

# Thrips in tomatoes and cucumbers

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On the attacked plant organs (leaves, petioles, flowers and fruits) small whitish spots with dark dots are formed, which are the pest's excrements. At higher population density the spots merge. In greenhouses the following are harmful:

**Tobacco thrips *Thrips tabac*** – found mainly on the foliage, less frequently attacking the flowers. Favourable conditions for its development are high temperatures and low air humidity.

**Western flower (California) thrips *Franklinella occidentalis*** – it has been established that on cucumbers the pest prefers the flowers. The generative organs of the plants (buds and ovaries), attacked in the early stages of their development, dry up and fall off.

**Greenhouse thrips *Heliethrips haemorrhoidalis*** – the larvae and adults suck sap from the leaves of the plants. Low relative air humidity has an adverse effect on the vital activity of the population.

**Strategy for pest control:** In addition to regular inspection of the plants to determine the presence and population density of the pests, blue sticky traps should be placed.

**Authorised plant protection products:**

- against thrips: DEKA EC / DESHA EC / DENA EC - 30 ml/ha, KARATE EXPRESS WG / NINJA / FORZA - 42-80 g/ha, METEOR - 60-70 ml/100 l water and NATURALIS - 75-100 ml/ha.
- against California thrips: FURY 10 EC - 0.015%

**For tomatoes:**

- against thrips: DICARZOL 10 SP - 556 g/ha.
- against California thrips: SYNEIS 480 SC - 10-37.5 ml/ha.

**For cucumbers:**

- against tobacco thrips: LANAT 25 WP - 80-100 g/ha.
- against California thrips: SYNEIS 480 SC - 10-25 ml/ha.