

## Effective use in Commercial Cannabis cultivation:

Rates with Andersoni in cannabis seem to vary a little from what the traditional, registered rates would indicate. Instead of treating in meters, and as a row crop, we recommend that each plant have direct attention paid to them, for optimal results. The climate fluctuation and temperature and humidity variations, along with the plant's rapid growth pattern, necessity to ensure proper air movement, and hairiness/stickiness of the plant all combine to make cannabis a complex and difficult crop to treat.

For Commercial Cannabis Rates, please fill out our Commercial Cultivation Inquiry for a discrete, personalized Chemical-Free Pest Management plan.

Andersoni are available in 200 count cases of mini sachets with **hooks or sticks**, 1,000 count cases of mini sachets with **hooks or sticks**, or in bulk, in 25,000 count one liter shaker tubes or 125,000 count five liter bags.

## Description

Amblyseius andersoni is a predatory mite that can be used in the control of a range of mite pests. This predatory mite is ideal for cannabis, vegetables, hardy ornamentals and fruit crops, controlling red or two-spotted spider mites, fruit-tree red spider mite, and russet mites.

It is active in a lower temperature range than other predatory mites, which means that it can be introduced much earlier in the growing season than some other predators. It is available in the mini sachet with a hook or on sticks, so can be used in outdoor crops, large or small.

Andersoni occurs naturally throughout Europe, including the UK and the Netherlands, and in North America. It is primarily found in areas of grape and apple production, but also in soft fruit, peaches, deciduous ornamentals and conifers.

They prey on spider mites of various species, but also feed on Thrips and russet mites. They may enter diapause in late summer, but are active from early in the season, as well as tolerating high temperatures, provided the atmosphere is suitably humid.

## For Best Results:

### Mini sachets:

- Hang from crop wire or immediately below plant canopy
- Do not hang adjacent to heating pipes
- Duration of sachet activity is 3-6 weeks, though longer-lasting control may be evident if the mites establish in the crop
- Use at one per 6.5ft of crop row.

### Shaker Tube (Bulk):

- 1 liter, containing 25,000 mites or 5 Liter, containing 125,000 mites
- Shake small quantities of Amblyseius andersoni onto the crop, near base of plant, or...

- We have found it to be very effective to create multiple release points by distributing bulk product from liter containers into solo cups, with hooks, and hang in plant's canopy.
- Avoid applying near flowers - the product and its carrier agent will stick to the trichomes.
- Introduce *Amblyseius andersoni* early in the crop/pest cycle to protect against pest build up

#### **Storage and Transport:**

- Keep out of direct sunlight
- Transport and store at 50F - 59F
- Use within 18 hours of receipt

## **FAQ**

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### **When and where should you use it?**

Apply the sachets to any convenient location on the plant, such as a leaf petiole, twig or small branch. In crops grown against supports, or trained along wires, the sachets can be placed on these structures, but should always be shaded from direct sunlight.

Some mites will be found up to 20 centimeters ahead of the main infestation. Placing the sachets above this mass will allow the predators to feed on the advancing mites before they cause damage: placing sachets lower down means that the predators are approaching this mass from below, and are only able to remove pest mites after the damage has been caused.

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### **How should you use it?**

For best results, apply the sachets when pest mite numbers are low. The predatory mites will then be able to feed on small colonies of pest mites and prevent them from growing and causing major damage.

Adult female mites lay single eggs onto leaf hairs, and these eggs hatch after 2-3 days to become larvae. As with other mites in the same family, these molt to produce protonymphs and then deutonymphs as they grow. All mobile stages are predatory, and will feed on eggs, juveniles and adults of spider mites. They are also able to feed on Eriophyid mites, commonly known as Rust or Russet Mites, which are tiny, worm like mites which can cause major damage on some crops.

As days become shorter and temperatures decrease in early autumn the mites will enter diapause, a state in which they can successfully survive winter conditions. They are reported to become active again as early as January, but this will be dependent upon ambient temperature and food availability.

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## When should you **not** use it?

Amblyseius andersoni is intended as a preventive treatment for spider mite and other mite pests, which is why they are best used before pest populations have reached high levels. If pest mite populations are very high, and major damage is visible on the crop, use an alternative treatment, such as an acaricide prior to the introduction of Amblyseius andersoni.

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## What will it do?

Used as directed, Amblyseius andersoni will control or limit spider mite populations and significantly reduce pest damage. On some crops no other treatment is necessary. In other crops the additional use of Phytoseiulus persimilis or acaricides to control pest mite outbreaks may be necessary.

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## What will it not do, and what are the control options?

Amblyseius andersoni will not give control of whitefly, thrips or aphids. It is a predatory mite which is intended for control of mite pests. Where pest populations are high at the time of release, control may be slow to occur and damage to the crop will continue.