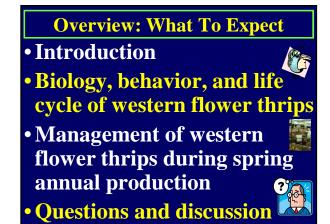
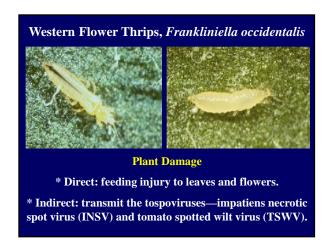
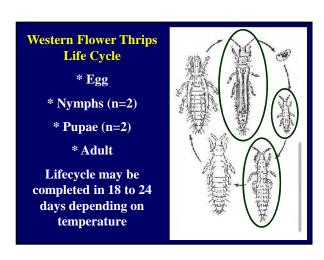
Don't Get Tripped By Thrips: Effective Thrips Management













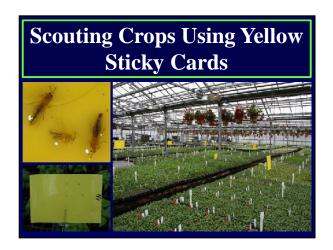


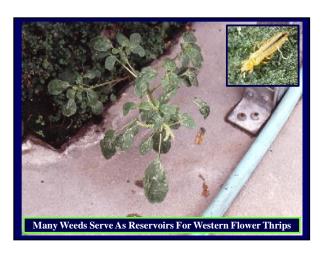


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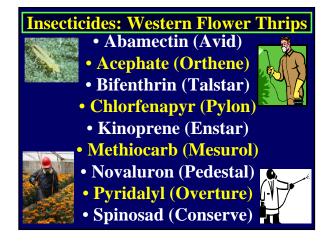






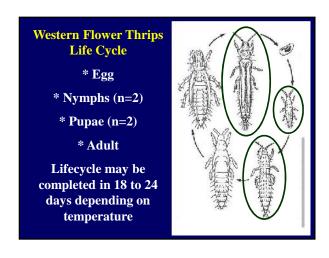
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Don't Get Tripped By Thrips: Effective Thrips

Management

Raymond A. Cloyd

Behavioral Resistance

- The natural cryptic or thigmotactic behavior of western flower thrips, in which individuals reside in enclosed, concealed locations on plants may reduce direct exposure to contact insecticides.
- It is possible that spray applications may select for increased cryptic behavior (avoidance factor).

The Primary Means Of Managing Western Flower Thrips Resistance Is By Rotating Insecticides With Different Modes Of Action









The Rotation Of Insecticides
Assumes That The Frequency
Of Individuals Resistant To
One Insecticide Will Decrease
During The Application Of
Another Insecticide—With A
Different Mode Of Action.



Examples Of Rotation Programs

- * Conserve→Pylon→Avid→Overture
- * Overture→Avid→Pylon→Conserve
- * Pedestal → Acephate → Overture → Conserve
- * Mesurol→Avid→Overture→Pylon
- * Overture→Pedestal→Pylon→Conserve







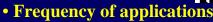


Factors Responsible For "Poor" Control Of Western Flower Thrips

• Spray timing: age structure of western flower thrips population



- Spray coverage
- pH of spray solution



• Migration of western flower thrips into greenhouses or nurseries from other sources

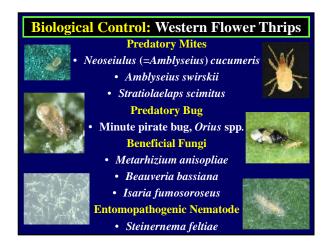


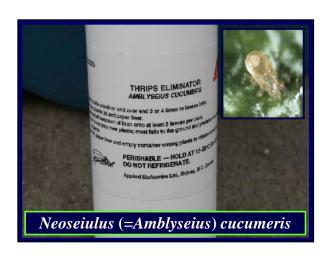


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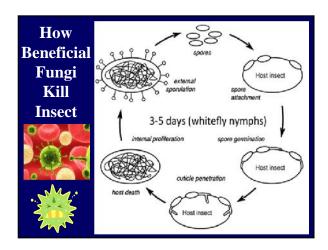




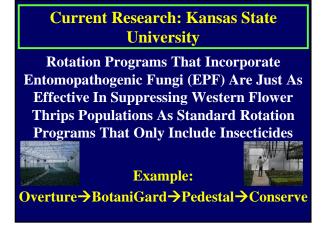
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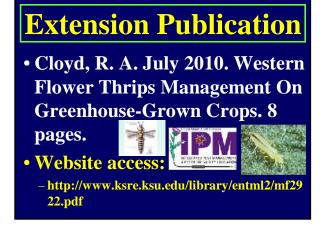
















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