Evaluating a tri-partite IPM program to manage onion thrips in onion

Ashlev Leach¹. Steve Reiners² and Brian A. Nault¹

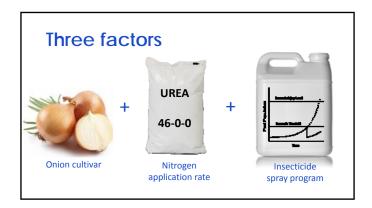
¹Department of Entomology, Cornell University, NYSAES, 630 W. North St., Geneva, NY 14456; ²Horticulture Section, School of Integrative Plant Sciences, Cornell University, NYSAES, 630 W. North St., Geneva, NY 14456; Email: al2282@cornell.edu

Outline

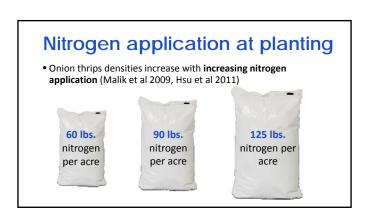
- Purpose of study
- Introduction of factors evaluated
- •Results of trial in Elba, NY
- Conclusions

IPM approach to managing onion thrips

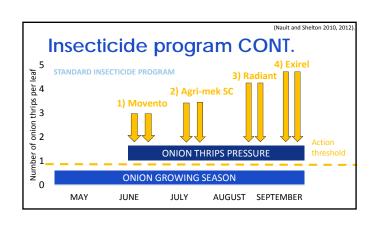
- Provide effective control of onion thrips
- Slow onset of insecticide resistance
- Reduce potential environmental contamination

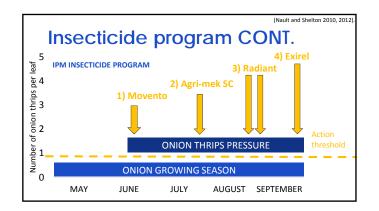


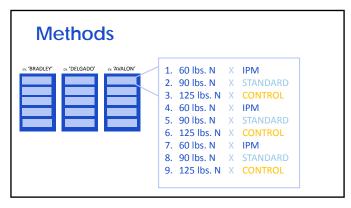
Cultivar selection Cultivars with blue-green leaves tend to have higher thrips densities, compared to those with yellow-green leaves (Diaz-Montaño et al 2012) Cultivars with higher amounts of epicuticular wax tend to have higher thrips densities (Damon et al 2014) Least susceptible to thrips Most susceptible to thrips cv. 'Avalon' cv. 'Delgado' cv. 'Bradley'

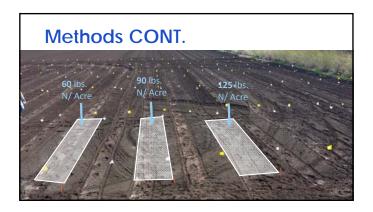


Insecticide program • Using scouting and action thresholds, growers can obtain same level of thrips control when compared to a standard insecticide program. STANDARD IPM INSECTICIDE UNTREATED CONTROL INSECTICIDE PROGRAM PROGRAM Insecticide applied every Plots monitored weekly. No insecticide applied. week once thrips surpassed threshold of 1 thrips larva Insecticide applied ONLY when thrips surpassed threshold of 1 thrips larva per leaf per leaf

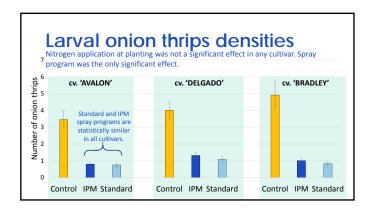


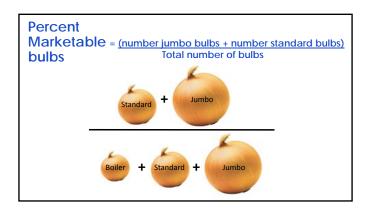


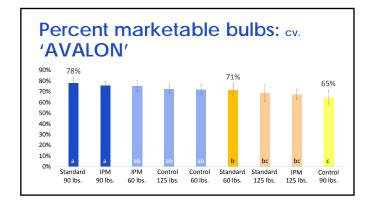


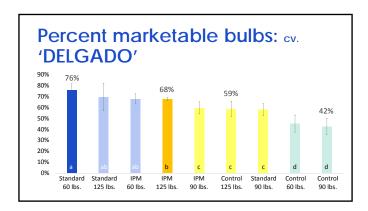


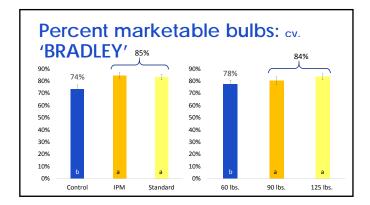












Conclusions

 Using an IPM program based on scouting and action threshold is just as effective as a standard spray program



- Nitrogen can be reduced from 125 lbs. to 90 lbs. without negatively impacting percent marketable bulbs
- This is the first year of data! We will be replicating this trial in 2016

Acknowledgements

- Crybaby Onions- Mortellaro Farms
- Research assistants: M. Cappiello, M. Schessl, A. Ritter, E. Smith, R. Schmidt-Jeffris and S. Short for their technical assistance.
- Statistics help: Dr. Rebecca Schmidt-Jeffris
- This research was funded by NYS Ag & Markets Specialty Crops Block Grant and NYS Onion Research and Development Program.



Thank you! Questions?

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