

Is intensive early-season thrips management worthwhile for mitigating iris yellow spot disease incidence and yield reduction?

Brian A. Nault

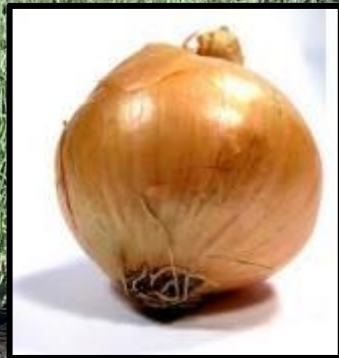
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National Allium Research Conference
December 2, 2025

Cornell AgriTech
New York State Agricultural Experiment Station



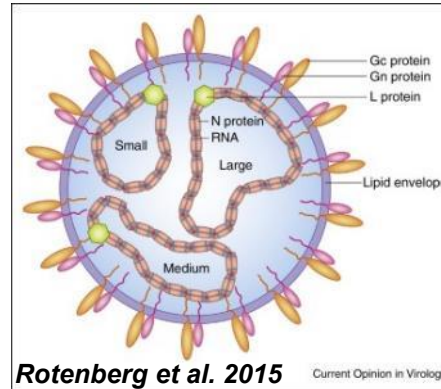
Onion thrips and IYSV are major problems in onion

Vector



Onion thrips

Pathogen



Iris yellow spot virus (IYSV)

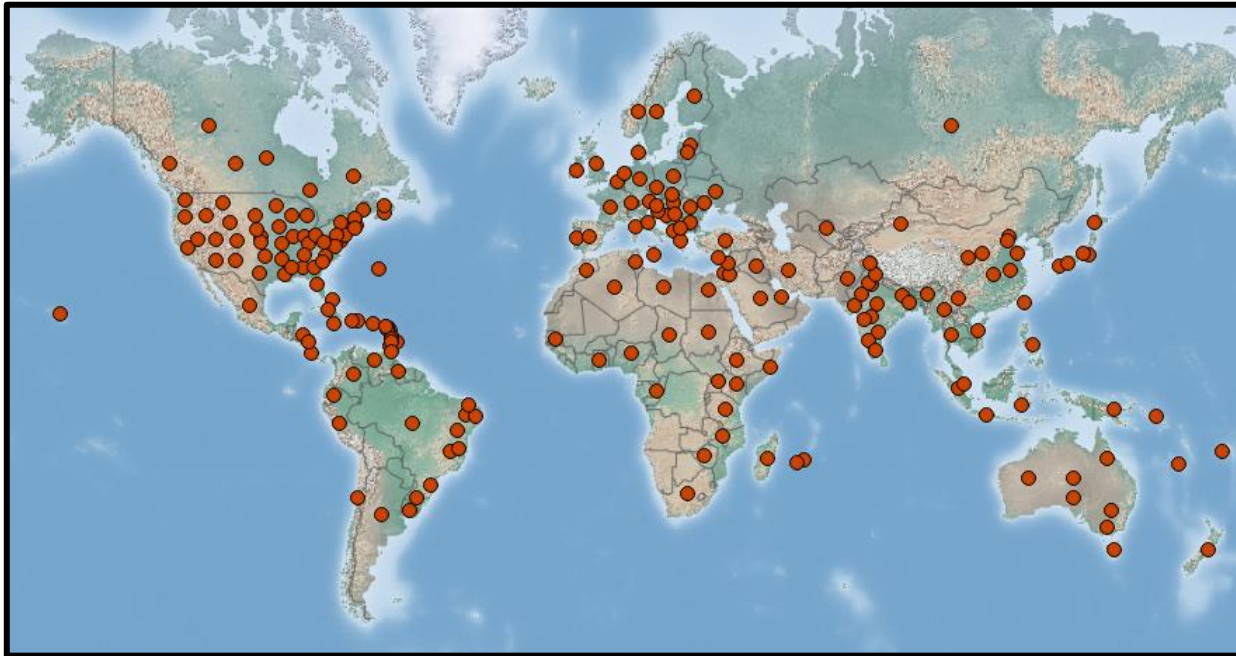
Host



Onion

Onion thrips, *Thrips tabaci* Lindeman

- Polyphagous pest with a host range that includes hundreds of plant species
- Major pest of onion worldwide



<https://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/53746>

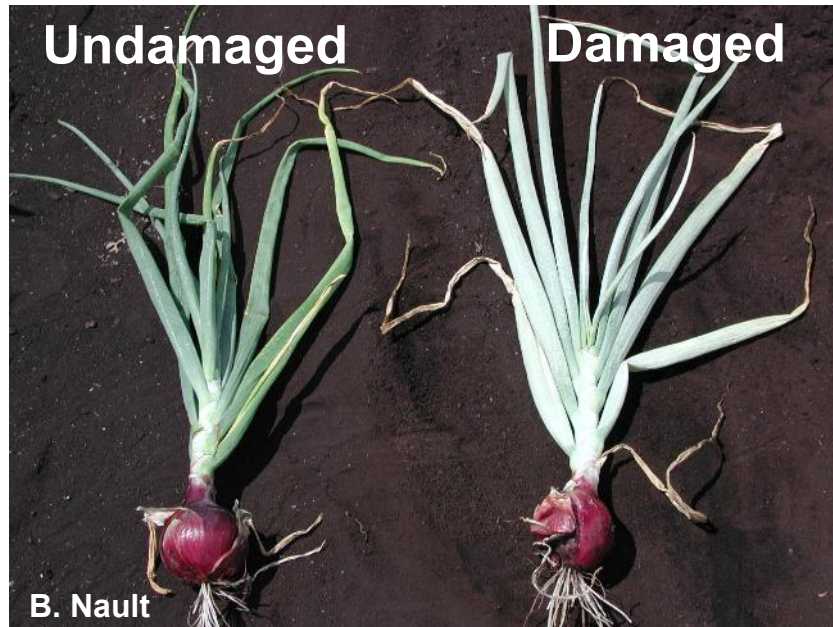


I. Yannuzzi

Onion thrips is a major pest of onion

- **Feeding on foliage can reduce bulb weights 30-60%**

Nault and Huseeth (2016) *J. Econ. Entomol.*
Leach et al. (2017) *Agric. Ecosys. Environ.*



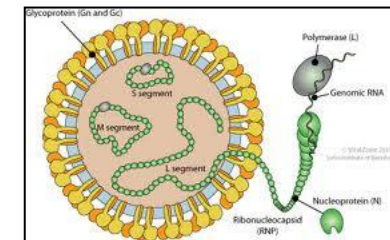
Thrips damage

Iris yellow spot virus (IYSV)

- **IYSV is a single-stranded, negative-sense RNA virus**
- **Wide host range of >40 plant *spp.***
- **IYSV causes iris yellow spot disease in onion worldwide**



<https://www.cabi.org/isc/datasheet/28848#toDistributionMaps>



Order: *Bunyavirales*
Family: *Tospoviridae*
Genus: *Orthospovirus*
Species: *iridimaculaflavi*

IYSV is a major pathogen of onion

- IYSV reduces bulb yield and quality
- early infections typically worse

Gent et al. (2006) *Plant Dis.*



Onion crop killed prematurely

Iris yellow spot disease symptoms

IYSV is transmitted by onion thrips

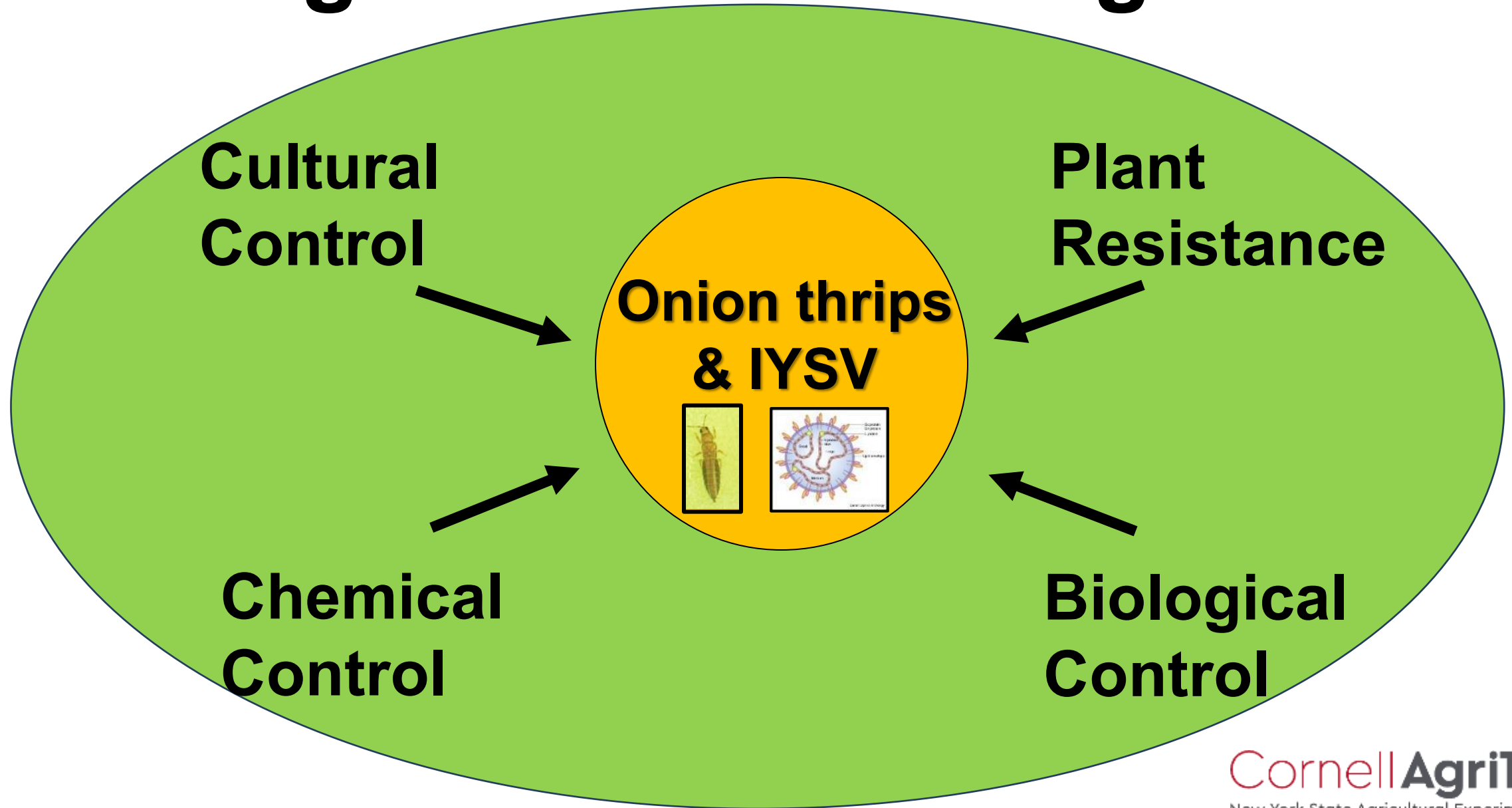
- Acquired by larvae
- Virus replicates in midgut; virus migrates to salivary glands
- IYSV is persistent and propagative
- Second instars and adults transmit
- Not transovarially transmitted
- Fecundity of viruliferous adults not affected, but they live longer
- IYSV is not seed transmitted/mechanically spread

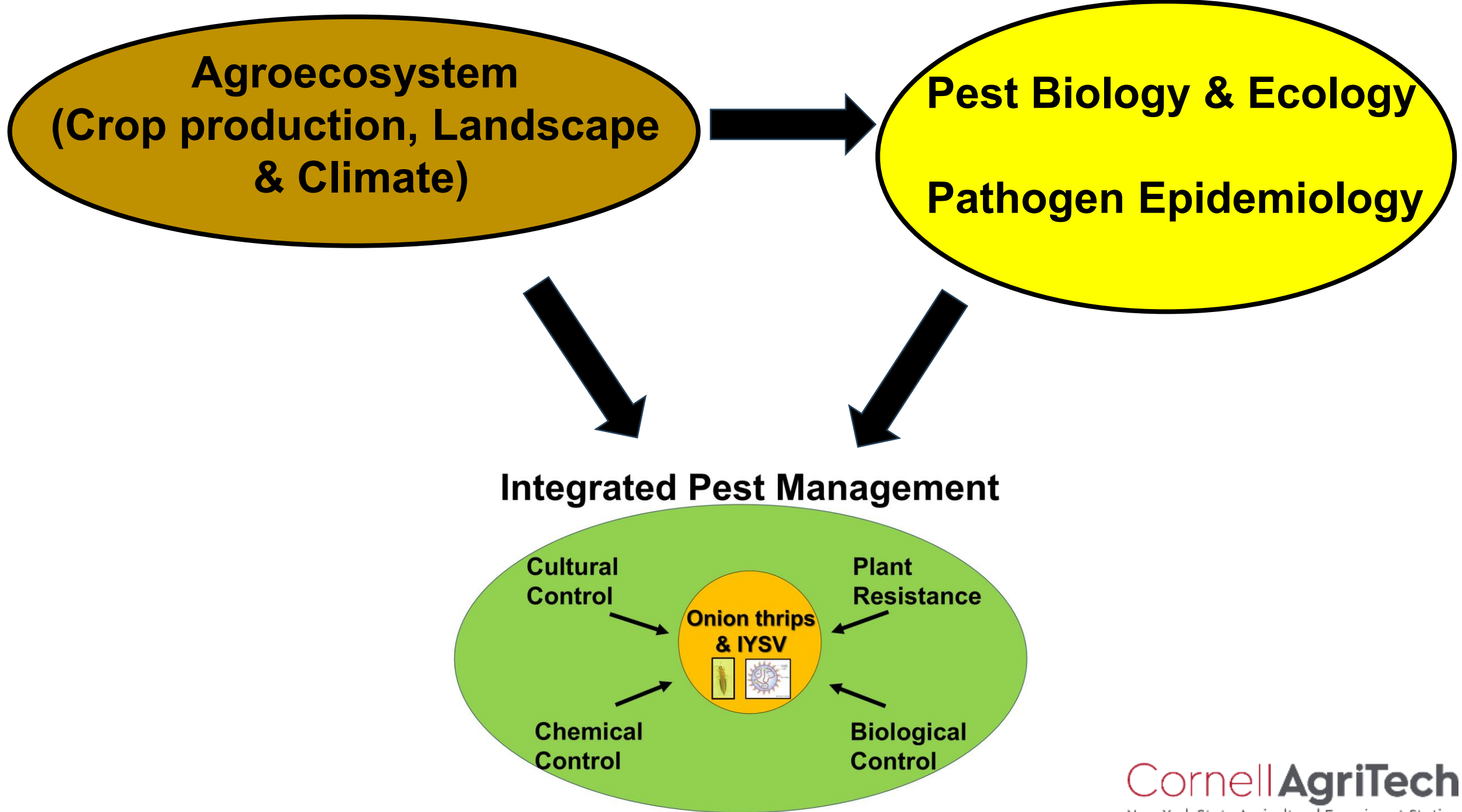


Onion thrips larva

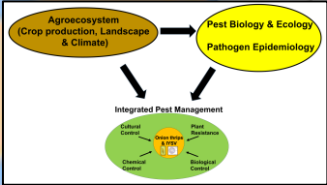
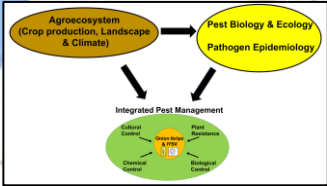
Kritzman et al. (2001); Ullman et al. (2002); Jones (2005); Robene-Soustrade et al. (2006); Chatzivassiliou et al. (2007); Whitfield et al. (2008); Leach et al. (2019)

Integrated Pest Management



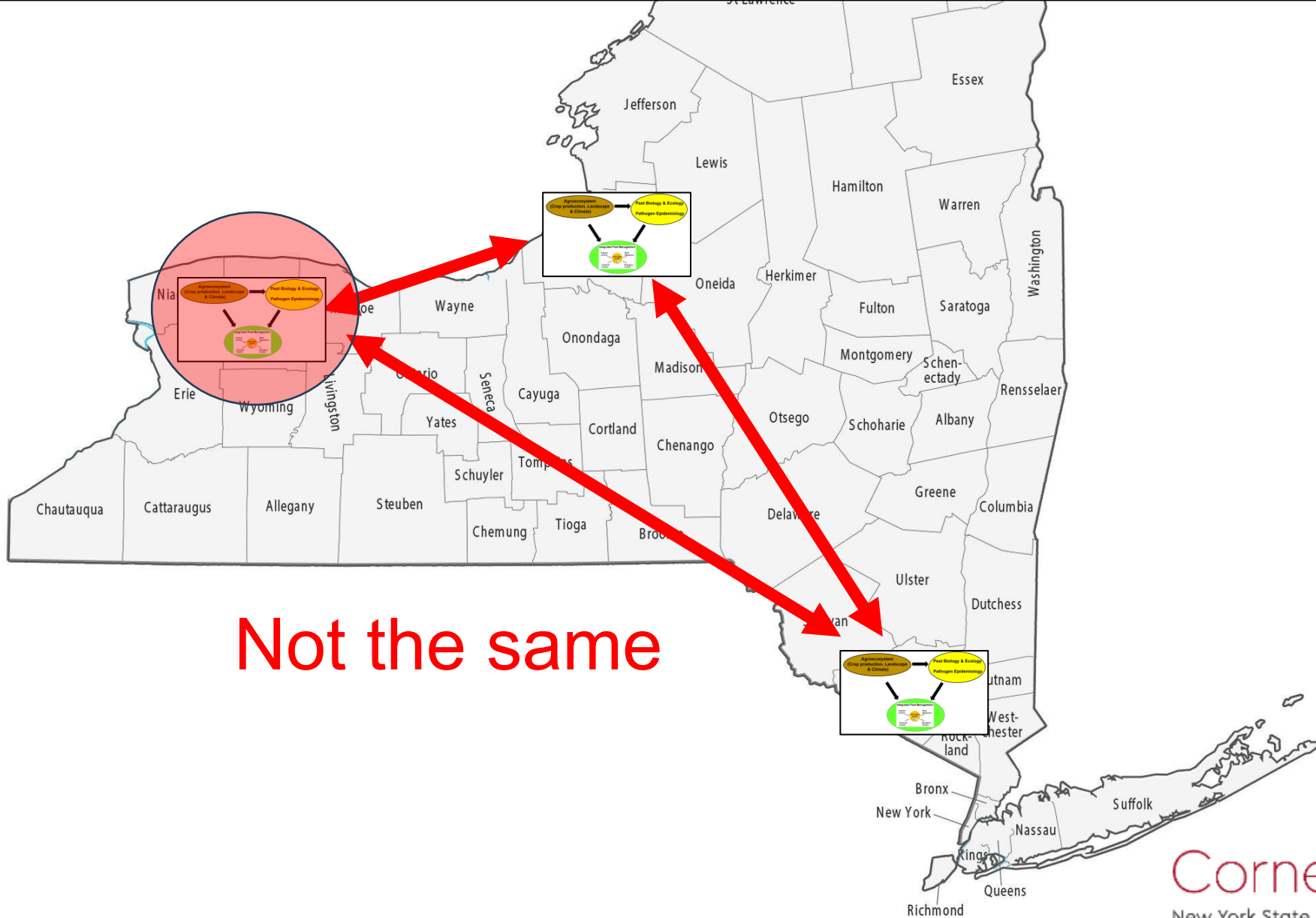


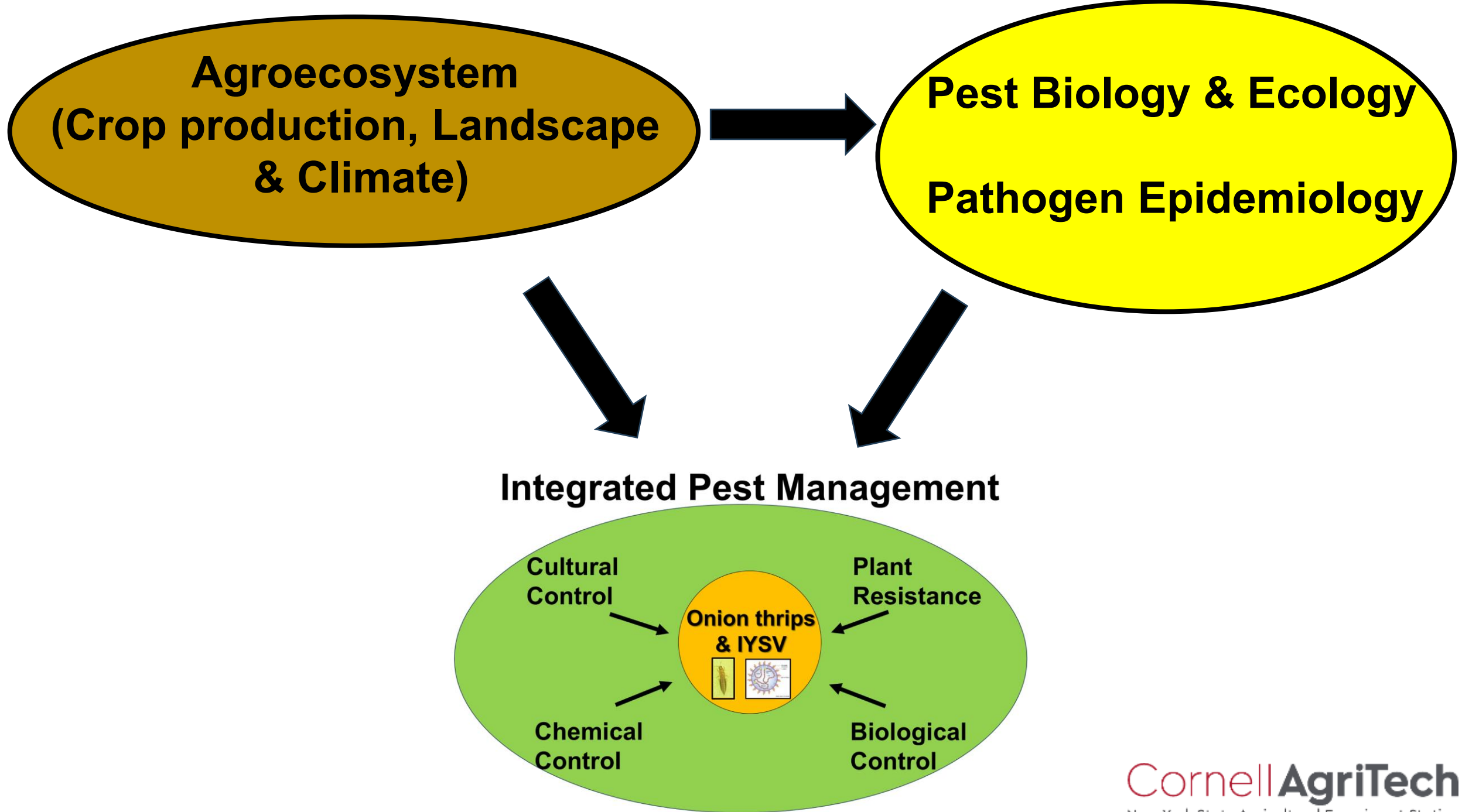
Onion thrips & IYSV management



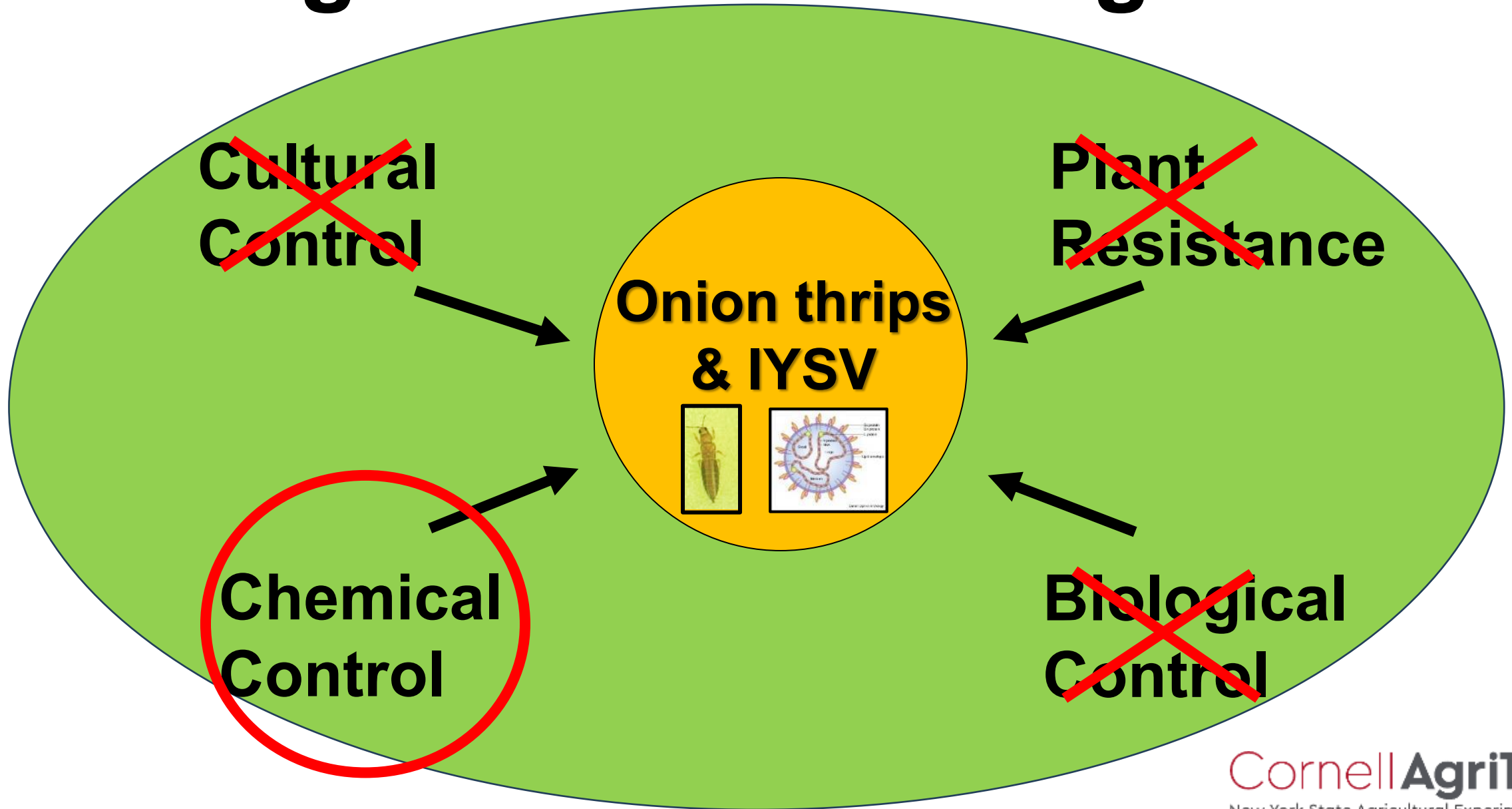
Not the same

Onion thrips & IYSV management














Integrated Pest Management



Insecticides used to manage onion thrips

Product Name	Chemical Name	IRAC class
 Agri-Mek ^{SC}	abamectin	6
 EXIREL [®] INSECT CONTROL	cyantraniliprole	28
 Lannate [™] INSECTICIDE	methomyl	1A
 Minecto [®] Pro	abamectin + cyantraniliprole	6 + 28
 MOVENTO [®]	spirotetramat	23
 Senstar [™] INSECTICIDE	spirotetramat + pyriproxyfen	23 + 7C
NEW!  Vertento [®] PLINAZOLIN [®] technology	isocycloseram	30
 Radiant [®] SC INSECTICIDE	spinetoram	5
 Warrior ^{II} with Zeon Technology [®]	lambda-cyhalothrin	3





Onion thrips management guidelines for onion



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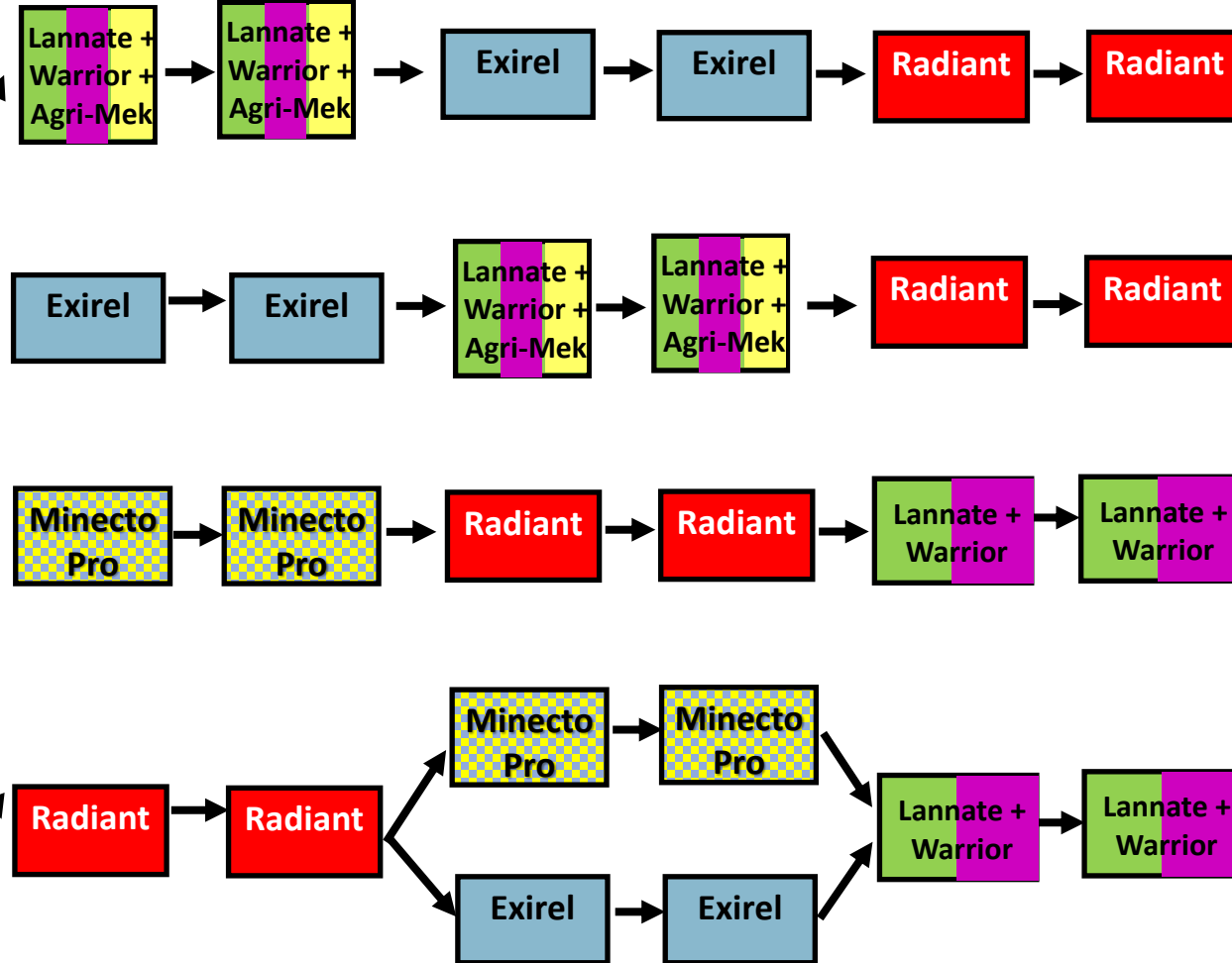


Cornell University
Cooperative Extension

Finish

Start

Movento or Senstar + Movento or Senstar



Action Thresholds

*Use 1.1-2.0 thrips per green leaf except Movento/Senstar use 0.6-1.0 thrips per leaf or pre-bulbing

If avg. thrips per leaf is 1.1-2.0:

- Exirel @ 13.5-16 fl oz/acre
- Radiant SC @ 8-10 fl oz/acre
- Other products at highest rate

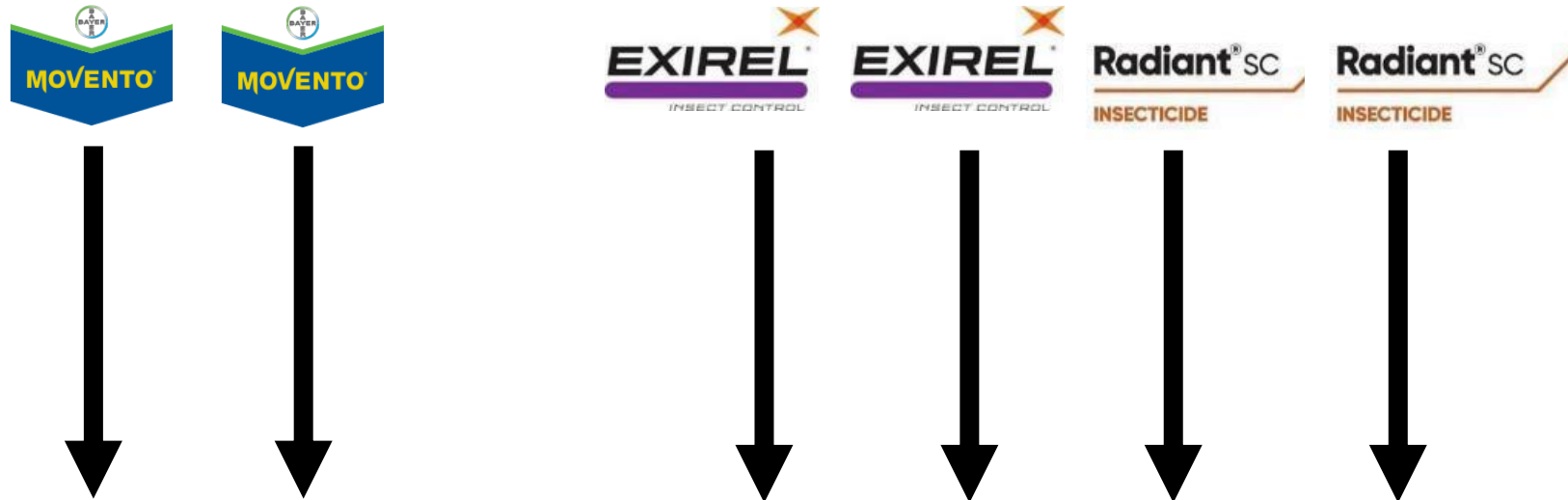
If avg. thrips per leaf is ≥ 2.1 :

- Exirel @ 16-20.5 fl oz/acre
- Lannate @ 3 pts + Warrior @ 1.9 fl oz + Agri-Mek @ 3.5 fl oz

WARNING: Agri-Mek and Exirel should NOT be used in a sequence with Minecto Pro

Last updated: 11-11-25

Standard insecticide program



June

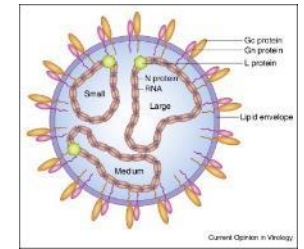
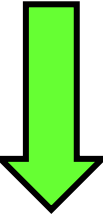
July

August

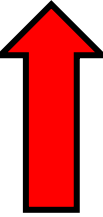
Standard insecticide program



thrips



IYSV



Onion thrips infestation

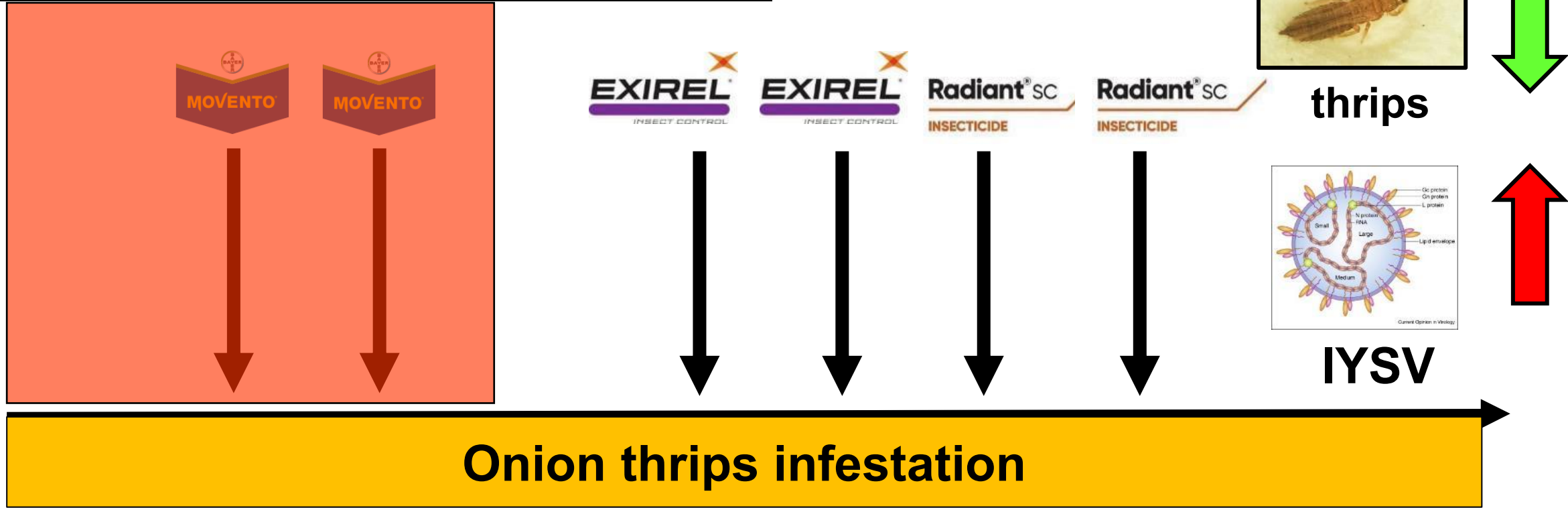
June

July

August

Standard insecticide program

IYSV detected in seeded onions



June

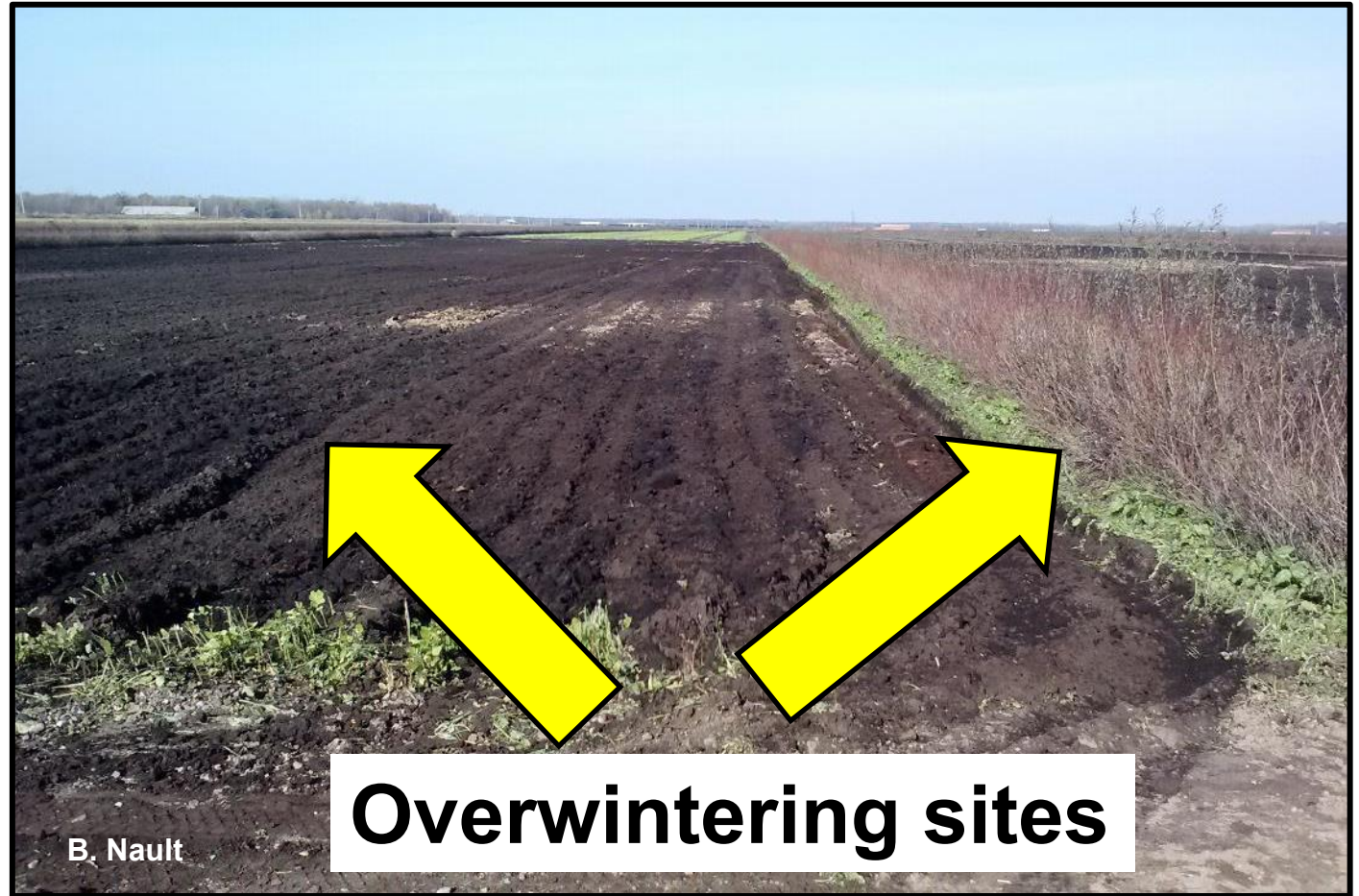
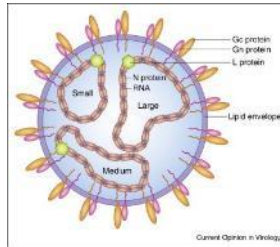
July

August

IYSV carrying thrips adults likely overwinter



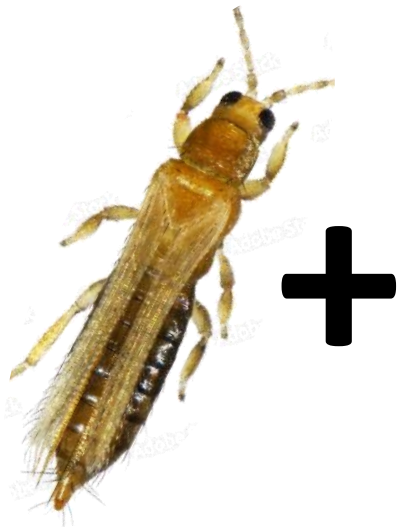
+



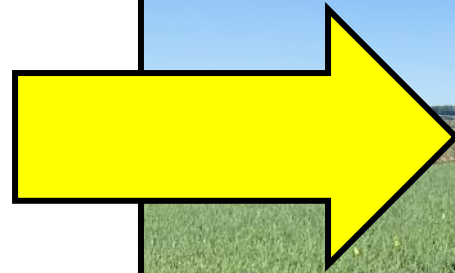
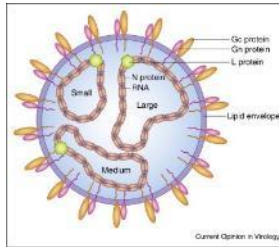
B. Nault

Overwintering sites

IYSV carrying thrips adults likely overwinter and colonize onion fields in early June



+



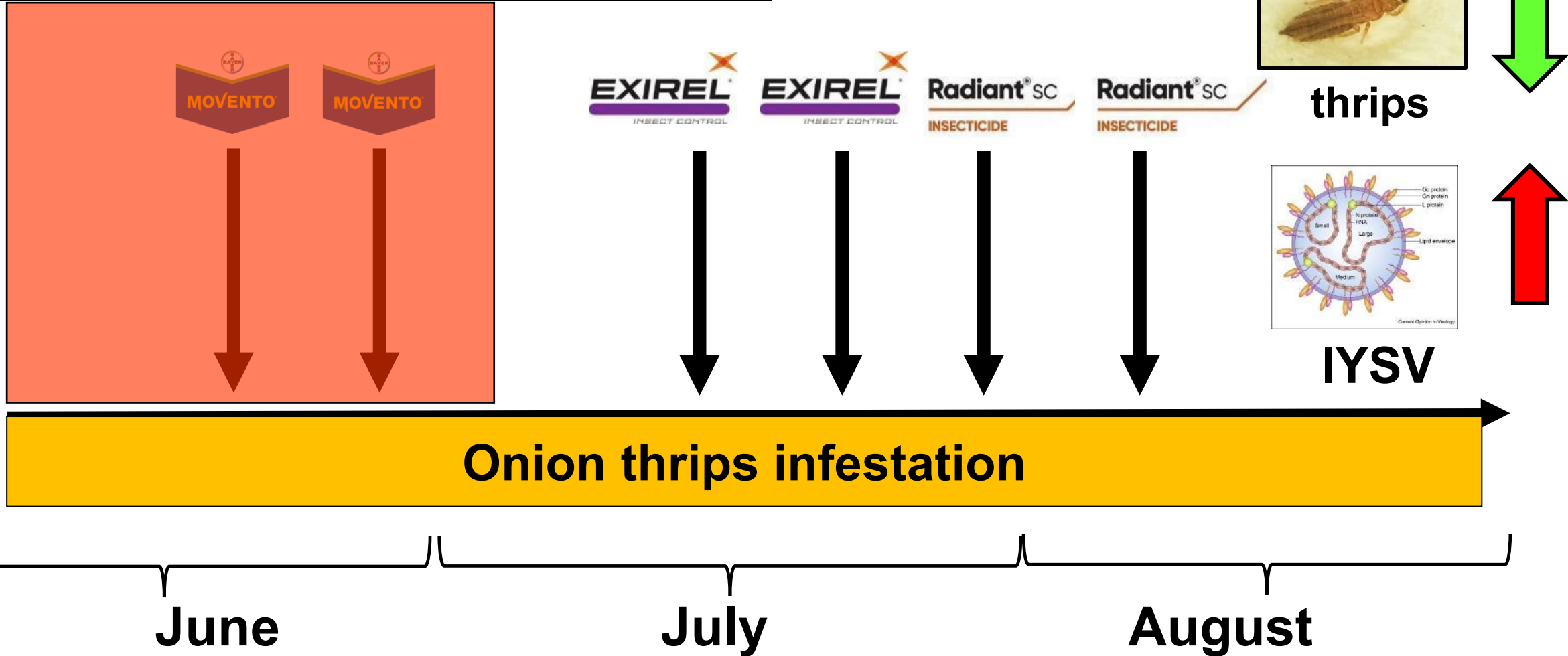
Early-season epidemics of IYSV often kills the crop prematurely and reduces bulb yield



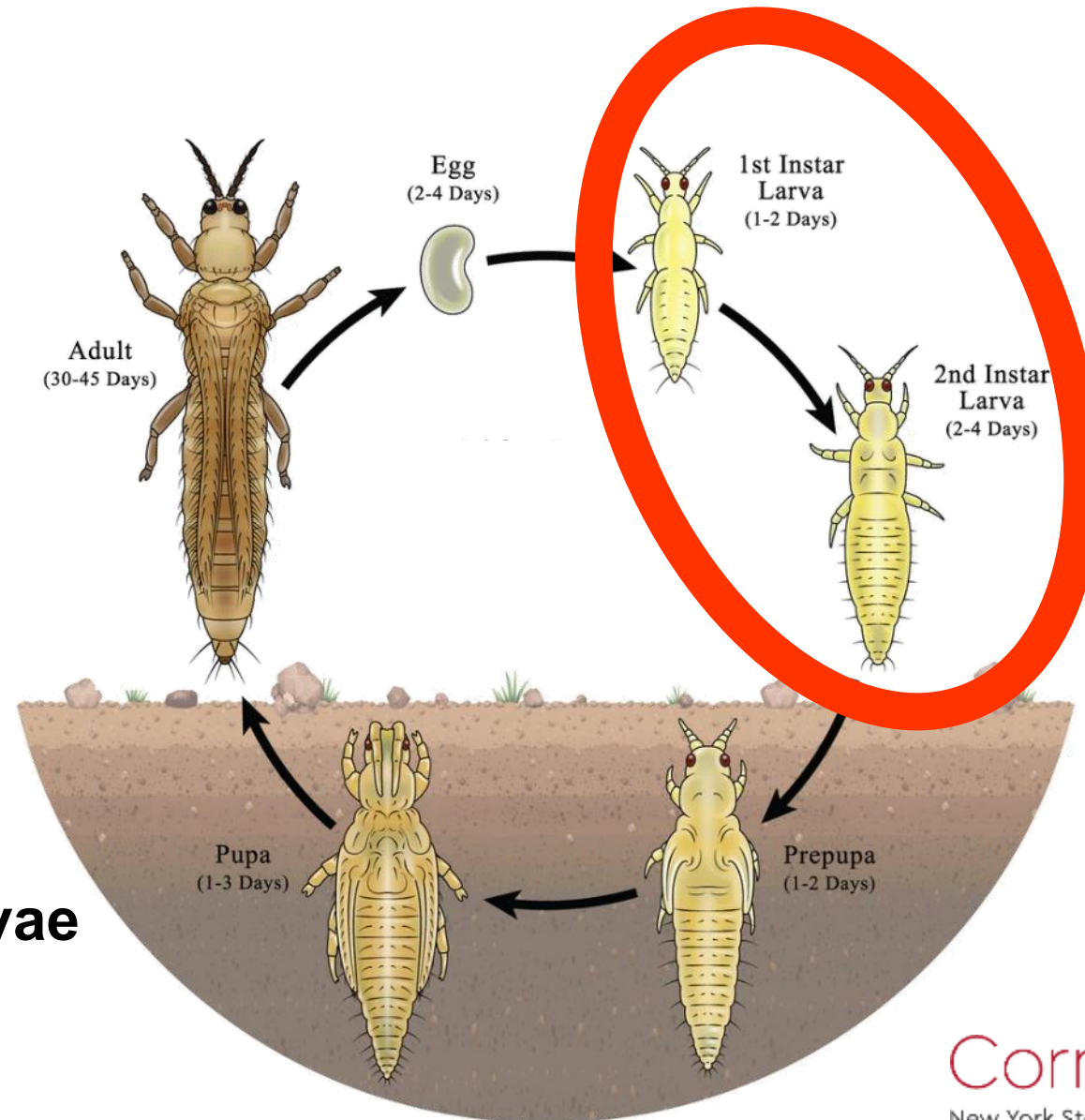
B. Nault

Standard insecticide program

IYSV detected in seeded onions

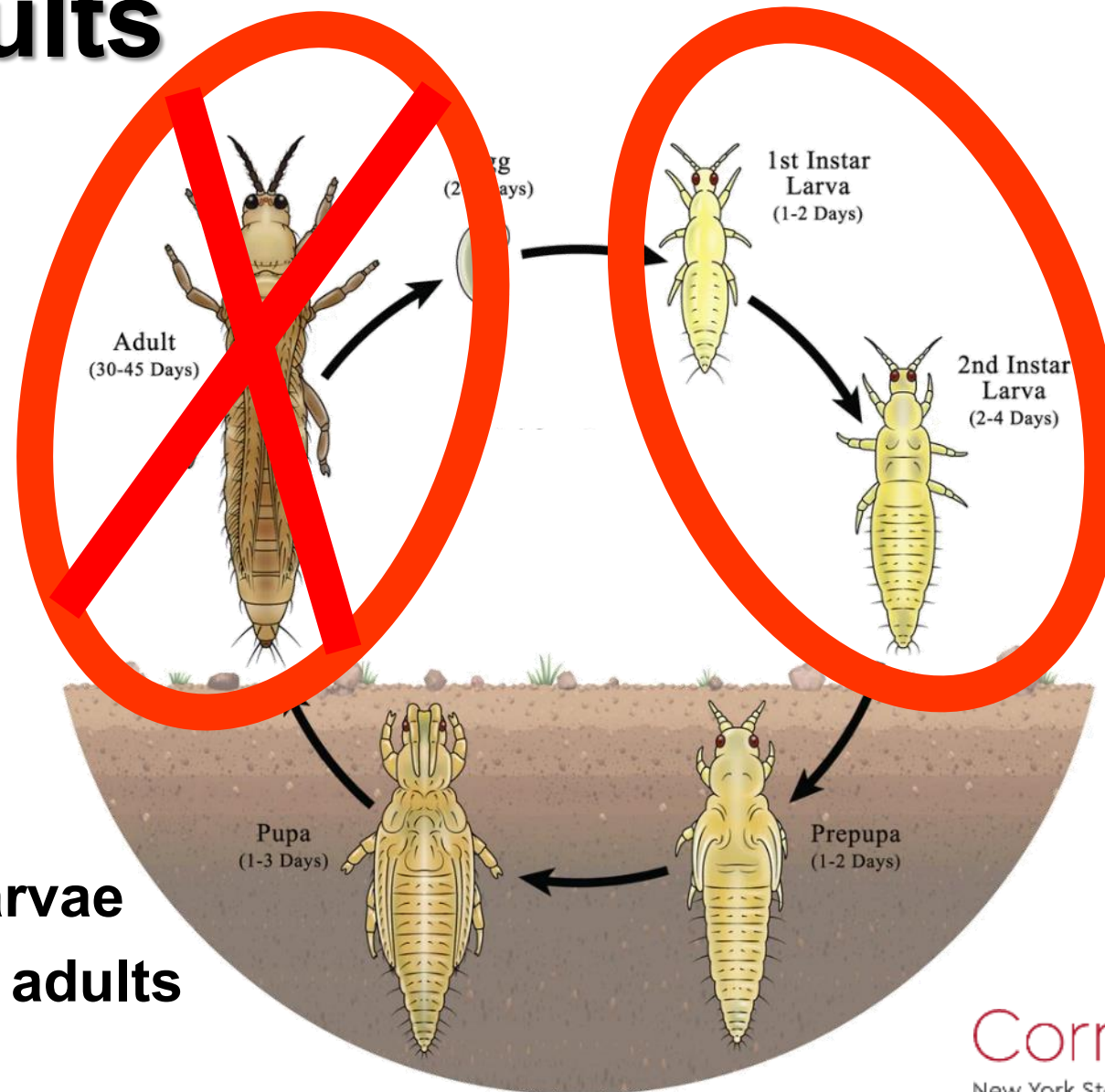


Movement is effective against larvae...



- Systemic in onions
- Highly effective against larvae

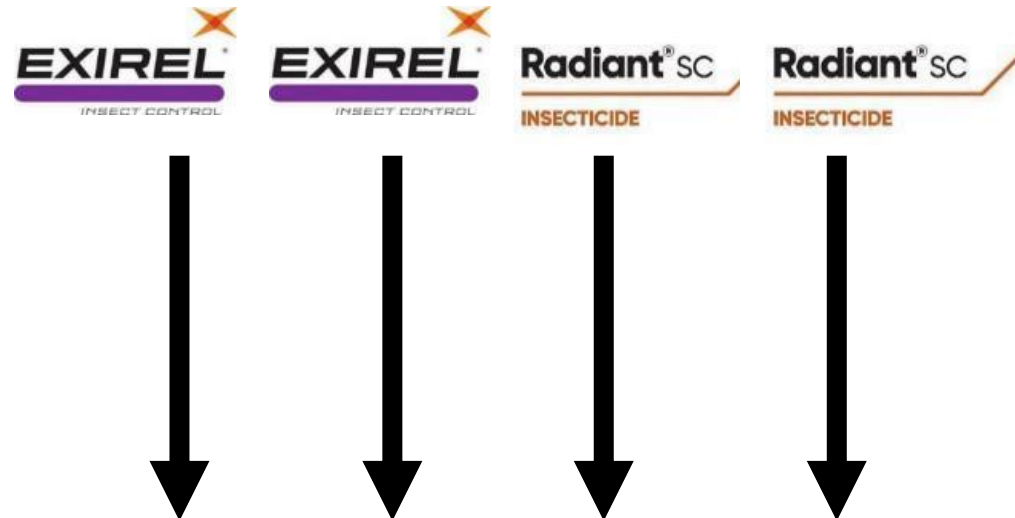
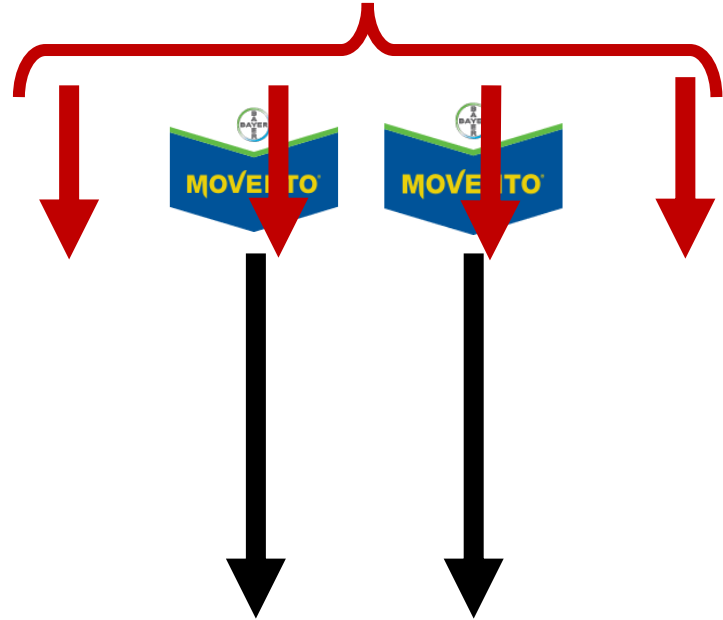
Movento is effective against larvae... but NOT adults



- Systemic in onions
- Highly effective against larvae
- Not very effective against adults

Intensive insecticide program

Insecticide known to kill adults



June

July

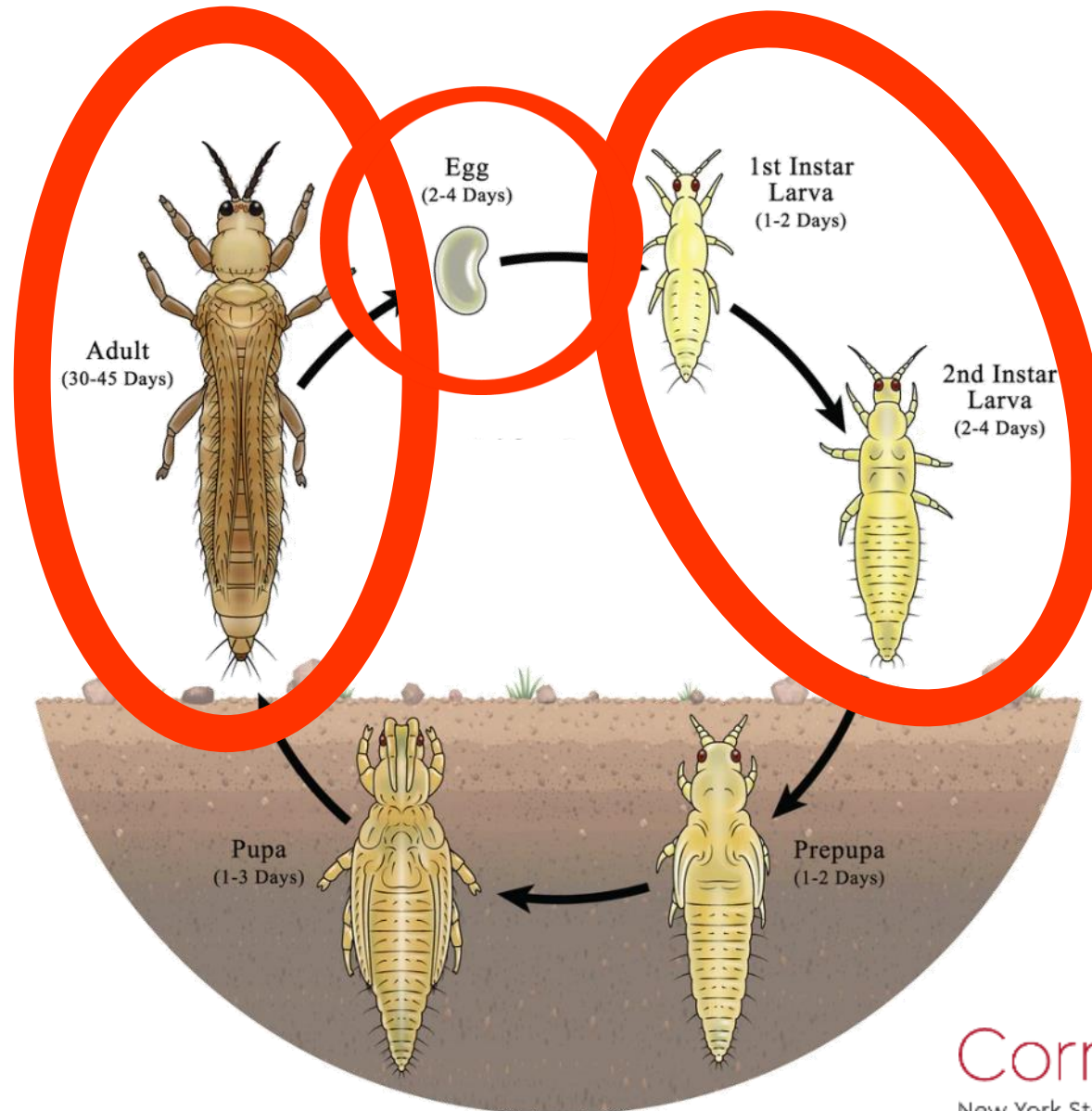
August

Lannate LV effective against adults, larvae and eggs

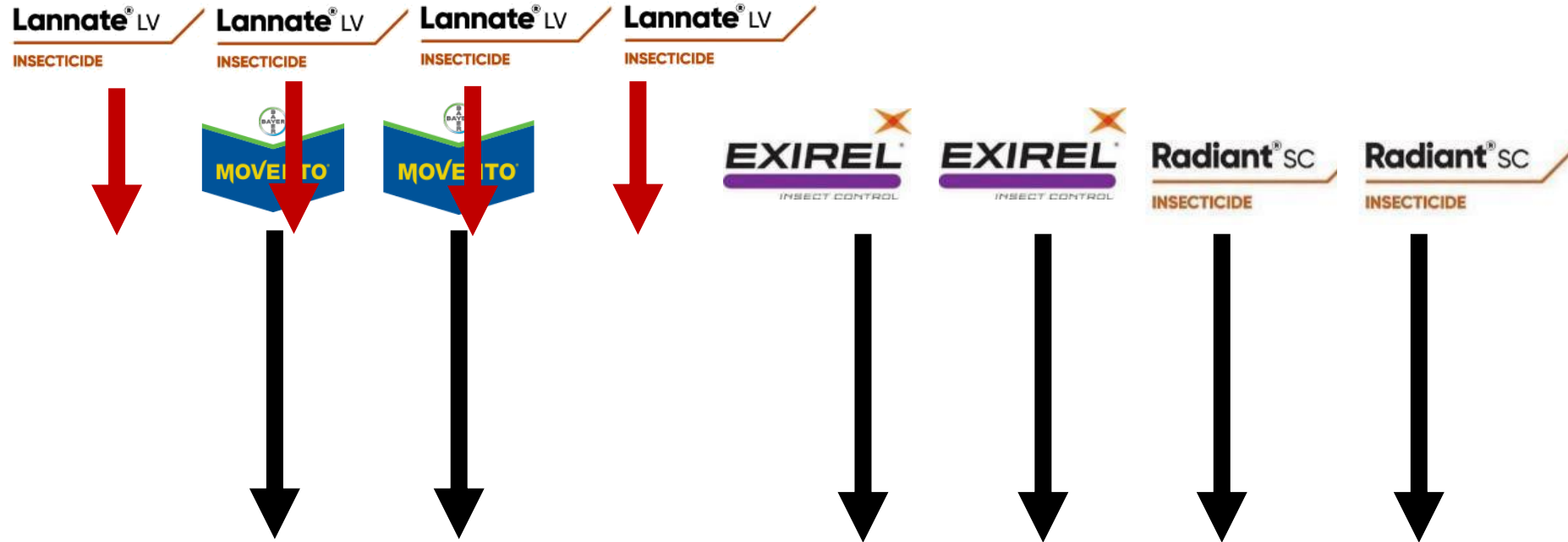
Lannate[®] LV

INSECTICIDE

**methomyl
(IRAC 1A)**



Intensive insecticide program



June

July

August

Objective

- To compare thrips densities, IYSV incidence, and marketable bulb yield in onions managed following a standard insecticide program with an intensive insecticide program

2024 

2025 

Hypotheses

An **intensive insecticide program** will:

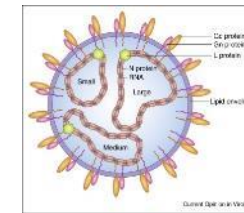
➤ **reduce thrips densities**



➤ **reduce IYS symptoms**



➤ **reduce IYSV incidence**

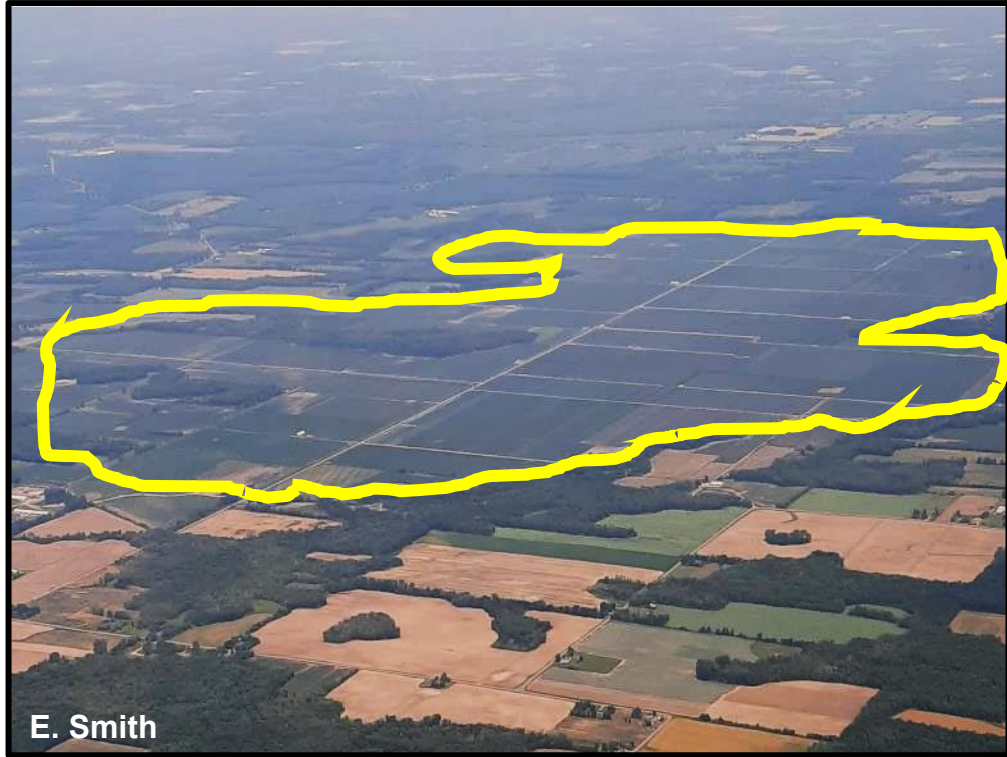


➤ **increase bulb yield**



Study site 2024

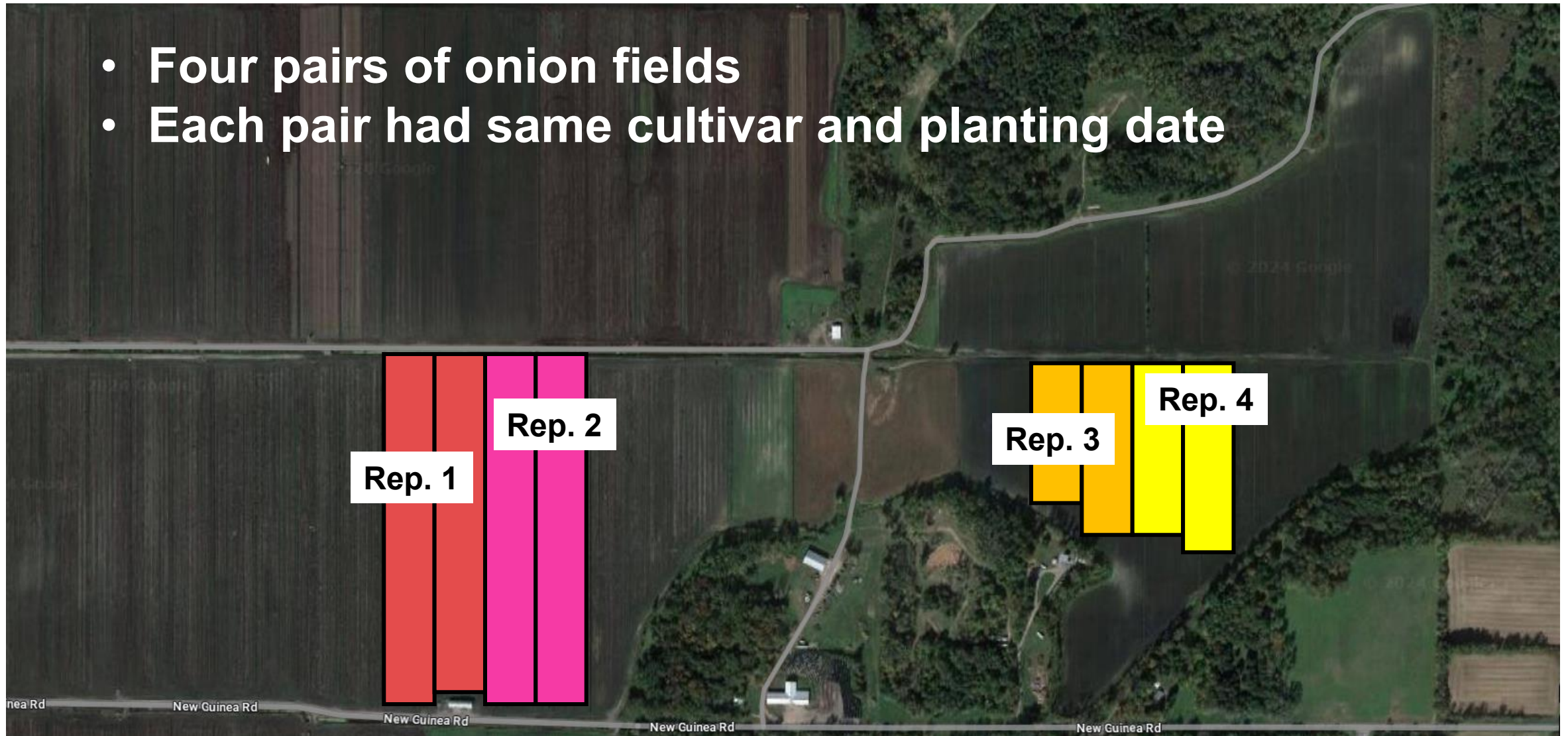
Elba Muck (Orleans Co.)



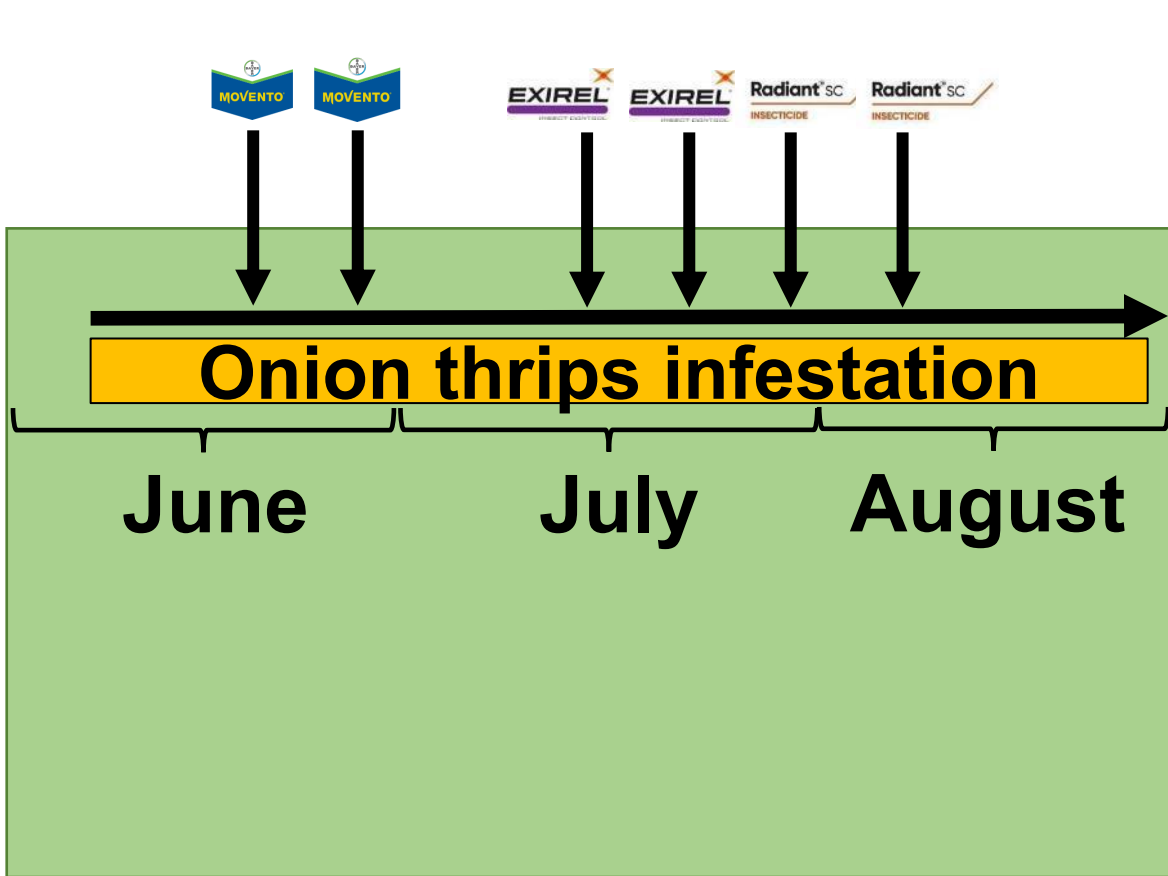
- **Second largest onion production region in New York**

Study site – Elba Muck 2024

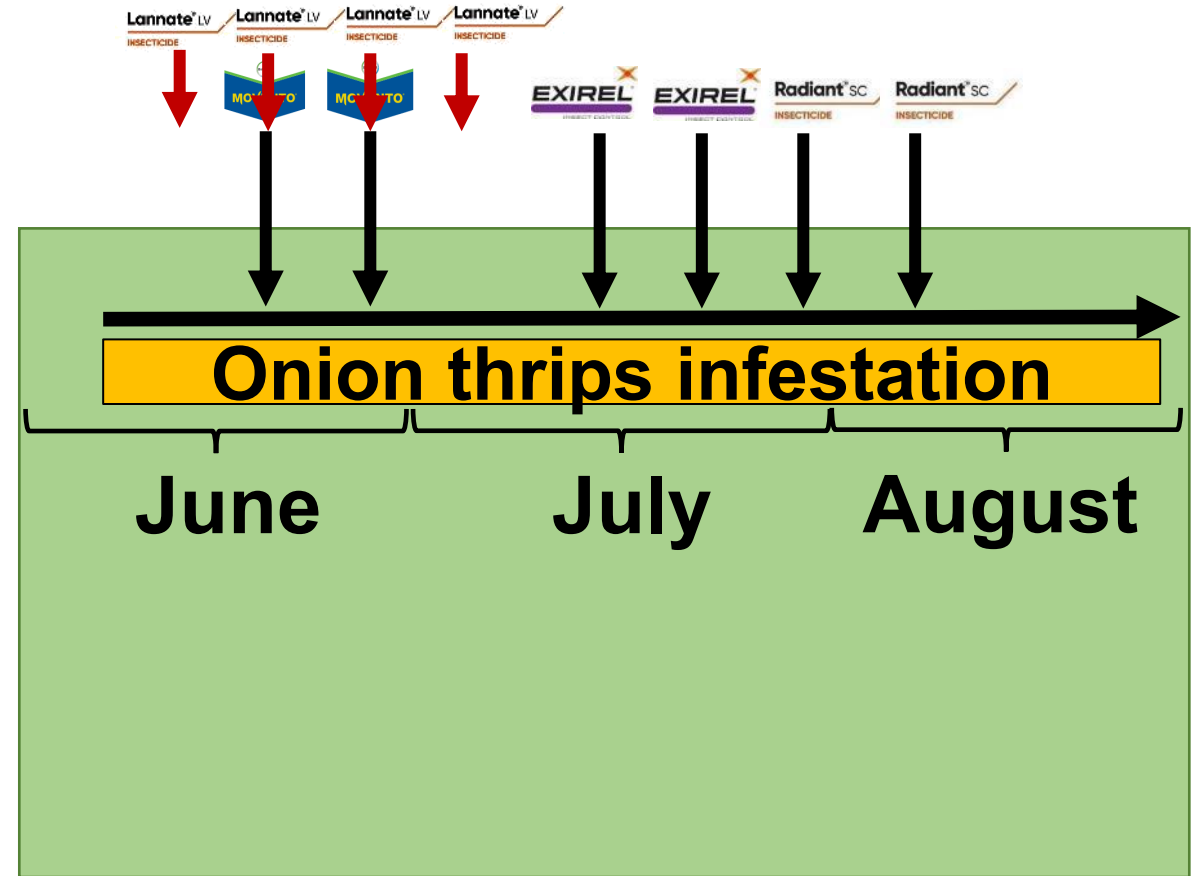
- Four pairs of onion fields
- Each pair had same cultivar and planting date



Insecticide program treatments



Standard insecticide program



Intensive insecticide program

Experimental approach

1. Insecticides applied by onion grower



- **20 gpa before and during Movento sprays; 30 gpa afterward**
- **55 psi @ 20 gpa; 40 psi @ 30 gpa**
- **Twin jet nozzles**
- **Surfactant – LI700 @ 0.25% v:v**
- **Application cost – \$15 /acre**

Experimental approach

1. Insecticides applied by onion grower



2. Fields evaluated
(Thrips, IYS disease, IYSV incidence)



- **Thrips: 30 plants/ field in June & July; 50 plants/ field in August**
- **IYS disease: 30 plants/ field**
- **IYSV: 50 four-plant composite samples (DAS-ELISA)**

Experimental approach

1. Insecticides applied by onion grower



2. Fields evaluated
(Thrips, IYS disease, IYSV incidence)



3. Marketable bulb yield assessed



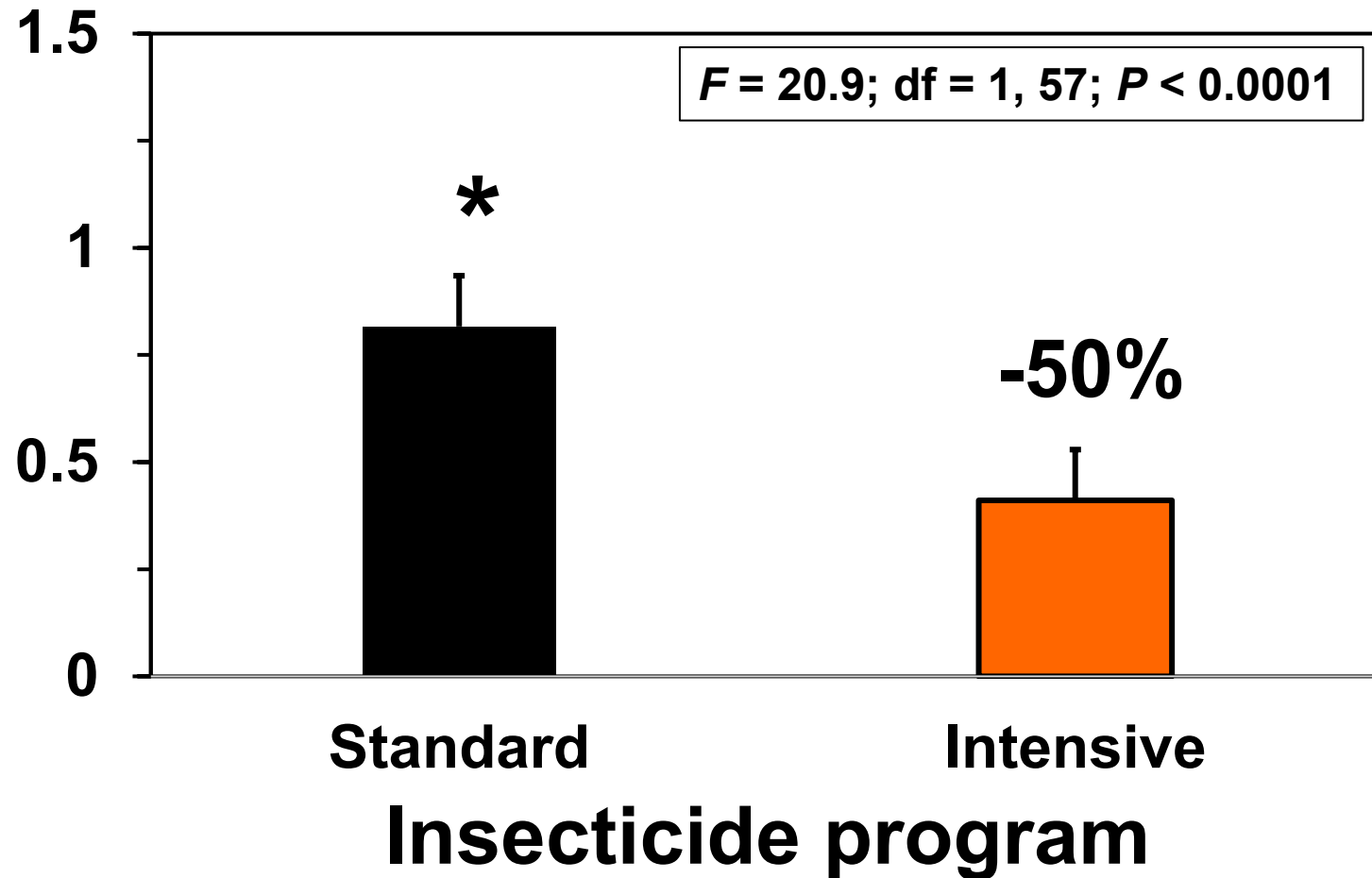
➤ 9 bags each 30+ lbs of bulbs graded & weighed



Impact of insecticide program on Thrips densities (adults + larvae)



Mean (\pm SEM) number of thrips per leaf



Economic injury level = 2.2 thrips/leaf

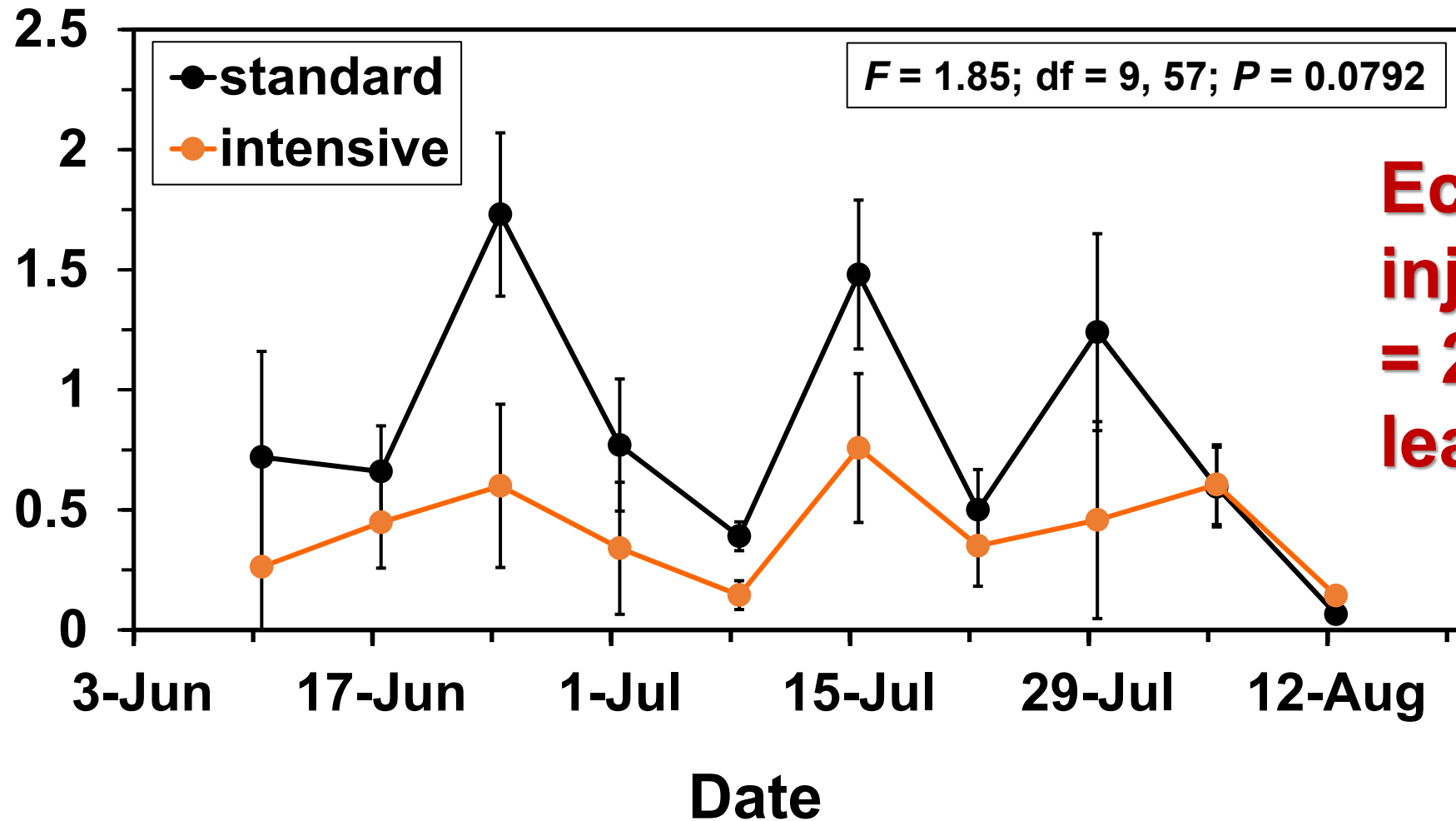
- All data analyzed using generalized linear mixed models in SAS (GLIMMIX)
- Least squares means compared using Tukey-Kramer Pairwise Comparison Test at $P < 0.05$



Impact of insecticide program on Thrips densities (adults + larvae)



Mean (\pm SEM) number of thrips per leaf



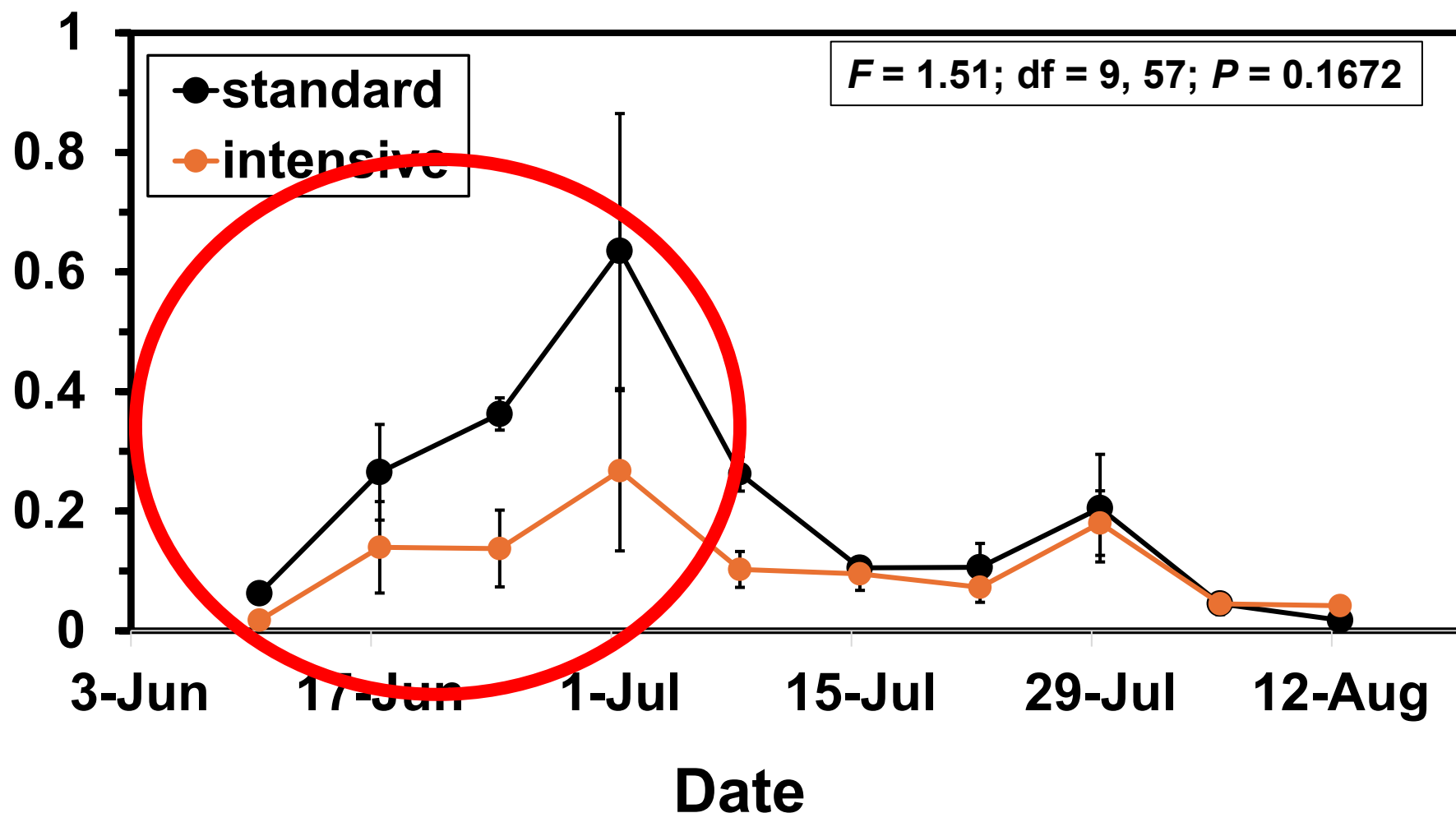
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Impact of insecticide program on Thrips densities (adults only)

Mean (\pm SEM) number of adults per leaf



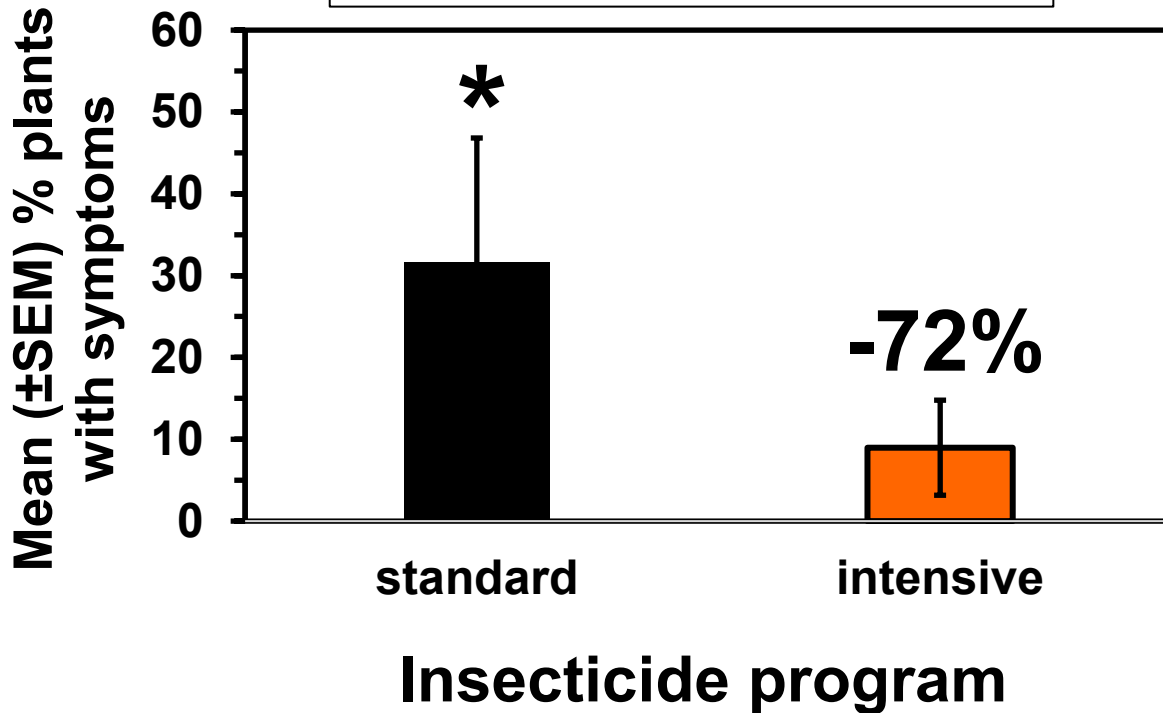
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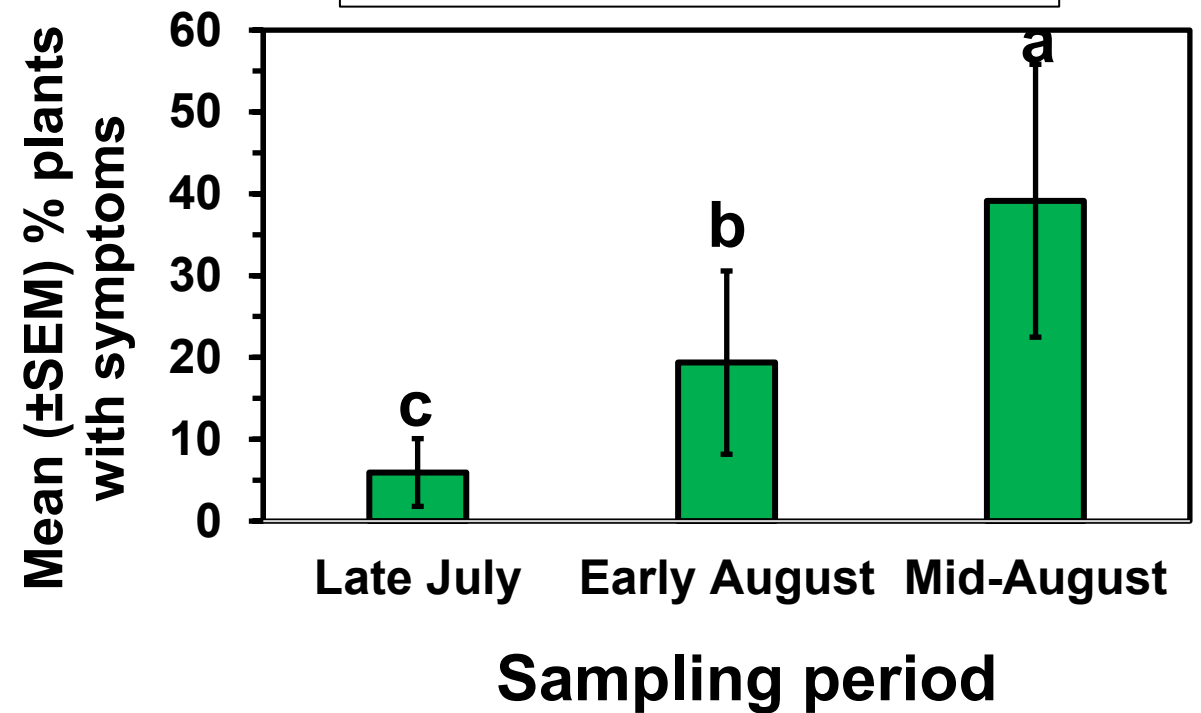
Impact of insecticide program on visual symptoms of IYS disease



$F = 36.8; df = 1, 15; P < 0.0001$

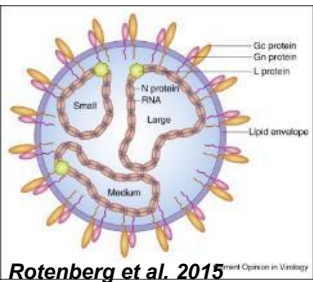


$F = 22.4; df = 2, 15; P < 0.0001$

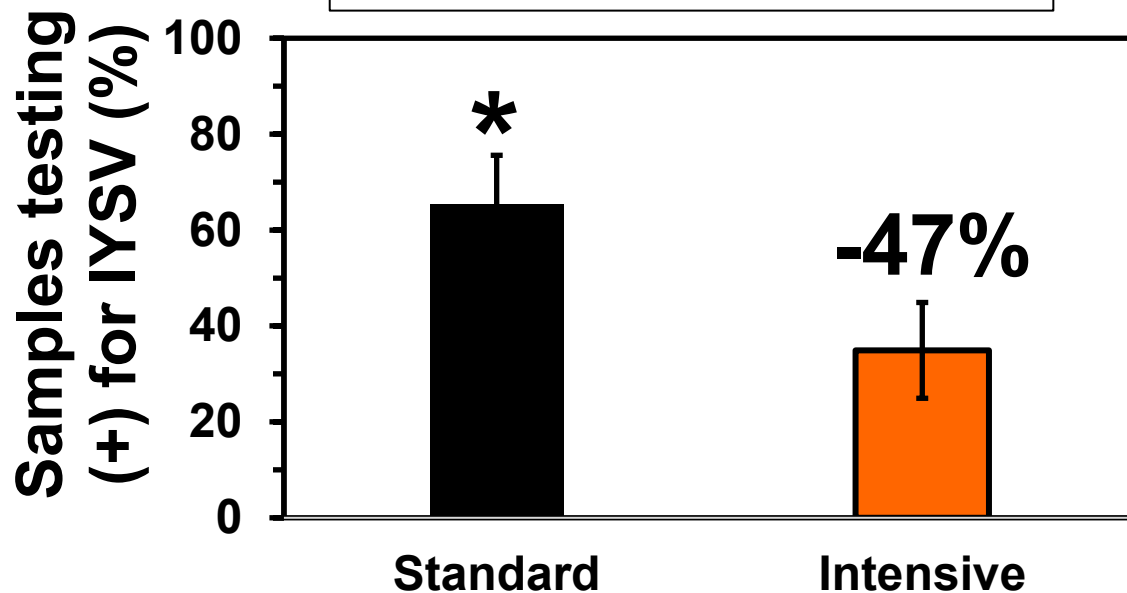


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Impact of insecticide program on samples testing (+) for IYSV

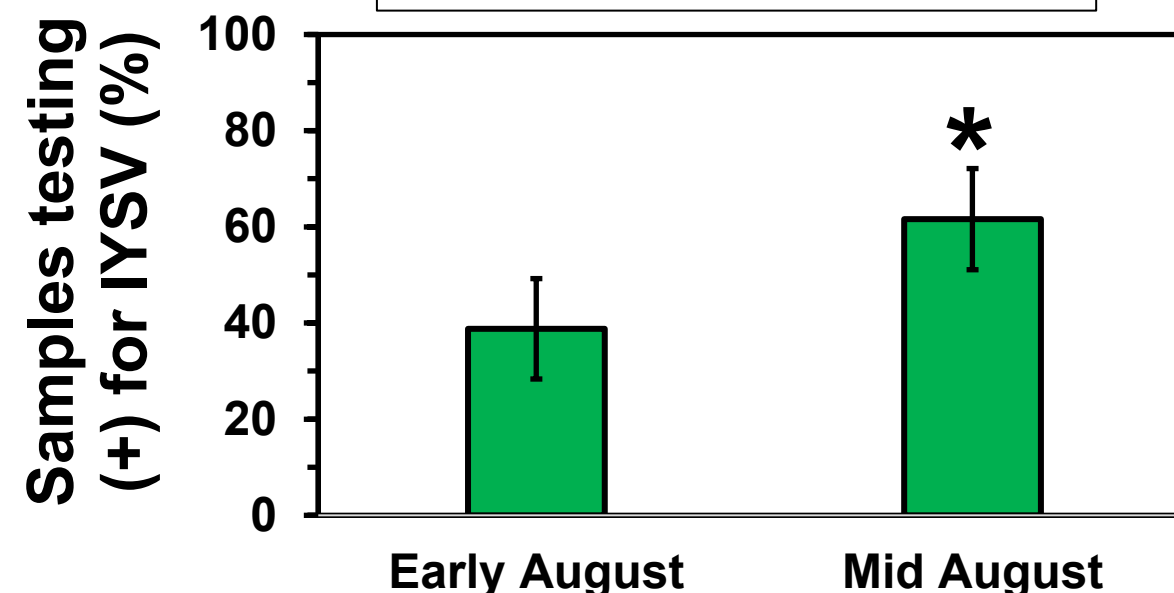


$F = 16.3; df = 1, 9; P = 0.003$



Insecticide Program

$F = 9.4; df = 1, 9; P = 0.014$



Sampling period

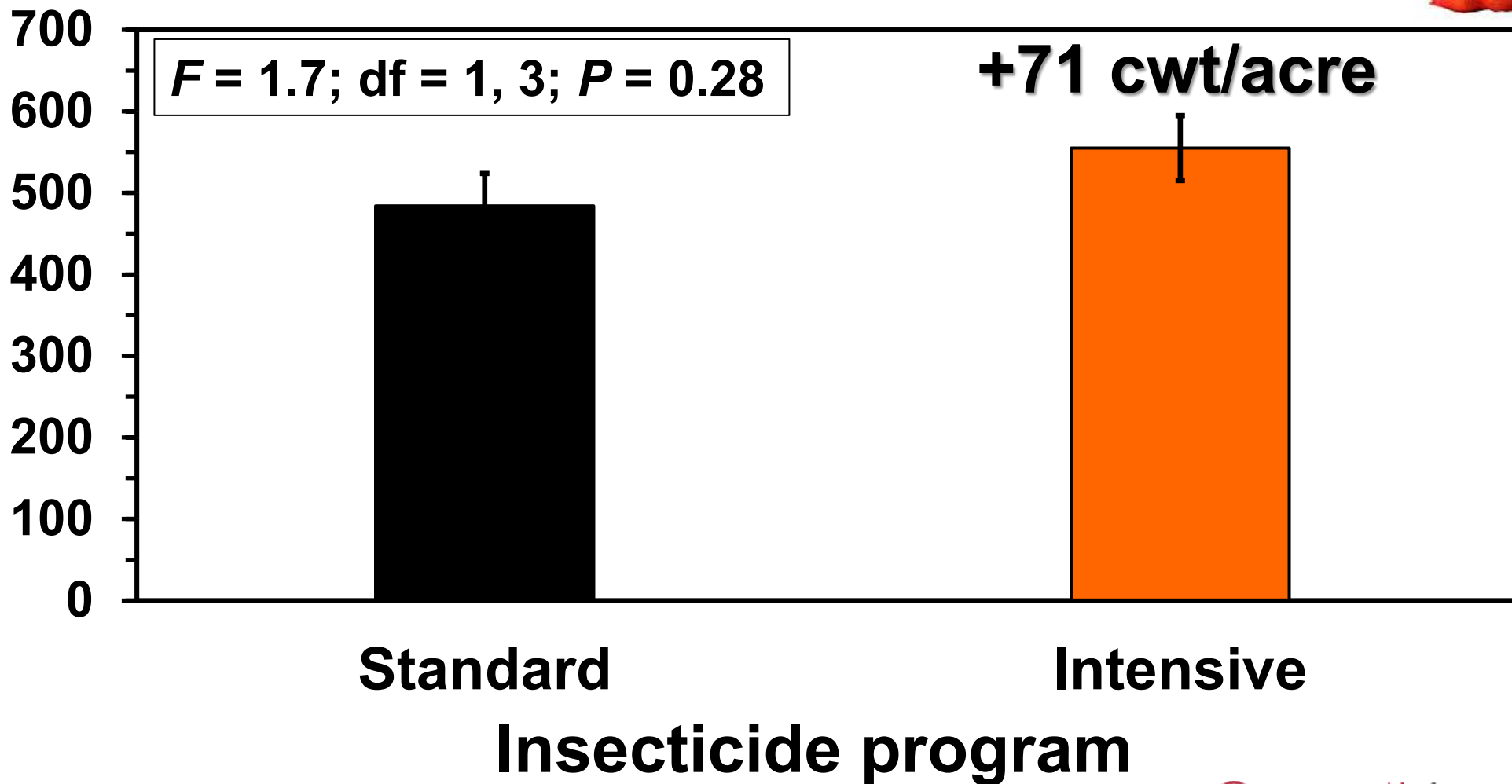
- All data analyzed using generalized linear mixed models in SAS (GLIMMIX)
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Impact of insecticide program on marketable bulb yield



Mean (\pm SEM) marketable yield (cwt/acre)



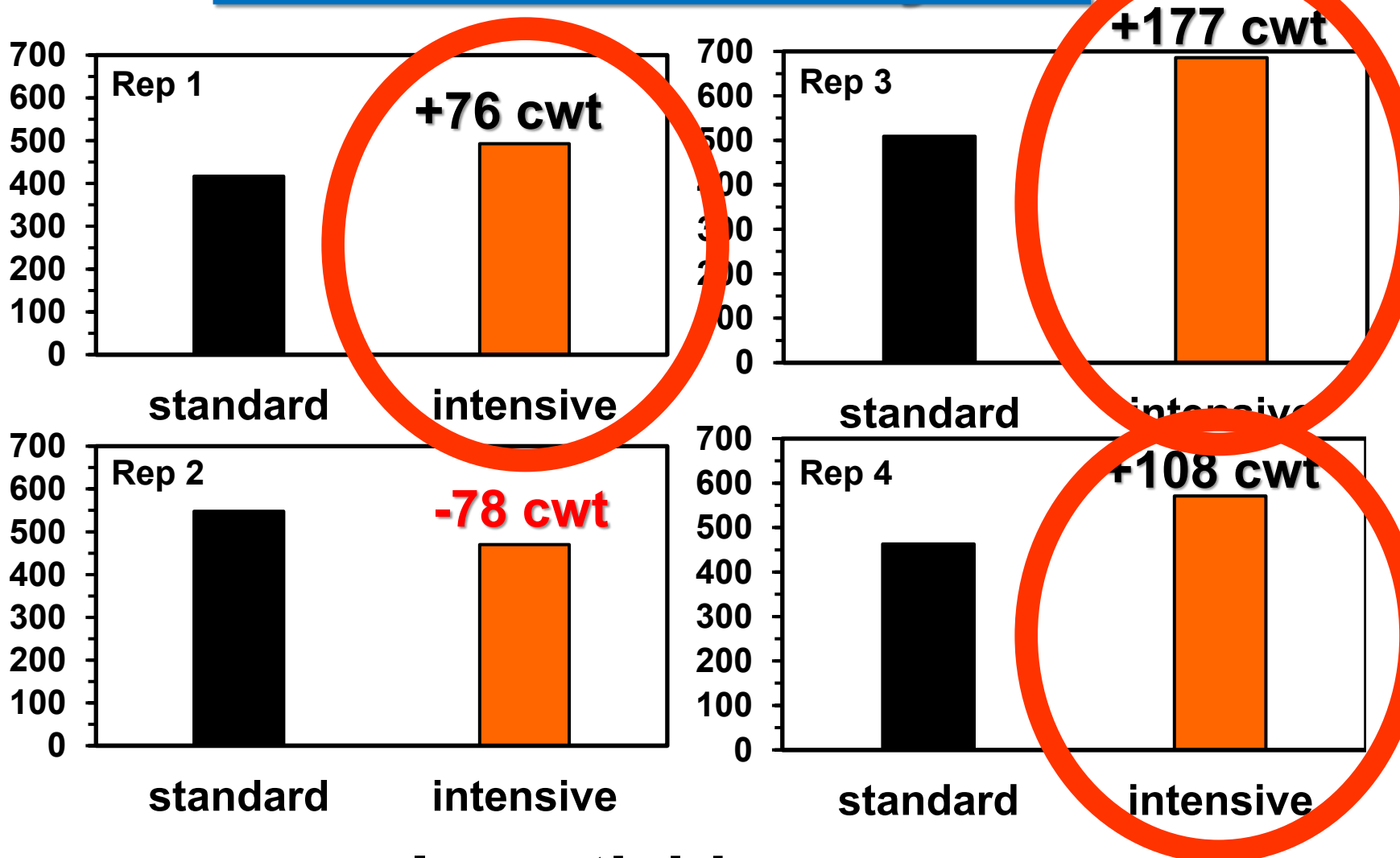
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Impact of insecticide program on marketable bulb yield



Marketable yield
(cwt/acre)



Komondy et al. (unpublished)

Insecticide program

Economics

Expense	Lannate LV	Surfactant LI-700	Application cost	No. of sprays	Total cost
Supplemental insecticide applications	\$23.34/ acre	\$1.60/ acre	\$15/ acre	5	\$200/ acre

Income	Mean value of cwt bag	Mean no. of additional cwt bags per acre	Total value
Increased yield	\$25.34	71	\$1,800/ acre

Economics

Net profit = income – expense

Net profit = \$1,800 - \$200

\$1,600/ acre

Conclusions

- **An intensive insecticide program can reduce IYSV incidence and increase marketable bulb yield**
- **Cost of additional insecticide applications in intensive program will be offset by much greater profits from higher yields**

Future Directions

➤ **An insecticide other than methomyl (Lannate LV) should be considered for an intensive program**

- Aza-Direct + M-Pede?

- Radiant SC + Assail 70WP + Warrior II w/zeon tech?

Future Directions

Treatment	Week							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Untreated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Standard	-	Movento	Movento	-	Vertento	Vertento	Exirel	Exirel
Intensive 1	Lannate	Movento + Lannate	Movento + Lannate	Lannate	Vertento	Vertento	Exirel	Exirel
Intensive 2	Aza- Direct+ M-Pede	Movento + Aza- Direct+ M- Pede	Movento + Aza- direct+ M- Pede	Aza- Direct+ M- Pede	Vertento	Vertento	Exirel	Exirel
Intensive 3	Radiant + Assail + Warrior	Movento + Radiant + Assail + Warrior	Movento + Radiant + Assail + Warrior	Radiant + Assail + Warrior	Vertento	Vertento	Exirel	Exirel

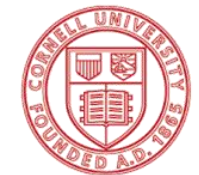
Acknowledgements



Nault lab



Christy Hoepting – Cornell Cooperative Extension



Cornell University



Rockey
FFAR Fellows
Future Leaders for Food & Agriculture



Cornell AgriTech
New York State Agricultural Experiment Station