



Preparing the foundation for successful thrips control



Propagation

Michael Brownbridge

Propagation

Where do thrips come from?



Frequently arrive on imported cuttings

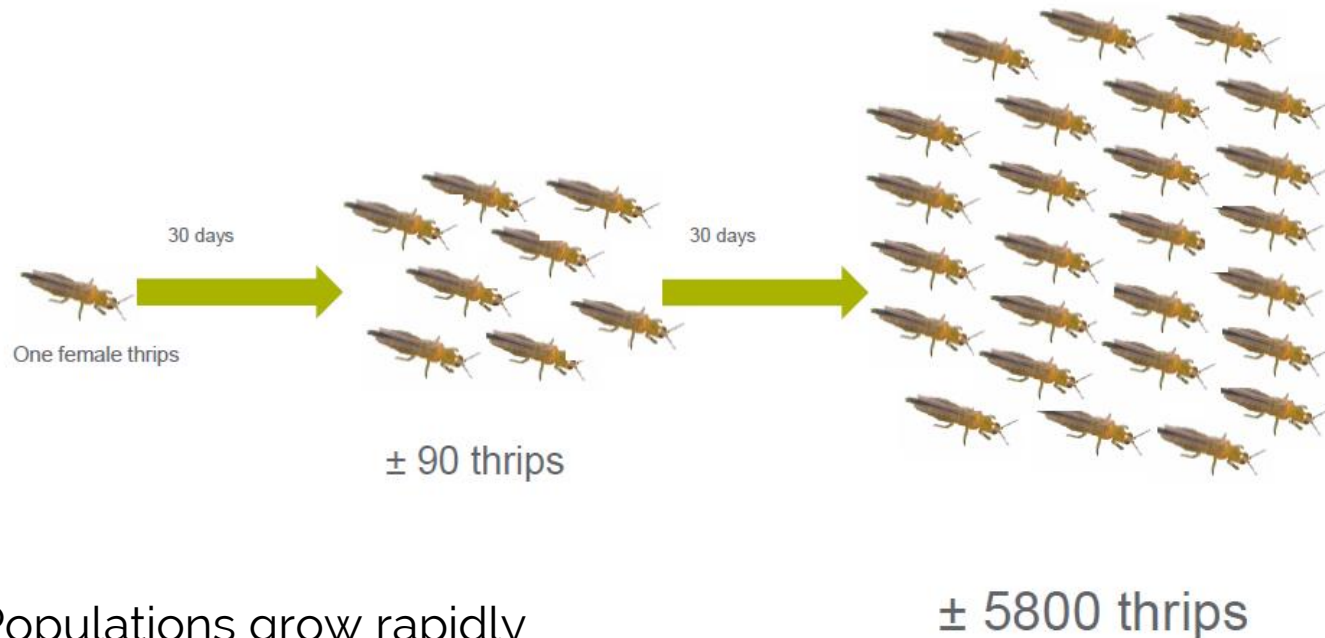
- Low numbers
- Hard to detect life stages
- Rapid life cycle
- Resistant
- **Residues**



What happens if not controlled?



Development of thrips in 60 days (at 68°F)



- Populations grow rapidly
- Biologicals cannot catch up
- Disruption of bio programs

Graphic courtesy of Ronald Valentin

Options and actions



Scout incoming material

Assume propagative material will be infested

Mitigate early

Preventative options

- Dipping
- 'Front-loading' a bio program

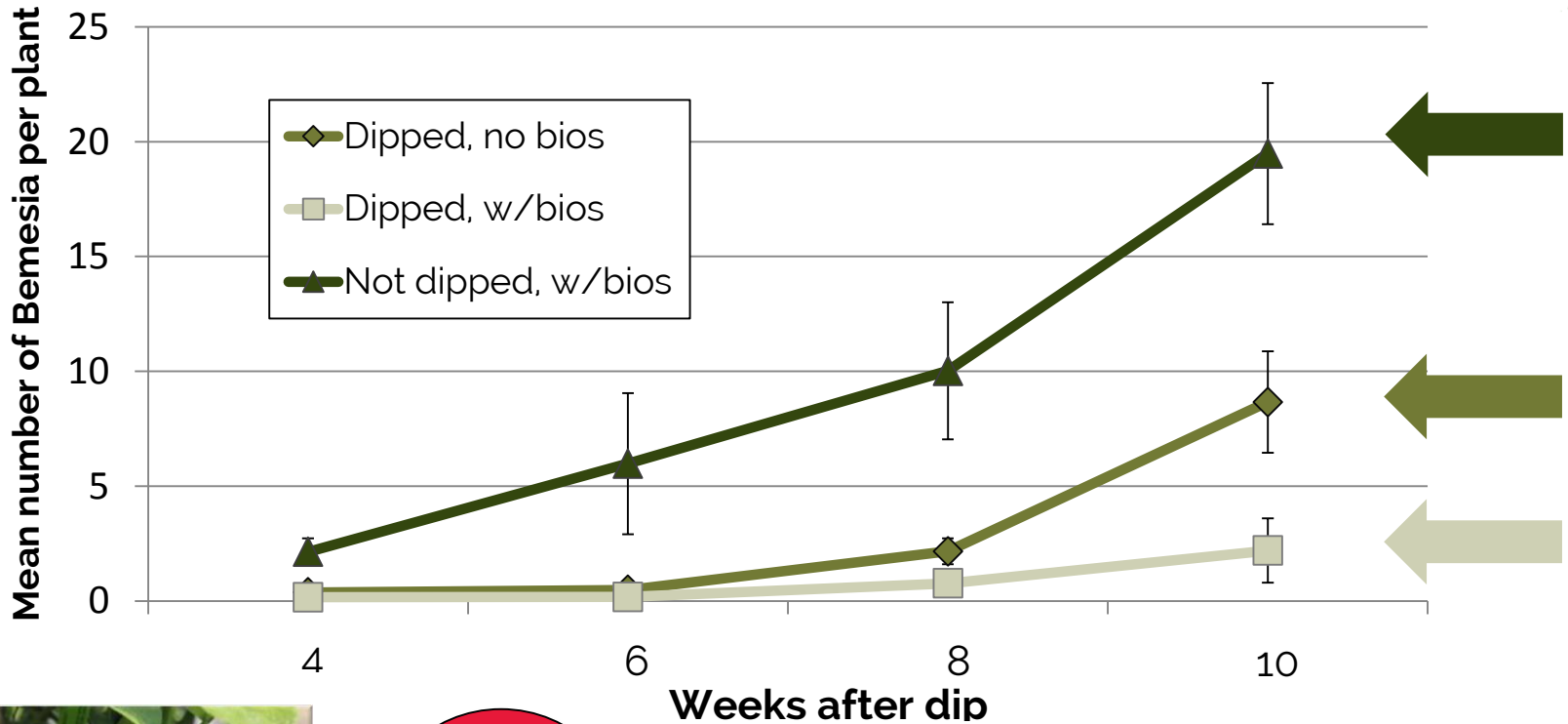
Follow up

- Monitor (traps with lures?)
- Esp. on susceptible cultivars



Clean start – poinsettia cuttings

BotaniGard WP/soap dip + *Eretmocerus eremicus*



Clean start: in-house propagation



Break the cycle

Focus on controls during propagation

- Better coverage on young plants
- Lower numbers

Sanitation



Preparation and propagation



Clean start

- Awareness, actions, prevention
- Early detection
- Know which are thrips-susceptible varieties (vyron, **verbena**, **some calibrachoa**, **lobularia**, **petunia** v. **watermelon charm**)
- Early action
- Follow up, monitor