SPIDER MITE CONTROLS
Galandromus accidentalis

Product: *Galandromus (Typhlodromus) occidentalis* is a predatory mite indigenous to the western United States. Its migration from native host plants to fruit trees likely occurred soon after the latter was infested by pest mite species. Notably, this species has been consistently documented on fruit.

The developmental timeline, spanning from egg deposition to adult emergence, is temperature-dependent, with an average of 6-1/2 days at 24°C (75^{0}F). Under these conditions, females exhibit a lifespan of approximately 30 days and lay about 21 eggs. Conversely, males have a shorter lifespan and consume fewer prey compared to their female counterparts.

G. occidentalis is employed for mite control in various settings, including outdoor environments such as crops, orchards, vineyards, and nurseries, as well as indoor spaces like greenhouses, growing rooms, hydroponics setups, aquaponics systems, interiorscapes, and container plants. The optimal conditions for its efficacy range from 50 to 115ºF (10-46ºC) with a relative humidity of 30-60%. In instances of low mite populations, G. occidentalis can resort to feeding on pollen as an alternative food source.

Target: *G. occidentalis* preys upon spider mites and rust mites that pose threats to deciduous tree fruits. Its feeding habits encompass a variety of pests, including European red mites, two spotted spider mites, McDaniel spider mites, yellow spider mites, apple and pear rust mites, Prunus rust mites, and blister mites that are exposed on the leaf surface.

Release:

1. About an hour before you are ready to release the predators set all vials in an area like your kitchen counter bringing them to room temperature. This will allow them to wake up and get hungry!
2. Mist the leaves with water using a pump-spray bottle.
3. Turn off lights. If you can't see then bring in a lamp.
4. Roll or tumble the vial to mix the contents up. Remove the cap and sprinkle the contents on the infested areas of the plants. Use a piece of paper or equivalent to catch any remaining predators that fall as you apply them. You can also use a cloth or paper around the base of the plant and shake the contents there. The Predators will naturally climb up. Leave the empty bottle at the base of the plants. There may be predator eggs in the vial that you were unable to get out. They will hatch and head up to the spider mites.
5. The predators will go to the underside of the leaf where the pest mites are usually found.
6. After about an hour, turn lights back on.

You should be able to see the predatory mites with normal vision. Some may be seen in the cap after it is removed but, the easiest way is to sprinkle some of the corn grit (or vermiculite) on a white paper under a desk lamp or flashlight and watch them run on the paper.

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

Rate: Release rates on field crops range from 2,000 to 5,000/acre at the first sign of spider mites. In greenhouses, 2/ sq. ft, or 1 predator per 5 spider mites at the first sign of spider mites. Later releases will require much higher numbers to be effective.

Bug Out! CLICK HERE to Give Your Insect Friends A New Home.

Please let us know within 24 hours of 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 (Tel); 905-382-4418 (Fax); info@naturalinsectcontrol.com
For further Information on all NIC Beneficial Insects go to **www.naturalinsectcontrol.com**