# Introduction to Spider Mite Biology and Ecology

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Photo: Jan van Arkel / University of Amsterdam

# Phytophagous Mites

- Key pests in many agricultural systems
- About 1/3 of pesticides applied to ornamentals are for mite control
  - Prone to pesticide resistance
- Short life cycle
- Most are microscopic



### Mites Are Not Insects!



# Feeding Behavior of Spider Mites

#### **Piercing-sucking (plant feeders)**







### Life Cycle of Spider Mites





### Reproductive System of Spider Mites





**\***Arrhenotoky (haploid males and diploid females)

# Dispersal

- Active: Ambulatory (walk)
- Passive: Aerial (wind)





# Spider Mites (Tetranychidae)

- Many species (more than 1,200)
- Generally, live on underside of leaves and produce webbing
- Chlorotic spots on the leaves
- Leaves can turn yellow, gray or bronze and lead to defoliation
- Broad host range
- Hot, dry conditions





# Two-spotted spider mite (*Tetranychus urticae*)







# Spider Mite Web







### Spider Mites on Roses









#### Red spider mites on hibiscus





#### Spider mite damage on hibiscus





#### Glover mite on Lantana



Photo credits: Catharine Mannion, UF/IFAS



#### Spider mites on bamboo





#### Two-spotted spider mite on marigold



#### Spider mite damage on croton



### Important Spider Mite Species for FL



Photo: Lance Osborne, UF

Two-spotted spider mite (Tetranychus urticae) Glover mite (Tetranychus gloveri)

Avocado red mite (*Oligonychus yothersi*)

Photo: Daniel Carrillo, UF

Photo: Daniel Carrillo, UF

Citrus red spider mite (Panonychus citri)



# Two-Spotted Spider Mite (TSSM)

**\***Scientific name: *Tetranychus urticae* Koch

★Model species for research





### TSSM Distribution (<mark>blue</mark>= native range, red= introduced)







# TSSM Biology & Ecology

The life cycle: egg, the larva, protonymph and deutonymph, adult

\*At 77°F, TSSM completes its development within 2 weeks

\*There are many overlapping generations per year

**★**Eggs hatch in approximately 3 days

\*The adult female lives 2-4 weeks UF FLORIDA

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GIF: Urs Wyss and University of Amsterdam



# TSSM Host Associations

**\***TSSM is one of the most economically important spider mite species

\*1,100 plant species - 140 families

**★**Fruit, vegetable, and ornamental crops





# TSSM Damage

**\***TSSM causes pale spots to appear on leaves

\*In severe infestations, leaves appear bronzed or silvery, become brittle, and may fall prematurely

**\***Web covers the surfaces of the plant





### The Glover Mite

#### **\***Scientific name: *Tetranychus gloveri* Banks





### The Glover Mite Distribution



MAP: Migeon and Dorkeld (2024)

The Glover Mite Biology & Ecology

\*Optimal conditions: moderately warm and dry

★~6 days from egg to adult

★High reproductive rates

★High level of aggregative behavior





# The Glover Mite Host Associations & Damage

¥119 hosts

\*Important pest of cotton, celery, beans, eggplant, beetroot, okra

\*Causes rusty speckling and blotches on leaves and their eventual death





# Banks Grass Mite Oligonychus pratensis

Damages drought-stressed turf

Causes grass to turn a bleached straw color, often killing it rapidly





Photo: Colorado State University



# Clover Mite Bryobia praetiosa

- Feeds on many grasses and herbaceous plants
- More information: <u>https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/in776</u>







# Spider Mite Scouting and Identification

- Look for the symptoms
- Check the underside of the leaves
- Do not use the color as ID character!
- For species ID, slide mount is needed



Photo: USDA/ARS



- Twospotted Spider Mite, *Tetranychus urticae* <u>http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/pdffiles/IN/IN30700.pdf</u>
- Clover Mite Bryobia praetiosa https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/in776
- Pest Identification Guide: Two-spotted Spider Mite, Tetranychus urticae Koch <u>https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/publication/IN1059?download</u> Open=true
- Managing Spider Mites in Florida Hops <u>https://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/publication/IN1417</u>





# Thank you!

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