



Phytoseiulus persimilis

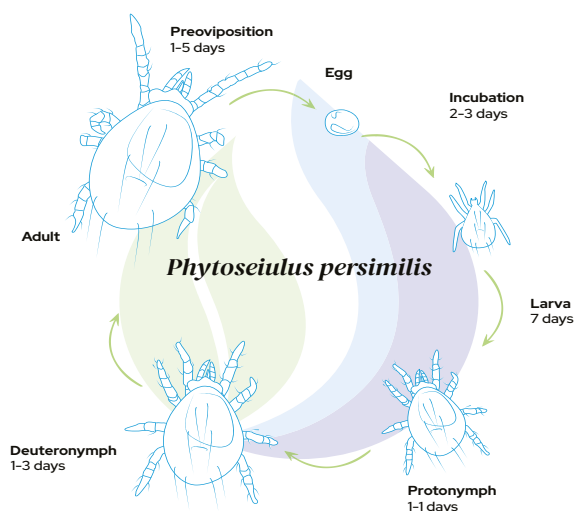
Phytoseiulus persimilis is a predatory mite originally from Chile commonly used for mite suppression pests such as two-spotted spider mites in fruit crops, vegetable crops, ornamental and market gardeners.

The adults and the immature feed on eggs, juveniles, and adults. The adult is pear shaped with long legs and measures .5 mm long. With its orange color, it's easy to track in the crop. Immature stages are usually semi-transparent orange color.

The eggs are oval and measure .3 mm (twice as much as a spider mite). *Phytoseiulus persimilis* is very mobile comparatively to two-spotted spider mites.

Life cycle

- The life cycle takes 5 days at 25 C, 25 days at 15 C
- The optimal conditions are temperatures between 20 and 27 C and a humidity level of more than 60%
- Females lay 2 to 3 eggs per day, for an average total of 60 eggs.
- The adult lives more than 35 days.
- *Phytoseiulus persimilis* consumes 5 to 30 prey (eggs or mites) per day.
- Does not enter diapause.
- Very effective in spider mite webs.



Introduction rate

Introduction	Quantity	Surface	Frequency	Duration
Prevention	5	per m ²	7 days	5-6 weeks
Hot spot	100	per m ²	7 days	As needed

Phytoseiulus persimilis



Application

Phytoseiulus persimilis is applied in loose.

For loose application, be sure to rotate the bottle gently to mix the mites and substrate carrier prior to opening the bottle, then sprinkle the equivalent of 1 tsp onto plants.

Distribute all mites as evenly as possible.

Instructions

-  Turn the bottle gently to mix the mites and vermiculite. Open the bottle and remove the paper or sealing cloth.
-  Do not freeze or refrigerate.
-  Sprinkle the equivalent of one teaspoon of the content on the plant (on the leaves, on the rock wool or on the substrate). Scatter evenly in the greenhouse.
-  Mites are mobile and visible with a 10-15X magnifying glass.
-  Repeat weekly until two-spotted spider mites are eliminated.



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