

MEMO

To: Forest Resource Protection Personnel

Date: March 4, 1999

Subject: Sticky Traps for Thrips

This year, in addition to the thrips soil sampling and associated damage survey, we will be deploying sticky traps to help determine the distribution and relative abundance of pear thrips populations in forest stands in each district. Each of us will deploy and collect a series of traps at one site in a sugarbush in our district. The sampling procedure is described here, and traps are included for your use.

Sampling Sites

Each of us will select one of the currently-used thrips soil sample plots. You might want to choose a sampling site with easy access because the traps will need to be collected and replaced every seven days over an 8 week period.

Recommended Sampling Procedure

Yellow sticky traps will be used to collect adult thrips. Traps should be set prior to thrips emergence. Based on previous years' records, traps should be put out during the week of March 29-April 2, with April 2nd being the latest possible date for deployment. Traps will be collected and replaced weekly for 8 weeks during adult flight activity. Your last pick-up date will be during the week of May 24-28.

Traps are deployed in sets of four. Place the traps equidistant between the five trees that are used for evaluation in the soil sample plot.

To deploy the cardboard sticky trap, open it, bend the cardboard back, and insert the corner tabs to fasten it in the open position. The trap is then mounted on a wooden stake in a vertical position 3' above the ground. Use a twist-tie to hold the trap in place.

When you make your weekly collection of traps, simply fold the sticky sides back together and **label** the outside of the trap with site, trap number and deployment and pick-up dates. These can be refrigerated until delivery to the lab.

Site Description Data

Site data taken for thrips soil samples will be used to assess tree damage. According to this method, a description of each site should be completed as follows: Using a 10-factor prism, the total and sugar maple basal area adjacent to each sample tree should be measured and recorded. The presence or absence of sugar maple seedlings and saplings should also be recorded for a 18.2 m radius (6 ft) at each prism point. Seedlings include all live sugar maple trees with a DBH of less than 2.5 cm (1 in.), and a height of at least 30.5 cm (1 ft). Saplings include all live sugar maples with a DBH between 2.5 - 12.5 cm (1 - 4.9 in.). This form also requests site type: tapped sugarbush, untapped sugarbush, hardwood stand. Damage ratings include 0 - light, light-moderate, and moderate-severe, and the form asks for previous history of thrips damage and other potential stress factors.

A data sheet is provided.

Saplings _____

(Yes or No) (optional)

Seedlings _____

(Yes or No) (optional)

13. Other comments: