

Crop(s): Pome Fruit

Mite(s): Two-spotted Mite, European Red Mite

Guidelines:

1. Make no more than one application from each registered miticide group per season. Rotate registered miticides that have different mode of action (i.e. Group 6, Group 10A, Group 10B, Group 12B, Group 12C, Group 13, Group 20D and Group 21A).
2. For miticides that have the same mode of action (eg. Group 21A) **do not** use consecutive applications within and between seasons.

| Group* | Chemical sub-group | Example chemical |
|--------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 6 | Avermectins, milbemycins | abamectin, milbemectin |
| 10A | Clofentezine, hexythiazox | clofentezine, hexythiazox |
| 10B | Etoxazole | etoxazole |
| 12B | Organotin miticides | fenbutatin oxide |
| 12C | Propargite | propargite |
| 13 | Chlorfenapyr | chlorfenapyr |
| 20D | Bifenazate | bifenazate |
| 21A | METI acaricides | fenpyroximate, tebufenpyrad |

* Refer CropLife Australia Insecticide Resistance Management Review Group Mode of Action Classification for Insecticides

Notes:

1. Miticides should be used as part of an Integrated Mite Control (IMC) program.
2. Mite levels should be monitored and thresholds utilised before deciding to make miticide applications.
3. Where practicable, predatory mites should be incorporated into an IMC program.
4. When using insecticides/miticides to control other pests of pome fruit such as codling moth, lightbrown apple moth and woolly aphid, consider the chemical group and the potential impact it may have on resistance development of mite pests
5. When using insecticides/miticides to control other pests of pome fruit consider the effect on beneficial insects and the potential to flare mite populations
6. For more information refer to the [NSW Orchard Plant Protection Guide 2017-2018](#).