Product data sheet

Spical Ulti-Mite

Neoseiulus californicus | Predatory mite



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

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 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. 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 Ulti-Mite

Product specifications

Pack size
500 sachets. Each sachet contains 100 predatory mites and prey mites.

Presentation
Sachets in cardboard box.

Developmental stage
All stages.

Carrier
Bran.

Food
Lepidoglyphus destructor.

Directions for use

Application
- Hang sachets in sheltered locations in the crop, not exposed to direct sunlight
- Sachets already have an exit hole
- Hold sachets by the cardboard strip at the top, to avoid damaging the predatory mites



Watch the Application video of Spical Ulti-Mite

Dosage
The dosage of Spical 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 pest mites 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 4-6 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
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
12-14°C/54-57°F.

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

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*
- *Neoseiulus californicus* is less susceptible to pesticides than *Phytoseiulus persimilis*

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