Product data sheet

Montdo-Mite

Transeius montdorensis | Predatory mite



- Generalist predatory mite for the control of thrips and whiteflies
- Can survive on pollen or other prey
- Especially for use in chrysanthemum

Use for

Pests

Young larvae of various thrips species, eggs and larvae of whitefly. Also has an effect on all stages of non-webbing spider mites (e.g. European red mite, *Panonychus ulmi*) and rust mites.

Crops

Builds up high populations in chrysanthemum when used in combination with Nutari. 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 *Transeius montdorensis* in the field from *Amblyseius andersoni, Amblyseius swirskii, Neoseiulus cucumeris, Amblydromalus limonicus* or *Neoseiulus californicus.*



Transeius montdorensis adult



Transeius montdorensis preying on thrips

Product specifications

Pack size
50,000; 250,000 predatory mites.

Presentation
1,000 ml bottle; 6 litre bucket.

Developmental stage
All stages.

Carrier
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 Montdo-Mite

Dosage
The dosage of Montdo-Mite 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 25-300 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
Transeius montdorensis is most effective at temperatures between between 20 and 32°C (68 and 90°F). It is not effective at temperatures below 15°C/59°F. *Transeius montdorensis* is sensitive to relative humidity below 70%.

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

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, *Transeius montdorensis* can also survive on spider mites and other mites, moth eggs and pollen. Nutari can be provided as supplementary food to improve establishment and increase the population size of *Transeius montdorensis*.

Precautions

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

Disclaimers
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