Thrips-vectored *Tomato spotted wilt virus* (TSWV) has become one of the major diseases of fresh market tomato and pepper in the southeastern USA. Production of these crops in FL, GA, NC, and SC represents 54% of the USA annual production ($1.3 billion) and the majority of acreage affected by TSWV. TSWV is transmitted in the southeast primarily by tobacco thrips, *Frankliniella fusca*, and western flower thrips, *Frankliniella occidentalis*. Management of TSWV in tomato and pepper is difficult and involves the use of multiple preventive tactics, including TSWV-resistant plant cultivars, reflective mulch, and chemical treatments. Based on 2009 studies the single tactic that provided the greatest percentage of control was host plant resistance followed by the use of Admire Pro 10.5 fl oz/a at the time of transplant, metalized reflective mulch and lastly early to midseason Actiguard foliar treatments from ½ to ⅛ oz/a. Depending on how effective the host plant resistance is and the disease pressure present, an integrated multi-tactic management approach may be needed. From the experimental results of spring of 2009, the top 6 host plant resistant tomato lines which provided an impressive 8 to 12-fold increase in yield over the TSWV-susceptible FL47 check plots were Tycoon (Hazera), BHN444 (BHN Research), Quincy (Seminis), BHN640 (BHN Research), Amelia (Harris Moran), and Mountain Glory (Siegers). The best management practices other than host plant resistance currently available for tomato were imidacloprid 10.5 fl oz product/a bed (Admire Pro, Bayer CropScience, Kansas City, KS) which provided an average of 40% increase in marketable yield over all FL47 test plots, the heat strip mulch (1.25 mil, Sunup Reflective Films/Star Metal Plating, Inc. Escondido, CA) and solid metalized mulch (Pliant Corporation, Schaumburg, Illinois), which each provided a 32% increase in marketable yield over all FL47 test plots, and finally, Actiguard (Syngenta, Greensboro NC) at transplant (@ ½ oz/a) then 10 (@ ⅛ oz/a), 20 (@ ⅝ oz/a) and 30 (@ ⅜ oz/a) days after transplant which provided a 30% increase in marketable yield over all FL47 test plots.

**Additional in the winter of 2008-2009, a survey was conducted to assess the status of TSWV severity and management in the Southeast. Some of the results of this survey were:**

- Growers experienced problem with TSWV in last five years – tomato 61%, pepper 78%
- Growers experienced problem with TSWV each year – tomato 46%, pepper 86%
- Growers’ declared ability to predict TSWV each year – yes 4%, no 67%
- Growers who consider TSWV as the important problem in the crop – tomato 69%, pepper 67%
- Growers who currently use TSWV- resistant cultivars – tomato 67%, pepper 54%
- Growers who do not use TSWV- resistant cultivars – tomato 23%, pepper 29%

*These results are based on 76 respondents involved in producing tomato and pepper in the Southeastern United States, using a web based survey conducted with the help of Georgia Fruit and Vegetable Growers Association’s e-blast.