



Figure S10.1. Dorsal view of a female of the RLEM *Halotydeus destructor* (lower right) and a blue oat mite (*Penthaleus* species) (top left). Note that the body of *H. destructor* appears velvety black (but is actually a dark green) and the legs are orange-red. At the top left is a blue oat mite female. It is distinguished from the RLEM by the dorsal anal opening, which is surrounded by red. (Photo by James Ridsdill-Smith, CSIRO, Australia.)



Figure S10.2. A. Groups of RLEMs feeding on capeweed flowers in the spring in Australia. (Photo by James Ridsdill-Smith, CSIRO, Australia.)



Figure S10.2. B. RLEMs feed in groups on clover; note silvering of leaves from feeding and clusters of mites on the top of the foliage. (Photo by James Ridsdill-Smith, CSIRO, Australia.)

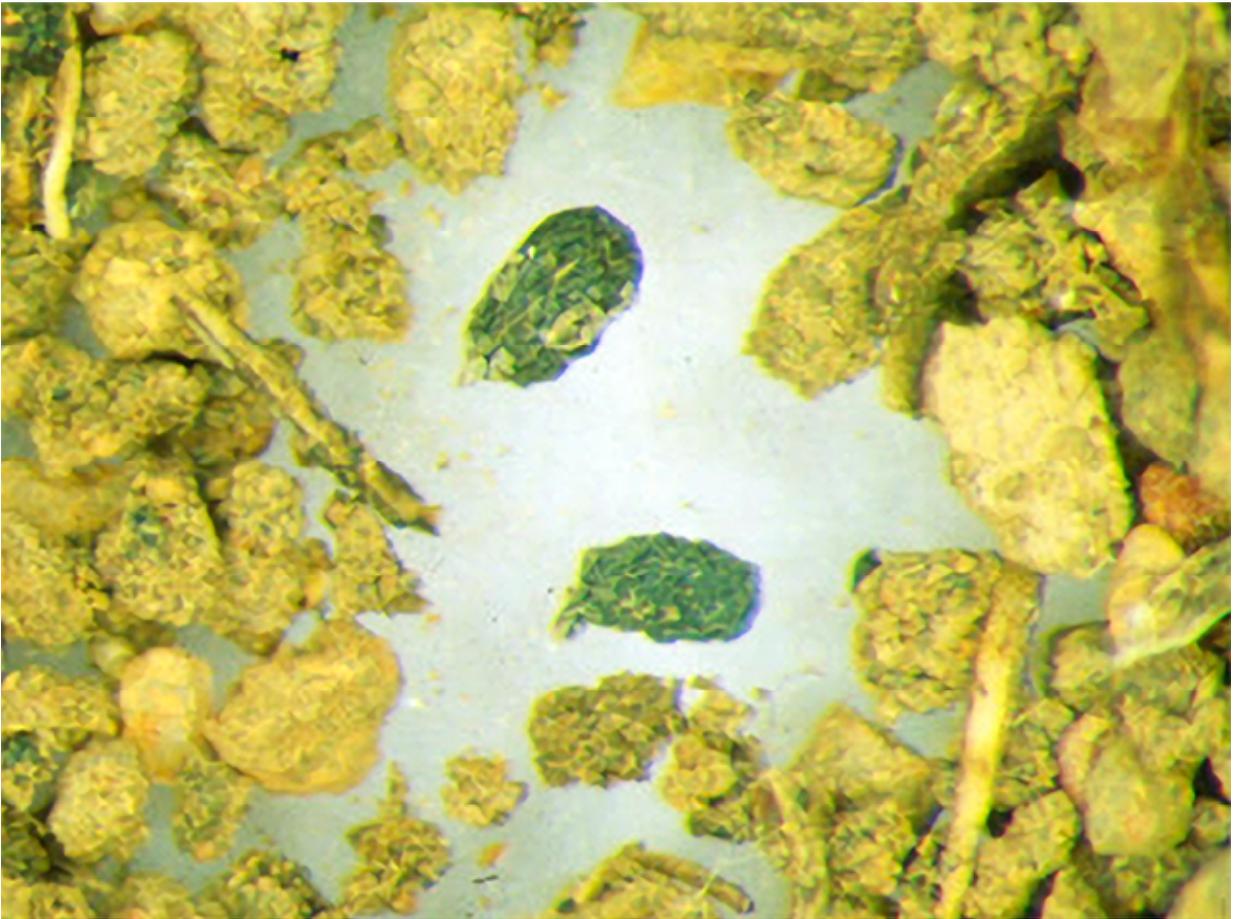


Figure S10.3. Two dead females (dark colored in center of photo) of the RLEM are surrounded by sand grains. These dead females contain aestivating eggs that are retained within the bodies of their dead mothers during the hot, dry summers in Australia. These cadavers can be blown some distance and, once the eggs hatch, cause infestations in new fields. The eggs hatch after sufficient rainfall has occurred. (Photo by James Ridsdill-Smith, CSIRO, Australia.)



Figure S10.4. A. Unsprayed portion of a pasture in Australia damaged by the RLEM.  
(Photo by James Ridsdill-Smith, CSIRO, Australia.)



Figure S10.4. B. Portion of the same pasture in Australia that has been sprayed and damage by RLEM is greatly reduced. (Photo by James Ridsdill-Smith, CSIRO, Australia.)