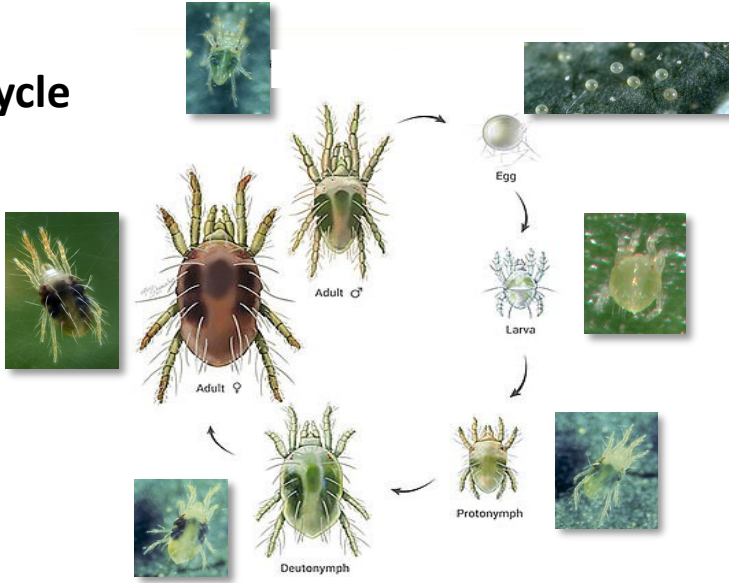


# Two-spotted Spider Mite, *Tetranychus urticae* Koch

## Life Cycle



## Damage & Symptoms

Hibiscus



Croton



Webbing on hemp



Roses



Bamboo



## Scouting for spider mites

- Use hand lens
- Frequent and regular monitoring of plants
- Search the under side of the leaves
- Look for stippling (white spots)
- Look for chlorotic yellowing or graying leaves
- Look for necrosis and defoliation

## General recommendations for spider mite control

- Practice good sanitation
- Scout frequently
- Avoid over fertilization
- Avoid water-stressed plants
- Overhead irrigation may reduce mite numbers
- Conserve natural enemies (beneficials), which can be common (i.e. predatory mites and beetles)
- Rotate among modes of action (MOA) to reduce the development of resistance
- Use horticultural oils and soaps
- Apply appropriate miticides

## Commercially available biocontrol agents against spider mites

Type of Biocontrol Agent	Name of Biocontrol Agent
Predacious mite	<i>Phytoseiulus persimilis</i>
	<i>Neoseiulus californicus</i>
	<i>Galendromus occidentalis</i>
Predacious insect	<i>Feltiella acarisuga</i>
Entomopathogenic fungi	<i>Beauveria bassiana</i>
	<i>Cordyceps javanica</i> formerly <i>Isaria fumosorosea</i>
	<i>Metarhizium anisopliae</i>