

Biology and Management of Onion Thrips



Tim Waters

Regional Vegetable Specialist WSU Extension
Franklin & Benton Co.

Malheur Entomology Short Course 45 min.

Factors affecting thrips pressure

- Temperature
- Irrigation system
- Onion vigor
- Leaf color
- Plant structure
- Variety
- Nearby crops



- Thrips are the key pest of onions in the PNW.
- They reduce plant productivity
- Can Vector IYSV
- IYSV can cause lodging of seed scapes





Thrips Biology

- Sucking asymmetrical mouthparts (punch suck)
- Mobility- low and high
- Metamorphosis
- Damage from feeding, egg laying, virus transmission
- Can also feed on mite eggs, small arthropods and pollen
- Parthenogenesis
- Fecundity
- Thripssss



Parthenogenesis

- A reproduction type or process in which females are able to reproduce without mating.
- Mated females give birth to Males unmated to females
- As a result, populations consist of females at a ratio of 1 male per 1000 females (Sakimura, 1932).

Onion Thrips Survival, Fecundity and Generation Times (Days) at Various Temperatures

Factor	Days		
	68 ⁰ F	77 ⁰ F	86 ⁰ F
Survival	47	25	13
Eggs laid/ female	210	165	63
Generation time	48	30	17

Murai (2000)

Slide courtesy
B. Nault,

Onion Thrips Population Growth

	Number of Females		
Date	68 ⁰ F		
July 1	1		
July 8			
July 15			
July 22			
July 29			
August 5			
August 12			
August 19	210		
August 26			
September 2			
Number generations	1		Slide courtesy B. Nault, Cornell

Onion Thrips Population Growth

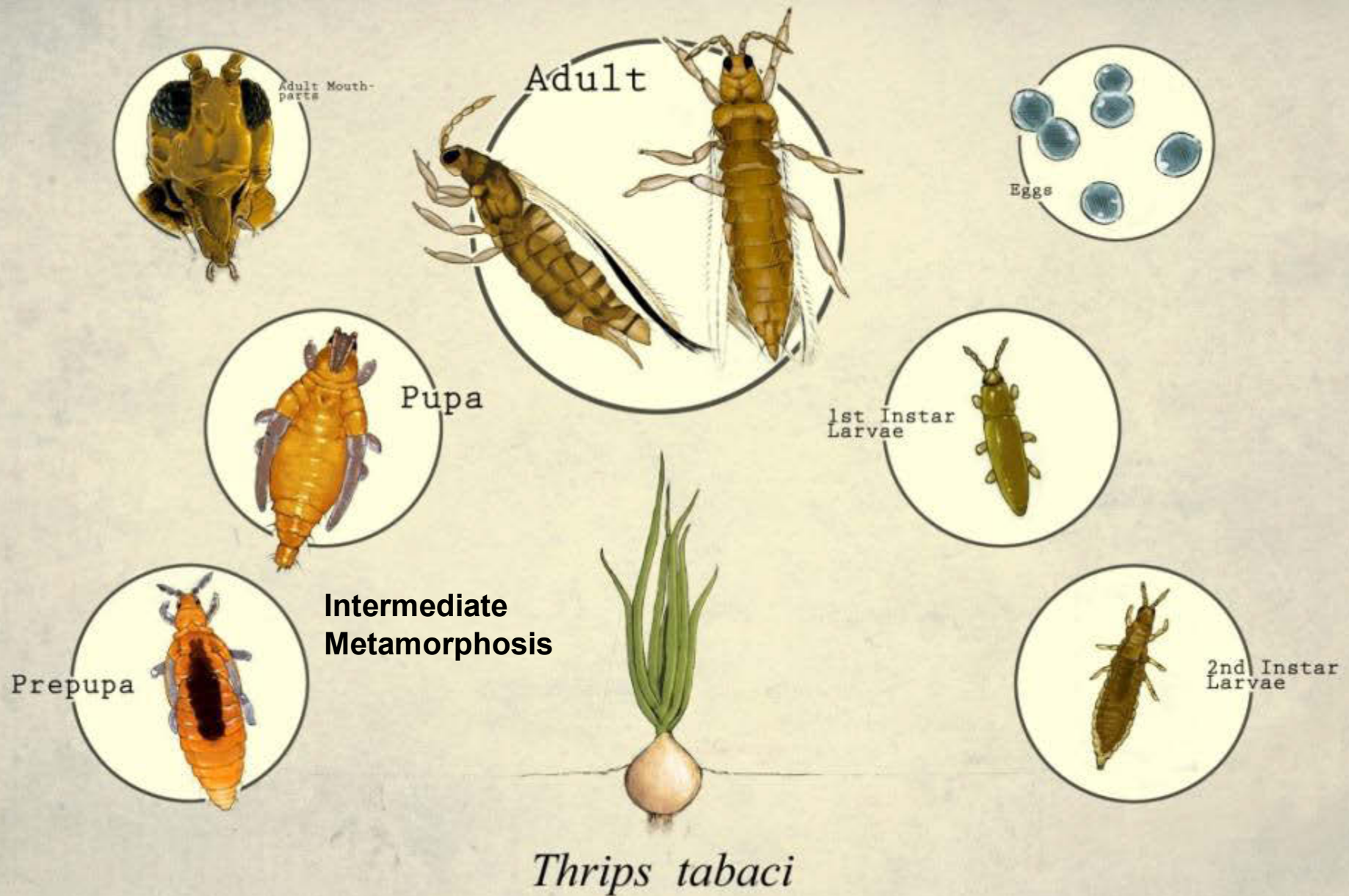
	Number of Females		
Date	68 ⁰ F	77 ⁰ F	
July 1	1	1	
July 8			
July 15			
July 22			
July 29		165	
August 5			
August 12			
August 19	210		
August 26			
September 2		27,225	
Number generations	1	2	Slide courtesy B. Nault, Cornell

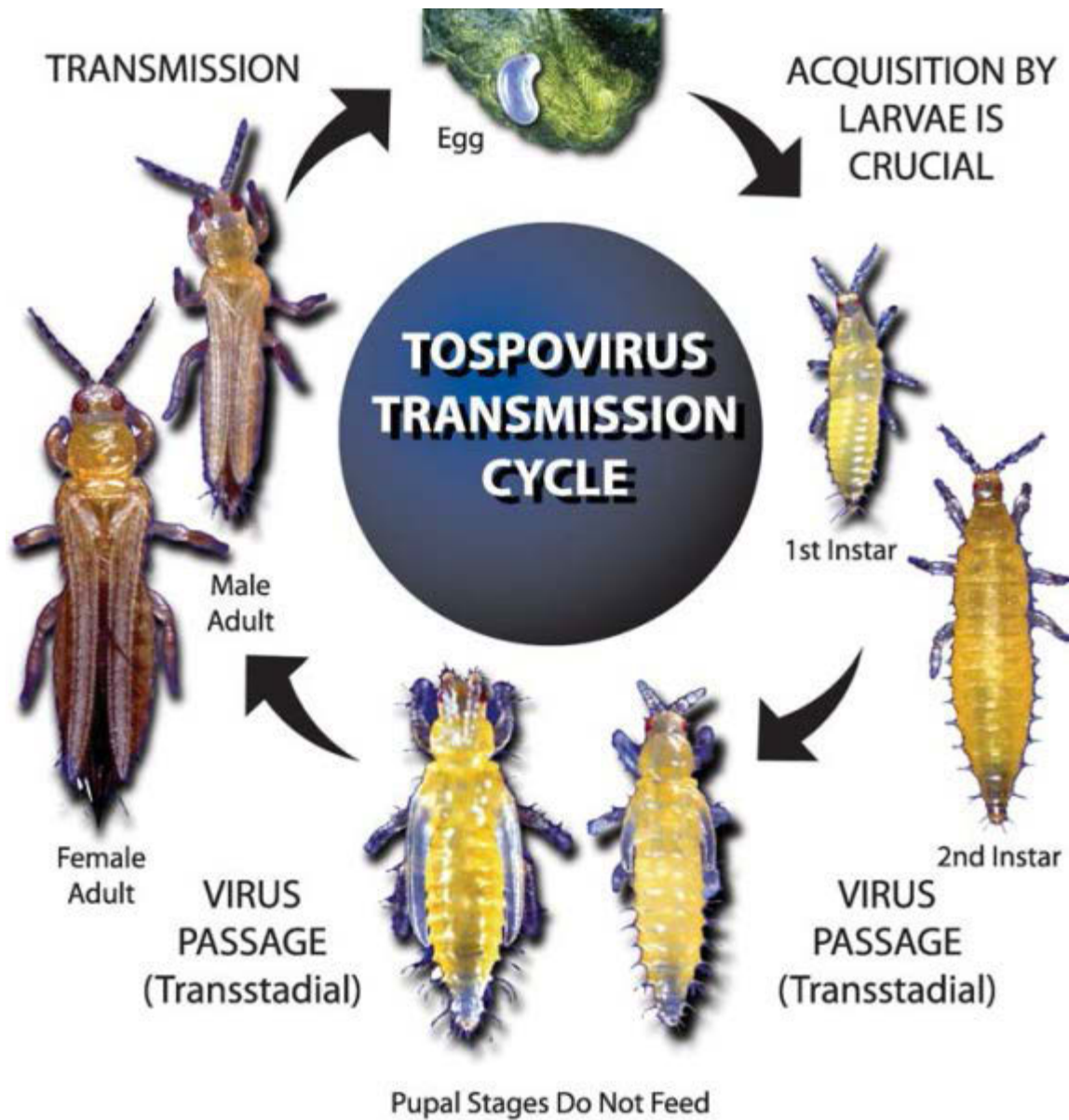
Onion Thrips Population Growth

	Number of Females		
Date	68 ⁰ F	77 ⁰ F	86 ⁰ F
July 1	1	1	1
July 8			
July 15			63
July 22			
July 29		165	3,969
August 5			
August 12			250,047
August 19	210		
August 26			15,752,961
September 2		27,225	
Number generations	1	2	4

Slide courtesy
B. Nault,







ONLY ADULTS THAT ACQUIRE AS LARVAE CAN TRANSMIT



Bioassay of lambda-chyhalothrin(Pasco-western:2nd instar nymph of the1st genration rearing indoor)

treatment	D	A	mortality %	
0.2mL/L	27	9	0.7500	75.00
0.1mL/L	19	17	0.5278	52.78
0.05mL/L	14	20	0.4118	41.18
0.025mL/L	11	36	0.3056	30.56
0.0125mL/L	8	28	0.2222	22.22
CK	1	36	0.0833	8.33

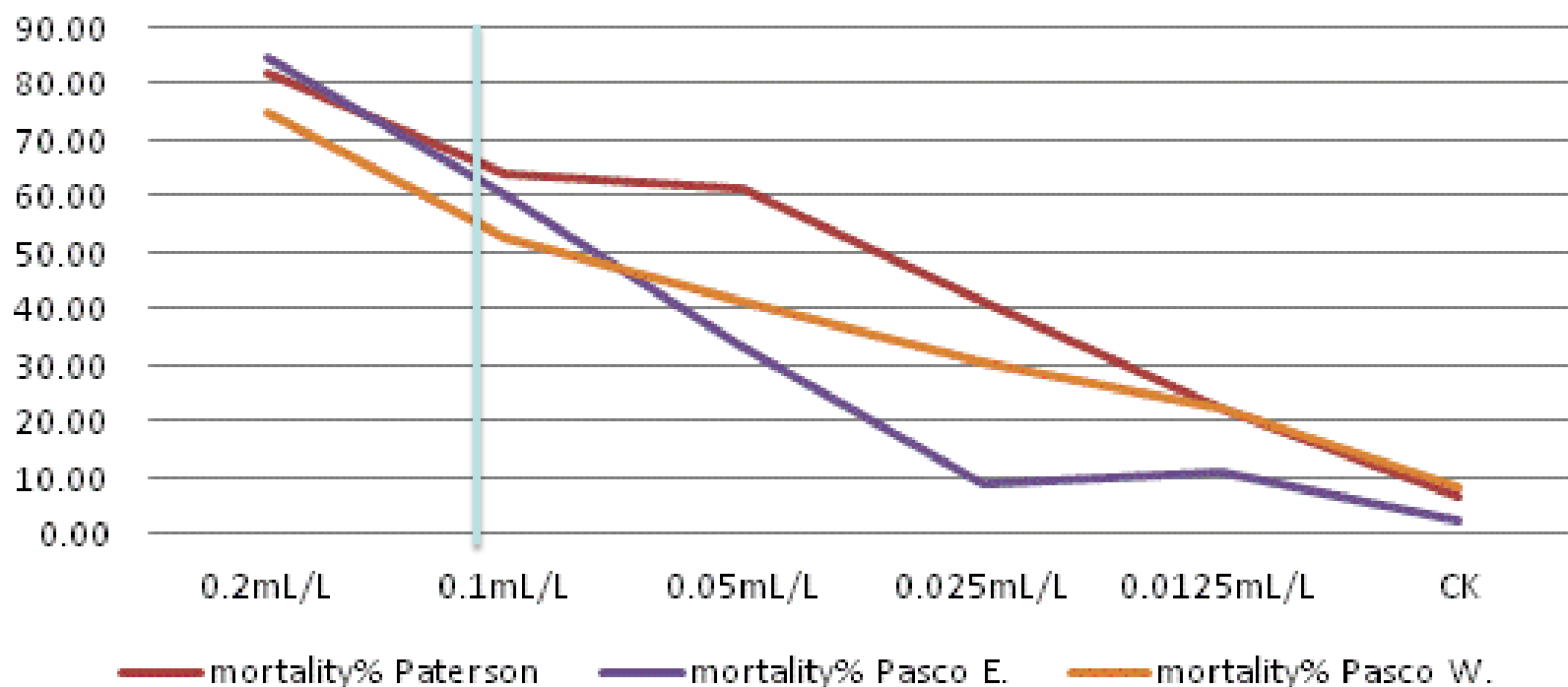
Bioassay of lambda-chyhalothrin(Pasco-Eastern:field population)

treatment	D	A	mortality%
0.2mL/L	38	7	84.44
0.1mL/L	27	18	60.00
0.05mL/L	15	30	33.33
0.025mL/L	4	41	8.89
0.0125mL/L	5	40	11.11
0.00625mL/L	2	43	4.44
CK	1	44	2.22

Bioassay of lambda-chyhalothrin(Paterson-R5: 2nd instar nymph of the1st genration rearing indoor)

treatment	D	A	mortality%	
0.2mL/L	40	9	0.8163	81.63
0.1mL/L	30	17	0.6383	63.83
0.05mL/L	22	14	0.6111	61.11
0.025mL/L	14	20	0.4118	41.18
0.0125mL/L	8	28	0.2222	22.22
CK	3	41	0.0682	6.82

Lambda Cyhalothrin Assays 2012



**Wu and Walsh 2012. Pyrethroid resistance assays
field collected populations. First laboratory
generation 2nd instar nymphs (24 hr)**

*Thrips tabaci**Frankliniella occidentalis***BODY:**

Colour - yellow to dark-brown; if two-coloured, the thorax is lighter than the abdomen

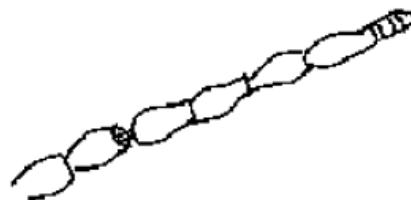
Length - 0.8 mm

Colour - light yellow to dark-brown, often darker yellow with irregular brown spots on thorax and abdomen

Length - 1.2 mm

ANTENNA:

7 Segments

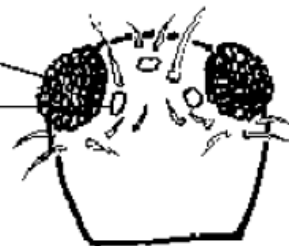


8 Segments

HEAD:

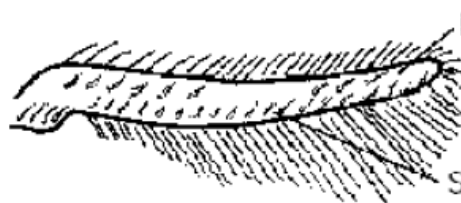
Compound Eye

Ocelli

**Setae**

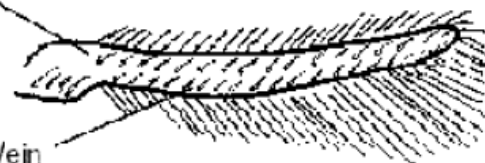
- two short hairs between the ocelli
- only short hairs behind the compound eye

- two long hairs between the ocelli
- one long and some short hairs behind the compound eye

FRONT WING:

Main Vein

Secondary Vein

**Main Vein**

- 6 to 7 hairs at the base, 4 (sometimes 3 to 5) at the tip

- Covered with hairs over the whole length

Secondary Vein

- Covered with hairs over the whole length

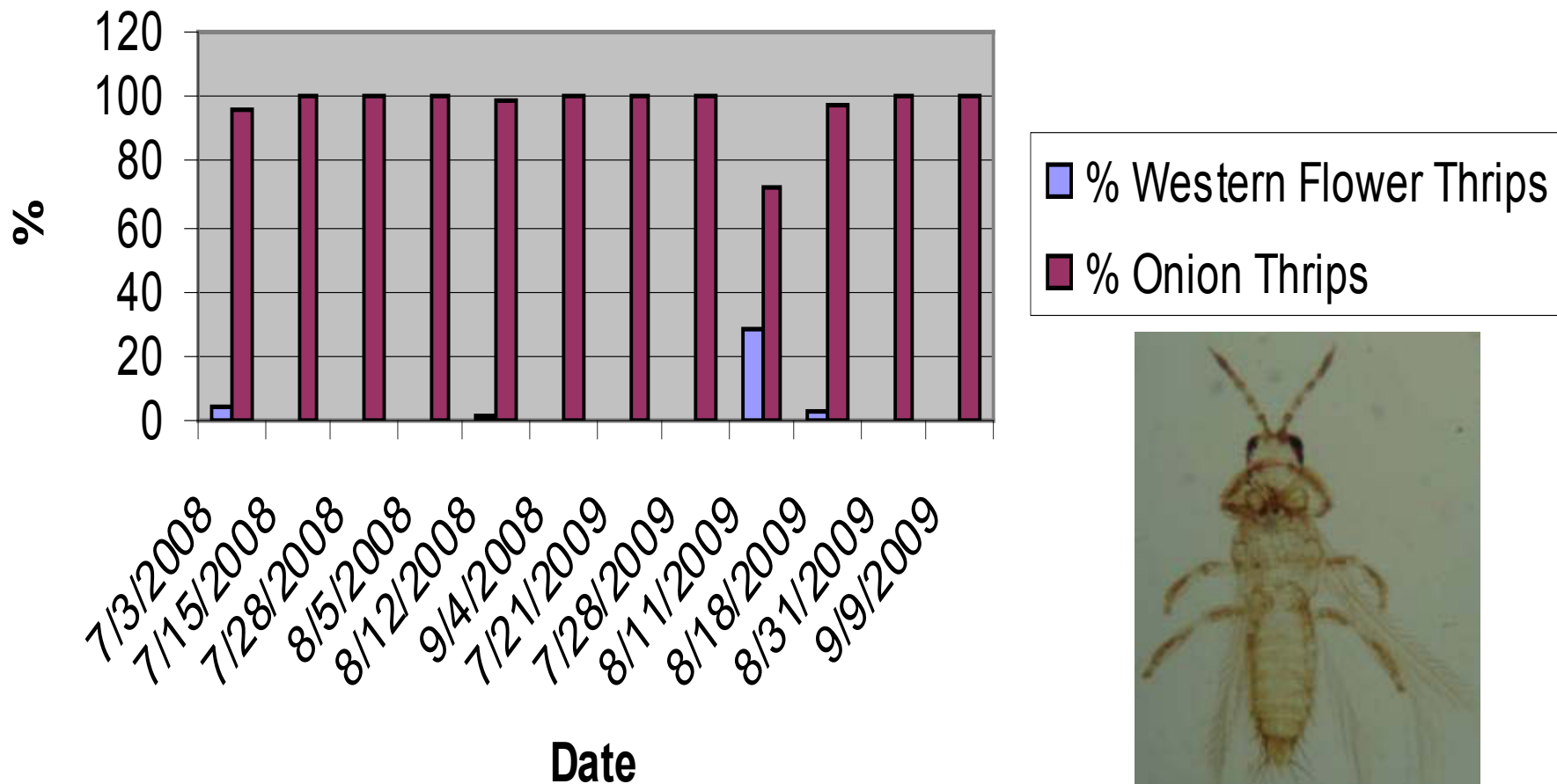
- Covered with hairs over the whole length

**Taken from: BC
Ministry of
Agriculture and
Lands**



WFT 8 seg. Antennae

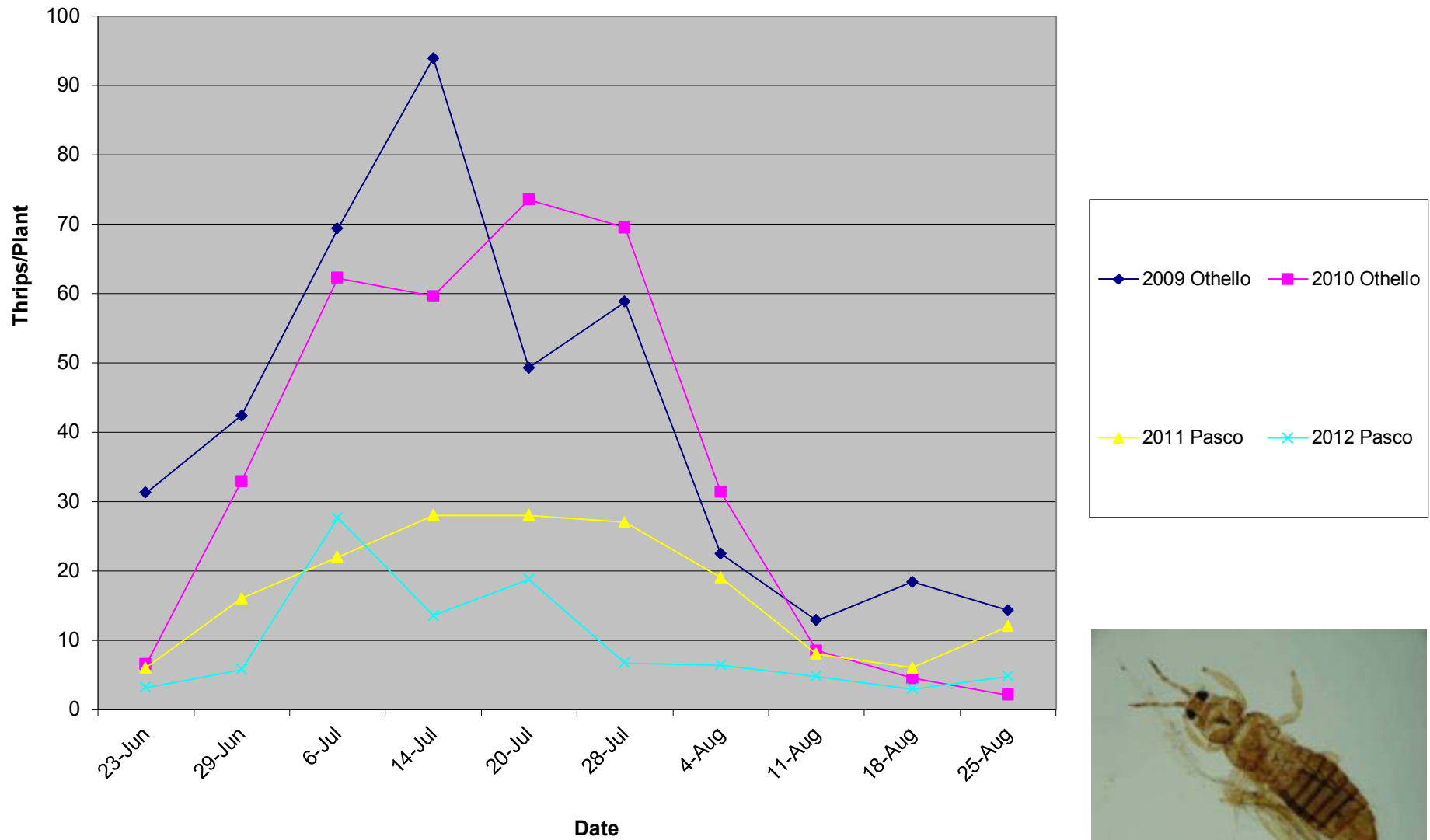
Thrips Population Onions Othello, WA



Methods

- Planted March 28, 2012 var. Sabroso
- Location: Pasco, WA
- 4 replications RCBD
- CO² Backpack sprayer
- 30 psi and 30 gallons water/A
- Plots reached treatment threshold on June 6th (10 days earlier than 2009 and 2010)
- 10 plants counted per plot (7.5 x 30 feet)

Thrips in UTC Plots

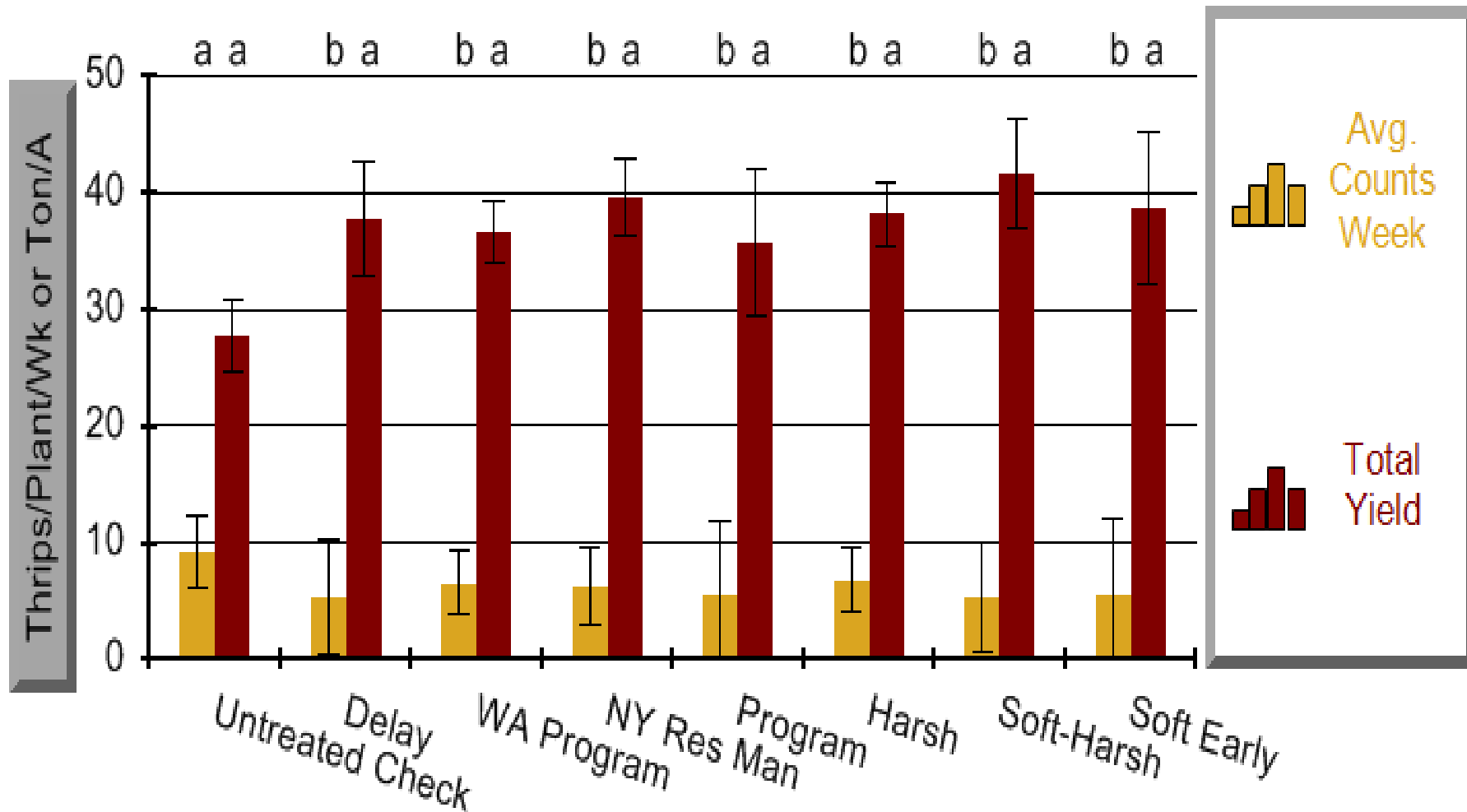


Sequential Applications

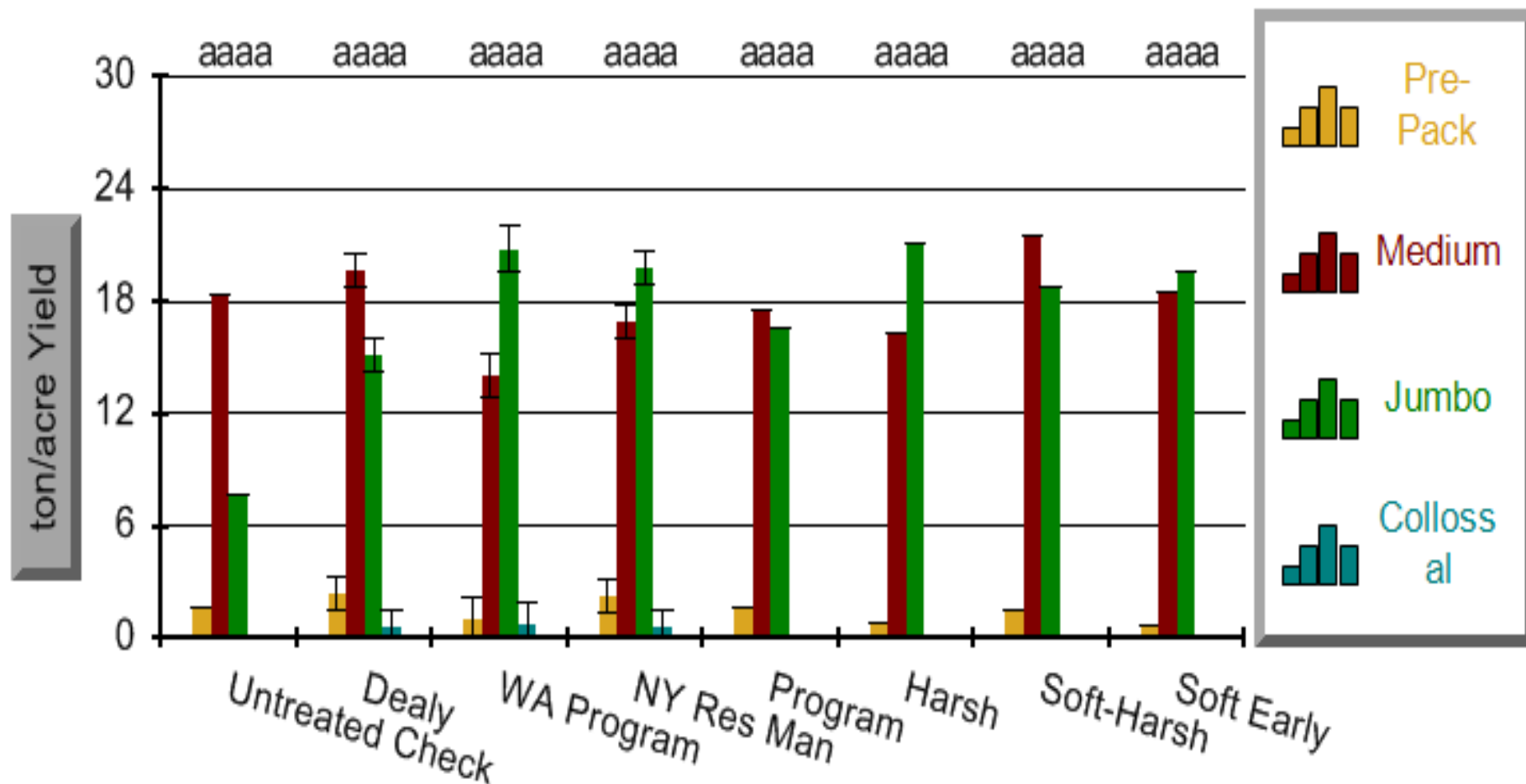
- What combination, and in what sequence do currently registered thrips control products work with one another?



Conventional Rot. 2012

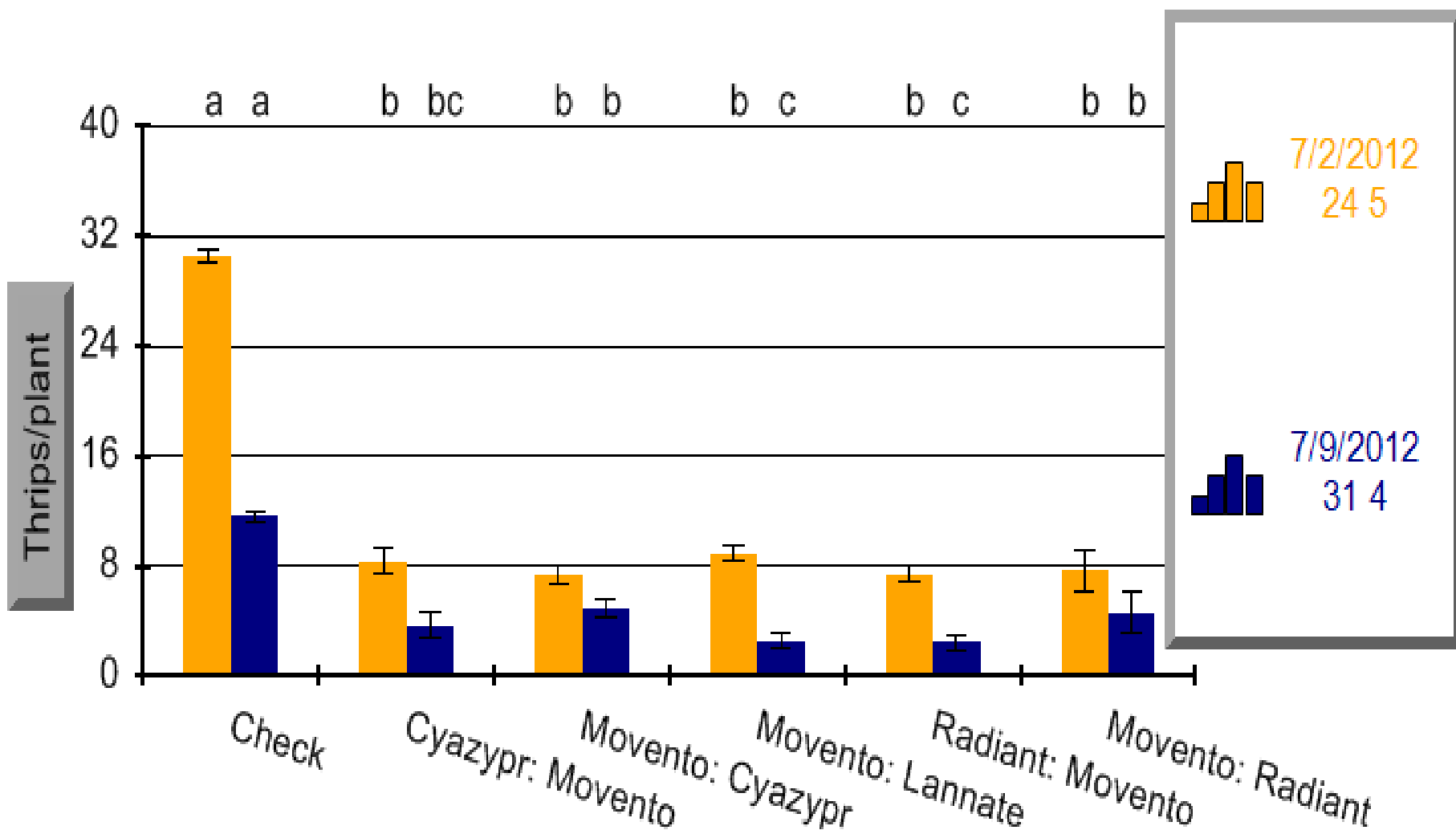


Conventional Rot. 2012

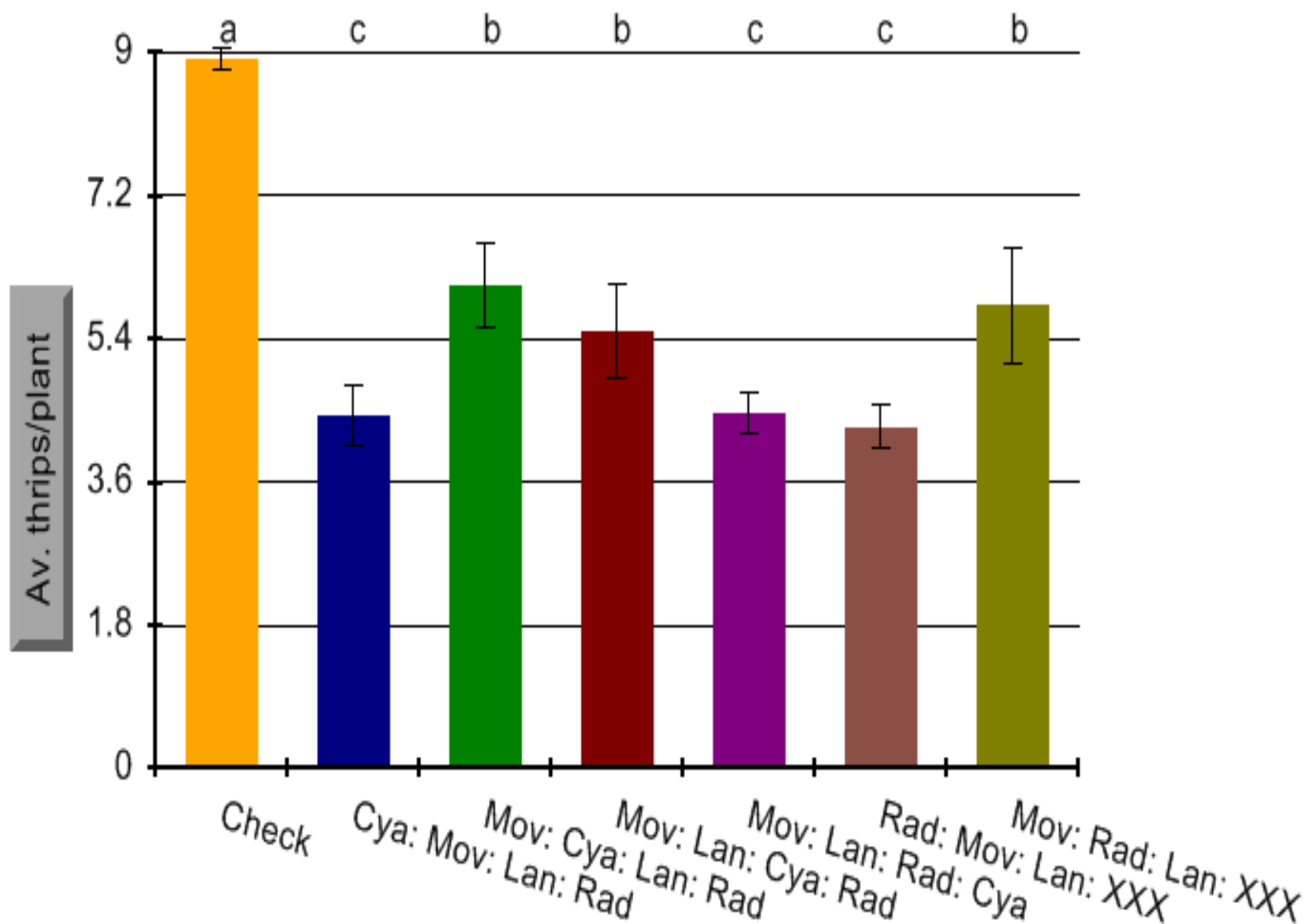


Week	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Cost/A \$	yield tons/A	Net over Check \$/A	Thrips/Week
<u>Untreated</u>												
<u>Check</u>									0	27.75	0.00	9.3 a
<u>Delay</u>									275	37.83	2144.20	5.4 b
<u>WA Program</u>									303	36.59	1818.60	6.6 b
<u>NY Res. Man.</u>	Movento	Movento	Agrimek	Agrimek	Lannate	Lannate	Radiant	Radiant	356	39.60	2488.00	6.3 b
<u>Program</u>	AzaDirect + Radiant	Movento	Radiant	Agrimek		Lannate	Lannate		293	35.70	1615.00	5.6 b
<u>Harsh</u>	Lannate	Movento		Lannate	Agrimek	Radiant	Lannate		239	38.23	2276.20	6.8 b
<u>Soft to Harsh</u>	Movento	Movento	Radiant	Radiant	Agrimek	Lannate		Lannate	305	41.63	3026.20	5.5 b
<u>Soft Early</u>	Radiant + Movento	Movento		Radiant	Agrimek		Lannate		275	38.75	2365.00	5.7 b
Based on average retail product prices and onions selling at \$240 per ton. ((Treatment yield-UTC Yield)*240)-Product cost/A.												

Dupont and Dow Onion Thrips 2012

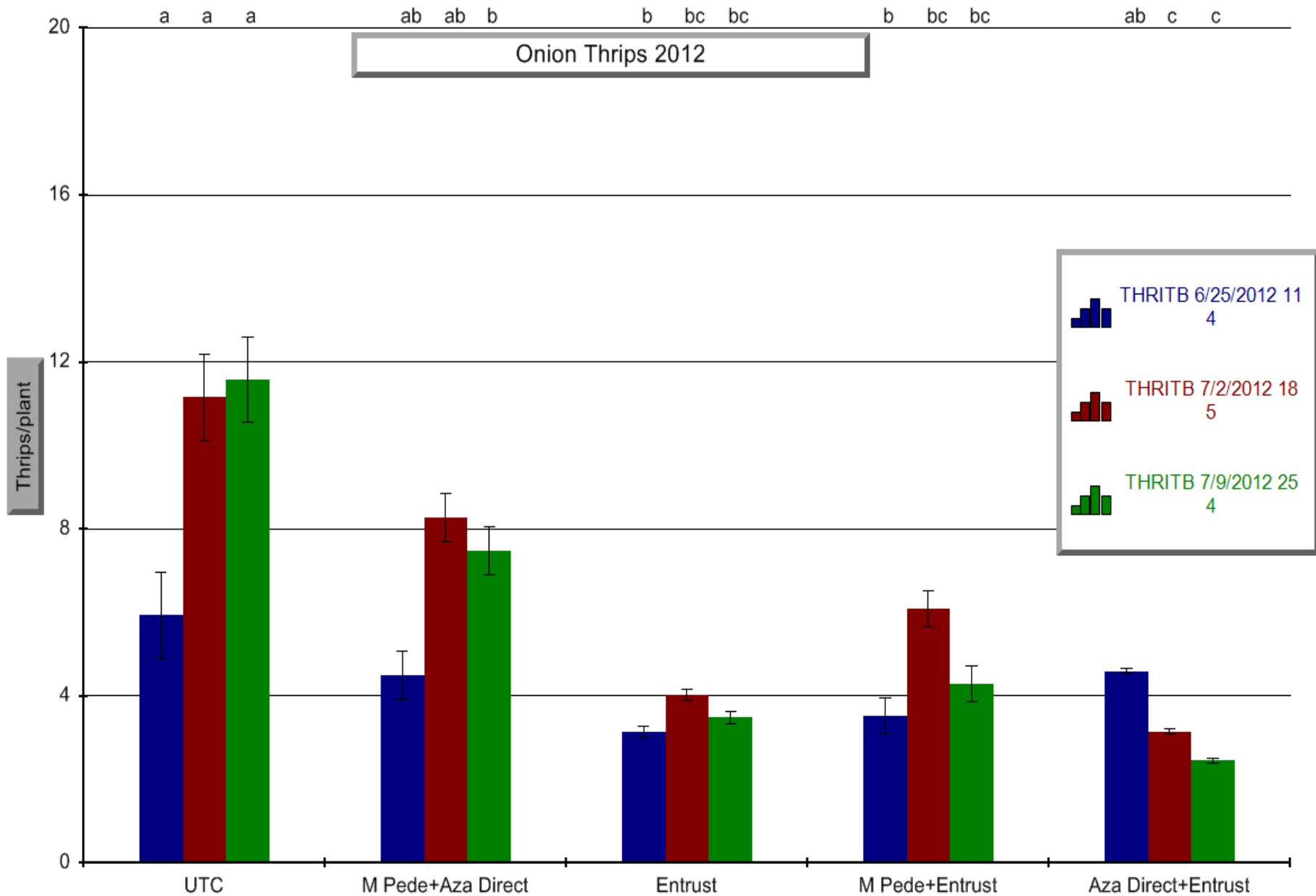


DuPont and Dow Onion Thrips 2012

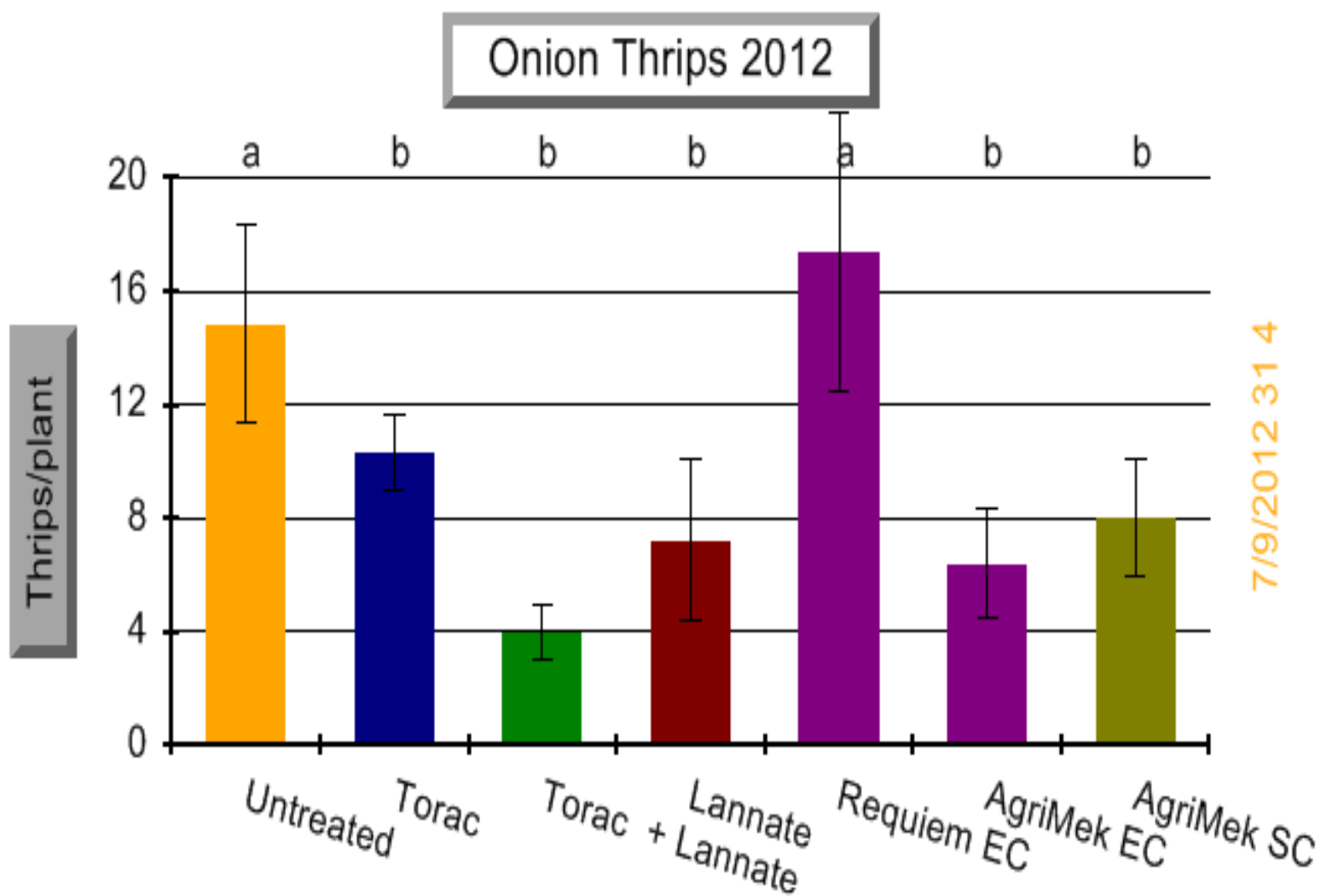


Weekly applications

- Which products are most effective at controlling thrips?



Onion Thrips 2012

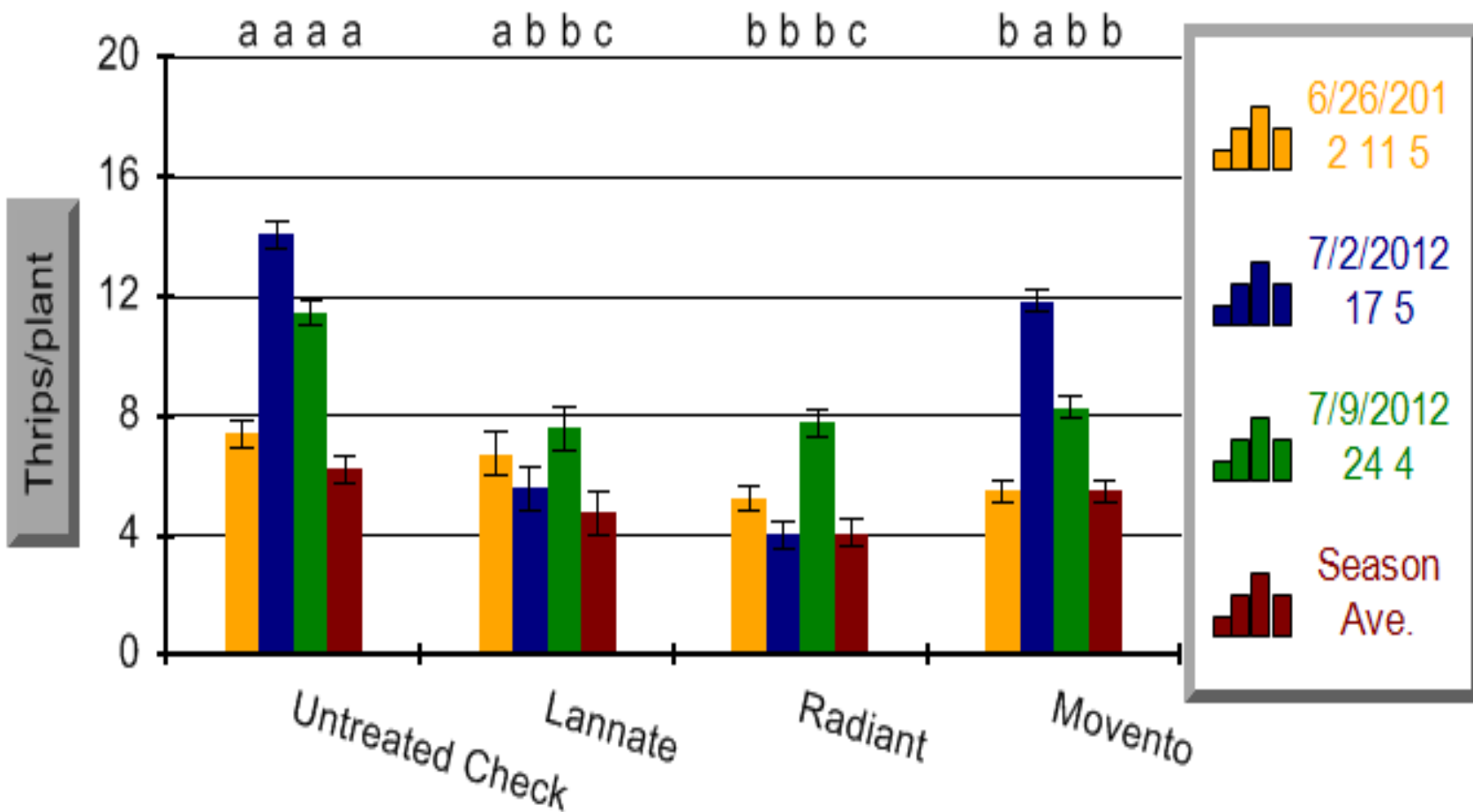


Chemigation Simulation

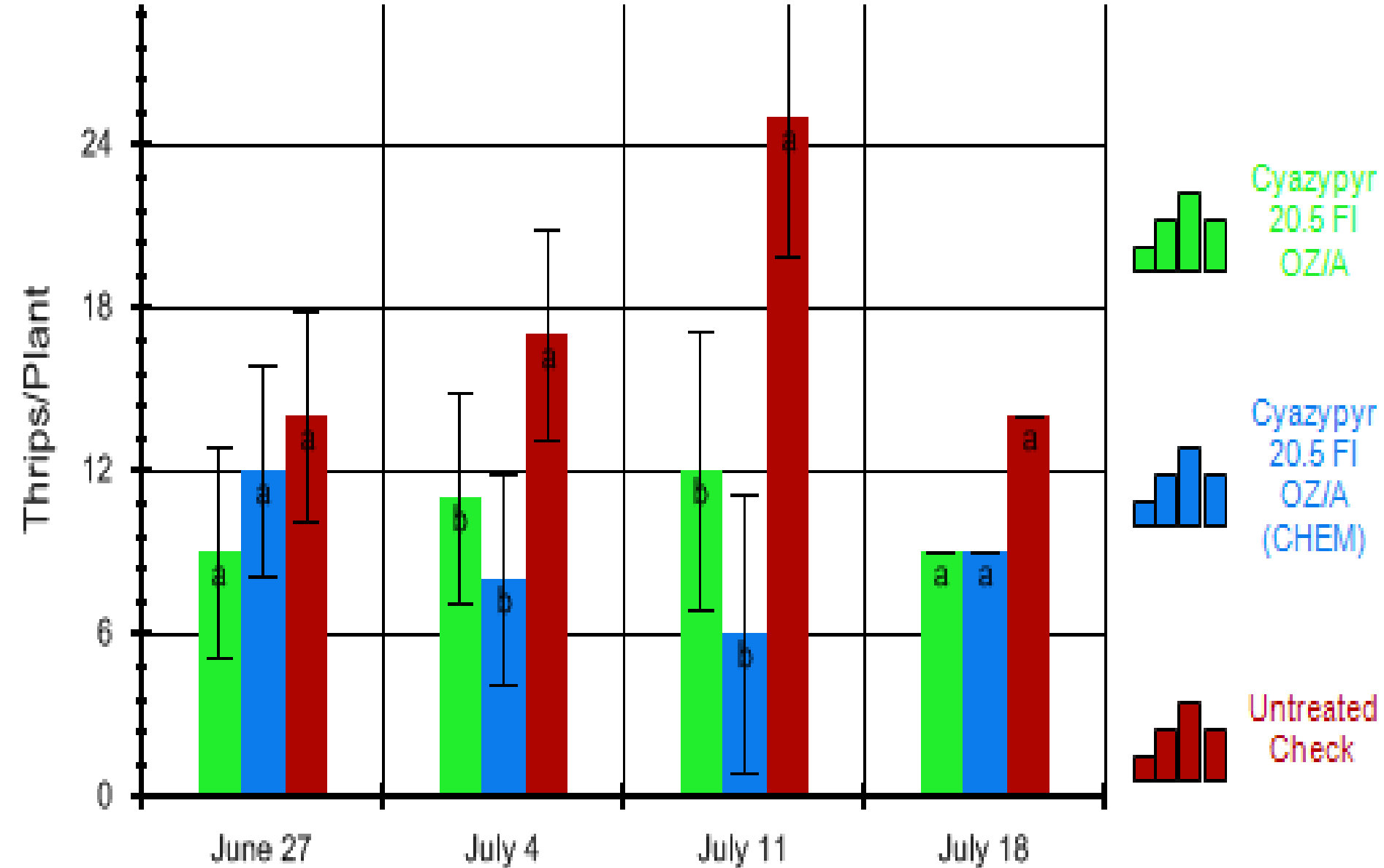


- Applies 0.1" of water per pass
- Water applied in equal volume to all treatments including UTC

Chemigation Onion 2012



Onion Thrips 2011



Gallonage and Pressure

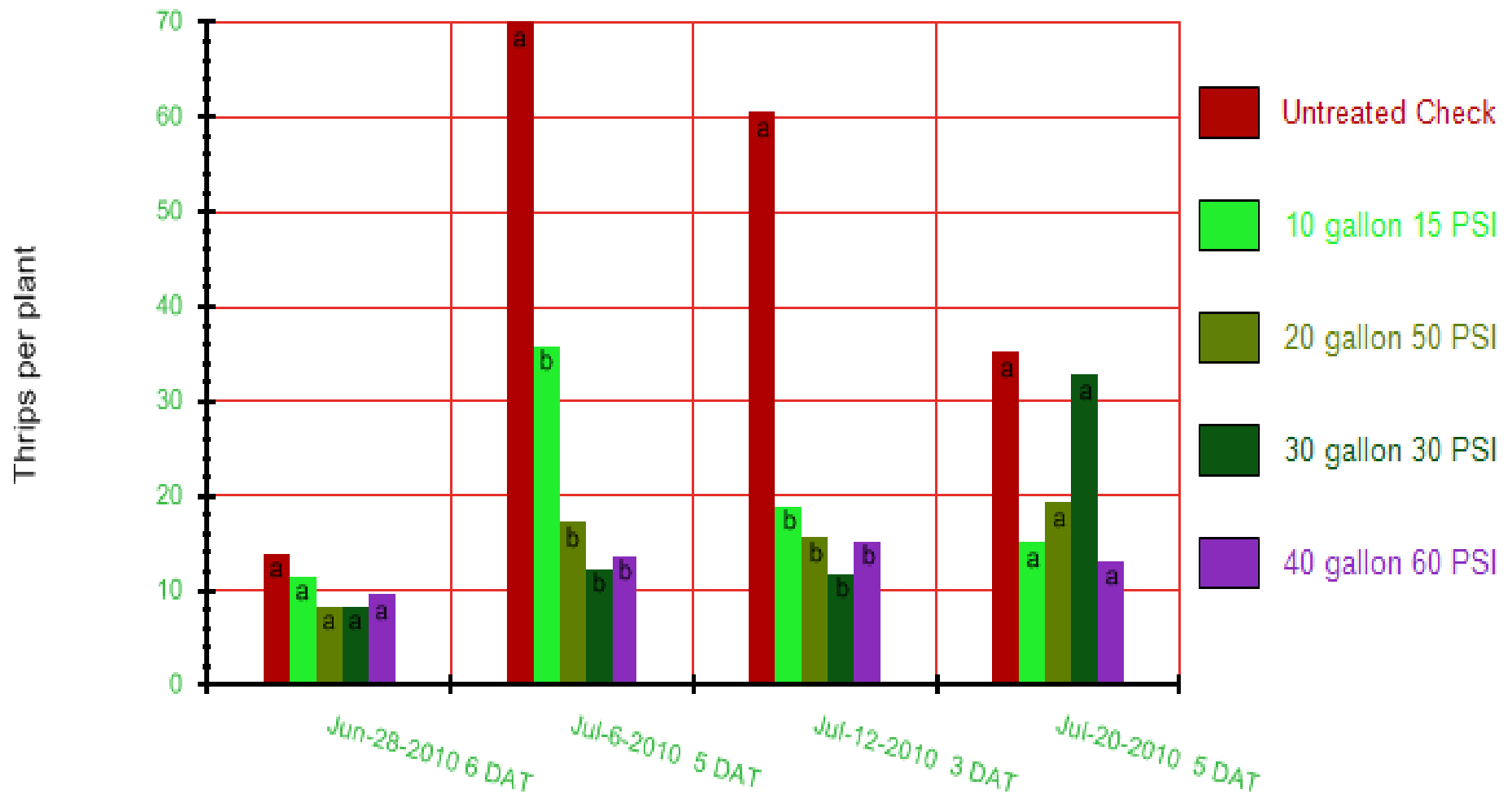
- Does application Gallonage and pressure affect thrips efficacy?
- Previous studies suggests it does
- How does the pressure and gallonage affect the products ability to contact thrips in onion plants?

Gallonage and Pressure

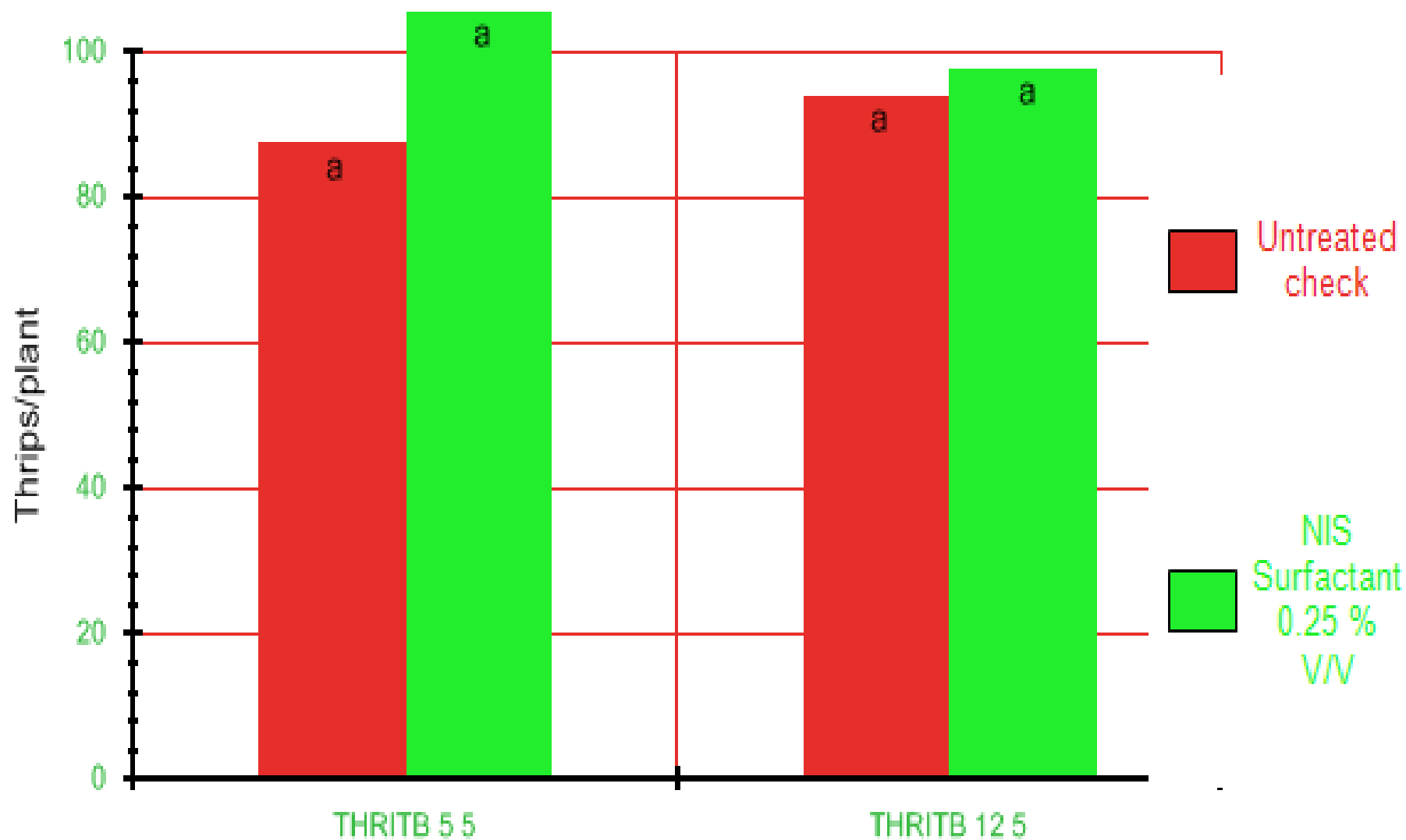
- Tested
 - 10 Gallons @ 15 PSI
 - 20 Gallons @ 50 PSI
 - 30 Gallons @ 30 PSI
 - 40 Gallons @ 60 PSI
 - AzaDirect+Radiant (Weekly)



Gallonage Onion Thrips 2010



Surfactant vs. UTC



WSU Othello 2009

Things to consider

- Rotate Chemistries w/Different modes of Action
- Leave spray tracks in field
- Use good surfactants
- Scout fields often, attack before they spike
- Plant varieties that are less susceptible
- Buffer spray solution when recommended by label

Take Home

- Radiant- Good early and late season choice
- Lannate- Best used later in season. Chem.
- Movento-Good early season choice, slow acting, doesn't control WFT well
- AgriMek-Late season choice
- Pyrethroids-not effective in most areas
- Soon to be-
 - Tolfenpyrad (Torac)-good activity, late season choice
 - Cyazypyr (Benevia)-good activity, late season, chem.

Acknowledgments

Funding

- Carr Farms
- Cascade Specialties
- Easterday Farms
- Grigg Farms
- Mercer Canyons
- McCain Foods USA
- River Point Farms
- Roloff Farms
- Sunheaven Farms
- Agraquest
- Syngenta
- DuPont
- Nichino
- Gowan Co.
- Dow Agrosiences
- WSCPR



Technical assistance and In-Kind Support

- Greg Jackson, Two Rivers
- Nunhems USA
- Bob Middlestat, Clearwater Supply



Disclaimer



- Not all compounds tested are currently registered for use on Onions in Washington State.
- Do not use unregistered compounds
- Consult your local Extension office and read and follow label directions.
- Oregon and Washington labels (PICOL):
<http://cru66.cahe.wsu.edu/LabelTolerance.html>



Tim Waters
Regional Vegetable Specialist,
Washington State University
404 W. Clark Ave.
Pasco, WA 99301
509 545-3511 Phone
509 545-2130 Fax
twaters@wsu.edu

WSU Extension programs and employment are available to all without discrimination.

Evidence of noncompliance may be reported through your local Extension Office.