




Red spider mite on tomato

Tetranychus evansi Stone wash

	Prevention	Monitoring	Direct Control	Direct Control	Restrictions	
 <p>Red spider mite, <i>Tetranychus</i> sp. (Gilles San Martin, www.flickr.com)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove and burn all crop residues after harvest Do not recycle stakes or use boiling water to treat stakes before re-using Interplant tomato with repellent non-host crops such as onion and garlic Plant new crops away from infested fields Avoid movement of tools and people from infested fields to new crops Weeds in solanaceae family (e.g eggplants, tobacco, potato) act as hosts, remove these plants Mites are spread by wind - consider windbreaks or barrier crops between fields to protect tomato crop 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spider mites are difficult to see with a naked eye and you may need to use a hand lens or look for webbing on the underside of the leaf Look for small tiny reddish spider-like mites underneath the leaves. Start to control when there is an average of 8-12 mites per leaf Look for bruises on the young and big fruits including the stems Check for stunted growth, wilting, matted underside of the leaves and fine webbing, yellowing and whitening of the leaves. Loss of leaves. Feeding punctures cause yellowing or whitening of leaves followed by desiccation and leaf fall. Severe infestation can cause death of whole plant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove and burn all infested plants. Usually infestation starts with a few plants (a hotspot) and spreads with time. Uprooting and burning hotspot plants can, therefore, help. Conserve and use naturally occurring predatory mites such as <i>Phytoseiulus</i> sp. in infested crop Spray a mixture of 1 teaspoon of liquid soap in 4 litres of water or quarter bar soap in 20 litres of water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use personal protective equipment when handling and applying pesticides, follow the label recommendations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not eat, drink or smoke when mixing or applying pesticides. 	
 <p>Mite damage to tomato fruit (<i>A. M. Varela, icipe</i>)</p>				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Since mite populations are initially restricted to some plants, spot spraying (spraying only attacked plants) is usually effective 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply propargite (Comite EC) at a rate of 5ml in 10L of water when pest appears. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> WHO class III (Slightly hazardous). Spray early in the morning or late in the afternoon. Re-spray after 2 - 5 days. Observe a re-entry interval of 3 days (with protective clothing), otherwise 21 days. Observe a pre-harvest interval of 21 days.
 <p>Red spider mites and webbing on a weed (CABI)</p>				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply profenofos +cypermethrin (eg. polytrin C 44EC) at the rate of 12ml in 10L of water when pest appears. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both WHO class II (Moderately hazardous). Spray early in the morning or late in the afternoon. Observe a re-entry interval of 1 day and a pre-harvest interval of 7 days. 	



Malawi

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