Efficacy of Sefina ® against western flower thrips

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Spray dates	4, 11, 18 May
Sampling dates	4, 5, 7, 11, 14, 18, 19, 21, 25 May
Backpack sprayer specs	8 hollow cone Teejet nozzles calibrated to deliver 150 GPA at 60 psi
Trial design	Randomized complete block; replicated 5 times; 4 × 15 ft plot area
Location	Cal Poly Strawberry Center Field 35A
Cultivar	Albion
Data Collection	10 of either 1-day old flowers, 3- to 4-day old flowers, early fruit in 20 ml ethanol (95%)

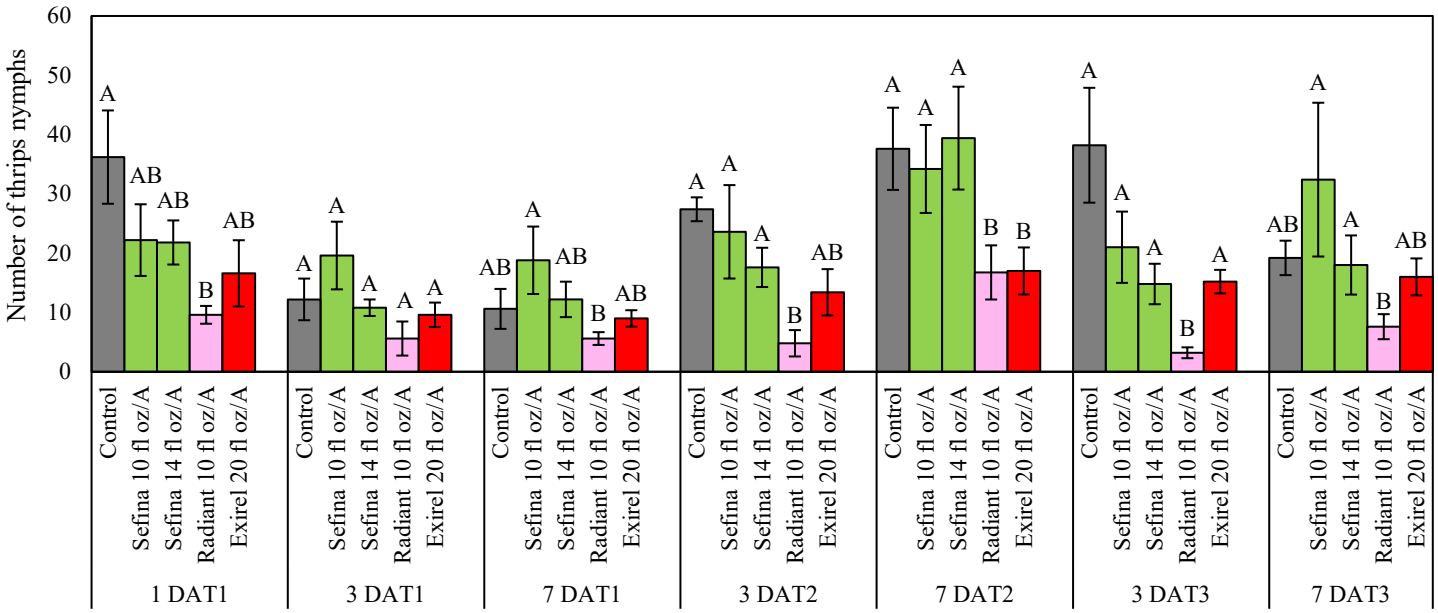


Figure 1. Comparing western flower thrips nymphs from across multiple days after treatment. Dyne-Amic® was added at a rate of 18 fl oz/A to all products. Data was analyzed using ANOVA and Tukey means separation using PROC GLIMMIX with a negative binomial distribution at each sampling date in SAS 9.4®. Means that do not share the same letter are significantly different (α= 0.05). *1DAT white flowers, 3 DAT 3- to 4-day old flowers, and 7 DAT early fruit were collected on those dates.

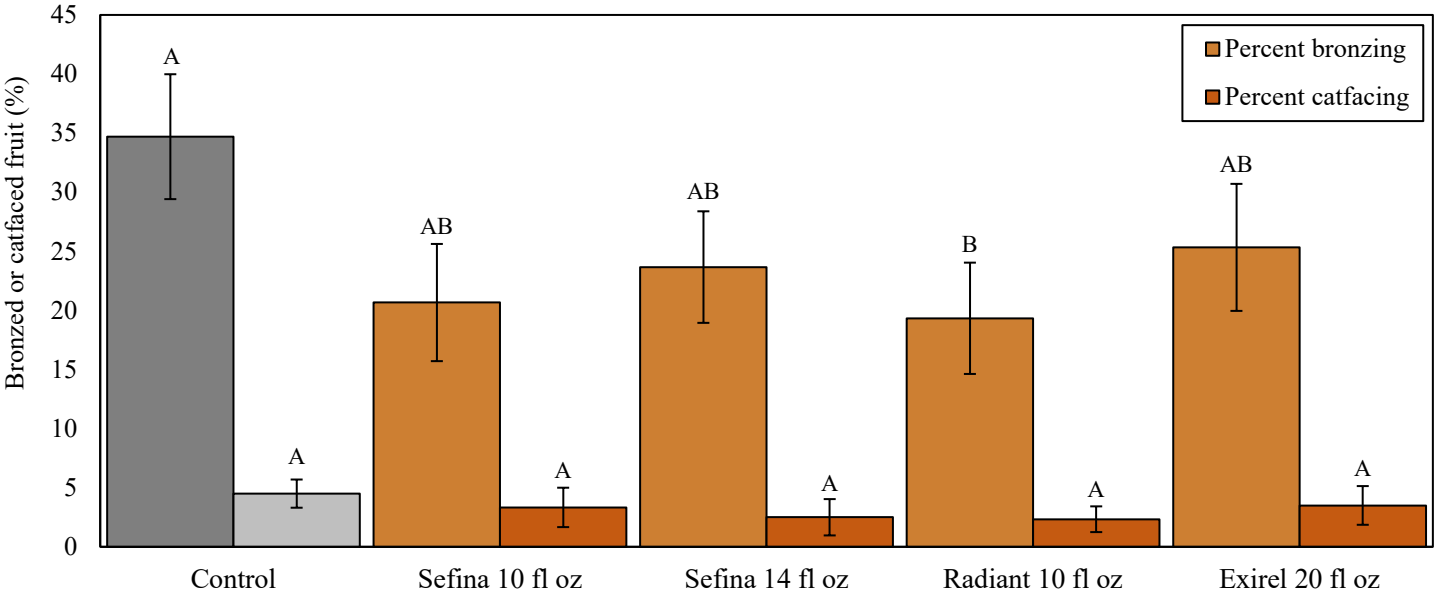


Figure 2. Percent bronzed and catfaced white fruit over two weeks of collection. In the first week twenty fruit were collected per plot, and 40 fruit were collected in the second week. Means that do not share the same letter are significantly different (α= 0.05). Bronzing was analyzed with an ANOVA and Tukey means separation using PROC GLM on arcsine transformed data. Catfacing was analyzed with an ANOVA and Tukey means separation using PROC GLIMMIX with a binomial distribution in SAS 9.4®.