

Chilli thrips (*Scirtothrips dorsalis*)

What are they?

Chilli thrips (*Scirtothrips dorsalis*) are extremely small insects (2 mm) that often go undetected. They feed on more than 100 plant species from around 40 different families including tomatoes and other Solanaceous crops (e.g. capsicum, eggplants).

What do they look like?

Adults are around 2 mm, pale white to yellow in colour with dark, fringed wings (Fig. 1). Immature stages (larvae and pupae) are also pale in colour and are without wings (Fig. 2). Eyes are coloured red. The chilli thrips resembles many other thrips species.

What should I look for?

Chilli thrips feed on the lower surface of leaves, buds, flowers and fruits. Both larvae and adults feed by piercing the plant tissue and sucking up the released plant juices. A heavy infestation causes premature wilting, delay in leaf development and distortion of leaves and young shoots. Under heavy infestations, the buds and flowers usually die. Chilli thrips infestation may also result in premature fruit fall or can damage the fruit (Fig. 3). They can also vector diseases.

How does it spread?

Chilli thrips are dispersed via infested plant material – cut flowers, fruits and vegetables. Wind currents may also contribute in the dispersal of adult thrips.

Where are they present?

Chilli thrips are widespread and are considered present in many Asian countries, Papua New Guinea (native), Solomon Islands (native), United Kingdom, Australia, and parts of Africa, North, Central and South America.

How can I protect my industry?

Check your production site frequently for the presence of new pests and unusual symptoms. Make sure you are familiar with common pests of your industry so you can recognise something different.



Figure 1. Male chilli thrips
Lance Osborne – University of Florida



Figure 2. Larvae of chilli thrips
Vivek Kumar – University of Florida



Figure 3. Thrips damage on tomato
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