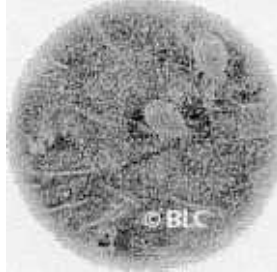




Product Information Sheet
Neoseiulus californicus



Scientific Name:

Family: Acarina: Phytoseiidae
Genus: *Neoseiulus*
Species: *californicus*

Common Name: Cali Predatory Mite

Host Mites: Spider mites, Persea, Eriophyid mites

Host plants: Avocados, strawberries, grapes, corn, cotton, ornamental plants

Life Stages: Egg, Larvae, Protonymph, Deutonymph, Adult

Development: Completes a generation in one to two weeks depending on temperature

Environment: Does best in coastal weather; 55 - 105 °F
Tolerates low humidity of inland valleys
Goes into diapause with less than 11 hours of daylight.

Pesticides: A detailed list of the pesticide resistance of the *Sterling* strain of predatory mites is available upon request.

Augmentation: Release rates on tree and vine crops range from 2,500 – 5,000 predatory mites per acre at the first sign of spider mites. Later releases will require much higher rates to be effective. Field crops generally require higher application rates on average of 5,000 to 10,000 per acre. Greenhouse or horticulture crop release rates should be 1 predatory mite per square foot.

Release: Predators are extremely perishable! One flat or bouquet of cut bean plants is equal to 10,000 predators on 250 plants. To release, spread the bean plants throughout the crop at the desired rate. To release predators from bottles, gently rotate the bottle to evenly mix the contents. Do not shake! Sprinkle predators and carrier material onto foliage of infested plants.

Storage: Immediate release of predator into your infested crop is most desirable. If predators must be stored, they can be stored at 50-60 °F for 1 to 2 days.