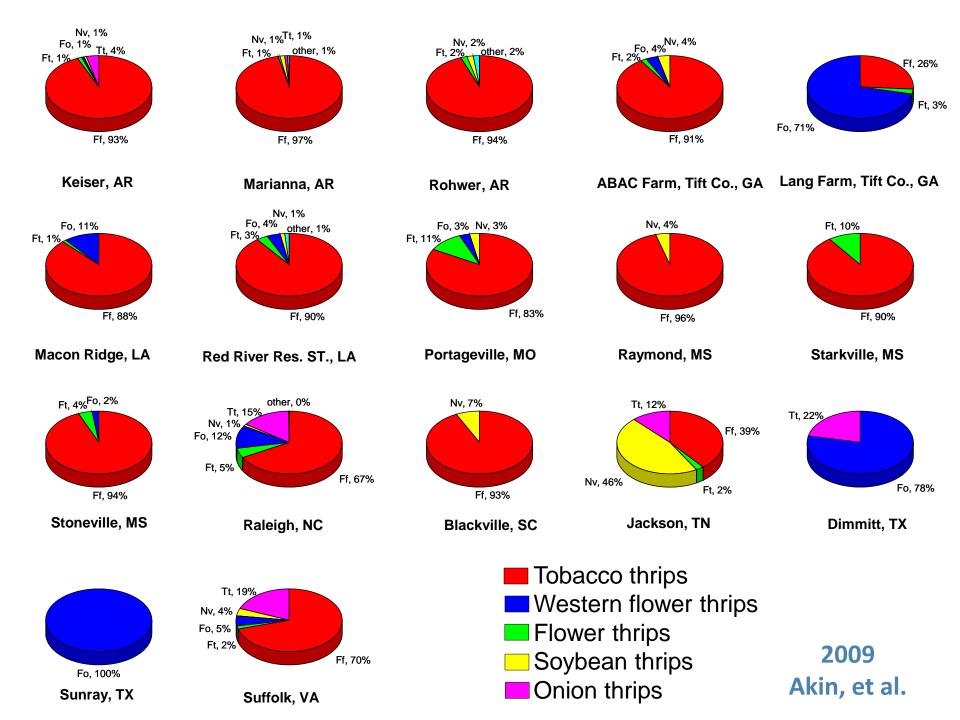


It's a Pest Complex ... and It Matters

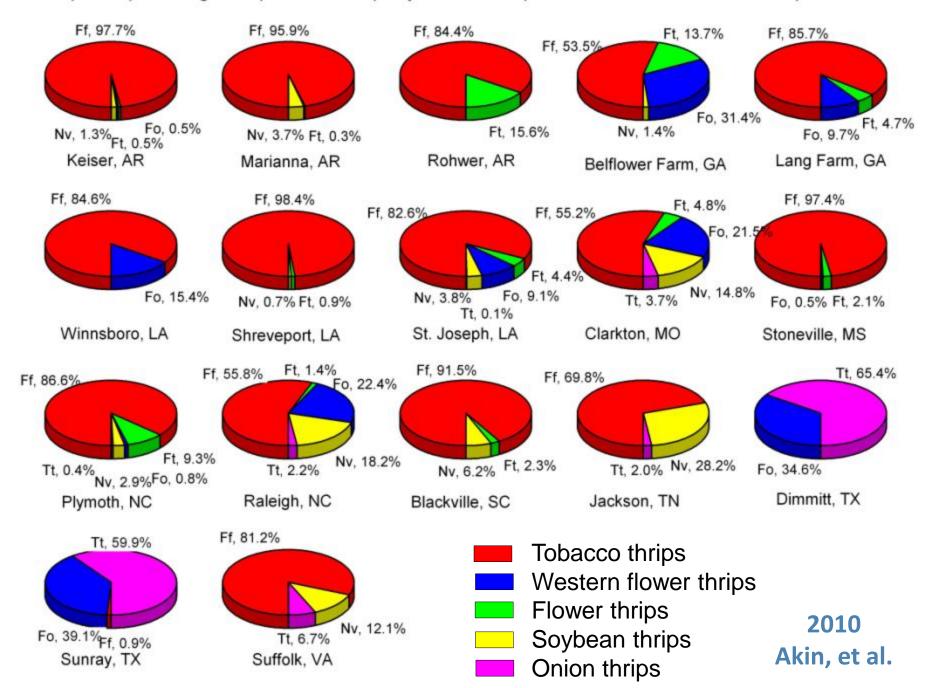


- Identification is not easy ... and forget about immature stages
- Imidacloprid is worse than Cruiser on WFT
- WFT harder to control with some foliar insecticides

The good news ...

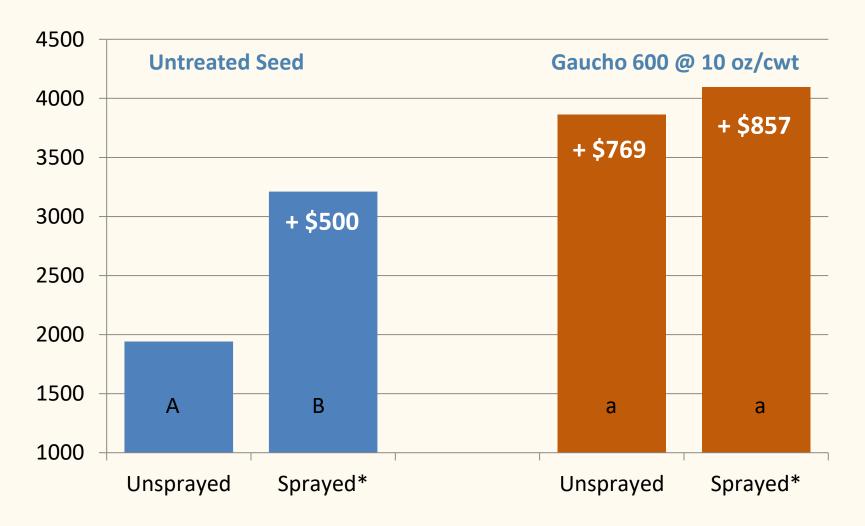


Species percentage composition of thrips by location computed across treatments and sample dates.



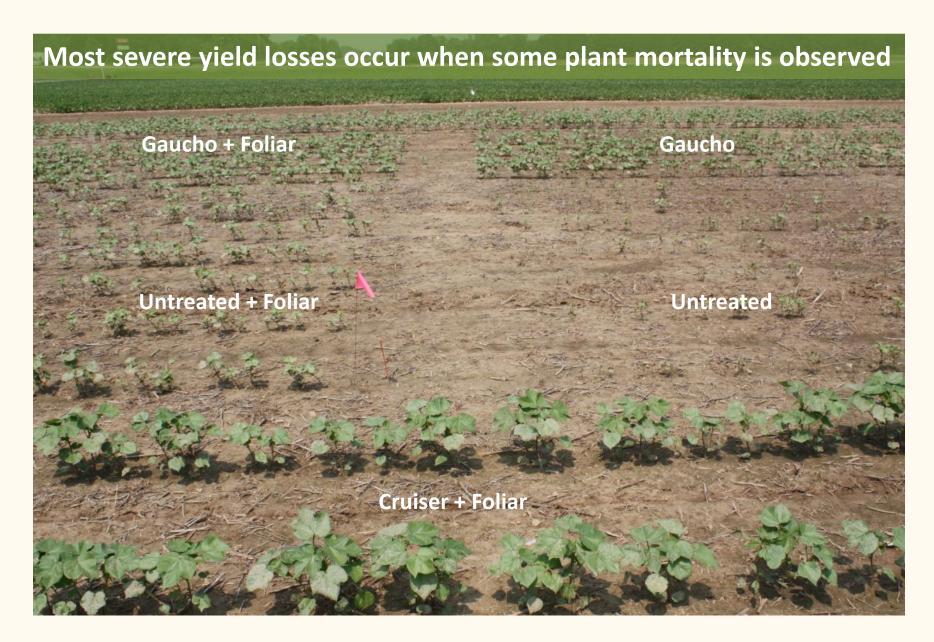
Thrips Control Demonstration (Tennessee)

Seedcotton Yield (PHY375 WRF, Planted May 9, 2011)



^{*} Sprayed at 2nd leaf (3 WAP) with Acephate 90S ... untreated sprayed second time at 4th leaf

Thrips Demo Plots - 33 DAP (Tennessee, 2011)





Cotton Seed Treatment Choices (2012)

Company Offerings (Active Ingredients)

Delta Pine (Monsanto)			Phytogen (Dow)			Stoneville, FiberMax (Bayer)		
Acceleron I	Acceleron FI	Acceleron N	Cruiser	Cruiser Dynasty	Avicta Complete	Aeris	Aeris + Trilex Advanced	+ Poncho/ Votivo
Imidacloprid	Imidacloprid	Thiamethoxam	Thiamethoxam	Thiamethoxam	Thiamethoxam	Imidacloprid	Imidacloprid	Clothianidin
Pyraclostrobin* 2X	Pyraclostrobin 2X	Pyraclostrobin 2X	Fludioxonil*	Azoxystrobin	Apxystrobin	Triadimenol*	Trifloxystrobin	Bacillus Trmus
Trifloxystrobin*	Tr. conazole	Ipconazole	Mefenoxam*	inese par	Fludioxonil	Metalaxyl*	Triadile	δm
Wallaxyi*	Trifloxystrobin	Trifloxystrobin	Mycrob tenil*	Mefenoxam	Mefenoxam	Ipconazo	Metalaxyl	
Myclobutanil*	Metalaxyl	Metalaxyl	TCMTB*	Myclobutanil	Myclobutanil	Thiodicarb	Ipconazole	
	Myclobutanil	Myclobutanil		ТСМТВ	тсмтв		Thiodicarb	
		Abamectin			Abamectin			

INSECT DISEASE NEMATODE

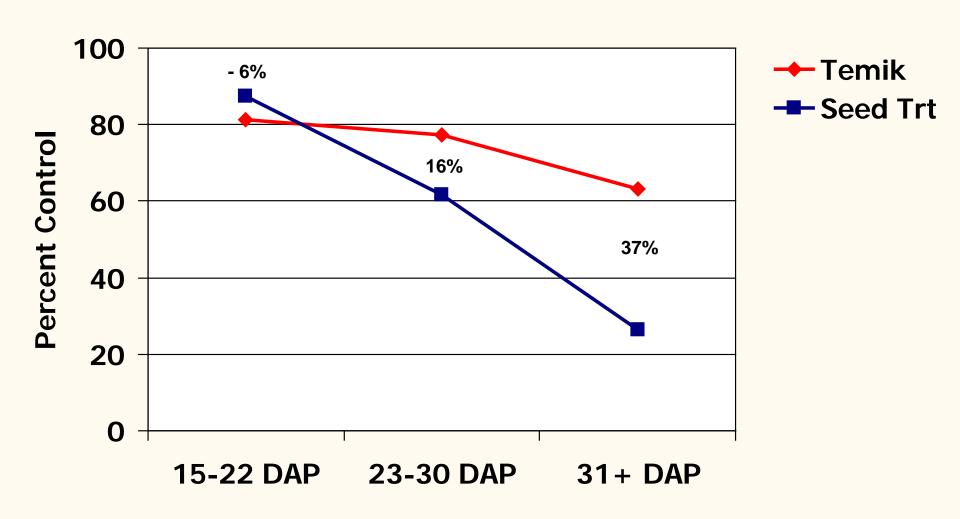
Clothianidin = Poncho, Thiamethoxam = Cruiser, Imidacloprid = Gaucho

^{*} Asterisk = base fungicides if no insecticide or nematicide treatments are ordered (at 1X rates).

Percent Thrips Control

Temik and Seed Treatments, 14 Trials (2003-2007)

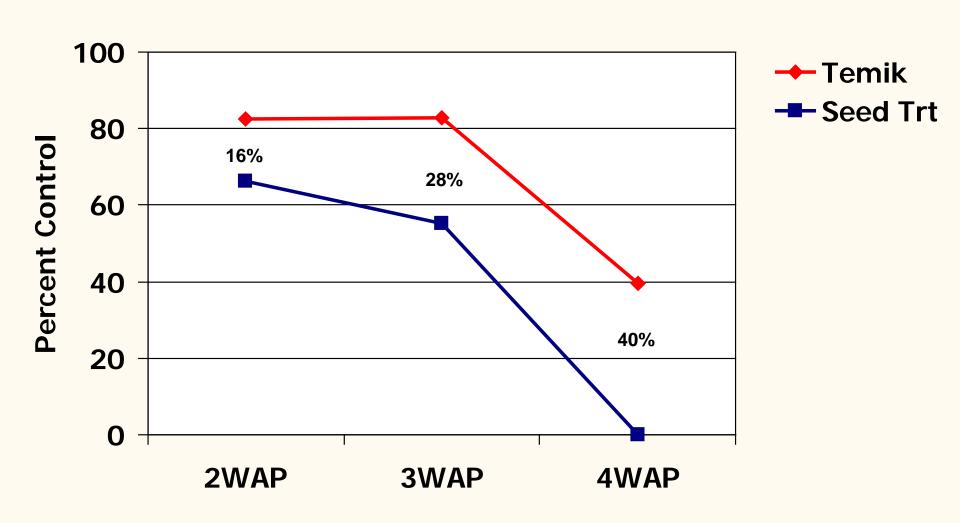
(3.5-5 lb) (Gaucho Grande/Aeris/Cruiser/Avicta CP)



Percent Thrips Control

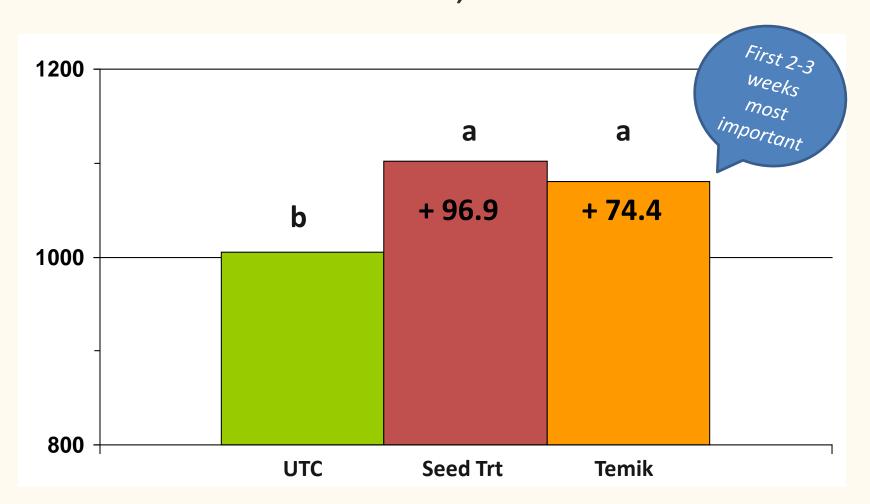
Temik and Seed Treatments, 28 Trials (2000-2006)

(3.5-5 lb) (Gaucho Grande/Cruiser/Avicta Complete Pak)



Yield (Lb Lint/Acre) of Thrips Trials

Stewart (UT) and Lorenz (UA)
14 Trials from 2003-2007, WTES and Arkansas

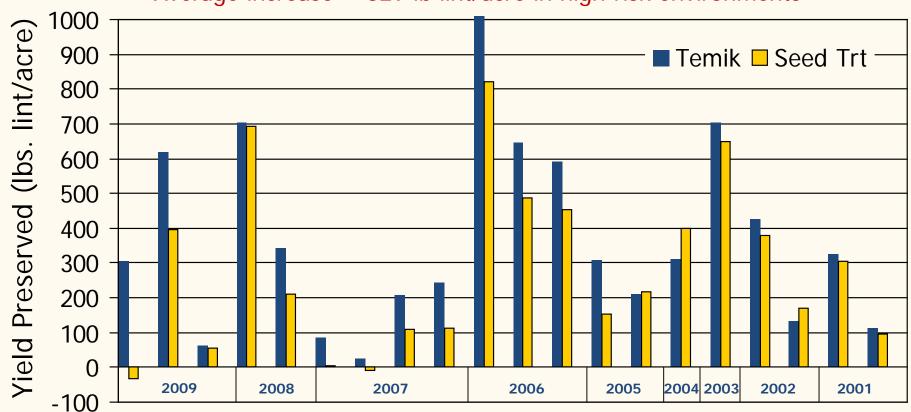


Yield Response to Thrips Control

Temik and Seed Treatments, 20 Trials (Roberts, GA 2001-2009)

(3.5-5.0 lb/acre) (Cruiser/Avicta and Gaucho/Aeris)

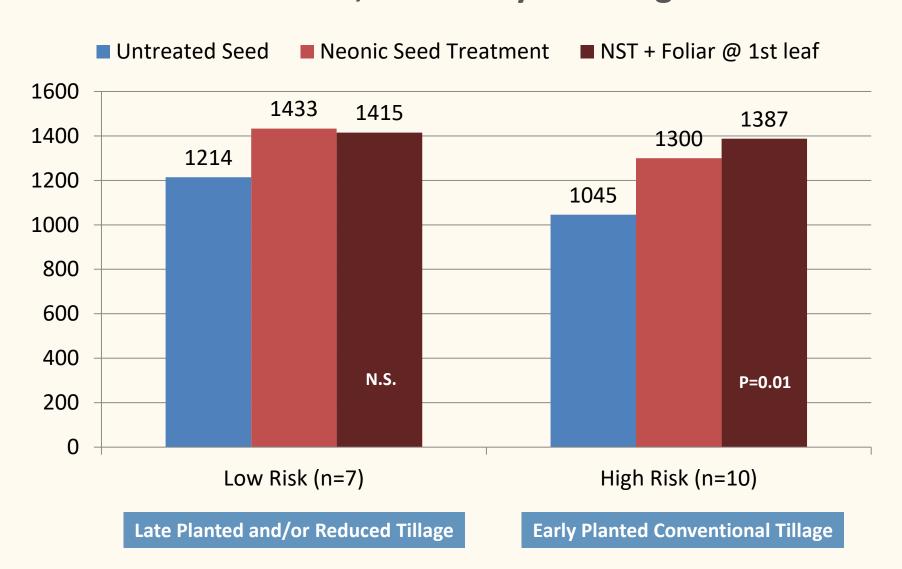
Average increase = 329 lb lint/acre in high-risk environments



At-planting treatments are not always necessary but are also not always enough (especially seed treatments)

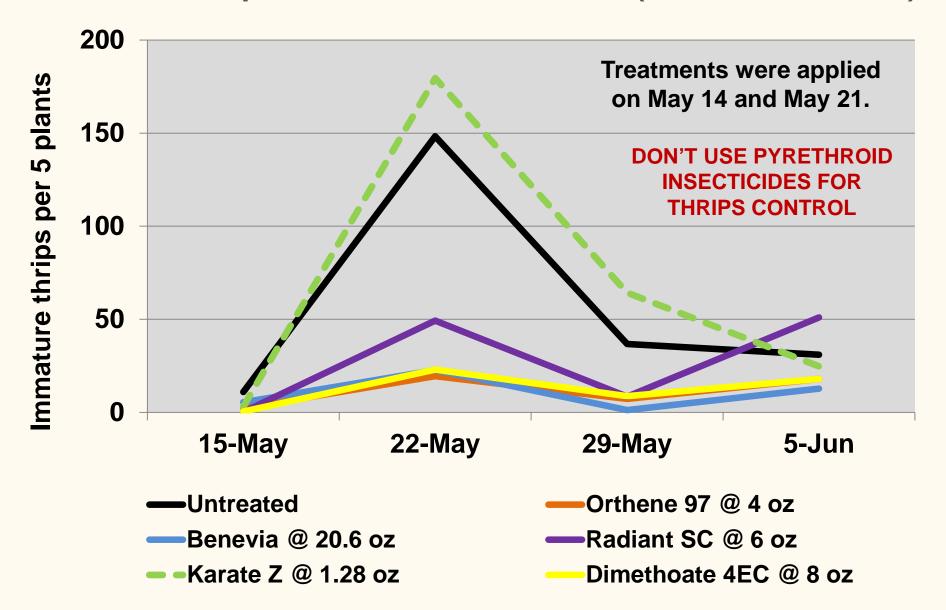
Thrips vs. Environment

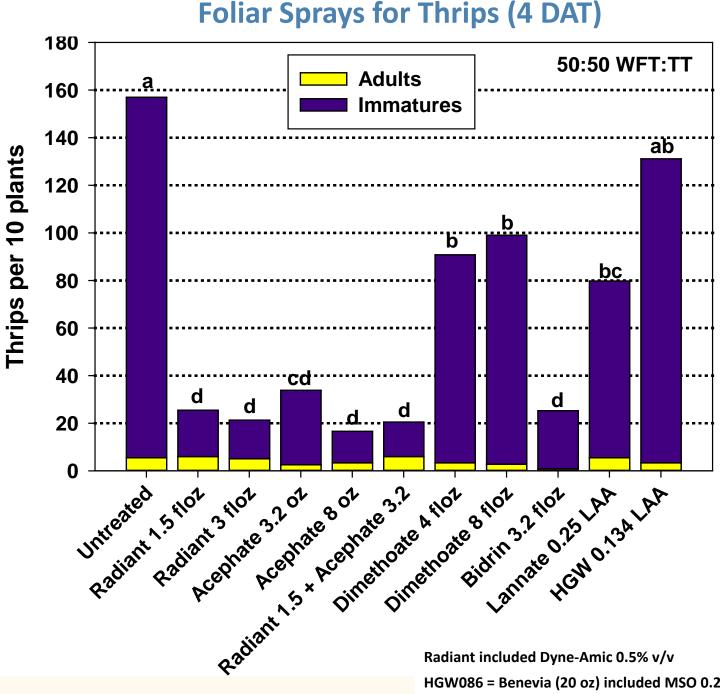
Roberts, University of Georgia



Foliar Options for Thrips Control

Immature Thrips - Selected Treatments (Herbert, 2012, VA)

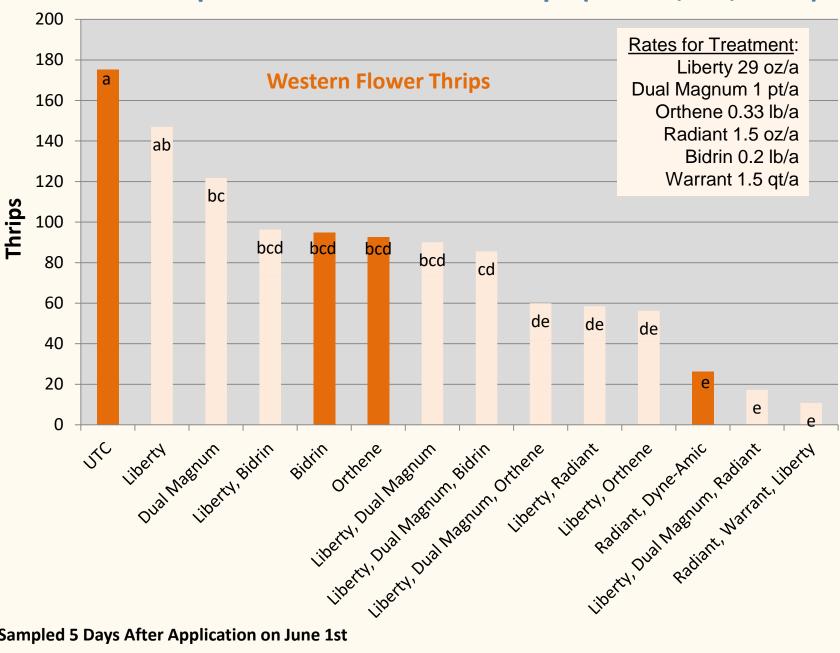




David Kerns LSU AgCenter 2012

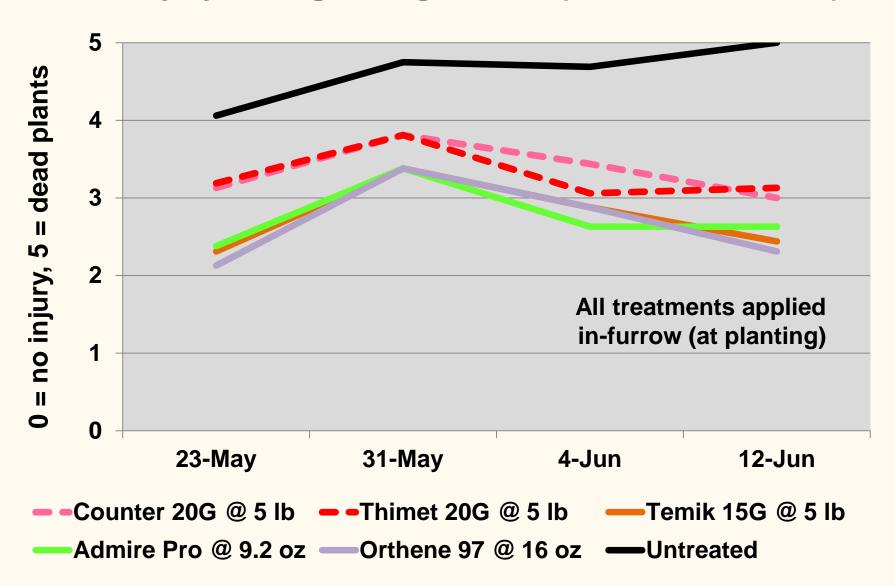
Radiant included Dyne-Amic 0.5% v/v

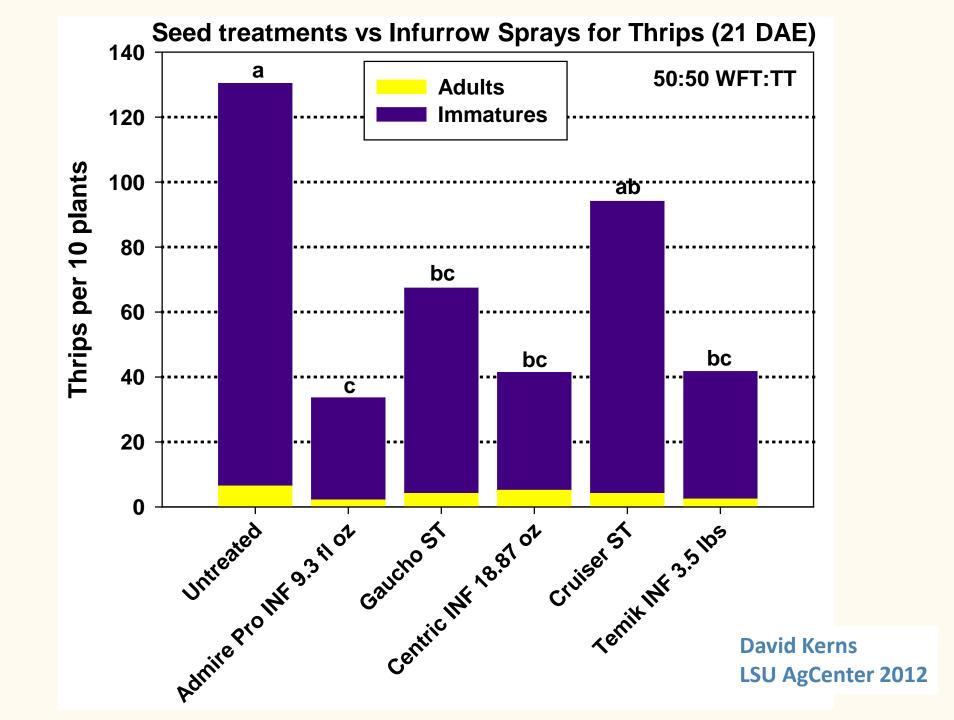
Foliar Options - Season Totals Thrips (Lorenz, AR, 2012)

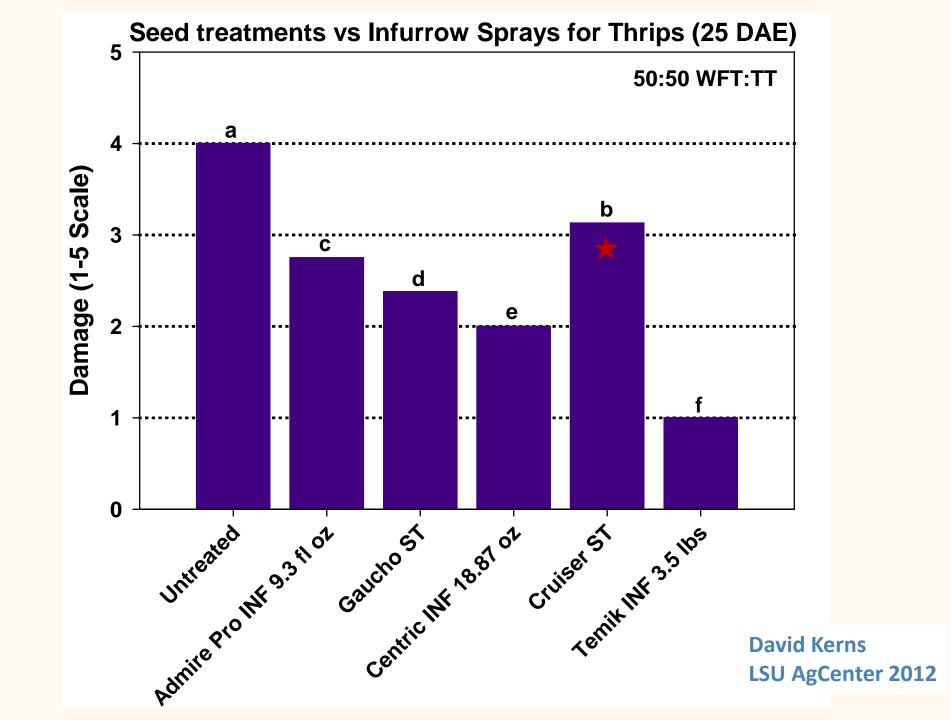


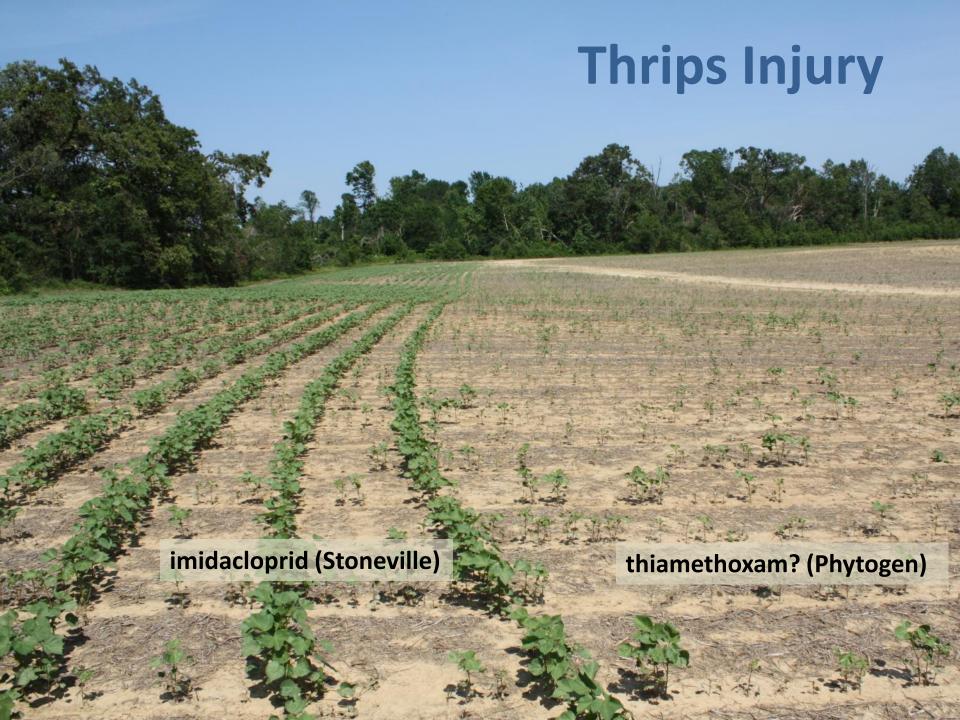
Alternatives to Seed Treatments

Plant Injury Ratings – High Rates (Herbert, 2012, VA)



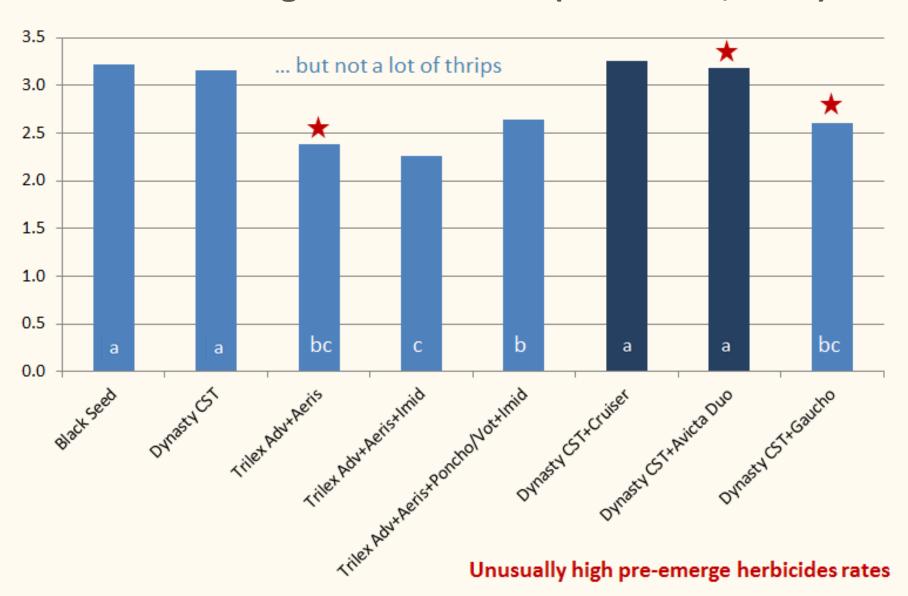






Thrips Injury (27 DAP)

Midsouth Regional Cotton IST (Tennessee, 2012)



Management Suggestions – Really Nothing New

- Use an at-planting systemic insecticide
- Consider aggravating factors
 - Planting date, tillage practices, thrips pressure and plant stress (weather, herbicide risks)
 - Early planting, conventional tillage, and cool and dry weather is a high risk scenario

Scout and treat

- Most data shows that the any maximum benefit of a foliar application occurs when it is made before the 2nd true leaf is fully emerged (< 21 days after planting)
 - Pay close attention to injury on the emerging 1st true leaf
 - Presence of immatures is a warning sign
 - Use Radiant if predominant species is western flower thrips
 - Otherwise, timing is more important than insecticide choice
 - Two foliar applications is RARELY justified unless

