Beneficial Insects
TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

biobest SUSTAINABLE CROP MANAGEMENT

PLANTPRODUCTS®

ANDERSONI-SYSTEM
and
ANDERSONI-BREEDING-SYSTEM
Amblyseius andersoni

The predatory mite *Amblyseius andersoni* eats many different pest mites such as spider mite, gall mite, and russet mite. Main target pests are two-spotted spider mite *(Tetranychus urticae)*, European red mite *(Panonychus ulmi)*, apple rust mite *(Aculus schlechtendali)* and boxwood bud mite *(Eriophyes canestrinii)*. *A. andersoni* does not only feed on harmful mites, but also on thrips, pollen, honeydew and fungi. Andersoni can stand and cycle in a broad range of temperatures (6-40°C/-43-104°F) and can starve for many days if food is not available.

Product Specifications

Item N°	Commercial name	Specifications
000215	Andersoni-System - 25,000	• 1 L tube: 25,000 mites • Carrier: bran with factitious prey
000220	Andersoni-Breeding-System - 250	• 250 sachets • Carrier: bran with factitious prey

Storage

Release product upon receipt. If it is not possible, then store product at 59°F (15°C) to be used the following day. At this temperature the mites stay in optimal condition. Lower storage temperatures can have a negative influence on the conservation of *A. andersoni*.

Features

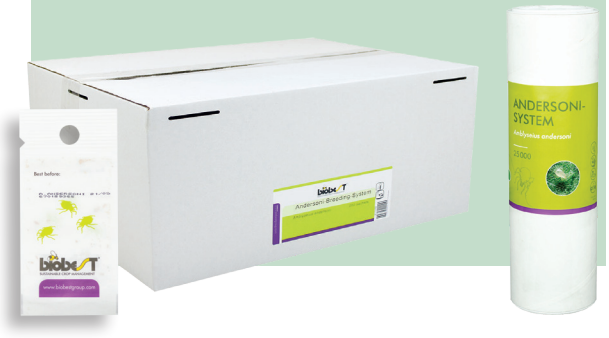
- Generalistic Predatory mite (PIII)
- Highly voracious
- Broad Pest Range
- Very mobile
- Can survive on pollen and thrips
- Active in a wide range of temperatures

Targets

- Spider mite
- Broad mite
- European red mite
- Boxwood bud mite
- Apple rust mite
- Hemp russet mite
- Lewis mite
- Thrips (complements other tools)

Crops

- Fruits
- Ornamentals
- Trees and shrubs
- Vegetables/Herbs
- Cannabis/Hemp



Everything you need **to grow**

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ANDERSONI-SYSTEM and ANDERSONI-BREEDING-SYSTEM

Rates

Mode	Dosage	Area	Repeat
Andersoni-System			
Preventative	10-20/m²	Full field	Weekly / Bi-weekly
Curative	20-100/m²	Hotspots	Weekly, as needed
Andersoni-Breeding-System			
Preventative	1 sachet per 2 lin meters	Full field	Every 4 - 6 weeks

Instructions

Release moment

Amblyseius andersoni become active at 43-46°F (6-8°C). *A. andersoni* is a polyphageous mite, it easily finds an alternative food source to maintain itself compared to predatory mites that prefer just one prey, therefore, Andersoni can be introduced early before pests arrive. Another advantage is that they can survive even in absence of prey and still prevent possible outbreaks. When the pest has been eradicated, *A. andersoni* can starve for a while.

Release method

Andersoni-System

- Warm the tube to room temperature, keeping it in a horizontal position.
- Before applying, make sure to gently roll the tube a few times, so that the mites are evenly dispersed within the carrier.
- To open the cardboard tube, turn the dial and push through the plastic cutout.
- Release bulk material preventively or curatively over crop canopy of susceptible varieties and surrounding plants.
- Apply manually (sprinkling/broadcasting) or by using a Makita blower with Nutri-App (speed level 1-2 only)
- If plant canopies are not touching or connected, make sure to apply onto every plant.
- If carrier over foliage is undesirable, use Bio-Boxes, hang them from the crop or pots and add the desired amount of product inside.

Andersoni-Breeding-System

- Hang sachets by the hook at the desired height in the plant, out of direct sunlight and away from overhead irrigation or direct sprays.
- Sachets are water resistant, however water can still enter through the exit hole.
- Do not puncture the sachet or make the exit hole bigger.
- Contents of sachet will continue to breed for 4-6 weeks.
- To protect multiple plants, canopy needs to be touching. If plants are not touching, hang one sachet per plant.

Monitoring

- Due to its small size and white to nearly transparent color *A. andersoni* is difficult to spot in the crop. However all mobile stages can be found underneath the leaves. Eggs are laid on leaf hairs near the junction of veins.
- Adults may also be found in flowers, feeding from its pollen.
- The establishment will be faster in pollen bearing crops and with sufficient prey level.
- The efficacy can be checked by observing a reduction in pest population, reduced webbing and hotspots, and new healthy growth free of damages.

Life cycle and appearance

Egg	Larva / Nymph	Adult
• Eggs are laid on leaf hairs • Eggs hatch in about 2 days • Humidity is vital to egg survival	• Larva has 6 legs • Duration of larva stage: 0.6 -1 day • Nymphs have 8 legs • Duration of 2 nymphal stages: 3-4 days	• Adults can live for up to 50 days • A female can lay about 30-35 eggs in its entire life. • Total life cycle (egg-adult): 5.6-6.5 days