

Alien Thrips in Germany

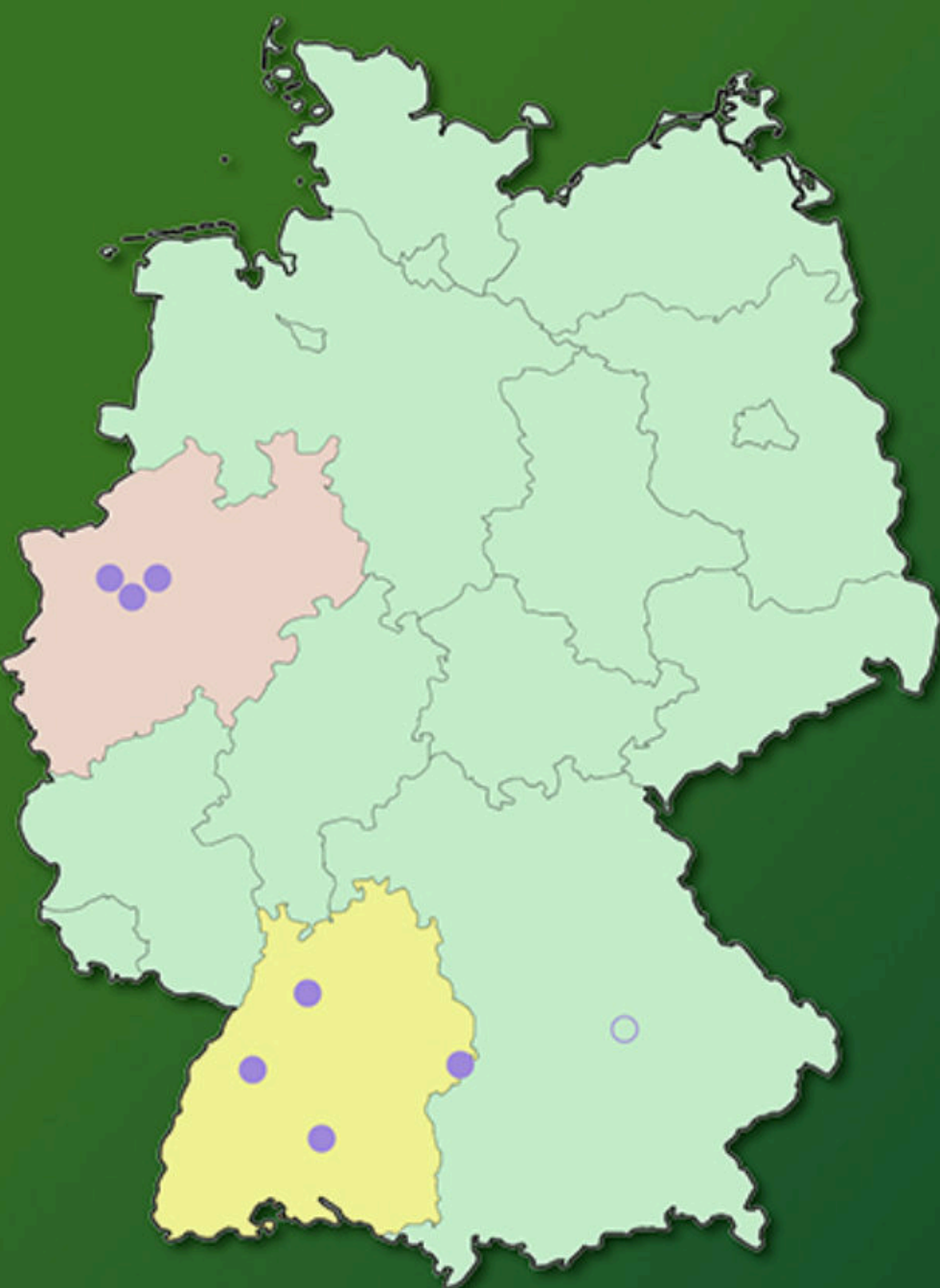
Recent First Records and the Need for Continuous Monitoring

Manfred R. Ulitzka – Thrips-iD



Dichromothrips corbetti ♂

RECENT FIRST RECORDS



- Localities of first records
- Eradicated (see *S. dorsalis*)

The concentration of first records in Baden-Württemberg and North Rhine-Westphalia likely reflects differences in monitoring intensity and diagnostic capacity rather than the actual distribution of alien thrips.

Dichromothrips corbetti



- 📍 Baden-Württemberg
- 📅 2024
- 🌿 *Phalaenopsis* sp.

Frankliniella schultzei

(dark form)



- 📍 North Rhine-Westphalia
- 📅 2022
- 🌿 *Gymnocalycium* sp.

Hercinothrips aethiopiae



- 📍 Baden-Württemberg
- 📅 2024
- 🌿 *Chlorophytum* sp.

Hercinothrips dimidiatus



- 📍 North Rhine-Westphalia
- 📅 2024
- 🌿 *Aloe* sp.

Taeniothrips eucharis



- 📍 North Rhine-Westphalia
- 📅 2024
- 🌿 *Liriope muscari*

Thrips hawaiiensis



- 📍 Baden-Württemberg
- 📅 2023
- 🌿 *Medicago sativa*

OUTDOOR OCCURRENCE & ESTABLISHMENT

Frankliniella occidentalis



- Outdoor overwintering in warmer regions of southern Germany
- Found in cherry blossoms in early spring



- Recorded outdoors in the Ortenau region (Baden-Württemberg)

Thrips hawaiiensis



TAXONOMIC CHALLENGE

Trichromothrips cf. *tenerrimus* (Priesner, 1936)



- Single indoor specimen collected near Karlsruhe from *Monstera deliciosa*.
- Good agreement with type material of *T. tenerrimus* from Java and with a female in the Senckenberg collection.
- Old type slides are poorly cleared and difficult to interpret. The German specimen has faint grey median markings on the abdominal tergites, unlike the other species examined.
- Clearly distinct from *T. crispator* and *T. xanthus*.

This is the second introduced species of *Trichromothrips* recorded in Germany, after *T. billeni*.

AT THE DOORSTEP?

- *Scirtothrips dorsalis*
- Bavaria, 2025 – detected on yellow sticky traps in a bonsai greenhouse; eradicated in 2026.



CONTINUOUS MONITORING IS ESSENTIAL

Undetected introductions may allow alien thrips to spread, establish outdoors and become damaging pests. Continuous monitoring, accurate identification and voucher preservation are essential for early detection and reliable risk assessment.

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REFERENCES

- EPPO Global Data Base 2026
- Hartung, V. et al. 2005
- Landwirtschaftskammer NRW 2024

Manfred R. Ulitzka – Thrips-iD
Straßburger Straße 37A
77652 Offenburg, Germany
www.thrips-id.com

