



# *Amblyseius swirskii*

*Amblyseius swirskii* is a quick and efficient predatory mite used to suppress immature thrips, whitefly and other mite species. They are pear shaped and measure 0.5 mm long.

Their eggs are round and transparent, approximately 0.14mm in diameter. *Swirskii* lay their eggs on leaf hairs (trichomes) and along the veins on the inner surface of leaves. Juveniles hatch after 3 to 5 days. The immature stages are usually a semi-transparent cream color and look very similar to adults.

This predatory mite has demonstrated exceptional efficacy in cucumbers, peppers, tomatoes, strawberries, and plants ornamentals when temperatures are above 25°C.

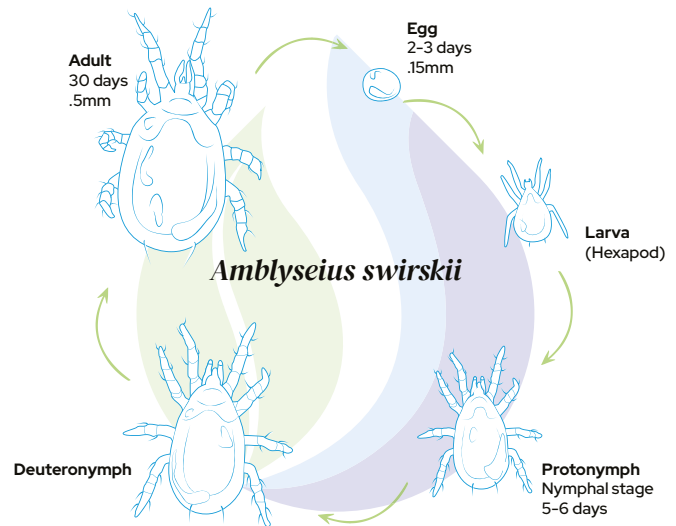
For whiteflies, *A. swirskii* feeds on eggs and first instar larva. For thrips, it consumes the first instar larvae. It also attacks the spider mite colonies and other mites.

## Life cycle

- Optimal conditions: temperatures between 25°C and 30°C with a relative humidity of 70%.
- Life cycle lasts approximately 18 days at 20°C.
- Females lay 2 eggs per day.
- Eggs hatch after 2 to 3 days.
- Each Swirskii can consume 19 whitefly eggs / 15 larvae per day.
- Does not enter diapause.
- Becomes inactive below 15°C.

## Introduction Rate

Introduction	Quantity	Area	Frequency	Duration
sachet	1	per plant	once every 4 to 6 weeks	continuously
loose - preventive	25	per m <sup>2</sup>	once every 2 weeks	as needed
loose - curative	100	per m <sup>2</sup>	every week	as needed
hot spot	250	per m <sup>2</sup>	every week	as needed





## Application

### Bulk or in sachets

*Amblyseius swirskii* can be applied loose in bulk or in sachets.

For loose application, be sure to rotate the bottle gently to mix the mites and substrate carrier prior to opening the bottle, then sprinkle the equivalent of 1 tsp onto plants. Distribute all mites as evenly as possible.

Slow release sachets are water-resistant and contain a mixture of predatory mites, substrate carrier (bran), and flour mites.







This allows the sachet to act as breeding pouch that gradually produces predatory mites for 4 to 6 weeks, depending on environmental conditions.

Begin introducing the sachets once you receive plants or once they have been planted. It is important to position sachets within the plant foliage out of direct sunlight.

Improper application can reduce the longevity of the sachets.

Because of its voracity, in the absence of prey, it can practice cannibalism or even consuming other agents biological control such as the eggs and nymphs of *Neoseiulus cucumeris* or *Phytoseiulus persimilis*.

## Manual

-  Use upon receipt. Do not refrigerate or freeze. Swirl bottle gently to mix mites well.
-  Mites are mobile and visible with a magnifying glass.
-  Open the container.
-  Sprinkle the equivalent of a teaspoon of the contents on the plant (on the leaves, on the rock wool or on the substrate).
-  Distribute evenly.
-  In case of infestation, repeat the treatment until control.

