Chemical Control of Red Palm Mite, Raoiella indica, on Ornamentals

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This information is provided as a guide to management of Red Palm Mite (RPM) and may change after additional trials are conducted.

A. Acaricide testing in Puerto Rico

Acaricides listed in Table 1 I significantly reduced density of RPM on coconut during the first 21 days after a single foliar spray. At 21 days after application, we observed an average of 2-22 mites/17.5 $\rm cm^2$ of leaf surface on treated plants, compared with 141 mites/ 17.5 $\rm cm^2$ leaf surface on plants that were sprayed with water only. This trial was conducted in a greenhouse and had 6 replicates.

Formulations used in this study are listed in Table 1, and were those available to the researchers in Puerto Rico. Table 2 lists the formulations that are registered for use on ornamentals in Florida.

Table 1. Acaricides tested in Puerto Rico greenhouse trial

| Product | Tradename | Approximate rates used in | |
|--------------|---------------|---------------------------|--|
| | | test | |
| Spiromesifen | Forbid 480 SC | 1.9 fl oz/100 gallons | |
| Dicofol | Kelthane 4E | 16.9 fl oz/100 gallons | |
| Acequinocyl | Shuttle 15 SC | 7.6 fl oz/100 gallons | |
| Bifenazate | Floramite SC | 5.9 oz/100 gallons | |
| Etoxazole | TetraSan 5WG | 9.9 oz/100 gallons | |
| Milbemectin | Ultiflora | 8.1 fl oz/100 gallons | |

Table 2. Acaricides labeled in Florida

| | | | Labeled use sites | | |
|--------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------|-----|
| Product | Tradename | Labeled rate | Greenhouse | Landscape | MOA |
| | | range | and nursery | ornamentals | |
| | | | ornamentals | | |
| Spiromesifen | Forbid 480 SC | 2-4 fl oz/100 gal | No | Yes | 23 |
| Spiromesifen | Judo | 2-4 fl oz/100 gal | Yes | No | 23 |
| Acequinocyl | Shuttle 15 SC | 6.4 12.8 fl | Yes | No | 20 |
| | | oz/100 gal | | | |
| Bifenazate | Floramite SC | 4-8 fl oz/100 gal | Yes | Yes | 2 |
| Etoxazole | TetraSan 5WG | 8-16 oz/100 gal | Yes | Yes | 10B |
| Milbemectin | Ultiflora | 8 16 fl oz/100 gal | Yes | No | 6 |

Each product was tested within the labeled rate range. MOA = Mode of Action and can be found at http://www.irac-online.org/eClassification/. Key for labels: fl oz/100 gal = fluid oz per 100 gallons of spray solution.

All acaricides also reduced RPM densities at 6 and 15 days after application. However, mite resurgence was recorded at least 1 month after application on Floramite and Ultiflora treated plants.

B. Products that are proven to have action against tenuipalpids on ornamentals (C. Mannion webpage), but were not tested against *R. indica*:

| Product | Trademark | Recommended | MOA |
|------------|---------------|----------------|-----|
| | name | range on label | |
| sulfur | Thiolux 80 DF | 15 lb/A | NR |
| pyridaben | Sanmite | 4 ounces/100 | 21 |
| | | gallons | |
| fenbutatin | Vendex 50 | 2 lb/A | 12B |
| oxide | WP | | |

Based on results from the trial in Puerto Rico, the best products that were tested and look better are: Forbid, Kelthane, TetraSan, Floramite and Shuttle. I would add Sanmite, Sulfur, Vendex and Agrimek + oil to that list as well. We are also recommending to test an acaricidal 'bomb' containing the mix of fenpropathrin and acephate as this mix gave good results for control of tenuipalpids on orchids (L. Osborne, pers. Comm.).

- C. Products tested that were not effective against *R. indica*: neem oil (Dyna-Gro), applied at 17 and 34 fl ozl/100 gallons; Dinotefuran (Safari 20 SG) at 6 oz/ 100 gal.
- D. Milbemectin (Ultiflora), while statistically different from the untreated control, did not provide as good control as other acaricides listed in Table 1.
- E. Follow the label. Several of these products should not be used more than once or twice per year.
- F. All products should be rotated with those with a different MOA.

Note: Mention of a commercial or proprietary product or chemical does not constitute a recommendation or warranty of the product by the authors or the University of Florida. Products should be used according to label instructions and safety equipment required on the label and by federal or state law should be employed. Users should avoid the use of chemicals under conditions that could lead to ground water contamination. Pesticide registrations may change so it is the responsibility of the user to ascertain if a pesticide is registered by the appropriate local, state and federal agencies for an intended use.