

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 *Vitis* fruit.

***Rhipiphorothrips cruentatus* (Thysanoptera: Thripidae)**

Fruit pathway: *R. cruentatus* can attack blossoms and developing berries, which develop a corky layer and become brown (Biosecurity Australia 2011). *R. cruentatus* is readily observed on leaves and fruits, and should be found relatively easily during quarantine inspections (CABI CPC), but adults and nymphs could be hidden in the grape bunch (Biosecurity New Zealand 2009).

Other pathways: Plants for planting; Eggs on leaves, usually on older leaves not newly emerged foliage. The pest feed on the lower surface of leaves, often in groups (Biosecurity Australia 2011; CABI CPC). Pupation occurs mainly on leaves (Biosecurity New Zealand 2009). Overwintering as pupae in the soil (Biosecurity Australia 2011).

Hosts: *Vitis vinifera* (major host), *Anacardium occidentale*, *Juglans*, *Syzygium*, *Terminalia*, *Ricinus*; Plantwise: *Anacardium occidentale*, *Annona squamosa*, *Jatropha curcas*, *Mangifera indica*, *Psidium guajava*, *Punica granatum*, *Rosa rugosa*, *Syzygium cumini*, *Syzygium samarangense*, *Terminalia catappa* (Biosecurity New Zealand 2009).

Distribution: Asia: India, China, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Taiwan (Chiu 1984), Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Oman, Thailand (Biosecurity New Zealand 2009).

Damage: *R. cruentatus* is one of the most important insect pests of grapevines in India (Biosecurity New Zealand 2009). It is a widespread and serious pest in all major vine production areas (Biosecurity Australia 2011). Attacked leaves turn brown and fall prematurely; the grape berries develop a corky surface when attacked. Also severely attacked are roses in India and *Syzygium samarangense* in Taiwan. Several other crops were also damaged including mango and guava, leading to yield reductions and to loss of market value (Plantwise 2016).

Other information: It is not known if this species is a vector. This species has five to eight generations per year in India (Biosecurity Australia 2011). The natural enemies of this species are important for population control (Plantwise 2016). Dispersal over long distances is wind driven. The common reproduction mode is sexual, but the females are able to produce males by parthenogenesis (Biosecurity New Zealand 2009). The common name is grapevine thrips.

Impact: High	Intercepted: not known	Spreading/invasive: not known
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References:

Biosecurity Australia 2011. Final import risk analysis report for table grapes from the People's Republic of China. Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, Canberra.

Biosecurity New Zealand 2009. Import risk analysis: table grapes (*Vitis vinifera*) from China. MAF Biosecurity New Zealand, Wellington, New Zealand, 314 p.

CABI CPC. Crop Protection Compendium. CAB International, UK. <http://www.cabi.org/cpc>

Plantwise 2016. Grapevine thrips (*Rhipiphorothrips cruentatus*).

<http://www.plantwise.org/KnowledgeBank/Datasheet.aspx?dsid=47183>, accessed 26.10.2016.