

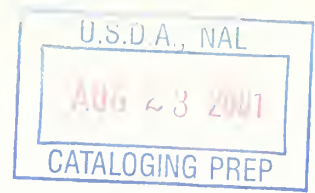
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Pest alert

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United States
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NA-FB/P-34 Revised 5/89

Pear Thrips on Forest Trees

The pear thrips, *Taeniothrips inconsequens* (Uzel), an imported species first noted in California in 1904 and now throughout the United States, is a common thrips found on many plants, but particularly fruit trees. Pear thrips have been considered a serious forest pest only recently (1979, when they, along with *Thrips calcaratus* Uzel, caused widespread defoliation in Pennsylvania). Infestations of forest trees have been reported from New York, Pennsylvania, and all of the New England states.

The adult pear thrips are tiny (less than 2 mm long), slender, dark brown, and have long, narrow wings covered with a hairy fringe. Immature stages are white with red eyes and wingless. Around mid-June, the thrips enter the soil as larvae where they mature and overwinter in the soil. They emerge in early spring to feed on swollen buds and expanding leaves and to reproduce. Eggs are laid in the leaf epidermis, mainly of veins and petiole, leaving brown scars.

In forest stands, maples (especially sugar maple), birches, ash, black cherry, and beech are all affected. Other forest trees may be affected as well. Symptoms include fallen green leaves, leaves smaller than normal, chlorotic and tattered leaves, leaf margins frequently browned or wilted, and leaves puckered or wrinkled. Where the outbreak has persisted longest, growth decline and crown dieback have occurred.

Photo credits:

1. M. Miller-Weeks, F.S.
2. Pennsylvania Bureau of Forestry
3. Ron Kelley, Vermont Department of Forests, Parks, and Recreation.



Photo 1: Maple leaves injured by pear thrips.



Photo 2: Adult pear thrips on sugar maple bud.

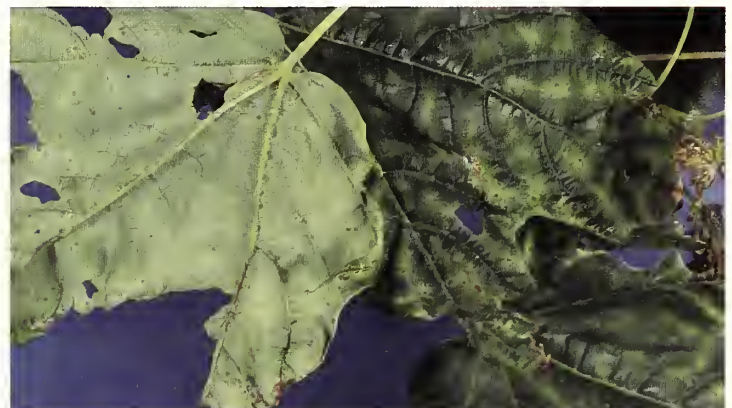


Photo 3: Maple leaves injured by pear thrips. Note oviposition scars on veins and petiole.



Send reports of damage to:

James O'Brien and
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Forest Pest Management
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