

This short description was prepared in the framework of the EU FP7 project DROPSA - Strategies to develop effective, innovative and practical approaches to protect major European fruit crops from pests and pathogens (grant agreement no. 613678). This pest was listed in the DROPSA alert list for *Vaccinium* fruit.

***Frankliniella bispinosa* (Thysanoptera: Thripidae)**

**Fruit pathway:** nymphs and adults feed on fruit (Finn, 2003; Liburd et al, 2013).

**Other pathways:** plants for planting; eggs are inside plant tissues (especially flowers), and other life stages feed on various plant parts, including buds, leaves, flowers. The last two nymphal instars hide in the ground or flowers, and do not feed (Finn, 2003; Liburd et al, 2013).  
Uncertain pathway: soil.

**Hosts:** Polyphagous, incl. *Vaccinium corymbosum*, *V. darrowii*, *V. ashei* (Finn, 2003; Liburd et al., 2013), *Capsicum*, *Fragaria*, *Nicotiana*, *Citrus*, *Rosa*, *Secale cereale*, *Triticum* (CABI CPC), *Hibiscus*, *Chrysanthemum*, *Solanum melongena*, *Zea mays*, *Cucumis sativus*, *Arachis hypogea*, *Citrullus lanatus*, *Juniperus*, *Persea americana*, *Solanum lycopersicon*, *Passiflora* (Childers & Nakara, 2006), *Phaseolus* (as 'beans') (EFSA, 2012).

**Distribution:** North America: USA (Florida - Childers & Nakara, 2006; Georgia [unconfirmed] - CABI CPC; 'South-East USA' - Hoddle et al., 2012); Caribbean: Puerto Rico [unconfirmed] (CABI CPC), Bermuda, Bahama Islands (Hoddle et al., 2012).

**Damage:** On blueberry, *F. bispinosa* causes reduction in quality and quantity of fruits produced (through damage on other plant parts), and direct damage on fruit through feeding and scars from egg laying (Liburd et al., 2013). *F. spinosa*, *F. tritici* and *F. occidentalis* are also mentioned collectively to feed on mature fruits (Finn, 2003). *F. bispinosa* may cause major yield losses; It is the dominant thrips on blueberry in Florida (Liburd et al., 2007). Finally, *F. bispinosa* is a known vector of *Tomato spotted wilt virus* (EFSA, 2012). Possible damage on other hosts was not considered here.

<b>Recorded impact:</b> High, also vector	<b>Intercepted:</b> Not known	<b>Spreading/invasive:</b> Not known
---	-------------------------------	--------------------------------------

**References:**

- CABI CPC. Crop Protection Compendium. CAB International, UK. <http://www.cabi.org/cpc>
- Childers CC, Nakahara S. 2006. Thysanoptera (thrips) within citrus orchards in Florida: Species distribution, relative and seasonal abundance within trees, and species on vines and ground cover plants. *Journal of Insect Science*: Volume 6 | Article 45
- EFSA. 2012. Scientific Opinion on the pest categorisation of the tospoviruses. EFSA Panel on Plant Health (PLH). European Food Safety Authority (EFSA), Parma, Italy *EFSA Journal* 2012;10(7):2772.
- FBGA. No date. Pest management. A Multifaceted Approach For Control Of Blueberry Pests in Southeastern United States: Project Summary (Internet page). Florida Blueberry Growers Association. <http://floridablueberrygrowers.com/grower/growers-resources/> (Accessed August 2015)
- Finn E. 2003. Developing integrated pest management (IPM) techniques for managing key insect pests of blueberries in the Southeastern United States. Thesis (MSc). University of Florida.
- Hoddle MS, Mound LA, Paris DL. 2012. *Thrips of California*. CBIT Publishing, Queensland. [http://keys.lucidcentral.org/keys/v3/thrips\\_of\\_california/Thrips\\_of\\_California.html](http://keys.lucidcentral.org/keys/v3/thrips_of_california/Thrips_of_California.html) (accessed August 2015)
- Liburd OE, Arèvalo A, Rhodes EM. 2013. Integrated Strategies for Controlling Flower Thrips in Southern Highbush Blueberries. IPM-140. University of Florida, IFAS Extension.