



Fig. 63 – Adult female European red mite (0.4 mm).

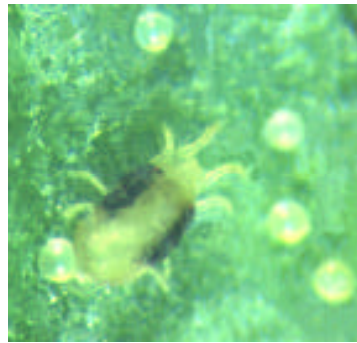


Fig. 64 – Adult female twospotted spider mite (0.4 mm).

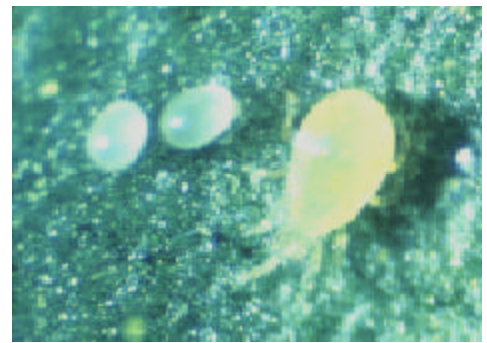


Fig. 65 – *Amblyseius fallacis* or *Typhlodromus pyri* predator mite.

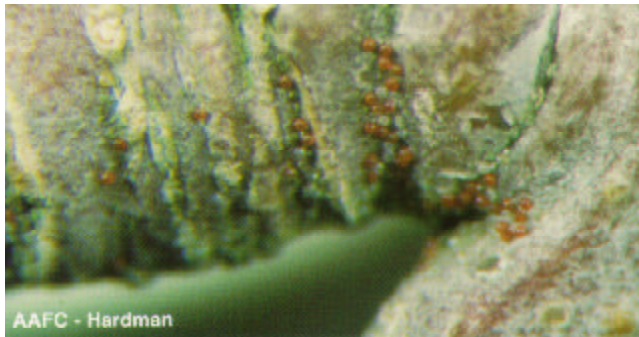


Fig. 66 – Overwintering European red mite eggs are commonly found on rough bark areas.

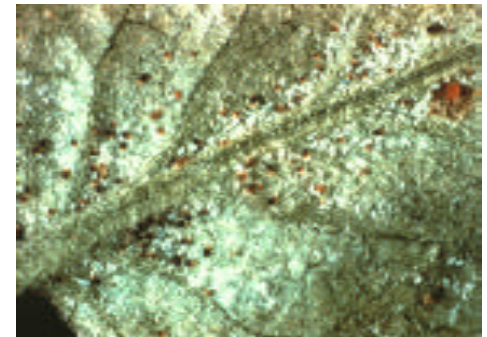


Fig. 67 – Leaf with European red mites, cast skins, eggs and discoloration from mite feeding.

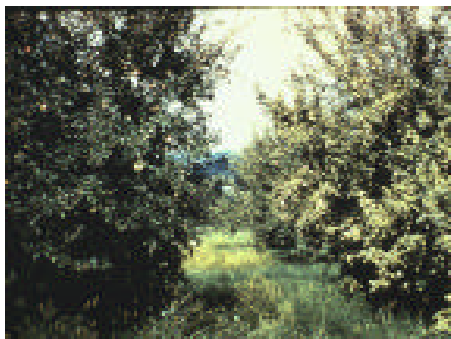


Fig. 68 – Trees on left with normal foliage color. Trees on right showing leaf bronzing from high mite population.



Fig. 69 – Foliage inspection is required to make informed decisions about mites, leafminers, leafhoppers, scab and other pests.

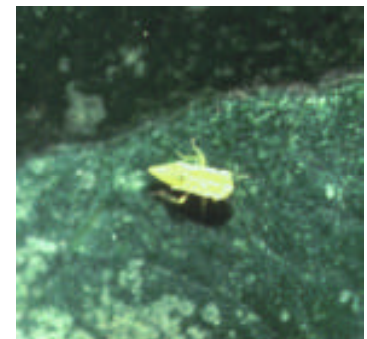


Fig. 70 – White apple leafhopper nymph (1–2.5 mm).



Fig. 71 – Adult white apple leafhopper (3 mm).



Fig. 72 – Stippling on leaf caused by white apple leafhopper feeding (primarily by the nymphs).

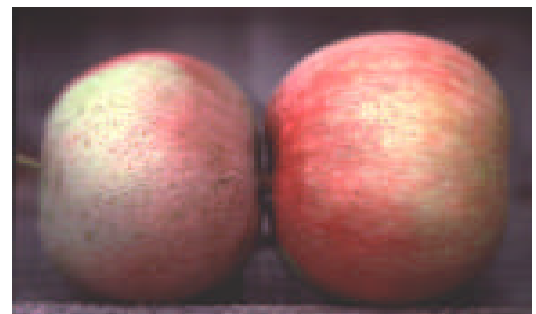


Fig. 73 – White apple leafhopper excrement accumulates on fruit as black specks that are difficult to remove.