



# ICAR- CENTRAL INSTITUTE FOR COTTON RESEARCH, NAGPUR

## MANAGEMENT OF SUCKING PESTS OF COTTON

### THRIPS



#### IDENTIFICATION:

- Nymph: Wingless, creamy to pale yellow colour, smaller than adults
- Adult: Yellow to dark brown colour, fully functional or rudimentary wings, 1-2 mm in length

#### NATURE OF DAMAGE:

- Nymphs and adults lacerate the leaf tissue on both the surfaces of the leaves and de-sap
- Silvery and brown necrotic spots
- Hampered plant growth, loss of vigour, wrinkled, distorted and rusty leaves with upward curling
- Severe infestation causes premature dropping of buds, delayed crop maturity etc.
- Indirect damage by transmitting Tobacco Streak Virus (TSV) virus

#### CONGENIAL ENVIRONMENT:

- July-September
- First 45 days crop period
- Hot and humid climate

#### MANAGEMENT :

- ETL: 10 thrips/leaf
- Install blue sticky traps @ 8 traps/acre
- Prophylactic spraying of Neem Seed Kernel Extract (50 ml) + Neem oil (5ml) + detergent powder (1g) per litre of water at 45 DAS
- At ETL (>60 DAS) foliar application of Dinotefuran 20 SG @ 0.3gm or Spinetoram 11.7 SC @ 0.85 ml or profenophos 50 EC @ 3 ml/litre water is recommended

**Note :** Avoid excessive application of urea during early vegetative phase of crop and apply first dose of urea on 45 DAS, if possible use neem coated urea.



Nymphs



Adult



Silvery and brown necrotic spots on lower surface of leaf



Silvery and brown necrotic spots on upper surface of leaf



Leaves infected by TSV



Drying and withering of squares



Blue sticky trap



Upward curling of leaf

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