# Sampling and Identification of *Scirtothrips dorsalis*

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# Collecting thrips

- Beat vegetation over plastic tray in field or lab
- Remove thrips with fine paint brush or aspirator. Place into 60-70% alcohol or AGA (10 parts 60% alcohol, 1 part glycerine, 1 part acetic acid)
- Thrips can be kept alive
- Individual plants, flowers, leaves can be sampled

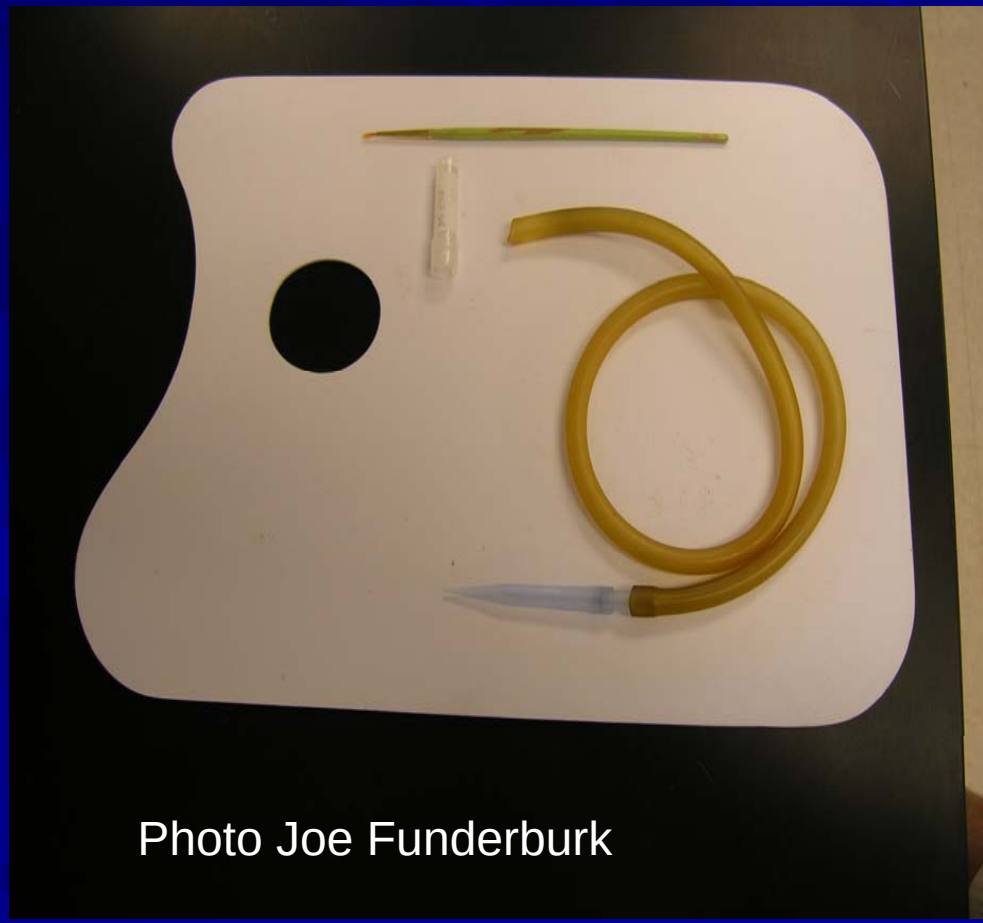
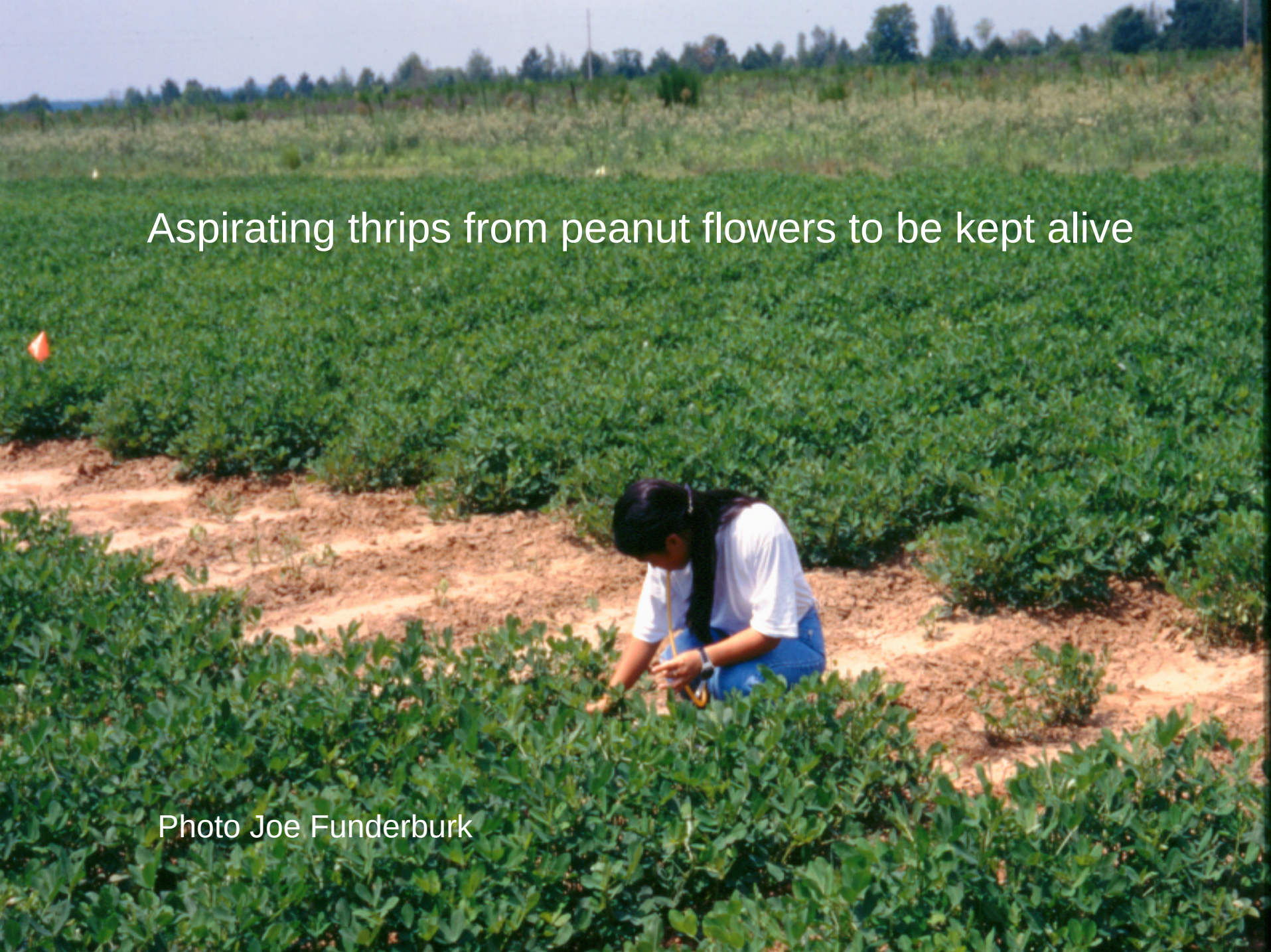


Photo Joe Funderburk


Laurence Mound collecting thrips with beat tray from flowers
Photo Joe Funderburk


Aspirating thrips from peanut flowers to be kept alive
Photo Joe Funderburk


# Sampling Rose Buds for Thrips


# Cut the rose bud


# Open the rose bud


# Check for symptoms


**Bring with you:**

- One plastic 250 ml bottle
- Isopropyl Alcohol 70%
- Glass Vials

**Place the bud in the bottle with Isopropyl alcohol**


# Shake it vigorously


# Decant in a glass vial


# Examine for thrips

# Larva of chilli thrips

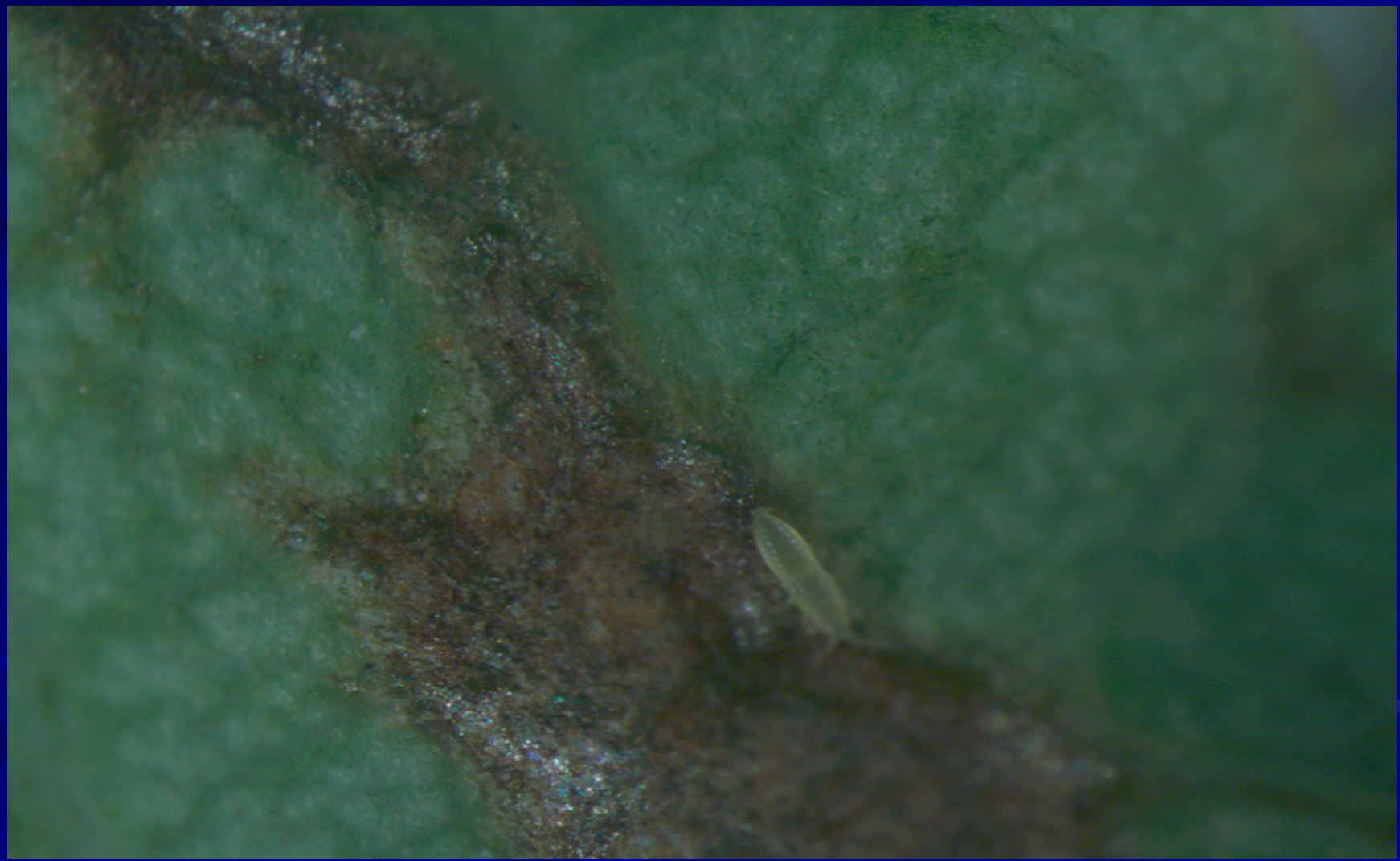


Photo by Dak Seal, UF/IFAS

# Chilli thrips adult on a rose leaf

Photo by Dak Seal, UF/IFAS

# Sampling to Estimate Density

- Place flowers, leaves, or buds in containers of 60-70% alcohol or soapy water
- Extract under 40-160x stereoscope
- Or extract through series of decreasing sieve sizes
- Multiple samples to achieve required precision level

Photo Joe Funderburk

Pepper flowers being placed in vials with 70% alcohol

Photo Joe Funderburk

Pepper flower samples with thrips to be processed using sterereoscope

Photo Joe Funderburk

# Sticky Cards for Sampling

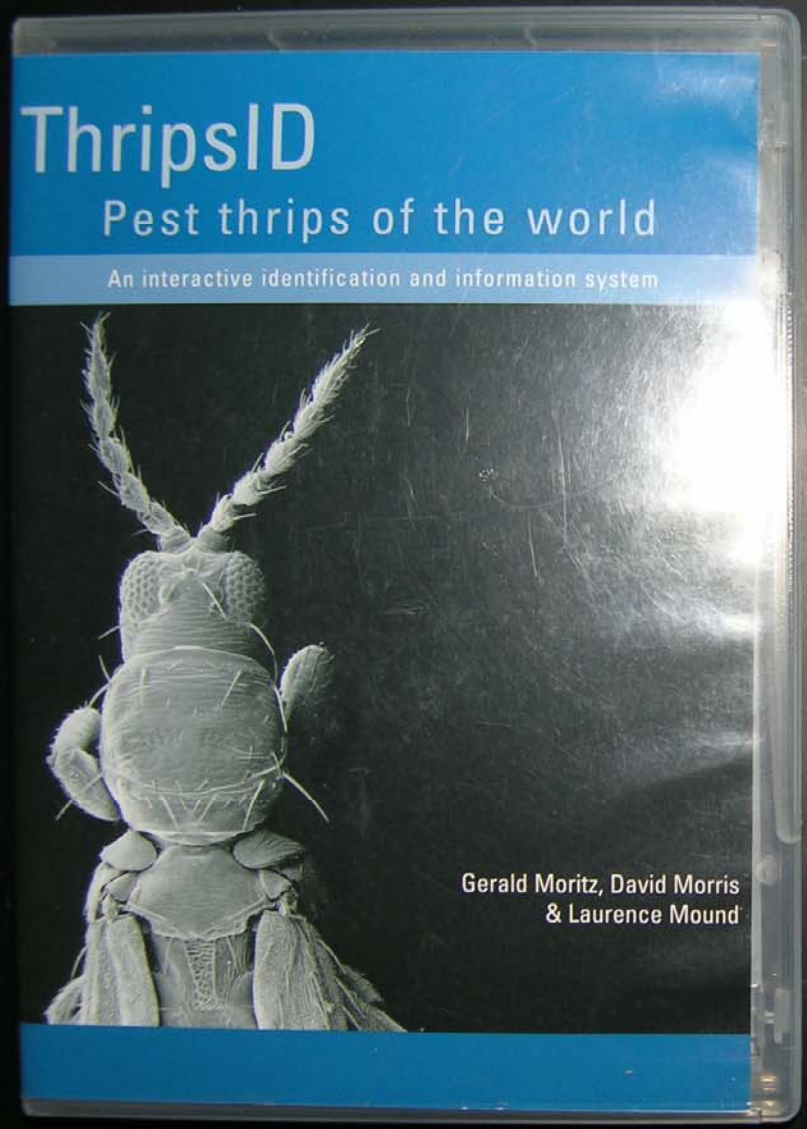
- Some flower thrips species attracted to low UV blues, whites, or yellows
- Captures reflect activity rather than population density
- Difficult to remove and identify

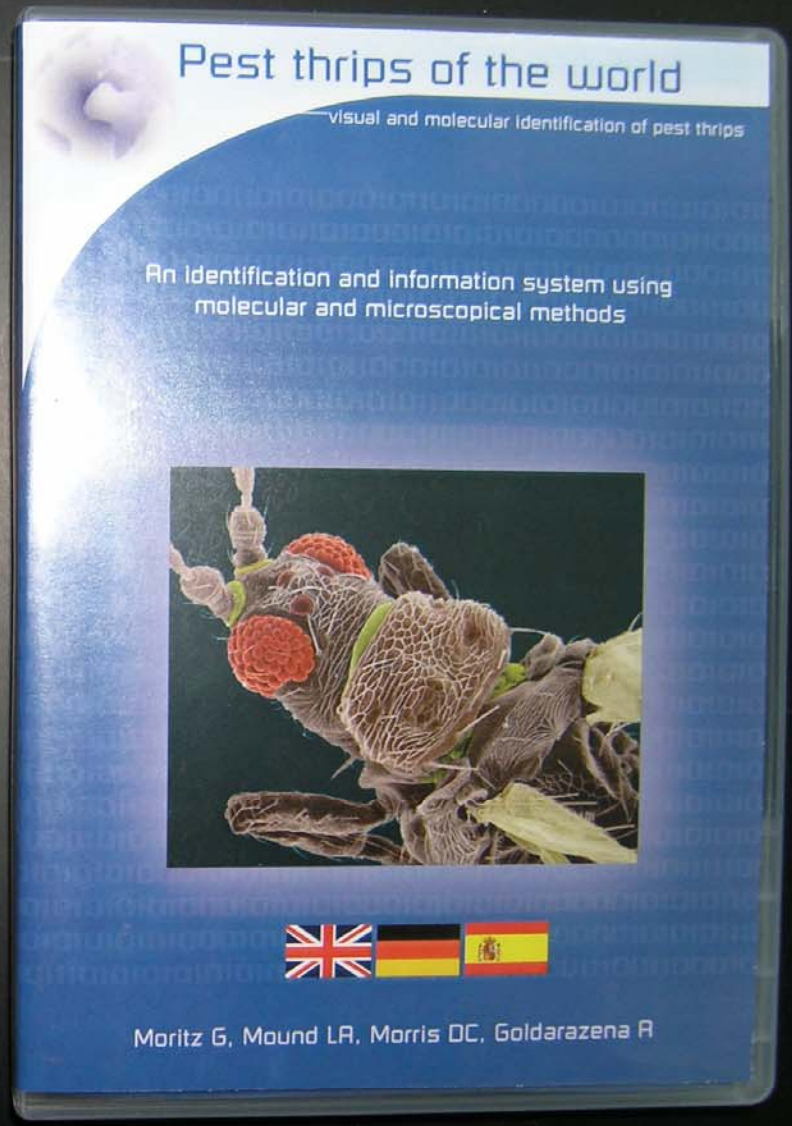
Photo Joe Funderburk

# Berlese Funnels

- Used to determine the presence of thrips in bulky plant material
- May not be efficient in collecting the thrips

Photo Joe Funderburk



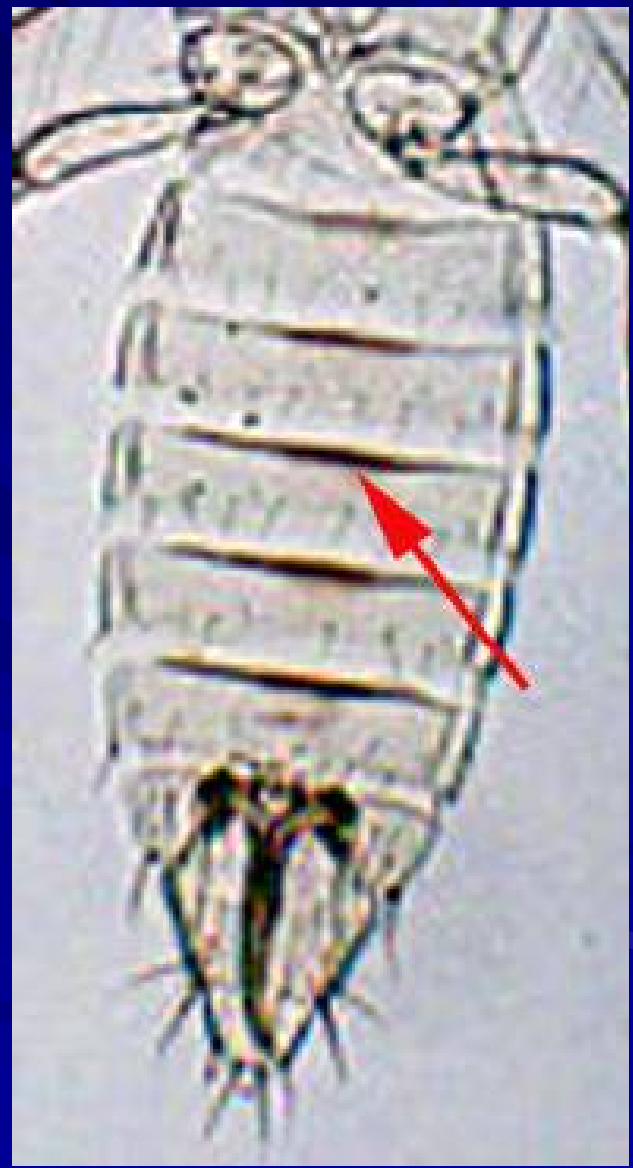




CD’s available for purchase over the internet

# Chilli Thrips
# Key Taxonomic Features

# Identification

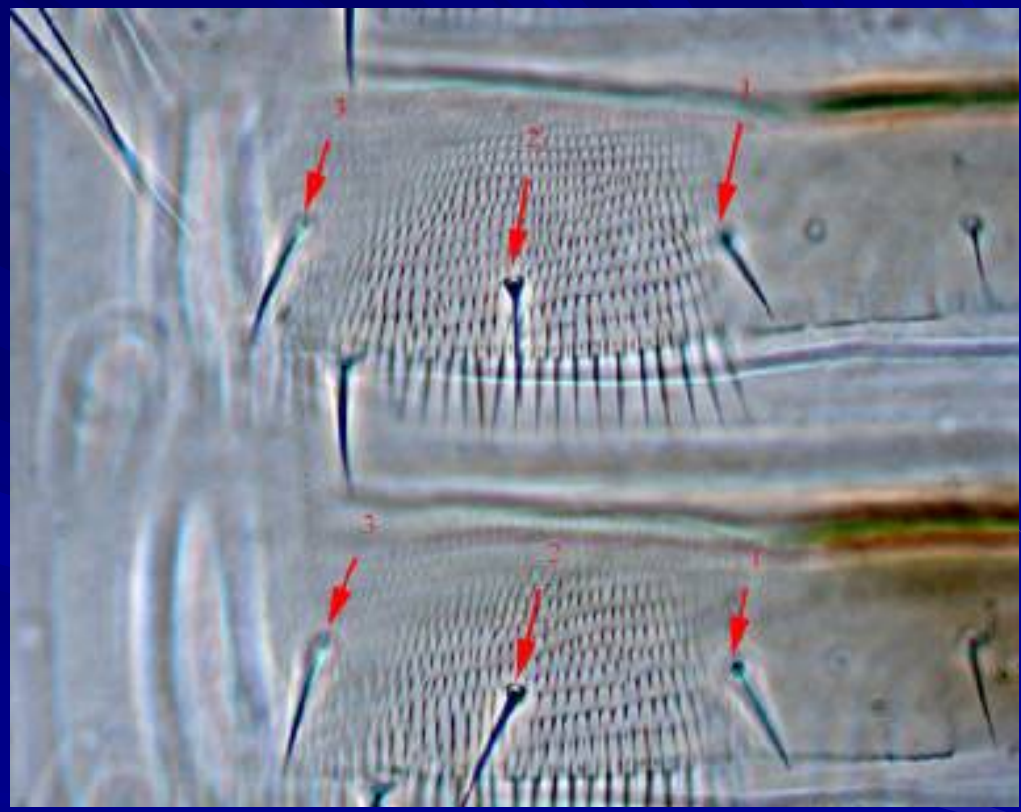
- Abdominal sternite with dark antecostal ridge.
- Ridge is not always visible for teneral adults.



T. Skarlinsky

# Identification

- Lateral microtrichial fields of abdominal tergites with three discal setae.



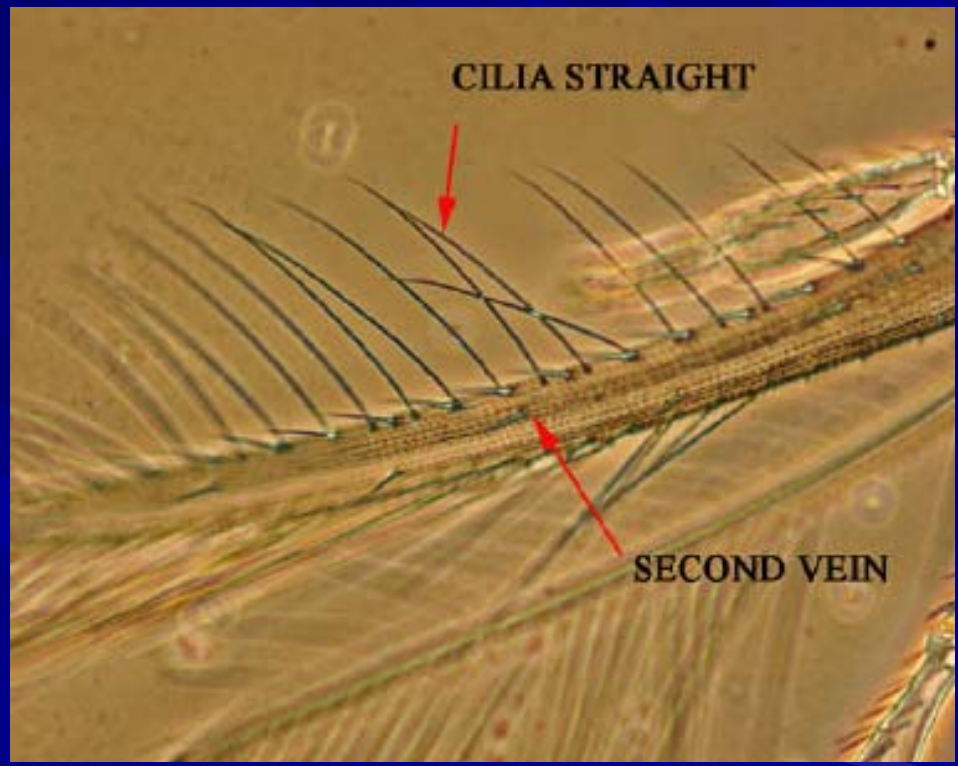
T. Skarlinsky

# Identification


Photo by T. Skarlinsky

# Identification

- Forewing shaded, lighter distally with straight cilia.
- Second vein incomplete with two or three intermittent setae in distal half.




T. Skarlinsky

# Identification

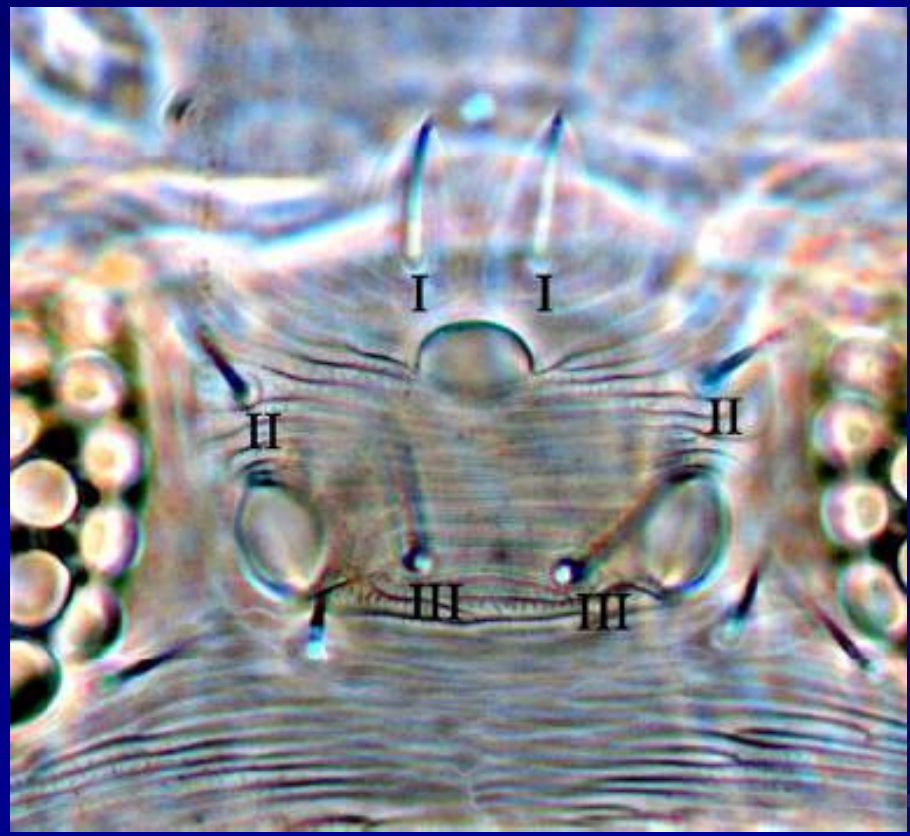
Forked sense cone.

Antennal segments I-II pale, III-VIIII dark.

Photos by T. Skarlinsky

# Identification

- Head with three pairs of ocellar setae. Ocellar setae III between posterior ocelli.
- Note also the multiple transverse striae characteristic of the genus.

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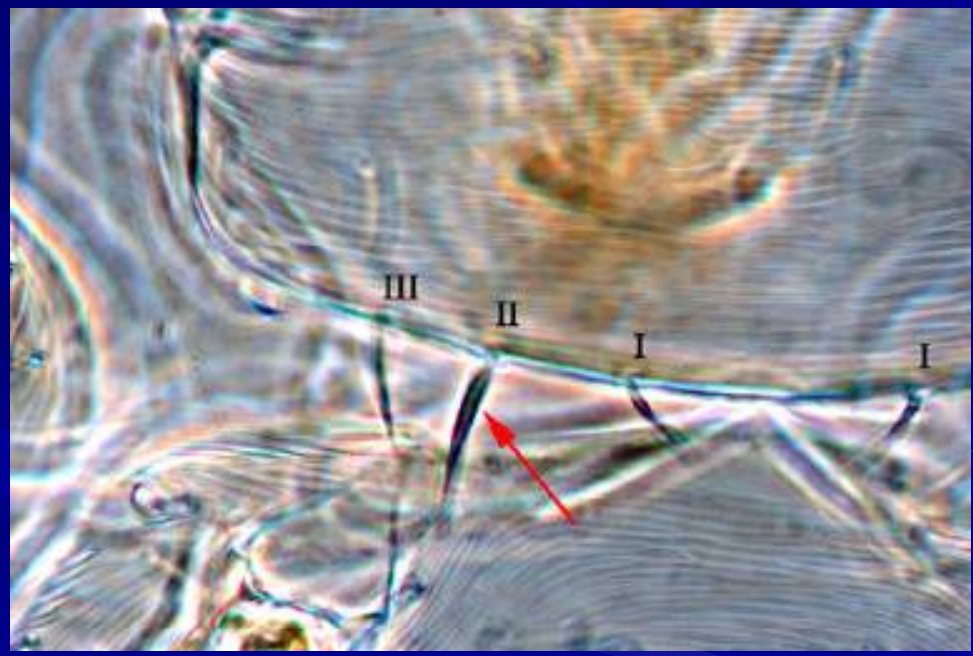
# Identification

- Posteromarginal seta II is broader and about 1.5 times longer than posteromarginal setae I and III.




T. Skarlinsky

# Sample Submission

# UF/IFAS Insect ID Lab

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- More information on sample submission at:http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/SR010

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