ANATIS BIOPROTECTION

Amblyseius andersoni

Target pests

- Spider mites
- Tarsonemid mites
- Thrips (larval stages)
- Whiteflies
- Rust mites (*Eriophyidae*)

Target crops

- Greenhouse crops (cucumbers, peppers, eggplants, strawberries, raspberries, tomato)
- Fruit crops (apples, pears, grapes)
- Ornamental crops (roses, nursery plants)

Amblyseius andersoni is a generalist predatory mite from the Phytoseiidae family, measuring approximately 0.5 mm in length and varying in color from beige to light brown.

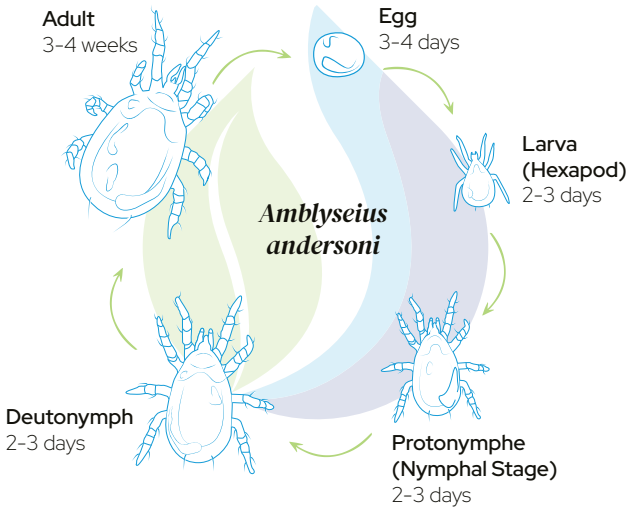
This versatile predator adapts well to a wide range of environments and can survive on multiple food sources, making it an excellent biological control agent for various crops. It thrives on plants with smooth leaves but tends to avoid those with high densities of glandular trichomes, as these can hinder its effectiveness. Tomatoes for example are not the best host as they are hairy.

Life cycle

- **Optimal condition:** 15-25°C, Humidity from 60-80%.
- **Diapause: *A. andersoni*** can enter diapause (a dormant state) under short daylight conditions and cooler temperatures. This can be useful for overwintering in perennial crops but may reduce its activity in greenhouses during winter unless supplemental lighting is provided.

Introduction rate

Introduction	Quantity	Frequency	Duration
Preventive	20-40 individuals/m^2	3-4 weeks	Until control
Curative *(light infestation)*	50-100 individuals/m^2	1 week	Until control
Hotspots *(severe infestation)*	100-250 individuals/m^2	1 week	Until control



Application

Before introduction, very gently shake the tube to homogenize the content inside and spread the mites all over the tube.

Then sprinkle the content on the leaves or where you see infestation.

Storage

- It is always recommended to use ***A. andersoni*** upon receipt to ensure maximum efficacy.
- If storage is needed, you can keep them at 8°C–10°C for a maximum of 1 to 2 days. Avoid freezing and prolonged exposure to temperatures above 25°C.