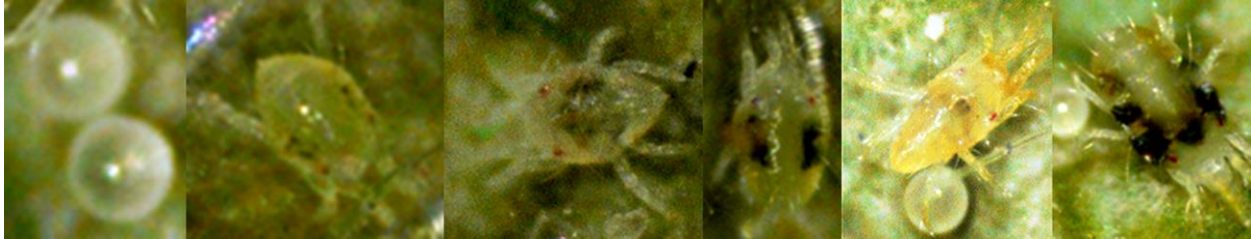


Spider mite and western tarnished plant bug biology and management in coastal strawberry plantings

Surendra K. Dara

Strawberry and Vegetable Crops Advisor, University of California Cooperative Extension
San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara Counties



Multiple species of spider mites occur in coastal strawberry. Mite feeding reduces plant vigor and results in yield losses. Biological control with predatory mites is an effective and popular option for managing mites. Choose the right predatory mite species depending on the season and the pest mite. Chemical, botanical, and microbial pesticides can be used as appropriate to achieve desirable control. Understanding different modes of action and rotating and combining miticides from different mode of action groups is important for good control and reducing the risk of miticide resistance. Repeated application of the same miticide or miticides in the same mode of action group can lead to miticide resistance in mites. If miticide treatments are necessary to supplement biological control with predatory mites, choose miticides that are less harmful to predatory mites.



◀◀Download “Biology and management of spider mites in strawberry” in English and Spanish at <http://ucanr.edu/spidermiteguide> or scan the QR code. Information about different species of spider mites and predatory mites is available in this guide.

Efficacy of botanical, chemical, and microbial pesticides on twospotted spider mite and their impact on predatory mites

<http://ucanr.edu/blogs/blogcore/postdetail.cfm?postnum=18553> ➤➤



◀◀Entomopathogenic fungi can endophytically colonize strawberry plants when applied to the soil and negatively impact twospotted spider mite infestations

<http://ucanr.edu/blogs/blogcore/postdetail.cfm?postnum=16821>

How to detect resistance to miticides in twospotted spider mite populations and strategies to reduce the resistance development

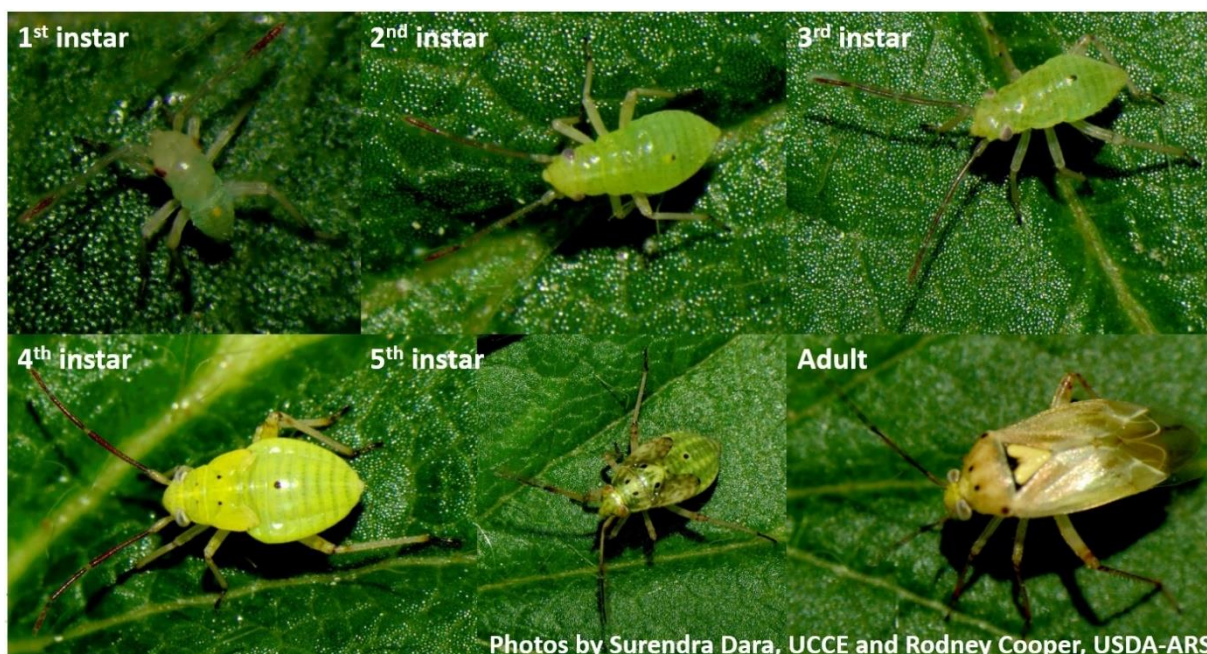
<http://ucanr.edu/blogs/blogcore/postdetail.cfm?postnum=22097> ➤➤



◀◀Comparison between the twospotted spider mite and the Lewis mite

<http://ucanr.edu/blogs/blogcore/postdetail.cfm?postnum=5771>





Western tarnished plant bug, commonly referred to as lygus bug, is a major pest of strawberry in California. Adults typically migrate to strawberry fields in mid to late spring and complete two to three generations depending on the crop duration. Both nymphs and adults feed on seeds on developing fruit and result in fruit deformity. Fruit deformity can also result from cold temperatures, poor pollination, and genetic factors specific to some varieties. It is important to scout the fields to determine western tarnished plant bug infestations (rather than depending on fruit deformity) before making treatment decisions. IPM strategies include mechanical control with bug vacuums, application of a variety of chemical pesticides, and application of botanical and microbial pesticides in combination and rotation with other options.

An overview of lygus bug biology, damage, and management in strawberries

<http://cesantabarbara.ucanr.edu/files/75473.pdf> >>



<< Lygus biology, monitoring, and management videos

<http://ucanr.edu/SDYouTube>



Fruit deformity in strawberry from lygus bug and other factors

<http://ucanr.edu/blogs/blogcore/postdetail.cfm?postnum=19630> >>



<< Potential of a solar-powered UV light trap as a pest management

option in strawberry <http://ucanr.edu/blogs/blogcore/postdetail.cfm?postnum=25307>



IPM tools for controlling western tarnished plant bug in strawberry

<http://ucanr.edu/blogs/blogcore/postdetail.cfm?postnum=19641> >>



<< Entomopathogens (pathogens of insects, mites, and ticks), their modes

of infection, and how they can be used as a powerful tool in IPM

<http://ucanr.edu/blogs/blogcore/postdetail.cfm?postnum=24119>



UCANR eJournal Strawberries and Vegetables

<http://ucanr.edu/strawberries-vegetables> >>

Free IPMinfo app for iOS and Android devices on strawberry and vegetable pests and diseases

