

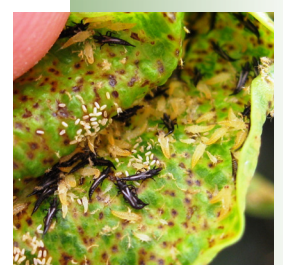
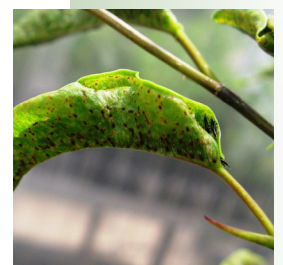
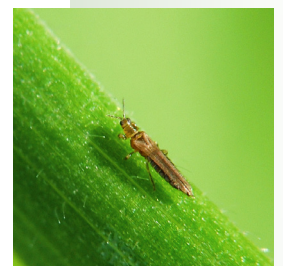
# THRIPS *Control Strategies*

**Importance:** Western Flower Thrips (*Frankliniella occidentalis*) are known to vector plant pathogens such as Impatiens necrotic spot virus, and tomato spotted wilt virus. They cause stippling, scarring, silvering of the leaf surface, distorted leaves, and corky lesions on fruits by piercing leaves with one mouthpart and sucking the plant fluids through a stylet.

**Identification:** Thrips are minute insects that have an elongated body shape. Adults have fringed wings while the immature stages are wingless, off white to translucent in color, 1/20 inch long. Feeding is evidenced by black specks of frass excrement. Scouting can be as simple as smacking a leaf over a white paper, or using yellow or blue sticky cards, then examining with at least a 10X hand lens.

**Life Cycle:** A typical life cycle is 21 days but can be as little as 14 days in high temperatures. Eggs are inserted into leaf tissue and deep in flower buds, followed by two larval stages, two non-feeding pupal stages which drop to the soil media, then adulthood.

**Control:** Chemical control is challenging due to larvae deep inside buds being protected from insecticide sprays. Some growers add irritants like Captiva Prime to their tank mix in order to draw the thrips from hiding and into contact with insecticides. Soil applied systemics may not control thrips inhabiting flower buds and blooms, as movement of these materials into flower tissues is limited. Practicing resistance management is vitally important with this pest due to rapid life cycles and the potential of resistance development to overused control agents. Avoid resistance by rotating across the mode of action groups (MOA's).



Brand Name	BFG Item #	Active Ingredient	Mode of Action Group	Notes
Overture	VAL62120.084	Pyridalyl	UN	Contact and ingestion. Greenhouse use only. Soft on beneficials.
Hachi-Hachi SC	SEPRO1159.464	Tolfenpyrad	21A	Contact. Greenhouse use only.
Pylon	BAS59012156 BAS59012566	Chlorfenarpyr	13	Contact and stomach. Greenhouse use only. Vegetable label.
Mainspring	SYN55664 SYN66345	Cyantraniliprole	28	Translaminar & Systemic. Foliar or Drench Application. Soft on Beneficials.
Pedestal	OHP986195	Novaluron	15	Insect growth regulator, excellent on immatures. Tomato label.
Safari	VAL69712.430 VAL69712.261	Dinotefuran	4A	Translaminar & Systemic. Foliar or Drench Application. Vegetable label.
Conserve	DOW19-0007Z	Spinosad	5	Contact. Fruit and Vegetable label.

*Always read and follow label directions before applying any pesticide and follow state and local regulations.*



*See back for more information...*



**For more information or to place an order**

Please contact your BFG Sales Representative or our Customer Service Team!



## BIOLOGICAL CONTROLS

These agents are the predacious mites *Amblyesius cucumeris* and *Amblyseius swirskii*, whose larvae feed on the eggs and immatures of thrips. Orius (Predatory bugs) are another agent that can be used.



### Overture VAL62120.084



(Pyridalyl) MOA: UN unknown. Caution. 12 HR REI. RATE: 8oz/100 gal. Contact and ingestion. A novel mode of action, makes it a great rotation partner. Enclosed greenhouses only. Translaminar within the leaf. Controls immatures and adults. Apply no more than 2 times per crop to manage resistance. Soft on beneficials.



### Hachi-Hachi SC SEPRO1159.464



(Tolfenpyrad) MOA: 21A. Warning. 12HR REI. RATE: 21-32 Oz/100 gal. Contact. Greenhouse use only. Non neonicotinoid option. Improved SC formulation allows better crop safety than original EC version. Potential phytotoxic on some species, do not apply to Geranium, Impatiens, New Guinea Impatiens, Poinsettia bracts, Vinca, Salvia.



### Pylon BAS59012156 BAS59012566



(Chlorfenapyr) MOA: 13. Caution. 12 HR REI. RATE: 5.2-10 oz/100 gal. Contact and stomach. Translaminar activity Cost effective, broad spectrum, including Chili thrips, the only product in Class 13. Greenhouse use only. Not ovicidal. No more than 3 applications per crop. 14-21 day residual. Vegetable label.



### Mainspring SYN55664 SYN66345



(Cyantraniliprole) MOA: 28. Caution. 4HR REI. RATE: Foliar spray 2-8oz /100gal, drench 8-12oz /100 gal. Unique new class, insects stop feeding immediately, Translaminar and systemic activity, soft on beneficial insects. Broad spectrum activity & lasting residual control.



### Pedestal OHP986195



(Novaluron) MOA: 15. Caution. 12 HR REI. RATE: 6-8oz /100 gal. Insect growth regulator, excellent on immatures. Do not apply to poinsettias. Compatible with IPM programs. Tomato label.



### Safari VAL69712.430 VAL69712.261



(Dinotefuran) MOA: 4A. Caution. 12 HR REI. RATE: Vegetable transplants & foliar spray 4-8oz /100 gal. Drench 12-24oz /100 gal. Quick systemic & translaminar activity. Broad spectrum.



### Conserve DOW19-0007Z



(Spinosad) MOA: 5. 4 HR REI. RATE: indoor 6oz /100 gal, outdoor rate 11oz / 100 gal. Contact activity. Labeled for fruits & vegetables. Quick kill via contact & ingestion.