

Crop(s): Pasture/Winter Crops

Mite: Redlegged Earth Mite (RLEM) *Halotydeus destructor*

Guidelines:

Rotate insecticide groups.

Do not apply consecutive sprays of products from any one insecticide group

Crop Stage	Group*	Chemical Sub-group	Example chemical
Seed Treatment (or in-furrow)	4A	Neonicotinoids	Imidacloprid
	1B	organophosphates	dimethoate
	2B	phenylpyrazoles	fipronil
Bare Earth (Pre-emergent)	1B	organophosphates	omethoate
	3A	synthetic pyrethroids	bifenthrin
Early Season (Autumn when limited green growth)	3A	synthetic pyrethroids	alpha-cypermethrin
	1B	organophosphates	chlorpyrifos
Spring	1B	organophosphates	Omethoate
	3A	synthetic pyrethroids	gamma-cyhalothrin

*Groups are the International Resistance Action Committee Insecticide Groups based on mode of action of the insecticides - refer MoA tables.

If both autumn and spring applications are needed, alternate between synthetic pyrethroids and organophosphates

Timing of Sprays

1. Monitor Redlegged Earth Mite (RLEM) activity carefully and only treat if damage has reached threshold levels.
2. One well timed spray in Autumn or Spring will maximise effectiveness of treatment.

Placement of Sprays

1. Apply perimeter sprays where infestations are concentrated on the edge of fields.
2. Use blanket sprays where appropriate.

Cultural Practices

1. Heavy grazing or cutting for hay or cultivation will reduce mite numbers.
2. Develop damage thresholds.
3. Rotate crops and pastures that are more tolerant to the pest.
4. Encourage predator survival by judicious use of insecticides.
5. Control alternative hosts such as Capeweed and Paterson's curse. For more detail on resistance management for RLEM in grain crops and pastures, refer to: <http://ipmguidelinesforgrains.com.au/ipm-information/resistance-management-strategies/>