



Chilli thrips
(*Scirtothrips dorsalis*)
Photo: BioBee



Thrips are collected from commercial farms.



Populations are established at GCREC.

A maximum dose bioassay to assess chilli thrips (*Scirtothrips dorsalis*) insecticide susceptibility in strawberry-vegetable relay crops.



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Chilli thrips cause significant damage to Florida strawberry each year. Populations of chilli thrips are being collected from commercial farms in Hillsborough county in spring 2026 and established in growth rooms at GCREC. Once populations are sufficiently numerous for testing, they are subjected to a maximum dose laboratory bioassay to determine susceptibility to commonly used insecticides. Ten thrips adults are confined in a Petri dish with a treated seedling, and mortality is assessed after 72 hours. Each treatment is replicated four times (forty adults per treatment per population).

Preliminary results indicate broad susceptibility to the insecticides evaluated.

Insecticide	Active Ingredient	Top Labeled Rate/A	Amount/500 ml water (100 gpa equivalent)	Mode of Action
Dibrom	naled	1 pint	0.63 ml	1B
Assail 70 WP	acetamiprid	3.0 oz	112 mg	4A
Transform WG	sulfoxaflor	2.25 oz	84.3 mg	4C
Sivanto Prime	flupyradifurone	14 oz	0.55 ml	4D
Radiant SC	spinetoram	10 fl oz	0.39 ml	5
Timectin 0.15 EC	abamectin	16 fl oz	0.63 ml	6
Apta	tolfenpyrad	27 fl oz	1.05 ml	21A
Exirel	cyantraniliprole	20.5 fl oz	0.80 ml	28

