Redberry Mites Detection and Collection

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Detection

- Where are they before they get to the fruit?
- How do we trap and collect them?



On the Canes

Primocane

Found in lower
 20% of cane length
 in leaf axils and
 buds

Fructocane

- Found in upper 20% of cane in bracts
- Lower 20% in leaf axils and buds

Davies et al., 2001

Trapping Techniques

 Sticky tape method – secure adhesive on the cane to trap mites

 Water Trap —a shallow metal pan with water and dish soap, 6" off the ground

Sticky Tape Method

Pros

- Detects movement along the canes
- Determine distribution
- Population density

Cons

- Moisture can reduce stickiness
- Adhesive can collect debris
- Specimen are damaged

Water Trap

Pros

- Detects aerial movement
- Specimen are not damaged

Cons

- Does not detect movement within plant
- Special care to extract from H₂O

Filtering Equipment

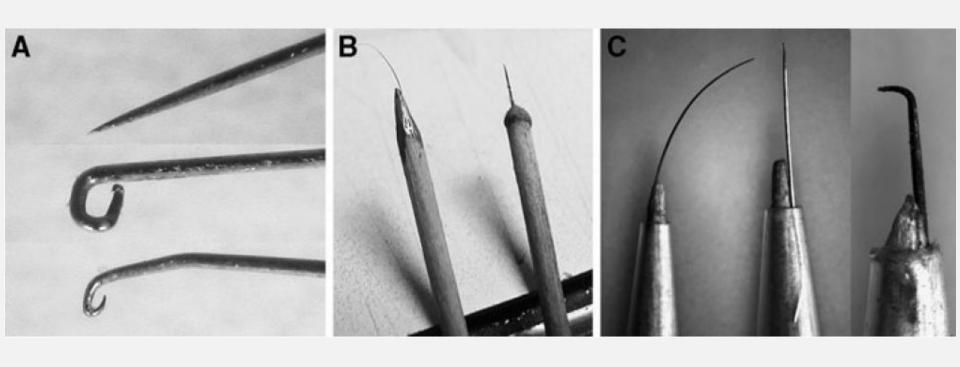
- Filter through a fine mesh sieve
- Rinse residue collected into dish
- Sort and collect





Cal Welbourn, Florida Department of Agriculture & Consumer Services

Collection Tools



- A Shaped micropins
- B An eyelash secured with nail polish (left) and short minuten pin secured with epoxy (right)
- C- Eyebrow hair (left), micropin (center) and bent pin (right) inserted into the narrow end of a micropipette and secured by a toothpick inserted from the other end (de Lillo et al.,2010)

Difficult to Document

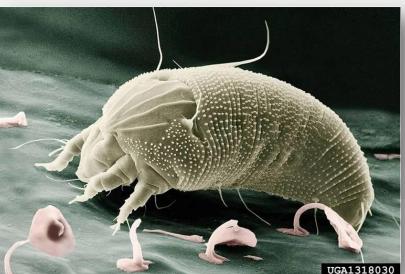
Acalitus essigi

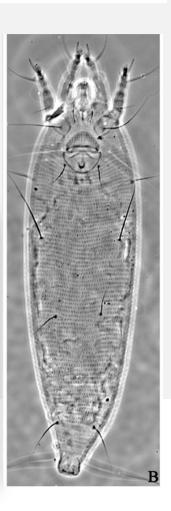
Illustration by Karin Ling

Aceria anthocoptes









Ochoa et al., 2001

More work to do

- Time consuming
- Difficult to see and handle
- Special equipment needed to identify

However...

- Collection tools are simple and inexpensive
- Experiment with digital photos

Resources:

- http://www.humboldtmfg.com/cement_wet_washin g_sieves.html
- Eriophyoid Mites: Progress and Prognosis
- Ohio State University Acarology Summer Program

