



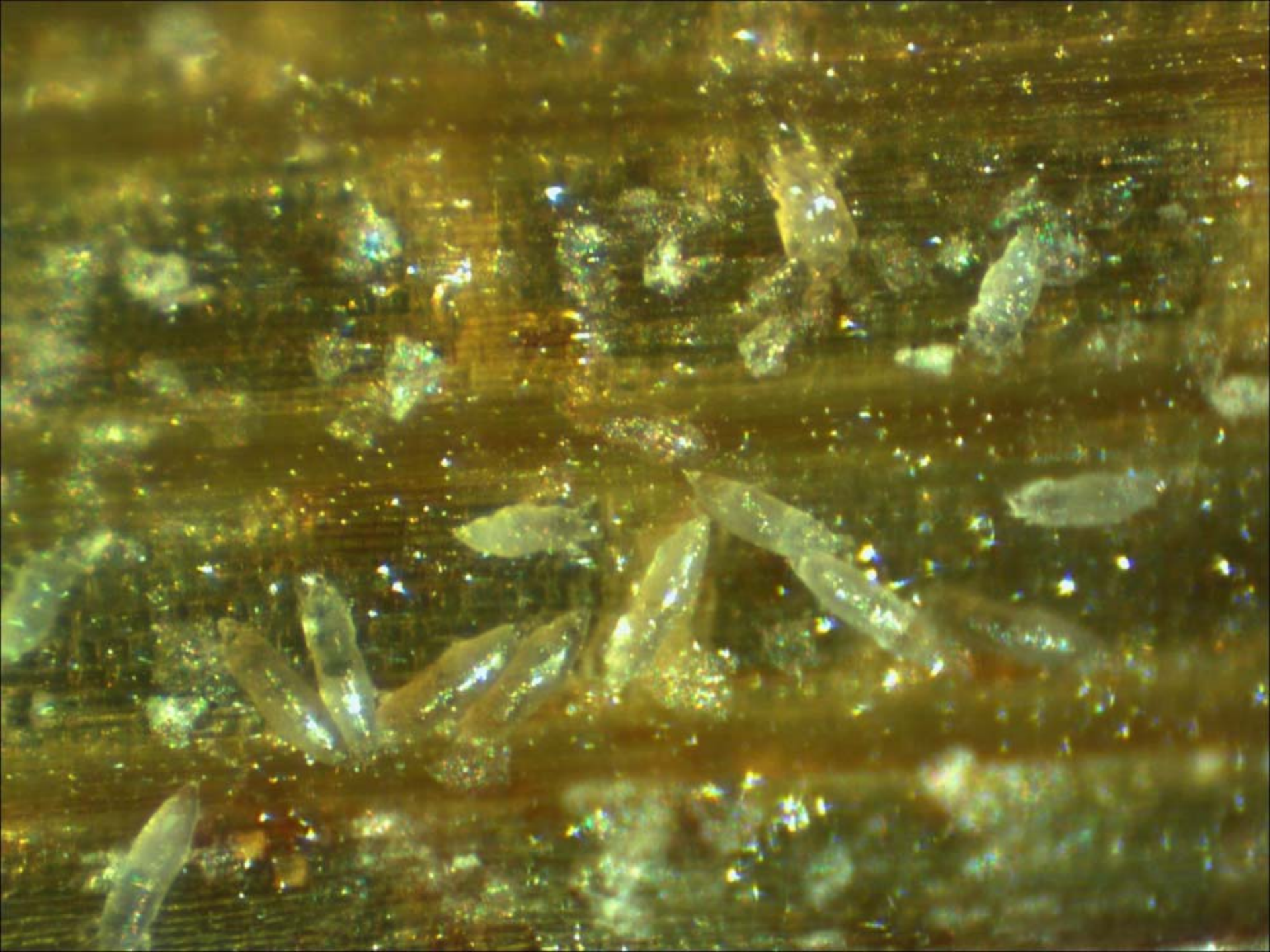
# The panicle rice mite: identification, scouting and possible management options

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# Identification and Biology

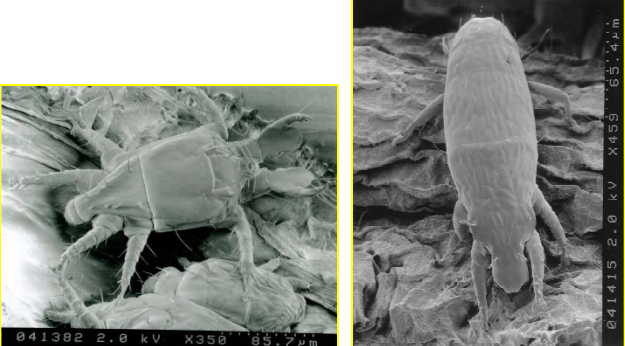
1. Tarsonemid mite
  - 1/100 inch long
2. Feed **inside** leaf sheath & on developing panicles
  - Grain sterility, blanks
3. Difficult to scout
  - Extremely small size
4. Many modes of dispersal
5. Regulatory response
  - No decisions have been made



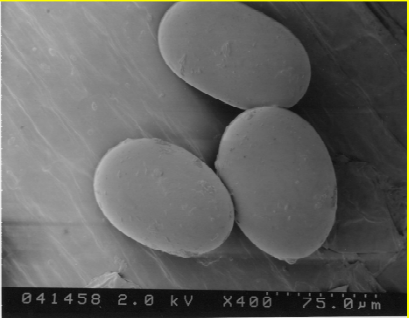


# Panicle Rice Mite

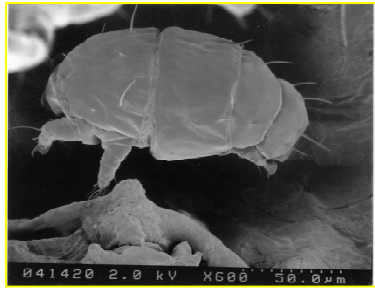
## Life Cycle



3-21 days generation time  
50-70 eggs/female



Eggs:  
3 d at 77 °F



Larva:  
2.2 d at 77 °F



Pupa:  
2.5 d at 77 °F

(Dossmann et al. 2005. El Aceituno)

(Pictures by E. Erbe USDA-ARS)

# Phenology

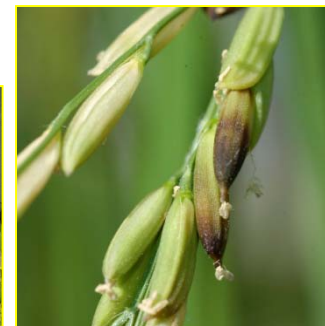
- Seedling bed (Asia) → no mites
- Tillering → low density
- Flowering → density increases
- Milk → density continues to increase
- Grain maturing → decreasing density
- Second crop → higher densities from the beginning

# Overwintering

- Dominican Republic
  - Stubble
    - Volunteer regrowth
  - Broken stems
    - nitrogen and reflood for ratoon crop
    - residue carrying mites floats into water
  - Regrowth from seeds lost during harvest
  - Weeds on field margins

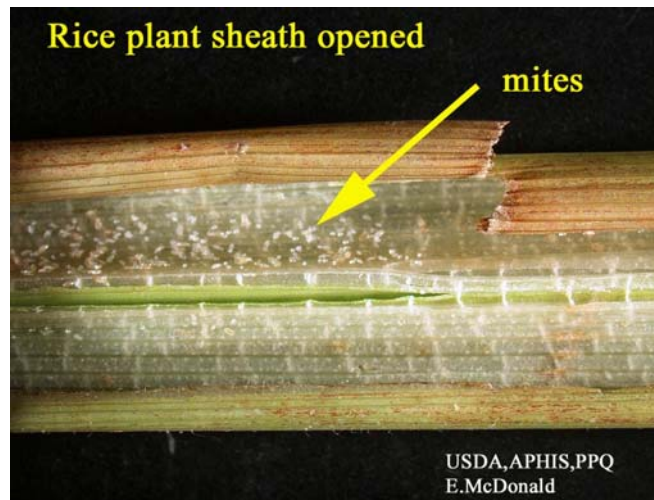
# Symptoms Associated with PRM

- Leaf sheath discoloration (sheath rot)
  - Chocolate-brown discoloration
  - Continues in new leaves
  - No distinct edge of lesion
- Bacterial panicle blight symptoms
  - Empty panicles
- Herbicide drift symptoms
  - Parrot-beaking
- Panicle Deformation



# How to scout for mites: Look behind the leaf sheath

- View with 16X, 20X or 30X hand microscope





# Diseases found in Louisiana that co-occurred with *S. spinki* in other countries



Bacterial panicle blight



Blast



Cercospora sheath rot



*Curvularia*



Leaf scald



Pecky rice



Sheath Rot



Sheath Blight



Stackburn

# Management in infested countries

- Scouting early in the season
- Rotation of miticides
  - Seed treatments
- Resistant varieties of rice
- Fallow periods after harvest
  - Resting fields to break the cycle



# Management in infested countries

- Destruction of crop residue
- Crop rotation
- Natural enemies
- Integrated management of
  - *Steneotarsonemus spinki* and *Sarocladium oryzae* complex
  - *Steneotarsonemus spinki* and *Burkholderia glumae* complex



# Miticides used in infested countries

- India
  - Dimethoate 30EC, Curacron 50EC (Profenofos), Sulphur 80% WP, Dicofol, Monocrotophos, Acephate
- Caribbean & Central America
  - Abamectin, Biomite, Dicofol, Triazophos, Endosulfan, Ethoprophos, Seed treatment (Benomyl 5PM plus TMTD)
- Tropical threshold is 10 mites/plant

# Possible Miticides in United States

<u>Trade name</u>	<u>Active Ingredient</u>
1. Zephyr	Abamectin
2. Agrimek	Abamectin
3. Avid	Abamectin
4. Kanemite 15 SC	Acequinocyl
5. Capture	Bifenthrin
6. Zeal	Etoxazole
7. Danitol	Fenpropathrin (pyrethroid)
8. Onager	Hexythiazox
9. Mesa/ultriflora	Milbimectin
10. GC Mite	organic product
11. Fujimite	Phenoxyproprazol
12. Curacron	Profenofos
13. Nexter	Pyridaben
14. Comite	Pyridaben

# Biological control

- Predatory mites
  - Asia
    - *Amblyseius taiwanicus*, *Laisoseius parberlesei*
  - Cuba
    - *A. asetus*, *Galendromus* sp., *Typhlodromus* sp., *Lasioseius* sp.
  - Other countries
    - *Galendrominus alveolaris*, *Neoseiulus paraibensis*, *N. baraki*, *N. paspalivorus*, *Asca pineta*, *Aceodromus asternalis*.

Eric Erbe, USDA- ARS



# Biological control

Louisiana 2007  
*Hirsutella* ?

Eric Erbe, USDA- ARS



- Fungal pathogens:
  - *Hirsutella nodulosa* Petch, 1926
  - Un-named internal parasite, round balls

(Wei and Zhou 1980, Navia et al. *In press*)

# What should we do

- Educate ourselves about mite symptoms
  - County Agents, Consultants & Farmers
    - “Mite ID Workshops”



- Begin surveying for mite in fields
  - Winter meeting will train on sampling methods
- Begin evaluating miticides to control mites



# *Regulatory questions?*

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