



Neoseiulus californicus

Target pests

- Two-spotted spider mite (Tetranychus urticae)
- Red mite (Panonychus ulmi)
- Broad mite (*Polyphagotarsonemus latus*)
- Other spider mites

Target crops

- Cannabis
- Ornamental plants
- Cucumbers
- Tomatoes

Neoseiulus californicus is a predatory mite used in various types of crops. This mite develops rapidly when feeding on two-spotted spider mites. It can also feed on pollen, thrips, and other small invertebrates.

Neoseiulus californicus has a pear-shaped body and measures 0.5 mm in length. The eggs are round and transparent, measuring 0.05 mm in diameter. Female californicus lay their eggs on leaf hairs (trichomes) and along the veins on the underside of leaves.

The immature stages are generally semi-transparent and cream-colored, similar to the adults. These predatory mites move across the foliage to attack spider mites and broad mites at all stages of their development: eggs, juveniles, and adults.

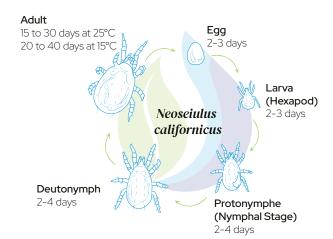
It also considered as a generalist and can also eat pollen, thrips and other small invertebrates

Life cycle

- Life Cycle: The total cycle lasts about 15 to 30 days at 25°C and 20 to 40 days at 15°C.
- **Diapause:** Below 10°C, N. californicus becomes inactive but does not enter diapause.

Introduction rate

Introduction	Quantity	Frequency	Duration
Preventive	5 to 10 individuals/m²	2 weeks	Until control
Curative	20 to 50 individuals/ m²	1week	Until control
Hotspot	50-100 individuals/m² or more	1week	Until control



Application

In bulk, gently mix the contents to homogenize the mites.

Sprinkle the mites and their substrate directly onto the foliage and plants for immediate pest control.

For slow release (preventive), use sachets by hanging them in the center of the plants, protected from direct sunlight and overhead watering.

Storage



Apply **Neoseiulus californicus** immediately upon receipt.



The optimal conditions are temperatures between 16 and 32°C and a relative humidity between 40 and 80%.