



# Red spider mite on Solanaceous Plants

*Tetranychus urticae*

	Prevention	Monitoring	Direct Control	Direct Control	Restrictions
 <p>Mite damage on Tomatoes (Stefan Toefler)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crop rotation. Rotate with other crops such as corn, carrots and chive</li> <li>• Mulch with dry grass or bagasse to reduce humidity in the field. Mites thrive best in hot humid conditions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regular scouting of the field at least twice a week.</li> <li>• Mites are tiny and are very difficult to see with the naked eye. Use a hand lens for detection.</li> <li>• Mite damage may be observed before the pest is noticed.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prune to allow light to enter the canopy of plant.</li> <li>• Remove severely mite infected leaves carefully place in a polythene bag</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rotate chemical use to prevent resistance build up</li> <li>• Use Insecticidal oils such as Golden Pest Spray Oil or insecticidal soap such as Safer Soap to manage mites. Golden pest Spray Oil- 30ml/gal. Safer Soap- 15ml/gal</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Golden Pest spray oil- Active Ingredients: (Soyabean oil- 93%). Unlikely to have environmental consequences. If concentrate is ingested drink milk and induce vomiting. Consult a doctor. Botanical Insecticide/Miticide. Safer soap can cause substantial but temporary eye injury. Do not contaminate waterways.</li> </ul>
 <p>Symptoms of mite infestation on Egg plant (Phil Taylor)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Remove all weeds especially host plants that will harbour mites in and the around field e.g. Jumbie Tomatoes, Zepina</li> <li>• Good plant nutrition-ensure the timely and appropriate fertilisation of crops.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Look for changes in the size and shape of the leaves as the leaves tend to reduce in size and change shape forming a sword like appearance.</li> <li>• Leaves may also become yellow.</li> <li>• Mites will be found on the underside of the younger leaves, often at the junction of leaf veins. They can be extremely difficult to see without a lens.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use overhead irrigation. Mites do not like excessive moisture on their bodies</li> <li>• Mites have many natural enemies so avoid the use of broad-spectrum insecticide when possible</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Abamectin e.g. New Mectin rate of application -5ml to 4 gallons of water Spray onto new growth.</li> <li>• Imidacloprid – such as Pronto 35C</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Abamectin WHO (U), unlikely to cause hazard. IRAC code 6. Harmful if inhaled or absorbed through the skin. Wash thoroughly after use. Toxic to fish and bees. Protective clothing is essential for human health during application</li> <li>• WHO (II), moderately hazardous IRAC Code 18b. Protective clothing is essential for human health during application</li> </ul>



## Grenada

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