



**F.No 3-6/2019-20/IPM-Advisory**  
भारतसरकार/Government of India

कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय /Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare  
कृषि, सहकारिता एवं किसान कल्याण विभाग/ Department of Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers Welfare  
वनस्पति संरक्षण, संगरोध एवं संग्रह निदेशालय, एन.एच.4, फरीदाबाद (हरियाणा)/  
DIRECTORATE OF PLANT PROTECTION, QUARANTINE & STORAGE  
N.H.-IV, FARIDABAD (HARYANA) – 121001 E-mail:-appa.ipm-ppqs@gov.in

Dated: 10.12.2021

To,

The Directors of Agriculture/ Horticulture

All States/ Union Territories

**Sub:- Advisory on incidence of leaf thrips (*Scirtothrips dorsalis*) and invasive thrips (*Thrips parvispinus*) to major Chilli growing areas-reg.**

Sir/ Madam,

I have the honor to bring to your kind notice that incidence of leaf thrips (*Scirtothrips dorsalis*) and invasive Thrips (*Thrips parvispinus*) has been reported in Chilli growing area of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Karnataka. Extensive survey was carried on major Chilli growing districts of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh & Telangana by the team of CIPMC, Bengaluru, Vijayawada & Hyderabad in collaboration with State Department of Horticulture, SAU and KVK to assess the status and the impact of thrips in the Chilli growing areas. Survey team has observed the incidence of *Scirtothrips dorsalis* 0 to 10 per leaf & *Thrips parvispinus* 0 to 30 per flowers.

Thrips feeds under the leaves surface and sucks the sap by direct feeding especially on tender leaves, flowers and developing fruits which causes Crinkling and Upward curling of leaves, Elongated petiole, drying of leaves, Flower dropping, stunted growth and Scrapping of Chilli fruit which in turn causes economic losses to farmers.

In order to prevent the spread of pest the following practices of IPM strategies may be followed for the management of thrips on Chilli crop:

**Management of existing crop**

1. Intensive and regular monitoring of Thrips in all Chilli growing areas and other host plants.
1. Create awareness programmes among farming community by involving Scientist and state extension functionaries at village level.
2. Collect and destroy infested cropdebris. Advised farmers to uproot infected Chilli plants to prevent further spread in field and also to uproot weeds (*Parthenium spp. and Abutilon spp*) present in the vicinity of field bunds which are acting as off season host for Thrips.
3. Create awareness regarding erection of blue sticky traps@ 25- 35 per acre for mass trapping in thrips infested field.

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4. Advise farmers to apply neem cake to the beds @ 100 kg/acre in two split doses at the time of planting and 30 days after transplanting, spraying of NSKE 5% or Neem oil 3% and other Neem formulations, spraying of *Beauveria bassiana* @ 5gm and *Lecanicillium lecanii* @ 5 gm and 0.5 gm of adjuvant per liter of water, sprinkle water over the seedlings to check the multiplication of thrips during nursery stage.
5. Apply *Pseudomonas fluorescence*-NBAIRPFDWD@20g/l or *Bacillus albus*-NBAIR-BATP@20g/l spray focusing on flowers and fruits.
6. Conserve predators such as predatory mite (*Amblyseius swirskii*), insidious flower bugs (*Orius insidiosus*) etc.
7. Suggest to the farmers for spraying of CIB&RC approved label claim pesticides only which is available in link:


[http://ppqs.gov.in/sites/default/files/major\\_use\\_of\\_pesticide\\_insecticide\\_as\\_on\\_30.11.2021.pdf](http://ppqs.gov.in/sites/default/files/major_use_of_pesticide_insecticide_as_on_30.11.2021.pdf)

#### Management for new crop

1. Completely destroy previous crops debris.
2. Uproot weeds (*Parthenium spp. and Abutilon spp*) present in the vicinity of field bunds which are acting as off season host for Thrips.
3. Adopt crop rotation with non- host crop.
4. Use healthy and pest free seedlings for planting.
5. Erection of blue sticky traps@ 25- 35 per acre for mass trapping immediate after transplanting.
6. Use of other Plant protection as listed above under Management of existing crop

In view of the above, it is advised that chilli growing areas to be monitored on regular basis and if any incidence of Thrips & Black Flower Thrips is reported by the farmers, extension functionaries and even through the newspapers or through any other sources, survey of the affected area may be conducted immediately and the concerned officials at the Division/District/Block may be advised to take the suitable plant protection measures immediately. The detailed information may also be sent to this Directorate through e-mail: [appa.ipm-ppqs@gov.in](mailto:appa.ipm-ppqs@gov.in) urgently to apprise the same to the Department of Agriculture, & Farmers Welfare.

Yours faithfully

  
10/12/21  
(Dr.Ravi Prakash)

Plant Protection Adviser

Encl: Annexure-I (CIB-RC approved pesticides)

#### Copy to:

1. PPS to Additional Secretary (PP), MoA & FW, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi- I 10001
2. PPS to Joint Secretary(PP), DAC & FW, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi- I 10001
3. PS to PPA
4. Officer In-charges of CIPMCs Vijayawada, Hyderabad, Bengaluru, Ernakulum, Nagpur for necessary follow-up

## Approved registered Pesticides for Thrips of Chilli

Crop	Common name of the disease	Dosage per ha			Waiting period from last application to harvest (in days)
		a.i. (g)	Formulation (g/ml)%	Dilution water (L)	
<b>Accephate 95 % SG</b>					
Chilli	Thrips	750	790	500	07
<b>Acetamiprid 20 % SP</b>					
Chilli	Thrips	10-20	50-100	50-600	03
<b>Carbofuran 03 % CG</b>					
Chilli	Thrips	1000	33300	--	--
<b>Cyantraniliprole 10.26 % OD</b>					
Chilli	Thrips	60	600	500	03
<b>Dimethoate 30 % EC</b>					
Chilli	Thrips	200	600	500-1000	--
<b>Emamectin benzoate 05 % SG</b>					
Chilli	Thrips	10	200	500	03
<b>Emamectin benzoate 01.90 % EC</b>					
Chilli	Thrips	07.13	375	500	14
<b>Ethion 50 % EC</b>					
Chilli	Thrips	750-1000	1500-2000	500-1000	05
<b>Fenprothrin 30 % EC</b>					
Chilli	Thrips	75-100	250-340	750-1000	07
<b>Fipronil 05 % SC</b>					
Chilli	Thrips	40-50	800-1000	500	07
<b>Fipronil 80 % WG</b>					

Chilli	Thrips	40-50	50-62.5	500	5
<b>Imidacloprid 70 % WS</b>					
Chilli	Thrips	700-1050	1000-1500	--	--
<b>Imidacloprid 30.50 % m/m SC</b>					
Chilli	Thrips	43.75-52.5	125-150	500	5
<b>Imidacloprid 17.80 % SL</b>					
Chilli	Thrips	25-50	125-250	500-700	40
<b>Lambda-cyhalothrin 04.90 % CS</b>					
Chilli	Thrips	25	500	500	5
<b>Lambda-cyhalothrin 05 % EC</b>					
Chilli	Thrips	15	300	400-600	5
<b>Methomyl 40 % SP</b>					
Chilli	Thrips	300-400	750-1125	500-1000	5-6
<b>Oxydemeton-methyl 25 % EC</b>					
Chilli	Thrips	250	1000	500-1000	--
<b>Spinosad 45 % SC</b>					
Chilli	Thrips	73	160	500	3
<b>Spirotetramat 15.31 % w/w OD</b>					
Chilli	Thrips	60	400	500	5
<b>Thiacloprid 21.70 % SC</b>					
Chilli	Thrips	54-72	225-300	500	5
<b>Thiamethoxam 30 % FS</b>					
Chilli	Thrips	02.1	7.0	This is used as seed dresser	
<b>Tolfenpyrad 15 % EC</b>					
Chilli	Thrips	150	1000	500	7
<b>Diafenthiuron 47 % + Bifenthrin 09.40 % w/w SC</b>					
Chilli	Thrips	293.75+ 58.7	625	500	7
<b>Emamectin Benzoate 01.50 % + Fipronil 03.50 % SC</b>					
Chilli	Thrips	07.5+17.5 - 11.25+26.25	500-750	500	3 day or 48 hrs. Re-entry period

					after each application
<b>Emamectin benzoate 5 % w/w + Lufenuron 40 % w/w WG</b>					
Chilli	Thrips	27(Emamectin benzoate 3.0 + Lufenuron 24.0)	60	500	3
<b>Flubendiamide 19.92 % + Thiacloprid 19.92 % w/w SC</b>					
Chilli	Thrips	48 + 48- 60 + 60	200-250	500	5
<b>Fipronil 07 % + Hexythiazox 02 % w/w SC</b>					
Chilli	Thrips	70 + 20	1000	500	7
<b>Hexythiazox 3.5% + Diafenthiuron 42% WDG</b>					
Chilli	Thrips	22.75 + 273	650	500	7
<b>Indoxacarb 14.50 % + Acetamiprid 07.70 % w/w SC</b>					
Chilli	Thrips	43.31+37.13-45.94+39.38	825-875	500	5
<b>Profenofos 40 % + Fenpyroximate 02.50 % w/w EC</b>					
Chilli	Thrips	0.4+0.025	1000	500	7