



# Feltiella Acarisuga

Gall midge feltiella acarisuga fights many varieties of spider mites. The winged adult is able to detect colonies of spider mites over large distances. The larvae of feltiella can consume large quantities of spider mites and eggs, up to as many as five times the quantities consumed by phytoseiulus. The adult is 2 mm long, reddish brown midge with long legs.

## Life cycle & relative effectiveness

A gall midge larvae needs large quantities of food to develop. The larvae are immobile, hence the adult lays its eggs primary in places with sufficient food supplies. Within one or two days the eggs hatch and the larvae start their search for spider mites. Various stages are consumed. Within seven days, depending on the climatic conditions, the adult will emerge.

## Package & volume

Feltiella supplied in buckets, containing 250 pupae.

## Storage & handling

Use as quickly as possible. Maximum storage time of two days at a temperature between 8°C - 10°C.

## Application & dose

A gall midge can be used in many different crops, especially in those where phytoseiulus is less effective. Usually a combination of feltiella and phytoseiulus is the best option. After all, the eggs of feltiella are only deposited in colonies. Avoid direct sunlight.

	Dosering	Interval	Frequentie	Opmerkingen
Preventive	-	-	-	-
Light curative	0,25 per m2	7 days	3 x	Infected areas
Heavy curative	10 per m2	7 days	3 x	-