Changes in flower thrips distribution over time on a southern highbush blueberry field in Northcentral Florida

> Elena M. Rhodes Entomology and Nematology Department University of Florida Gainesville, Florida

## Florida's Southern Highbush Blueberries

fresh market blueberries

2008 (USDA, 2009)

9.8 million lbs

3000 acres

Average of \$5.30 per lb





## **Flower Thrips**

- ~90% of thrips captured in FL blueberries are *Frankliniella bispinosa* (Morgan) (Arevalo, 2006)
- Wide host range
- Feed and oviposit in all developing flower tissues

Feeding injury





# Oviposition injury



# Size of thrips populations in relation to flower phenology











Percentage of open flowers



Arevalo, 2006

#### Geostatistics

 "...a set of tools for incorporating the spatial and temporal coordinates of observations in data processing." – P. Goovaerts, 1997

Spatial variation among a set of sample points is modeled and the model is used to predict values at unsampled locations

#### **Previous Research**

#### 15.24 m grid

Wide variation in range (distance where populations are spatially independent)

■ 2.51 – 79.80 m

Only 1 of the 3 weeks was well modeled
 Range was 11.04 m

Grid spacing was too wide

#### Objective

To model thrips spatial distribution utilizing geostatistical methods

To determine optimum trap spacing

HYPOTHESIS: Thrips' populations have a short range of spatial variability

# **Methods**

## Sampling

Sampled over a 5 week period Jan. 23, 2009 – Feb. 26, 2009 130 white sticky traps 100 on a 7.62 m grid 30 placed randomly



#### Inverness, FL Legend grid traps random traps pathways ----- fences sheds blueberries 40 0 5 1 0 20 30 Meters

Study site on a blueberry farm

Data source: Small Fruit and Vegetable IPM Laboratory University of Florida, Gainesville, FL Date: Feb. 26, 2009 Data collection: Trimble GPS reciever Created by: Elena M. Rhodes

## Study Area

#### **Semivariogram Modeling**

Semivariance = a measure of the difference between two data points



Nugget = the semivariance at 0 lag

#### **Semivariogram Modeling**

Semivariograms were constructed for each week

SGeMS (Remey 2006)

5 m lags (total of 23)

Isotropic (directional independence)

Ordinary kriging was performed for each week utilizing the semivariogram models

# **Results**

## Jan. 30, 2009 (log<sub>e</sub> transformed)



Distance (m)

Average thrips per flower on a blueberry farm in Inverness FL Jan. 30, 2009



## Feb. 5, 2009 (log<sub>e</sub> transformed)



< 30 thrips per trap were found throughout the sampling area

## Feb. 13, 2009 (untransformed)



Distance (m)





Average thrips



Entomology and Nematology Department, UF Traps collected: Feb. 13, 2009 Map produced by: E. Rhodes Method: Ordinary Kriging

## Feb. 20 (log<sub>e</sub> transformed)

Model	Spherical
Nugget	0.30
Sill	0.41
Range	27.50 m
RMSE	16.13



## Feb. 26 (log<sub>e</sub> transformed)

Model	Spherical
Nugget	0.30
Sill	0.45
Range	23.75 m
RMSE	18.31



Distance (m)





#### Summary

The thrips population dropped to < 30 thrips per trap on Feb. 5

The large hot spot was located in the Northeast quadrant of the sample area, which was the middle of the blueberry field

■ Ranges varied from 17.50 – 28.75 m
■ Optimum trap spacing is ≥ 28.75 m

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#### **Questions?**

