Product data sheet

Spical

Neoseiulus californicus | Predatory mite



- For the control of spider mite
- More tolerant to high temperatures and low humidity than *Phytoseiulus persimilis*

Use for

Pests

Two spotted spider mite (*Tetranychus urticae*); European red mite (*Panonychus ulmi*); citrus red mite (*Panonychus citri*); other spider mite species.

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. *Neoseiulus californicus* are usually found in spider mite colonies or on the lower surface of the leaves, often in the corner of the main vein and lateral veins. It is not possible to distinguish *Neoseiulus californicus* in the field from *Amblyseius andersoni, Amblyseius swirskii, Neoseiulus cucumeris, Transeius montdorensis* or *Amblydromalus limonicus.*



Neoseiulus californicus egg



Neoseiulus californicus adult



Neoseiulus californicus preying on spider mite



Watch the biological control video of Spical

Product specifications

Pack size
25,000; 125,000 predatory mites.

Presentation
500 ml bottle, 6 liter bucket.

Developmental stage
All stages.

Carrier
Vermiculite.

Food
Lepidoglyphus destructor.

Directions for use

Application
- Turn and shake the bottle gently before use
- Push the centre of the cap to open the dosage hole
- 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 Spical

Dosage
The dosage of Spical depends on climate, crop and pest density and should always be adjusted to the particular situation. Start introduction as soon as the first pest mites are detected in the crop. Introduction rates typically range from 25-125 per m^2/release. Releases should be repeated at least five times at weekly intervals. Consult a Koppert advisor or a recognized distributor of Koppert products for advice on the best strategy for your situation.

Environmental conditions
Neoseiulus californicus is most effective at temperatures between 13 and 32°C (55 and 90°F) and is sensitive to relative humidity below 60%.

Combined use
Can be combined with *Phytoseiulus persimilis* and *Feltiella acarisuga*.

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
8-10°C/47-50°F.

Storage conditions
In the dark, bottle horizontally.

Notes

- When spider mites are absent, *Neoseiulus californicus* can also survive on other mites, thrips and pollen
- *Neoseiulus californicus* has a higher tolerance to starvation than *Phytoseiulus persimilis*
- Nutari can be povided as supplementary feeding to improve establishment and increase the population size of Spical
- *Neoseiulus californicus* is less susceptible to pesticides than *Phytoseiulus persimilis*

Precautions

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

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