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Surveys of 12 California crops for phytoseiid predatory mites show changes compared to earlier studies

In phytoseiid samples from 25 counties from 2000 to 2018, the western predatory mite, long recognized as an important biological control agent, was found in relatively low numbers.

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Predatory mites in the family Phytoseiidae are important predators of pest mites in agricultural crops, regulating to varying levels populations of pest spider mites (Tetranychidae), as well as small insects such as immature thrips (McMurtry and Croft 1997). There are more than 2,000 described species of phytoseiids, and probably many more are yet to be discovered. The extensive monograph of Schuster and Pritchard (1963) on the Phytoseiidae of California described 52 species, and about 16 additional species have been discovered or introduced since.

The food habits and lifestyles of phytoseiids vary considerably but can be categorized as follows: Type I phytoseiids are highly specialized predatory mites in the genus *Phytoseiulus* that feed almost exclusively on heavy-web-spinning tetranychid spider mites. Type II phytoseiids are specialized predatory mites

Abstract

Phytoseiid mites are key predators in agricultural crops. However, not all species regulate pest populations below economic thresholds, and therefore knowledge of which species are associated with particular crops aids pest control recommendations. Surveys of 12 crops across six geographical regions of California demonstrated that phytoseiid species varied by crop and geographical location, with subtropical crops exhibiting the lowest species diversity and grape the greatest. The western predatory mite, *Galendromus occidentalis*, long cited as a dominant species in California crops, was not found to be the major species in most situations. *Euseius stipulatus*, a species introduced in the 1970s, was found in the surveyed crops in many areas of the state and appears to be displacing *E. hibisci* along the south coast.

Phytoseiulus persimilis, a predatory mite (left), next to a twospotted spider mite. This highly specialized predator was most common in raspberries and strawberries.



represented by *Galendromus* species and some species of *Neoseiulus*; they tolerate webbing and prefer spider mites but also prey on other groups of mites such as eriophyids (rust or bud mites), tarsonemids and tydeids, as well as feed on pollen. Type III phytoseiids in the genera *Amblyseius*, *Typhlodromalus*, *Typhlodromus* and *Metaseiulus* avoid the heavy webbing produced by *Tetranychus* species and instead feed on mites such as *Panonychus* species (red mites), eriophyids, tarsonemids and tydeids and also on

thrips, whiteflies and other small insects, and on pollen, fungi and plant exudates. Type IV phytoseiids in the genus *Euseius* are highly adapted to pollen and leaf sap feeding, often showing rapid population increases during leaf flush and flowering periods, but may help suppress non-web-spinning spider mites and thrips (McMurtry and Croft 1997; McMurtry et al. 2013).

Type I and II phytoseiids have adaptations to move through spider mite webbing and have demonstrated

TABLE 1. Species of phytoseiid predatory mites found in 12 permanent or semipermanent cropping systems in California

Host plant	Collection years	Counties	Site-years*	Seasonal sample†	No. of mites	<i>Phytoseiulus persimilis</i>	<i>Typhlodromina eharai</i>	<i>Galendromus occidentalis</i>	<i>Galendromus annectens</i>	<i>Neoseiulus californicus</i>	<i>Neoseiulus aureus</i>	<i>Neoseiulus cucumeris</i>	<i>Neoseiulus brevispinus</i>	<i>Neoseiulus barkeri</i>	
Citrus	2006–2018	Fresno, Tulare, Kern, Santa Barbara, Riverside, San Bernardino	21	No	994	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Avocado	2000–2007	San Luis Obispo, Orange	11	Yes	1,892	0	1	3	37	4	0	0	0	0	
Cherimoya	2006–2007	Santa Barbara, Ventura	3	Yes	104	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Blackberry	2006–2007	San Luis Obispo	2	Yes	106	0	9	14	24	49	0	0	0	0	
Raspberry	2006–2007	San Luis Obispo, Ventura	10	Yes	239	50	2	0	0	26	0	0	0	0	
Strawberry	2006–2010	Santa Cruz, Santa Barbara, Ventura	18	Yes	1,570	271	0	0	0	612	403	204	19	5	
Grape	2005–2010	Lake, Napa, Mendocino, Sonoma, Madera, San Joaquin, Kern, Ventura, San Luis Obispo, Monterey	78	Yes	5,604	13	5	415	0	87	12	1	0	1	
Peach/ nectarine	2006–2007	Butte, Fresno, Kings, Tulare, Kern	19	No	576	0	0	35	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Plum/ prune	2006–2007	Butte, Kern	4	No	67	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Pear	1996–2008	Lake, Mendocino, Sacramento, Yolo	30	Yes	800	0	0	71	0	4	0	0	0	0	
Almond	2006–2018	Kern, Butte	9	No	174	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Walnut	2006–2013	Tehama, Butte, Yuba, Yolo, Sutter, Solano, San Joaquin, Kings, Tulare	24	Yes	2,533	0	0	362	0	5	0	0	0	2	
				Total number	14,659	334	17	911	61	788	415	205	19	8	

* Sites x years sampled.

† Yes = samples collected at intervals throughout the crop season. No = one or a few samples collected.

a high level of regulation of this group of spider mites due to their specialized feeding habits. However, when spider mites are scarce their populations decline. Type III and IV phytoseiids are able to survive when mite prey are scarce because of their generalized feeding habits.

During the 1970s and 1980s, *Galendromus occidentalis* (formerly called *Typhlodromus occidentalis* or *Metaseiulus occidentalis*), commonly known as the western predatory mite, was demonstrated to be a

significant biological control agent of tetranychid spider mite pests, especially in almond (Hoy et al. 1979) and grape (Kinn and Douthett 1972). Based on these and other studies (McMurtry and Flaherty 1977; McMurtry et al. 1971; Rice and Jones 1978), the UC Integrated Pest Management (IPM) pest management guidelines listed *G. occidentalis* as a key beneficial predator for tetranychid spider mites (*Tetranychus* and *Eotetranychus* species) in almonds, apples, apricots, cherries, grapes, nectarines, peaches, pears and walnuts.

	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	III	IV	IV	IV	IV
	<i>Typhlodromus pyri</i>	<i>Typhlodromus caudiglans</i>	<i>Typhlodromus rhenanoides</i>	<i>Metaseiulus smithi</i>	<i>Metaseiulus citri</i>	<i>Metaseiulus johnsoni</i>	<i>Metaseiulus arboreus</i>	<i>Metaseiulus flumenis</i>	<i>Proprioseiopsis fragariae</i>	<i>Proprioseiopsis lindquisti</i>	<i>Amblyseius similoides</i>	<i>Amblyseius andersoni</i>	<i>Amblydromalus limonicus</i>	<i>Typhlodromalus peregrinus</i>	<i>Graminaseius graminis</i>	<i>Euseius tularensis</i>	<i>Euseius stipulatus</i>	<i>Euseius hibisci</i>	<i>Euseius quetzali</i>
	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	755	36	182	19
	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	123	1,694	3
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	92	0	5
	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	1	0	0
	0	0	2	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	84	0	0	0	65	0	0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	0	6	0	0
	3,236	169	104	0	37	280	315	22	2	0	4	29	18	1	39	5	67	10	732
	0	168	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	74	0	0	0	0	213	0	1	82
	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	0	0	2
	0	82	0	0	52	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	580
	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	104	0	0	0	0	14	27	0	11
	0	223	0	1	90	0	0	0	0	0	919	0	0	0	0	78	596	10	247
	3,236	658	116	1	195	291	338	22	2	1	1,125	30	110	1	67	1,117	1,013	1,897	1,681

Pest control advisers (PCAs) learned to use spider mite/predatory mite ratios as thresholds for treatment in many of these crops to minimize pesticide use. Because phytoseiid species are difficult to distinguish with a hand lens, there was often a presumption by PCAs that any phytoseiid seen in these crops was *G. occidentalis*. Yet, not all phytoseiids are equally reliable in maintaining pests below an economic threshold.

A survey of several crops by a high school student in the Ag Futures Internship Program at UC Kearney Agricultural Center in 1992 surprisingly revealed that the western predatory mite was not the dominant species.

That discovery led to the acquisition of funding from the UC Exotic/Invasive Pests and Diseases Research Program for us to survey a number of major crops — from 2005 to 2008 to determine predatory mite species frequency and diversity. We obtained additional collections of data on mites over the years from studies funded by commodity organizations.

14,659 predatory mites, 12 crops, 25 counties

From 2000 to 2018, UC Cooperative Extension (UCCE) advisors and specialists, UC faculty, UC technicians and a Cal Poly, San Luis Obispo, graduate student collected and identified 14,659 predatory mites from 12 crops — almonds, avocados, blackberries, cherimoyas, citrus, grapes, pears, peaches/nectarines, plums/prunes, raspberries, strawberries and walnuts — in 25 counties of California encompassing six geographical regions (table 1, fig. 1). Mites were collected directly from leaves using an artist brush or a mite brushing machine, placed into 70% ethyl alcohol and slide mounted using Hoyers medium (Krantz and Walter 2009).

Identification of slide-mounted specimens of female mites was accomplished with the aid of a taxonomic key (Key to the Phytoseiid Predatory Mites of California Crops, developed by J. McMurtry and E.E. Grafton-Cardwell, in progress) and a phase contrast microscope. Some mite collections (in grapes, walnuts, strawberries, citrus, caneberries and cherimoyas) were made repeatedly in the same sites through one or more seasons. Other collections were made on one or a few dates during a season. Collectively, a total of 229 site-years were sampled.

Subtropical fruit: Dominated by *Euseius* species

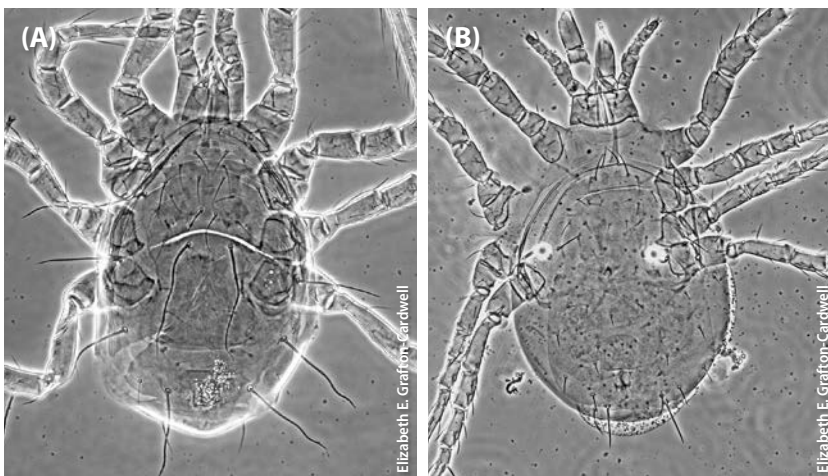
Three subtropical fruit crops were studied: avocados, cherimoyas and citrus (table 1, fig. 2). Surveys demonstrated that subtropical crops had low predatory mite species diversity (five to nine species total) and a strong tendency to support type IV *Euseius* species (93.3% to 99.8% of specimens).

A total of 994 mites representing five species were identified from citrus in Fresno, Tulare, Kern, Santa Barbara, Riverside and San Bernardino counties from 2006 to 2018, and 99.8% were in the genus *Euseius* (table 1, fig. 2). The Central Valley supported *E. tularensis* (96.8%) and *E. quetzali* (3.1%). In contrast, in the south coast area only *E. stipulatus* was found, and in inland Southern California a mixture of *E. tularensis* (46.5%), *E. stipulatus* (3.3%) and *E. hibisci* (50.1%) was found.



FIG. 1. Regions of predatory mite collections in California.

Slide mounted mite specimens for identification: (A) *Phytoseiulus persimilis* and (B) *Euseius stipulatus*.



Previous studies described the distribution of *E. tularensis* and *E. hibisci* in California citrus (Congdon and McMurtry 1985, 1986; McMurtry et al. 1971, 1992). *E. stipulatus* was introduced to citrus in Southern California in 1972 (McMurtry 1977). The current study suggests that *E. stipulatus* has displaced *E. hibisci* in the southcoast area. The UC IPM guidelines for citrus (Dreidstadt 2012; Grafton-Cardwell et al. 2019) recommend conservation of *Euseius* species to aid in control of pest mites and thrips.

A total of 1,892 phytoseiids representing nine species were collected from avocado in San Luis Obispo and Orange counties from 2000 to 2007, and 96.2% of these mites were in the genus *Euseius* (table 1, fig. 2). *E. hibisci* was the dominant species (95.8% of *Euseius* species) found on inland Southern California avocados, and *E. stipulatus* was the dominant species (96.0% of *Euseius* species) found on south coast avocados. Again, the abundance of *E. stipulatus* in the south coast area is a significant change from the 1960s through the 1980s, when *E. hibisci* dominated that region (Congdon and McMurtry 1985; McMurtry and Johnson 1965, 1966). The UC IPM guidelines for avocado (Dreidstadt 2008; Faber et al. 2018) list *Neoseiulus californicus*, *E. hibisci*, *Galendromus annectans*, *G. helveolus* and *Amblydromalus limonicus* as important predators of pest mites.

A total of 104 phytoseiids representing five species were identified from cherimoya in the south coast area (Santa Barbara and Ventura counties) during 2006 and 2007, and 93.3% of these mites were in the genus *Euseius* (table 1, fig. 2), including *E. stipulatus* (88.5%) and *E. quetzali* (4.5%). This is the first report of phytoseiids in cherimoyas (Murrietta 2015) and provides further evidence that *E. stipulatus* has established in south coast California subtropical crops.

Berries: Specialized spider mite predators

In contrast to the subtropical crops that hosted primarily type IV phytoseiid species, blackberries, raspberries and strawberries supported a high percentage of type I and II specialized spider mite predators: *Phytoseiulus*, *Typhlodromina*, *Galendromus* and *Neoseiulus* species (fig. 3). Collections in our study were likely affected by augmentative releases of these phytoseiids by growers for tetranychid pest mites.

A total of 106 mites representing eight species were collected from blackberries in San Luis Obispo County, and 90% were identified as type I *Typhlodromina ehari* (8%) and type II species: *N. californicus* (46.2%) and *Galendromus* species (35.8%) (table 1, fig. 3). A previous study in blackberry by McMurtry and Show (2012) revealed lower diversity (only two species) compared to our untreated commercial site or the wild blackberries in their study, indicating pesticide effects on diversity.

A total of 239 mites represented by seven species were collected from raspberries in San Luis Obispo

and Ventura counties, including type I *P. persimilis* (20.9%), type II *N. californicus* (10.9%), type III *Amblydromalus limonicus* (35.1%) and type IV *Euseius*

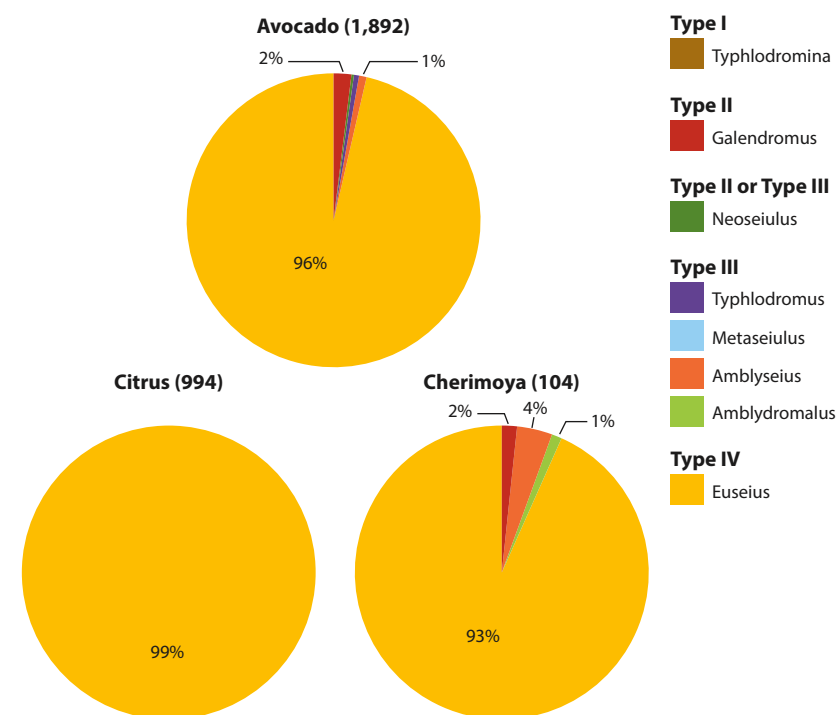


FIG. 2. Percentage of each phytoseiid predatory mite genus found in citrus, avocado and cherimoya (number of specimens).

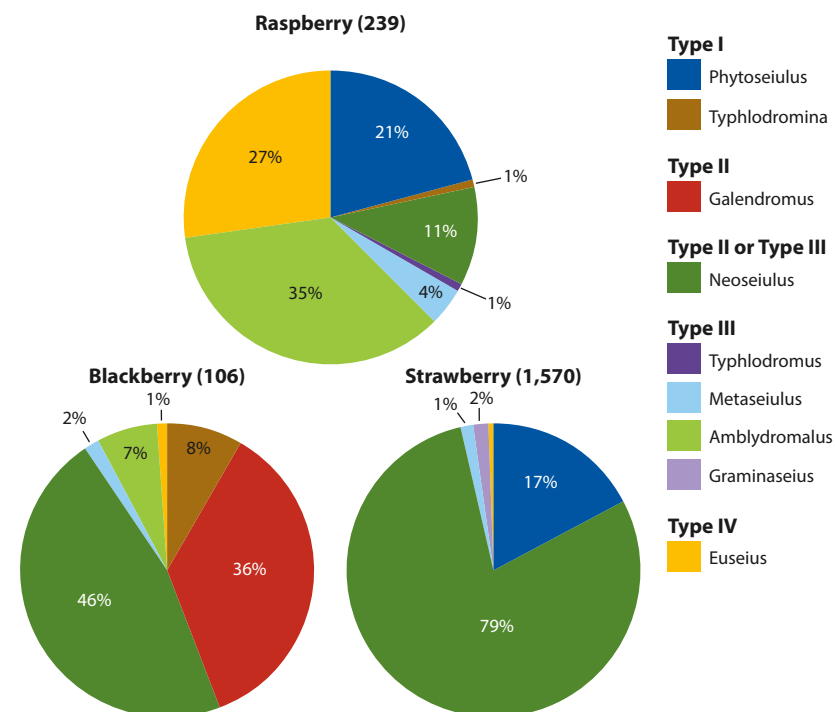


FIG. 3. Percentage of each phytoseiid predatory mite genus found in blackberry, raspberry and strawberry (number of specimens).

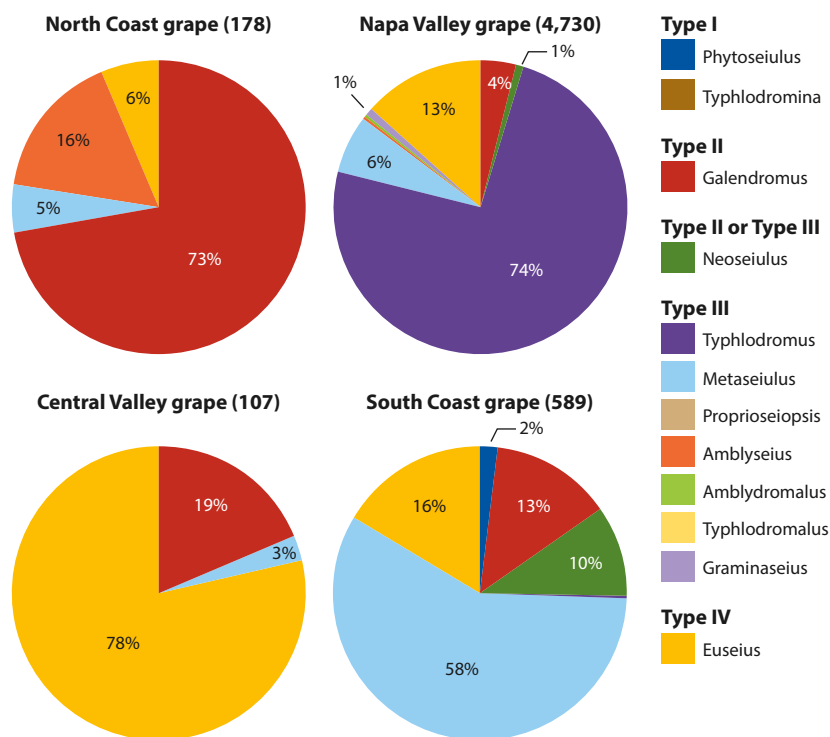


FIG. 4. Percentage of each phytoseiid predatory mite genus found in grape sampled from four regions (number of specimens).

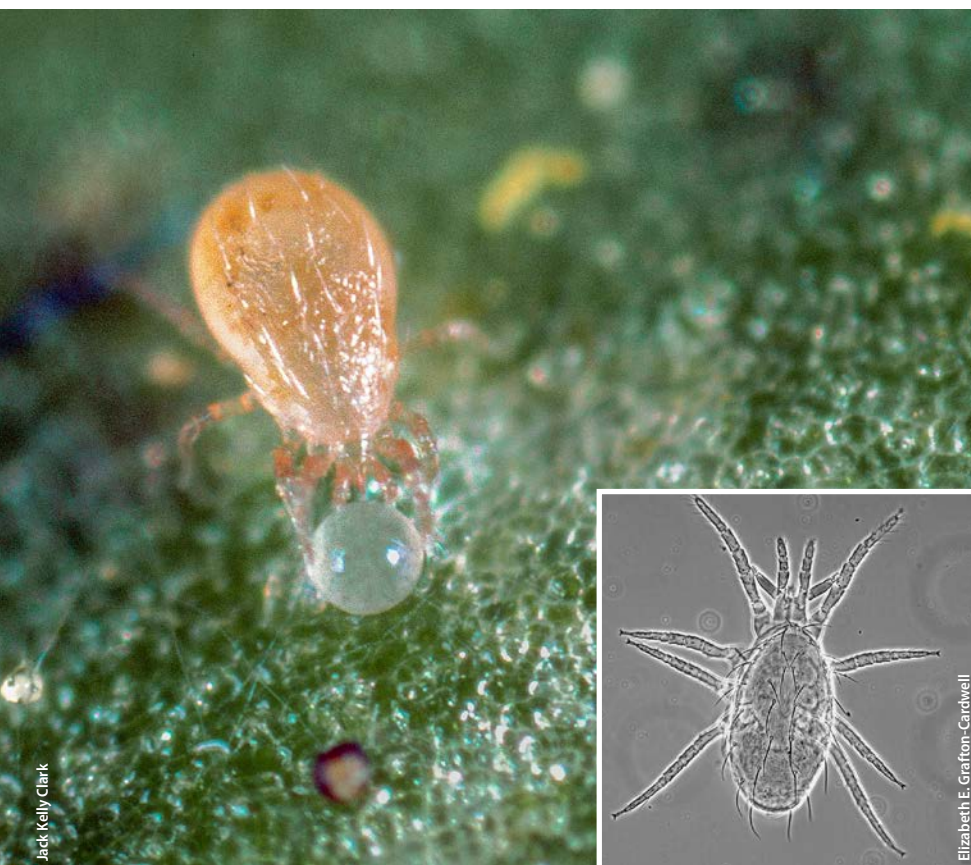
stipulatus (27.2%) (table 1, fig. 3). Significant numbers of *E. stipulatus* found in south coast raspberries again demonstrate establishment of this species in this region. Raspberries had a greater number of type III and IV phytoseiids than blackberries; however, the blackberry crop was represented by only one surveyed site. The UC IPM guidelines for caneberries discuss releases of *P. persimilis* for control of mites (Bolda et al. 2018b).

A total of 1,570 mites representing nine species were collected from strawberries in Santa Barbara, Ventura and Santa Cruz counties, including type I *P. persimilis* (17.3%) and type II and III *Neoseiulus* species (79.2%) (table 1, fig. 3). Because of early research demonstrating the efficacy of releases (Oatman et al. 1977), growers regularly use phytoseiid releases for tetranychid mite control in strawberries. The UC IPM guidelines for strawberry state that *P. persimilis* and *N. californicus* have established in south coast strawberries, and these were the two dominant species found in Santa Barbara and Ventura county surveys (Bolda et al. 2018a; Strand 2008). The Santa Cruz County survey revealed five species of *Neoseiulus*: *N. californicus* (35.6%), *N. aurescens* (41.1%), *N. cucumeris* (20.8%), *N. brevispinus* (1.9%) and *N. barkeri* (0.5%), suggesting greater species diversity of *Neoseiulus* in this county. Our study revealed *E. stipulatus* in south coast strawberries.

Grapes: Greatest phytoseiid diversity

Grapes (table 1, fig. 4) had the greatest diversity of phytoseiids (24 of 28 total species collected from all crops). However, the greater diversity found may be due to the higher number of ecological niches sampled. A total of 5,604 mites were collected from 10 counties, and species composition varied greatly by region. The dominant genera in north coast vineyards were type II *Galendromus* (72.5%) and type III *Amblyseius* (16.3%) species; in the Napa Valley, type III *Typhlodromus* (74.2%) and type IV *Euseius* (13.2%) species dominated; in the Central Valley, type II *Galendromus* (18.7%) and type IV *Euseius* (78.5%) were most common; and in south coast vineyards, type II *Galendromus* (13.2%), type III *Metaseiulus* (58.1%) and type IV *Euseius* (16.1%) species prevailed. The UC IPM guidelines for grape, updated based on the surveys described in this study, list *G. occidentalis*, *T. pyri*, *E. quetzali*, *E. tularensis*, *E. stipulatus*, *Neoseiulus fallacis*, *N. californicus* and *M. mcgregori* [*M. flumenis*] as beneficial species, with species dominance varying from region to region (Bettiga 2013; Haviland et al. 2019).

The differences in species composition could be explained by a number of factors, including variations in climate, prey species, neighboring crops and pesticide treatments (Hanna et al. 1997; Stavrinides and Mills 2009). Previous research (Flaherty and Huffaker 1970) in the Central Valley revealed a similarly high



Adult western predatory mite *Galendromus (Metaseiulus) occidentalis* attacking a twospotted spider mite egg. Inset: *Galendromus occidentalis* specimen as seen under a compound microscope.

level of species diversity in grape and listed *E. hibisci* as the sole *Euseius* species collected. However, at that time, *E. tularensis*, *E. stipulatus* and *E. quetzali* had not yet been described (Congdon and McMurtry 1985). Our collections revealed all four species of *Euseius*, with *E. stipulatus* present in the south coast and Napa Valley regions, *E. hibisci* in the south coast, *E. tularensis* in the Central Valley and south coast and *E. quetzali* statewide.

Stone fruit and pears: Additional species found

A previous survey of peaches, nectarines and plums (Rice and Jones 1978) indicated that *Typhlodromus caudiglans*, *Metaseiulus citri*, *Galendromus occidentalis* and *Euseius hibisci* were the key phytoseiids in the Central Valley. Our study provided evidence of these but also additional species such as *Amblyseius similoides*, and the previously undescribed *E. tularensis* and *E. quetzali*.

A total of 576 mites representing eight species were collected from peaches and nectarines in Butte, Fresno, Kings, Tulare and Kern counties. The dominant species found were type II *G. occidentalis* (6.1%), type III *T. caudiglans* (29.2%) and *A. similoides* (12.8%) and type IV *Euseius* species (51.4%) (table 1, fig. 5). The UC IPM guidelines for peaches and nectarines list *G. occidentalis* as the key phytoseiid for control of key pest spider mites (Day et al. 2017a, 2017b; Strand 1999), yet this species accounted for only 6.1% of the specimens collected.

A total of 67 mites representing four species were collected from plum and prune orchards in Butte and Kern counties (table 1, fig. 5). The major species found were type II *G. occidentalis* (4.5%), type III *T. caudiglans* (23.9%) and type IV *E. tularensis* (71.6%). The UC IPM guidelines for plums and prunes suggest *T. caudiglans* and *Galendromus* species as effective control agents for key pest mites (Adaskaveg et al. 2017; Bentley et al. 2017).

A total of 800 mites representing nine species were collected from pear orchards in Lake, Mendocino, Sacramento and Yolo counties (table 1, fig. 5). The predominant species were type II *G. occidentalis* (8.9%), type III *T. caudiglans* (10.3%) and *M. citri* (6.5%) and type IV *E. quetzali* (72.5%). This is the first published survey of phytoseiids in pear. The UC IPM guidelines for pear list *G. occidentalis* for the control of key pest mites (Elkins et al. 2017; Ohlendorf 1999), yet this species represented < 9% of mites collected.

Nuts: Few phytoseiids in almonds

A total of 174 mites representing six species were collected from almond orchards in Kern and Butte counties (table 1, fig. 6). The predominant species were type III *Amblyseius similoides* (59.8%) and type IV *Euseius* species (29.9%). The UC IPM guidelines for almond list

Galendromus occidentalis as the key predacious mite for tetranychid pest mite control (Flint 2002; Haviland et al. 2017). However, *G. occidentalis* represented a minor percentage (3.4%) of species collected. It should be noted that we searched almond sites for several years

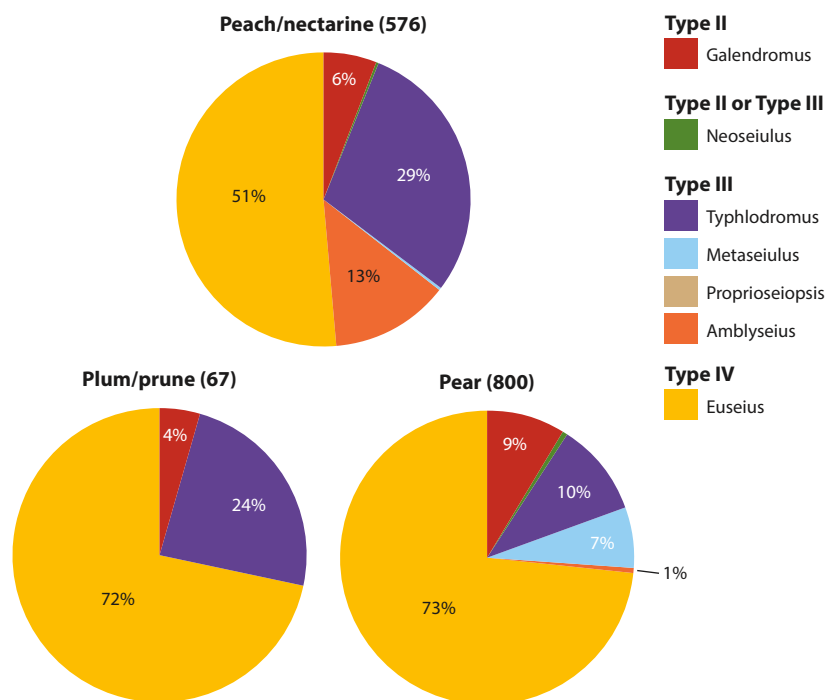


FIG. 5. Percentage of each phytoseiid predatory mite genus found in stone fruit and pear (number of specimens).

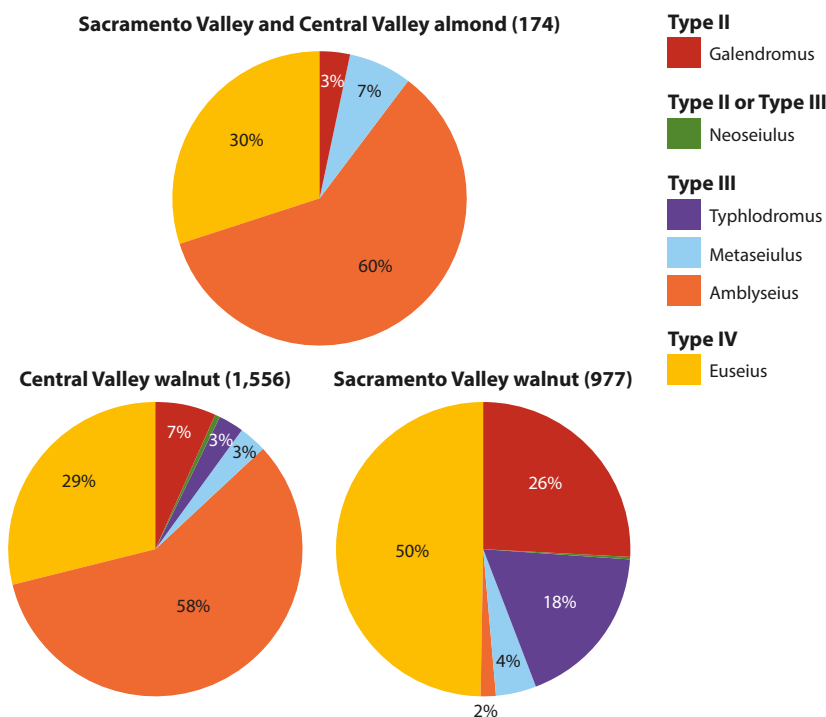
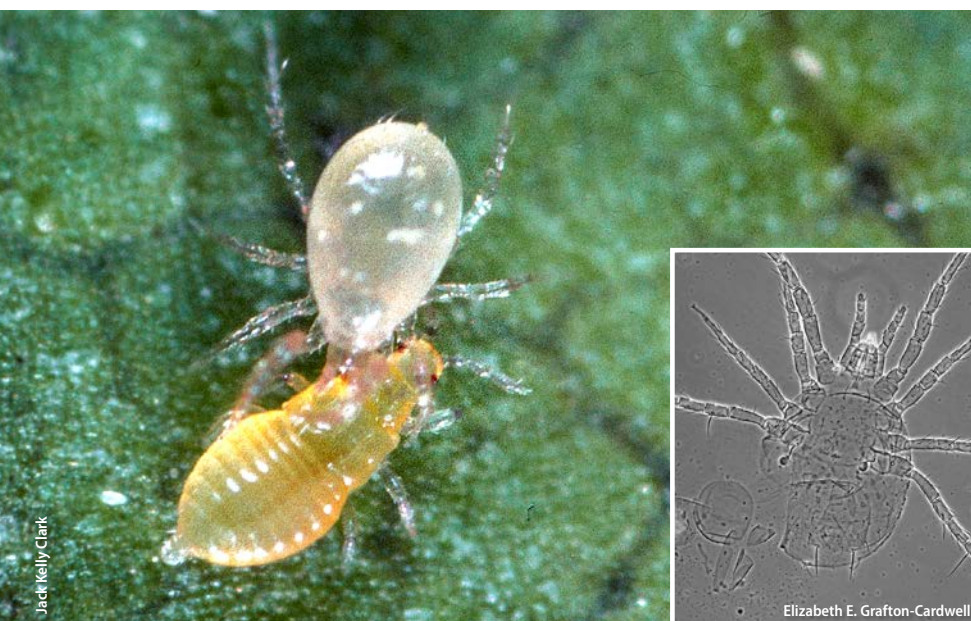


FIG. 6. Percentage of each phytoseiid predatory mite genus found in nut crops, with walnut sampled from two regions (number of specimens).



Euseius tularensis predatory mite, top, feeding on a citrus thrips nymph, bottom. Inset: *Euseius tularensis* specimen as seen under a compound microscope.

to obtain these collections and routinely found very few phytoseiids. The low populations of phytoseiids compared to decades ago may be explained by changes in chemical control programs that favor a second-level predator, the sixspotted thrips, *Scolothrips sexmaculatus*, which feeds on both tetranychids and phytoseiids.

A total of 2,533 mites representing 11 species were collected from walnut orchards in Tehama, Butte, Yuba, Yolo, Sutter, Solano, San Joaquin, Kings and Tulare counties (table 1, fig. 6). When we examined the results by geographical region, the predominant genera in the Central Valley were very similar to almonds, with type III *Amblyseius* species (58.0%) and type IV *Euseius* species (28.7%) dominating. In contrast, walnuts grown in the Sacramento Valley had a much higher percentage of type II *G. occidentalis* (26.1%) and type III *Typhlodromus* species (18.1%), in addition to type IV *Euseius* species (49.5%) and very low numbers of type III *Amblyseius* (1.7%) species. The UC IPM guidelines for walnut indicate that *G. occidentalis* is the key predator of walnut pest mites (Grant et al. 2017; Strand 2003). However, it was found in much lower abundance in the Central Valley region than the Sacramento Valley.

Diversity levels, changes

The surveys in this study were undertaken to determine the level of diversity of phytoseiids in perennial crops in six regions of California and look for changes in species composition compared to earlier studies (Congdon and McMurtry 1985, 1986; Hoy et al. 1979; Kinn and Doult 1972; McMurtry and Flaherty 1977; McMurtry and Johnson 1965; McMurtry et al. 1971; McMurtry et al. 1979; McMurtry and Show 2012; Oatman 1971; Rice and Jones 1978; Rice et al. 1976). Similar to these other studies, our surveys found low phytoseiid diversity in subtropical crops, extremely high levels of

diversity in grapes and moderate levels in tree fruits, nuts and berries. Berries hosted the greatest proportion of type I *Phytoseiulus persimilis* and type II *Neoseiulus californicus*, likely due to augmentative releases and/or establishment from prior releases of the commercially available predators.

The presence of *Euseius stipulatus* in citrus, avocados, cherimoyas, grapes, strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, almonds and walnuts is interesting because this species was introduced to citrus in Southern California in 1972 (McMurtry 1977) for the control of citrus red mite. It is now found as far north as the Sacramento Valley in walnut orchards and Napa Valley, and it appears to have displaced *E. hibisci* to a great extent in south coast subtropical crops.

The western predatory mite, *Galendromus occidentalis*, has long been recognized as an important biological control agent in California crops, as evidenced by its mention in many of the UC IPM guidelines. Our survey demonstrated that *G. occidentalis* was often a minor component of the phytoseiid complex, playing a major role only in grape, Sacramento Valley walnut and south coast blackberries. Previous authors noted that *G. occidentalis* populations decline when tetranychid prey are lacking and this species is sensitive to insecticides (Hoy et al. 1979; Rice and Jones 1978).

The predatory mite complexes differed significantly between geographical regions for walnuts and grapes, and studies need to be undertaken to determine the underlying basis for these differences. In addition, studies are needed to evaluate the roles and effectiveness of the abundant type III and type IV phytoseiid species, such as *Typhlodromus*, *Amblyseius* and *Euseius* species, in the stone, pear and nut crops. Are these species regulators of key pests such as mites and thrips? Or are they feeding on pollen or nonpest mites such as tydeids, eriophyids and tarsonemids and insignificant for agricultural pest control? Most of our surveys were carried out without monitoring plant-feeding prey, but clearly there are host plant and prey influences. Additional work is needed to elucidate the impact of pest phenology, climate, crop variety, alternative prey and crop management activities on the abundance of phytoseiid species and their ability to regulate pest populations.

A significant impediment to evaluating the role of predatory mites in field situations is that they are difficult to identify to species using a hand lens because of their rapid movement, small size and similar appearance. Yet, there are large differences in their ability to regulate pest populations. As mentioned, a taxonomic key is being prepared for publication, but it requires slide-mounted specimens and a phase-contrast microscope. Consequently, phytoseiid identification may be limited for professionals who have no access to specialized equipment. Future work may take advantage of rapid advancements in and declining costs of field-usable molecular tools to quickly identify mites. If future

research establishes the efficacy of the various phyto-seiid species and a rapid identification method becomes available, then PCAs can make real-time decisions and avoid unnecessary pesticide applications. [CA](#)

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