Product data sheet

Montdo Ulti-Mite

Transeius montdorensis | Predatory mite



- Generalist predatory mite for the control of thrips and whiteflies
- Can survive on pollen or other prey
- For very low or high relative humidity

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

Do not use in tomato.

How it works

Mode of action

Predatory mites reproduce within the sachet and gradually disperse into the crop over a period of several weeks. Using their piercing mouthparts, they feed on prey by extracting its contents. The Ulti-Mite slow-release sachet, made from 100% industrially compostable film, provides consistent pest control, even under extremely dry or humid conditions.

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
500 sachets. Each sachet contains 250 predatory mites and prey mites.

Presentation
Sachets in cardboard box.

Developmental stage
All stages.

Carrier
Bran and sawdust.

Food
Carpoglyphus lactis.

Directions for use

Application
- Hang sachets in sheltered locations in the crop, avoid hanging into direct sunlight
- Sachets already have an exit hole
- Hold sachets by the cardboard strip at the top, to avoid damaging the predatory mites

Dosage
The dosage of Montdo Ulti-Mite depends on climate, crop and pest density and should always be adjusted to the particular situation. Start introduction preventively or as soon as the first pests are detected in the crop. Use at least 4,000 sachets per ha and hang them evenly spaced in the crop. Release should be repeated after 4 weeks if the pest is not controlled. 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, butterfly eggs and pollen. Nutari can be provided as supplementary food to improve establishment and increase the population size of *Transeius montdorensis.*

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