

Efficacy of Sefina® against western flower thrips

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Spray dates	19 Apr, 2 May and 27 May
Sampling dates	18 Apr, 22 Apr, 28 Apr, 2 May, 5 May, 9 May, 16 May, 23 May, 30 May, 3 Jun, and 10 Jun
Backpack sprayer specs	8 hollow cone Teejet nozzles calibrated to deliver 150 GPA at 60 psi
Trial design	Randomized complete block; replicated 4 times; 4 × 15 feet plot area
Location	Cal Poly Strawberry Center Field 35a
Cultivar	Cabrillo
Data Collection	10 flowers with full petals dropped into 50 ml falcon tubes containing 15 ml ethanol (95%)

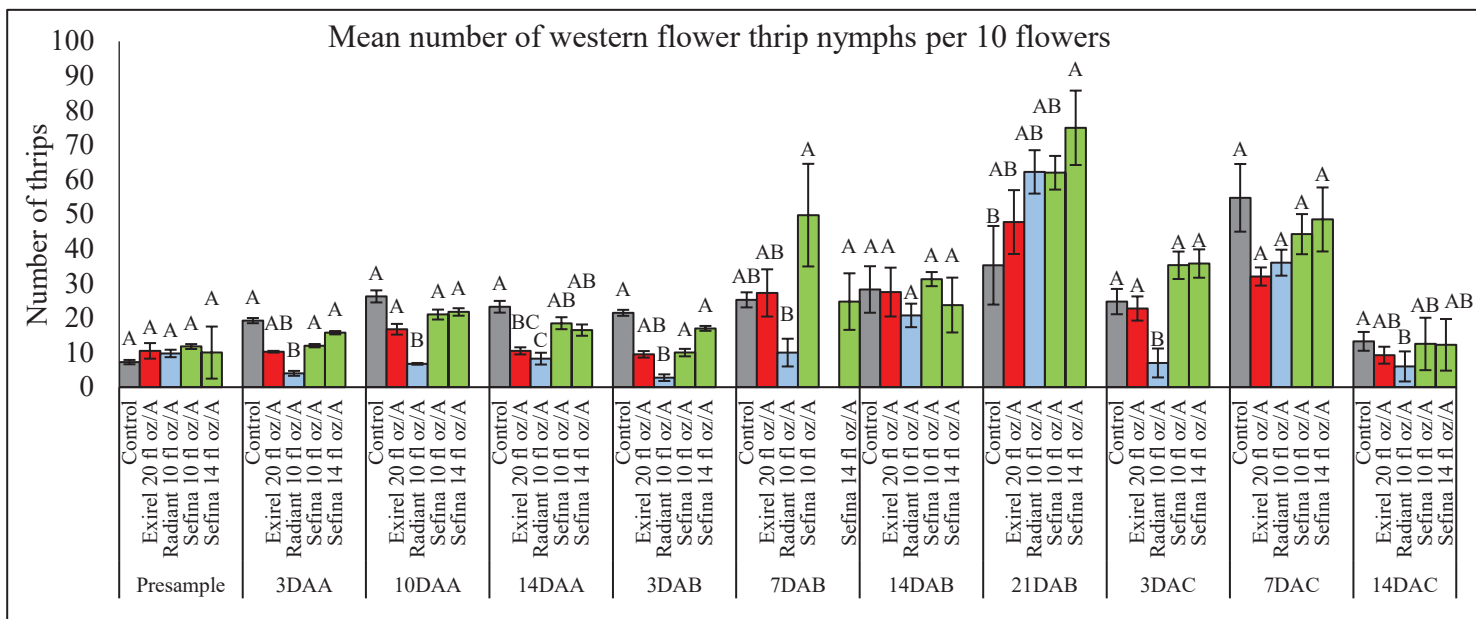


Figure 1. Comparing western flower thrips nymphs from across multiple days after treatment. Dyne-Amic® was added at a rate of 18 fl oz/A to all products. Data was analyzed using ANOVA and Tukey means separation using Proc Glimmix with a negative binomial distribution in SAS 9.4. Error bars represent standard error of the mean. Means that do not share the same letter are significantly different ($\alpha = 0.05$).

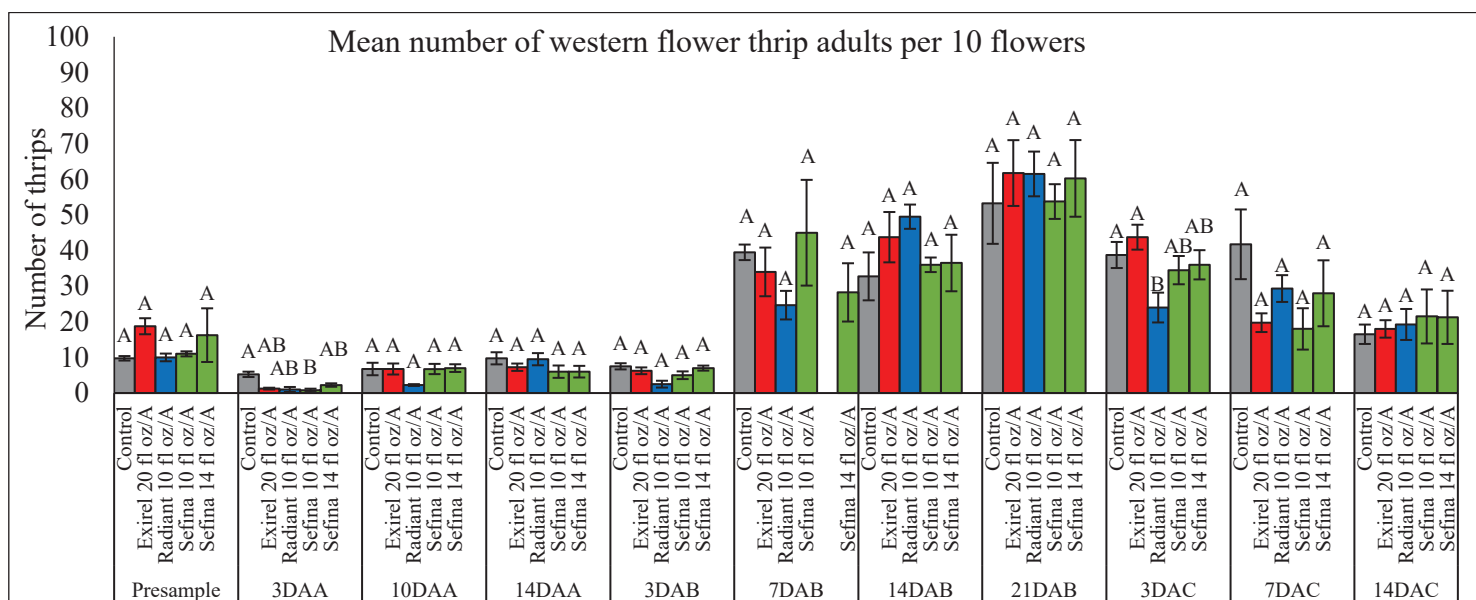


Figure 2. Comparing western flower thrips adults across multiple time points. Dyne-Amic® was added at a rate of 18 fl oz/A to all products. Data was subject to ANOVA and Tukey means separation using Proc Glimmix with a negative binomial distribution in SAS 9.4. Spray rates were the following: Sefina 14 and 10 fl oz/A, Exirel 20 fl oz/A, and Radiant 10 fl oz/A. Error bars represent standard error of the mean. Means that do not share the same letter are significantly different ($\alpha = 0.05$).

