

Management Priorities

Short Term (6 – 12 months)

1. Identify US registered insecticides that manage *Scirtothrips*. Data will be collected from ongoing research activities in the US and in the Caribbean.
2. Identify key cultural management strategies to reduce *Scirtothrips* populations. These could include host plant preference, UV technology, banker plants.....
3. Identify key biological control agents that are effective in managing *Scirtothrips* populations. Once key agents are identified, it will be critical to determine the impact of the insecticides on these species.
4. Identify key resistance management strategies that can be quickly implemented to successfully manage *Scirtothrips* populations while at the same time not negatively impacting resistance development of WFT to spinosad, chlorfenapyr and other key insecticides used to manage thrips.
5. Develop preliminary management plans for vegetables, row crops, ornamentals commercial production, ornamentals in the landscape, and natural areas.
6. Develop tolerance profile for currently introduced population.
7. Develop cross-institution collaborations to submit grant proposals related to chili thrips management

Medium Term (1 – 2 years)

- 1) Develop data related to management strategies for crops and ornamental landscape species. These data include bionomics (phenology and treatment thresholds), efficacy of management tactics, and benefits of natural enemies.
- 2) Utilize information generated by the Biology Team to more effectively recommend management strategies (such as fostering predators, movement patterns, etc).

Long Term (3 – 5 years)

- 1) Develop effective, sustainable integrated pest management programs
- 2) Evaluate adoption by end-users
- 3) Monitor resistance development to reduced-risk pesticides