3. Orius

Pros:

• Nymphs and adults are predatory
• Can eat all larval stages and adult thrips
• Will eat other pests in the greenhouse
• Thorough crop coverage less essential since mobile
3. Orius

Cons:

- Diapaus: use restricted to March – October
- Effectiveness is crop dependant
- Take time to build up populations in crops without pollen
3. Orius

Cons:

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Should be used with other thrips biocontrol agents
4. Soil-dwelling Predators

- *Stratiolaelaps scimitus*,
- *Gaeolaelaps aculeifer*,
- *Gaeolaelaps gillespiei*
- *Dalotia (Atheta) coriaria*
4. Soil-Dwelling Predators

• Soil-dwelling mites, Atheta persist well
• generally only need to be applied once for a short-term crop.
• Mites can be distributed manually soon after planting, or even on the planting line
4. Compatibility
Or, “why can’t we just all get along?”

• Lab trials show negative interactions possible
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Or, “why can’t we just all get along?”

• Lab trials show negative interactions possible

**IN THE SOIL:**

Lab: Atheta preys on pest and mite eggs at similar rates

- Atheta
- Hypoaspis/Acuelifer
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**ON LEAVES:**

Cucumeris → Swirskii

*In one study: Swirskii eliminated population of Cucumeris*

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**ON LEAVES:**

Cucumeris  →  Swirskii

* In one study: Swirskii eliminated population of Cucumeris

**IN THE SOIL:**

Solution: use these mites at different stages of crop development!
Combining predators so there’s no escape!

Western flower thrips

FOLIAGE/ FLOWERS

SOIL
Combining predators so there’s no escape!

Western flower thrips

FOLIAGE/FLOWERS

SOIL