Due to their tiny size (adult female is 0.6-0.8 mm long), when observed by the bare eye it appears that some small bristles had been caught in the sticky trap. By using a magnifier one can observe the small insect, which has 2 pairs of bristly wings. Determining the species identity of thrips species is a task for the specialist: i.e. based on the antennae having 6 segments, and on the paired, long, dark bristles on the hind corners of the thorax one can identify the yellow-bodied grape thrips.

The host plants of the species include: grape, oak species, beech and relatives, Corylus, Acer, Salix, and Orchis spp., etc. The pest appears in masses first of all on Vitis vinifera and V. riparia. Damage: the grape thrips causes significant damage first of all in the spring, after blooming. Corky patches occur on the shoots attacked, and on the leaves. In case of heavy damage the shoot remains short, the leaves curl up towards their surface, their edges get brown and dry out. The leaf splits along the veins, later long holes develop on the leaf. On fully developed leaves, necroic patches of reddish brown colour and of 1-2 mm size will be formed.

The fluorescent yellow sticky trap (SZz, PALz) should be suspended in the spring from the lower third of shoots in the vineyard. The usual beginning of trapping in Central Europe is middle of April. The CSALOMON® fluorescent yellow sticky traps (SZz, PALz) are much more efficient in the capture of the grape thrips than usual yellow sticky sheets (SZs, PALs) used generally for the capture of aphids and whiteflies.

Apart from the grape thrips many other insects can also be caught on the sticky surface. From these the grape thrips can be told apart on the basis of its tiny size and yellow body. Fluorescent yellow sticky traps are used also for the detection and monitoring of several other pest insects, i.e. the cherry fruit flies (Rhagoletis cerasi, R. cingulata). However, please note that specifically optimized traps for the cherry fruit flies (containing also a synthetic food attractant) are also available from CSALOMON®, which are significantly more efficient than the coloured sticky sheets in themselves!
The CSALOMON® fluorescent yellow sticky traps (SZz, PALz) attract insects by their fluorescent yellow colour. The traps retain their efficiency until the sticky surface is covered by insects caught (ca 6-8 weeks in field conditions). This in most cases is satisfactory for the monitoring of a full flight. Later it is advisable to change the trap to a new one in order to maintain sensitive detection during all the season. The grape thrips can be found in all Europe up to the Caucasus. It is present also in North America (California). The thrips is usually present in most vineyards in Central Europe. Damage is caused first of all in the spring, in the case of a mass outbreak, when their sucking significantly interferes with growth of the shoots.[1] Application of the fluorescent yellow sticky traps can be advised first of all in vineyards where the presence of the thrips is known albeit in low numbers. This can usually be observed when mite population levels are sampled (in the spring or early summer). Traps set out in the proper way can detect when the thrips population increases to such a size that economic damages can be expected.

The grape thrips prefers the fluorescent yellow colour, so it can best be caught by CSALOMON® SZz or PALz sticky traps. The usual yellow sticky traps SZs or PALs are NOT suitable.