Product data sheet

Limonica

Amblydromalus limonicus | Predatory mite



- Generalist predatory mite for the control of thrips and whiteflies
- Can be used at relatively low temperatures
- Especially recommended to suppress high densities
- Can survive on pollen or other prey

Use for

Pests

Larvae of various species of thrips (first and second larval stages); Eggs and larvae of greenhouse whitefly (*Trialeurodes vaporariorum*) and cotton whitefly (*Bemisia tabaci*).

Crops

Do not use in tomato.

How it works

Mode of action

Predatory mites pierce their prey with their sucking mouthparts and suck out the contents.

Appearance

Mobile stages are beige, droplet-shaped mites. Eggs are oblong and transparent white. Adults are about 0.5 mm in size. Predatory mites are usually found on the lower surface of the leaves, often in the corner of the main vein and lateral veins. In flowering crops, they can often also be found in flowers. It is not possible to distinguish *Amblydromalus limonicus* in the field from *Amblyseius andersoni, Amblyseius swirskii, Neoseiulus cucumeris, Transeius montdorensis* or *Neoseiulus californicus.*



Amblydromalus limonicus adults



Amblydromalus limonicus preying on whitefly eggs



Watch the biological control video of Limonica

Product specifications

Pack size
12,500; 25,000 predatory mites.

Presentation
1,000 ml bottle.

Developmental stage
All stages.

Carrier
Millet husks, bran and sawdust.

Food
Carpoglyphus lactis.

Directions for use

Application
- Turn and shake bottle gently before use
- Push the centre of the cap to open the dosage hole
- Carefully sprinkle material on leaves
- Make sure the material remains on the leaves for at least a few hours after introduction
- Can also be applied with (Mini)-Air(o)bug



Watch the Application video of Limonica

Dosage
The dosage of Limonica depends on climate, crop and pest density and should always be adjusted to the particular situation. Start introduction as soon as the first pests are detected in the crop. Introduction rates typically range from 50-250 per m^2/release. Releases should be repeated once or twice, or until control is achieved. Consult a Koppert advisor or a recognized distributor of Koppert products for advice on the best strategy for your situation.

Environmental conditions
Amblydromalus limonicus is most effective at temperatures between 13 and 25°C (55 and 77°F). It is not effective above 30°C (86°F). *Amblydromalus limonicus* is sensitive to relative humidity below 70%.

Combined use
Can be combined with *Orius* spp. and whitefly parasitoids. Do not combine with other generalist predatory mites (*Amblyseius swirskii, Neoseiulus cucumeris, Transeius montdorensis, Amblyseius andersoni*).

Side effects
Pesticides can have (in)direct effects on biological solutions. Find out which pesticides have side effects on this product.

Product handling

Storage time after receipt
Apply as soon as possible after receipt. If necessary, the product can be stored for 1-2 days.

Storage temperature
12-14°C/54-57°F.

Storage conditions
In the dark, provide ventilation to prevent CO_2 accumulation.

Notes

- When thrips and/or whiteflies are absent, *Amblydromalus limonicus* can also survive on spider mites and other mites, butterfly eggs and pollen
- Nutari can be povided as supplementary feeding to improve establishment and increase the population size of *Amblydromalus limonicus*

Precautions

Application of this product can cause sensitization or allergic reactions, we therefore advise to take the necessary precautions.

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