PRODUCT INFORMATION SHEET

PREDATORY MITE: Amblyseius fallacis

Product:
Neoseiulus (=Amblyseius) fallacis is a very small, pear-shaped predatory mite about 0.25-0.5 mm (1/64") in length, that is very active. They are similar in appearance to the two-spotted spider mite but are more flattened and lack spots. Their colour varies from cream to almost white and changes depending on their age and recent food source. The eggs of N. fallacis are nearly transparent white, shiny and football-shaped whereas two-spotted spider mite eggs are round and usually associated with webbing. N. fallacis eggs hatch into a six-legged larval stage that is transparent and difficult to see without a microscope. The following post egg nymphal stages and the adult stage all have eight legs. At 70°F (21°C) N. fallacis eggs hatch in two days and adults develop in 7 days. At 55°F (13°C) adults develop in 16 days. Females represent 66-75% of the adult population. They can lay up to 100 eggs along the ribs of the undersides of leaves. Higher egg production is achieved with greater prey availability. At 80°F (27°C) adults live 1-81 days (average 41) and at 70°F (21°C) the life span is somewhat longer at 24-80 days (average 62). Four to six generations of N. fallacis are completed in a season in New York state. N. fallacis are also effective indoors on crops that can provide them with pollen and nectar on which to establish themselves.

Target:
N. fallacis preys on many species of mites, especially red, two-spotted (Tetranychus urticae), European, Spruce, and Strawberry mites. N. fallacis uses two different foraging patterns. When prey are plentiful, a random walking pattern is used, allowing them to prey on mites on a leaf most efficiently. When prey are scarce, the predators walk along the leaf edges, increasing the chance of moving to a new leaf. Individual predatory mites assume a stance that allows them to be carried off on a breeze to new hunting territories when prey numbers are pronouncedly low. Research shows that N. fallacis uses chemical signals from prey silk and feces to hunt prey, and furthermore uses its own marking pheromone to mark previously searched areas.

Release:
Release N. fallacis into your crop immediately upon receipt, ideally when temperatures are above 55°F (12°C). Avoid making releases when temperatures are very high, ie. 80°F+ (27°C+), and humidity is low since N. fallacis is especially sensitive to dry conditions. N. fallacis come shipped on bean leaves. When placing leaves throughout your crop, make sure they are placed out of direct sunlight and in a position so that the mite predators are able to make contact with the plant foliage (ie. Bean leaves touching leaves or stem of infested plant).

Rate:
10,000 predator mites per ½ hectare (1 acre). Space release sites evenly throughout the field, especially towards the upwind side and wherever spider mite densities are highest. If possible, scout the field and map spider mite hot spots just before or during predator releases. Apply predators more heavily wherever spider mite densities are high; apply fewer predators where spider mites are less dense. Predators will build up slightly faster wherever spider mite eggs are abundant. Predators will move more quickly wherever spider mites are sparse.

Temperature:
40°-100°F (5°-40°C) with 60-90% relative humidity. At temperatures below 50°F (10°C) the predatory mites will feed but won’t produce. N. fallacis is known for its affinity for humid environments such as those found in peppermint, strawberry and sweet corn crops where the dense plant canopy sustains a high humidity.

Notes:
- N. fallacis is a slower consumer of mites but once established after 2-3 releases, will provide a continuous control. For a quick knockdown of spider mites, NIC recommends releasing Phytoseiulus persimilis. P. persimilis can be introduced alongside N. fallacis for effective short and long term control.
- N. fallacis predatory mites can survive solely on pollen, thus preventing a future mite problem.
- They are adapted to tolerate both pyrethrins and pyrethroids.

For further Information Contact: NATURAL INSECT CONTROL, 3737 Netherby Road, Stevesville, Ontario, L0S 1S0
905-382-2904; 905-382-4418 (Fax); info@nicniagara.com
For further Information on all NIC Beneficial Insects go to www.naturalinsectcontrol.com

www.naturalinsectcontrol.com
- Will overwinter and establish themselves almost anywhere

Phone: 905-382-2904; Email: info@nicniagara.com Please let NIC know within 24 hours upon receipt if there are any problems with your live insect order.

For further Information Contact: NATURAL INSECT CONTROL, 3737 Netherby Road, Stevensville, Ontario, L0S 1S0
905-382-2904; 905-382-4418 (Fax); info@nicniagara.com
For further Information on all NIC Beneficial Insects go to www.naturalinsectcontrol.com

www.naturalinsectcontrol.com