



Figure 13. Severe wilt in young tobacco plant.

often to spray insecticides. In greenhouses, insecticidal sprays every three or four days may be necessary.

- Minimize field and greenhouse operations such as cultivation during periods when thrips are abundant if possible. Disturbance of plants at these times may further encourage movement of thrips. The spraying of an insecticide after such activity may reduce spread of TSWV.
- Use resistant varieties if available. Currently, the Southern Runner peanut variety has some resistance to TSWV. With ornamentals, some varieties are notably more susceptible than others. For example, New Guinea impatiens is highly susceptible. Also, chrysanthemum varieties differ in reaction type to TSWV. Certainly if you observe that one variety is more resistant than another, that information should be considered.
- Use of currently available insecticides either as granular soil treatments or foliar sprays has reduced damage from thrips in peanuts and tomatoes. However, the use of insecticides has not been successful in reducing TSWV on a consistent basis. In some studies more TSWV occurred where insecticidal sprays were used. Possibly, insecticides stimulate movement of winged forms which results in additional spread of disease. Perhaps, spray intervals would have to be shortened to attain some control of TSWV. If so, production costs would increase and integrated pest management programs would be jeopardized. Another consideration is the lack of control of thrips in adjacent crops. If thrips are controlled in one field with insecticides, thrips from outside the field may infest your sprayed field and the thrips must feed for at least one hour on sprayed plants before they die. Remember, fifteen minutes or more of feeding is required for transmission of TSWV.



Figure 14. Severe wilt in old tobacco plant.



Figure 15. Discoloration in outer stem tissue in tobacco.



Figure 16. Discoloration in outer and inner stem of tobacco.

- Pyrethroid insecticides have been noted for flushing out thrips. Thrips tend to dwell in hidden places making it difficult to reach with sprays. Combinations of pyrethroid insecticides with other types of insecticides may provide better control. Resistant strains of thrips to insecticides may occur if the same chemical is used repeatedly. Alternating different chemical types during the