



Figure S19.1. Many types of ornamental plants are grown in parks and gardens. Because these plants are diverse and surrounded by natural vegetation, natural enemies may control the insects and mites that attack them. A small amount of damage usually is not noticed by the public, so pesticide applications may not be necessary as often as in other ornamental plants (such as bedding plants grown in the greenhouse). (Photo by Robert Cating, University of Florida, Gainesville.)



Figure S19.2. Integrated mite management in parks and gardens where different species of plants are grown is easier than when a monoculture is grown, perhaps because 'apparency' of plants is reduced in a polyculture. In many cases, pesticide use must be limited or based on less-toxic materials due to concerns about exposing the public to toxic materials. (Photo by Robert Cating, University of Florida, Gainesville.)



Figure S19.3. The large number and type of plants in this greenhouse make it difficult to monitor for pests and diseases. This greenhouse is open to the public, which makes the use of highly toxic pesticides difficult. Under these circumstances, the use of indicator plants and banker plants could be useful control tools. (Photo by Robert Cating, University of Florida, Gainesville.)



Figure S19.4. A. Two-spotted spider mites, *Tetranychus urticae*, are the most serious tetranychid pests of ornamental plants around the world. (Photo by Jack Kelly Clark, University of California Statewide Integrated Pest Management Program.)

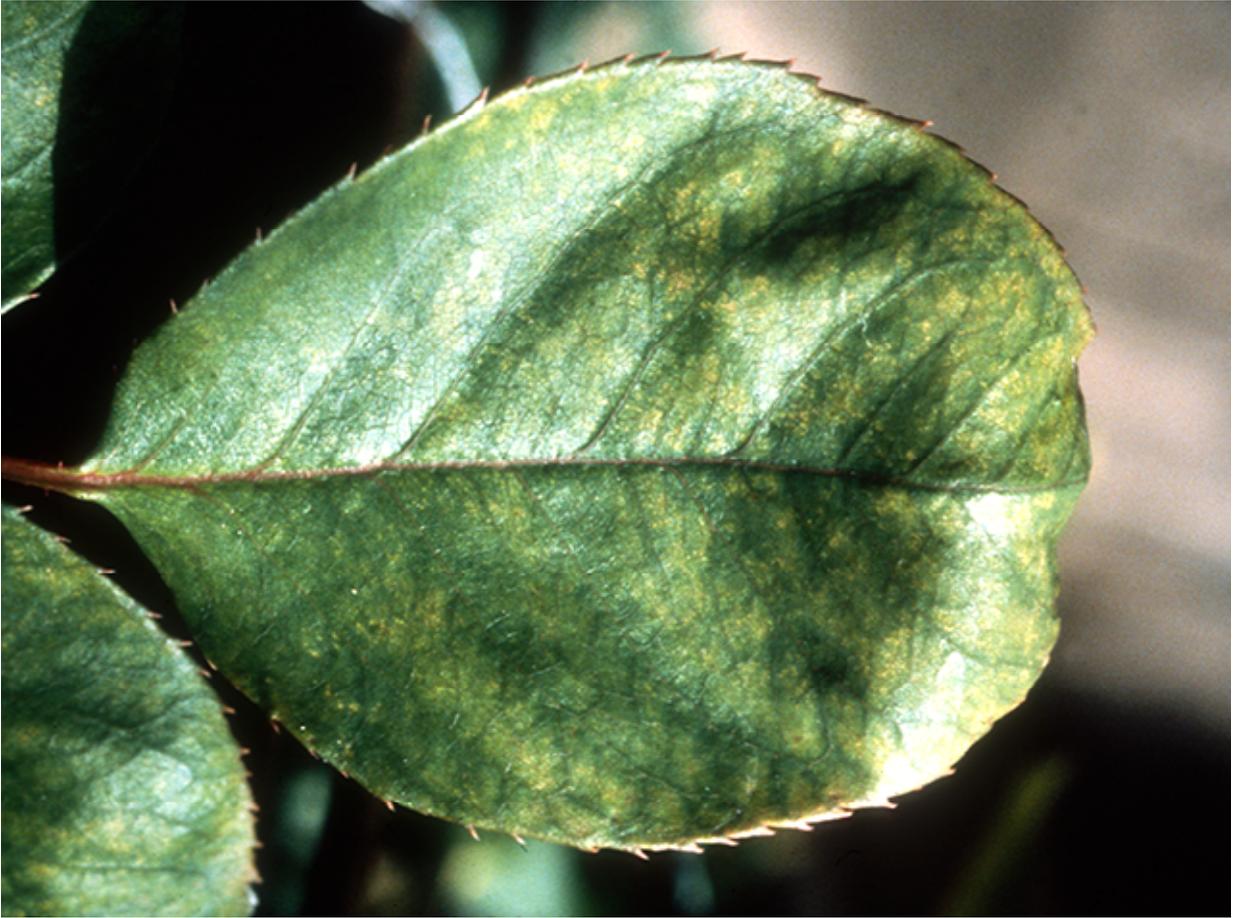


Figure S19.4. B. Feeding damage produced by *T. urticae* on a rose leaf. (Photo by Jack Kelly Clark, University of California Statewide Integrated Pest Management Program.)



Figure S19.5. *Tenuipalpus pacificus* (Tenuipalpidae) is a pest of orchids. (Photo by Lyle Buss, Department of Entomology and Nematology, University of Florida, Gainesville.)



Figure S19.6. *Steneotarsonemus* (or *Phytoneumus*) *pallidus*, the strawberry or cyclamen mite, can reach high densities on ornamentals. These mites reproduce around the year and disperse by walking or by phoresy on insects. (Photo by Jack Kelly Clark, University of California Statewide Integrated Pest Management Program.)



Figure S19.7. Eriophyoid mites may be pests of ornamentals grown in the greenhouse or in the landscape. This eriophyid is causing a witches broom effect. (Photo by Lyle Buss, Department of Entomology and Nematology, University of Florida, Gainesville.)