

Gaeolaelaps gillespiei

Target pests

- Fungus gnats
- Shore flies
- Thrips pupae
- Bulb mites
- and other soil-inhabiting pests

Target crops

- Cannabis
- Garden centers
- Mushrooms
- Ornamental plants
- Vegetable crops (cucumbers, lettuces, peppers, tomatoes, etc.)

Gaeolaelaps gillespiei (Acari: Laelapidae) is a native predatory mite in Canada and primarily a surface-dwelling species, with the majority of its population concentrated within the upper half inch of soil. This mite appears to be particularly well adapted to dense artificial rooting substrates, such as coco-fiber mats and rockwool slabs.

Adults are pear-shaped, about 1 mm long, and range in color from cream to brown. Immature stages are usually paler and semi-transparent, and the eggs are oval, measuring approximately 0.5 mm.

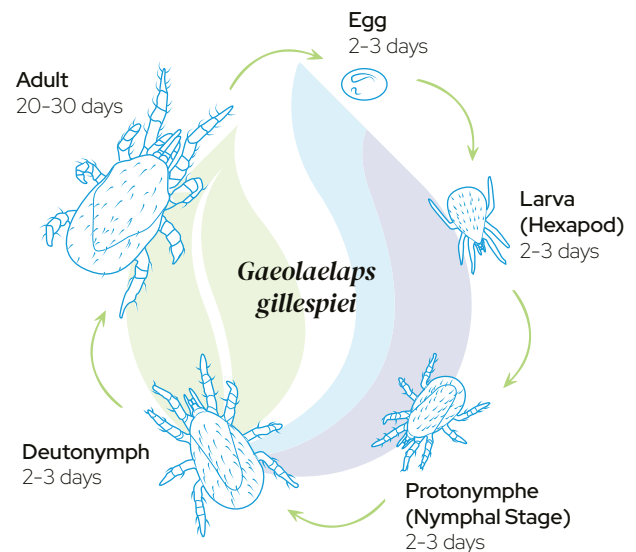
Both adults and juveniles are active predators, feeding primarily on fungus gnat larvae and other soil-dwelling pests. When food is scarce, they become detritivores and feed on algae and plant debris. On this diet, ***Gaeolaelaps*** can survive but will not reproduce unless well fed.

Life cycle

- **Life cycle:** Approximately 10-17 days, under optimal conditions.
- **Optimal condition:** Same as plant roots.
- **Quiescence:** More active above 14°C.
- **Reproduction:** Eggs are laid singly or in small groups in soil or organic matter near prey.

Introduction rate

Introduction	Quantity	Frequency	Duration
Preventive	100-200/m ²	2-3 weeks	Until control
Curative	250-500/m ²	2-3 weeks	Until control





Application

Dampen the soil before introducing. Do not flood.

Very gently mix the tube to homogenize the content inside and sprinkle the contents on the ground or substrate.

Spread evenly throughout the area to be treated or in areas conducive to fungus gnats and thrips.

Storage

-  Use upon receipt to ensure maximum efficacy.
-  Do not refrigerate or freeze.