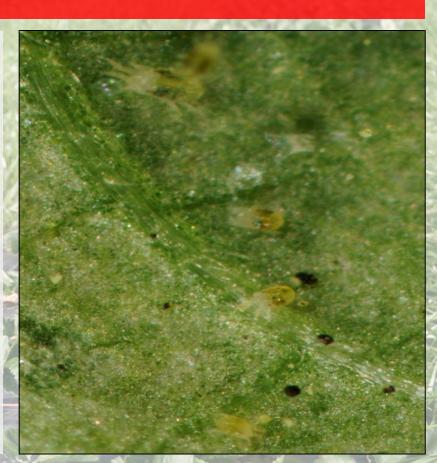


Pre plant observations

 Check for spider mites using a minimum 10x hand lens and observing 10% of plants, distributed through flats



Pre plant observations

- Check for spider mites using a minimum 10x hand lens and observing 10% of plants, distributed through flats
- Also note aphids or any deformed new growth (a sign of cyclamen mites)





Motile nymph



Protonymph

Images via University of Florida

7 to 40 days,

depending on temperature

Development occurs at 50F

If you find mites in the fall, what should you do? Treat!

Conventional spider mite control options

Material	IRAC Group	Target life stage	Efficacy Rating (1-4)
Agri-Mek	6	Motiles	3
Savey	10A	Immatures	3
Zeal	10B	Immatures	3
Acramite	20D	Motiles, some egg	4
Vendex	12B	Motiles	2
Kanemite	20B	Motiles, some egg	4
Oberon	23	Immatures, some adult	4
Portal	21A	Motiles	3
Nealta	25	All stages	4

If you find mites in the fall, what should you do? Treat!

Conventional spider mite control options

Material	IRAC Group	Target life stage	Efficacy Rating (1-4)
Agri-Mek	6	Motiles	3
Savey	10A	Immatures	3
Zeal	10B	Immatures	3
Acramite	20D	Motiles, some egg	4*
Vendex	12B	Motiles	2*
Kanemite	20B	Motiles, some egg	4
Oberon	23	Immatures, some adult	4
Portal	21A	Motiles	3
Nealta	25	All stages	4

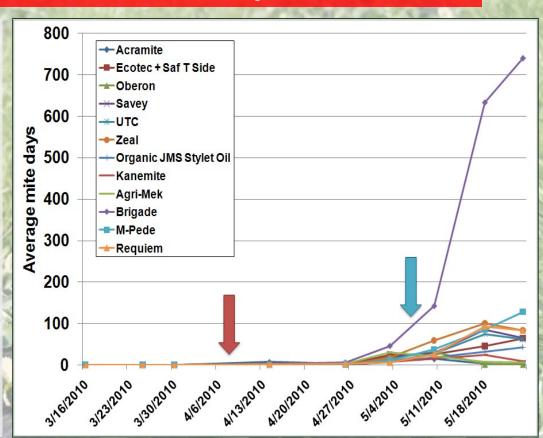
Acceptable for use in greenhouses and/or strawberry nurseries.

Avoid use in fall on contaminated plants or check with plant supplier to determine prior miticide use

Conventional spider mite control options

Avoid pyrethroids (IRAC 3) in fall or spring when mites are present

Spring treatment threshold is 5 TSSM/leaflet



Biological spider mite control options

Biological control is unlikely to suppress populations due to contamination in the fall and winter, but can be a good option in spring when temperatures begin to exceed 50F

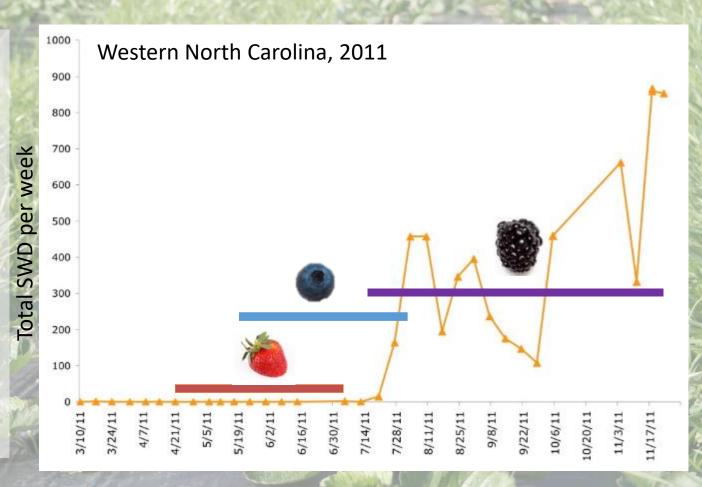




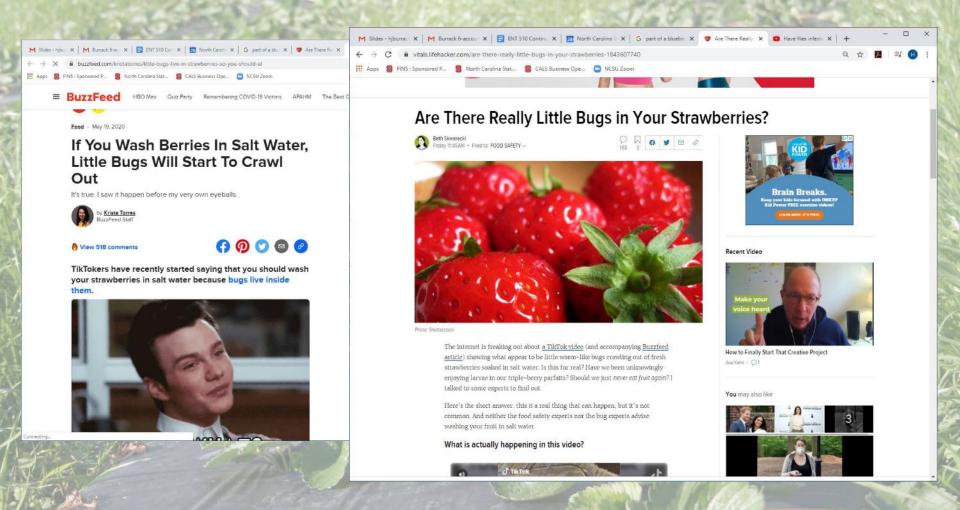


SWD in strawberries

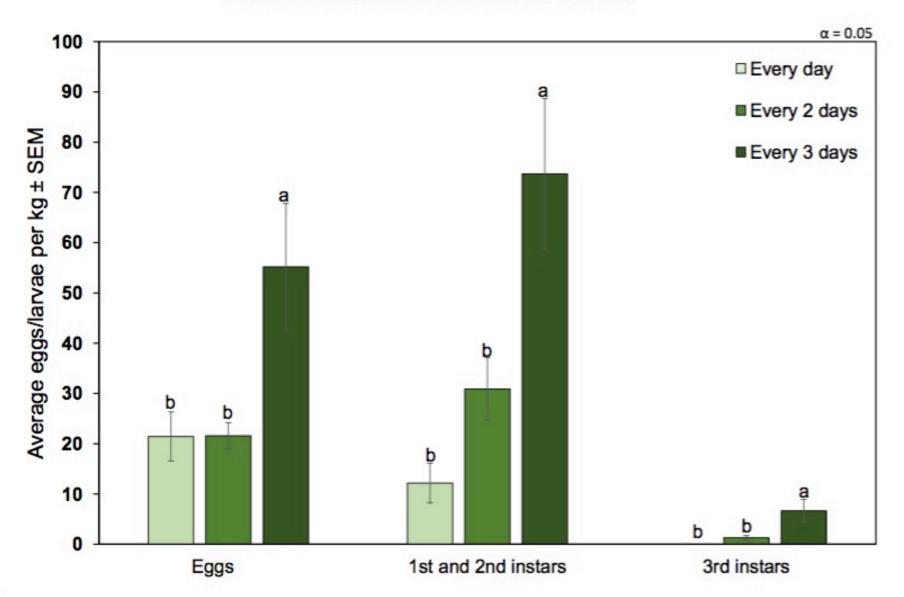
- Spotted wing drosophila (SWD) is not a consistent pest in spring-fruiting strawberries
- Fall fruiting berries are at high risk
- In most years, the small infestation present can be managed through cultural control



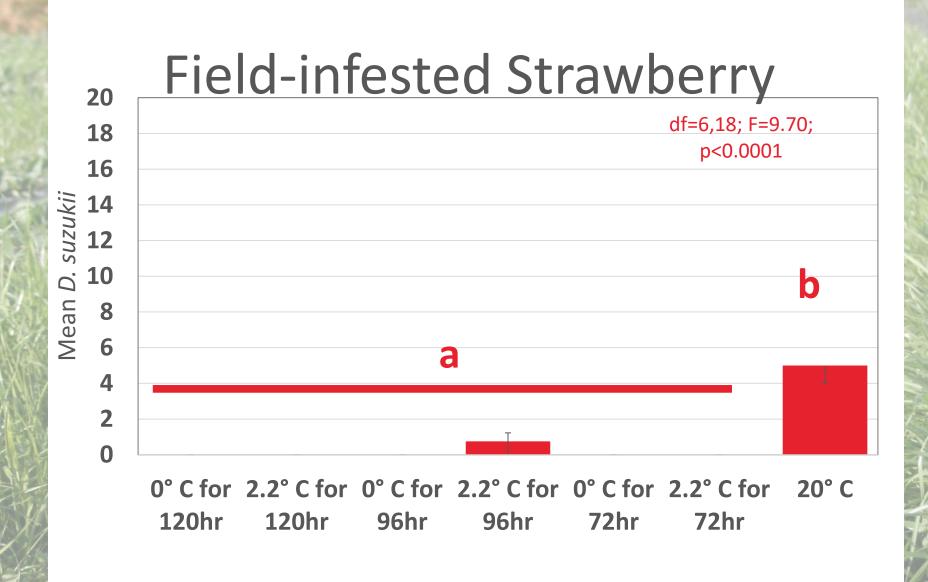
SWD in strawberries – Post harvest concern?



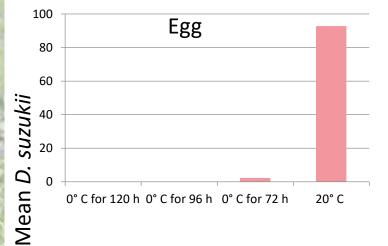
Increasing Harvest Frequency Reduces Detectable Larvae: 2015

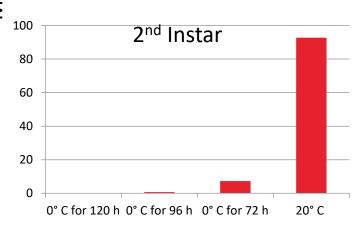


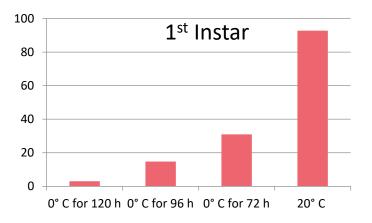


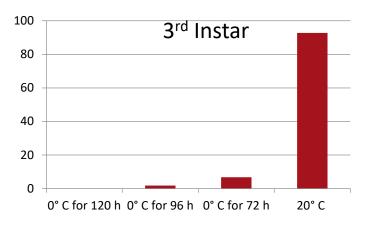


Laboratory-Infested Strawberry









Who pollinates strawberries?

Managed Honey Bees

- Social hive nester
- Social species

Wild bees

- We collected 12 different bee genera
- Mostly solitary ground nesters

Flies

- Syphid (bee mimic) flies
- Other flies



Who pollinates strawberries?

Managed Honey Bees

- Social hive nester
- Social species

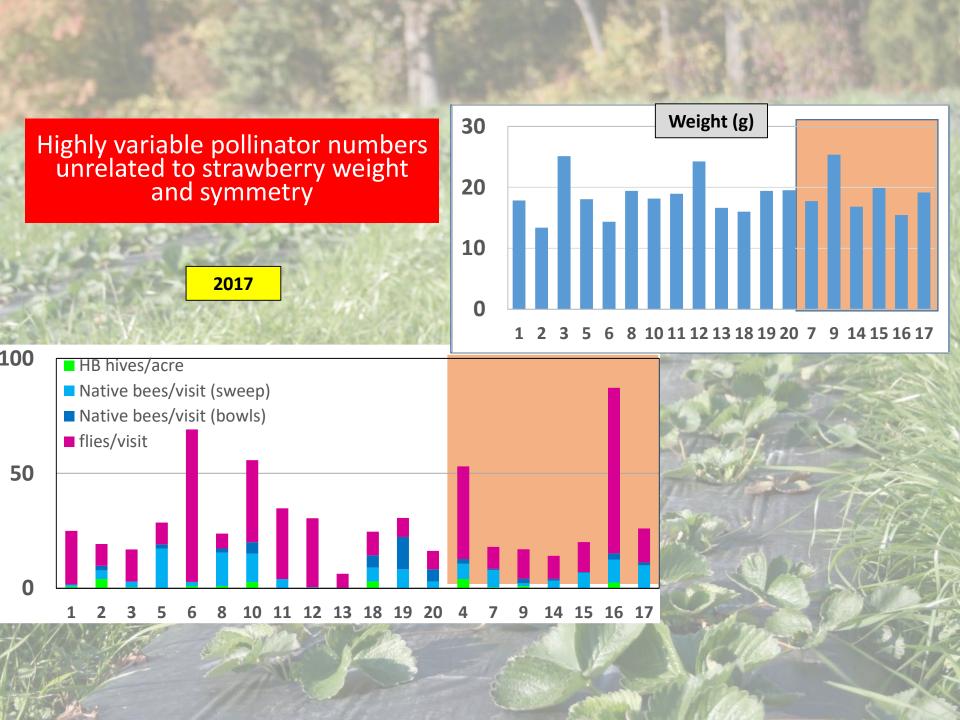
Wild bees

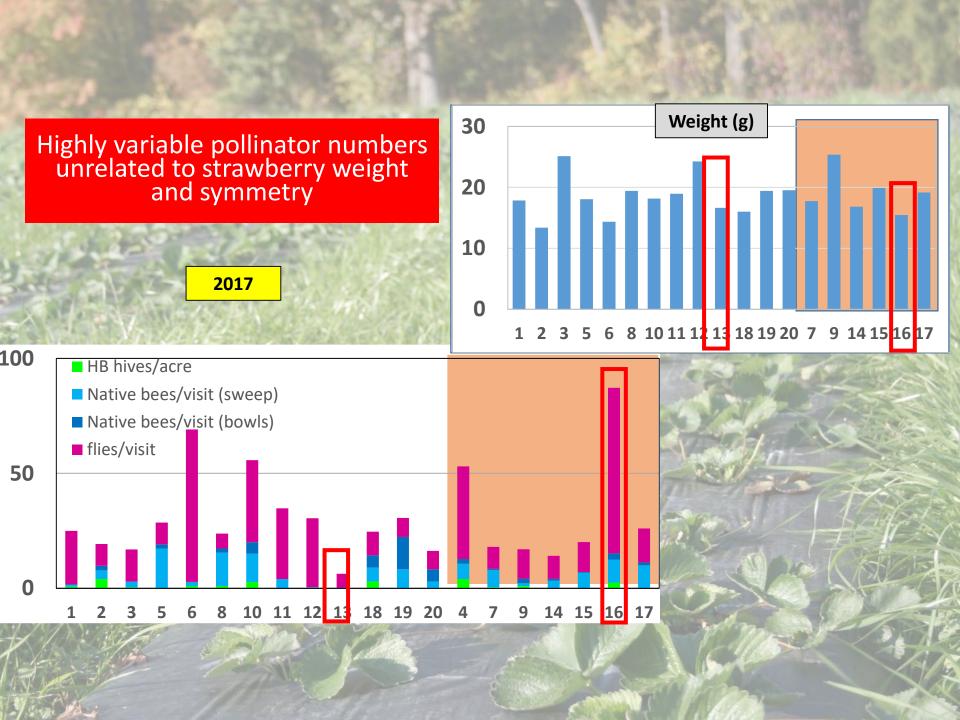
- We collected 12 different bee genera
- Mostly solitary ground nesters

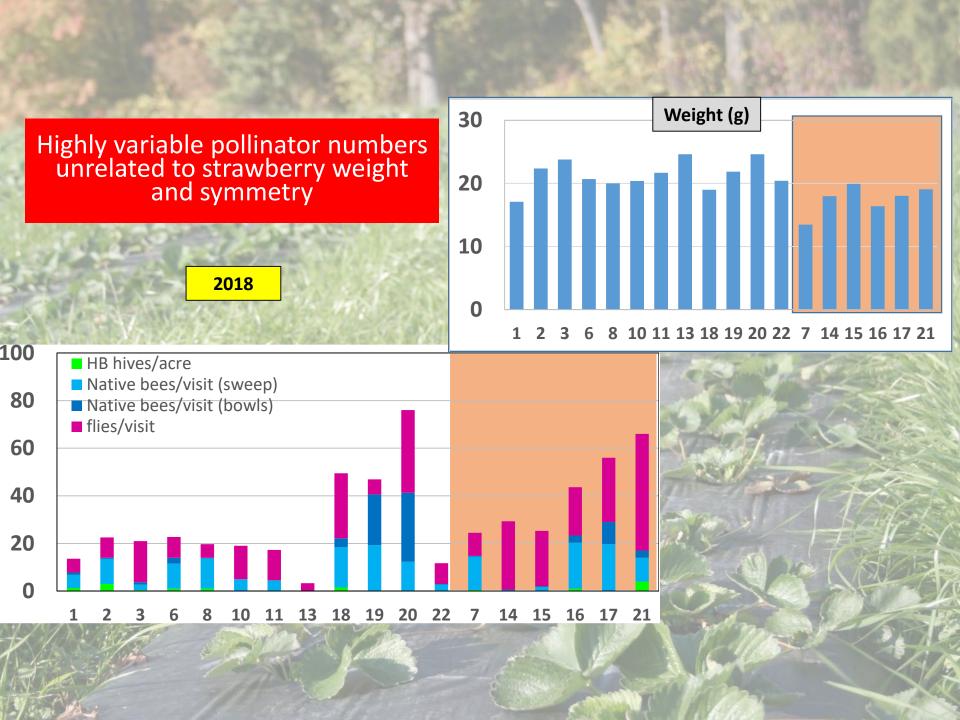
Flies

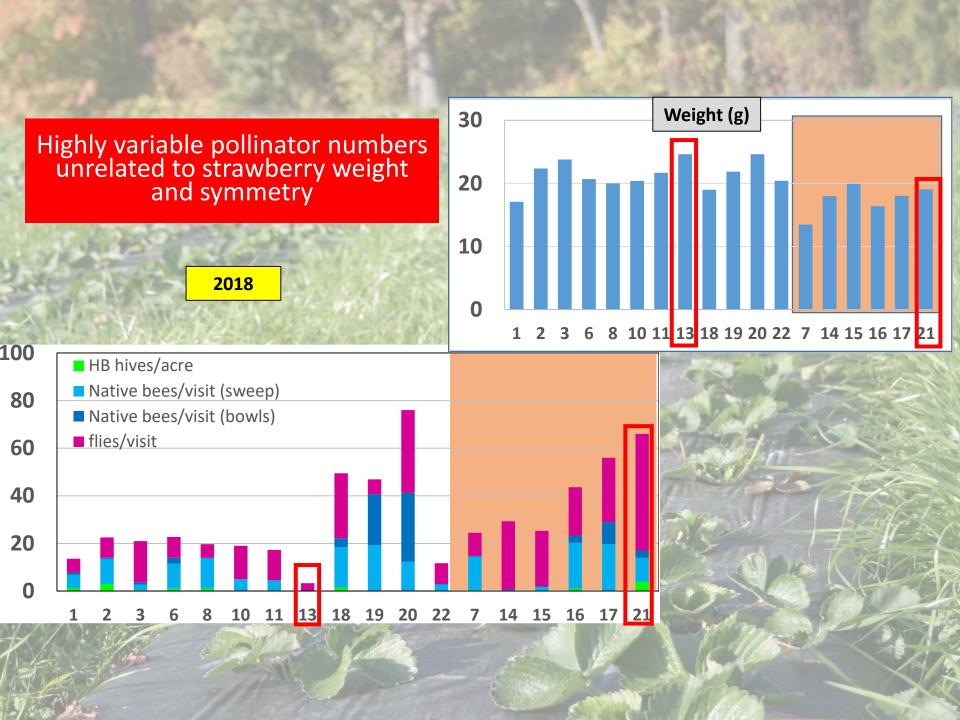
- Syphid (bee mimic) flies
- Other flies



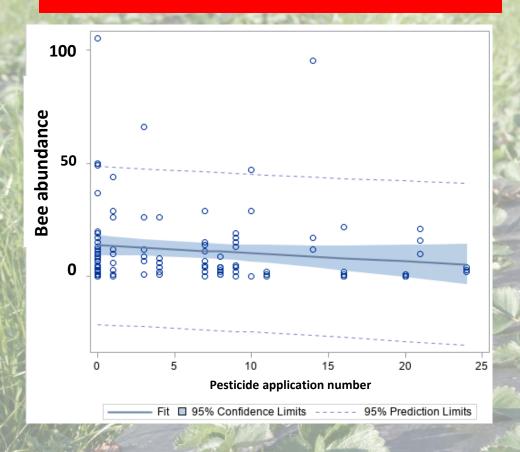








Pesticide intensity





- Bee abundance decreased with increasing pesticide application number.
 - -0.1858 ± 0.044
- Bee abundance was higher on conventional farms.
 - 1.33 ± 0.61





- Pesticides (most were fungicides) can negatively impact pollinators in strawberries
- Insect pollinators do not appear to benefit strawberry weight or symmetry
- Therefore pesticide impacts on pollinators may be more important for other crops within a farm.
- Unless honey bees are needed for other crops at the same time, stocking them may be unnecessary in strawberries

