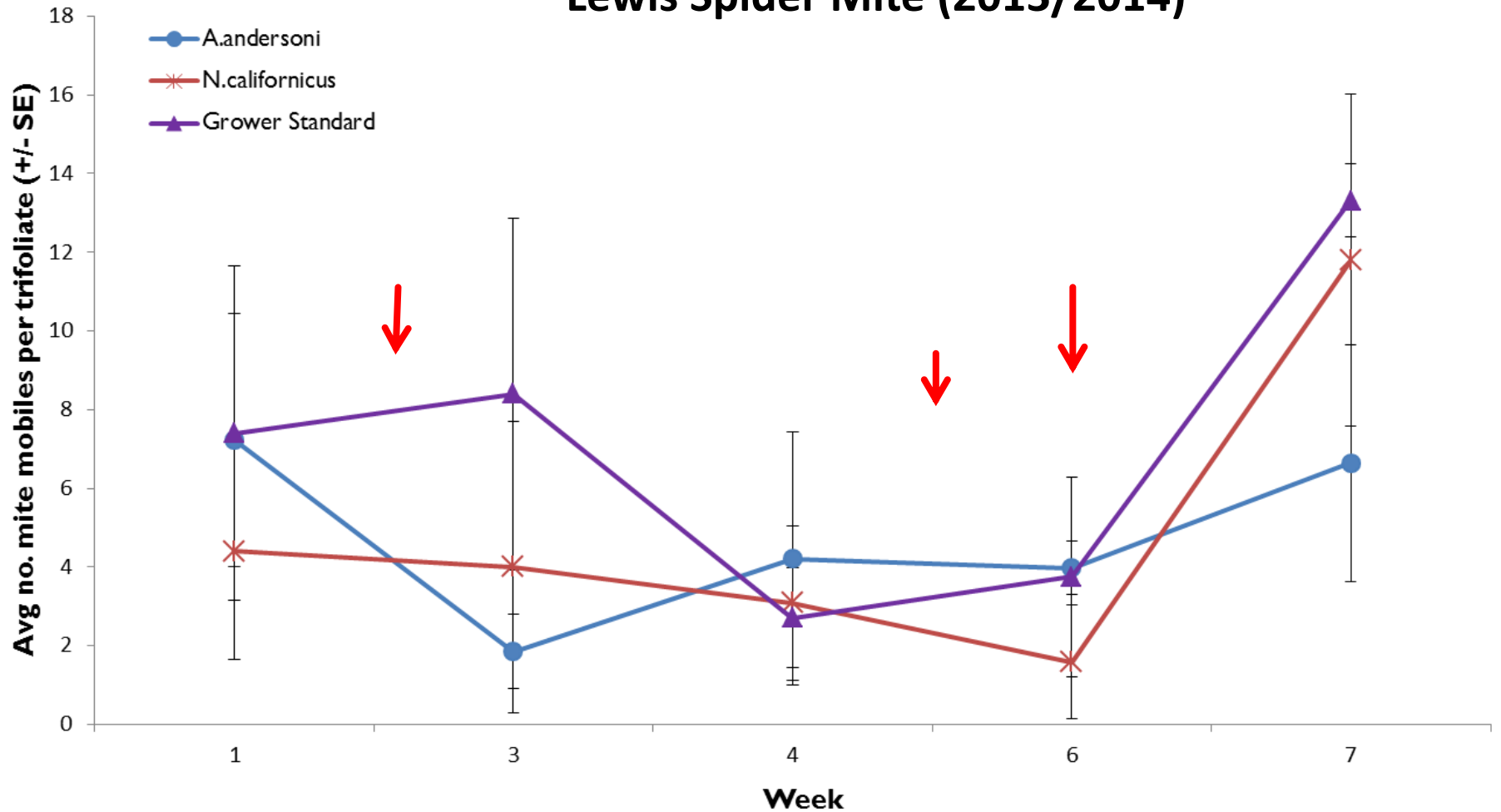
## Twospotted Spider Mite (2012/2013)



No sig. difference between treatments  
Repeated measures ANOVA:  $p = 0.416$

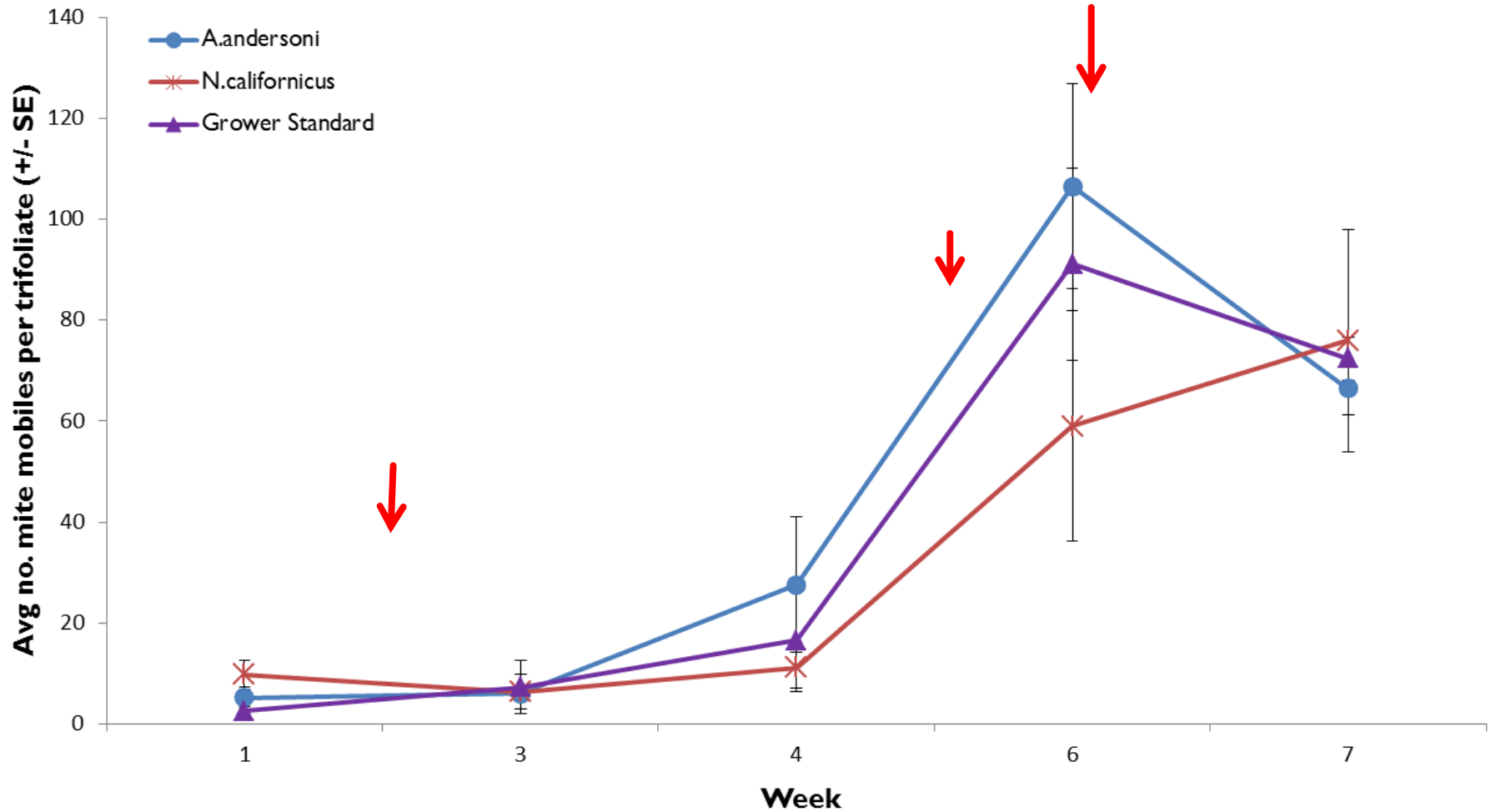


# Lewis Spider Mite (2013/2014)



No sig. difference between treatments  
Repeated measures ANOVA:  $p = 0.337$

## Twospotted Spider Mite (2013/2014)



No sig. difference between treatments  
Repeated measures ANOVA:  $p = 0.339$

# TSSM ONLY



*P. persimilis*



© Photo courtesy  
Holt Studios, UK

*N. fallacis*



*A. andersoni*



*N. californicus*



University of Florida

Elena M. Rhodes

# Lewis ONLY



~~*P. persimilis*~~



© Photo courtesy  
Holt Studios, UK

*N. fallacis*



*A. andersoni*



*N. californicus*



University of Florida

Elena M. Rhodes

Lewis



TSSM



*N. fallacis*



*A. andersoni*



*P. persimilis*



© Photo courtesy  
Holt Studios, UK

*N. californicus*



University of Florida

Elena M. Rhodes

# New miticide by BASF to be registered soon

- BASF Experimental (Cyflumetofen)
- MOA:
  - MET II electron transport inhibitor
- IRAC #25
- Bioassays to evaluate efficacy against Lewis spider mite

# Methods

## Treatments

BASF experimental	13.7 fl. oz/acre
Acramite 50 WS	1 lb/ acre
DiWater	-

\*\*DyneAmic was added to ALL treatments at a rate of 0.375% v/v

- Mid-Tier strawberry leaves were sprayed with each treatment & allowed to dry
- Leaves were placed in a petridish with wet filter paper to prevent mite escape

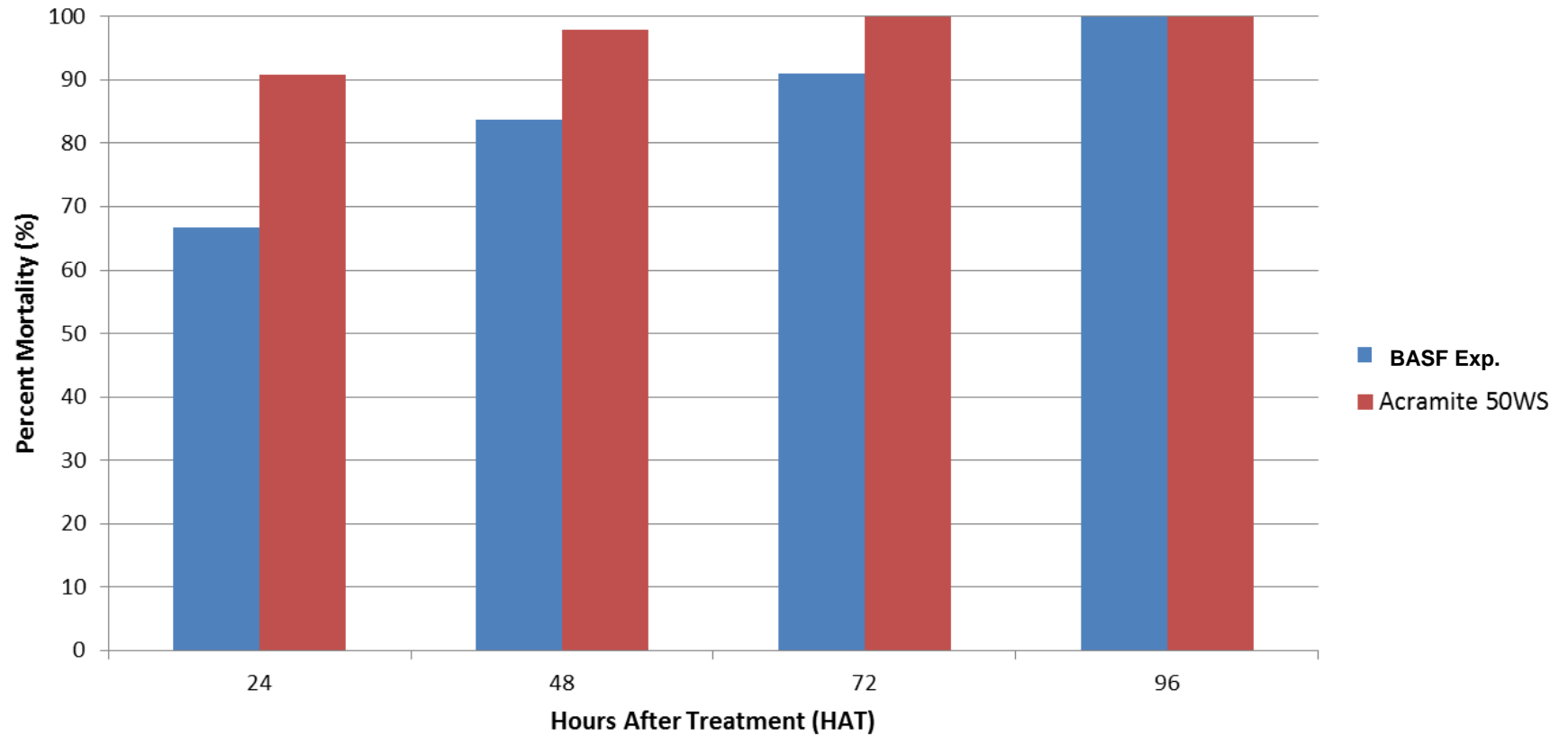
# Methods

- 15 adult female Lewis mites added to each leaf
- Replicated 4x's (total of 60 mites per treatment)
- Lab Conditions: 16:8 (L/D);  $77 \pm 1$  °F; 50-55% RH
- Mortality recorded at 24, 48, 72, & 96 hrs after treatment

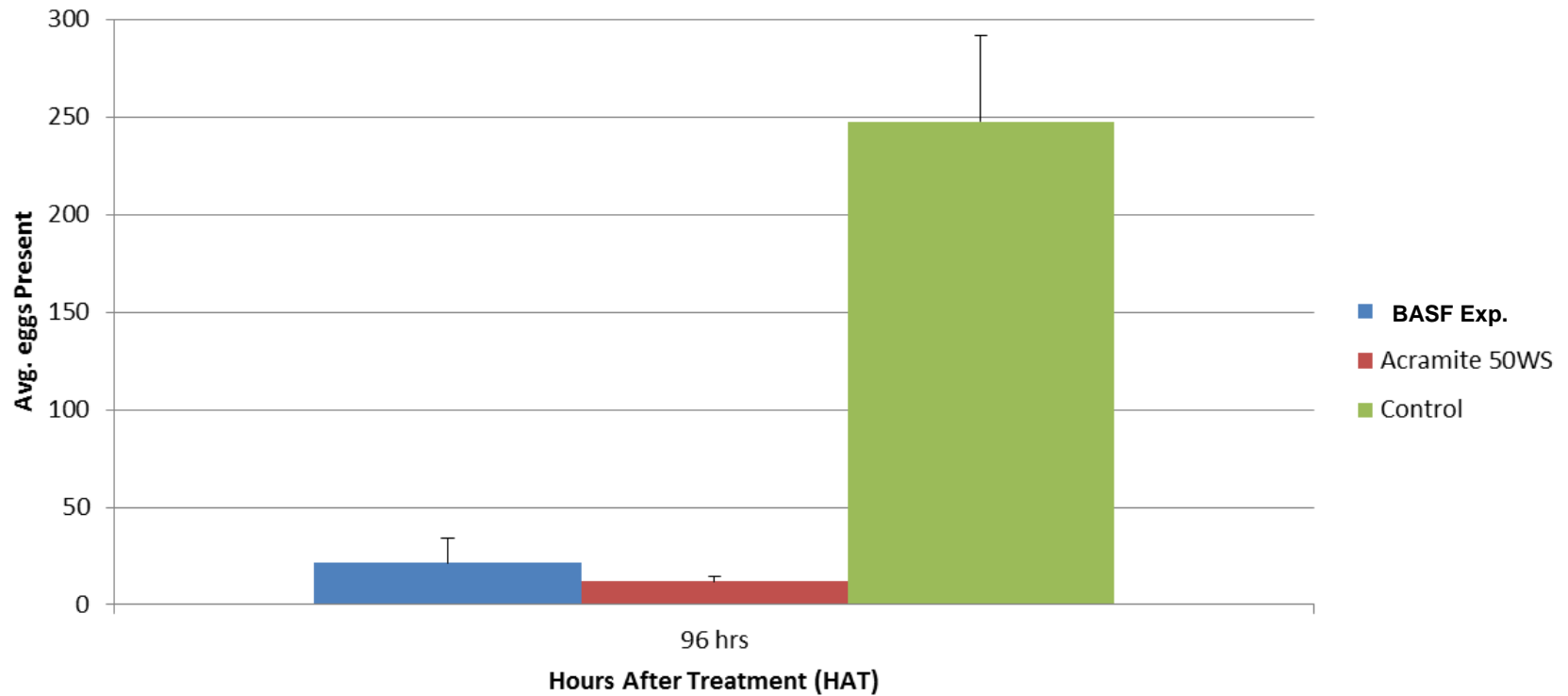




## Lewis Spider Mite Mortality



## No. Spider mite Eggs



Sig. difference between treatments and the control  
One-way ANOVA,  $p < 0.0001$

# Current Experiments

- Direct and sublethal effects of miticides on predatory mites
  - *P. persimilis*
  - *A. andersoni*
  - *N. californicus*
  - *N. fallacis*
  - *G. occidentalis*
- Currently evaluating mortality, fecundity (# eggs laid), & fertility (# young produced)
- Results can be used to make safe release times

# What can you do to decrease mites

- Plant stress
  - High EC
  - water
  - Flower & fruiting stage
  - fertilization
- Edge/neighbor effects
- Decrease dust
- Don't wait until populations are high to treat

# Acknowledgements

Mike Roberts

Frank Zalom

California Strawberry Commission

Success Valley Farms

Glen Hasegawa

Associates Insectary

BASF

Bayer

Chemtura

Syngenta