

Economic injury level for the flower thrips *Frankliniella* cf. *gardeniae* Moulton (Thysanoptera: Thripidae) in mango



Nivel de daño económico de los trips de las flores
Frankliniella cf. *gardeniae* Moulton (Thysanoptera:
Thripidae) en mango

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ABSTRACT

Keywords:

Action threshold
Inflorescence
Pest
Sampling method
Tropical fruits

Mango is a tropical fruit with great production and market worldwide. In Colombia, it is an important crop with high export potential. There are many arthropods affecting mango production, such as thrips that feed on leaves, flowers, and small fruits, causing damage such as deformations, scars, and premature fall of fruits. This study aimed to establish the economic injury level (EIL) of *Frankliniella* cf. *gardeniae* Moulton in mango (*Mangifera indica* L. var. *yulima* and var. *tommy*) in Guamo and San Luis (Tolima, Colombia). The methods employed included a weekly sampling of thrips in mango inflorescences during two productive periods (B-2015 and B-2016) using the structure tapping technique in a deep tray with mesh. Three preliminary thresholds per productive period were established: [B-2015: ≥ 10 thrips per inflorescence (Tpl), ≥ 30 Tpl, and ≥ 60 Tpl. B-2016: ≥ 5 Tpl, ≥ 10 Tpl, and ≥ 15 Tpl]. The variables density, costs, and yield were recorded. The EIL was calculated statistically using linear regressions and the final action threshold was estimated. An EIL of 11 Tpl and an action threshold of 7 Tpl were estimated for var. *tommy* in Guamo in the second semester of 2016. There was a risk of losing 220 kg ha⁻¹ for each increase in insect unit in var. *tommy*. Therefore, thrips in mango behaved as an occasional pest, requiring control in var. *tommy* in Guamo, when the crop is flowering, and the population exceeds the action threshold of 7 Tpl.

RESUMEN

Palabras clave:

Umbral de acción
Inflorescencia
Plaga
Método de muestreo
Frutas tropicales

A nivel mundial el mango es una fruta tropical de gran importancia por su producción y mercado, teniendo en Colombia un gran potencial de exportación. Existen muchos artrópodos que inciden en la producción del mango, como son los trips, que se alimentan de hojas, flores y frutos pequeños, generando daños como deformaciones, cicatrices y caída prematura de los frutos. Esta investigación tuvo como objetivo determinar el nivel de daño económico (NDE) de *Frankliniella* cf. *gardeniae* Moulton en el cultivo de mango (*Mangifera indica* L. var. *yulima* y var. *tommy*) en el Guamo y San Luis (Tolima, Colombia). La metodología consistió en muestrear semanalmente los trips en inflorescencias durante dos periodos (B.-2015 y B-2016) productivos del cultivo, mediante el método del golpeteo de la estructura en una bandeja honda con malla. Se establecieron tres umbrales preliminares (límites poblacionales) por periodo productivo evaluado [B-2015: ≥ 10 trips por inflorescencia (Tpl), ≥ 30 Tpl, ≥ 60 Tpl. B-2016: ≥ 5 Tpl, ≥ 10 Tpl, ≥ 15 Tpl]. Se registraron las variables densidad, costos y rendimiento. El NDE se calculó estadísticamente mediante regresiones lineales y se estimó el umbral de acción final. Se calculó un NDE para *tommy* (Guamo) en el semestre B-2016 de 11 Tpl y un umbral de acción de 7 Tpl, existiendo riesgo de perder 220 kg ha⁻¹ por cada incremento de unidad del insecto. Por tanto, los trips en mango se comportaron como una plaga ocasional, siendo su manejo necesario para la variedad *tommy* en el Guamo, cuando el cultivo esté en floración y la población sobrepase el umbral de acción de 7 Tpl.

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Basic products, especially tropical fruits, have acquired great importance in the commerce at the global level, showing an annual growth rate of 5.5% in the year 2017, and registering an increase of 1.9% compared to the average of the last ten years. Mango occupies the first place of importance among the four main tropical export fruits (pineapple, papaya, avocado, and mango) since it contributes with about 51% of the total production (Altendorf, 2017).

In Colombia, domestic production in 2017 was 260,300 t registering an increase of 0.47% compared to 2016, and with an average yield of 12.4 t ha⁻¹. Tolima was the second department with the largest participation in mango production in the country in 2017 with 26.63%, but it was the first in yield with an average of 15.8 t ha⁻¹ (SIOC, 2018). However, a limitation that mango has, is that worldwide production is mostly consumed internally in the same producing countries because international markets are very demanding in phytosanitary standards and certifications (Altendorf, 2017).

In order to venture into international markets, adequate management, adapted to export standards and profitable for producers, must be implemented. Besides serious quarantine problems such as the fruit fly *Anastrepha obliqua* (Diptera:Tephritidae), there are other emerging pests such as thrips *Frankliniella* spp. (Thysanoptera: Thripidae), which can increase their populations to harmful levels when inefficient agronomic practices are applied – in many cases, farmers confuse the damage of thrips with fungi attacks (Lopes *et al.*, 2002). Thrips cause deformations, spots, scars, and in severe attack cases, the premature fall of leaves, inflorescences, and small fruits (Aguirre *et al.*, 2013). In mango, the inflorescences and small fruits show considerable damage with great populations of 1,500 thrips per inflorescence, which affect fruit development and formation (Virgen *et al.*, 2011).

This pest insect has an accelerated population growth because it has a short life cycle and an early sexual maturity, which makes its control difficult. This pest shows cryptic habits, a small size, and has an easiness to acquire resistance to insecticides (Bacci *et al.*, 2008; Nondillo *et al.*, 2009; Santos *et al.*, 2012). For these reasons, thrips are described as "r" pests or strategists (Santos *et al.*, 2012).

Hence, it is of vital importance to know the moment in which thrips populations reach levels that cause economic losses. This is related to two key concepts. The first one is the economic injury level (EIL), which is the lowest population density that causes economic losses (Pedigo and Rice, 2014). The second one is the action threshold (AT), which is the pest population that warrants a control action in order to prevent the reaching of the EIL (French, 1989; Moreno *et al.*, 2002; Pedigo and Rice, 2014).

Due to the importance of this pest in mango cultivation in Colombia and in order to carry out integrated management of thrips in this crop, the economic injury level was calculated, and its population fluctuation was established in two localities (Sierra, 2017). The current work was derived from the previous study to establish the economic injury level (EIL) of *Frankliniella* cf. *gardeniae* Moulton thrips in mango (*Mangifera indica* L. var. *yulima* and var. *tommy*) in two municipalities of the department of Tolima.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study area

The research was carried out in the municipalities of El Guamo and San Luis, department of Tolima, Colombia at (4°01'41" N, 74°58'12.0" W), and (4°07'56" N, 75°05'44.0" W), respectively. San Luis has an average temperature of 26 °C located at an altitude of 500 masl, and has an annual rainfall of 1,458 mm (Weather Spark, 2019). On the other hand, Guamo is located at an altitude of 326 masl, with an average temperature of 28 °C and an annual rainfall of 1,488 mm. The mango trees assessed in each farm were between 9 to 15 years old and were planted at a density of 156 trees ha⁻¹, in plots of about 60 ha.

Calculation of the economic injury level of thrips

The range of thrips fluctuation in each of the two farms (localities) assessed was established by preliminary sampling. Then, the average ranges, classes, and amplitudes of each preliminary action threshold (PAT) treatment were established (Santos *et al.*, 2012). Samplings were conducted in two mango production periods (semester B of 2015, and semester B of 2016). In the two sampling periods, the mango varieties *tommy* and *yulima* were evaluated; these were selected as they were

the ones with the largest planted area in the region and with the highest market trade.

The PAT treatments of semester B-2015 consisted in maintaining the thrips populations under an established value by using insecticides as follows: T1: 10-29 thrips per inflorescence (Tpl), T2: 30-59 Tpl, T3: >60 Tpl, and T4: undefined Tpl (control without application of insecticide). On the other hand, in the B-2016 semester, the PAT treatments were the following: T1: 5-9 Tpl, T2: 10-14 Tpl, T3: >15 Tpl and T4: undefined Tpl (control without application of insecticide).

The experimental design in both productive periods was a randomized complete blocks design (the blocking factor was the slope). The experimental plot included four trees, and four repetitions per treatment were used for a total of 16 experimental units. The sampling unit included four inflorescences per tree selected at random from the middle and lower part of the tree.

The thrips population sampling was carried out by tapping the inflorescence (3 times) on a white plastic container or tray (5 cm deep) with a mesh on top (in order to optimize the display and counting of individuals). In each sample, 50% of the effective plot (two trees per block) was evaluated with a weekly frequency in the flowering period, which lasted approximately five weeks (Sierra, 2017).

The density of Tpl was calculated by dividing the number of thrips found by the number of inflorescences sampled per treatment. When the insect population on average exceeded the maximum density of each treatment, chemical control was carried out – i.e., applying insecticides to the four trees of the plot. The products used were Spinetoram in doses of 1 cc L⁻¹ (Exalt® TM 60 sc) and sulfoxaflor with doses of 0.5 cc L⁻¹ (Closer®) (DEAQ, 2016). Both active ingredients act through ingestion and contact, attacking the central nervous system of the insect; besides, sulfoxaflor has a translaminar effect on the plant, which causes a higher residual effect (DowAgroSciences, 2018). The calculation of the relationship between the average Tpl densities and mango fruit yield (kg ha⁻¹) was made per treatment with Equation 1 to establish the EIL (Nakano *et al.*, 1981; Pedigo *et al.*, 1986; Pedigo and Rice, 2014).

$$EIL = \frac{C}{VIDK} \quad (1)$$

Where:

K: Efficiency percentage of the control method used estimated by the Abbott formula comparing the control (without insecticide) with all the treatments (with insecticide).

V: Value per unit of fruit production in the market in Colombian currency (COP kg⁻¹).

C: Handling control cost per production unit (COP kg⁻¹) – i.e., the necessary cost to bring the population to zero individuals (thrips) in inflorescences (Cardona, 1999; Santos *et al.*, 2012).

I: Damage per insect unit.

D: Damage function estimated through a linear regression $Y=a+bx$, employing the statistical software SAS (SAS Institute, 2009). Y is the yield per area; a is the intercept constant; b is the yield loss per insect; and x is the number of insects per inflorescence (Pedigo and Rice, 2014).

Subsequently, the action threshold (AT) was established to obtain knowledge on the insect population in which a control action must be taken and prevent the pest from causing economic damage to the crop. The following variables were included: the economic injury level (EIL), and the thrips population growth rate (TPGR) expressed as thrips per inflorescence per day obtained by linear regression of the average thrips per inflorescence per tree of the control treatment, considering days after flowering (time). Another variable considered was the time between sampling (TBS) expressed in days and the efficiency percentage (K) of the control method. The calculation is expressed in Equation 2, implemented by Santos *et al.* (2012).

$$AT = (EIL - (TPGR \times TBS)) \times K \quad (2)$$

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Action threshold for thrips in the *yulima* variety

In the first productive cycle evaluated (B-2015) the population densities of Tpl were below the PAT in the two municipalities and no statistically significant relationship was found with the yield (Guamo: $P=0.3178$, $RMSE=538.43$, $R^2=0.46$; San Luis: $P=0.7307$, $RMSE=1,754.29$, $R^2=0.072$). On the other hand, the costs of PAT did not show a statistically significant relationship with Tpl density (Guamo: $P=0.8528$, $RMSE=53,818.01$, $R^2=0.02$; San Luis: $P=0.8207$;

RMSE=19,718.92, $R^2=0.03$) (Figure 1). In Guamo, it was registered PAT ≥ 10 and ≥ 60 with $90,721 \pm 6,444$ and $122,392 \pm 5,699$ COP ha⁻¹, respectively. In San Luis, it

only registered a PAT ≥ 10 with $46,289 \pm 1,086$ COP ha⁻¹. These results did not allow calculating the AT for the *yulima* variety in San Luis and Guamo in the first production cycle.

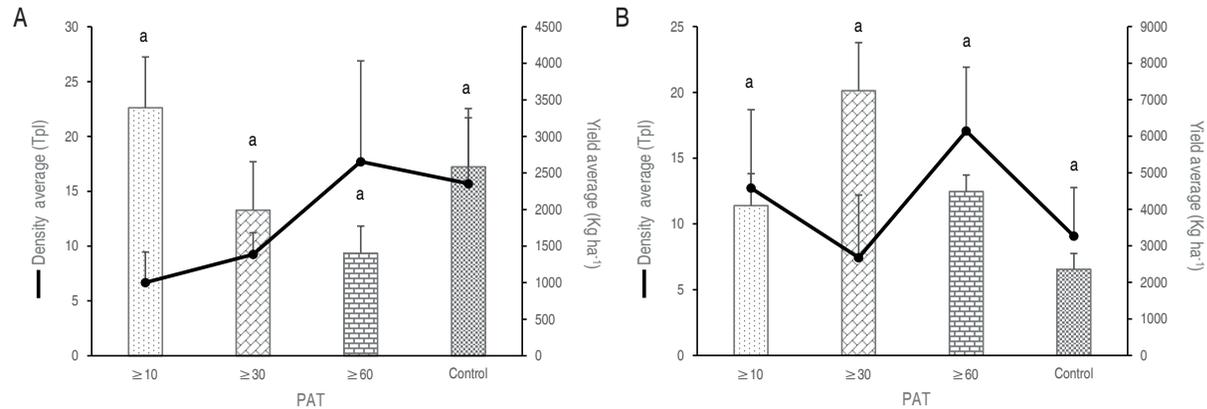


Figure 1. Preliminary Action Thresholds (PAT) for the *Frankliniella cf. gardeniae* thrips in mango var. *yulima*, related with density average (Tpl) and to the yield (kg ha⁻¹), in the semester B-2015, Tolima. A. Guamo; B. San Luis.

Similarly, the AT of var. *yulima* was not estimated in the second productive cycle (2016 B) in the municipalities of Guamo and San Luis because linear regressions between Tpl density and yield were not statistically significant (Guamo: $P=0.0580$, RMSE=4,327.45, $R^2=0.21$; San Luis: $P=0.2880$, RMSE=1,031.27, $R^2=0.50$), the same for Tpl density and

costs (Guamo: $P=0.1035$, RMSE=4,601.72, $R^2=0.80$; San Luis: $P=0.2882$, RMSE=39,680.1, $R^2=0.45$) (Figure 2). In San Luis, it was registered $20,755 \pm 4,956$ COP ha⁻¹ for PAT ≥ 10 and ≥ 60 . In Guamo, the cost was higher in PAT ≥ 10 with $139,179 \pm 39,757$ COP ha⁻¹, followed by ≥ 30 $69,589 \pm 3,957$ COP ha⁻¹ and ≥ 60 $20,774 \pm 3,957$ COP ha⁻¹.

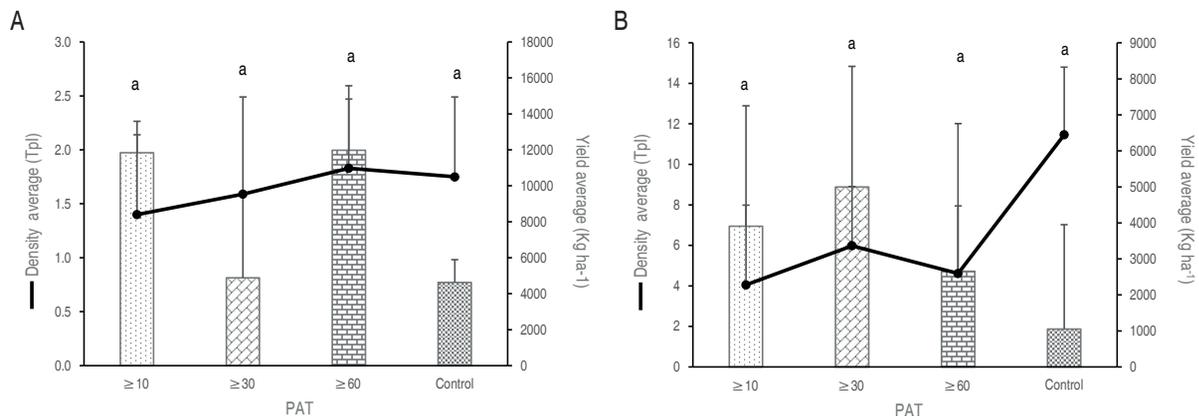


Figure 2. Preliminary action thresholds (PAT) for the *Frankliniella cf. gardeniae* thrips in mango var. *yulima*, related with density average (Tpl) and to the yield (kg ha⁻¹), in the semester B-2016, Tolima. A. Guamo; B. San Luis.

In the mango crops under study, thrips behaved like occasional pests, which agrees with Durán (2012). Since the optimum of food such as inflorescences and small fruits of 8 mm is exhausted, the population is considerably reduced. Therefore, when the mango crop ends, the

phenological stage of flowering and the fruits are larger, the chemical control for this pest becomes unnecessary (García-Escamilla *et al.*, 2016). However, in this study, the populations of thrips evaluated during the flowering period of the *yulima* variety did not represent a threat to the

mango crop in the two municipalities evaluated because populations were always below the predefined thresholds. Nevertheless, for thrips to act as a pest in mango, their populations must be high and constant during flowering (Ortiz *et al.*, 2016). Mango inflorescences tolerate high losses of flowers because they are comprised of around 3,500 flowers (var. *ataulfo*); for this reason, it withstands mild attacks of anthophila insects without affecting its fertilization (Ortiz *et al.*, 2016).

As the range of thrips population observed in this study in the *yulima* variety was not representative. Alternatively, preventive insect control strategies can be implemented, including the use of repellents and trap plants (García-Escamilla *et al.*, 2016) as well as the release of biological control agents. This should be done in order to avoid that the insect populations become a pest for mango and cause economic damage.

Since both the climate and the human activities are changing, and besides, thrips show variability in their biology and behavior, these insects can occupy new

geographical niches and act as a pest, when conditions are favorable for their population (Morse and Hoddle, 2005). This situation may occur in the future in the municipality of Guamo for the *yulima* variety. This forecast might be stated because the statistical significance was close to 5% between the density of thrips and the yield.

Action threshold for thrips in the *tommy* variety

The first productive cycle (2015 B) of this variety did not register a statistically significant relationship between the Tpl density and the yield in the two municipalities evaluated (Guamo: $P=0.4563$, $RMSE=618.53$, $R^2=0.29$; San Luis: $P=0.4373$, $RMSE=300.61$, $R^2=0.31$). Likewise, this behavior was also found with the Tpl density relationship and costs (Guamo: $P=0.5558$, $RMSE=19,240.02$, $R^2=0.19$; San Luis: $P=0.757$, $RMSE=20,292.19$, $R^2=0.05$) (Figure 3). In Guamo, it was registered no costs in all PAT, and in San Luis, costs were reported in $PAT \geq 5$ and ≥ 10 with $49,595 \pm 2,938$ and $49,595 \pm 2,938$ COP ha^{-1} , respectively. Since there was no significant relationship between the evaluated variables, the damage level was not calculated for this production cycle.

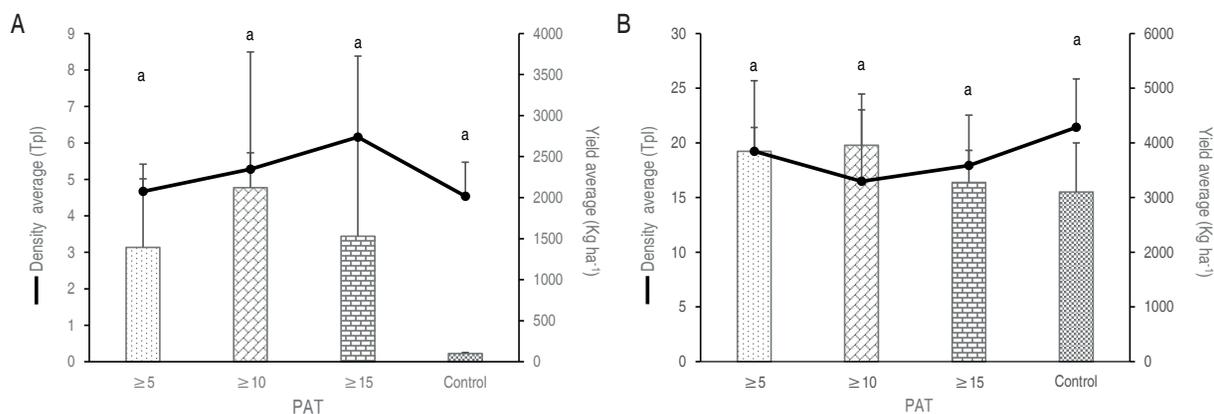


Figure 3. Preliminary action thresholds (PAT) for the *Frankliniella cf. gardeniae* thrips in mango var. *tommy*, related with density average (Tpl) and to the yield ($kg\ ha^{-1}$), in the semester B-2015, Tolima. A. Guamo; B. San Luis.

In the second productive cycle, in the municipality of San Luis, no statistically significant relationship was found between density (Tpl) and yield ($P=0.2112$, $RMSE=2,190.91$, $R^2=0.62$) and between density and costs ($P=0.8066$, $RMSE=53,797.46$, $R^2=0.006$); only a $PAT \geq 5$ registered $48,815 \pm 24,407$ COP ha^{-1} ; therefore, AT was not calculated for the *tommy* variety in San Luis (Figure 4B).

Conversely, the *tommy* variety in Guamo showed a statistically significant relationship between density and yield ($P=0.0257$, $RMSE=935.14$, $R^2=0.35$) (Figure 4A), and between density and costs ($P=0.0045$, $RMSE=11,716.46$, $R^2=0.99$), the highest cost was $111,139 \pm 20,306$ COP ha^{-1} in $PAT \geq 5$, followed by $62,324 \pm 20,306$ COP ha^{-1} in $PAT \geq 10$ and ≥ 15 . Subsequently, the EIL was calculated in Guamo for the *tommy* variety, as follows:

$$EIL = C/VbK, EIL = (1,074,206)/(1,000 - 220.17 - 0.00) = 10.64 \approx 11 \text{ Tpl}$$

The variables of the equation above were estimated by recording the average price of mango, which was 1,000 COP kg⁻¹ (V) (Rincon *et al.*, 2019). On the other hand, the effectiveness of the insecticides (K) used (spinetoram and sulfoxaflor) was considered as being 80% according

to records stated by the Colombian Ministry of Agriculture (MADR, 2020). The management cost per production unit (C) generated by the applications of the insecticides concerning the Tpl density was adjusted to a simple linear regression, as follows.

$$Y = 6.56 - 3.5 \times 10^{-6} x \quad (P = 0.0045, \text{RMSE} = 11,716.46, R^2 = 0.99)$$

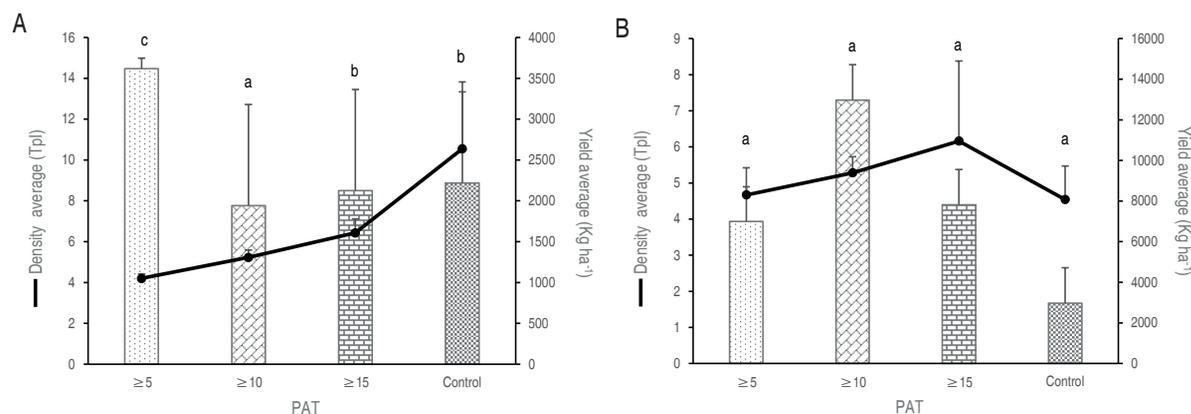


Figure 4. Preliminary action thresholds (PAT) for the *Frankliniella cf. gardeniae* thrips in mango var. *tomy*, related with density average (Tpl) and to the yield (kg ha⁻¹), in the semester B-2016, Tolima. A. Guamo; B. San Luis.

The damaged unit per insect in the production unit (b) (damage caused by thrips per inflorescence per tree) was

estimated by linear regression of the density of thrips by the yield, which allowed establishing the loss function as:

$$Y = 3,496.35 - 220.17x \quad (P = 0.0257, \text{RMSE} = 935.14, R^2 = 0.35)$$

In this sense, 220.17 kg can be the loss if, on average, a thrip per inflorescence per tree is added (Figure 4A). From the calculated EIL (11 Tpl), the AT was calculated considering the population growth rate (TPGR) of 0.55 thrips per inflorescence per day obtained from a linear trend between the days after emergence and the thrips per

inflorescence per tree ($P=0.0203$, $\text{RMSE}=2,106$, $R^2=0.87$). Another variable was the time between sampling (TBS) that was considered as 8 days; the other variable of product efficiency (K) was the same used in the EIL. Finally, the AT for the *tomy* variety in the municipality of Guamo was 7 Tpl (Table 1), estimated employing the following equation:

$$\begin{aligned} AT &= (EIL - (TPGR \times TBS)) \times K \\ AT &= (10.64 - (0.55 \times 8)) \times 0.80 \\ AT &= 7.12 \approx 7 \text{ Tpl} \end{aligned}$$

The insect populations are dynamic and variable, generally conditioned by biological characteristics, climatic conditions, geographic environment, and human interference (Lin *et al.*, 2015). A factor that favored thrips populations in Guamo and caused AT in var. *tomy* is the temperature since that locality registered a higher average temperature (28.65 ± 0.22 °C) than San Luis

(27.24 ± 0.20 °C) during the sample period. This result coincided with the results obtained by Sierra-Baquero *et al.* (2018), who reported a direct relationship between mango thrips populations (var. *tomy*) and temperature ($r=0.48$), as well as Lin *et al.*, (2015), who recorded that the thrips population (*S. dorsalis*) in mango increased with high temperatures.

Table 1. Calculation of EIL and AT for the *Frankliniella cf. gardeniae* thrips in mango var. *tommy*, during the semester B-2016, in the municipality of Guamo (Tolima).

| Estimated parameter | Total control cost (COP ha ⁻¹) | Price (COP kg ⁻¹) | Damage index (kg per ha per thrips per inflorescence per tree) | Control efficiency (%) | Result (thrips per inflorescence per tree) |
|-----------------------|--|--|--|------------------------|--|
| EIL var. <i>Tommy</i> | 1,874,286 | 1,000 | 220.17 | 0.80 | 10.64 ≈ 11 |
| Estimated parameter | EIL (thrips per inflorescence per tree) | TPGR (thrips per inflorescence per tree per day)** | TBS (days) | Control efficiency (%) | Result (thrips per inflorescence per tree) |
| AT var. <i>tommy</i> | 10.64 | 0.55 | 8 | 0.80 | 7.12 ≈ 7 |

EIL: economic injury level; AT: action threshold; TPGR: thrips population growth rate; TBS: time between samplings.

Therefore, the AT of the pests varies according to the specific conditions of the localities and varieties (Jaramillo-Barrios *et al.*, 2020). For example, in Taiwan, the AT of the thrips (*Scirtothrips dorsalis*) in the mango was established at >17 thrips per trap every 3 days (Lin *et al.*, 2015). In Mexico, the AT for *Frankliniella* spp. in mango (var. *manila*) was calculated at 10 Tpl (García-Escamilla *et al.*, 2016), the same authors reported that *Frankliniella* genus in mango var. *ataulfo* is a pest that in high populations (600 Tpl) decreased the yield, causing economic losses. In addition to the action threshold, it is very important to know the most susceptible phenological stage of the plant to the attack of the insect under consideration to perform an efficient control of the pest. In mango, thrips diminish their populations naturally when the food source (inflorescence) is exhausted (García-Escamilla *et al.*, 2016). Thus, to carry out chemical applications after flowering or when mango fruits have a size greater than 8 mm is not necessary (Durán, 2012; Morse and Hoddle, 2005; Sierra-Baquero *et al.*, 2018).

The behavior of thrips as an occasional pest in mango suggests that some species of the *Frankliniella* genus are not specific to it because the population of the control treatment solely exceeded the action threshold in the flowering season. Therefore, chemical controls should be used only in the flowering stage to the beginning of the fruit set, and it is recommended to use specific or low toxicity insecticides (García-Escamilla *et al.*, 2016). In this study, specific insecticides for thrips control were used (spinetoram and sulfoxaflor), which allowed a major

control of the pest populations. According to Rocha *et al.* (2012), the management of thrips in mango (var. *ataulfo*) should not be carried out with broad-spectrum insecticides such as dimethoate and deltamethrin because they do not have effectiveness in the pest control and harms their beneficial entomofauna. It is recommended to generate thrips control strategies, which include monitoring, follow up to populations, and cultural and biological practices (Jaramillo-Barrios *et al.*, 2020).

CONCLUSIONS

Thrips generated an economic injury level in the *tommy* mango variety in Guamo, from which an action threshold was estimated, the thrips complex (*F. gardeniae*) must be controlled chemically in the period of flowering and beginning of fruit formation. In var. *yulima*, chemical control strategies should not be implemented since thrips did not appear to represent economic damage for this variety. Instead, preventive practices, such as the application of repellents and trap plants, should be implemented, ideally along with the release of biological control agents.

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