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V — INSECT CONTROL

Relative Toxicity of Pesticides to Honey Bees

David R. Tarpy, Professor and Extension Apiculturist

Most pesticides are at least somewhat toxic to honey bees; however, the degree of toxicity varies considerably from product to product. Insecticides are generally the most likely to cause a bee kill; herbicides, fungicides, and defoliants present minor danger to bees if used according to label directions. Pesticides are listed by common and/or brand name(s).

Sources:

Atkins, E. L., 1988 as printed in Atkins, E.L. 1992. *Injury to Honey Bees by Poisoning in Hive and the Honey Bee*. Dadant and Sons; Hamilton, IL pp. 1153–1208;
Traynor, J., 1998. Revised, "Injury to Honey Bees by Poisoning" *The Speedy Bee*. 27:13–14.

Table 5-1A. Relative Toxicity of Pesticides to Honey Bees

Group 1 — Highly Toxic. Severe bee losses may be expected **IF** the following pesticides are used when bees are present, or the product is applied near beehives, or within a day after application to foraging bees in the pesticide application area.

acephate (Orthene)	dimethoate (Cygon, DE-FEND)	methidathion (Supracide)
aldicarb (Temik)	esfenvalerate (Asona)	methiocarb (Mesurol)
arsenicals	famoxadone (Famoxate)	methomyl (Lannate, Nudrin)
avermectin	famphur (Famophos)	methoprene
azinphos-methyl (Guthion)	fenitrothion (Sumithion)	mexacarbate (Zectran)
bifenthrin (Brigade, Discipline)	fenpropathrin (Danitol, Dasanit)	monocrotophos (Azodrin)
carbaryl (Sevin 80 S)	fenthion (Baytex)	naled (Dibrom)
chlorpyrifos (Dursban, Lorsban)	famoxadone (Famoxate)	permethrin (Ambush, Pounce)
clothianidin (Poncho 600)	gamma-cyhalothrin (Prolex)	phosmet (Imidan)
cyfluthrin (Baythroid)	imidacloprid	prallethrin (ETOC)
cypermethrin (Ammo)	indoxacarb (Steward, Avaunt)	propoxur (Baygon)
deltamethrin (Decis)	lambda-cyhalothrin (Karate)	pyrazophos (Afugan)
d-phenothrin (Sumithrin)	lindane	resmethrin (Synthrin)
diazinon (Spectracide)	LPOS (Sulfotine, RAID TVK)	spinosad (XDE-105, Tracer)
dichlorvos (DDVP, Vapona)	malathion (Cythion)	zetamethrin (Mustang max)
dicrotophos (Bidrin)	methamidophos (Monitor, Tamaron)	

Group 2 — Moderately Toxic. These pesticides can be used in the vicinity of bees if dosage, timing, and method of application are correct; but these products should never be applied directly on bees in the field or at the colony location (apiaries).

abemectin (Zephyr)	endosulfan (Thiodan)endothion	propamocarb hydrochloride (Banol)
acetamiprid	ethoprop (Mocap)	pyrethrum
aldicarb sulfoxide	fonofos (Dyfonate)	ronnel
bifenazate (Floramite)	formetanate (Carzol)	sumithrin (Anvillollo)
aluminum phosphide (Phostoxin)	oxamyl (Vydate)	tartar emetic
Bacillius thuringiensis (Di-Beta)	oxydemeton-methyl (Metasystox-R)	temephos (Abate)
Biothion	phorate (Thimet)	terbufos (Counter)
carbophenothion	phosalone (Zolone)	thiacloprid (Calypso, YRC-2894)
coumaphos (Co-Ral)	profenofox (Curacron)	thiazopyr (MANDATE, VISOR)
crotoxyphos	propamocarb (Carbamult)	thiodicarb (Larvin)
crotoxyphos (Ciodrin)		

Table 5-1A. Relative Toxicity of Pesticides to Honey Bees

Group 3 — Relatively Non-Toxic. These pesticides can be used around bees with a minimum risk of injury.

Acaricides, Diseases, IGRs, and Insecticides

aldoxycarb (Standak)	cyromazine (Trigard)	pirimicarb (Pirimor)
allethrin	dibromochloropropane (Nemagon)	polynactins
azadirachtin (Margosan-O)	dicofol (Dicofol, Griffin dicofol)	propargite (Comite, Omite)
Bacillus thuringiensis (Biotrol)	diflubenzuron (Dimilin)	pymetrozine (Fulfill, Endeavor)
Bacillus thuringiensis (Dipel)	dinobuton (Dessin)	pyrethrum
Bacillus thuringiensis (Thuricide)	dioxathion (Delnav)	pyriproxyfen
B.t. kurstaki (Dipel 4L)	ethion (Ethiol)	rotenone
B.t. kurstaki (Javelin)	Heliothis virus	ryania
B.t. tenebrionis	methoxychlor (Marlate)	tetradifon (Tedion)
chlorobenzilate (Acaraben)	multimethylalkenols (Stirrup)	tetraflubenzuron (CME)
chlorobenzilate (Folbex)	nicotine	trichlorfon (Dylox)
clofentizine (Apollo)	Nosema locustae (Canning)	Z-11-hexadecanol (tomato pinworm pheromone)
cryolite (Kyocide)	oxythioquinox (Morestan)	
cymiazole (Apitol)		

Fungicides

acibenzolar-S-methyl (Actigard)	cymoyanil (Curzate 60DF)	maneb (Manzate)
anilazine (Dyrene)	cyprodinil (Vangard WP)	metiram (Polyram)nabam (Parzate)
anilazine (Kemate)	dazomet (Mylone)	polyphase P-100 (Troyson)
azoxystrobin (Heritage)	dicholone	prochloraz
benomyl (Benlate)	dimethomorph (Acrobat MZ)	prochloraz/carbendazin (Sportac)
bordeaux mixture	diniconazole (Spotless)	sulfur
captafol (Difolatan)	dinocap (Karathane)	thiram
captan (Orthocide)	dithianon (Thynon)	thiramlmethoxychlor (Atasan)
chloropicrin	dodine (Cyprex)	trifloxystrobin (Flint, Stratego, Compass)
copper 8-quinolinate	fenaminosulf (Lesan)	triforine (Funginex)
copper hydroxide	fenhexamid (Elevate 50 WDG)	triphenyltin hydroxide (Du-Ter)
copper oxychloride sulfate	fluazinam (Omega 500F)	ziram (Zerlate)
copper sulfate—monohydrated	folpet (Phaltan)	zoxamide (Zoxium 80W)
cuprous oxide	glyodin (Glyoxide)	
cyclanilide (FINISH)	mancozeb	

Herbicides, Defoliants, Desiccants, and PGRs

2,3,6-TBA (Trysben)	EPTC (Eptam)	norflurazon (Zorial)
2,4,5-T	etephon (Ethrel)	ovasyn
2,4-D (2, 4-D)	ethalfluralin (Sonalan)	paraquat
2,4-DB (Butoxon)	EXD (Herbisan)	pendimethalin
2,4-DB (Butyrac)	flufenacet (Axiom DF)	phenmedipham (Betanal)
acetochlor	fluometuron (Cotoran)	picloram (Tordon)
alachlor (Lasso)	flumioxazin (Valor WDG)	prohexadione calcium (Apogee PGR, Baseline)
amitrole	fluridone (BRAKE, Sonar)	prometryn (Caparol)
ammonium sulfate	fluroxypyr (Starane EC)	pronamide (Kerb)
atrazine (AAtrex)	fluthiacet-methyl (Action)	propanil (Stam F-34)
benomyl (Benlate)	foramsulfron (Option)	propazine (Milogard)
bentazon (Basagran)	glyphosate (Roundup)	propham (Ban-Hoe, IPC)
bromacil (Hyvar)	hydrogen cyanamide (Dormex)	PT807-HCl (Ecolyst)
butifos (DEF)	imadagylin (Arsenal)	quinchlorac (FACET)
chlorbromuron (Maloran)	imazamox (Raptor)	simazine (Princep)
chloroxuron (Tenoran)	isoxaflutole (Balance)	sodium chlorate (KNOCK ‘UM OFF)
clodinafop-propergyl (Discover)	linuron (Lorox)	terbacil (Sinbar)
clofencet (Genesis)	MCPA (Mapica)	terbutryn
cloproxydim (Select)	metaldehyde propazine (Milogard)	terbutryne (Igran)
cloransulam-methyl (First-Rate)	methazole (Probe)	thiadiazuron (DROPP)
cyanazine (Bladex)	metribuzin (Lexone)	tralkoxydim (Achieve 40DG)
cyhalofop-butyl (Clincher)	metribuzin (Sencor)	tribufos (DEF)
dalapon	mesotrione (Callisto)	tribuphos (6EC)
dicamba (Banvel)	metolachlor	tribuphos (Folex)
dichlobenil (Casoron)	monuron	tributyl phosphorotrithioite (Folex)
diflufenzopyr (Distinct)	naptalam (Alanap)	trifluralin
diquat	nitrofen (TOK)	
diuron (Karmex)		

Table 5-1B. Pesticide Use Inside and Around Honey Bee Hives — Formulations for use by the general public, unless otherwise noted

Pests	Chemical (Brand)	Formulation	Precautions and Remarks (Always follow product label directions for handling, product application, and disposal)
Tracheal Mite	menthol (Mite-A-Thol)	Crystalline granules	Both products generate vapors that kill tracheal mites. Apply onto inner cover/top super according to label directions. Best if used when ambient temperatures are above 70 degrees F for menthol and 50 degrees F for formic acid. Use gloves when handling crystals or gel packets.
	formic acid (Mite-Away Quick Strips)	Various delivery methods	
Varroa Mite	tau-fluvalinate (Apistan)	Plastic strip; pesticide-impregnated	Strips contain contact poison to kill mites. Use protective gloves when handling strips. Hang strips in brood-chamber according to label directions. Caution should be used, as mites have evolved a resistance to this particular chemical, and it may not be effective in many instances.
	formic acid (Mite-Away Quick Strips)	Various delivery methods	Product generates vapors to kill mites. Kills mites in sealed brood cells. Treat colonies according to label directions.
	coumaphos (Check-Mite+)	Plastic strip; pesticide-impregnated	For varroa mites, product should be used **only** when fluvalinate-resistance has been confirmed by NCDA Bee Inspectors. Caution should be exercised, as mites have evolved a resistance to this particular chemical and may not be effective in many instances.
	amitraz (Apivar)	Plastic strip; pesticide-impregnated	Strips contain active ingredient to kill mites upon contact. Use protective gloves when handling strips.
	thymol (ApiLife VAR or Apiguard)	Pesticide-impregnated vermiculite tablets or gel	Essential oils volatilize to kill mites outside of brood cells.
	sucrose octonoate (Sucrocide)	Liquid; mix with water	Spray all adult bees with fine mist; must be completely wetted to kill mites.
Small Hive Beetle (adults)	coumaphos (Check-Mite+)	Plastic strip; pesticide-impregnated	Use protective gloves when handling strips. Attach to cardboard or other material as specified on label direction and place strip-side down on bottom board to kill adult beetles. Application for varroa mites (see above) is **not** simultaneously effective for SHB.
(larvae and pupae)	permethrin (GardStar)	Liquid; mix with water	For ground treatment around hive(s) only. Kills larvae/pupae during soil-inhabiting phase of beetle life cycle. Mix and apply to soil according to label directions.
Wax Moth	paradichlorobenzene (Para-Moth)	Crystalline granules	Use to prevent infestation of stored hive equipment (drawn-comb) only. Do not use in hives containing honey bees. Use protective gloves when handling crystals. Store product in sealed container when not in use.

Always follow label directions, which require the removal of honey from beehives prior to most pesticide treatments.

Reducing the Risk of Pesticide Poisoning to Honey Bees

Pesticide poisoning of honey bees can usually be kept to a minimum if the pesticide applicators and the beekeepers take several precautions.

Precautions for the Pesticide Applicator

1. Always read and follow any warning statements regarding honey bees on the pesticide label.
2. If more than one product gives good control of the target pest, select a pesticide from Group 2 or 3 instead of Group 1 from the preceding “Relative Toxicity of Pesticides to Honey Bees.”
3. Avoid applying any bee toxic pesticides on blooming plants that attract bees. Keep pesticide drift from nearby blooming weeds that are attracting bees.
4. Time of pesticide application is very important. Apply pesticides that are toxic to bees in the late afternoon (after 3 p.m.) or in the evening if at all possible. Most honey bees have stopped foraging and have returned to their hives by 3 p.m. This allows maximum time for the pesticide to decompose before the bees come into contact with it the next day.
5. Select the safest formulation of the pesticide that is available for the intended use. “Drifting” of the pesticide from the target pest and/or crop to areas frequented by bees should be minimized and formulation selection is the key to this problem.
   a. “Dusts” almost always drift more than other pesticide formulations and are generally more dangerous to bees than are sprays or granular applications.
   b. Spray formulations are usually safer to bees than are dusts, but there are differences among the spray formulation types. Generally, water-soluble formulations are safer than are emulsifiable-formulations, and fine sprays are less dangerous than are coarse sprays. Sprays of undiluted technical pesticide (ULV) may be more dangerous than diluted sprays.
   c. **Granular applications generally are the least likely to drift and accidentally kill bees**. Consider a granular formulation if it is suitable for destroying the target pest.
   d. Microencapsulated pesticides present a very distinct and serious threat to honey bees. The particle size of this pesticide formulation is very similar to that of pollen, and adult honey bees may carry this pesticide back to the hive where it will be combined with stored pollen. This pesticide will not kill the adult bees that collected it,

but the microencapsulated pesticide will kill the brood (immature) stages of the bees and the young adult (nurse) bees that feed the brood when it is later fed to those bees. Bees have little protection against these products.

6. The mode of pesticide application is also important, particularly from a drifting standpoint. Aerial applications are generally more dangerous than applications by ground equipment. If a pesticide application is being made by air, it is the contractor's responsibility to notify any beekeepers that have *registered* apiaries (one or more hives of bees) within 1/2 mile of the area to be aerially sprayed. These regulations are defined in the N.C. Pesticide Laws, and the person responsible for the notification is the person who contracts for the aerial application.
7. Never apply any pesticide directly over a beehive.
8. Notify beekeepers who have beehives near an area to be treated with a pesticide so that they may attempt to protect their bees.
9. Follow proper precautions in disposing of unused pesticides and pesticide containers. Be particularly careful not to contaminate water with pesticides, as the water may be collected by bees and result in bee kills.

Precautions for the Beekeeper

1. If your bees are located in any area where pesticides are commonly used, then identify yourself as a beekeeper to your neighbors who may use pesticides.
2. Identify your apiaries with your name and address or telephone number if the apiary is not associated with your residence so that you may be notified if pesticides are to be used by a neighboring individual.
3. Explain the importance of your bees in the pollination of crops being grown on nearby fields to those growers so that they may consider the value of the bees in pollination before applying any pesticides that may kill the pollinating insects.
4. Be aware of the precautions that apply to the pesticide applicator (above) so that you can serve as a resource in providing solutions to reducing bee kills.
5. Do not place apiaries in areas used to grow crops that require heavy and frequent usage of pesticides.
6. Register your apiary locations with the N.C. Department of Agriculture if aerial applications of pesticides are used in your apiary locations.
7. Cover (with wet burlap) or move your beehives if possible when bee-toxic pesticides are being applied near your apiary.

Insect Control in Field Corn

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Table 5-2. Insect Control in Field Corn

Insecticide, Mode of Action Code, and Formulation	Per Acre: Amount	Per Acre: Active (lb)	Acres/gal (lb)	Preharvest Interval (PHI) (Days)	Precautions and Remarks
Annual White Grub — At Planting Seed Treatments					
clothianidin, MOA 4A (Poncho) 600 FS	—	0.05 mg per kernel	—	—	
thiamethoxam, MOA 4A (Cruiser) 5 FS	—	0.05 mg per kernel	—	—	
Billbug — At Planting Seed Treatments					
clothianidin, MOA 4A (Poncho) 600 FS	—	1.25 mg per kernel	—	—	Must be special-ordered from a seedsman. In most situations, 1250 rate will provide adequate control. Corn planted near previous year's corn, corn planted mid-April, and corn near good overwintering habitats are most at risk. In these situations, 1250 rate will not provide adequate control.
thiamethoxam, MOA 4A (Cruiser) 5 FS	—	1.25 mg per kernel	—	—	
Brown Stink Bug					
beta-cyfluthrin, MOA 3 (Baythroid XL) 1.0 EC	2.8 fl oz	0.022	45.7	21	Seedling injury mainly occurs in no-till. On larger plants, apply to stages just prior to tasseling. Use ground application only at 15+ gallons volume per acre. Results may be poor to mediocre depending on application. Applications can be effective up to, or less than, one week after treatment.
bifenthrin (Brigade, Discipline, Sniper, and others) 2 EC	6.4 fl oz	0.10	20	30	
bifenthrin, MOA 3 + zeta-cypermethrin, MOA 3 (Hero) 1.24 EC	10.3 fl oz	0.1	12.4	60 (forage) 30 (grain and stover)	
bifenthrin, MOA 3 + zeta-cypermethrin, MOA 3 (Steed) 1.5 EC	4.7 fl oz	0.055	27.2	60 (forage) 30 (grain and stover)	
cyfluthrin, MOA 3 (Tombstone) 1.0 EC	2.8 fl oz	0.044	45.7	21	
lambda-cyhalothrin, MOA 3 (Karate, Lambda-cyhalothrin, Silencer) 1.0 EC	3.84 fl oz	0.03	33.3	21	
(Warrior II and Karate Z) 2.08 CS	1.92 fl oz	0.03	66.7	21	
zeta-cypermethrin, MOA 3 (Mustang Maxx) 0.8 EC	4.0 fl oz	0.025	32	30	
zeta-cypermethrin, MOA 3 + bifenthrin, MOA 3 (Hero) 1.24 EC	10.3 fl oz	0.033 + 0.066	12.4	30	
Corn Leaf Aphid					
pyrethroids, MOA 3 and pyrethroid combinations	(see brown stink bug above for rates)	See remarks	—	—	
Corn Earworm — In Whorl					
Bt transgenic corn, MOA 11 (Agrisure Viptera, Genuity VT Double PRO, Genuity VT Triple PRO, SmartStax)	—	—	—	—	This is transgenic corn seed. Plants will express Bt endotoxin. Observe the refuge specifications on the label. Viptera is the most effective to reduce corn earworm injury, followed by SmartStax and DoublePRO.
chlorantraniliprole, MOA 28 (Prevathon) 0.43 SC	14 to 20 fl oz	0.047 to 0.067	9.1 to 6.4	14	
Cutworm —Postemergence					
beta-cyfluthrin, MOA 3 (Baythroid XL) 1.0 EC	1.6 to 2.8 fl oz	0.017 to 0.022	80 to 45.7	21	Best to direct spray the plant base and use at least 15 gallons volume per acre by ground. Pyrethroids are suggested for organic soils. Use higher rates for heavier infestations or aerial application. Do not feed Lorsban-treated corn until 35 days post-treatment.
bifenthrin (Brigade, Discipline, Sniper, and others) 2 EC	2.1 to 6.4 fl oz	0.033 to 0.10	61 to 20	30	
bifenthrin, MOA 3 + zeta-cypermethrin, MOA 3 (Hero) 1.24 EC	2.6 to 6.1 fl oz	0.25 to 0.06	49.2 to 21	60 (forage) 30 (grain and stover)	
bifenthrin, MOA 3 + zeta-cypermethrin, MOA 3 (Steed) 1.5 EC	2.5 to 3.5 fl oz	0.029 to 0.041	51.2 to 36.6	60 (forage) 30 (grain and stover)	
Bt transgenic corn, MOA 11 (Agrisure Viptera, Genuity Herculex, Optimum Intrasect, SmartStax)	See remarks	—	—	NA	This is transgenic corn seed. Plants will express Bt endotoxin. Observe the refuge specifications on the label.
chlorpyrifos, MOA 1B (Lorsban) 4 E	2 pt	1	4	14 (silage) 35 (grain)	
cyfluthrin, MOA 3 (Tombstone) 1.0 EC	0.8 to 1.6 fl oz	0.013 to 0.025	160 to 80	21	
esfenvalerate, MOA 3 (Asana XL) 0.66 EC	5.8 to 9.6 fl oz	0.03 to 0.05	22.1 to 13.3	21	
gamma-cyhalothrin, MOA 3 (Declare) 1.25 EC	0.77 to 1.28 fl oz	0.0075 to 0.0125	166.2 to 100	21	
lambda-cyhalothrin, MOA 3 (Karate, Lambda-cyhalothrin, Silencer) 1.0 EC	1.9 to 3.2 fl oz	0.015 to 0.025	67.4 to 40	21	
(Warrior II and Karate Z) 2.08 CS	1 to 1.6 fl oz	0.015 to 0.025	128 to 80	21	

Table 5-2. Insect Control in Field Corn

Insecticide, Mode of Action Code, and Formulation	Per Acre		Acres/gal (lb)	Preharvest Interval (PHI) (Days)	Precautions and Remarks
	Amount	Active (lb)			
Cutworm —Postemergence (continued)					
methoxyfenozide, MOA 18A (Intrepid) 2F	4 to 8 fl oz	0.06 to 0.12	32 to 16	21	
zeta-cypermethrin, MOA 3 (Mustang Maxx) 0.8 EC	1.3 to 2.8 fl oz	0.008 to 0.0175	98.5 to 45.7	30	
European Corn Borer					
beta-cyfluthrin, MOA 3 (Baythroid XL) 1.0 EC	1.6 to 2.8 oz	0.017 to 0.022	80 to 45.7	21	Must be applied before borers enter stalk. Apply by ground only and into plant whorls with at least 25 gallons water per acre. Use 30 psi or less. A surfactant may improve whorl penetration.
bifenthrin, MOA 3 (Brigade, Discipline, Sniper, and others) 2 EC	2.1 to 6.4 oz	0.033 to 0.10	61 to 20	30	
bifenthrin, MOA 3 + zeta-cypermethrin, MOA 3 (Hero) 1.24 EC	4.0 to 10.3 oz	0.4 to 0.10	32 to 12.4	60 (forage) 30 (grain and stover)	
bifenthrin, MOA 3 + zeta-cypermethrin, MOA 3 (Steed) 1.5 EC	3.5 to 4.7 oz	0.041 to 0.055	36.6 to 27.2	60 (forage) 30 (grain and stover)	
Bt transgenic corn, MOA 11 (Agrisure, Genuity VT, Herculex, Optimum Intrasect, SmartStax)	See remarks	—	—	NA	This is transgenic corn seed. Plants will express Bt endotoxin. Observe the refuge specifications on the label.
chlorpyrifos, MOA 1B (Lorsban) 15 G (Lorsban) 4 E	6.5 lb 2 pt	1 1	0.154 4	35 35	Apply by air or ground. Will handle whorl infestations, but effectiveness decreases with stalk boring. Rainfall soon after enhances control.
cyfluthrin, MOA 3 (Tombstone) 1.0 EC	1.6 to 2.8 fl oz	0.025 to 0.044	80 to 45.7	21	Must be applied before borers enter stalk. Apply by ground only and into plant whorls with at least 25 gallons water per acre. Use 30 psi or less. A surfactant may improve whorl penetration.
esfenvalerate, MOA 3 (Asana XL) 0.66 EC	9.6 fl oz	0.05	13.3	21	
gamma-cyhalothrin, MOA 3 (Declare) 1.25 EC	1.02 to 1.54 fl oz	0.01 to 0.015	125.5 to 83.1	21	
lambda-cyhalothrin, MOA 3 (Karate, Lambda-cyhalothrin, Silencer) 1.0 EC	2.6 to 3.8 fl oz	0.02 to 0.03	49.2 to 33.7	21	
(Warrior II and Karate Z) 2.08 CS	1.28 to 1.92 fl oz	0.02 to 0.03	100 to 66.7	21	
methoxyfenozide, MOA 18A (Intrepid) 2F	4 to 8 fl oz	0.06 to 0.12	32 to 16	21	
spinosad, MOA 5 (Blackhawk) 4 SC	1.67 to 3.3 fl oz	0.038 to 0.075	76.6 to 38.8	28	
zeta-cypermethrin, MOA3 (Mustang Maxx) 0.8 EC	2.7 to 4.0 fl oz	0.017 to 0.025	47.4 to 32	30	
Fall Armyworm — In Whorl					
Bt transgenic corn, MOA 11 (Agrisure Viptera, Genuity VT Triple PRO, Herculex, SmartStax)	—	See remarks	—	—	This is transgenic corn seed.Plants will express Bt endotoxin.Oberve the refuge specifications on the label.
chlorantraniliprole, MOA 28 (Prevathon) 0.43 SC	14 to 20 fl oz	0.047 to 0.067	9.1 to 6.4	14	Use a minimum of 15 gallons per acre by ground for whorl treatment (not by air). Low pressure spray and addition of surfactant may help liquid to penetrate into whorl. Application to large caterpillars may not give satisfactory results.
Grasshopper					
bifenthrin, MOA 3 (Brigade, Discipline, Sniper, and others) 2 EC	2.1 to 6.4 fl oz	0.033 to 0.10	61 to 20	30	Apply by air or ground uniformly over foliage as a broadcast treatment. Early morning treatment preferred. Use higher rates for heavy infestation. Grasshoppers are often confined to field margins.
chlorpyrifos, MOA 1B (Lorsban) 4 E	0.5 to 1 pt	0.25 to 0.5	16 to 8	21	
pyrethroids, MOA 3 and pyrethroid combinations	(see European corn borer above for rates)	—	—	—	
Sod Webworm, Chinch Bug					
bifenthrin, MOA 3 (Brigade, Discipline, Sniper, and others) 2 EC	2.1 to 6.4 fl oz	0.033 to 0.1	61 to 20	30	Apply to base of seedlings as a directed spray or over the row. Seldom an economic problem. Use higher rates for chinch bugs. Drop nozzles at 15 gallons per acre or above will give better results.
pyrethroids, MOA 3 and pyrethroid combinations	(see European corn borer above for rates)	—	—	—	
clothianidin, MOA 4A (Poncho) 600 FS	—	0.25 to 1.25 mg per kernel	—	—	1250 rate must be special-ordered from a seedsman.
thiamethoxam, MOA 4A (Cruiser) 5 FS	—	0.5 to 1.25 mg per kernel	—	—	
carbaryl, MOA 1A (Sevin XLR Plus) 4 EC	2 pt	1	4	14	Apply to base of seedlings as a directed spray or over the row. Seldom an economic problem. Use higher rates for chinch bugs. Drop nozzles at 15 gallons per acre or above will give better results.
chlorpyrifos, MOA 1B (Lorsban) 4 E	1 pt	0.5	8	21	

Table 5-2. Insect Control in Field Corn

Insecticide, Mode of Action Code, and Formulation	Per Acre: Amount	Per Acre: Active (lb)	Acres/gal (lb)	Preharvest Interval (PHI) (Days)	Precautions and Remarks
Sugarcane Beetle — At Planting Treatments					
clothianidin, MOA 4A (Poncho) 600 FS	—	1.25 mg per kernel	—	—	This seed treatment, combined with an in-furrow insecticidal granular or liquid application will still provide only fair control. 1250 rate must be special-ordered from a seedsman.
clothianidin, MOA 4A + in-furrow insecticide, MOA 1B (Poncho 500) + (various, e.g., chlorpyrifos (Lorsban), phosphorothioic acid + bifenthrin (SmartChoice), tebupirimphos + cyfluthrin (Aztec), terbofos (Counter), etc.))	—	—	—	—	See recommendations for seed treatment above. Granular insecticide alone or 500 rate of seed treatment alone will not provide adequate control without granular insecticide. Expect only fair control.
True Armyworm — In Whorl and on Foliage					
bifenthrin, MOA 3 (Brigade, Discipline, Sniper, and others) 2 EC	2.1 to 6.4 oz	0.04 to 0.16	61 to 20	30	Apply into plant whorls where worms are located and use a minimum of 15 gallons water per acre. Treat when worms are small. Aerial application is satisfactory when caterpillars are not in whorl (post-tassel). Armyworm problems are usually confined to no-till planted corn seedlings. Consult county agent for scouting information.
chlorpyrifos, MOA 1B (Lorsban) 4 EC	2 pt	1	4	35	
methomyl, MOA 1A (Lannate) 2.4 LV (Lannate) 90 SP	 0.75 to 1.5 pt 0.25 to 0.5 lb	 0.23 to 0.45 0.23 to 0.45	 10.7 to 5.3 4 to 2	 3 (forage) 21 (fodder)	
pyrethroids, MOA 3 and pyrethroid combinations	(see European corn borer above for rates)	—	—	—	
spinosad, MOA 6 (Blackhawk) 4 SC	1.67 to 3.3 fl oz	0.038 to 0.075	76.6 to 38.8	7 (forage or seed) 28 (grain)	
Western or Northern Corn Rootworm — At Planting, Seed Treatments					
clothianidin, MOA 4A (Poncho) 600 FS	—	1.25 mg/kernel	—	—	Must be special-ordered from a seedsman. Rootworms are mainly a problem in Piedmont and mountain regions where corn is not rotated.
Bt transgenic corn, MOA 11 (Agrisure, Herculex XTRA, Genuity VT, or SmartStax)	—	See remarks	—	—	This transgenic corn is designed to prevent root injury from rootworm larvae. Usually only needed in corn following corn. Observe the refuge specifications on the label.
chlorpyrifos, MOA 1B (Lorsban) 15 G	8 oz/1,000 ft	*	—	—	Rootworms are presently a problem in non-rotated corn in the Piedmont and mountains. Apply granules 6- to 7-inch band over the open seed furrow and in front of the planter press wheel at planting time. Consult product label for incorporation instructions. Terbufos may be applied directly into the seed furrow. Do not apply phorate into seed furrow as seedling injury may occur. Terbufos may interact with Beacon herbicide and injure plants. Consult label.
phorate, MOA 1B (Thimet) 20 G	6 oz/1,000 ft	—	—	—	
tefluthrin, MOA 1A (Force) 3.0 G (Force) CS	 4 to 5 oz/1,000 ft 0.46 to 0.57 oz/1,000 ft	 *	 —	 —	
terbufos, MOA 1B (Counter) 20 G	6 oz/1,000 ft	*	—	—	
Wireworm — At Planting Treatments					
bifenthrin, MOA 3 (Capture) LFR	3.4 to 13.6 oz	0.047 to 0.062	—	—	Apply as an in-furrow spray, microstream, or t-band.
clothianidin, MOA 4A (Poncho) 600 FS	0.5 to 1.25 mg/kernel	—	—	—	1250 rate must be special-ordered from a seedsman.
thiamethoxam, MOA 4A (Cruiser) 5 FS	0.5 to 1.25 mg/kernel	—	—	—	
phorate, MOA 1B (Thimet) 20G	6 oz/1,000 ft	—	—	—	Apply only in T-band over open furrows. Results may be poor if approximately 50% fails to fall with the seed (into seed furrows); however, in-furrow application may reduce stand.
tefluthrin, MOA 1A (Force) 3.0 G (Force) CS	 4 to 5 oz/1,000 ft 0.46 to 0.57 oz/1,000 ft	 *	 —	 —	T-band or in-furrow. If T-banded, some granules must fall with seed for wireworm control. Wireworm control is improved when used in-furrow. Terbufos may interact with Beacon herbicide when used in-furrow.
terbufos, MOA 1A (Counter) 20 G	6 oz/1,000 ft	*	—	—	

* For 30-inch or wider row spacings.

PRECAUTIONS: Always use pesticides according to label directions. Be mindful of reducing the impact of pesticides on wildlife and groundwater. See Extension publication AG-463-2, *Pesticides and Wildlife—Corn*, for further information.

Insect Control in Grain Sorghum

D. D Reisig, Entomology Extension

Table 5-3. Insect Control in Grain Sorghum

Insecticide, Mode of Action Code, and Formulation	Per Acre		Acres/gal (lb)	Preharvest Interval (PHI) (Days)	Precautions and Remarks
	Amount	Active (lb)			
Aphid — At Planting					
clothianidin, MOA 4A (Poncho) 600 FS	5.1 to 6.4 oz/cwt	See label	—	—	Follow label instructions for mixing.
clothianidin, MOA 4A + *Bacillus firmus* (for nematodes) (Poncho/VOTiVO)	6.13 fl oz/cwt	See label	—	—	
imidacloprid, MOA 4A (Gaucho) 480 FS (Gaucho) 600 FS	8 fl oz/cwt 6.4 fl oz/cwt	See label	—	45 (forage)	
thiamethoxam, MOA 4A (Cruiser) 5 FS	5.1 to 7.6 fl oz	See label	—	45 (forage)	
Aphid — Foliar					
beta-cyfluthrin, MOA 3 (Baythroid XL) 1.0 EC	1.6 to 2.8 oz	0.017 to 0.022	80 to 45.7	21	Ground application with at least 15 gallons water per acre is preferred. Aerial application should use at least 5 gallons water per acre. At least 300 aphids per plant are necessary to justify treatment.
chlorpyrifos, MOA 1B (Lorsban) 75 WG	0.5 to 1 pt	0.25 to 0.5	16 to 8	28	
chlorpyrifos, MOA 1B + lambda-cyhalothrin, MOA 3 (Cobalt Advanced) 75 WG	11 to 38 fl oz	See label	11.6 to 3.4	30 to 60 (See label)	
cyfluthrin, MOA 3 (Tombstone) 1.0 EC	1.3 to 2.8 oz	0.2 to 0.044	98.5 to 45.7	14	
dimethoate, MOA 1B (Dimethoate) 4 EC	0.5 to 1 pt	0.25 to 0.5	16 to 8	28	
lambda-cyhalothrin, MOA 3 (Karate, Lambda-cyhalothrin, Silencer) 1.0 EC (Warrior II and Karate Z) 2.08 CS	2.56 to 3.84 fl oz 1.28 to 1.92 fl oz	0.02 to 0.03 0.02 to 0.3	50 to 33.3 100 to 66.7	30 30	
zeta-cypermethrin, MOA 3 (Mustang Maxx) 0.8 EC	3.2 to 4.0 fl oz	0.02 to 0.25	40 to 32	14 (grain) 45 (forage)	
Chinch Bug — At Planting					
clothianidin, MOA 4A (Poncho) 600 FS	5.1 to 6.4 oz/100 lb seed	See label	—	—	Follow label instructions for mixing.
imidacloprid, MOA 4A (Gaucho) 480 FS (Gaucho) 600 FS	8 fl oz/cwt 6.4 fl oz/cwt	See label	—	45 (forage)	
imidacloprid, MOA 4A (Gaucho) 480 FS (Gaucho) 600 FS	8 fl oz/cwt 6.4 fl oz/cwt	See label	—	45 (forage)	
thiamethoxam, MOA 4A (Cruiser) 5 FS	7.6 fl oz	See label	—	45 (forage)	
Chinch Bug — Foliar					
carbaryl, MOA 1A (Sevin XLR Plus) 4 EC	3 pt	1.5	2.7	21	Apply to base of plants where insects congregate. Begin applications when insects migrate from small grains or grass weeds to sorghum. Expect fair control from pyrethroids (MOA 3).
chlorpyrifos, MOA 1B (Lorsban) 75 WG	0.67 to 1.33 lbs	0.5 to 1.0	1.5 to 0.75	28	
pyrethroids, MOA 3 and pyrethroid combinations	(use highest labeled rates)	See label	—	—	
Corn Earworm/Webworm — In Heads					
Bacillus thuringiensis, MOA 11B2 (Various)	—	—	—	0	Best when larvae are small.
beta-cyfluthrin, MOA 3 (Baythroid XL) 1.0 EC	1.3 to 2.8 fl oz	0.01 to 0.022	98.5 to 45.7	14	Ground application with at least 15 gallons water per acre is preferred. Aerial application should use at least 5 gallons water per acre. Use higher rates by air for serious infestation. Threshold is one medium to large earworm or armyworm per head or three webworms per head. See label for Asana. Entrust is OMRI listed.
carbaryl, MOA 1A (Sevin XLR Plus) 4 EC	3 pt	1.5	2.7	21	
cyfluthrin, MOA 3 (Tombstone) 1.0 EC	1.3 to 2.8 fl oz	0.02 to 0.044	98.5 to 45.7	14	
esfenvalerate, MOA 3 (Asana XL) 0.66 EC	5.8 to 9.6 fl oz	0.03 to 0.05	22 to 13.3	21	
flubendiamide, MOA 28 (Belt) 4 SC	2 to 4 fl oz	0.063 to 0.125	64 to 32	14 (grain, stover) 3 (forage)	
lambda-cyhalothrin, MOA 3 (Karate, Lambda-cyhalothrin, Silencer) 1.0 EC (Warrior II and Karate Z) 2.08 C	2.6 to 3.8 fl oz 1.28 to 1.92 fl oz	0.02 to 0.03 0.02 to 0.03	49.2 to 33.7 100 to 66.7	30 30	
methomyl, MOA 1A (Lannate) 2.4 LV (Lannate) 90 SP	0.75 to 1.5 pt 0.25 to 0.5 lb	0.23 to 0.45 0.23 to 0.45	10.7 to 5.3 4 to 2	14 14	
spinosad, MOA 5 (Blackhawk) 4 SC (Entrust) 80 WP	1.7 to 3.0 oz 1 to 2 oz	0.039 to 0.068 0.05 to 0.01	75.3 to 42.7 16 to 8	21 (grain) 3 (forage)	
zeta-cypermethrin, MOA 3 (Mustang Maxx) 0.8 EC	1.8 to 4.0 oz	0.011 to 0.025	71.1 to 32	14 (grain) 45 (forage)	
Fall Armyworm					
chlorpyrifos, MOA 1B (Lorsban) 75 WG	0.67 to 1.33 oz	0.5 to 1	191 to 96.2	See label	Difficult to control—ground application only with high volume. Direct spray into whorls. Treat at 80% infestation (1 worm per plant) or 40% infestation (multiple worms per plant). Treat when worms are small. Addition of surfactant and application when dew is on plant may be helpful. Entrust is OMRI listed.
flubendiamide, MOA 28 (Belt) 4 SC	2 to 4 fl oz	0.063 to 0.125	64 to 32	14 (grain, stover) 3 (forage)	
methomyl, MOA 1A (Lannate) 2.4 LV (Lannate) 90 SP	0.75 to 1.5 pt 0.25 to 0.5 lb	0.23 to 0.45 0.23 to 0.45	10.7 to 5.3 4 to 2	14 14	

Table 5-3. Insect Control in Grain Sorghum

Insecticide, Mode of Action Code, and Formulation	Per Acre		Acres/gal (lb)	Preharvest Interval (PHI) (Days)	Precautions and Remarks
	Amount	Active (lb)			
Fall Armyworm (continued)					
spinosad, MOA 5 (Blackhawk) 4 SC (Entrust) 80 WP	1.7 to 3.0 oz 1 to 2 oz	0.039 to 0.068 0.05 to 0.01	75.3 to 42.7 16 to 8	21 (grain) 3 (forage)	
Sorghum Midge					
carbaryl, MOA 1A (Sevin XLR Plus) 4 EC	3 pt	1.5	2.7	21	Direct spray to heads and treat 3 to 5 days after heads emerge from the boot.
lambda-cyhalothrin, MOA 3 (Warrior) 1.0 EC (Warrior II and Karate Z) 2.08 CS	2.6 to 3.8 fl oz 1.28 to 1.92 fl oz	0.02 to 0.03 0.02 to 0.03	49.2 to 33.7 100 to 66.7	30 30	
zeta-cypermethrin, MOA 3 (Mustang Maxx) 0.8 EC	1.28 to 4.0 fl oz	0.008 to 0.025	71.1 to 32	14 (grain) 45 (forage)	

Insect Control in Small Grains

D. D. Reisig, Entomology Extension

Table 5-4. Insect Control in Small Grains

Insecticide, Mode of Action Code, and Formulation	Per Acre		Acres/gal (lb)	Preharvest Interval (PHI) (Days)	Precautions and Remarks
	Amount	Active (lb)			
Aphid — At Planting					
imidacloprid, MOA 4A (Gaucho) 480 FS (Gaucho) 600 FS (Gaucho) XT	1 to 3 fl oz/cwt 0.8 to 2.4 fl oz/cwt 3.5 fl oz/cwt	See label	—	45 (forage)	Early season protection against aphids. Has shown barley yellow dwarf suppression. Most effective on early planted grains. Acknowledge plant-back restrictions. See Hessian fly section.
thiamethoxam, MOA 4A (Cruiser) 5 F)	0.75 to 1.33 fl oz/cwt	See label	—	45 (forage)	
Aphid — Foliar					
beta-cyfluthrin, MOA 3 (Baythroid XL) 1.0 EC	1.8 to 2.4 fl oz	0.014 to 0.019	71.1 to 53.3	7 (forage) 30 (harvest)	
cyfluthrin, MOA 3 (Tombstone) 1.0 EC	1.8 to 2.4 fl oz	0.028 to 0.038	71.1 to 53.3	30	
dimethoate, MOA 1B (Dimethoate) 4 EC	0.5 to 0.75 pt	0.25 to 0.37	16 to 10.7	35	Will not reduce barley yellow dwarf virus infection. Consult county extension agent for scouting and threshold suggestions. Keep lambda-cyhalothrin away from waterways.
lambda-cyhalothrin, MOA 3 (Karate, Lambda-cyhalothrin, Silencer) 1.0 EC (Warrior II and Karate Z) 2.08 C	2.56 fl oz 1.28 fl oz	0.02 0.03	50 100	30 30	
zeta-cypermethrin, MOA 3 (Mustang Maxx) 0.8 EC	3.2 to 4.0 fl oz	0.02 to 0.025	40 to 32	14	
Cereal Leaf Beetle					
beta-cyfluthrin, MOA 3 (Baythroid XL) 1.0 EC	1.0 to 1.8 fl oz	0.008 to 0.014	128 to 71.1	7 (forage) 30 (harvest)	Use where beetle eggs/larvae are above threshold. Application of insecticide with topdress fertilizer for preventative control is not advised. Lower rates should only be used where population densities are above threshold, but moderate.
carbaryl*, MOA 1A (Sevin XLR Plus) 4 EC	1 pt	0.5	8	21	
chlorpyrifos, MOA 1B + lambda-cyhalothrin, MOA 3 (Cobalt Advanced) 2.63 EC	11 to 25 fl oz	See label	11.6 to 2.3	30	
cyfluthrin, MOA 3 (Tombstone) 1.0 EC	1.0 to 1.8 fl oz	0.016 to 0.028	128 to 71.1	30	
gamma-cyhalothrin, MOA 3 (Declare) 1.25 EC	1.02 to 1.54 oz	0.01 to 0.015	125.5 to 83.1	30	
lambda-cyhalothrin, MOA 3 (Karate, Lambda-cyhalothrin, Silencer) 1.0 EC (Warrior II and Karate Z) 2.08	2.56 fl oz 1.92 fl oz	0.02 0.03	50 66.7	30 30	
methomyl, MOA 1A (Lannate) 2.4 LV (Lannate) 90 SP	1 to 2 pt 0.25 to 0.5 lb	0.22 to 0.45 0.22 to 0.45	8 to 4	7 7	
zeta-cypermethrin, MOA 3 (Mustang Maxx) 0.8 EC	1.6 to 4.0 fl oz	0.011 to 0.025	80 to 32	14	
Hessian Fly— Fall Generation					
imidacloprid, MOA 4A (Gaucho) 600 FS (Gaucho) XT (Rancona Crest)	1.2 to 2.4 fl oz/cwt 3.5 fl oz/cwt 5.0 to 8.3 fl oz/cwt	See label	—	45 (forage)	Early season protection against Hessian fly. Seed usually treated by seedsman. Acknowledge plant-back restriction.
thiamethoxam, MOA 4A (Cruiser) 5 FS	0.75 to 1.33 oz/cwt	See label	—	45 (forage)	

Table 5-4. Insect Control in Small Grains

Insecticide, Mode of Action Code, and Formulation	Per Acre		Acres/gal (lb)	Preharvest Interval (PHI) (Days)	Precautions and Remarks
	Amount	Active (lb)			
Hessian Fly— Fall and Late Winter Generations					
beta-cyfluthrin,MOA 3 (Baythroid XL) 1.0 EC	2.4 fl oz	0.019	53.3	3 (forage) 30 (harvest)	Apply to fields with high egg count in fall; preferable at or before the 2-3 leaf stage. In spring, apply to infested fields as flies emerge. Use high rates for heavy infestations.
cyfluthrin, MOA 3 (Tombstone) 1.0 EC	2.4 fl oz	0.038	53.3	30	
lambda-cyhalothrin, MOA 3 (Karate, Lambda-cyhalothrin, Silencer) 1.0 EC (Warrior II and Karate Z) 2.08 EC	 3.8 fl oz 1.92 fl oz	 0.03 0.03	 33.7 66.7	 30 30	
zeta-cypermethrin, MOA 3 (Mustang Maxx) 0.8 EC	 4 fl oz	 0.025	 32	 14	
True Armyworm — Spring					
beta-cyfluthrin,MOA 3 (Baythroid XL) 1.0 EC	 1.8 to 2.4 fl oz	0.013 to 0.019	 71.1 to 53.3	3 (forage) 30 (harvest)	Apply by air or ground when armyworms are at 2 per square foot or greater. Use higher rates when caterpillars are very numerous. High volume (3 to 5 gallons per acre) may be beneficial in thickly planted wheat. Poor performance may result when temperatures are cool or when rainfall washes residues from plants. Best to apply when conditions are warm (60 degrees F plus) and armyworms are active. Carbaryl may stimulate aphid populations. Entrust is OMRI listed.
carbaryl, MOA 1A (Sevin XLR Plus) 4 EC	1.5 pt	0.75	5.3	21	
cyfluthrin, MOA 3 (Tombstone) 1.0 EC	 1.8 to 2.4 fl oz	0.028 to 0.038	 71.1 to 53.3	 30	
gamma-cyhalothrin, MOA 3 (Declare) 1.25 EC	1.02 to 1.54 oz	0.01 to 0.015	125.5 to 83.1	30	
lambda-cyhalothrin, MOA 3 (Karate, Lambda-cyhalothrin, Silencer) 1.0 EC (Warrior II and Karate Z) 2.08	 2.6 to 3.8 fl oz 1.28 to 1.92 fl oz	 0.02 to 0.03 0.02 to 0.03	 49.2 to 33.7 100 to 66.7	 30 30	
methomyl, MOA 1A (Lannate) 2.4 LV (Lannate) 90 SP	 1.5 pt 0.5 lb	 0.45 0.45	 5.3 2	 7 7	
spinosad, MOA 5 (Blackhawk) 4 SC (Entrust) 80 WP	 1.1 to 3.0 oz 1 to 2 oz	0.026 to 0.068 0.05 to 0.01	 116.4 to 42.7 16 to 8	 3 (forage) 21 (harvest)	
zeta-cypermethrin, MOA 3 (Mustang Maxx) 0.8 EC	 1.6 to 4.0 oz	0.011 to 0.025	 80 to 32	 14	
Wireworm — At Planting					
imidacloprid, MOA 4A (Gaucho) 480 FS (Gaucho) 600 FS (Gaucho) XT (Rancona Crest)	 1 fl oz/cwt 0.8 fl oz/cwt 3.5 fl oz/cwt 8.3 fl oz/cwt	 See label	 —	 45 (forage)	See remarks under Aphids. Seed treatments must be applied by seedsman.
thiamethoxam, MOA 4A (Cruiser) 5 FS	0.75 fl oz/cwt	See label	—	45 (forage)	

CAUTION: Always use pesticides according to label directions. Be mindful of reducing the impact of pesticides on wildlife and groundwater. See Extension publication AG-463-6, *Pesticides and Wildlife—Small Grains,* for further information.

Insect Control on Cotton

D. D. Reisig, Entomology Extension

NOTE: Use the Mode of Action (MOA) codes following each insecticide to combat the development of insecticide resistance. Active ingredients sharing the same letter/number have the same mode of action.

Table 5-5A. Insect Control on Cotton

Insect Insecticide, Mode of Action (MOA), and Formulation	Per Acre Amount	Per Acre Active (lb)	Acres/gal (lb)	Pre-harvest Interval (days)	Precautions and Remarks
Beet Armyworm					
emamectin benzoate, MOA 6 (Denim) 0.16 EC	6 to 8 oz	0.0075 to 0.01	21.3 to 16	21	Bollgard II, WideStrike and WideStrike 3 varieties show high resistance to beet armyworm damage, unless larvae move to cotton from late burned-down weed hosts (see Bollworm/Budworm section for Bt cotton notes). Refer to labels for seasonal total active ingredient restrictions for all products.
indoxacarb, MOA 22 (Steward) 1.25 SC	9.2 to 11.3 oz	0.09 to 0.11	14 to 11.5	14	
methoxyfenozide, MOA 18A (Intrepid) 2F	4.0 oz	0.06	33	14	
spinosad, MOA 5 (Blackhawk) 4 SC	2.14 to 2.9 oz	0.067 to 0.089	60 to 45	28	
chlorantraniliprole, MOA 28 (Prevathon) 0.43 SC	14 to 27 oz	0.047 to 0.09	9.1 to 4.8	21	
flubendiamide, MOA 28 (Belt) 4 SC	2.0 to 3.0 oz	0.0625 to 0.094	64 to 42.6	28	
Bollworm[a] Tobacco Budworm					
Bollgard II, MOA 11B2 (varous varieties)					CrylA(c) and Cry2A(b) alleles in Bollgard II produce two *Bacillus thuringiensis (Bt)* delta endotoxins. High activity against all pest caterpillar species on cotton except cutworms. No activity against insects other than caterpillars.
TwinLink, MOA 11B2 (various varieties)					Cry1Ab and Cry2Ae alleles in TwinLink produce two *Bacillus thuringiensis (Bt)* delta endotoxins. High activity against all pest caterpillar species on cotton except cutworms. No activity against insects other than caterpillars.
WideStrike, MOA 11B2 (various varieties)					CrylA(c) and CrylF alleles in WideStrike produce two *Bacillus thuringiensis (Bt)* delta endotoxins. High activity against all pest caterpillar species on cotton except cutworms. No activity against insects other than caterpillars.
WideStrike 3, MOA 11B2 (various varieties)					CrylA(c), CrylF and Vip3A alleles in WideStrike 3 produce two *Bacillus thuringiensis (Bt)* delta endotoxins and one exotoxin. High activity against all pest caterpillar species on cotton except cutworms. No activity against insects other than caterpillars.
beta-cyfluthrin (MOA 3) Baythroid XL 1.0 EC	1.6 to 2.6 oz	0.013 to 0.021	77 to 47.6	0	High pressure (50 to 70 psi) and low volume (6 to 10 gpa) generally advised for pyrethroids against caterpillars.
bifenthrin, MOA 3 (Brigade, Fanfare, Discipline, Sniper and others) 2 EC	2.6 to 6.4 oz	0.04 to 0.1	50 to 20	14	
bifenthrin, MOA 3 + zeta-cypermethrin, MOA 3 (Hero) 1.24 EC	5.2 to 10.3 oz	0.05 to 0.1	24.8 to 12.4	14	
bifenthrin, MOA 3 + zeta-cypermethrin, MOA 3 (Steed) 1.5 EC	3.5 to 4.7 oz	0.041 to 0.055	36.6 to 27.3	14	
bifenthrin, MOA 3 + imidacloprid, MOA 4 (Swagger) 1 F	7.6 to 15.4 oz	0.06 to 0.12	16.7 to 8.3	14	
chlorpyrifos, MOA 1B + zeta-cypermethrin, MOA 3 (Stallion) 3.03	8.25 to 11.75	0.2 to 0.275	15.5 to 10.9	14	
chlorantraniliprole, MOA 28 + lambda-cyhalothrin MOA 3 (Besiege) 1.25	6.5 to 12.5 oz	0.063 to 0.12	19.8 to 10.4	14	
cyfluthrin MOA 3 (Tombstone) 1.0EC	1.6 to 2.6 oz	0.025 to 0.041	40 to 25	0	
cypermethrin, MOA 3 (Ammo) 2.5 EC	2 to 5 oz	0.04 to 0.1	62.5 to 25	14	
deltamethrin, MOA 3 (Decis)1.5 EC	1.6 to 2.6 oz	0.019 to 0.03	79 to 50	14	
esfenvalerate, MOA 3 (Asana XL) 0.66 EC	5.8 to 9.6 oz	0.03 to 0.05	22 to 13.2	21	
flubendiamide, MOA 28 (Belt) 4 SC	2.0 to 3.0 oz	0.063 to 0.094	64 to 43	14	
gamma-cyhalothrin, MOA 3 (Prolex, Declare) 1.25 EC	1.28 to 2.05 oz	0.0125 to 0.02	100 to 62.5	21	
lambda-cyhalothrin, MOA 3 (Karate Z) 2.08 CS (Karate, Silencer) 1.0 EC	1.6 to 3.2 oz 2.56 to 5.12 oz	0.025 0.04	83 to 40 52 to 2525	21 21	
zetamethrin, MOA 3 (Mustang Maxx) 0.8 EC	2.64 to 3.6 oz	0.0165 to 0.0225	48.5 to 35.5	14	
spinosad, MOA 5 (Blackhawk) 4 SC	2.4 to 3.2 oz	0.054 to 0.073	74 to 55	28	
indoxacarb, MOA 22 (Steward) 1.25 SC	9.2 to 11.3 oz	0.09 to 0.11	13.9 to 11.4	14	Steward must be applied to early stage larvae for effective control. Use lower rate for *Bt* cottons.
chlorantraniliprole, MOA 28 (Prevathon) 0.43 SC	14 to 27 oz	0.047 to 0.09	9.1 to 4.8	21	

Table 5-5A. Insect Control on Cotton

Insect Insecticide, Mode of Action (MOA), and Formulation	Per Acre Amount	Per Acre Active (lb)	Acres/gal (lb)	Pre-harvest Interval (days)	Precautions and Remarks
Cotton Aphid					
acetamiprid, MOA 4A (Assail) 70 WP	0.6 to 1.1 oz	0.025 to 0.05	28 to 14	28	Due to a high potential for cotton aphid resistance to insecticides and because of the routine presence of significant levels of predators, parasites and pathogens that limit cotton aphid build-ups, treat for cotton aphids only as a last resort. In 2012, cotton aphid resistance to the chloronicotinoid insecticide class was confirmed in North Carolina. Try to limit the use of this class of insecticides, especially for stink bugs. All insecticides in this section are nicotinoids except for Carbine and Transform.
clothianidin, MOA 4A (Belay) 2.13 WDG	3 to 4 oz	0.05 to 0.067	42.6 to 31.8	21	
flonicamid, MOA 9C (Carbine) 50 WG	1.4 to 2.8 oz	0.044 to 0.089	22.7 to 11.2	30	
imidacloprid, MOA 4A (Trimax Pro, Admire Pro, other generics) 4.0 F	1 to 1.5 oz	0.03 to 0.047	128 to 85	14	
sulfoxaflor MOA 4C (Transform) 50 WG	0.75 to 1.0 oz	0.023 to 0.031	21.3 to 16	14	
thiamethoxam, MOA 4A (Centric) 40 WG	1.25 to 2.5 oz	0.03 to 0.06	13.3 to 8	21	
Cotton Aphid and Bollworm					
imidacloprid, MOA 4A + cyfluthrin, MOA 3 (Leverage 360) 3 SE	2.8 to 3.2 oz	0.065 to 0.075	46 to 40	14	May be used with threshold levels of both cotton aphids and bollworms. The pyrethroid in these materials also provides control of stink bugs.
imidacloprid, MOA 4A + bifenthrin, MOA 3 (Brigadier) 2 EC	5.1 to 7.7 oz	0.08 to 0.12	25.1 to 16.6	14	
thiamethoxam, MOA 4A + lambda-cyhalothrin, MOA 3 (Endigo ZC) 2.06 SE	4.5 to 5.5 oz	0.072 to 0.089	28.4 to 23.3	21	
bifenthrin, MOA 3 + imidacloprid, MOA 4 (Swagger) 1 F	10.2 to 15.4 oz	0.08 to 0.12	12.5 to 8.3	14	
European Corn Borer					
Bollgard II, MOA 11B2 (varous varieties)					CrylA(c) and Cry2A(b) alleles in Bollgard II produce two *Bacillus thuringiensis (Bt)* delta endotoxins. High activity against all pest caterpillar species on cotton except cutworms. No activity against insects other than caterpillars.
TwinLink, MOA 11B2 (various varieties)					Cry1Ab and Cry2Ae alleles in TwinLink produce two *Bacillus thuringiensis (Bt)* delta endotoxins. High activity against all pest caterpillar species on cotton except cutworms. No activity against insects other than caterpillars.
WideStrike, MOA 11B2 (various varieties)					CrylA(c) and CrylF alleles in WideStrike produce two *Bacillus thuringiensis (Bt)* delta endotoxins. Good to high activity against budworms and European corn borers; high activity against all pest caterpillar species on cotton except cutworms. No activity against insects other than caterpillars.
bifenthrin, MOA 3 (Brigade, Fanfare, Declare, Discipline, Sniper and others) 2 EC	3.2 oz	0.05	40	14	European corn borers are generally more of a problem in rank, non-Bt cotton. Other bollworm materials may provide some control.
beta-cyfluthrin, MOA 3 (Baythroid XL) 1.0 EC	1.6 to 2.6 oz	0.013 to 0.021	77 to 47.6	0	
cypermethrin, MOA 3 (Ammo) 2.5 EC	3.1 to 4.1 oz	0.06 to 0.08	41.7 to 31.3	14	
lamda-cyhalothrin, MOA 3 (Karate Z) 2.08 CS (Karate, Silencer) 1 EC	 1.6 oz 3.2 to 5.12 oz	 0.025 0.025 to 0.04	 80 40 to 25	21	
Zeta-cypermethrin, MOA 3 (Mustang Maxx) 0.8 EC	2.9 to 3.55 oz	0.018 to 0.025 oz	44.4 to 32	14	
Fall Armyworm					
chlorpyrofos, MOA 1B (Lorsban) 4 E	1 to 2 pt	0.5 to 1	8 to 4	14	Various rates and combinations may be recommended, depending upon cotton phenology and the age distribution and population levels of larvae. Pyrethroids keep some fall armyworms from hatching. Bollgard II and WideStrike varieties show high resistance to fall armyworm damage.
emamectin benzoate, MOA 6 (Denim) 0.16 EC	8 to 12 oz	0.01 to 0.015	16 to 10.7	21	
indoxacarb, MOA 22 (Steward) 1.25 SC	9.2 to 11.3 oz	0.09 to 0.11	14 to 11.5	14	
lambda-cyhalothrin, MOA 3 +chlorantraniliprole, MOA 28 (Besiege) 1.25 ZC	6.5 to 12.5 oz	0.063 to 0.12	19.8 to 10.4	14	
methomyl, MOA 1A (Lannate) 2.4 LV (Lannate) 90 SP	 1.5 pt 0.5 lb	 0.45 0.45	 5.3 2	 15 15	
methoxyfenozide, MOA 1BA (Intrepid) 2F	4 to 10 oz	0.06 to 0.16	33 to 12.5	14	
novaluron, MOA 15 (Diamond) 0.83 EC	6 to 12 oz	0.04 to 0.08	21.3 to 10.7	30	
spinosad, MOA 5 (Blackhawk) 4 SC	2.14 to 2.9 oz	0.067 to 0.089	60 to 45	28	
chlorantraniliprole, MOA 28 (Prevathon) 0.43 SC	14 to 27 oz	0.047 to 0.09	4.8 to 27	21	
flubendiamide, MOA 28 (Belt) 4 SC	2.0 oz	0.0625	64	28	

Table 5-5A. Insect Control on Cotton

Insect Insecticide, Mode of Action (MOA), and Formulation	Per Acre Amount	Per Acre Active (lb)	Acres/gal (lb)	Pre-harvest Interval (days)	Precautions and Remarks
Plant Bug					
acephate, MOA 1B (Orthene and other brands) 75 S 90 S 97 ST	 0.3 to 1.3 lb 0.25 to 1 lb 0.25 to 1 lb	 0.25 to 1 0.225 to 0.9 0.24 to 0.97	 3.3 to 0.77 4 to 1 4 to 1	 21 21 21	Prebloom treatment not recommended if square retention is in excess of 80%. If square retention is less than 80%, confirmation of threshold levels of plant bugs should be met prior to treatment. Postbloom treatment more likely in low-spray environment, such as with Bt cottons Fields adjacent to corn, potatoes, weedy areas, ditch banks, and other sources of plant bugs may be at higher risk of plant bug injury. Likelyhood of damage levels of plant bugs on cotton generally higher in eastern North Carolina counties. Bidrin is toxic to humans. Be sure to follow label directions and observe 6-day reentry interval.
acetamiprid, MOA 4A (Assail) 70 WP	1.1 oz	0.5	14	28	
chlorpyrifos, MOA 1B (Lorsban) 4 EC	6.1 oz	0.19	21	14	
clothianidin, MOA 4A (Belay) 2.13 SC	3 to 4 oz	0.05 to 0.067	42.6 to 31.8	21	
dicrotophos, MOA 1B (Bidrin) 8 EC	4 to 8 oz	0.25 to 0.5	32 to 16	10	
dicrotophos, MOA 1B + bifenthrin MOA 3 (Bidrin XP II) 5 EC	8 to 12 oz	0.313 to 0.54	16 to 9.3	30	
flonicamid, MOA 9C (Carbine) 50 WG	1.7 to 2.8 oz	0.054 to 0.089	75.3 to 45.7	30	
imidacloprid, MOA 4A (Admire Pro, Trimax Pro, other generics) 4 F	1 to 1.5 oz	0.03 to 0.047	128 to 85	14	
methomyl, MOA 1A (Lannate) 2.4 LV (Lannate) 90 SP	 12 oz 0.25 lb	 0.225 0.225	 10.7 4	 15 15	
oxamyl, MOA 1A (Vydate) 3.77 C LV	8.5 oz	0.25	15	21	
sulfoxaflor, MOA 4C (Transform) 50 WG	1.5 to 2.25 oz	0.047 to 0.071	10.7 to 7.1	14	
thiamethoxam, MOA 4A (Centric) 40 WP	2 oz	0.047	8	21	
Soybean Looper					
lambda-cyhalothrin, MOA 3 + chlorantraniliprole, MOA 28 (Besiege) 1.25 ZC	10.0 to 12.5 oz	0.098 to 0.12	12.8 to 10.4	14	Bollgard II and WideStrike varieties show high resistance to looper damage.
emamectin benzoate, MOA 6 (Denim) 0.16 EC	6 to 12 oz	0.01 to 0.015	10.6 to 16	21	
indoxacarb, MOA 22 (Steward) 1.25 SC	6.7 to 9.2 oz	0.065 to 0.09	19 to 14	14	
methoxyfenozide, MOA 18A (Intrepid) 2 F	4 to 10 oz	0.098 to 0.16	33 to 12.5	14	
spinosad, MOA 5 (Blackhawk) 4 SC	2.4 to 3.2	0.054 to 0.073	74 to 54	28	
chlorantraniliprole, MOA 28 (Prevathon) 0.43 SC	20 to 29 oz	0.067 to 0.097	6.4 to 4.4	21	
flubendiamide, MOA 28 (Belt) 4 SC	2.0 oz	0.0625	64	28	
Spider Mite					
abemectin, MOA 6 (Zephyr, Abemectin) 0.15 EC	8 to 16 oz	0.01 to 0.019	15 to 7.9	20	Control often unnecessary because of beneficial arthropods and fungi. Apply with 20-plus gallons of water (applies to all chemicals).
bifenthrin, MOA 3 (Brigade, Fanfare, Sniper, Declare, Discipline and others) 2 EC	3.8 oz	0.06	33	14	
dicofol, MOA UNC (Dicofol) 4 E	0.8 to 1.6 qt	0.8 to 1.6	5 to 2.5	14	
entoxazole, MOA 10B (Zeal) 72 WP	0.66 to 1 oz	0.03 to 0.045	45 to 30	28	
fenpropathrin, MOA 3 (Danitol) 2.4 EC	10.7 to 16 oz	0.2 to 0.3	12 to 8	21	
fenpyroximate, MOA 21A (Portal, Fujimite) 0.4 E	12 to 16 oz	0.037 to 0.05	10.8 to 8	14	Use 1.5 to 2X the amount of product if applied by aircraft.
propargite, MOA 12C (Comite) 6.55 L	1 qt	1.6	4	14	
spiromesifen, MOA 23 (Oberon) 2 SC	6 to 16 oz	0.094 to 0.25	21.3 to 8	30	Use 6 ounces only in early season to control low populations.
Stink Bug					
acephate, MOA 1B (Orthene) 75 S (Orthene and others) 97 S	 1 lb 0.75 lb	 0.75 0.75	 1.3 1	 21	Stink bugs may be more prevalent on unsprayed or less sprayed Bt cottons. Bidrin and methyl parathion are more effective against brown stink bugs than other products, though extremely toxic to humans. Be sure to follow label directions and observe 6-day reentry interval.
dicrotophos, MOA 1B (Bidrin) 8 EC	4 to 8 oz	0.25 to 0.5	32 to 16	10	**Be sure to observe the 6-day reentry interval with Bidrin.**
dicrotophos, MOA 1B + bifenthrin, MOA 3 (Bidrin XP II) 5EC	8.0 to 12.8 oz	0.313 to 0.54	16 to 9.3	30	Product contains 4.0 pounds dicrotophos and 1.0 pound bifenthrin per gallon. Toxic to humans; be sure to follow label directions and observe 6-day reentry interval.
oxamyl, MOA 1A (Vydate) 3.77 SL	17 oz	0.5	7.5	21	
pyrethroids, MOA 3 and pyrethroid combinations	(see bollworms above for rates)		—	—	Pyrethroids provide good to excellent control green and brown marmorated stink bugs, but are **less effective against brown stink bugs**. Bifenthrin is more effective than other pyrethroids against brown stink bugs.

Table 5-5A. Insect Control on Cotton

Insect Insecticide, Mode of Action (MOA), and Formulation	Per Acre Amount	Per Acre Active (lb)	Acres/gal (lb)	Pre-harvest Interval (days)	Precautions and Remarks
Thrips (at planting treatment)					
imidacloprid, MOA 4A (Gaucho Grande 600 FS, Acceleron-I)	—	0.375 mg/seed	—	—	Each of the following seed treatment lacks persistence beyond approximately 3 weeks and may require a supplemental foliar treatment for thrips control. Supplemental sprays are less likely in late planted (after May 20) cotton.
thiamethoxam, MOA 4A (Cruiser) 5 FS	—	0.34 mg/seed	—	—	
abamectin, MOA 6, + thiamethoxam MOA 4A (Avicta Duo 500FS, Avicta Complete, Acceleron-N)	—	0.15 abamectin + 0.375 thiamethoxam mg/seed	—	—	
imidacloprid, MOA 4A + thiodicarb, MOA 1A (Aeris) 48DS	—	0.375 imidacloprid + 0.375 thiodicarb mg/seed	—	—	
imidacloprid (MOA 4A) + clothianidin (MOA 4A) + thiodicarb (MOA 1A) + *Bacillus firmus* (biological (Aeris/Poncho/VOTiVO)	—	0.375 imidacloprid + 0.375 thiodicarb + 0.424 clothianidin mg/seed + 2 x 10^9 cfu/ml *B. fermis* units	—	—	
imidacloprid, MOA 4A (Admire Pro) 4.6F (Wrangler) 4.0F	7.4 to 9.2 8.5 to 10.5	0.27 to 0.33 0.27 to 0.33	17.3 to 13.9 15.1 to 12.2	—	Apply liquid into open furrow directly onto seed before furrow closure with either a seed firmer or with a drop tube (i.e., with a #55 oriface) producing a narrow jet of finished product into the center of the open furrow.
Thrips (post-emergence)					
acephate, MOA 1B (Orthene) 75 S (Orthene) 90 S (Orthene) 97 S (Orthene) 97 ST[b]	 3 to 4 oz 0.2 lb 2.5 to 3 oz 6 oz	 0.14 to 0.19 0.18 0.15 to 0.18 0.375	 5.3 to 4 5 6.4 to 5.3 2.67	21	Not suggested to replace at-plant insecticides in conventional cotton. With the high thrips populations often found in North Carolina, consider at least 0.25 pound a.i. per acre the standard rate for Orthene. Pyrethroids do not provide adequate thrips control on cotton.
dicrotophos, MOA 1B (Bidrin) 8 EC	4 oz	0.25	32	10	
dimethoate, MOA 1B (Dimethoate) 4 EC	8 oz	0.25	16	10	
methamidophos, MOA 1B (Monitor) 4 EC	6.4 oz	0.2	20	50	
spinetoram, MOA 5 (Radiant) 1 SC	1.5 to 3 oz	0.01 to 0.02	85 to 43	28	Provides improved control of western flower thrips, as well as good control of tobacco thrips.

Dosages may need to be increased during heavy infestations or in extremely rank cotton. Do not exceed full labeled rate.

[a] Lowest labeled rates for bollworms and budworms

[b] 2 (ee) state local need label for higher rates

NOTE: Upper or lower rate ranges do not indicate equivalent activity.

Cotton Insect Resistance Management

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Resistance occurs when some insects in a population survive a chemical treatment and are therefore able to pass on an inherited gene(s) for this survival to its offspring. Because these offspring are better able to survive the insecticide than those that are not resistant, the resistant individuals increase their numbers faster in the presence of the insecticide. After several generations, the resistant insects can outnumber the susceptible ones, and the insecticide becomes ineffective. Because the alleles that allow insects to survive an insecticide are often initially present in very few individuals out of a very large population of susceptible insects, resistance development may take years. Five to 20 years would be a common range for effectiveness of many insecticides.

Insects vary greatly in their ability to develop resistance to insecticides. For example, cotton aphids have been able to develop resistance to various classes of chemicals rapidly, while the boll weevil remains susceptible to several organophosphate insecticides after more than 50 years of exposure.

Insects develop resistance to insecticides in several ways. Some are able to break down (metabolize) insecticides, while others are able eliminate the toxins. Some can sequester insecticides (move them to a less harmful place in or on the body), and still others can avoid the toxin (behavioral resistance). The above are examples of different modes of action (MOA). Unfortunately, once an insect develops resistance to one insecticide, in most cases the insect is also resistant to others in the same class or group of insecticides sharing the same mode of action. For example, if tobacco budworms are resistant to the pyrethroid Baythroid, they are also resistant to the pyrethroid Karate. To make matters worse, some insects may be resistant to several classes of insecticides, such as is presently the case with plant bugs in the Midsouth. In North Carolina some populations of cotton aphids (chloronicotinoid class) and corn earworms (pyrethroid class) have developed resistance to these chemical classes that were initially very effective.

As you can see from the table below, many different kinds possible insecticide resistance have been identified. Most have complicated, hard-to-remember names. To make it easy to recognize different classes or modes of actions that can lead to resistance development, each chemical has been identified with a number, and occasionally subdivided with a letter. Products sharing the same number or letter and number combination have the same mode of action (for additional detail see: http://pested.okstate.edu/pdf/insecticide 20moa.pdf).

One major strategy in managing resistance is to avoid using products with the same mode of action (sharing the same number in the table) in the same year. Also, tank mixing insecticides with different modes of action may delay resistance development. Additionally, if only a single class of insecticides is listed for control of an insect (e.g., Assail, Centric, and Trimax Pro – all chloronicotinoids – for cotton aphids), one should try to either limit insecticide use to a single spray or try to avoid treatment. One final strategy in minimizing insect resistance to insecticides is to avoid unneeded treatments by following recommended thresholds.

Listed below are the economically important cotton pests found in North Carolina, followed by the chemical and brand names and mode of action.

Table 5-5B. Cotton Insecticide Modes of Action (MOA); Insecticide Resistance Action Committee Designations

Insect	Chemical Name (Brand Name)	Mode of Action
Beet Armyworm	clorantraniliprole (Prevathon)	2B
	emabectin benzoate (Denim)	6
	fluendiamide (Belt)	28
	indoxacarb (Steward)	22
	methoxyfenozide (Intrepid)	18A
	spinosad (Blackhawk)	5
Bollworm/Tobacco Budworm	*Bacillus thuringiensis* var. *kurstaki* (Bollgard II and Widestrike: delta endotoxin expressed by various varieties)	11B2
	beta-cyfluthrin (Baythroid XL)	3
	bifenthrin (Brigade, Capture, Discipline, others)	3
	bifenthrin + zeta-cypermethrin (Hero, Steed)	3
	bifenthrin + imidacloprid (Swagger)	3 + 4A
	chlorantraniliprole (Prevathon)	28
	cypermethrin (Ammo)	3
	esfenvalerate (Asana XL)	3
	flubendiamide (Belt)	28
	gamma-cyhalothrin (Prolex, Declare)	3
	lambda-cyhalothrin (Karate, Karate Z)	3
	lambda-cyhalothrin + clorantraniliprole (Besiege)	3 + 28
	zetamethrin (Mustang Max)	3
	spinosad (Blackhawk)	5
	indoxacarb (Steward)	22
	methomyl (Lannate)	1A
Cotton Aphid	acetamiprid (Assail)	4A
	flonicamid (Carbine)	9C
	imidacloprid (Trimax Pro)	4A
	thiamethoxam (Centric)	4A
	sulfoxaflor (Transform)	4C
Cotton Aphid & Bollworm	imidacloprid + bifenthrin(Swagger, Brigadier)	4A + 3
	imidacloprid + cyfluthrin (Leverage 360)	4A + 3
	thiamethoxam + lambda-cyhalothrin (Endigo)	4A + 3
European Corn Borer	Bollgard II (various varieties)	11B2
	Widestrike (various varieties)	11B2
	beta-cyfluthrin (Baythroid XL)	3
	bifenthrin (Brigade, Fanfare, Discipline, Sniper and others)	3
	chlorantraniliprole (Prevathon) cyfluthrin (Baythroid)	28
	cypermethrin (Ammo)	3
	esfenvalerate (Asana XL)	3

Table 5-5B. Cotton Insecticide Modes of Action (MOA); Insecticide Resistance Action Committee Designations

Insect	Chemical Name (Brand Name)	Mode of Action
European Corn Borer (Continued)	gamma-cyhalothrin (Prolex) lambda-cyhalothrin (Karate, Karate Z) lambda-cyhalothrin + clorantraniliprole (Besiege) zetamethrin (Mustang Max) spinosad (Blackhawk) indoxacarb (Steward) methomyl (Lannate)	3 3 3 3 + 28 3 22 1A
Fall Armyworm	chlorantraniliprole (Prevathon) chlopyrofos (Lorsban) indoxacarb (Steward) methomyl (Lannate) methoxyfenozide (Intrepid) novaluron (Diamond) spinosad (Tracer) thiodicarb (Larvin)	28 1B 22 1A 18A 15 5 1A
Plant Bug	acephate (Orthene, and others) acetamiprid (Assail) chlopyrofos (Lorsban) clothianidin (Belay) dicrotophos (Bidrin) flonicamid (Carbine) imidacloprid (Trimax Pro, Admire Pro) methomyl (Lannate) methyl parathion (Methyl parathion, Penncal-M) oxamyl (Vydate) sulfoxaflor (Transform) thiamethoxam (Centric)	1B 4A 1B 4A 1B 9C 4A 1A 1B 1A 4C 4A
Soybean & Cabbage Looper	emamectin benzoate (Denim) lambda-cyhalothrin+ clorantraniliprole (Besiege) indoxacarb (Steward) methoxyfenozide (Intrepid) spinosad (Blackhawk)	6 3 + 28 22 18A 5
Spider Mite	abemectin (Zephyr, Abemectin) bifenthrin (Brigade, Capture, Discipline, Sniper and others) dicofol (Dicofol) entoxazole (Zeal) fenpyroximate (Portal) fenpropathrin (Danitol) propargate (Comite) spiromesfen (Oberon)	6 3 UNC* 10B 21A 3 12C 23
Stink Bug	acephate (Orthene, and others) clothianidin (Belay) dicrotophos (Bidrin) dicrotophos + bifenthrin (Bidrin XP II) oxamyl (Vydate) pyrethroids	1B 4A 18 18 + 3 1A 3
THRIPS (At-Planting)	imidacloprid (Gaucho Grande, Acceleron I) thiamethoxam (Cruiser) thiamethoxam + abamectin (Avicta Duo,Acceleron N)) imidacloprid + thiodicarb (Aeris) imidacloprid + clothianidin + thiodicarb (Aeris/Poncho/VOTiVO)	4A 4A 4A + 6 4A + 1A 4A + 1A
THRIPS (Postemergence)	acephate (Orthene, and others) dicrotophos (Bidrin) dimethoate (Dimethoate) methamidophos (Monitor) spinetoram (Radiant)	1B 1B 1B 1B 5

*UNC: Compound with unknown mode of action.

Insect Control on Peanuts

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Table 5-6. Insect Control on Peanuts

Insecticide and Formulation	Amount of Formulation Per Acre	Precautions and Remarks
	Seasonal Control of Thrips and Leafhoppers	
Apply at Planting (To control thrips, leafhoppers, aphids, and wireworms)		
acephate (Orthene 97) (generics available)	0.75 to 1 lb	Apply as in-furrow spray in 3 to 5 gallons of water per acre. State (24c) label must be in possession at time of application.
disulfoton (Di-Syston)	6.6 lb of 15% granules	
phorate (Thimet) (generics available)	5.0 lb of 20% granules	
Imidacloprid (Admire Pro)	7.0-10.5 fl oz	In furrow spray during planting, directed on or below seed.
Thiamethoxam + Mefenoxam + Fludioxonil + azoxystrobin (Cruiser Maxx Peanuts)	treated peanut seed	
	Control of Specific Pests	
Beet Armyworm		
Bacillus thuringiensis (Xentari)	0.5 to 2 lb	Apply to small caterpillars. Use highest rate for larger worms or high populations; 0 day harvest restriction.
gamma-cyhalothrin (Prolex) (Proaxis)	 1.02 to 1.54 fl oz 2.56 to 3.84 fl oz	Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.
methomyl (Lannate LV)	0.75 to 3 pt	Apply broadcast in sufficient water for good coverage when worms are small. Do not apply within 21 days of harvest. See fall armyworm for additional restrictions.
indoxacarb (Steward)	9.2 to 11.3 oz	Do not apply more than 45 ounces per acre per crop. 14-day preharvest interval.
spinosad (Tracer) Flubendiamide (Belt) Bifentrhin (Brigade) Chlorantraniliprole (Prevathon)	1.5 to 3 fl oz 2.0-4.0 fl oz 2.1-6.4 fl oz 14.0-20.0 fl oz/A	Do not apply more than 9 fluid ounces per season or make more than three applications. 3-day preharvest interval. Pre-harvest interval 3 days, Do Not apply more than 4.0 fluid ounces in 7 day interval or more than 12.0 ounces per cropping season Pre-harvest interval of 14 days. Make no more than 4 applications per crop per year.
Corn Earworm, Southern Armyworm, Green Cloverworm, Velvetbean Caterpillar		
acephate (Orthene) 97 (generics available)	0.75 to 1 lb	Do not feed or graze livestock on acephate-treated vines. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest (digging).
Bacillus thuringiensis (Dipel DF) (Dipel ES) (Xentari)	 0.5 to 2 lb 1 to 2 pt 0.5 to 2 lb	For velvetbean caterpillar control only. Apply to small caterpillars and use highest rate for larger worms and/or high populations; 0 day harvest restriction. Xentari also controls southern armyworm.
esfenvalerate (Asana XL)	2.9 to 5.8 oz	Do not feed Asana-treated vines or graze livestock on treated plants.
fenpropathrin (Danitol) 2.4 EC	10.67 to 16 fl oz	Do not exceed 2.67 pints per acre per season. Use 10 to 50 gallons per acre by ground and 5 to 10 gallons per acre by air. Repeat no more often than every 7 days. Do not apply within 14 days of digging and do not feed or graze vines within 14 days of last application.
gamma-cyhalothrin (Prolex) (Proaxis)	 1.02 to 1.54 fl oz 2.56 to 3.84 fl oz	Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.
indoxacarb (Steward)	9.2 to 11.3 oz	Do not apply more than 45 ounces per acre per crop. 14 day preharvest interval. For corn earworm.
lambda-cyhalothrin (Karate Z)	1.28 to 1.92 oz	Do not feed or graze livestock on Karate-treated plants.
methomyl (Lannate LV)	0.75 to 3 pt	Apply to foliage when four or more worms are present per foot of row and preferably when worms are small. Do not apply methomyl within 21 days of harvest. Do not feed methomyl-treated vines to livestock. Use minimum of 3 gallons of water for aerial application.
spinosad (Tracer) Flubendiamide (Belt) Bifentrhin (Brigade) Chlorantraniliprole (Besiege) Chlorantraniliprole (Prevathon)	2 to 3 fl oz 2.0-4.0 fl oz. 2.1-6.4 fl oz 6.0-10.0 fl oz/A 14.0-20.0 fl oz/A	Do not apply more than 9 fluid ounces per season or make more than three applications. 3-day preharvest interval. Pre-harvest interval 3 days, Do Not apply more than 4.0 fluid ounces in 7 day interval or more than 12.0 ounces per cropping season. Pre-harvest interval of 14 days. Pre-harvest interval 14 days. Do not exceed a total of 31 fluid ounces of Besiege per acre per year. Make no more than 4 applications per crop per year.
Cutworm		
carbaryl (Sevin) 80 S (generics available)	2.5 lb	
chlorpyrifos (Lorsban) 15 G	1.33 lb	Apply in 16- to 18-inch band over row when infestation is first seen. May be applied by air. Do not graze or feed immature crop to livestock.
esfenvalerate (Asana XL)	5.8 to 9.6 oz	Do not feed treated vines to livestock.
gamma-cyhalothrin (Prolex) (Proaxis)	 0.77 to 1.28 fl oz 1.92 to 3.20 fl oz	
indoxacarb (Steward)	9.2 to 11.3 oz	Do not apply more than 45 ounces per acre per crop. 14 day preharvest interval.
lambda-cyhalothrin (Karate Z)	0.96 to 1.6 oz	Do not use treated vines or hay for animal feed.
methomyl (Lannate LV) Flubendiamide (Belt) Bifentrhin (Brigade) Chlorantraniliprole (Besiege)	1.5 to 3 pt 2.0-4.0 fl oz 2.1-6.4 fl oz 5.0-8.0 fl oz/A	Do not apply within 21 days of harvest. Do not feed treated vines to livestock. Pre-harvest interval 3 days, Do Not apply more than 4.0 fluid ounces in 7 day interval or more than 12.0 ounces per cropping season Pre-harvest interval of 14 days. Pre-harvest interval 14 days. Do not exceed a total of 31 fluid ounces of Besiege per acre per year.

Table 5-6. Insect Control on Peanuts

Insecticide and Formulation	Amount of Formulation Per Acre	Precautions and Remarks
Fall Armyworm		
acephate (Orthene) 97 (generics available)	0.75 to 1 lb	Do not apply within 14 days of harvest (digging). Do not feed or graze livestock on vines treated with acephate. Apply 10 to 50 gallons spray solution per acre. Do not apply more than 4.13 pounds per acre (4 pounds a.i. per acre per season).
fenpropathrin (Danitol) 2.4 EC	10 2/3 to 16 fl oz	Do not exceed 2.67 pints per acre per season. Repeat no more often than every 7 days. Do not apply within 14 days of digging and do not feed or graze vines within 14 days of last application.
gamma-cyhalothrin (Prolex) (Proaxis)	 1.02 to 1.54 fl oz 2.56 to 3.84 fl oz	Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.
indoxacarb (Steward)	9.2 to 11.3 oz	Do not apply more than 45 ounces per acre per crop. 14 day preharvest interval.
lambda-cyhalothrin (Karate Z)	1.28 to 1.92 oz	
methomyl (Lannate LV)	0.75 to 1.5 pt	Effective against all sizes of worms. Use minimum of 3 gallons of water for aerial application. Do not apply within 21 days of harvest. Do not feed methomyl-treated vines to livestock.
spinosad (Tracer) Flubendiamide (Belt) Bifentrhin (Brigade) Chlorantraniliprole (Besiege) Chlorantraniliprole (Prevathon)	2 to 3 fl oz 2.0-4.0 fl oz 2.1-6.4 fl oz 6.0-10.0 fl oz/A 14.0-20.0 fl oz/A	Do not apply more than 9 fluid ounces per season or make more than three applications. 3-day preharvest interval. Pre-harvest interval 3 days, Do Not apply more than 4.0 fluid ounces in 7 day interval or more than 12.0 ounces per cropping season Pre-harvest interval of 14 days. Pre-harvest interval 14 days. Do not exceed a total of 31 fluid ounces of Besiege per acre per year. Make no more than 4 applications per crop per year
Leafhoppers		
acephate (Orthene) 97 (generics available)	0.75 to 1 lb	See remarks under Thrips.
esfenvalerate (Asana XL)	2.9 to 5.8 oz	Do not feed livestock Asana-treated vines or graze livestock on treated plants.
fenpropathrin (Danitol) 2.4 EC	6 to 10.67 fl oz	Do not exceed 2 2/3 pints per acre per season. Repeat no more often than every 7 days. Do not apply within 14 days of digging and do not feed or graze vines within 14 days of last application.
gamma-cyhalothrin (Prolex) (Proaxis)	 0.77 to 1.28 fl oz 1.92 to 3.20 fl oz	
lambda-cyhalothrin (Karate Z)	0.96 to 1.6 oz	Do not use treated vines or hay for animal feed.
methomyl (Lannate LV) Bifentrhin (Brigade)	0.75 to 3 pt 2.1-6.4 fl oz	Do not apply within 21 days of harvest. Do not use treated vines as feed. Pre-harvest interval of 14 days.
Lesser Cornstalk Borer		
chlorpyrifos (Lorsban, Pilot) 15 G (generics available) Bifentrhin (Brigade) Chlorantraniliprole (Besiege)	7 to 14 lb 2.1-6.4 fl oz 10.0 fl oz/A	Apply as directed spray to base of plants in 8- to 10-inch band in 50 gallons water per acre. Pre-harvest interval of 14 days. Suppression only. Pre-harvest interval 14 days. Do not exceed a total of 31 fluid ounces of Besiege per acre per year.
Southern Corn Rootworm		
chlorpyrifos (Lorsban, Pilot) 15 G (generics available)	13.3 lb	Apply in a 16- to 18-inch band over the row just before pegging.
phorate (Thimet) 20 G (generics available)	10 lb	
Spider Mite		
propargite (Comite) 73 L	2 pt	Apply in at least 25 gallons of water per acre. Spider mite outbreaks are less likely to develop if foliar insecticides are not used during July and August and copper fungicides are used for Cercospora leafspot. Do not apply propargite within 14 days of harvest.
fenpropathrin (Danitol) 2.4 EC Bifentrhin (Brigade)	10.67 to 16 fl oz 5.1-6.4 fl oz.	Do not exceed 2.67 pints (42 2/3 fluid ounces) per acre per season. Use 10 to 50 gallons per acre by ground and 5 to 10 gallons per acre by air. Repeat no more often than every 7 days. Do not apply within 14 days of digging and do not feed or graze vines within 14 days of last application. Pre-harvest interval of 14 days.
Thrips		
acephate (Orthene) 97 (generics available)	0.375 to 0.75 lb	Do not feed or graze livestock on treated vines. Apply 10 to 50 gallons spray solution per acre to foliage. Do not apply more than 4.125 pounds per acre (4 pounds a.i. per acre) per season.
carbaryl (Sevin) 80 S (generics available)	1.25 lb	Do not feed or graze livestock on treated vines. Apply 10 to 50 gallons spray solution per acre to foliage.
gamma-cyhalothrin (Prolex) (Proaxis)	 1.02 to 1.54 fl oz 2.56 to 3.84 fl oz	Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.
lambda-cyhalothrin (Karate Z)	1.28 to 1.96 oz	Do not use treated vines or hay for animal feed.
malathion 57 EC Bifentrhin (Brigade) Chlorantraniliprole (Besiege)	0.8 qt 2.1-6.4 fl oz 6.0-10.0 fl oz/A	Apply 20 to 25 gallons spray solution per acre to foliage. Pre-harvest interval of 14 days. Pre-harvest interval 14 days. Do not exceed a total of 31 fluid ounces of Besiege per acre per year.

See N.C. Cooperative Extension Service publication AG-463-5, *Pesticides and Wildlife—Peanuts*, for additional information on minimizing pesticide impact on wildlife.

Insect Control in Soybeans

D. D. Reisig, Entomology Extension

Table 5-7. Insect Control on Soybeans

Insect Insecticide and Formulation	per Acre Amount of Formulation	per Acre Active Ingredient	Acres/gal. (lb)	Preharvest Interval (PHI) (Days)	Precautions and Remarks
Bean Leaf Beetle					
acephate, MOA 1B (Orthene) 97 S	0.75 to 1 lb	0.75 to 1	1.25 to 1	14	Treat when defoliation reaches threshold levels or buildup is obvious. Threshold is 30% prebloom defoliation or 15% defoliation 2 weeks prior to bloom through podfill. Pod skinning by this insect can be a concern in soybeans grown for seed. Selected pyrethroids will suppress bean leaf beetle. Tolerance can quickly develop if chemistries are not rotated. **In the premixed products listed, the effective chemistries are in MOA's 3 and 1B.**
acetamiprid, MOA 4A + bifenthrin, MOA 3 (Justice) 1.8 EC	5 fl oz	See label	25.6	30	
beta-cyfluthrin, MOA 3 (Baythroid XL) 1.0 EC	2.8 fl oz	0.022	45.7	45	
bifenthrin, MOA 3 (Brigade, Discipline, Sniper, and others) 2 EC	4 to 6.4 fl oz	0.062 to 0.10	32 to 20	30	
chlorantraniliprole, MOA 28 + lambda-cyhalothrin, MOA 3 (Besiege) 1.25 SC	5 to 8 fl oz	See label	25.6 to 16	21	
chlorpyrifos, MOA 1B + gamma-cyhalothrin, MOA 3 (Cobalt Advanced) 2.63 EC	19 to 24 fl oz	See label	6.7 to 5.3	30	
chlorpyrifos, MOA 1B (Lorsban) 4 E	1 pt	0.5	8	14	
cyfluthrin, MOA 3 (Tombstone) 2 E	1.6 to 2.8 fl oz	0.025 to 0.04	80 to 45.7	45	
diflubenzuron, MOA 15 + lambda-cyhalothrin, MOA 3 (DoubleTake) 3 SC	4 fl oz	See label	32	30	
imidacloprid, MOA 4A + cyfluthrin, MOA 3 (Leverage 360) 3.0 SE	2.8 fl oz	See label	45.7	45	
lambda-cyhalothrin, MOA 3 (Warrior, Lambda-cyhalothrin, Silencer) 1.0 EC	1.92 to 3.2 fl oz	0.015 to 0.025	66.7 to 40	30	
(Karate Z and Warrior II) 2.08 CS	0.96 to 1.6 fl oz	0.015 to 0.025	133.3 to 80	30	
lambda-cyhalothrin, MOA 3 + thiamethoxam, MOA 4A (Endigo ZC) 2.06 SE	4 to 4.5 fl oz	See label	32 to 28.4	30	
Beet Armyworm					
chlorantraniliprole, MOA 28 (Prevathon) 0.43 SC	14 to 20 fl oz	0.047 to 0.067	9.1 to 64	1	Ground application only for larger caterpillars. Control of large armyworms is difficult. Chlorantraniliprole, flubendiamide, indoxacarb and spinosad are the superior products.
chlorantraniliprole, MOA 28 + lambda-cyhalothrin, MOA 3 (Besiege) 1.25 SC	9 fl oz	0.04 + 0.02	14.2	21	
flubendiamide, MOA 28 (Belt) 4 SC	2 to 3 fl oz	0.06 to 0.09	64 to 42.7	14 (grain) 3 (hay)	
indoxacarb, MOA 22 (Steward) 1.25 SC	5.6 to 11.3 fl oz	0.06 to 0.11	22.9 to 11.3	21	
methomyl, MOA 1A (Lannate) 2.4 LV (Lannate) 90 SP	 1.5 pt 0.5 lb	 0.45 0.45	 5.3 2	 14 14	
methoxyfenozide, MOA 18A (Intrepid) 2 F	4 to 8 fl oz	0.06 to 0.12	32 to 16	14 (grain) 7 (hay)	
spinosad, MOA 5 (Blackhawk) 4 SC	1.7 to 2.2 fl oz	0.04 to 0.05	75.3 to 58.2	28	
Corn Earworm					
beta-cyfluthrin, MOA 3 (Baythroid XL) 1.0 EC	1.6 to 2.8 fl oz	0.0125 to 0.022	80 to 45.7	45	Treat when earworm numbers exceed threshold as determined by scouting. Be sure worms are present and 3/8 to ½ inch in size when treatment is applied. Use low rates for light infestations. **Use higher rates by air**. Synthetic pyrethroids are again recommended for use in soybean due to the high adoption of transgenic *B.t.* cotton varieties by North Carolina producers. *B.t.* transgenic cotton varieties provide resistance management benefits and reduce the amount of insecticide used in cotton, thus extending the life of pyrethroids. Some tolerance to pyrethroids has been found, however. Distinguishing between corn earworm and tobacco budworm is important as pyrethroids provide poor control of tobacco budworm. A pyrethroid combined with 0.5 pound/acre acephate will improve control in situations where tobacco budworm is present and/or resistance of corn earworm to pyrethroids is present. Effective products with a pyrethroid-alternative chemistry include chlorantraniliprole, flubendiamide, indoxacarb, and spinosad. Even in soybean with open canopies, flubendiamide will be more effective at higher pressure and volume applications. Go to Web page http://www.ces.ncsu.edu/wp-content/uploads/2013/02/CEW-calculator-v0.005.html for an online threshold calculator. At $10.00 per bushel, the plant compensates due to the low caterpillar levels needed to reach threshold at $10.00 and above.
chlorantraniliprole, MOA 28 (Prevathon) 0.43 SC	14 to 20 fl oz	0.047 to 0.067	9.1 to 6.4	1	
chlorantraniliprole, MOA 28 + lambda-cyhalothrin, MOA 3 (Besiege) 1.25 SC	6 to 9 fl oz	See label	21.3 to 14.2	21	
chlorpyrifos, MOA 1B (Lorsban) 4 EC	1.5 to 2 pt	0.75 to 1	5.3 to 4	14	
cyfluthrin, MOA 3 (Tombstone) 2 E	1.6 to 2.8 fl oz	0.025 to 0.04	80 to 45.7	45	
esfenvalerate, MOA 3 (Asana XL) 0.66 EC	5.8 to 9.6 fl oz	0.03 to 0.05	22.1 to 13.3	21	
chlorpyrifos, MOA 1B + gamma-cyhalothrin, MOA 3 (Cobalt Advanced) 2.63 EC	16 to 38 fl oz	See label	8 to 3.4	30	
flubendiamide, MOA 28 (Belt) 4 SC	2 to 3 fl oz	0.06 to 0.09	64 to 42.7	14 (grain) 3 (hay)	
gamma-cyhalothrin, MOA 3 (Declare) 1.25 EC	1.54 fl oz	0.015	83.1	21	
imidacloprid, MOA 4A +beta-cyfluthrin, MOA 3 (Leverage 360) 3.0 SE	2.8 fl oz	0.04 + 0.02	45.7	15	
indoxacarb, MOA 22 (Steward) 1.25 SC	5.6 to 11.3 fl oz	0.06 to 0.11	22.9 to 11.3	21	
lambda-cyhalothrin, MOA 3 (Warrior, Lambda-cyhalothrin, Silencer) 1.0 EC (Karate Z and Warrior II) 2.08 CS	1.92 to 3.2 fl oz 0.96 to 1.6 fl oz	0.015 to 0.025 0.015 to 0.025	66.7 to 40 133.3 to 80	30 30	
lambda-cyhalothrin, MOA 3 + thiamethoxam, MOA 4A (Endigo ZC) 2.06 SE	3.5 to 4 fl oz	See label	36.6 to 32	30	
spinosad, MOA 5 (Blackhawk) 4 SC	1.7 to 2.2 fl oz	0.04 to 0.05	75.3 to 58.2	28	

Table 5-7. Insect Control on Soybeans

Insect Insecticide and Formulation	per Acre Amount of Formulation	per Acre Active Ingredient	Acres/gal. (lb)	Preharvest Interval (PHI) (Days)	Precautions and Remarks
Corn Earworm (continued)					
zeta-cypermethrin, MOA 3 (Mustang Max) 0.8 EC	2.8 to 4 fl oz	0.0175 to 0.025	45.7 to 32	21	
zeta-cypermethrin, MOA 3 + bifenthrin, MOA 3 (Hero) 1.24 EC	10.3 fl oz	0.033 + 0.066	12.4	30	
Grasshopper					
acephate, MOA 1B (Orthene 97)	0.25 to 0.5 lb	0.25 to 0.5	4 to 2	14	Apply by air or ground uniformly over foliage as a broadcast treatment. Early morning treatment is preferred. Use higher rates for heavy infestations. Diflubenzuron is not effective to control adult grasshoppers. See label for additional instructions and suggestions.
chlorpyrifos, MOA 1B + gamma-cyhalothrin, MOA 3 (Cobalt Advanced) 2.63 EC	10 to 13 fl oz	See label	12.8 to 9.8	30	
diflubenzuron, MOA 15 (Dimilin) 2L, 25W	2 fl oz 0.25 lb.	0.06 0.06	64 8	21	
Green Cloverworm					
Bacillus thuringiensis, MOA 11B2 (Various)	—	—	—	0	Treat when defoliation reaches threshold. This insect is seldom an economic pest. See label of specific *B.t.* products. Thresholds are listed under bean leaf beetle. Pyrethroid insecticides are labeled for green cloverworm control at, or below, the rates shown under “Corn Earworm.”
beta-cyfluthrin, MOA 3 (Baythroid XL) 1.0 EC	1.6 to 2.8 fl oz	0.0125 to 0.022	80 to 45.7	45	
chlorantraniliprole, MOA 28 (Prevathon) 0.43 SC	14 to 20 fl oz	0.047 to 0.067	9.1 to 6.4	1	
chlorantraniliprole, MOA 28 + lambda- cyhalothrin, MOA 3 (Besiege) 1.25 SC	5 to 8 fl oz	See label	25.6 to 16	21	
cyfluthrin, MOA 3 (Tombstone) 2E	1.6 to 2.8 fl oz	0.025 to 0.04	80 to 45.7	45	
flubendiamide, MOA 28 (Belt) 4 SC	2 to 3 fl oz	0.06 to 0.09	64 to 42.7	14 (grain) 3 (hay)	
esfenvalerate, MOA 3 (Asana XL) 0.66 EC	5.8 to 9.6 fl oz	0.03 to 0.05	22.1 to 13.3	21	
gamma-cyhalothrin, MOA 3 (Declare) 1.25 EC	1.54 fl oz	0.015	83.1	21	
indoxacarb, MOA 22 (Steward) 1.25 SC	8 to 11.3 fl oz	0.08 to 0.11	16 to 11.3	21	
lambda-cyhalothrin, MOA 3 (Warrior, Lambda-cyhalothrin, Silencer) 1.0 EC (Karate Z and Warrior II) 2.08 CS	1.92 to 3.2 fl oz 0.96 to 1.6 fl oz	0.015 to 0.025 0.015 to 0.025	66.7 to 40 133.3 to 80	30 30	
lambda-cyhalothrin, MOA 3 + thiamethoxam, MOA 4A (Endigo ZC) 2.06 SE	3.5 to 4 fl oz	See label	36.6 to 32	30	
spinosad, MOA 5 (Blackhawk) 4 SC	1.1 to 2.2 fl oz	0.025 to 0.05	116.4 to 58.2	28	
zeta-cypermethrin, MOA 3 (Mustang Maxx) 0.8 EC	2.8 to 4 fl oz	0.0175 to 0.025	45.7 to 32	21	
zeta-cypermethrin, MOA 3 + bifenthrin, MOA 3 (Hero) 1.24 EC	10.3 fl oz	0.033 + 0.066	12.4	30	
Kudzu Bug					
acephate, MOA 1B (Orthene) 97 S	1 lb	1	1	14	
bifenthrin, MOA 3 (Brigade, Discipline, Sniper, and others) 2 EC	4 to 6.4 fl oz	0.062 to 0.10	32 to 20	30	
bifenthrin, MOA 3 + acetamiprid, MOA 4a (Justice) 1.8 EC	5 fl oz	See label	25.6	30	
bifenthrin, MOA 3 + imidacloprid, MOA 4A (Brigadier) 2 E (Swagger) 1 F	6.1 fl oz 12.2 fl oz	See label See label	21 10.5	7 18	
gamma-cyhalothrin, MOA 3 (Declare) 1.25 EC	1.54 fl oz	0.015	83.1	21	
lambda-cyhalothrin, MOA 3 (Karate, Lambda-cyhalothrin, Silencer) 1.0 EC (Karate Z, Warrior II) 2.08 CS	3.84 fl oz 1.92 fl oz	0.03 0.03	33.3 66.7	30 30	
lambda-cyhalothrin, MOA 3 + thiamethoxam, MOA 4A (Endigo ZC) 2.06 SE	3.5 to 4.5 fl oz	See label	36.6 to 28.4	30	
zeta-cypermethrin, MOA 3 (Mustang Maxx) 0.8 EC	4 fl oz	0.025	32	21	
zeta-cypermethrin, MOA 3 + bifenthrin, MOA 3 (Hero) 1.24 EC	6.4 to 10.3 fl oz	See label	20 to 12.4	30	
Soybean Looper					
Bacillus thuringiensis, MOA 11B2 (Various)	—	—	—	0	Treat when thresholds are reached or when buildup is obvious. Threshold is 15% defoliation in soybeans two weeks prior to flowering. Ground application is superior. **Resistance is occurring in this species;** *B.t.* and other insecticides work best on small caterpillars. **See specific *B.t.* product label for use rates.** There is no resistance to *B.t.*, flubendiamide, indoxacarb, and spinosad.
chlorantraniliprole, MOA 28 (Prevathon) 0.43 SC	14 to 20 fl oz	0.047 to 0.067	9.1 to 6.4	1	
chlorantraniliprole, MOA 28 + lambda- cyhalothrin, MOA 3 (Besiege) 1.25 SC	5 to 9 fl oz	See label	25.6 to 14.2	21	
chlorpyrifos, MOA 1B + gamma-cyhalothrin, MOA 3 (Cobalt Advanced) 2.63 EC	20 to 38 fl oz	See label	6.4 to 3.4	30	
flubendiamide, MOA 28 (Belt) 4 SC	2 to 3 fl oz	0.06 to 0.09	6 4 to 42.7	3 (hay) 14 (grain)	

Table 5-7. Insect Control on Soybeans

Insect Insecticide and Formulation	per Acre Amount of Formulation	per Acre Active Ingredient	Acres/gal. (lb)	Preharvest Interval (PHI) (Days)	Precautions and Remarks
Soybean Looper (continued)					
indoxacarb, MOA 22 (Steward) 1.25 SC	5.6 to 11.3 fl oz	0.06 to 0.11	22.9 to 11.3	21	
methoxyfenozide, MOA 18A (Intrepid) 2F	4 to 8 fl oz	0.06 to 0.12	32 to 16	7 (hay) 14 (grain)	
spinetoram, MOA 5 (Radiant) 1 SC	2 to 4 fl oz	0.016 to 0.12	64 to 32	7 (hay) 14 (grain)	
spinosad, MOA 5 (Blackhawk) 4 SC	1.1 to 2.2 fl oz	0.025 to 0.05	116.4 to 58.2	28	
spinosad, MOA 5 + gamma cyhalothrin, MOA 3 (Consero)	2 to 3 fl oz	See label	64 to 42.7	See label	
Spider Mite					
bifenthrin, MOA 3 (Brigade, Discipline, Sniper, and others) 2 EC	5.12 to 6.4 fl oz	0.08 to 0.10	25 to 20	18	Miticides registered on soybean often provide erratic control. Two applications may be needed for high populations.
chlorpyrifos, MOA 1B (Lorsban) 4E	1 to 2 pints	0.5 to 1	8 to 4	28	
Stink Bug (Southern Green, Green, and Brown)					
acephate, MOA 1B (Orthene) 97 S	0.5 to 1 lb	0.5 to 1	2 to 1	14	Treat when bug numbers exceed one per row foot or 5 per 15 sweeps (narrow-row beans). Acephate and the highest rates of pyrethroids are preferred for brown stink bug, with bifenthrin the preferred pyrethroid. Stink bugs are often late-season pests so be aware of the preharvest interval of insecticides. Reduce thresholds by 50% in soybeans intended for seed use. **In the premixed products listed, the effective chemistries are in MOA's 3 and 1B.** Go to Web page http://www.ces.ncsu.edu/plymouth/ent/soysbthresholdcalc.html for an online threshold calculator. At $10.00 per bushel, the plant compensates due to the low stink bug levels needed to reach threshold at $10.00 and above.
bifenthrin, MOA 3 (Brigade, Discipline, Sniper, and others) 2 EC	2.1 to 6.4 fl oz	0.033 to 0.10	61 to 20	30	
chlorpyrifos, MOA 1B + gamma-cyhalothrin, MOA 3 (Cobalt Advanced) 2.63 EC	20 to 38 fl oz	See label	6.4 to 3.4	30	
cyfluthrin, MOA 3 (Tombstone) 2E	1.6 to 2.8 fl oz	0.025 to 0.04	80 to 45.7	45	
diflubenzuron, MOA 15 + lambda-cyhalothrin, MOA 3 (DoubleTake) 3 SC	4 fl oz	See label	32	30	
gamma-cyhalothrin, MOA 3 (Declare) 1.25 EC	1.54 fl oz	0.015	83.1	21	
imidacloprid, MOA 4A + cyfluthrin, MOA 3 (Leverage 360) 3.0 SE	2.8 fl oz	See label	45.7	45	
lambda-cyhalothrin, MOA 3 (Warrior, Lambda-cyhalothrin, Silencer) 1.0 EC (Karate Z and Warrior II) 2.08 CS	1.92 to 3.2 fl oz 0.96 to 1.6 fl oz	0.015 to 0.025 0.015 to 0.025	66.7 to 40 133.3 to 80	30 30	
lambda-cyhalothrin, MOA 3 + thiamethoxam, MOA 4A (Endigo ZC) 2.06 SE	4 to 4.5 fl oz	See label	32 to 28.4	30	
zeta-cypermethrin, MOA 3 (Mustang Maxx) 0.8 EC	4 fl oz	0.025	32	21	
zeta-cypermethrin, MOA 3 + bifenthrin, MOA 3 (Hero) 1.24 EC	10.3 fl oz	0.033 + 0.066	12.4	21	
Velvetbean Caterpillar					
Bacillus thuringiensis, MOA 11B2 **(Various)**	—	—	—	0	See specific labels for use rates.
chlorpyrifos, MOA 1B (Lorsban) 4 EC	0.5 to 1 pt	0.25 to 0.5	16 to 8	14	Treat when defoliation exceeds 15% two weeks prior to flowering. Use high rates for severe populations only. Pyrethroid insecticides are labeled for green cloverworm control at, or below, the rates shown under Corn Earworm. See labels for various pyrethroid rates.
diflubenzuron, MOA 15 (Dimilin) 2L	2 to 4 fl oz	0.06 to 0.125	64 to 32	21	
pyrethroids, MOA 3	—	—	—	—	
spinosad, MOA 5 (Blackhawk) 4 SC	1.1 to 2.2 fl oz	0.025 to 0.05	116.4 to 58.2	28	
Grape Colaspis, Blister Beetle, Japanese Beetle, Mexican Bean Beetle, Spotted Cucumber Beetle, Three Cornered Alfalfa Hopper					
acephate, MOA 1B (Orthene) 97 S	0.75 to 1 lb	0.75 to 1	1.25 to 1	14	These insects are rarely pests; exercise care in determining if a problem exists. Do not spray Mexican bean beetle when many eggs and pupae are present; wait 4 to 5 days. Thrips have never been demonstrated to reduce soybean yields in North Carolina. Three cornered alfalfa hopper girdle mainstems when plants are below 10 inches tall and petioles when plants are larger. Treatments only impact yield when applied to seedling soybeans.
pyrethroids, MOA 3 combinations	(see corn earworm above for rates)	—	—	—	

CAUTION: Always use pesticides according to label directions. Be mindful of reducing the impact of pesticides on wildlife and groundwater. See Extension publication AG-463-1, *Pesticides and Wildlife—Soybeans*, for further information.

Insect Control on Flue-Cured and Burley Tobacco

H. J. Burrack, Entomology Extension

The Insect Resistance Action Committee (**IRAC**) has grouped insecticides sharing the same mode of action (**MOA**) into categories. The categories are listed following insecticide and formulation names. To minimize the likelihood of resistance development, avoid successive treatment with insecticides having the same MOA. The Organic Materials Registry Institute (**OMRI**) lists products acceptable for use in organic production. These products are identified in the Precautions and Remarks section.

Pesticides residues remain of concern for purchasers. Growers are encouraged to discuss insecticide options with their purchasers before treating to reduce potential residue concerns.

Table 5-8A. Insect Control on Flue-Cured and Burley Tobacco in Greenhouses

Insecticide, Formulation[1] and IRAC Group	Amount of Formulation Per 1,000 sq ft	Restricted Entry Interval (REI) (hours)	Preharvest Interval (PHI) (days)	Precautions and Remarks
Green peach aphid				
acephate, IRAC 1B (Orthene) 97 PE	3/4 tbsp (3/4 lb/acre)	24	3	There are many formulations of acephate. Apply in 3 gallons water per 1,000 sq ft. Even and thorough coverage is necessary for good control.
imidacloprid, IRAC 4A (Admire Pro)	**Rate per 1,000 plants** 0.5 to 1.2 fl oz	12	14	**Only apply imidacloprid to control aphids in the greenhouse if tobacco will be transplanted within a week.** This application replaces tray drench applications for field control of aphids and flea beetles described below. There are many other formulations of imidacloprid**.**
thiamethoxam, IRAC 4A (Platinum) 75 SG (Platinum) SC	**Rate per 1,000 plants** 0.8 to 1.3 oz 0.5 to 1.3 fl oz	12	None given	
Tobacco flea beetle				
acephate, IRAC 1B (Orthene) 97 PE	3/4 tbsp (3/4 lb/acre)	24	3	There are many formulations of acephate. Apply in 3 gallons water per 1,000 square feet. Even and thorough coverage is necessary for good control.
imidacloprid, IRAC 4A (Admire Pro)	**Rate per 1,000 plants** 0.5 to 1.2 fl oz	12	14	**Only apply imidacloprid to control aphids in the greenhouse if tobacco will be transplanted within a week.** This application replaces tray drench applications for field control of aphids and flea beetles described below. There are many other formulations of imidacloprid**.**
thiamethoxam, IRAC 4A (Platinum) 75 SG (Platinum) SC	**Rate per 1,000 plants** 0.8 to 1.3 oz 0.5 to 1.3 fl oz	12	None given	
Slugs or snails				
hydrated or air-staked lime		—	—	Apply lime in a band 3 to 4 inches wide around margins of beds.
metaldehyde bait (Deadline Bullets)	0.2 to 0.6 lb		12	At dusk scatter bait around margins of beds and in walkways and open spaces. TO AVOID PLANT INJURY, DO NOT PUT BAIT ON PLANTS.
Iron phosphate bait (Sluggo)	0.5 to 1 lb		0	**OMRI** listed. TO AVOID PLANT INJURY, DO NOT PUT BAIT ON PLANTS.

Sanitation is important in controlling greenhouse pests. Keep all trash, equipment, etc., out of and away from the greenhouse. Growing plants other than tobacco can introduce difficult-to-control pests. Leaving the empty greenhouses open during cold periods and closed during the summer can help reduce insect pest.

[1] Some insecticides are available in several formulations. Those listed are generally the most commonly used or available. Other formulations may or may not be suitable for use on tobacco or a specific pest. Check labels carefully.

Table 5-8B. Insect Control on Flue-Cured and Burley Tobacco in the Field

Insecticide, Formulation[1] and IRAC Group	Amount of Formulation Per 1,000 sq ft	Restricted Entry Interval (REI) (hours)	Preharvest Interval (PHI) (days)	Precautions and Remarks
Green peach aphid				
Aphids are primarily pretopping pests. Greenhouse or transplant treatments may provide control through topping, and additional foliar treatments are not typically needed. Post topping, aphids are most common on suckers or regrowth. Sucker management via contact materials or hand removal, is often sufficient to control post topping aphid populations. The threshold for green peach aphids in the field is 10% of plants scouted with 50 or more aphids on the upper leaves. Aphid control in organic production should be initiated upon first aphid appearance, and treatment should continue on 7-10 day intervals until topping. **Data on specific organic aphid controls are limited.** Organic tobacco with aphid populations should be topped as early as feasible. Post topping sucker control is very important for aphid control in organic tobacco.				
acephate, IRAC 1B (Orthene) 97	0.75 lb	24 If significant foliar contact will occur, gloves must be worn for 14 days after treatment.	3	**TRANSPLANT WATER APPLICATION**. Apply in a minimum of 100 gallons of transplant water/acre. To avoid plant injury, do not exceed 0.75 pound a.i. acephate per acre. **SUPPRESSION ONLY,** but may not provide suppression through topping. Continue to scout plants post transplant.
acephate, IRAC 1B (Orthene) 97 PE	0.75 lb	24 If significant foliar contact will occur, gloves must be worn for 14 days after treatment.	3	**FIELD FOLIAR APPLICATIONS.** Use at least 25 gallons per acre at 60 PSI. Using hollow cone or small solid cone nozzles cover entire plant with spray. If control 4 days after treatment is not adequate, choose another MOA for subsequent applications.
imidacloprid, IRAC 4A (Admire Pro)	**Rate per 1,000 plants** 0.6 fl oz	12	14	**TRANSPLANT WATER APPLICATION**. Rate is per 1,000 plants and should be converted for transplant water applications based on plant population. Propoer calibration of application equipment is essential for effective transplant water applications. A metered or pressurized application system is recommended. Several concentrations of imidacloprid (1.6F, 2F, 4F, and 4.6F) are available. Carefully read the label to determine the correct rate for target pests.

Table 5-8B. Insect Control on Flue-Cured and Burley Tobacco in the Field

Insecticide, Formulation[1] and IRAC Group	Amount of Formulation Per 1,000 sq ft	Restricted Entry Interval (REI) (hours)	Preharvest Interval (PHI) (days)	Precautions and Remarks
Green peach aphid (continued)				
imidacloprid, IRAC 4A (Admire Pro)	**Rate per 1,000 plants** 0.5 to 0.6 fl oz	12	14	**GREENHOUSE TRAY DRENCH APPLICATION**. Rate is per 1,000 plants. Apply no more than 5 days before transplanting. Immediately after application, wash the material off the plants onto the potting soil. The lowest label rate is sufficient for aphid and flea beetle management. See below for recommendations for areas with high incidence of Tomato Spotted Wilt Virus (TSWV). Several concentrations of imidacloprid (1.6F, 2F, 4F, and 4.6F) are available. Carefully read the label to determine the correct rate for target pests.
imidacloprid, IRAC 4A (Admire Pro)	0.7-1.4 fl oz	12	14	**FIELD FOLIAR APPLICATION.** Avoid using only Group 4A insecticides as foliar field applications for aphids on plants which were treated in the greenhouse with imidacloprid or thiamethoxam. Several concentrations of imidacloprid (1.6F, 2F, 4F, and 4.6F) are available. Carefully read the label to determine the correct rate for target pests.
thiamethoxam, IRAC 4A (Platinum) 75 SG (Platinum) SC	**Rate per 1,000 plants** 0.17 to 0.27 oz 0.5 to 0.8 fl oz	12	None given	**TRANSPLANT WATER APPLICATION**. Use lower label rate for aphids. Rate is per 1,000 plants and should be converted for transplant water applications based on plant population. Propoer calibration of application equipment is essential for effective transplant water applications. A metered or pressurized application system is recommended.
thiamethoxam, IRAC 4A (Platinum) 75 SG (Platinum) SC	**Rate per 1,000 plants** 0.17 to 0.27 oz 0.5 to 0.8 fl oz	12	None given	**GREENHOUSE TRAY DRENCH APPLICATION**. Use lower label rate for aphids. Rate is per 1,000 plants. Apply no more than 5 days before transplant. Immediately after application, wash the material off the plants onto the potting soil OR apply in transplant water.
thiamethoxam, IRAC 4A (Actara) 25 WDG	2 to 3 oz	12	14	**FIELD FOLIAR APPLICATION.** Avoid using only Group 4A insecticides as foliar field applications for aphids on plants which were treated in the greenhouse with imidacloprid or thiamethoxam.
acetamiprid, IRAC 4A (Assail) 30 SG	1.5 to 4 oz	12	7	**FIELD FOLIAR APPLICATION.** Make no more than four applications of acetamiprid per season, and do not apply more than once every seven days. Avoid using only Group 4A insecticides as foliar field applications for aphids on plants which were treated in the greenhouse with imidacloprid or thiamethoxam.
pymetrozine, IRAC 9B (Fulfill) 50 WG	2.75 oz	12	14	**FIELD FOLIAR APPLICATION.** Make no more than two applications of pymetrozine per year.
methomyl, IRAC 1A (Lannate) 2.4 LV	1.5 pt	48	5 flue-cured; 14 burley	**FIELD FOLIAR APPLICATION.** Aphids may rebound quickly. Do not ally more than 7.5 pints Lannate per acre per crop.
lambda-cyhalothrin, IRAC 3A (Warrior) (Karate Xeon)	2.5 to 3.0 oz 0.96 to 1.92 fl oz	24	40	**FIELD FOLIAR APPLICATION.** NOTE LONG PREHARVEST INTERVAL.
Pyrethrins IRAC 3 (Pyganic) 1.4 EC (Pyganic) 5.0 EC	16 to 64 fl oz 4.5 to 18 fl oz	12	0	**FIELD FOLIAR APPLICATION.** Pyganic should be buffered to pH 5.5 to 7. **OMRI** listed.
sorbitol octanoale (SucraShield)	0.8 to 1.0% v/v	48	0	**FIELD FOLIAR APPLICATION.** **OMRI** listed.
Azadirachtin, IRAC UN (Aza Direct)	1-2 pt	4	0	**FIELD FOLIAR APPLICATION.** Optimal pH range 5.6 - 6.5. **OMRI** listed.
rosemary and pepperment oil (Ecotec)	2-4 pt	0	0	**FIELD FOLIAR APPLICATION.** **OMRI** listed.
petroleum oil (Saf-T-Side)	1-2 gal	4	0	**FIELD FOLIAR APPLICATION.** **OMRI** listed.
Tobacco flea beetle				
Greenhouse or transplant treatments may provide control through topping, and additional foliar treatments are not typically needed. The threshold for foliar treatments on small, recently planted tobacco is 4 beetles per plant. Flea beetles populations may increase near harvest and require management if populations exceed 60 beetles per fully grown plant. Good coverage is required for effective flea beetle control in large plants. Use appropriate equipment and sufficient water volume to achieve coverage from the base to the top of the plant.				
acephate, IRAC 1B (Orthene) 97	0.75 lb	24 If significant foliar contact will occur, gloves must be worn for 14 days after treatment.	3	**TRANSPLANT WATER APPLICATION**. Apply in a minimum of 100 gallons of transplant water/acre. To avoid plant injury, do not exceed 0.75 pound a.i. acephate per acre.
acephate, IRAC 1B (Orthene) 97 PE	0.75 lb	24 If significant foliar contact will occur, gloves must be worn for 14 days after treatment.	3	**FIELD FOLIAR APPLICATIONS.** Use at least 25 gallons per acre at 60 PSI. Using hollow cone or small solid cone nozzles cover entire plant with spray. If control 4 days after treatment is not adequate, choose another MOA for subsequent applications.
imidacloprid, IRAC 4A (Admire Pro)	**Rate per 1,000 plants** 0.6 fl oz	12	14	**TRANSPLANT WATER APPLICATION**. Propoer calibration of application equipment is essential for effective transplant water applications. A metered or pressurized application system is recommended. Several concentrations of imidacloprid (1.6F, 2F, 4F, and 4.6F) are available. Carefully read the label to determine the correct rate for target pests.

Table 5-8B. Insect Control on Flue-Cured and Burley Tobacco in the Field

Insecticide, Formulation[1] and IRAC Group	Amount of Formulation Per 1,000 sq ft	Restricted Entry Interval (REI) (hours)	Preharvest Interval (PHI) (days)	Precautions and Remarks
Tobacco flea beetle (continued)				
imidacloprid, IRAC 4A (Admire Pro)	**Rate per 1,000 plants** 0.5 to 0.6 fl oz	12	14	**GREENHOUSE TRAY DRENCH APPLICATION**. Rate is per 1,000 plants. Apply no more than 5 days before transplanting. Immediately after application, wash the material off the plants onto the potting soil. The lowest label rate is sufficient for aphid and flea beetle management. See below for recommendations for areas with high incidence of Tomato Spotted Wilt Virus (TSWV). Several concentrations of imidacloprid (1.6F, 2F, 4F, and 4.6F) are available. Carefully read the label to determine the correct rate for target pests.
imidacloprid, IRAC 4A (Admire Pro)	0.7-1.4 fl oz	12	14	**FIELD FOLIAR APPLICATION.** Avoid using only Group 4A insecticides as foliar field applications for aphids on plants which were treated in the greenhouse with imidacloprid or thiamethoxam. Several concentrations of imidacloprid (1.6F, 2F, 4F, and 4.6F) are available. Carefully read the label to determine the correct rate for target pests.
thiamethoxam, IRAC 4A (Platinum) 75 SG (Platinum) SC	**Rate per 1,000 plants** 0.17 to 0.27 oz 0.5 to 0.8 fl oz	12	None given	**TRANSPLANT WATER APPLICATION**. Use lower label rate for aphids. Rate is per 1,000 plants and should be converted for transplant water applications based on plant population. Propoer calibration of application equipment is essential for effective transplant water applications. A metered or pressurized application system is recommended.
thiamethoxam, IRAC 4A (Platinum) 75 SG (Platinum) SC	**Rate per 1,000 plants** 0.17 to 0.27 oz 0.5 to 0.8 fl oz	12	None given	**GREENHOUSE TRAY DRENCH APPLICATION**. Use lower label rate for aphids. Rate is per 1,000 plants. Apply no more than 5 days before transplant. Immediately after application, wash the material off the plants onto the potting soil OR apply in transplant water.
acetamiprid, IRAC 4A (Assail) 30 SG	2.5 to 4 oz	12	7	Make no more than four applications of acetamiprid per season, and do not apply more than once every seven days. Avoid using only Group 4A materials for season long control of insects with more than 1 generation. Following treatments of Group 4A materials, rotate to a different MOA before making additional applications of a Group 4A material.
imidacloprid, IRAC 4A (Admire Pro) (several products) 4F	0.7-1.4 fl oz 0.8-1.6 fl oz	12	14	Several concentrations of imidacloprid (1.6F, 2F, 4F, and 4.6F) are available. Carefully read the label to determine the correct rate for target pests. Avoid using only Group 4A materials for season long control of insects with more than 1 generation. Following treatments of Group 4A materials, rotate to a different MOA before making additional applications of a Group 4A material.
methomyl, IRAC 1A (Lannate) 2.4 LV	1.5 pt	48	5 flue-cured; 14 burley	
lambda-cyhalothrin, IRAC 3A (Warrior) 1CS (Karate Xeon)	2.5 to 3.0 oz 0.96 to 1.92 fl oz	24	40	NOTE LONG PREHARVEST INTERVAL.
thiamethoxam, IRAC 4A (Actara) 25 WDG	2 to 3 oz	12	14	Make only one application of thiamethoxam per season. Avoid using only Group 4A materials for season long control of insects with more than 1 generation. Following treatments of Group 4A materials, rotate to a different MOA before making additional applications of a Group 4A material.
Armyworm				
Armyworms are typically most common late in the growing season. Preventative treatment is not recommended.				
chlorantraniliprole, IRAC 28 (Coragen)	3.5 to 7 fl oz	4	1	**FIELD FOLIAR APPLICATION.** Make no more than 4 applications per season (with at least 3 days between applications), and apply no more than 15.4 fl oz per season.
emamectin benzoate, IRAC 6 (Denim) 0.16EC	8 to 12 oz	48	14	Apply by ground only in a minimum of 20 gallons per acre of finished spray.
flubendiamide IRAC 28 (Belt) SC	2 to 3 fl oz			Data on armyworm control in tobacco are limited. Do not apply more than 3 fl oz/acre every 5 days or 12 fluid ounces per acre per season.
lambda-cyhalothrin, IRAC 3A (Warrior) (Karate Xeon)	2.5 to 3.0 oz 0.96 to 1.92 fl oz	24	40	NOTE LONG PREHARVEST INTERVAL.
Budworm				
Coverage is important for budworm management. Use 1 to 3 full cone nozzles 6 to 12 inches above bud and a minimum of 25 gallons water per acre.				
acephate, IRAC 1B (Orthene) 97 PE	0.75 lb	24	3	There are many formulations of acepate. Check label carefully for rates.
Bacillus thuringiensis, IRAC 11 DIPel DF	0.5 to 1 lb	4	0	There are many *B.t.* formulations, including Agree, Biobit, Condor, Crymax, Deliver, Dipel, Javelin, and Lepinox. Highest labeled rates are generally needed for budworm control. DiPel DF and many other B.t. formulations are **OMRI** listed.
chlorantraniliprole, IRAC 28 (Coragen)	5.0 to 7.5 fl oz	4	1	**TRANSPLANT WATER APPLICATION.** Transplant applications of Coragen may suppress tobacco budworm populations for 4 to 7 weeks. Propoer calibration of application equipment is essential for effective transplant water applications. A metered or pressurized application system is recommended. Do not apply more than 15.4 fluid ounces of Coragen or more than 0.2 pound chlorantraniliprole per acre per crop.
chlorantraniliprole, IRAC 28 (Coragen)	3.5 to 7.5 fl oz	4	1	**FIELD FOLIAR APPLICATION.** Make no more than 4 applications per season (with at least 3 days between applications), and apply no more than 15.4 fluid ounces of Coragen or more than 0.2 pound chlorantraniliprole per acre per crop.
emamectin benzoate, IRAC 6 (Denim) 0.16EC	8 to 12 oz	48	14	Apply by ground only in a minimum of 20 gallons per acre of finished spray.
flubendiamide, IRAC 28 (Belt SC)	2 to 3 fl oz	12	14	Do not apply more than 3 fluid ounces per acre every 5 days, or 12 fluid ounces per acre per season.

Table 5-8B. Insect Control on Flue-Cured and Burley Tobacco in the Field

Insecticide, Formulation[1] and IRAC Group	Amount of Formulation Per 1,000 sq ft	Restricted Entry Interval (REI) (hours)	Preharvest Interval (PHI) (days)	Precautions and Remarks
Budworm (continued)				
lambda-cyhalothrin, IRAC 3A (Warrior) 1CS (Karate Xeon)	2.5 to 3.0 oz 0.96 to 1.92 fl oz	24 24	40 40	To avoid build-up of resistance, rotate use of this product with other insecticides. NOTE THE LONG PREHARVEST USE RESTRICTION.
lambda-cyhalothrin + chloratraniliprole IRAC 3 + 28 (Besiege)	5.0 to 9.0 fl oz	24	40	NOTE THE LONG PREHARVEST USE RESTRICTION. Apply no more than 0.2 pound chlorantraniliprole per acre per crop, which includes applications of Coragen, Beseige, and Endigo.
lambda-cyhalothrin + thiamethoxam, IRAC 3 + 4A (Endigo) ZC	4.0 to 4.5 fl oz	24	40	NOTE THE LONG PREHARVEST USE RESTRICTION. Apply no more than 0.2 pound chlorantraniliprole per acre per crop, which includes applications of Coragen, Beseige, and Endigo.
spinosad, IRAC 5 (Tracer) 4 L (Blackhawk)	 1.4 to 2 fl oz 1.6 to 3.2 oz	4	3	Tracer is a liquid formulation; Blackhawk is a solid formulation. While spinosad is a naturally derived active ingredient, neither Tracer nor Blackhawk is organically acceptable (neither is OMRI listed).
Cutworm				
Preventative insecticide applications are not recommended for cutworms because they are infrequent pests and rescue materials are effective. Scout fields in the first 4 weeks following transplant for cutworm injury and treat if 10% of plants are clipped. Cutworm treatments should be applied in a directed spray over rows in the late afternoon or at dusk, when cutworms are most likely to be active.				
acephate, IRAC 1B (Orthene) 97 PE	0.75 lb	24	3	There are many formulations of acephate.
chlorantraniliprole, IRAC 28 (Coragen)	3.5 to 7 fl oz	4	1	Make no more than 4 applications per season (with at least 3 days between applications), and apply no more than 15.4 fluid ounces season.
flubendiamide IRAC 28 (Belt) SC	2 to 3 fl oz	12	14	Do not apply more than 3 fluid ounces/acre every 5 days or 12 fluid ounces per acre per season.
lambda-cyhalothrin, IRAC 3A (Warrior) (Karate Xeon)	 2.5 to 3 oz 0.96 to 1.92 fl oz	24	40	NOTE LONG PREHARVEST INTERVAL.
lambda-cyhalothrin + chloratraniliprole IRAC 3 + 28 (Besiege)	5.0 to 9.0 fl oz	24	40	NOTE THE LONG PREHARVEST USE RESTRICTION. Apply no more than 0.2 pound chlorantraniliprole per acre per crop, which includes applications of Coragen, Beseige, and Endigo.
Grasshopper				
acephate, IRAC 1B (Orthene) 97	0.25 to 0.5 lb	24	3	There are many formulations of acephate. Apply spray evenly to tobacco foliage and (if permitted by the label) to barrier strips 15- to 30-feet wide around tobacco. Nymphs (young) are more easily controlled than adults.
Hornworm				
Treat for hornworms when five or more larvae longer than 1 in. and without cocoons are found per 50 plants. Hornworm larvae with cocoons should be considered 1/5 of a larvae when counting. If treatment is necessary during harvesting, be certain to follow all labeled preharvest intervals.				
acephate, IRAC 1B (Orthene) 97 PE	0.5 lb	24	3	There are many formulations of acephate.
Bacillus thuringiensis, IRAC 11 DIPel DF	0.5 to 1 lb	4	0	There are many *B.t.* formulations, including Agree, Biobit, Condor, Crymax, Deliver, Dipel, Javelin, and Lepinox. Highest labeled rates are generally needed for budworm control. DiPel DF and many other B.t. formulations are **OMRI** listed.
chlorantraniliprole, IRAC 28 (Coragen)	3.5 to 7.5 fl oz	4	1	**FIELD FOLIAR APPLICATION.** Because they are not frequent pests before topping, transplant water applications of Coragen for hornworms alone are not recommended. Make no more than 4 applications per season (with at least 3 days between applications), and apply no more than 15.4 fluid ounces of Coragen or more than 0.2 pound chlorantraniliprole per acre per crop. Lower label rates of Coragen are likely sufficient for hornworms.
emamectin benzoate, IRAC 6 (Denim) 0.16EC	8 oz	48	14	
flubendiamide, IRAC 28 (Belt SC)	2 to 3 fl oz	12	14	Do not apply more than 3 fl oz per acre every 5 days, or more than 12 fl oz per acre per season.
lambda-cyhalothrin + chloratraniliprole IRAC 3 + 28 (Besiege)	5.0 to 9.0 fl oz	24	40	NOTE THE LONG PREHARVEST USE RESTRICTION. Apply no more than 0.2 pound chlorantraniliprole per acre per crop, which includes applications of Coragen, Beseige, and Endigo.
lambda-cyhalothrin + thiamethoxam, IRAC 3 + 4A (Endigo) ZC	4.0 to 4.5 fl oz	24	40	NOTE THE LONG PREHARVEST USE RESTRICTION. Apply no more than 0.2 pound chlorantraniliprole per acre per crop, which includes applications of Coragen, Beseige, and Endigo.
spinosad, IRAC 5 (Tracer) 4 L (Blackhawk)	 1.4 to 2 fl oz 1.6 to 3.2 oz	4	3	Tracer is a liquid formulation and Blackhawk is a solid formulation. While spinosad is a naturally derived active ingredient, neither Tracer nor Blackhawk is organically acceptable (neither is OMRI listed).
Japanese beetle				
Infestations may be spotty within fields and do not typically require treatment.				
acephate, IRAC 1B (Orthene) 97	0.75 lb	24	3	There are many formulations of acephate.
lambda-cyhalothrin + chloratraniliprole IRAC 3 + 28 (Besiege)	5.0 to 9.0 fl oz	24	40	NOTE THE LONG PREHARVEST USE RESTRICTION. Apply no more than 0.2 pound chlorantraniliprole per acre per crop, which includes applications of Coragen, Beseige, and Endigo.

Table 5-8B. Insect Control on Flue-Cured and Burley Tobacco in the Field

Insecticide, Formulation[1] and IRAC Group	Amount of Formulation Per 1,000 sq ft	Restricted Entry Interval (REI) (hours)	Preharvest Interval (PHI) (days)	Precautions and Remarks
Japanese Beetle (continued)				
lambda-cyhalothrin + thiamethoxam, IRAC 3 + 4A (Endigo) ZC	4.0 to 4.5 fl oz	24	40	NOTE THE LONG PREHARVEST USE RESTRICTION. Apply no more than 0.2 pound chlorantraniliprole per acre per crop, which includes applications of Coragen, Beseige, and Endigo.
imidacloprid, IRAC 4A (Admire Pro)	0.7-1.4 fl oz	12	14	**FIELD FOLIAR APPLICATION.** Avoid using only Group 4A materials for season long control of insects with more than 1 generation. Following treatments of Group 4A materials, rotate to a different MOA before making additional applications of a Group 4A material.
thiamethoxam, IRAC 4A (Actara) 25 WDG	2 to 3 oz	12	14	Avoid using only Group 4A materials for season long control of insects with more than 1 generation. Following treatments of Group 4A materials, rotate to a different MOA before making additional applications of a Group 4A material.
Slug				
Slugs are only potential pests in the greenhouse and shortly following transplant. They do not present a risk to larger plants.				
Iron phosphate bait (Sluggo)	20 to 44 lb	0	—	**OMRI** listed. TO AVOID PLANT INJURY, DO NOT PUT BAIT ON PLANTS.
metaldehyde bait (Deadline Bullets)	12 to 40 lb	12	—	Apply at dusk to soil surface between rows and around margins of field. DO NOT PUT BAIT ON PLANTS.
Stink bug				
Stink bugs rarely cause economic damage to tobacco and rarely require treatment.				
acephate, MOA 1B (Orthene) 97	0.75 lb	24	3	
bifenthrin, IRAC 3 (Capture LFR)	3.4 to 6.8 fl oz	12	Do not apply after Layby	**FIELD FOLIAR APPLICATION.** NOTE THE LONG PREHARVEST USE RESTRICTION.
bifenthrin + imidacloprid, IRAC 3, 4A (Brigadier) 2SC	6.4 fl oz	12	Do not apply after Layby	**FIELD FOLIAR APPLICATION.** NOTE THE LONG PREHARVEST USE RESTRICTION.
lambda-cyhalothrin, IRAC 3A (Warrior) 1CS (Karate Xeon)	 2.5 to 3 oz 0.96 to 1.92 fl oz	 24 24	 40 40	To avoid build-up of resistance, rotate use of this product with other modes of action. NOTE THE LONG PREHARVEST USE RESTRICTION.
lambda-cyhalothrin + chloratraniliprole IRAC 3 + 28 (Besiege)	5.0 to 9.0 fl oz	24	40	NOTE THE LONG PREHARVEST USE RESTRICTION. Apply no more than 0.2 lb chlorantraniliprole per acre per crop, which includes applications of Coragen, Beseige, and Endigo.
Tomato spotted wilt virus (TSWV) suppression				
imidacloprid, IRAC 4A (Admire Pro)	**Rate per 1,000 plants** 0.8 fl oz	12	14	**TRANSPLANT WATER APPLICATION**. Rate is per 1,000 plants and should be converted for transplant water applications based on plant population. Propoer calibration of application equipment is essential for effective transplant water applications. A metered or pressurized application system is recommended. Several concentrations of imidacloprid (1.6F, 2F, 4F, and 4.6F) are available. Carefully read the label to determine the correct rate for target pests.
imidacloprid, IRAC 4A (Admire Pro)	**Rate per 1,000 plants** 0.8 fl oz	12	14	**GREENHOUSE TRAY DRENCH APPLICATION**. Rate is per 1,000 plants. Apply no more than 5 days before transplanting. Immediately after application, wash the material off the plants onto the potting soil. Several concentrations of imidacloprid (1.6F, 2F, 4F, and 4.6F) are available. Carefully read the label to determine the correct rate for target pests.
thiamethoxam, IRAC 4A (Platinum) 75 SG (Platinum) SC	**Rate per 1,000 plants** 0.27 oz 0.8 fl oz	12	None given	**TRANSPLANT WATER APPLICATION**. Rate is per 1,000 plants and should be converted for transplant water applications based on plant population. Propoer calibration of application equipment is essential for effective transplant water applications. A metered or pressurized application system is recommended.
thiamethoxam, IRAC 4A (Platinum) 75 SG (Platinum) SC	**Rate per 1,000 plants** 0.27 oz 0.8 fl oz	12	None given	**GREENHOUSE TRAY DRENCH APPLICATION**. Use lower label rate for aphids. Rate is per 1,000 plants. Apply no more than 5 days before transplant. Immediately after application, wash the material off the plants onto the potting soil OR apply in transplant water.
Vegetable weevil				
acephate, IRAC 1B (Orthene) 97	0.75 lb	24	3	Treat plants in late afternoon for best control. Spray a band over center of row using a good volume of water.
lambda-cyhalothrin, IRAC 3A (Warrior) 1CS (Karate Xeon)	 2.5 to 3 oz 0.96 to 1.92 fl oz	 24 24	 40 40	NOTE THE LONG PREHARVEST USE RESTRICTION.
lambda-cyhalothrin + chloratraniliprole IRAC 3 + 28 (Besiege)	5.0 to 9.0 fl oz	24	40	NOTE THE LONG PREHARVEST USE RESTRICTION. Apply no more than 0.2 pound chlorantraniliprole per acre per crop, which includes applications of Coragen, Beseige, and Endigo.

Table 5-8B. Insect Control on Flue-Cured and Burley Tobacco in the Field

Insecticide, Formulation[1] and IRAC Group	Amount of Formulation Per 1,000 sq ft	Restricted Entry Interval (REI) (hours)	Preharvest Interval (PHI) (days)	Precautions and Remarks
Wireworm				
Wireworm treatments should be applied pretransplant in fields with a history of significant damage. If fields do not have a histpry of wireworm injury, greenhouse tray drench or transplant water treatments of imidacloprid or thiamethoxam will also suppress wireworm damage if they are present.				
bifenthrin + imidacloprid, IRAC 3, 4A (Brigadier 2SC)	6.4 fl oz	12	Do not apply after Layby	Use as described above for transplant water treatments for imidacloprid. Brigadier is not intended for greenhouse use. Data on wireworm control are limited.
bifenthrin, IRAC 3 (Capture LFR)	3.4 to 6.8 fl oz	12	Do not apply after Layby	Apply as a pretransplant soil treatment and incorporate into 4 inches of soil OR apply in transplant water at 3.4 to 6.8 fl oz per acre. Data on wireworm control are limited.
chlorpyrifos, IRAC 1B (Lorsban) Advanced (Lorsban) 15 G	2 pt 13.5 to 20 lb	24	NA	**Preplant soil application only.** Apply 15G formulation broadcast 1 week before setting. Incorporate immediately. Apply liquid formulation 24-48 hours before bedding in at least 10 gallons water per acre. Data on wireworm control are limited.
ethoprop, IRAC 1B (Mocap) 15 G	13-40 lb (broadcast) 3.2 lb per 100 row ft (banded)	48	NA	**Preplant soil application only.** Rates depend on application timing and target pests.
imidacloprid, IRAC 4A (Admire Pro)	**Rate per 1,000 plants** 1.2 fl oz	12	14	**GREENHOUSE TRAY DRENCH APPLICATION**. Rate is per 1,000 plants. Apply no more than 5 days before transplanting. Immediately after application, wash the material off the plants onto the potting soil. Several concentrations of imidacloprid (1.6F, 2F, 4F, and 4.6F) are available. Carefully read the label to determine the correct rate for target pests. Data on wireworm control are limited.
thiamethoxam, IRAC 4A (Platinum) 75 SG (Platinum) SC	**Rate per 1,000 plants** 0.43 oz 1.3 fl oz	12	None given	**GREENHOUSE TRAY DRENCH APPLICATION**. Use lower label rate for aphids. Rate is per 1,000 plants. Apply no more than 5 days before transplant. Immediately after application, wash the material off the plants onto the potting soil OR apply in transplant water. Data on wireworm control are limited.

[1] Some insecticides are available in several formulations. Those listed are generally the most commonly used or are readily available. Other formulations may or may not be suitable for use on tobacco or a specific pest. Check labels carefully.

[2] Many soil-applied insecticides can injure plants under certain conditions. Some soil-applied insecticides are very soluble and pose a threat to surface and groundwater; check labels carefully for warnings.

More information is available at tobacco.ces.ncsu.edu.

Insect Control for Commercial Vegetables

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Read the pesticide label before application. High pressure (200 psi) and high volume (50 gallons per acre) aid in vegetable insect control. Ground sprays with airblast sprayers or sprayers with hollow cone drop nozzles are suggested. Incorporate several methods of control for best results. In recent years, the number of generic products has increased significantly. For brevity, these generic products typically are not listed within each section. The trade names listed are intended to aid in identification of products and are neither intended to promote use of specific trade names nor to discourage use of generic products. A list of active ingredients and generic brand names appears in a separate table at the end of this section.

Insecticides are placed into IRAC MOA classes based on their mode of action (insecticides in the same MOA class have the same mode of action). Effective insecticide resistance management involves the use of alternations, rotations, or sequences of different insecticide MOA classes. To prevent the development of resistance, it is important not to apply insecticides with the same MOA to successive generations of the same insect.

Table 5-9. Insect Control for Commercial Vegetables

CROP Insect	Insecticide, Mode of Action Code, and Formulation	Amount of Formulation Per Acre	Restricted Entry Interval (REI)	Pre harvest Interval (PHI) (Days)	Precautions and Remarks
Asparagus					
Aphid	dimethoate 400, MOA 1B	1 pt	48 hrs	180	Do not exceed 5 pint per acre per year.
	malathion, MOA 1B (various) 57 EC	2 pt	12 hrs	1	Aphid colonies appear by early September. The use of carbamates may result in aphid buildup.
	pymetrozine, MOA 9B (Fulfill) 50 WDG	2.75 oz	12 hrs	—	For aphid control on ferns after harvest.
Asparagus beetle, Japanese beetle, Grasshopper	carbaryl, MOA 1A (Sevin) 50 WP (Sevin) 80 S (Sevin) XLR Plus	 2 to 4 lb 1.25 to 2.5 lb 1 to 2 qt	12 hrs	1	Low rate to be used on seedlings or spears. Do not apply more often than once every 3 days. With established beetle populations, three consecutive weekly sprays are required. Manage beetles and grasshoppers in the fall.
	dimethoate 400, MOA 1B	1 pt	48 hrs	180	Do not exceed 5 pt per acre per year.
	malathion, MOA 1B (various) 57 EC	2 pt	12 hrs	1	Apply as needed.
	methomyl, MOA 1A (Lannate) 2.4 LV	1.5 pt	48 hrs	1	Let a row on edge of field near overwintering sites of asparagus beetles fern out. This will attract and hold beetles for that directed insecticide spray (trap and destroy).
	pyrethroid, MOA				See table 5-9B for a list of registered pyrethroids and pre-harvest intervals.
	spinetoram, MOA 5 (Radiant) 1 SC	4 to 8 fl oz	4 hrs	60	For asparagus beetle only. This use is only for asparagus ferns; do not apply within 60 days of spear harvest.
Beet armyworm, Cutworm, Yellow-striped armyworm	*Bacillus thuringiensis,* MOA 11A (Dipel) DF	0.5 to1 lb	4 hrs	0	
	chlorantraniliprole, MOA 28 (Coragen) 1.67SC	3.5 to 5 fl oz	4 hrs	1	
	cyantraniliprole, MOA 28 (Exirel) 0.83EC	7 to 13.5 fl oz	12 hr	1	Do not make applcations within 25 ft of water sources.
	methomyl, MOA 1A (Lannate) 2.4 LV (Lannate) 90 SP	 1.5 to 3 pt 0.5 to 1 lb	48 hrs	1	
	spinetoram, MOA 5 (Radiant) 1 SC	4 to 8 fl oz	4 hrs	60	This use is only for asparagus ferns; do not apply within 60 days of spear harvest.
	spinosad MOA 5 (Entrust 2SC)	4 to 6 fl oz	4 hrs	60	This use is only for asparagus ferns; do not apply within 60 days of spear harvest. OMRI approved.
Beans (Snap, Lima, Pole)					
Aphid	acetamiprid MOA4A (Assail) 30SG	2.5 to 5.3 oz	12 hrs	7	
	dimethoate 4 EC, MOA 1B	0.5 to 1 pt	48 hrs	0	On foliage as needed. Re-entry interval of 48 hours.
	imidacloprid, MOA 4A Soil treatment (Admire Pro) 4.6 F (various) 2F	 7 to 10.5 fl oz 16 to 24 fl oz	12 hrs	 21	See label for soil application instructions. Also controls leafhoppers and thrips
	Foliar treatment Admire Pro 4.6 F (various) 1.6 F	1.2 fl oz 3.5 fl oz	12 hrs	7	
	pyrethroid, MOA		12 hrs		See table 5-9B for a list of registered pyrethroids and pre-harvest intervals.
	Spirotetramat, MOA 23 (Movento) 2 SC	4 to 5 fl oz	24 hrs	1 (succulent) 7 (dried)	
Thrips	acephate, MOA 1B (Orthene) 97 PE	 0.5 to 1 lb	24 hrs	14	Lima beans may be treated and harvested the same day. Do not apply more than 2 pounds a.i. per acre per season.
	acetamiprid MOA4A (Assail) 30SG	2.5 to 5.3 oz	12 hrs	7	

Table 5-9. Insect Control for Commercial Vegetables

CROP Insect	Insecticide, Mode of Action Code, and Formulation	Amount of Formulation Per Acre	Restricted Entry Interval (REI)	Pre harvest Interval (PHI) (Days)	Precautions and Remarks
Beans (Snap, Lima, Pole) (continued)					
Thrips (continued)	pyrethroid, MOA 3		12 hrs		See table 5-9B for a list of registered pyrethroids and pre-harvest intervals.
	methomyl, MOA 1A (Lannate) 90 SP (Lannate) 2.4 LV	 0.5 lb 1.5 pt	48 hrs	1	
	novaluron MOA 15 (Rimon) 0.83 EC	12 fl oz	12 hrs	1	Effective against immature thrips only.
	spinetoram, MOA 5 (Radiant) 1 SC	5 to 6 fl oz	4 hrs	3 (succulent) 28 (dried)	Do not apply more than 28 fluid ounces per acre per season on succulent beans or more than 12 fluid ounces on dried beans.
	Spinosad, MOA 5 (Blackhawk)	2.5 to 3.3 oz	4 hrs	3 (succulent) 28 (dried	Do not apply more than 20 ounces per acre per season on succulent beans or more than 8.3 ounces on dried beans.
Corn earworm, European corn borer, Lesser cornstalk borer, Looper	chlorantraniliprole, MOA 28 (Coragen) 1.67 SC	3.5 to 5 fl oz	4 hrs	1	
	flubendiamide, MOA 28 (Belt) 4 SC	2 to 3 fl oz	12 hrs	1 (succulent) 14 (dried)	1-day PHI for podded and succulent, 14 for dry beans.
	novaluron MOA 15 (Rimon) 0.83 EC	6 to 12 fl oz	12 hrs	1	
	spinetoram, MOA 5 (Radiant) 1 SC	4.5 to 6 fl oz	4 hrs	3 (succulent) 28 (dried)	Do not apply more than 28 fluid ounces per acre per season on succulent beans or more than 12 fluid ounces on dried beans.
	Spinosad, MOA 5 (Blackhawk)	1.7 to 3.3 oz	4 hrs	3 (succulent) 28 (dried	Do not apply more than 20 ounces per acre per season on succulent beans or more than 8.3 ounces on dried beans.
	pyrethroid, MOA 3		12 hrs		See table 5-9B for a list of registered pyrethroids and pre-harvest intervals.
Cowpea curculio	pyrethroid, MOA 3				See table 5-9B for a list of registered pyrethroids and pre-harvest intervals. Control may be poor in areas where resistant populations occur, primarily in the Gulf Coast areas.
Cucumber beetle, Bean leaf beetle, Japanese beetle	carbaryl, MOA 1A (Sevin) 50 WP 80 S XLR Plus	 4 lb 2.5 lb 1 qt	12 hrs	3 (succulent) 21 (dried)	
	pyrethroid, MOA		12 hrs		See table 5-9B for a list of registered pyrethroids and pre-harvest intervals.
Cutworm	carbaryl, MOA 1A (Sevin) 50 WP 80 S XLR Plus	 2 to 2.5 lb 1.25 to 1.875 lb 1 qt	12 hrs	3 (succulent) 21 (dried)	
	pyrethroid, MOA 3		12 hrs		See table 5-9B for a list of registered pyrethroids and pre-harvest intervals.
Grasshopper	pyrethroid, MOA		12 hrs		See table 5-9B for a list of registered pyrethroids and pre-harvest intervals.
Leafminer	cryomazine, MOA 17 (Trigard) 75 WP	2.66 oz	12 hrs	7	
	naled, MOA 1B (Dibrom) 8 EC	1 pt	48 hrs	1	Re-entry interval is 48 hours.
	spinetoram, MOA 5 (Radiant) 1 SC	4 to 8 fl oz	4 hrs	3 (succulent); 28 (dried)	Do not apply more than 28 fluid ounces per acre per season on succulent beans or more than 12 fluid ounces on dried beans.
	Spinosad, MOA 5 (Blackhawk)	2.5 to 3.3 oz	4 hrs	3 (succulent); 28 (dried	Do not apply more than 20 ounces per acre per season on succulent beans or more than 8.3 ounces on dried beans.
Lygus bug	Pyrethroid, MOA 3		12 hrs		See table 5-9B for a list of registered pyrethroids and pre-harvest intervals.
	carbaryl, MOA 1A (Sevin) 50 WP 80 S XLR Plus	 3 lb 1.875 lb 1.5 qt	12 hrs	3 (succulent) 21 (dried)	On foliage when pods begin to form.
	dimethoate, MOA 1B (Dimethoate) 4 EC	1 pt	48 hrs	7	Do not apply if bees are visiting area to be treated when crops or weeds are in bloom.
Mexican bean beetle	acetamiprid MOA4A (Assail) 30SG	2.5 to 5.3 oz	12 hrs	7	
	pyrethroid, MOA				See table 5-9B for a list of registered pyrethroids and pre-harvest intervals.
	carbaryl, MOA 1A (Sevin) 50 WP (Sevin) 80 S (Sevin) XLR Plus	 1 to 2 lb 0.625 to 1.25 lb 1 qt	12 hrs	3 (succulent) 21 (dry)	On foliage as needed. Use low rate on young plants.
	dimethoate, MOA 1B (Dimethoate) 4 EC	1 pt	48 hrs	0	48-hour re-entry interval.
	novaluron MOA 15 (Rimon) 0.83 EC	9 to 12 oz	12 hrs	1	Controls immature stages only.
	phorate, MOA 1B (Thimet) 20 G	4.9 to 9.4 oz/1,000 ft row	48 hrs	60	Drill granules to the side of seed at planting. Avoid contact with seed.

Table 5-9. Insect Control for Commercial Vegetables

CROP Insect	Insecticide, Mode of Action Code, and Formulation	Amount of Formulation Per Acre	Restricted Entry Interval (REI)	Pre harvest Interval (PHI) (Days)	Precautions and Remarks
Beans (Snap, Lima, Pole) (continued)					
Potato leafhopper	acetamiprid MOA4A (Assail) 30SG	2.5 to 5.3 oz	12 hrs	7	
	carbaryl, MOA 1A (Sevin) 50 WP (Sevin) 80 S (Sevin) XLR Plus	 4 lb 2.5 lb 1 qt	12 hrs	3 (succulent) 21 (dry)	On foliage as needed.
	dimethoate 4 EC, MOA 1B	0.5 to 1 pt	48 hrs	7	
	methomyl, MOA 1A (Lannate) 90 SP (Lannate) 2.4 L	 0.5 lb 1.5 to 3 pt	48 hrs	 1 1 to 3	Do not graze before 3 days or use for hay before 7 days.
	phorate, MOA 1B (Thimet) 20 G	4.9 to 9.4 oz/ 1,000 ft row	48 hrs	60	Drill granules to the side of seed at planting. Avoid contact with seed.
	pyrethroid, MOA 3		12 hrs		See table 5-9B for a list of registered pyrethroids and their re entry and pre-harvest intervals.
Seedcorn maggot, Wireworm	Use seed pretreated with insecticide for seedcorn maggot control.				Seed can be purchased pretreated. Pretreated seed will not control wireworms.
	bifenthrin MOA 3 (Empower) 1.15G	3.5 to 8.7 lb	9 days	9	Apply preplant broadcast incorporated in the top 1 to 3 inches of soil.
	chlorpyrifos MOA 1B (Lorsban) 4E	2 pts	24 hrs		Can be applied preplant broadcast incorporated in the too p1 to 3 inches of soil, or at planting as a T-band application. For at planting application, apply 1.8 fluid ounces per 1,000 feet of row at 30-inch row spacing. Apply the spray in a 3- to 5-inch wide band over the row behind the planting shoe and in front of the press wheel to achieve shallow incorporation. Do not make more than one application per year or apply more than 1 pound ai per acre.
	phorate, MOA 1B (Thimet) 20 G	4.9 to 9.4 oz/ 1,000 ft row	12 hrs	60	Drill granules to the side of seed at planting. Avoid contact with seed.
Spider mite	pyrethroid, MOA 3		12 hrs		See table 5-9B for a list of registered pyrethroids and pre-harvest intervals.
	bifenazate MOA UN (Acramite) 4 SC	16 to 24 fl oz	12 hrs	3	
Stink bug, Kudzu bug	pyrethroid, MOA 3		12 hrs		See table 5-9B for a list of registered pyrethroids and pre-harvest intervals.
	naled, MOA 1B (Dibrom) 8 EC	1.5 pt/100 gal water	48 hrs	1	
Whiteflies	acetamiprid MOA 4A (Assail) 30 SG	 4.0 to 5.3 oz	12 hrs	7	
	buprofezin, MOA 16 (Courier) 40 SC	9 to 13.6 fl oz	12 hrs	14	For use on snap beans only.
	imidacloprid, MOA 4A Soil treatment (Admire Pro) 4.6 F (various) 2 F	 7 to 10.5 fl oz 16 to 24 fl oz	12 hrs	 21	See label for soil application instructions.
	Foliar treatment (Admire Pro) 4.6 F (various) 1.6 F	 1.2 fl oz 3.5 fl oz	12 hrs	 7	
	spirotetramat, MOA 23 (Movento)	4 to 5 fl oz	24 hrs	1 (succulent) 7 (dry)	PHI is 1 day for succulent beans and 7 days for dry beans.
Beet					
Aphid	flonicamid, MOA 9A (Beleaf) 50SG	2 to 2.8 pz	12 hrs	7	
	imidacloprid, MOA 4A Soil treatment (Admire Pro) 4.6 F (various) 2 F	 4.4 to 10.5 fl oz 10 to 24 fl oz	12 hrs	 21	See label for soil application instructions. Will also control flea beetle.
	Foliar treatment (Admire Pro) 4.6 F (various) 1.6 F	 1.2 fl oz 3.5 fl oz	12 hrs	 7	
	sulfoxaflor, MOA 4C (Transform) 50WG	0.75 to 1.5 oz	24 hrs	7	
	thiamethoxam, MOA 4A(Platinum) 75 SG	1.7 to 2.17 oz	12 hrs		Platinum may be applied to direct-seeded crops in-furrow at seed or transplant depth, post seeding or transplant as a drench, or through drip irrigation. Do not exceed 12 ounces per acre per season of Platinum. Check label for plant-back restrictions for a number of crops.
	(Actara) 25 WDG	1.5 to 3 oz	12 hrs	7	

Table 5-9. Insect Control for Commercial Vegetables

CROP Insect	Insecticide, Mode of Action Code, and Formulation	Amount of Formulation Per Acre	Restricted Entry Interval (REI)	Pre harvest Interval (PHI) (Days)	Precautions and Remarks
Beet (continued)					
Armyworm, Beet webworm	chlorantraniliprole MOA 28 (Coragen) 1.67 SC	3.5 to 5 fl oz	4 hrs	1	
	methoxyfenozide MOA 18 (Intrepid) 2F	6 to 16 fl oz	4 hrs	7	
	spinetoram, MOA 5 (Radiant) 1 SC	6 to 8 fl oz	4 hrs	7	Do not apply more than 32 fluid ounces per acre per season.
	Spinosad, MOA 5 (Blackhawk)	1.7 to 3.3 oz	4 hrs	3	
Blister beetle, Flea beetle	carbaryl, MOA 1A (Sevin) 50 WP 80 S XLR	 3 lb 1.875 lb 1 qt	12 hrs	7	
	pyrethroid, MOA 3		12 hrs		See table 5-9B for registered pyrethroids and pre-harvest intervals.
Leafminer	spinetoram, MOA 5 (Radiant) 1 SC	6 to 10 fl oz	4 hrs	7	Control will be improved with addition of a spray adjuvant.
Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Kohlrabi					
Aphid	Where whitefly resistance is an issue (or any other insect with a high potential for resistance to Group 4A MOA insecticides), a foliar-applied Group 4A insecticide program and a soil-applied Group 4A program should not be used in the same season. Also, if using a foliar-applied program, avoid using a block of more than three consecutive applications of any products belonging to Group 4A insecticides.				
	acetamiprid, MOA 4A (Assail) 30 SG	2 to 3 oz	12 hrs	7	
	clothianidin, MOA 4A (Belay) 50WD	4.8 to 6.4 oz (soil) 1.6 to 2.1 oz (foliar)	12 hrs	21 (soil) 7 (foliar)	Soil application at planting only.
	dimethoate 4 EC, MOA 1B	0.5 to 1 pt	48 hrs	7	
	flonicamid, MOA 9C (Beleaf) 30SG	2 to 2.8 oz	12 hrs	0	
	imidacloprid, MOA 4A Soil treatment (Admire Pro) 4.6 F (various) 2 F	 4.4 to 10.5 fl oz 10 to 24 fl oz	12 hrs	 21	Do not follow soil applications of Admire with foliar applications of any neonicotinoid insecticide. Use only one application method. See label for soil application instructions. Imidacloprid also controls whiteflies.
	Foliar treatment (Admire Pro) 4.6 F (various) 1.6 F	 1.3 fl oz 3.75 fl oz	12 hrs	 7	Imidacloprid also controls whiteflies. Not effective against flea beetle.
	pymetrozine, MOA 9B (Fulfill) 50 WDG	2.75 oz	12 hrs	7	
	spirotetramat, MOA 23 (Movento) 2 SC	4 to 5 fl oz	24 hrs	1	Do not exceed 10 fluid ounces per season. Requires surfactant.
	thiamethoxam MOA 4A Soil treatment (Platinum) 75SG Foliar treatment (Actara) 25WDG	 1.66 to 3.67 oz 1.5 to 3.0 oz	 12 hrs	 30 0	Platinum may be applied to direct-seeded crops in-furrow at seed or transplant depth, postseeding or transplant as a drench, or through drip irrigation. Do not exceed 3.67 ounces per acre per season. Thiamethoxam also controls whiteflies and certain thrips species.
Diamondback moth, Cabbage looper, Imported cabbageworm, Corn earworm, Cross-striped cabbageworm, Cabbage webworm, Amryworm	Insecticide-resistant diamondback moth populations, widespread in the Southeastern U.S., may not be controlled with some registered insecticides. To manage resistance, avoid transplants from Georgia and Florida and avoid repeated use of the same materials for extended periods. Repeated use of pyrethroid insecticides destroys natural enemies and often aggravates diamondback moth problems. Do not allow populations to increase to large densities before initiating treatments.				
	Bacillus thuringiensis, MOA 11A (Dipel) 2X (Dipel) 4 L (Javelin) WG (Xentari) WDG	 8 oz 1 to 2 qt 0.5 to 1 lb 0.5 to 1 lb	4 hrs	0	On foliage every 7 days. On summer or fall plantings, during periods when eggs and larvae are present. This usually occurs when true leaves appear; on other plantings, it may occur later. A spreader-sticker will be helpful. **Not effective against Cabbage Webworm**
	chlorantraniliprole, MOA 28 (Coragen) 1.67 SC	3.5 to 5 fl oz	4 hrs	3	Foliar or soil application. See label for soil application instructions.
	cyantraniliprole, MOA 28 (Verimark) 1,67SC (Exirel) 0.83SE	 5 to 10 fl oz 7 to 17 fl oz	 12 hrs 12 hrs	 NA 1	 Verimark is for soil application only. Apply at planting only. See label for application options. Exirel is for foliar application only. Use higher rates for cabbage looper.
	emamectin benzoate, MOA 6 (Proclaim) 5 WDG	3.2 to 4.8 oz	12 hrs	7	
	flubendiamide, MOA 28 (Belt) 4SC	 2 to 2.4 fl oz	12 hrs	1	
	indoxacarb, MOA 22 (Avaunt) 30 WDG	2.5 to 3.5 oz	12 hrs	3	Add a wetting agent to improve spray. Do not apply more than 14 ounces (0.26 pound a.i.) per acre per crop. The minimum interval between sprays is 3 days.
	Novaluron, MOA 15 (Rimon) 0.83 EC	6 to 12 fl oz	12 hrs	7	Use lower rates when targeting eggs or small larvae, and use higher rates when larvae are large. Make no more than three applications or 24 fluid ounces per acre per season.
	Spinetoram, MOA 5 (Radiant) 1 SC	5 to 10 fl oz	4 hrs	1	
	pyrethroid, MOA 3		12 hrs		See table 5-9B for a list of registered pyrethroids and pre-harvest intervals. Not for use where diamondback moth is a concern.

Table 5-9. Insect Control for Commercial Vegetables

CROP Insect	Insecticide, Mode of Action Code, and Formulation	Amount of Formulation Per Acre	Restricted Entry Interval (REI)	Pre harvest Interval (PHI) (Days)	Precautions and Remarks
Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Kohlrabi (continued)					
Flea beetle	acetamiprid, MOA 4A (Assail) 30 SG	2 to 3 oz	12 hrs	7	
	Clothianidin, MOA 4A (Belay) 50WDG	4.8 to 6.4 oz (soil) 1.6 to 2.1 oz (foliar)	12 hrs	7 (foliar)	Soil applications may only be made at planting.
	cyantraniliprole, MOA 28 (Verimark) 1,67SC (Exirel) 0.83SE	6.75 to 13.5 fl oz 13.5 to 20.5 fl oz	4 hrs 12 hrs	1 1	Verimark is for at planting soil application only. See label for application options. Exirel is for foliar application only.
	Dinotefuran, MOA 4A Foliar treatment (Venom) 70 SG (Scorpion) 35SL Soil treatment (Venom) 70 SG (Scorpion) 35SL	 1 to 4 oz 2 to 7 fl oz 5 to 6 oz 9 to 10.5 fl oz	12 hrs	 1 21	See lable for soil application options.
	Dimethoate 4 EC, MOA 1B	0.5 to 1 pt	48 hrs	7	
	Pyrethroid MOA 3		12 hrs		See table 5-9B for a list of registered pyrethroids and pre-harvest intervals.
Harlequin bug, Stink bug	clothianidin, MOA 4A (Belay) 50WDG	4.8 to 6.4 oz (soil) 1.6 to 2.1 oz (foliar)	12 hrs	NA 7 (foliar)	Soil application at planting only.
	Dinotefuran, MOA 4A (Venom) 70 SG (Scorpion) 35 SL	3 to 4 oz 2 to 7 fl oz	12 hrs	1	Do not exceed 6 ounces of Venom per season.
	Pyrethroid, MOA 3		12 hrs		See table 5-9B for a list of registered pyrethroids and pre-harvest intervals.
Root maggot	chlorpyrifos, MOA 1B (Lorsban) 4 EC (Lorsban) 75 WG	2 pt/100 gal 1.33 lb	24 hrs	—	Directed spray to transplants: Spray the base of the plant immediately after transplanting, using a minimum of 40 gal per acre.
	Chlorpyrifos, MOA 1B (Lorsban) 4 EC	1.6 to 2.75 oz/ 1,000 ft row	24 hrs	—	Direct seeded: Apply in a 4-inch wide band behind planter shoe and in front of press wheel for shallow incorporation.
	(Lorsban) 15 G	4.6 to 9.2 oz/ 1,000 ft row	24 hrs		Direct seeded: Place across seed row in 4-inch band behind planter shoe and in front of press wheel.
	Diazinon, MOA 1B (Diazinon 50 W) 50 WP	0.25 to 0.5 lb/ 50 gal	4 days	—	Transplant water: Apply in transplant water or drench water at 4 to 6 ounces per plant at transplanting.
Thrips	dimethoate 4 EC, MOA 1B	0.5 to 1 pt	48 hrs	7	
	imidacloprid, MOA 4A (Admire Pro) 4.6F (various) 2F (various) 1.6 F	 1.3 fl oz 3.0 fl oz 3.75 fl oz	12 hrs	7	Check label for rates for other formulations. Foliar applications only.
	Methomyl, MOA 1A (Lannate) 2.4 LV	1.5 fl oz	48 hrs	1	
	novaluron, MOA 15 (Rimon) 0.83 EC	6 to 12 fl oz	12 hrs	7	Make no more than three applications, or 24 fluid ounces, per acre per season.
	Spinetoram, MOA 5 (Radiant) 1 SC	6 to 10 fl oz	4 hrs	1	
Whitefly	acetamiprid, MOA 4A (Assail) 30 SG	2.5 to 4.0 oz	12 hrs	7	Use s spreader stick to improve control.
	Dinotefuran, MOA 4A Foliar treatment (Venom) 70 SG (Scorpion) 35SL Soil treatment (Venom) 70 SG (Scorpion) 35SL	 1 to 4 oz 2 to 7 fl oz 5 to 6 oz 9 to 10.5 fl oz	12 hrs	 1 21	Do not follow soil applications with foliar applications of any neonicotinoid insecticide. Use only one application method. Do not apply more than 6 ounces per acre per season using foliar applications, or 12 ounces per acre per season using soil applications. Soil applications may be applied by: a narrow band below or above the seed line at planting; a post-seeding or transplant drench with sufficient water to ensure incorporation to the root zone; or through drip irrigation.
	Spiromesifen, MOA 23 (Oberon) 2 SC	7 to 8.5 fl oz	12 hrs	7	Do not exceed 25.5 fluid ounces per acre per season.
	Spirotetramat, MOA 23(Movento) 2 SC	4 to 5 fl oz	24 hrs	1	Do not exceed 10 fluid ounces per season. Requires surfactant.
	Pyriproxyfen, MOA 7 (Knack) 0.86EC	8 to 10 fl oz	12 hrs	7	Only treat whole fields, and do not any crop other than those that Knack is registered within 30 days after the last application.
	Spirotetramat, MOA 23 (Movento)	4 to 5 fl oz	24 hrs	1	Use a spreader-penetrator adjuvant.

Table 5-9. Insect Control for Commercial Vegetables

CROP Insect	Insecticide, Mode of Action Code, and Formulation	Amount of Formulation Per Acre	Restricted Entry Interval (REI)	Pre harvest Interval (PHI) (Days)	Precautions and Remarks
Cantaloupe, Muskmelon					
Insecticide applications in cucurbits should be made in late evening to protect pollinating insects. Refer to the pollination section of the general production recommendations in this publication for more information about protecting pollinators.					
Aphid	Where whitefly resistance is an issue (or any other insect with a high potential for resistance to Group 4A MOA insecticides), a folai applied Group 4A insecticide program and a soil-applied Group 4A program shoud not be used in the same season. Also, if using a foliar-applied program, avoid using a block of more than three consecutive applications of any products belonging to Group 4A insecticides.				
	acetamiprid MOA 4A (Assail) 30SG	2.5 to 4.0 oz	12 hrs	0	Do not exceed 0.5 pound per acre per season.
	Clothianidin, MOA 4A (Belay) 50 WDG	4.8 to 6.4 oz (soil) 1.6 to 2.1 oz (foliar)	12 hrs	7 (foliar)	Soil application at planting only.
	Dimethoate, MOA 1B (Dimethoate E267) 2E (Dimethoate E267) 2.67E	 2 pt 1.5 pt	48 hrs	 3	
	flonicamid, MOA 9C (Beleaf) 50 SG	2 to 2.8 oz	12 hrs	0	
	imidacloprid, MOA 4A (Admire Pro) 4.6 F (various) 2 F	 7 to 10.5 fl oz 16 to 24 fl oz	12 hrs	21	Must be applied to the soil. May be applied preplant; at planting; as a post-seeding drench, transplant water drench, or hill drench; subsurface side-dress or by chemigation using low-pressure drip, or trickle irrigation. See label for information on approved application methods. Will also control cucumber beetles and whiteflies.
	Pymetrozine, MOA 9B (Fulfill) 50 WDG	2.75 oz	12 hrs	0	Apply before aphids reach damaging levels. Do not exceed 5.5 ounces per acre per season.
	Thiamethoxam, MOA 4A (Platinum) 75 SG (Actara) 25WDG	 1.66 to 3.67 oz 1.5 to 3 oz	12 hrs	 30 0	Platinum is for soil application and may be applied to direct-seeded crops in-furrow at seed or transplant depth, post seeding or transplant as a drench, or through drip irrigation. Do not exceed 8 ounces per acre per season of Platinum. Check label for plant-back restrictions for a number of crops. Actara is for foliar application only.
Armyworm, Cabbage looper	*Bacillus thuringiensis*, MOA 11A (Crymax) WDG, (Dipel) 2X (Xentari) WDG	 0.5 to 1.5 lb 8 oz 0.5 to 1 lb	4 hrs	0	On foliage as needed.
	pyrethroid, MOA 3		12 hrs		See table 5-9B for a list of registered pyrethroids and pre-harvest intervals. Not recommended for armyworm.
	chlorantraniliprole, MOA 28 (Coragen) 1.67 SC	3.5 to 5 fl oz	4 hrs	1	Coragen may be used for foliar or drip chemigation.
	cyantraniliprole, MOA 28 (Verimark) 1,67SC (Exirel) 0.83SE	 5 to 13.5 fl oz 7 to 17 fl oz	 4 hrs 12 hrs	 1 1	Verimark is for soil application only. It may be applied to the soil at planting at 6.75 to 13.5 ounces, or via drip chemigation at 5 to 10 fluid ounces. Do not make more than two soil or chemigation applications per season. See label for application options. Exirel is for foliar application only. Use higher rates for cabbage looper.
	flubendiamide, MOA 28 (Belt) 4SC	 1.5 fl oz	12 hrs	 1	
	indoxacarb, MOA 22 (Avaunt) 30WDG		12 hrs		
	methoxyfenozide, MOA 18 (Intrepid) 2 F	4 to 10 fl oz	4 hrs	3	Use higher rates against large larvae.
	novaluron, MOA 15 (Rimon) 0.83EC	 9 to 12 fl oz	12 hrs	 1	
	spinetoram, MOA 5 (Radiant) 1 SC	5 to 10 fl oz	4 hrs	3	
Cucumber beetle	acetamiprid MOA 4A (Assail) 30SG	2.5 to 5.3 oz	12 hrs	0	Do not exceed 0.5 pound per acre per season.
	pyrethroid, MOA 3		12 hrs		See table 5-9B for a list of registered pyrethroids and pre-harvest intervals.
	carbaryl MOA 1A (Sevin) 50 WP (Sevin) 80 S (Sevin) XLR Plus	 2 lb 1.25 lb 1 qt	12 hrs	3	
	clothianidin, MOA 4A (Belay) 50 WDG	4.8 to 6.4 oz (soil) 1.6 to 2.1 oz (foliar)	12 hrs	21 (foliar)	Soil application at planting only.
	Dinotefuran, MOA 4A Foliar treatment (Venom) 70 SG (Scorpion) 35SL Soil treatment (Venom) 70 SG (Scorpion) 35SL	 1 to 4 oz 2 to 7 fl oz 5 to 6 oz 9 to 10.5 fl oz	12 hrs	 1 21	Do not make both a soil and foliar application, use one or the other. At planting applications are most effective against cucumber beetle.

Table 5-9. Insect Control for Commercial Vegetables

CROP Insect	Insecticide, Mode of Action Code, and Formulation	Amount of Formulation Per Acre	Restricted Entry Interval (REI)	Pre harvest Interval (PHI) (Days)	Precautions and Remarks
Cantaloupe, Muskmelon (continued)					
Insecticide applications in cucurbits should be made in late evening to protect pollinating insects. Refer to the pollination section of the general production recommendations in this publication for more information about protecting pollinators.					
Cucumber beetle (continued)	imidacloprid, MOA 4A (Admire Pro) 4.6 F (various) 2F	 7 to 10.5 fl oz 16 to 24 fl oz	12 hrs	21	Must be applied to the soil. See label for informaiton on approved application methods. Will also control aphids and whiteflies.
Leafminer	abamectin, MOA 6 (Agri-mek) 0.7 SC	 1.75 to 3.5 fl oz	12 hrs	7	Do not use more than six applications per season.
	cyromazine, MOA 17 (Trigard) 75 WS	2.7 oz	12 hrs	0	
	chlorantraniliprole, MOA 28 (Coragen) 1.67 SC	2 to 3.5 fl oz	4 hrs	1	For foliar or drip chemigation. Drip chemigation must be applied uniformly to the root zone. See label for instructions.
	spinetoram, MOA 5 (Radiant) 1 SC	5 to 10 fl oz	4 hrs	3	
	dimethoate 4 EC, MOA 1B	1 pt	48 hrs	3	
Pickleworm, Melonworm	pyrethroid, MOA 3		12 hrs		See table 5-9B for a list of registered pyrethroids and pre-harvest intervals.
	carbaryl, MOA 1A (Sevin) 50 WP (Sevin) 80 S (Sevin) XLR Plus	 2 lb 1.25 lb 1 qt	12 hrs	3	On foliage when worms appear in blossoms. Repeat as needed. Protect pollinators. Rarely a problem before July.
	chlorantraniliprole, MOA 28 (Coragen) 1.67 SC	2 to 3.5 fl oz	4 hrs	1	For foliar or drip chemigation. Drip chemigation must be applied uniformly to the root zone. See label for instructions.
	cyantraniliprole, MOA 28 (Verimark) 1,67SC (Exirel) 0.83SE	 5 to 13.5 fl oz 7 to 13.5 fl oz	 4 hrs 12 hrs	 1 1	Verimark is for soil application only. It may be applied to the soil at planting at 6.75 to 13.5 ounces, or via drip chemigation at 5 to 10 fluid ounces. Do not make more than two soil or chemigation applications per season. See label for application options. Exirel is for foliar application only.
	flubendiamide, MOA 28 (Belt) 4SC	 1.5 fl oz	12 hrs	1	
	methoxyfenozide, MOA 18 (Intrepid) 2 F	4 to 10 fl oz	4 hrs	3	
	spinetoram, MOA 5 (Radiant) 1 SC	5 to 10 fl oz	4 hrs	3	
Spider mite	abamectin, MOA 6 (Agri-mek) 0.7 SC	 1.75 to 3.4 fl oz	12 hrs	7	
	bifenazate, MOA UN (Acramite) 50 WS	0.75 to 1.0 lb	12 hrs	3	Do not make more than one application per season.
	etoxazole, MOA 10B (Zeal) 72 WSP	2 to 3 oz	12 hrs	7	Does not kill adults
	fenpyroximate MOA 21 (Portal) 0.4EC	2 pt	12 hrs	3	Do not make more than two applications per season.
	spiromesifen, MOA 23 (Oberon) 2 SC	7 to 8.5 fl oz	12 hrs	7	
Thrips	dimethoate 4EC, MOA 1B	1 pt	48 hrs	3	On foliage as needed.
	Dinotefuran, MOA 4A Foliar treatment (Venom) 70 SG (Scorpion) 35SL Soil treatment (Venom) 70 SG (Scorpion) 35SL	 1 to 4 oz 2 to 7 fl oz 5 to 6 oz 9 to 10.5 fl oz	12 hrs	 1 21	Do not follow soil applications of Venom with foliar applications of any neonicotinoid insecticide. Use only one application method. Do not apply more than 6 ounces per acre per season using foliar applications, or 12 ounces per acre per season using soil applications. Soil applications may be applied by: a narrow band below or above the seed line at planting; a post-seeding or transplant drench with sufficient water to ensure incorporation to the root zone; or through drip irrigation.
	spinetoram, MOA 5 (Radiant) 1 SC	6 to 10 fl oz	4 hrs	3	
Whiteflies	acetamiprid, MOA 4A (Assail)	1.1 to 2.3 oz	12 hrs	0	
	buprofezin, MOA 16 (Courier) 40 SC	9 to 13.6 oz	12 hrs	7	Use sufficient water to ensure good coverage. Do not apply more than twice per crop cycle.
	cyantraniliprole, MOA 28 (Verimark) 1,67SC (Exirel) 0.83SE	10 fl oz 13.5 to 20.5 fl oz	4 hrs 12 hrs	1 1	Verimark is for soil application only. It may be applied to the soil at planting at 6.75 to 13.5 ounces, or via drip chemigation at 5 to 10 fluid ounces. See label for application options. Exirel is for foliar application only. Use an adjuvant for best results.
	Dinotefuran, MOA 4A Foliar treatment (Venom) 70 SG (Scorpion) 35SL Soil treatment (Venom) 70 SG (Scorpion) 35SL	 1 to 4 oz 2 to 7 fl oz 5 to 6 oz 9 to 10.5 fl oz	12 hrs	 1 21	Do not follow soil applications with foliar applications. Use only one application method. Do not apply more than 6 ounces per acre per season using foliar applications, or 12 ounces per acre per season using soil applications. Soil applications may be applied by: a narrow band below or above the seed line at planting; a post-seeding or transplant drench with sufficient water to ensure incorporation to the root zone; or through drip irrigation.

Table 5-9. Insect Control for Commercial Vegetables

CROP Insect	Insecticide, Mode of Action Code, and Formulation	Amount of Formulation Per Acre	Restricted Entry Interval (REI)	Pre harvest Interval (PHI) (Days)	Precautions and Remarks
Cantaloupe, Muskmelon (continued)					
Insecticide applications in cucurbits should be made in late evening to protect pollinating insects. Refer to the pollination section of the general production recommendations in this publication for more information about protecting pollinators.					
Whiteflies (continued)	imidacloprid, MOA 4A (Admire Pro) 4.6 F (various) 2 F	 7 to 10.5 oz 16 to 24 fl oz	12 hrs	21	Must be applied to the soil. May be applied preplant; at planting; as a post-seeding drench or hill drench; subsurface sidedress; or by chemigation using low pressure drip or trickle irrigation. See label for information on approved application methods. Will also control aphids and cucumber beetles.
	pyriproxyfen, MOA 7C (Knack) 0.86 EC	8 to 10 oz	12 hrs	7	Do not make more than two applications per season, and do not make applications closer than 14 days apart.
	spiromesifen, MOA 23 (Oberon) 2 SG	7 to 8.5 fl oz	12 hrs	7	Appy against adults, before nymphs are present. Do not exceed 3 applications per season.
	thiamethoxam, MOA 4A (Platinum) 75 SG (Actara) 25WDG	 1.66 to 3.67 fl oz 3 to 5.5 oz	12 hrs	 30 0	Platinum is for soil application and may be applied to direct-seeded crops in-furrow at seed or transplant depth, postseeding or transplant as a drench, or through drip irrigation. Do not exceed 11 ounces per acre per season of Platinum. Check label for plant-back restrictions for a number of crops. Actara is for foliar application.
Wireworm	diazinon, MOA 1B (Diazinon) AG 500	3 to 4 qt	3 days	—	Broadcast on soil before planting and thoroughly work into upper 6 inches.
Carrot					
Aphid	imidacloprid, MOA 4A Soil treatment (Admire Pro) 4.6 F (various) 2 F	 4.4 to 10.5 fl oz 10 to 24 fl oz	12 hrs	 21	Must be applied to the soil. May be applied via chemigation into the root zone through low-pressure drip, trickle, micro-sprinkler, or equivalent equipment; in-furrow spray or shanked-in 1 to 2 inches below seed depth during planting; or in a narrow band (2 inches or fewer) 1 to 2 inches directly below the eventual seed row in a bedding operation 14 or fewer days before planting. Higher rates provide longer lasting control. See label for information on approved application methods and rate per 100 row feet for different row spacings.
	Foliar treatment (Admire Pro) 4.6 F (various) 1.6 F	 1.2 fl oz 3.5 fl oz	12 hrs	 7	
	thiamethoxam, MOA 4A (Platinum) 75 SG	1.66 to 3.67 oz	12 hrs	30	Platinum may be applied to direct-seeded crops in-furrow at seeding, immediately after seeding with sufficient water to ensure incorporation into the root zone, or through trickle irrigation.
	(Actara) 25 WDG	1.5 to 3 oz	12 hrs	7	Actara is applied to foliage. Do not exceed 4 ounces Actara per acre per season.
	flonicamid, MOA 9C (Beleaf) 50SG	2 to 2.8 fl oz	12 hrs	3	
	sulfoxaflor, MOA 4C (Transform) 50WG	0.75 to 1.5 oz	24 hrs	7	
Armyworm, Parsleyworm, Leafhopper	pyrethroid, MOA 3		12 hrs		See table 5-9B for a list of registered pyrethroids and pre-harvest intervals.
	carbaryl, MOA 1A (Sevin) 80 S (Sevin) XLR Plus	 1.25 lb 1 qt	12 hrs	7	On foliage as needed.
	chlorantraniliprole, MOA 28 (Coragen) 1.67 SC	3.5 to 5 fl oz	4 hrs	1	Coragen may be used for foliar or drip chemigation.
	methomyl, MOA 1A (Lannate) 2.4 LV (Lannate) 90 SP	 0.75 to 1.5 pt 0.25 to 0.5 lb	48 hrs	1	
	methoxyfenozide, MOA 18 (Intrepid) 2 F	4 to 10 fl oz	4 hrs	1	Use higher rates against large larvae.
	spinetoram, MOA 5 (Radiant) 1 SC	6 to 8 fl oz	4 hrs	3	Radiant will not control leafhoppers. Do not make more than 4 applications per year.
Leafminer	spinetoram, MOA 5 (Radiant) 1 SC	6 to 8 fl oz	4 hrs	3	
Wireworm	diazinon, MOA 1B (Diazinon) (AG 500)	4 qt	3 days	—	Broadcast and incorporate preplant.
Celery					
Aphid, Flea beetle	imidacloprid, MOA 4A (Admire Pro) 4.6 F (various) 2 F	 7 to 10.5 fl oz 16 to 24 fl oz	12 hrs	21	Apply via chemigation into the root zone, as an in-furrow spray at planting on/or below the seed, or as a post-seeding or transplant drench.
	flonicamid, MOA 9C (Beleaf) 30SG	2 to 2.8 oz	12 hrs	0	
	spirotetramat, MOA 23 (Movento) 2SC	4 to 5 fl oz	24 hrs	3	Do not exceed 10 fluid ounces per season. Not for flea beetle. Requires surfactant.
Armyworm, Corn earworm, Looper	chlorantraniliprole, MOA 28 (Coragen) 1.67 SC	3.5 to 5 fl oz	4 hrs	1	Foliar or drip chemigation. Drip chemigation must be applied uniformly to the root zone. See label for instructions.
	emamectin benzoate, MOA 6 (Proclaim) 5 WDG	2.4 to 4.8 oz	12 hrs	7	Do not make more than two sequential applications without rotating to another product with a different mode of action.

Table 5-9. Insect Control for Commercial Vegetables

CROP Insect	Insecticide, Mode of Action Code, and Formulation	Amount of Formulation Per Acre	Restricted Entry Interval (REI)	Pre harvest Interval (PHI) (Days)	Precautions and Remarks
Celery (continued)					
Armyworm, Corn earworm, Looper (continued)	methomyl, MOA 1A (Lannate) 2.4 LV	3 pt	48 hrs	7	Methomyl may induce leafminer infestations.
	methoxyfenozide, MOA 18 (Intrepid) 2 F	4 to 10 fl oz	4 hrs	7	For early season applications only to young crop and small plants. For mid- to late-season applications and to heavier infestations and under conditions in which thorough coverage is more difficult. Do not apply more than 16 fluid ounces per application, and do not exceed 64 fluid ounces per season. See Rotational Crop Restrictions on label.
	pyrethroid, MOA 3		12 hrs		See table 5-9B for registered pyrethroids and pre-harvest intervals.
	spinetoram, MOA 5 (Radiant) 1 SC	5 to 10 fl oz	4 hrs	1	Use higher rates for armyworms.
Leafminer	abamectin, MOA 6 (Agri-Mek) 0.15EC	1.75 to 3.5 fl oz	12 hrs	7	
	chlorantraniliprole, MOA 28 (Coragen) 1.67 SC	5 to 7.5 fl oz	4 hrs	1	Foliar or drip chemigation. Drip chemigation must be applied uniformly to the root zone. See label for instructions.
	cryomazine, MOA 17 (Trigard 75WP)	2.66 oz	12 hrs	7	
	spinetoram, MOA 5 (Radiant) 1 SC	6 to 10 fl oz	4 hrs	1	
Collard, Kale, Mustard Greens					
Aphid	acetamiprid, MOA 4A (Assail) 30 SG	2 to 3 oz	12 hrs	7	
	clothianidin, (Belay) 50 WDG	4.8 to 6.4 oz (soil) 1.6 to 2.1 oz (foliar)	12 hrs	7 (foliar)	Soil application at planting only.
	flonicamid, MOA 9C (Beleaf) 50SG	2 to 2.8 fl oz	12 hrs	0	
	imidacloprid, MOA 4A Soil treatment (Admire Pro) 4.6 F (various) 2 F	4.4 to 10.5 fl oz 10 to 24 fl oz	12 hrs	21	See label for soil application instructions. Admire Pro will also control flea beetle.
	Foliar treatment (Admire Pro) 4.6 F (various) 1.6 F	3.8 fl oz	12 hrs	7	
	pymetrozine, MOA 9B (Fulfill) 50 WDG	2.75 oz	12 hrs	7	
	spirotetramat, MOA 23 (Movento) 2SC	4 to 5 fl oz	24 hrs	1	Do not exceed 10 fl oz per season. Requires surfactant.
Diamondback moth, Caterpillars, including Cabbage looper, Imported cabbageworm, Cross-striped cabbageworm, Cabbage webworm, Armyworm	Insecticide-resistant diamondback moth populations may not be controlled with some registered insecticides. To manage resistance, avoid transplants from Georgia and Florida, and avoid the repeated use of the same materials for extended periods of time. Use of pyrethroid insecticides destroys natural enemies and aggravates diamondback moth problems. Do not allow populati-ons to increase to large densities before treatments are initiated.				
	Bacillus thuringiensis, MOA 11A (Crymax) WDG (Dipel) 2 X, DF (Dipel) (Xentari) WDG	0.5 to 1.5 lb 8 oz 1 pt 0.5 to 1 lb	4 hrs	0	Use a spreader/sticker.Do not apply insecticides with the same mode of action more than twice to any generation of diamondback moth. After two applications, rotate to an insecticide with a different mode of action.
	chlorantraniliprole, MOA 28 (Coragen) 1.67 SC	3.5 to 4 fl oz	4 hrs	1	Foliar or drip chemigation. Drip chemigation must be applied uniformly to the root zone. See label for instructions.
	emamectin benzoate, MOA 6 (Proclaim) 5 WDG	2.4 to 4.8 oz	12 hrs	14	
	flubendiamide, MOA 28 (Belt) 4SC	2 to 2.4 fl oz	12 hrs	1	
	indoxacarb, MOA 22 (Avaunt) 30 WDG	3.5 oz	12 hrs	3	Do not apply Avaunt more than twice to any generation of diamondback moth. After two applications, rotate to an insecticide with a different mode of action. Do not make more than 6 applications (4 in GA), or exceed 14 ounces per season per crop.
	spinetoram, MOA 5 (Radiant) 1 SC	5 to 10 fl oz	4 hrs	1	
Flea beetle	carbaryl, MOA 1A (Sevin) 50 WP (Sevin) 80 S (Sevin) XLR	3 lb 1.875 lb 1 qt	12 hrs	14	
	acetamiprid, MOA 4A (Assail) 30SG	2 to 4 oz	12 hrs	7	
	pyrethroid, MOA 3		12 hrs		See table 5-9B for a list of registered pyrethroids and pre-harvest intervals.
Grasshopper	pyrethroid, MOA 3		12 hrs		See table 5-9B for a list of registered pyrethroids and pre-harvest intervals. May flare diamond back moth populations.

Table 5-9. Insect Control for Commercial Vegetables

CROP Insect	Insecticide, Mode of Action Code, and Formulation	Amount of Formulation Per Acre	Restricted Entry Interval (REI)	Pre harvest Interval (PHI) (Days)	Precautions and Remarks
Collard, Kale, Mustard Greens (continued)					
Harlequin bug, Stink bug	acetamiprid, MOA 4A (Assail) 30 SG	3 to 4 oz	12 hrs	7	
	clothianidin, MOA 4A (Belay) 50 WDG	4.8 to 6.4 oz (soil); 1.6 to 2.1 oz (foliar)	12 hrs	7 (foliar)	Soil application at planting only.
	pyrethroid, MOA 3		12 hrs		See table 5-9B for a list of registered pyrethroids and pre-harvest intervals.
	thiamethoxam, MOA 4A (Actara) 25WDG	3 to 5.5 oz	12 hrs	7	
Root maggot	chlorpyrifos, MOA 1B (Lorsban) 4 EC (Lorsban) 75WDG	 1.6 to 2.75 fl oz 1.1 to 1.8/ 1,000 ft row	24 hrs	—	For directed-seeded crops, apply as a 4-inch band over the row after planting. For transplanted crops, apply as a directed spray immediately after transplanting.
Whitefly	acetamiprid, MOA 4A (Assail) 30 SG	2.5 to 4.0 oz	12 hrs	7	Apply against adults, before nymphs are present. Use a spreader stick to improve control.
	pyriproxyfen, MOA 7C (Knack) 0.86 EC	8 to 10 fl oz	12 hrs	7	Do not apply Knack more than twice per season or exceed 0.134 pound per acre per season.
	spiromesifen, MOA 23 (Oberon) 2 SC	7 to 8.5 fl oz	12 hrs	7	Do not make more than 3 applications or apply more than 25.5 fluid ounces per season.
	spirotetramat, MOA 23 (Movento) 2 SC	4 to 5 fl oz	24 hrs	1	Do not exceed 10 fluid ounces per season. Requires surfactant.
Corn, Sweet					
Corn earworm, Fall armyworm, European corn borer	transgenic sweet corn varieties expressing *Bt* protein				Highly effective against European corn borer. Additional insecticide applications may be required to prevent damage to the ear tips.
	pyrethroid, MOA 3		12 hrs		Check label for variety limitations and grazing restrictions. Apply as needed until first tassel shoots appear in whorl. To protect ears, spray when tassel shoots first appear, 3 days later, then every 2 to 3 days for 5 applications. Following the fifth application, apply at 2- to 3-days until harvest. Corn tasseling after July 1 may require daily applications from first silk through 60% dry silk followed by applications at 2-day intervals until harvest to ensure worm-free ears. Corn earworms and fall armyworms present in the late whorl stage must be controlled before tassel emergence to prevent migration to ears.
	chlorantraniliprole MOA 28 (Coragen) 1.67 SC	3.5 to 5 fl oz	4 hrs	1	
	flubendiamide MOA 28 (Belt) 4 SC	2.0 to 3.0 oz	12 hrs	1	
	methomyl, MOA 1A (Lannate) 90 SP (Lannate) 2.4 LV	 4 to 6 oz 0.75 to 1.5 pt	48 hrs	0	Do not use methomyl for European corn borer control.
	indoxacarb, MOA 22 (Avaunt) 30 WDG	2.5 to 3.5 oz	12 hrs	3	For control of fall armyworm and European corn borer in whorl stage only. Do not apply more than 14 ounces Avaunt (0.26 lb a.i.) per acre per crop. Minimum interval between sprays is 3 days. Make no more than 4 applications per season.
	spinetoram, MOA 5 (Radiant) 1 SC	3 to 6 fl oz	4 hrs	1	Do not apply more than 36 ounces per acre per year.
	Spinosad, MOA 5 (Blackhawk)	1.7 to 3.3 oz	4 hrs		
Cutworm	pyrethroid, MOA 3		12 hrs		See table 5-9B for a list of registered pyrethroids and pre-harvest intervals.
Flea beetle, Grasshopper, Japanese beetle, Rootworm beetle	pyrethroid, MOA 3		12 hrs		See table 5-9B for a list of registered pyrethroids and pre-harvest intervals.
Sap beetle	pyrethroid, MOA 3		12 hrs		See table 5-9B for a list of registered pyrethroids and pre-harvest intervals.
	carbaryl, MOA 1A (Sevin) 50 WP (Sevin) 80 S (Sevin) XLR Plus	 2 lb 1.25 lb 1 qt	12 hrs	2	Infestations usually associated with prior ear damage. Populations build on overmature and damaged fruit and vegetables. Sanitation is important.
Southern corn billbug, Rootworm, Wireworm	*Seed treatments:*clothianidin, MOA 4A (Poncho 600) imidacloprid, MOA 4A (Gaucho 600)	 1.13 fl oz per 80,000 seeds 4 to 8 oz per cwt seed		—	Seed treatments are applied by commercial seed treaters only. Not for use in hopper bins, slurry mixes, or any other type of on-farm treatment.
	pyrethroid, MOA 3		12 hrs		See table 5-9B for a list of registered pyrethroids and pre-harvest intervals.
	chlorpyrifos, MOA 1B (Lorsban) 4 E	4 pt	24 hrs	0	Preplant incorporation treatment. For postemergence treatment use 2 to 3 pints.

Table 5-9. Insect Control for Commercial Vegetables

CROP Insect	Insecticide, Mode of Action Code, and Formulation	Amount of Formulation Per Acre	Restricted Entry Interval (REI)	Pre harvest Interval (PHI) (Days)	Precautions and Remarks
Corn, Sweet (continued)					
Southern corn billbug, Rootworm, Wireworm (continued)	terbufos, MOA 1B (Counter) 15 G	Banded: 6.5 to 13 lb (40 in. row spacing) OR 8 to 16 oz/1,000 ft row In-Furrow: 6.5 lb (40 in. row) OR 8 oz/10 ft row		— —	Place granules in a 7-inch band over the row directly behind the planter shoe in front of press wheel. Place granules directly in the seed furrow behind the planter shoe. Rotation is advised.
Stink bug	pyrethroids, MOA 3				See table 5-9B for a list of registered pyrethroids and pre-harvest intervals.
	methomyl, MOA 1A (Lannate) 90SP	0.5 lb	48 hrs	0	Re-entry interval is 48 hours
Cucumber					
Insecticide applications in cucurbits should be made in late evening to protect pollinating insects. Refer to the pollination section of the general production recommendations in this publication for more information about protecting pollinators.					
Aphid	acetamiprid MOA 4A (Assail) 30SG	2.5 to 4.0 oz	12 hrs	0	Do not exceed 0.5 pound per acre per season.
	clothianidin, MOA 4A (Belay) 50 WDG	4.8 to 6.4 oz (soil); 1.6 to 2.1 oz (foliar)	12 hrs	7 (foliar)	Soil application at plant only.
	flonicamid, MOA 9C (Beleaf) 50 SG	2 to 2.8 oz	12 hrs	0	
	imidacloprid, MOA 4A (Admire Pro) 4.6 F (various) 2 F	7 to 10.5 fl oz 10 to 24 fl oz	12 hrs	21	Must be applied to the soil. May be applied preplant; at planting; as a post-seeding drench, transplant water drench, or hill drench; subsurface side-dress; or by chemigation using low-pressure drip or trickle irrigation. See label for information on approved application methods. Will also control cucumber beetles and whiteflies.
	pymetrozine, MOA 9B (Fulfill) 50 WDG	2.75 oz	12 hrs	0	Apply before aphids reach damaging levels. Do not exceed 5.5 ounces per acre per season.
	thiamethoxam, MOA 4A (Platinum) 75 SG	1.66 to 3.67 oz	12 hrs	30	Platinum may be applied to direct-seeded crops in-furrow seeding or transplant depth, post seeding or transplant as a drench, or through drip irrigation. Do not exceed 11 ounces per acre per season. Check label for plant-back restrictions for a number of crops.
	(Actara) 25 WDG	1.5 to 3 oz	12 hrs	0	
	cyantraniliprole, MOA 28 (Verimark) 1,67SC	6.75 to 10 fl oz	4 hrs	1	May be applied to the soil at planting and/or via drip irrigation. Do not make more than two drip chemigation applications per crop per season, or one if an application is made at planting.
Cucumber beetle, Flea beetle	acetamiprid MOA 4A (Assail) 30SG	2.5 to 5.3 oz	12 hrs	0	Do not exceed 0.5 pound per acre per season.
	pyrethroid, MOA 3		12 hrs		See table 5-9B for a list of registered pyrethroids and pre-harvest intervals.
	carbaryl, MOA 1A (Sevin) 50 WP (Sevin) 80 S (Sevin) XLR Plus	2 lb 1.25 lb 1 qt	12 hrs	0	On foliage as needed. Beetles are most destructive to seedlings. They also spread bacterial wilt disease.
	clothianidin, MOA 4A (Belay) 50 WDG	4.8 to 6.4oz (soil); 1.6 to 2.1fl oz (foliar)	12 hrs	7 (foliar)	Soil application at plant only.
	Dinotefuran, MOA 4A Foliar treatment (Venom) 70 SG (Scorpion) 35SL Soil treatment (Venom) 70 SG (Scorpion) 35SL	 1 to 4 oz 2 to 7 fl oz 5 to 6 oz 9 to 10.5 fl oz	12 hrs	 1 21	Foliar applications should not be made after plants have started to bloom. Do not follow soil applications with foliar applications on any neonicotinoid insecticide. Use only one application method. Do not apply more than 6 oz per acre per season using foliar applications, or 12 ounces per acre per season using soil applications. Soil application may be applied by: 1) a narrow band below or above the seed line at planting; 2) a post-seeding or transplant drench with sufficient water to ensure incorporation to the root zone; or 3) drip irrigation.
	imidacloprid, MOA 4A (Admire Pro) 4.6 F (various) 2 F	7 to 10.5 fl oz 16 to 24 fl oz	12 hrs	21	See application method under Aphid.
Cutworm	pyrethroid, MOA 3		12 hrs		See table 5-9B for a list of registered pyrethroids and pre-harvest intervals.
Leafminer	abamectin, MOA 6 (Agri-mek) 0.7 SC	1.75 to 3.5 fl oz	12 hrs	7	
	chlorantraniliprole, MOA 28 (Coragen) 1.67 SC	5 to 7.5 fl oz	4 hrs	1	Soil, foliar, or drip chemigation. See label for application instructions.
	cyromazine, MOA 17 (Trigard) 75 WS	2.7 oz	12 hrs	0	Do not make more than six applications per season.
	spinetoram, MOA 5 (Radiant) 1 SC	6 to 8 fl oz	4 hrs	1	

Table 5-9. Insect Control for Commercial Vegetables

CROP Insect	Insecticide, Mode of Action Code, and Formulation	Amount of Formulation Per Acre	Restricted Entry Interval (REI)	Pre harvest Interval (PHI) (Days)	Precautions and Remarks
Cucumber (continued)					
Insecticide applications in cucurbits should be made in late evening to protect pollinating insects. Refer to the pollination section of the general production recommendations in this publication for more information about protecting pollinators					
Pickleworm, Melon worm, Cabbage looper	chlorantraniliprole, MOA 28(Coragen) 1.67 SC	3.5 to 5 fl oz	4 hrs	1	Foliar or drip chemigation. Drip chemigation must be applied uniformly to the root zone. See label for instructions.
	flubendiamide, MOA 28 (Belt) 4SC	1.5 fl oz	12 hrs	1	Do not apply more than 4.5 fluid ounces per crop per season.
	indoxacarb, MOA 22 (Avaunt) 30 WDG	2.5 to 6 oz	12 hrs	3	
	pyrethroid, MOA 3		12 hrs		See table 5-9B for a list of registered pyrethroids and pre-harvest intervals.
	chlorantraniliprole, MOA 28 (Coragen) 1.67 SC	3.5 to 5 fl oz	4 hrs	1	Foliar or drip chemigation. Drip chemigation must be applied uniformly to the root zone. See label for instructions.
	spinetoram, MOA 5 (Radiant) 1 SC	5 to 10 fl oz	4 hrs	1	
Spider mite	abamectin, MOA 6 (Agri-mek) 0.7 SC	1.75 to 3.5 fl oz	12 hrs	7	No more than two applications.
	bifenazate, MOA UN (Acramite) 50 WS	0.75 to 1 lb	12 hrs	3	Do not make more than one application per season.
	extoxazole, MOA 10B (Zeal) 72 WSP	2 to 3 oz	12 hrs	7	
	fenpyrroximate, MOA 21A (Portal) 4EC	2 pts	12 hrs	1	Do not apply within 75 feet of fish-bearing waters. Do not make more than two applications per crop per season, and allow 14 days between applications.
	spiromesifen, MOA 23 (Oberon) 2 SG	7 to 8.5 fl oz	12 hrs	7	
Thrips	dinotefuran, MOA 4A (Venom) 70 SG (Scorpion) 35SL	1 to 4 oz 2 to 7 fl oz	12 hrs	1	Foliar applications should not be made after plants have started to bloom.Do not follow soil applications with foliar applications on any neonicotinoid insecticide. Use only one application method. Do not apply more than 6 ounces per acre per season using foliar applications, or 12 ounces per acre per season using soil applications. Soil application may be applied by: 1) a narrow band below or above the seed line at planting; 2) a post-seeding or transplant drench with sufficient water to ensure incorporation to the root zone; or 3) drip irrigation.
	methomyl, MOA 1A (Lannate) 2.4 LV	1.5 pt	48 hrs	1	
	spinetoram, MOA 5 (Radiant) 1 SC	6 to 10 fl oz	4 hrs	1	
Whitefly	acetamiprid MOA 4A (Assail) 30SG	2.5 to 5.3 oz	12 hrs	0	Do not exceed 0.5 pound per acre per season.
	buprofezin, MOA 16 (Courier) 40 SC	9 to 13.6 fl oz	12 hrs	7	Use sufficient water to ensure good coverage. Do not apply more than twice per crop cycle.
	chlorantraniliprole, MOA 28 (Coragen) 1.67 SC	5 to 7.5 fl oz	4 hrs	1	For foliar or drip chemigation. Drip chemigation must be applied uniformly to the root zone. See label for instructions.
	cyantraniliprole, MOA 28 (Verimark) 1,67SC (Exirel) 0.83SE	5 to 10 fl oz 13.5 to 20.5 fl oz	4 hrs 12 hrs	1 1	Verimark is for soil application. Applications may be made at planting or via drip chemigation. See label for application options. Exirel is for foliar application only. See comments under thrips for application instructions and restrictions.
	imidacloprid, MOA 4A (Admire Pro) 4.6 F (various) 2 F	7 to 10.5 fl oz 16 to 24 fl oz	12 hrs	21	See comments under Aphids.
	pyriproxyfen, MOA 7C Knack) 0.86 EC	8 to 10 fl oz	12 hrs	7	Do not make more than two applications per season, and do not make applications closer than 14 days apart.
	spiromesifen, MOA 23 (Oberon), 2 SC	7 to 8.5 fl oz	12 hrs	7	Do not make more than 3 applications per season.
	thiamethoxam, MOA 4A (Platinum) 75 SG (Actara) 25WDG	1.66 to 3.67 oz 3 to 5.5 oz	12 hrs	30 0	Platinum is for soil applications. See comments under Aphids. Actara is for foliar applications.
Eggplant					
Aphid	Where whitefly resistance is an issue (or any other insect with a high potential for resistance to Group 4A MOA insecticides), avoid making folair applications of Group 4A insecticides when a soil-applied Group 4A program is used – i.e., do not make both foliar and soil applications of Group 4A insecticides. Also, if using a foliar-applied program, avoid using a block of more than three consecutive applications of any products belonging to Group 4A insecticides.				
	acetamiprid, MOA 4A (Assail) 30 SG	2 to 4 oz	12 hrs	7	Thoroughly cover foliage to effectvely control aphids. Do not apply more than once every 7 days, and do not exceed a total of 7 ounces per season.

Table 5-9. Insect Control for Commercial Vegetables

CROP Insect	Insecticide, Mode of Action Code, and Formulation	Amount of Formulation Per Acre	Restricted Entry Interval (REI)	Pre harvest Interval (PHI) (Days)	Precautions and Remarks
Eggplant (continued)					
Aphid (continued)	clothianidin, (Belay) 50 WDG	4.8 to 6.4 oz (Soil) 1.6 to 2.1 oz (Foliar)	12 hrs	7 (Foliar)	Soil application at planting only.
	flonicamid, MOA 9C (Beleaf) 50 SG	2 to 4.8 oz	12 hrs	0	
	imidacloprid, MOA 4A Soil treatment (Admire Pro) 4.6 F (various) 2 F	7 to 10.5 oz 16 to 24 fl oz	12 hrs	21	See label for soil application instructions. For short-term protection of transplants at planting, apply Admire Pro (0.44 oz/10,000 plants) not more than 7 days before transplanting by 1) uniformly spraying on transplants, followed immediately by sufficient overhead irrigation to wash product into potting media; or 2) injection into overhead irrigation system with adequate volume to thoroughly saturate soil media.
	Foliar treatment (Admire Pro) 4.6 F (various) 1.6 F	1.3 to 2.2 fl oz 3.75 fl oz	12 hrs	0	
	pymetrozine, MOA 9B (Fulfill) 50 WDG	2.75 oz	12 hrs	14	Apply before aphids reach damaging levels. Do not exceed 5.5 ounces per acre per season.
	spirotetramat, MOA 23 (Movento) 2 SC	4 to 5 fl oz	24 hrs	1	Do not exceed 10 fluid ounces per season. Requires surfactant.
	thiamethoxam, MOA 4A Soil treatment (Platinum) 75 SG	1.66 to 3.67 oz	12 hrs	30	Platinum may be applied to direct-seeded crops in-furrow at seed or transplant depth, postseeding or transplant as a drench, or through drip irrigation. Do not exceed 8 ounces per acre per season. Check label for plant-back restrictions for a number of plants.
	Foliar treatment (Actara) 25 WDG	2 to 3 oz	12 hrs	0	Actara is for foliar application.
Blister beetle	pyrethroid, MOA 3		12 hrs		See table 5-9B for a list of registered pyrethroids and pre-harvest intervals.
Colorado potato beetle	Resistance to many insecticides is widespread in Colorado potato beetle. To reduce risk of resistance, scout fields and apply insecticides only when needed to prevent damage to the crop. Crop rotation will help prevent damaging Colorado potato beetle infestations. If control failures or reduced levels of control occur with a particular insecticide, do NOT make a second application of the same insecticide at the same or higher rate. If an additional insecticide application is necessary, a different insecticide representing a different MOAclass should be used. Do NOT use insecticides belonging to the same class 2 years in a row for Colorado potato beetle control.				
	abamectin, MOA 6 (Agri-Mek) 0.7 SC	1.75 to 3.5 fl oz	12 hrs	7	Apply when adults and small larvae are present but before large larvae appear. For resistance management, use the higher rate.
	acetamiprid, MOA 4A (Assail) 30 SG	2 to 4 oz	12 hrs	7	Do not apply more than once every 7 days, and do not exceed 7 ounces of formulation per season.
	pyrethroid, MOA 3		12 hrs		See table 5-9B for a list of registered pyrethroids and pre-harvest intervals.
	chlorantraniliprole, MOA 28 (Coragen) 1.67 SC	3.5 to 5 fl oz	4 hrs	1	Foliar or drip chemigation. Drip chemigation must be applied uniformly to the root zone. See label for instructions.
	clothianidin, (Belay) 50WDG	4.8 to 6.4 oz (Soil) 1.6 to 2.1 oz (Foliar)	12 hrs	7 (Foliar)	Soil application at planting only.
	Dinotefuran, MOA 4A Foliar treatment (Venom) 70 SG (Scorpion) 35SL Soil treatment (Venom) 70 SG (Scorpion) 35SL	 1 to 4 oz 2 to 7 fl oz 5 to 6 oz 9 to 10.5 fl oz	12 hrs	 1 21	Do not follow soil applications with foliar applications of any neonicotinoid insecticide. Use only one application method. Do not apply more than 6 ounces per acre per season using foliar applications, or 12 ounces per acre per season using soil applications. Soil application may be applied by: 1) a narrow band below or above the seed line at planting; 2) a post-seeding or transplant drench with sufficient water to ensure incorporation to the root zone; or 3) drip irrigation.
	imidacloprid, MOA 4A Soil treatment (Admire Pro) 4.6 F (various) 2 F	7 to 10.5 fl oz 16 to 24 fl oz	12 hrs	21	See application methods under Aphids, Thrips.
	Foliar treatment (Admire Pro) 4.6 F (various) 1.6 F	1.3 fl oz 3.75 fl oz	12 hrs	0	
	novaluron, MOA 15 (Rimon) 0.83 EC	9 to 12 fl oz	12 hrs	1	
	spinetoram, MOA 5 (Radiant) 1 SC	5 to 10 fl oz	4 hrs	1	
	thiamethoxam, MOA 4A (Platinum) 75 SG	1.66 to 3.67 oz	12 hrs	30	See application methods under Aphids.
	(Actara) 25 WDG	2 to 3 oz	12 hrs	0	
Eggplant lace bug	imidacloprid, MOA 4A Foliar treatment (Admire Pro) 4.6 F (various) 1.6 F	1.3 to 2.2 fl oz 3.8 to 6.2 fl oz	12 hrs	0	
	malathion, MOA 1B (various brands) 57 EC	3 pt	12 hrs	3	

Table 5-9. Insect Control for Commercial Vegetables

CROP Insect	Insecticide, Mode of Action Code, and Formulation	Amount of Formulation Per Acre	Restricted Entry Interval (REI)	Pre harvest Interval (PHI) (Days)	Precautions and Remarks
Eggplant (continued)					
Flea beetle	pyrethroid, MOA 3		12 hrs		See table 5-9B for a list of registered pyrethroids and pre-harvest intervals.
	carbaryl, MOA 1A (Sevin) 50 WP (Sevin) 80 S (Sevin) XLR Plus	 2 lb 1.25 lb 1 lb	12 hrs	3	
	clothianidin, MOA 4A (Belay) 50WDG	4.6 to 6.8 oz (soil); 1.6 to 2.1 fl oz (foliar)	12 hrs	7 (foliar)	Soil application at planting only.
	cyantraniliprole, MOA 28 (Verimark) 1,67SC	6.75 to 13.5 fl oz	4 hrs	1	Verimark for soil application only. Apply at planting or via drip chemigation. See label for application options.
	Dinotefuran, MOA 4A Foliar treatment (Venom) 70 SG (Scorpion) 35SL Soil treatment (Venom) 70 SG (Scorpion) 35SL	 1 to 4 oz 2 to 7 fl oz 5 to 6 oz 9 to 10.5 fl oz	12 hrs	 1 21	Do not follow soil applications with foliar applications on any neonicotinoid insecticide. Use only one application method. Do not apply more than 6 ounces per acre per season using foliar applications, or 12 ounces per acre per season using soil applications. Soil application may be applied by: 1) a narrow band below or above the seed line at planting; 2) a post-seeding or transplant drench with sufficient water to ensure incorporation to the root zone; or 3) drip irrigation.
	thiamethoxam, MOA 4A (Platinum) 75 SG	1.66 to 3.67 oz	12 hrs	30	See application methods under Aphids.
	(Actara) 25 WDG	2 to 3 oz	12 hrs	0	
Hornworm, European corn borer, Beet army worm, Corn earworm	chlorantraniliprole, MOA 28 (Coragen) 1.67 SC	3.5 to 4 fl oz	4 hrs	1	Foliar or drip chemigation. Drip chemigation must be applied uniformly to the root zone. See label for instructions.
	cyantraniliprole, MOA 28 (Verimark) 1,67SC (Exirel) 0.83SE	 5 to 10 fl oz 7 to 13.5 fl oz	 4 hrs 12 hrs	 1 1	Verimark is for soil application only. Applications made at planting and/or via drip chemigation. See label for application options. Exirel is for foliar application only.
	flubendiamide, MOA 28 (Belt) 4SC	1.5 fl oz	12 hrs	1	
	indoxacarb, MOA 22 (Avaunt) 30 WDG	2.5 to 3.5 oz	12 hrs	3	Do not apply more than 14 ounces per acre per season.
	methomyl, MOA 1A (Lannate) 2.4 LV	1.5 to 3 pt	48 hrs	5	
	methoxyfenozide, MOA 18 (Intrepid) 2 F	4 to 16 fl oz	4 hrs	1	Apply at rates of 4 to 8 fluid ounces early in season when plants are small. Apply at rates of 8 to 16 ounces to large plants or when infestations are heavy. During periods of continuous moth flights, retreatments at 7 to 14 days may be required. Do not apply more than 16 fluid ounces per application or 64 fluid ounces of Intrepid 2F per acre per season.
	spinetoram, MOA 5 (Radiant) 1 SC	5 to 10 fl oz	4 hrs	1	
	pyrethroid, MOA 3		12 hrs		See table 5-9B for registered pyrethroids and pre-harvest intervals.
Leafminer	abamectin, MOA 6 (Agri-Mek) 0.15 EC	8 to 16 fl oz	12 hrs	7	Use low rates for low to moderate infestations, and high rates for severe infestations
	chlorantraniliprole, MOA 28 (Coragen) 1.67 SC	5 to 7.5 fl oz	4 hrs	1	Foliar, soil, or drip chemigation. Drip chemigation must be applied uniformly to the root zone. See label for application instructions.
	oxamyl, MOA 1A (Vydate) 2 L	1 to 2 qt	48 hrs	7	
	spinetoram, MOA 5 (Radiant) 1 SC	5 to 10 fl oz	4 hrs	1	
Stink bug, leaffooted bug	pyrethroid MOA 3		12 hrs		See table 5-9B for a list of registered pyrethroids and preharvest intervals.
	Dinotefuran, MOA 4A Foliar treatment (Venom) 70 SG (Scorpion) 35SL Soil treatment (Venom) 70 SG (Scorpion) 35SL	 1 to 4 oz 2 to 7 fl oz 5 to 6 oz 9 to 10.5 fl oz	12 hrs	 1 21	
	Thiamethoxam, MOA 4A (Actara) 25 WDG	3 to 5.5 oz	12 hrs	0	Do not exceed 11 ounces Actara per acre per season.
Spider mite	abamectin, MOA 6 (Agri-Mek) 0.7 SC	1.75 to 3.5 fl oz	12 hrs	7	Use low rates for low to moderate infestations, and high rates for severe infestations.
	acequinocyl, MOA 20B (Kanemite) 15SC	31 fl oz	12 hrs	1	
	bifenazate, MOA UN (Acramite) 50 WS	0.75 to 1.0 lb	12 hrs	3	Do not make more than one application per season.
	etoxazole, MOA 10B (Zeal)	2 to 3 oz	12 hrs	7	Do not make more than one Zeal application per season.

Table 5-9. Insect Control for Commercial Vegetables

CROP Insect	Insecticide, Mode of Action Code, and Formulation	Amount of Formulation Per Acre	Restricted Entry Interval (REI)	Pre harvest Interval (PHI) (Days)	Precautions and Remarks
Eggplant (continued)					
Spider mite (continued)	fenpyroximate MOA 21 (Portal) 0.4EC	2 pts	12 hrs	3	Do not make more than two applications per season.
	hexakis, MOA 12B (Vendex) 50 WP	2 to 3 lb	48 hrs	3	
	spiromesifen, MOA 23 (Oberon) 2 SG	7 to 8.5 fl oz	12 hrs	7	
Thrips	Dinotefuran, MOA 4A Foliar treatment (Venom) 70 SG (Scorpion) 35SL Soil treatment (Venom) 70 SG (Scorpion) 35SL	 1 to 4 oz 2 to 7 fl oz 5 to 6 oz 9 to 10.5 fl oz	12 hrs	 1 21	See Whitefly for application instructions. Soil applications are more effective against thrips than foliar applications are.
	imidacloprid, MOA 4A Admire Pro 4.6 F (various) 2 F	 7 to 10.5 fl oz 16 to 24 fl oz	12 hrs	21	See Aphids for application instructions.
	methomyl, MOA 1A (Lannate) 2.4 LV	1.5 to 3 pt	48 hrs	3	
	spinetoram, MOA 5 (Radiant) 1 SC	6 to 10 fl oz	4 hrs	1	
Whitefly	acetamiprid, MOA 4A (Assail) 30 SG	2.5 to 4 oz	12 hrs	7	Begin applications when significant populations of adults appear. Do not wait until heavy populations have become established. Do not apply more than once every 7 days, and do not exceed 4 applications per season. Do not apply more than 7 ounces per season.
	chlorantraniliprole, MOA 28 (Coragen) 1.67 SC	5 to 7.5 fl oz	12 hrs	1	For foliar or drip chemigation. Drip chemigation must be applied uniformly to the root zone. See label for instructions.
	cyantraniliprole, MOA 28 (Verimark) 1,67SC (Exirel) 0.83SE	 6.75 to 13.5 fl oz 13.5 to 20.5 fl oz	 4 hrs 12 hrs	 1 1	Verimark for soil application only. Apply at planting or via drip chemigation. See label for application options. Exirel for foliar application only.
	Dinotefuran, MOA 4A Foliar treatment (Venom) 70 SG (Scorpion) 35SL Soil treatment (Venom) 70 SG (Scorpion) 35SL	 1 to 4 oz 2 to 7 fl oz 5 to 6 oz 9 to 10.5 fl oz	12 hrs	 1 21	Use only one application method (foliar or soil) of Group 4A insecticides. Soil applications may be applied in a narrow band on the plant row in bedding operations, as a post-seeding or transplant drench, as a side-dress after planting and incorporated 1 or more inches, or through a drip irrigation system.
	imidacloprid, MOA 4A (Admire Pro) 4.6 F (various) 2 F	 7 to 10.5 fl oz 16 to 24 fl oz	12 hrs	21	Do not follow soil applications with applications of other neonicotinoid insecticides (Assail or Venom). See Aphids for application methods and restrictions.
	pyriproxyfen, MOA 7C (Knack) 0.86 EC	8 to 10 fl oz	12 hrs	14	Knack prevents eggs from hatching. It does not kill whitefly adults. Applications should begin when 3 to 5 adults per leaf are present. Do not make more than 2 applications per season, and do not apply a second application within 14 days of the first application. Do not exceed 20 fluid ounces of Knack per acre per season. Check label for plant-back restrictions.
	spirotetramat, MOA 23 (Movento) 2SC	4 to 5 fl oz	24 hrs	1	Do not exceed 10 fl oz per season. Requires surfactant.
	spiromesifen, MOA 23 (Oberon) 2 SC	7 to 8.5 fl oz	12 hrs	7	Do not exceed 3 applications or 25.5 fl oz per season.
	thiamethoxam, MOA 4A (Platinum) 75 SG (Actara) 25WDG	1.66 to 3.67 oz 3 to 5.5	12 hrs	30 0	Platinum is for soil applications and may be applied to direct-seeded crops in furrow at seed or transplant depth, at postseeding or transplant as a drench, or through drip irrigation. Do not exceed 11 oz per acre per season. Check label for plant-back restrictions for a number of plants. Actara is for foliar application.
Lettuce					
Aphid	acetamiprid, MOA 4A (Assail) 30 SG	2 to 4 oz	12 hrs	7	Do not apply more than once every 7 days, and do not exceed 4 applications per season.
	clothianidin, MOA 4A (Belay) 2.13 SC	4.8 to 6.8 oz (soil); 1.6 to 2.1 oz (foliar)	12 hrs	7 (foliar)	Soil application at planting only.
	dimethoate 4 EC, MOA 1B	0.5 pt	48 hrs	14	
	flonicamid, MOA 9C (Beleaf) 50 SG	2 to 2.8 oz	12 hrs	0	

Table 5-9. Insect Control for Commercial Vegetables

CROP Insect	Insecticide, Mode of Action Code, and Formulation	Amount of Formulation Per Acre	Restricted Entry Interval (REI)	Pre harvest Interval (PHI) (Days)	Precautions and Remarks
Lettuce (continued)					
Aphid (continued)	imidacloprid, MOA 4A Soil treatment (Admire Pro) 4.6 F (various) 2 F	 4.4 to 10.5 fl oz 10 to 24 fl oz	12 hrs	 21	Do not follow soil applications with foliar applications of any neonicotinoid insecticide. See label for soil application instructions.
	Foliar treatment (Admire Pro) 4.6 F (various) 1.6 F	 1.3 fl oz 3.8 fl oz	12 hrs	 7	
	pymetrozine, MOA 9B (Fulfill) 50 WDG	2.75 oz	12 hrs	7	Apply before aphids reach damaging levels. Do not exceed 5.5 ounces per acre per season.
	spirotetramat, MOA 23 (Movento) 2SC	4 to 5 fl oz	24 hrs	3	Do not exceed 10 fluid ounces per season. Requires surfactant.
	thiamethoxam, MOA 4A (Platinum) 75 SG	1.66 to 3.67 oz	12 hrs	30	Do not follow applications of Platinum with foliar applications of any neonicotinoid insecticide. Platinum may be applied to direct-seeded crops in-furrow at the seeding or transplant depth, or as a narrow surface band above the seedling and followed by irrigation. Post seeding, it may be applied as a transplant or through drip irrigation. Actara is applied as a foliar spray.
	(Actara) 25 WDG	1.5 to 3 oz	12 hrs	7	
Armyworm	chlorantraniliprole, MOA 28 (Coragen) 1.67 SC	3.5 to 5 fl oz	4 hrs	1	Foliar or drip chemigation.
	cyantraniliprole, MOA 28 (Verimark) 1,67SC	5 to 13.5 fl oz	4 hrs	1	Verimark is for soil application only. Applications made at planting and/or via drip chemigation. See label for application options.
	(Exirel) 0.83SE	7 to 13.5 fl oz	12 hrs	1	Exirel is for foliar application only.
	emamectin benzoate, MOA 6 (Proclaim) 5 WDG	2.4 to 4.8 oz	12 hrs	7	Do not make more than two sequential applications without rotating to another product with a different mode of action.
	flubendiamide, MOA 28 (Belt) 4SC	 1.5 fl oz	12 hrs	1	
	indoxacarb, MOA 22 (Avaunt) 30 WDG	3.5 oz	12 hrs	3	For control of low numbers of beet armyworm and not for corrective treatments of higher numbers of larvae. Do not apply more than 14 ounces of Avaunt (0.26 pound a.i.) per acre per crop. The minimum interval between sprays is 3 days.
	methoxyfenozide, MOA 18 (Intrepid) 2 F	4 to 10 oz	4 hrs	1	Use low rates for early-season applications when plants are small. For mid- and late-season applications use 10 to 16 ounces.
	spinetoram, MOA 5 (Radiant) 1 SC	4 to 8 fl oz	4 hrs	1	
Cabbage looper, Corn earworm, Tobacco budworm	*Bacillus thuringiensis,* MOA 11A (Crymax) WDG (Dipel) DF	 0.5 to 1.5 lb 8 oz	4 hrs	0	
	chlorantraniliprole, MOA 28 (Coragen) 1.67 SC	3.5 to 5 fl oz	4 hrs	1	Foliar or drip chemigation.
	cyantraniliprole, MOA 28 (Verimark) 1,67SC	5 to 13.5 fl oz	4 hrs	1	Verimark is for soil application only. Applications made at planting and/or via drip chemigation. Use higher rates (more than10 fluid ounces) where cabbage looper is a concern. See label for application options. Exirel is for foliar application only. Use higher rates (more than13.5 fluid ounces) for Cabbage.
	(Exirel) 0.83SE	7 to 17 fl oz	12 hrs	1	
	emamectin benzoate, MOA 6 (Proclaim) 5 WDG	3.2 to 4.8 oz	12 hrs	7	Do not make more than two sequential applications without rotating to another product with a different mode of action.
	flubendiamide, MOA 28 (Belt) 4SC	1.5 fl oz	12 hrs	1	
	indoxacarb, MOA 22 (Avaunt) 30 WDG	2.5 to 3.5 lb	12 hrs	3	Do not apply more than 14 ounces of Avaunt (0.26 pound a.i.) per acre per crop. The minimum interval between sprays is 3 days.
	pyrethroid, MOA 3		12 hrs		See table 5-9B for registered pyrethroids and pre-harvest intervals.
	methomyl, MOA 1A (Lannate) 2.4 LV	1.5 to 3 pt	48 hrs	7 to 10	
	methoxyfenozide, MOA 18 (Intrepid) 2 F	4 to 10 fl oz	4 hrs	1	Low rates for early-season applications to young or small plants. For mid- and late-season applications, use 6 to 10 ounces.
	spinetoram, MOA 5 (Radiant) 1 SC	5 to 10 fl oz	4 hrs	1	
Leafhopper	dinotefuran, MOA 4A (Venom) 70 SG	1 to 3 oz (foliar) 5 to 6 oz (soil)	12 hrs	7 21	Do not follow soil applications with foliar applications of any neonicotinoid insecticide. Use only one application method. Do not apply more than 6 ounces per acre (foliar) or 12 ounces per acre (soil). Soil applications may be applied by: 1. Narrow band below or above the seed line at planting; 2. post seeding or transplant drench with sufficient water to ensure incorporation; or 3. drip irrigation.
	dimethoate 4 EC, MOA 1B	0.5 pt	48 hrs	14	14-day interval for leaf lettuce.
	imidacloprid, MOA 4A (various) 1.6 F	3.75 fl oz	12 hrs	7	There is a 12-month plant-back restriction for a number of crops. Check label for restrictions.
	pyrethroid, MOA 3		12 hrs		See table 5-9B for registered pyrethroids and pre-harvest intervals.
	thiamethoxam, MOA 4A (Actara) 25 WDG	1.5 to 3 oz	12 hrs	7	

Table 5-9. Insect Control for Commercial Vegetables

CROP Insect	Insecticide, Mode of Action Code, and Formulation	Amount of Formulation Per Acre	Restricted Entry Interval (REI)	Pre harvest Interval (PHI) (Days)	Precautions and Remarks
Melon (See Cantaloupe)					
Mustard Greens (See Collard, Kale, Mustard Greens)					
Okra					
Aphid	imidacloprid, MOA 4A Soil treatment (Admire Pro) 4.6 F (various) 2 F	 7 to 10.5 fl oz 16 to 24 fl oz	12 hrs	 21	See label for soil treatment instructions.
	Foliar treatment (Admire Pro) 4.6 F (various) 1.6 F	 1.3 to 2.2 fl oz 3.8 fl oz	12 hrs	0	
	flonicamid, MOA 9C (Beleaf) 50 SG	2 to 2.8 oz	12 hrs	0	
	spirotetramat, MOA 23 (Movento) 2SC	4 to 5 fl oz	24 hrs	3	Do not exceed 10 fluid ounces per season. Not for flea beetle. Requires surfactant.
	malathion, MOA 1B (various brands) 8 F (various brands) 25 WP	 1.5 pt 6 lb	12 hrs	1	
Blister beetle, Flea beetle, Japanese beetle	carbaryl, MOA 1A (Sevin) 50 WP (Sevin) 80 S (Sevin) XLR Plus	 4 lb 2.5 lb 2 qt	12 hrs	3	On foliage as needed.
	pyrethroid, MOA 3		12 hrs		See table 5-9B for a list of registered pyrethroids and pre-harvest intervals.
Corn earworm, Tobacco budworm, European corn borer	carbaryl, MOA 1A (Sevin) 50 WP (Sevin) 80 S (Sevin) XLR Plus	 4 lb 2.5 lb 2 qt	12 hrs	3	On foliage as needed.
	chlorantraniliprole, MOA 28 (Coragen) 1.67 SC	2 to 3.5 fl oz	4 hrs	1	Foliar or drip chemigation. Drip chemigation must be applied uniformly to the root zone. See label for instructions.
	cyantraniliprole, MOA 28 (Verimark) 1,67SC (Exirel) 0.83SE	 5 to 10 fl oz 7 to 17 fl oz	 4 hrs 12 hrs	 1 1	Verimark is for soil application only. Applications made at planting and/or via drip chemigation. See label for application options. Exirel is for foliar application only. Rates more than13.5 for loopers only.
	flubendiamide, MOA 28 (Belt) 4SC	1.5 fl oz	12 hrs	1	
	methoxyfenozide, MOA 18 (Intrepid) 2 F	8 to 16 fl oz	4 hrs	1	
	novaluron, MOA 15 (Rimon) 0.83 EC	9 to 12 fl oz	12 hrs	1	
	spinetoram, MOA 5 (Radiant) 1 SC	5 to 10 fl oz	4 hrs	1	For corn earworm only.
	pyrethroid, MOA 3		12 hrs		See table 5-9B for a list of registered pyrethroids and pre-harvest intervals.
Spider mites	bifenazate, MOA UN (Acramite) 50 WP	0.75 to 1 lb	12 hrs	3	Do not make more than one application per season.
	fenpyroximate MOA 21 (Portal) 0.4EC	2 pt	12 hrs	3	Do not make more than two applications per season.
Stink bug, leaffooted bug	pyrethroid, MOA 3		12 hrs		See table 5-9B for a list of registered pyrethroids and pre-harvest intervals.
Whitefly	buprofezin, MOA 16 (Courier) 40 SC	9 to 13.6 fl oz	12 hrs	1	
	chlorantraniliprole, MOA 28 (Coragen) 1.67 SC	2 to 3.5 fl oz	4 hrs	1	Foliar or drip chemigation. Drip chemigation must be applied uniformly to the root zone. See label for instructions.
	cyantraniliprole, MOA 28 (Verimark) 1,67SC (Exirel) 0.83SE	 6.75 to 13.5 fl oz 13.5 to 20.5 fl oz	 4 hrs 12 hrs	 1 1	Apply Verimark to at planting and/or later via drip irrigation or soil injection. See label for application options. Exirel is for foliar application.
	imidacloprid, MOA 4A Soil treatment (Admire Pro) 4.6 F (various) 2 F	 7 to 14 fl oz 16 to 32 fl oz	12 hrs	 21	See label for soil application instructions.
	Foliar treatment (Admire Pro) 4.6 F (various) 1.6 F	 1.3 to 2.2 fl oz 3.8 oz	12 hrs	0	
	pyriproxyfen, MOA 7C (Knack) 0.86 EC	8 to 10 fl oz	12 hrs	1	Do not make more than two applications per season.
	spirotetramat, MOA 23 (Movento) 2SC	4 to 5 fl oz	24 hrs	3	Do not exceed 10 fluid ounces per season. Not for flea beetle. Requires surfactant.

Table 5-9. Insect Control for Commercial Vegetables

CROP Insect	Insecticide, Mode of Action Code, and Formulation	Amount of Formulation Per Acre	Restricted Entry Interval (REI)	Pre harvest Interval (PHI) (Days)	Precautions and Remarks
Onion					
Armyworm, Cutworm	methoxyfenozide MOA 18 (Intrepid) 2F	4 to 8 fl oz 8 to 12 fl oz	4 hrs	1	Green onion only. Use lower rates in early season on small plants; use higher rates in late season and heavy infestations.
	pyrethroid, MOA 3		12 hrs		See table 5-9B for a list of registered pyrethroids and pre-harvest intervals.
	spinetoram, MOA 5 (Radiant) 1 SC	5 to 10 fl oz	4 hrs	1	
Leafminer	cryomazine, MOA 17 (Trigard) 75 WS	2.66 oz	12 hrs	7	
	spinetoram, MOA 5 (Radiant) 1 SC	6 to 8 fl oz	4 hrs	1	
Onion maggot, Seed corn maggot	Onion seed pre-treated with cyromazine (Trigard) can be used to control onion and seed corn maggot.				
	chlorpyrifos, MOA 1B (Lorsban) 4 E	32 fl oz	24 hrs		Apply as in-furrow drench at planting. Use a minimumof 40 gallons per acre and incorporate to a depth of 1 to 2 inches Do not make more than one application per year.
	diazinon, MOA 1B (Diazinon) (AG 500)	2 to 4 qt	3 days		Furrow application; drench the seed furrow at planting time. Apply as a furrow treatment at time of planting. Use separate hoppers for seed and chemical.
	pyrethroid, MOA 3		12 hrs		See table 5-9B for a list of registered pyrethroids and pre-harvest intervals.
Thrips	acetamiprid MOA 4A (Assail) 70 WP	2.1 to 3.4 oz	12 hrs	7	
	methomyl, MOA 1A (Lannate) 2.4 LV	1.5 pt	48 hrs	7	
	spinetoram, MOA 5 (Radiant) 1 SC	6 to 8 fl oz	4 hrs	1	
	pyrethroid, MOA 3		12 hrs		See table 5-9B for a list of registered pyrethroids and pre-harvest intervals.
Pea, English and Snow Pea (Succulent and dried)					
Aphid	acetamiprid MOA 4A (Assail) 70 WP	1 to 2.3 oz	12 hrs	7	Also controls leafhoppers. Succulent peas only.
	pyrethroid, MOA 3		12 hrs		See table 5-9B for a list of registered pyrethroids and pre-harvest intervals.
	dimethoate, MOA 1B (Dimethoate) 400 (4E)	0.33 pt	48 hrs	0	Do not make more than one application per season, and do not feed or graze if a mobile viner is used, or for 21 days if a stationary viner is used. Re-entry interval is 48 hours.
	imidacloprid, MOA 4A Soil treatment (Admire Pro) 4.6 F (various) 2 F	7 to 10.5 fl oz 16 to 24 fl oz	12 hrs	21	See label for soil application instructions.
	Foliar treatment (Admire Pro) 4.6 F (various) 1.6 F	1.2 fl oz 3.5 fl oz	12 hrs	7	
Armyworm, Cloverworm, Cutworm, Looper	chlorantraniliprole MOA 28 (Coragen) 1.67 SC	3.5 to 5 fl oz	4 hrs	1	
	pyrethroid, MOA 3		12 hrs		See table 5-9B for a list of registered pyrethroids and pre-harvest intervals.
	spinetoram, MOA 5 (Radiant) 1 SC	4 to 8 fl oz	4 hrs	3 (succulent); 28 (dried)	Not for cutworm.
	spinosad, MOA 5 (Blackhawk)	2.2 to 3.3 oz	4 hrs	3 (succulent); 28 (dried)	
Leafhopper, Lygus bug, Stink bug	dimethoate, MOA 1B (Dimethoate) 400 (4E)	0.33 to 1 pt	48 hrs	See label	Do not make more than one application per season. Do not feed or graze if a mobile viner is used, or for 21 days if a stationary viner is used.
	methomyl, MOA 1A (Lannate) 2.4 LV	1.5 to 3 pt	48 hrs	3	Apply to foliage as needed.
	pyrethroid, MOA 3		12 hrs		See table 5-9B for registered pyrethroids and pre-harvest intervals.
Seedcorn maggot	See **Beans** for control				
Pea (Cowpea, Southern Peas)					
Aphid, Thrips	acetamiprid MOA 4A (Assail) 70 WP	1 to 2.3 oz	12 hrs	7	Also controls leafhoppers. Succulent peas only.
	pyrethroid, MOA 3		12 hrs		See table 5-9B for registered pyrethroids and pre-harvest intervals.
	imidacloprid, MOA 4A Soil treatment (Admire Pro) 4.6 F (various) 2 F	7 to 10.5 fl oz 16 to 24 fl oz	12 hrs	21	See label for soil application instructions.
	Foliar treatment (Admire Pro) 4.6 F (various) 1.6 F	1.3 fl oz 3.5 fl oz	12 hrs	7	

Table 5-9. Insect Control for Commercial Vegetables

CROP Insect	Insecticide, Mode of Action Code, and Formulation	Amount of Formulation Per Acre	Restricted Entry Interval (REI)	Pre harvest Interval (PHI) (Days)	Precautions and Remarks
Pea (Cowpea, Southern Peas) (continued)					
Aphid, Thrips (continued)	spinetoram, MOA 5 (Radiant) 1 SC	5 to 8 fl oz	4 hrs	3 (succulent); 28 (dried)	Radiant is not effective against aphids.
	spinosad, MOA 5 (Blackhawk)	2.2 to 3.3 oz	4 hrs	3 (succulent); 28 (dried)	Blackhawk is not effective against aphids.
Bean leaf beetle	carbaryl, MOA 1A (Sevin) 4 L (Sevin) 80 S	 0.5 to 1 qt 0.625 to 1.25 lb	12 hrs	3	Do not feed treated foliage to livestock.
	pyrethroid, MOA 3		12 hrs		See table 5-9B for a list of registered pyrethroids and pre-harvest intervals.
Corn earworm, Loopers, European corn borer, Armyworm	chlorantraniliprole MOA 28 (Coragen) 1.67 SC	3.5 to 5 fl oz	4 hrs	1	
	methoxyfenozide, MOA 18 (Intrepid) 2 F	4 to 16 fl oz	4 hrs	7	Use lower rates on smaller plants and higher rates for mid- to late season applications, against corn earworm. Do not apply more than 16 fluid ounces (0.25 pound a.i.) per acre per season.
	spinetoram, MOA 5 (Radiant) 1 SC	3 to 6 fl oz	4 hrs	3 (succulent) 28 (dried)	Do not apply more than 12 fluid ounces (0.188 a.i.) per acre per season.
	pyrethroid, MOA 3		12 hrs		See table 5-9B for a list of registered pyrethroids and pre-harvest intervals.
	methomyl, MOA1A (Lannate) 90SP	0.5 to 1 lb	48 hrs	1	Re-entry interval is 48 hours.
Cowpea curculio	Pyrethroids, MOA 3		12 hrs		See table 5-9B for a list of registered pyrethroids and pre-harvest intervals. Control may be poor in areas where resistant populations occur, primarily in parts of Georgia. In areas where resistance is a problem, pyrethroid insecticides should be used at the highest labeled rate and synergized by tank-mixing with 1 pint piperonyl butoxide synergist per acre. In fields where resistance is a problem, applications every 3 to 5 days may be necessary to maintain control of the cowpea curculio population.
	methomyl, MOA 1A (Lannate) 90 SP	0.5 to 1 lb	48 hrs	1	Re-entry interval is 48 hours. Not effective against resistant cowpea curculio populations.
Stink bug	pyrethroid, MOA 3		12 hrs		See table 5-9B for a list of registered pyrethroids and pre-harvest intervals. Control may be poor in areas where resistant populations occur, primarily in the Gulf Coast areas.
	methomyl, MOA1A (Lannate) 90SP	0.5 to 1 lb	48 hrs	1	Re-entry interval is 48 hours.
Leafminer	spinetoram, MOA 5 (Radiant) 1 SC	5 to 8 fl oz	4 hrs	3 (succulent); 28 (dried)	
	Spinosad, MOA 5 (Blackhawk)	2.5 to 3.3 oz	4 hrs	3 (succulent); 28 (dried)	
Pepper					
Aphid, Flea beetle	acetamiprid, MOA 4A (Assail) 70 WP	0.8 to 1.2 oz	12 hrs	7	Do not apply more than once every 7 days, and do not exceed 4 applications per season.
	clothianidin, MOA 4A (Belay) 50WDG	4.8 to 6.4 oz (soil) 1.6 to 2.1oz (foliar)	12 hrs	7	Soil application at planting only.
	cyantraniliprole, MOA28 (Verimark)	6.75 to 13.5 fl oz	4 hr	1	Apply to soil at planting, as a transplant tray drench, in transplant water or hill drench. After planting may be applied via drip irrigation.
	Dinotefuran, MOA 4A Foliar treatment (Venom) 70 SG (Scorpion) 35SL Soil treatment (Venom) 70 SG (Scorpion) 35SL	 1 to 4 oz 2 to 7 fl oz 5 to 6 oz 9 to 10.5 fl oz	12 hrs	 1 21	Do not follow soil applications with foliar applications. Use only one application method. Do not apply more than 6 oz per acre per season using foliar applications, or 12 ounces per acre per season using soil applications. Soil applications may be appled by 1) a narrow band below or above the seed line at planting; 2) a post-seeding or transplant drench with sufficient water to ensure incorporation to the root zone; or 3) drip irrigation. For flea beetle control only.
	flonicamid, MOA 9C (Beleaf) 50 SG	2 to 4.8 oz	12 hrs	0	Will not control flea beetle.
	imidacloprid, MOA 4A Soil treatment (Admire Pro) 4.6 F (various) 2 F	 7 to 14 fl oz 16 to 32 fl oz	12 hrs	 21	Where whitefly resistance is a concern, do not follow soil applications with foliar applications of any neonicotinoid. See label for soil application instructions. For short-term protection of transplants at planting, apply Admire Pro (0.44 ounces/10,000 plants) not more than 7 days before transplanting by 1) uniformly spraying on transplants, followed immediately by sufficient overhead irrigation to wsh product into potting media; or 2) injection into overhead irrigation system using adequate volume to thoroughly saturate soil media.
	Foliar treatment (Admire Pro) 4.6 F (various) 1.6 F	 1.3 fl oz 3.8 fl oz	12 hrs	0	
	oxamyl, MOA 1A (Vydate) 2 L	1 to 2 qt	48 hrs	7	
	pymetrozine, MOA 9B (Fulfill) 50 WDG	2.75 oz	12 hrs	0	Apply before aphids reach damaging levels. Do not exceed 5.5 ounces per acre per season. Not for flea beetle.
	spirotetramat, MOA 23 (Movento) 2SC	4 to 5 fl oz	24 hrs	1	Do not exceed 10 fluid ounces per season. Requires surfactant. Will not control flea beetle.

Table 5-9. Insect Control for Commercial Vegetables

CROP Insect	Insecticide, Mode of Action Code, and Formulation	Amount of Formulation Per Acre	Restricted Entry Interval (REI)	Pre harvest Interval (PHI) (Days)	Precautions and Remarks
Pepper (continued)					
Aphid, Flea beetle (continued)	thiamethoxam, MOA 4A Soil treatment (Platinum) 75 SG	1.66 to 3.67 oz	12 hrs	30	Platinum may be applied to direct-seeded crops in-furrow seeding or transplant depth, post seeding or transplant as a drench, or through drip irrigation. Actara is applied as a foliar spray. Do not exceed 11 oz per acre per season of Platinum or Actara. Check label for plant-back restrictions for a number of crops.
	Foliar treatment (Actara) 25 WDG	2 to 4 oz	12 hrs	0	
Armyworm, Corn earworm, Looper, Hornworm	*Bacillus thuringiensis,* MOA 11A (Dipel) DF (Xentari) WDG	 0.5 to 1.5 lb 0.5 to 1 lb	4 hrs	0	
	chlorantraniliprole, MOA 28 (Coragen) 1.67 SC	2 to 3.5 fl oz	4 hrs	1	Foliar or drip chemigation. Drip chemigation must be applied uniformly to the root zone. See label for instructions.
	cyantraniliprole, MOA 28 (Verimark) 1,67SC (Exirel) 0.83SE	5 to 10 fl oz 7 to 13.5 fl oz	4 hrs 12 hrs	1 1	Verimark is for soil application only. Applications made at planting and/or via drip chemigation. See label for application options. Exirel is for foliar application only.
	emamectin benzoate, MOA 6 (Proclaim) 5 WDG	2.4 to 4.8 oz	12 hrs	7	Apply when larvae are first observed. Additional applications may be necessary to maintain control.
	flubendiamide, MOA 28 (Belt) 4 SC	 1.5 fl oz	12 hrs	1	
	indoxacarb, MOA 22 (Avaunt) 30 WDG	2.5 to 3.5 oz	12 hrs	3	Use only higher rate for control of armyworm and corn earworm. Do not apply more than 14 ounces of Avaunt (0.26 pound a.i. per acre per crop). Minimum interval between sprays is 5 days.
	methoxyfenozide, MOA 18 (Intrepid) 2 F	4 to 16 fl oz	4 hrs	1	Apply at rates of 4 to 8 fluid ounces early in season when plants are small. Apply at rates of 8 to 16 ounces to large plants or when infestations are heavy. During periods of continuous moth flights re-treatments at 7 to 14 days may be required. Do not apply more than 16 fluid ounces per application or 64 fluid ounces of Intrepid per acre per season.
	novaluron, MOA 15 (Rimon) 0.83 EC	9 to 12 fl oz	12 hrs	1	The use of a surfactant/adjuvant with Rimon is prohibited on pepper.
	spinetoram, MOA 5 (Radiant) 1 SC	5 to 10 fl oz	4 hrs	1	
	pyrethroid, MOA 3		12 hrs		See table 5-9B for registered pyrethroids and pre-harvest intervals.
Blister beetle, Stink bug, Leaffooted bug	pyrethroid, MOA 3		12 hrs		See table 5-9B for a list of registered pyrethroids and pre-harvest intervals.
	Dinotefuran, MOA 4A Foliar treatment (Venom) 70 SG (Scorpion) 35SL Soil treatment (Venom) 70 SG (Scorpion) 35SL	 1 to 4 oz 2 to 7 fl oz 5 to 6 oz 9 to 10.5 fl oz	12 hrs	 1 21	Do not combine foliar applications with soil applications, or vice versa. Use only one application method.
	thiamethoxam, MOA 4A (Actara) 25WDG	 3 to 5.5 oz	12 hrs	 0	
European corn borer	For all insecticides, begin applications at first fruit set when European corn borer moths are flying, as indicated by light trap catches. Applications should be made at 5- to 7-day intervals as long as moths continue to fly or egg masses are present on the plants.				
	acephate, MOA 1B (Orthene) 97 PE	 0.75 to 1 lb	24 hrs	7	For use on bell-type peppers only. Do not apply more than 2 pound a.i. per acre per season.
	chlorantraniliprole, MOA 28 (Coragen) 1.67 SC	2 to 3.5 fl oz	4 hrs	1	Foliar or drip chemigation. Drip chemigation must be applied uniformly to the root zone. See label for instructions.
	cyantraniliprole, MOA 28 (Verimark) 1.67SC (Exirel) 0.83SE	 10 oz 7 to 13.5 fl oz	 4 hr 12 hrs	 1 1	Verimark should be applied via drip irrigation or soil injection only. Exirel is for foliar application only.
	Emamectin benzoate (Proclaim) 5SG	 2.4 to 4.8 oz	12 hrs	 7	Do not allow animals to graze in treated areas.
	Flubendiamide, MOA 28 (Belt) 4SC	1.5 fl oz	12 hrs	1	
	methomyl, MOA 1A (Lannate) 2.4 LV	1.5 pt	48 hrs	3	
	pyrethroid, MOA 3		12 hrs		See table 5-9B for registered pyrethroids and pre-harvest intervals.
Leafminer	abamectin, MOA 6 (Agri-Mek) 0.7 SC	 1.75 to 3.5 fl oz	12 hrs	7	
	cyromazine, MOA 17 (Trigard) 75 WP	2.66 oz	12 hrs	0	
	dimethoate 4 EC, MOA 1B	0.5 pt	48 hrs	0	Re-entry interval is 48 hours.
	spinetoram, MOA 5 (Radiant) 1 SC	6 to 10 fl oz	4 hrs	1	

Table 5-9. Insect Control for Commercial Vegetables

CROP Insect	Insecticide, Mode of Action Code, and Formulation	Amount of Formulation Per Acre	Restricted Entry Interval (REI)	Pre harvest Interval (PHI) (Days)	Precautions and Remarks
Pepper (continued)					
Pepper maggot	acephate, MOA 1B (Orthene) 97 PE	0.75 to 1 lb	24 hrs	7	See comments under European corn borer.
	Dimethoate 4 EC, MOA 1B	0.5 to 0.67 pt	48 hrs	0	
	pyrethroid, MOA 3		12 hrs		See table 5-9B for registered pyrethroids and pre-harvest intervals.
Pepper weevil	acetamiprid, MOA 4A (Assail) 30 SG	4 oz	12 hrs	7	
	oxamyl, MOA 1A (Vydate) 2 L	2 to 4 pt	48 hrs	7	
	thiamethoxam, MOA 4A (Actara) 25 WP	3 to 4 oz	12 hrs	0	Do not exceed 8 ounces of Actara per acre per season.
	Pyrethroid, MOA 3		12 hrs		See table 5-9B for registered pyrethroids and pre-harvest intervals.
Spider mite, Broad mite	abamectin, MOA 6 (Agri-Mek) 0.7 SC	1.75 to 3.5 fl oz	12 hrs	7	On foliage as needed. Effective against broad mite.
	Acequinocyl, MOA 20B (Kanemite) 15SC	31 fl oz	12 hrs	1	Will not control broad mite.
	Bifenazate, MOA UN (Acramite) 50 WS	0.75 to 1 lb	12 hrs	3	Do not make more than one application per season. Will not control broad mite.
	Etoxazole, MOA 10B (Zeal)	2 to 3 oz	12 hrs	7	Do not make more than one Zeal application per season.Will not control broad mite.
	Fenpyroximate MOA 21 (Portal) 0.4EC	2 pt	12 hrs	3	Do not make more than two applications per season. Effective against broad mite.
	Spiromesifen, MOA 23 (Oberon) 2 SG	7 to 8.5 fl oz	12 hrs	7	Do not exceed 3 applications per season. Effective against broad mite.
Thrips	Dinotefuran, MOA 4A Foliar treatment (Venom) 70 SG (Scorpion) 35SL Soil treatment (Venom) 70 SG (Scorpion) 35SL	 1 to 4 oz 2 to 7 fl oz 5 to 6 oz 9 to 10.5 fl oz	12 hrs	 1 21	See label for application instructions and restrictions.
	Imidacloprid, MOA 4A (Admire Pro) 4.6 F (various) 2 F	7 to 14 fl oz 16 to 32 fl oz	12 hrs	21	See Aphids for application instructions. Treating transplants before setting in the field, followed by drip irrigation may suppress incidence of tomato spotted virus. Imidacloprid is ineffective against western flower thrips.
	Methomyl, MOA 1A (Lannate) 2.4 LV	1.5 pt	48 hrs	3	
	spinetoram, MOA 5 (Radiant) 1 SC	6 to 10 fl oz	4 hrs	1	Do not exceed 29 fluid ounces per acre per season. Control of thrips may be improved by adding a spray adjuvant. See label for instructions.
Potato, Irish					
Aphid	acetamiprid, MOA 4A (Assail) 30 SG	1.5 to 4 oz	12 hrs	7	Do not make more than 4 applications per season. Thorough coverage is important. Assail belongs to the same class of insecticides (neonicotinoid) as Admire Pro, Provado, Actara, and Platinum and Colorado protato beetle populations have the potential to become resistant to this class.
	Clothianadin MOA 4A Belay 50 WDG	1.0 to 1.5 oz	12 hrs	7	Apply Belay 50 WDG as foliar spray when populations reach a threshold level. Do not apply more than 3 applications. Belay belongs to the same class of insecticides (neonicotinoid) as Admire Pro, Provado, Actara, and Platinum and Colorado protato beetle populations have the potential to become resistant to this class.
	Flonicamid, MOA 9C (Beleaf) 50 SG	2 to 2.8 oz	12 hrs	7	
	dimethoate 4 EC, MOA 1B	0.5 to 1 pt	48 hrs	0	Do not apply more than 2 pints total per year.
	Imidacloprid, MOA 4A (Admire Pro) 4.6F (various) 1.6 F	1.2 fl oz 3.75 fl oz	12 hrs	7	To minimize selection for resistance in Colorado potato beetle, do not use acetamiprid, 117midacloprid, or thiamethoxam for aphid control if either of these compounds was applied to the crop for control of Colorado potato beetle. See comments on insecticide rotation under Colorado potato beetle.
	Pymetrozine, MOA 9B (Fulfill) 50 WDG	2.75 oz	12 hrs	14	Allow at least 7 days between applications. Do not exceed a total of 5.5 ounces (0.17 lb a.i.) per acre per season.
	Thiamethoxam, MOA 4A (Actara) 25 WDG	3 oz	12 hrs	14	To minimize selection for resistance in Colorado potato beetle, do not use imidacloprid or thiamethoxam for aphid control if either of these compounds was applied to the crop for control of Colorado potato beetle.

Table 5-9. Insect Control for Commercial Vegetables

CROP Insect	Insecticide, Mode of Action Code, and Formulation	Amount of Formulation Per Acre	Restricted Entry Interval (REI)	Pre harvest Interval (PHI) (Days)	Precautions and Remarks
Potato, Irish (continued)					
Colorado potato beetle	Colorado potato beetle populations in most commercial potato-growing areas have developed resistance to many insecticides. As a result, insecticides that are effective in some areas, or were effective in the past, may no longer provide control in particular areas. Colorado potato beetle readily develops resistance to insecticides. The following practices help to reduce the risk of resistance developing: CROP ROTATION AND INSECTICIDE ROTATION (the use of insecticides representing different modes of action IRAC MoA class number in different years and against different generations of potato beetle within a year)) are essential if insecticide resistance is to be managed and the risks of control failures due to resistance minimized. If control failures or reduced levels of control are observed with a particular insecticide, do NOT make a second application of the same insecticide at the same or higher rate. If an additional insecticide application is necessary, a different insecticide representing a different IRAC MoA class number should be used. Because potato beetle adults will move between adjacent and nearby fields from one year to the next, It is important to maintain the same rotation schedule of insecticide MOA classes in adjacent fields ar groups of nearby fields. SCOUT FIELDS: All insecticide applications to the potato crop, regardless of the target insect pest, have the potential to increase the resistance of the Colorado potato beetle to insecticides. Unnecessary insecticide applications should be avoided by scouting fields for insect pests and applying insecticides only when potentially damaging insect populations are present. SPOT TREATMENTS: Because overwintered potato beetles invade rotated fields from sources outside the field, potato beetle infestations in rotated fields occur first along field edges early in the season. Limiting insecticide applications to infested portions of the field will provide effective control and reduce costs.Growers are advised to keep accurate records on which insecticides have been applied to their potato crop for control of Colorado potato beetle and on how effective those insecticides were at controlling infestations. This will make choosing an insecticide and maintaining insecticide rotations easier. Monitoring the insecticide resistance status of local populations will also make insecticide selection easier.				
	Abamectin, MOA 6 (Agri-Mek) 0.7 SC	1.75 to 3.5 fl oz	12 hrs	14	Apply when adults and/or small larvae are present but before large larvae appear. Do not exceed two applications per season. Apply in at least 20 gallons water per acre.
	Acetamiprid, MOA 4A (Assail) 70 WP	0.6 to 1.7 oz	12 hrs	7	Apply when most of the egg masses have hatched and many small but few large larvae are present. An additional application should be used only if defoliation increases. Allow at least 7 days between foliar applications. To minimize selection for resistance, do not use foliar applications of any IRAC MOA class 4A insecticides if any IRAC MOA class 4A insecticides were applied to the crop as soil or seed piece treatments. See comments on insect rotation under Colorado potato beetle.
	chlorantraniliprole, MOA 28 (Coragen) 1.67	3.5 to 5 oz	4 hrs	14	Do not apply more than 15.4 ounces Coragen per acre per crop season.
	clothianadin MOA 4A (Belay) 50 WDG	1.9 to 2.8 fl oz	12 hrs	7	Apply Belay 50 WDG as foliar spray Apply when adults and/or small larvae are present but before large larvae appear. Do not apply more than 3 applications. Belay belongs to the same class of insecticides (neonicotinoid) as Admire Pro, Provado, Actara, and Platinum and Colorado protato beetle populations have the potential to become resistant to this class.
	cyantraniliprole, MOA 28 (Verimark) 1.67SC	6.75 to 13.5 fl oz	4 hr	NA	Apply in-furrow at planting. Do not apply any other MOA Group 28 insecticide for Coloarado potato beetle control following an at-plant application for cyantraniliprole. When applied at 10-13.5 fluid ounces per acre will provide control of Eurpean conrn borer in most years, except possibly in very early planted potatoes.
	dinotefuran, MOA 4A (Venom) 70 SG	1 to 1.5 oz (foliar) 6.5 to 7.5 oz (soil)	12 hrs	7	Soil treatment for preplant, preemergence, or at ground crack only application only.To minimize selection for resistance, do not use foliar applications of any IRAC MOA class 4A insecticides if any IRAC MOA class 4A insecticides were applied to the crop as soil or seed piece treatments. See comments on insecticide rotation under Colorado potato beetle.
	imidacloprid seed piece treatment, MOA 4A (Genesis) 240 g/L	0.4 to 0.6 fl oz/100 lb of seed tubers			See label for specific instructions. For early planted potatoes control may be marginal because of the prolonged time between application and Colorado potato beetle emergence. Limit use to locations where Colorado potato beetles were a problem in the same or adjacent fields during the previous year. Do not apply other IRAC MOA class 4A insecticides to a field if seed pieces were treated with Genesis. See product label for restrictions on rotational crops.
	imidacloprid, MOA 4A Soil treatment (Admire Pro) 4.6 F (various) 2.0 F	0.74 fl oz/ 1,000 ft row	12 hrs	—	Admire Pro applied in-furrow at planting time may provide season-long control. However, for early planted potatoes control may be marginal due to the prolonged time between application and Colorado potato beetle emergence. Use only in potato fields that have a history of potato beetle infestations. If potatoes are rotated to a field adjacent to one planted in potato last year, a barrier treatment may be effective. (See Vegetable IPM Insect Note #45.) Admire Pro may also be applied as a seed treatment. Check label for instructions regarding this use. Check label for restrictions on planting crops following Admire Pro treated potatoes. There have been reports of low levels of resistance to imidacloprid. To minimize selection for resistance, do not use foliar applications of any IRAC MoA class 4A insecticides if any of these compounds were applied to the crop as soil or seed piece treatments. See comments on insecticide rotation under Colorado potato beetle.
	Foliar treatment (Admire Pro) 4.6 (various) 1.6 F	1.3 fl oz 3.75 fl oz	12 hrs	7	Apply when most of the egg masses have hatched and most larvae are small (1/8 to 3/16 inch). An additional application should be made only if defoliation increases. Allow at least 7 days between foliar applications. Do not exceed 5.6 fl oz of Admire Pro per field per acre per season. Regardless of formulation, do NOT apply more than a total of 0.31 pound imidacloprid per season. Foliar applications of imidacloprid should not be applied If soil applicaton was used. There have been reports of resistance to imidacloprid. To minimize selection for resistance, do not use foliar applications of any IRAC MOA class 4A insecticides if any of these compounds were applied to the crop as soil or seed piece treatments. See comments on insecticide rotation under Colorado potato beetle.

Table 5-9. Insect Control for Commercial Vegetables

CROP Insect	Insecticide, Mode of Action Code, and Formulation	Amount of Formulation Per Acre	Restricted Entry Interval (REI)	Pre harvest Interval (PHI) (Days)	Precautions and Remarks
Potato, Irish (continued)					
Colorado potato beetle (continued)	imidacloprid F cyfluthrin premix, MOA 4A and 3 (Leverage) 2.7 SE	3 to 3.75 fl oz		7	Apply when most of the egg masses have hatched and most larvae are small (1/8 to 3/16 inch). An additional application should be made only if defoliation increases. Leverage will control European corn borer if application coincides with egg hatch and presence of small corn borer larvae. Leverage should not be used in fields treated with Admire Pro. There have been reports of low levels of resistance to imidacloprid. To minimize selection for resistance, do not use foliar applications of any IRAC MOA class 4A insecticides if any of these compounds were applied to the crop as soil or seed piece treatments. See comments on insecticide rotation under Colorado potato beetle.
	novaluron, MOA 15 (Rimon) 0.83 EC	9 to 12 fl oz	12 hrs	14	
	spinosad, MOA 5 (Blackhawk) 36WG	1.7 to 3.3 oz		3	Apply when most egg masses have hatched and both small and large larvae are present. Thorough coverage is important. Do not apply more than a total of 0.33 pound a.i. (14.4 ounces of Blackhawk or 21 ounces of Radiant) per crop. Do not apply in consecutive generations of Colorado potato beetle and do not make more than two applications per single generation of Colorado potato beetle. Do not make successive applications less than 7 days apart. To minimize the potential for resistance, do NOT use spinosad or spinetoram if it either product was applied to a potato crop in the field or an adjacent field within the last year.
	spinetoram, MOA 5 (Radiant) 1 SC	6 to 8 fl oz	4 hrs	7	
	thiamethoxam seed piece treatment, MOA 4A (Cruiser) 5 FS	0.11 to 0.16 fl oz/100 lb			See label for specific instructions. For early planted potatoes control may be marginal because of the prolonged time between application and Colorado potato beetle emergence. Limit use to locations where Colorado potato beetles were a problem in the same or adjacent fields during the previous year. To minimize selection for resistance, do not use foliar applications of any IRAC MOA class 4A insecticides if any of these compounds were applied to the crop as soil or seed piece treatments. See comments on insecticide rotation under Colorado potato beetle.
	thiamethoxam, MOA 4A (Platinum) 75 SG	1.66 to 2.67 oz	12 hrs	7	Platinum applied in-furrow at planting time may provide season-long control. For early planted potatoes control may be marginal because of the prolonged time between application and Colorado potato beetle emergence. Limit use to locations where Colorado potato beetles were a problem in the same or adjacent fields in the previous year. To minimize selection for resistance, do not use foliar applications of any IRAC MOA class 4A insecticides if any of these compounds were applied to the crop as soil or seed piece treatments. See comments on insecticide rotation under Colorado potato beetle. See product label for restrictions on rotational crops.
	(Actara) 25 WDG	3 oz	12 hrs	7	Actara is applied as foliar spray. Apply when most of the eggs have hatched and most of the larvae are small (1/8 to 3/16 inch). An additional application should be made only if defoliation increases. Allow at least 7 days between applications. Do not make more than 2 applications of Actara per crop per season. To minimize selection for resistance, do not use foliar applications of any IRAC MOA class 4A insecticides if any of these compounds were applied to the crop as soil or seed piece treatments.See label for rotational restrictions.
	thiamethoxam, MOA 4A F chlorantraniliprole, MOA 28 Premx (Voliarm Flexi)	4 oz		14	Voliam Flexi is applied as a foliar spray. Apply when most of the eggs have hatched and most of the larvae are small (1/8 to 3/16 inch). An additional application should be made only if defoliation increases. Allow at least 7 days between applications. To minimize selection for resistance, do not use foliar applications of any IRAC MOA class 4A insecticides if any of these compounds were applied to the crop as soil or seed piece treatments. Do not exceed 8 ounces of Voliam Flexi. See label for rotational restrictions Volam Flexi can be expected to provide control of European corn borer if application is timed correctly (see European corn borer for correct timing.
European corn borer	The Atlantic variety of potato is very tolerant of injury by European corn borer larvae. Consequently, control is not recommended on Atlantic unless more than 30% of the stems are infested. Control on all other varieties is recommended when infestations reach 20% infested stems. Application timing is critical. Scout for eggs and treat when eggs hatch or at the first sign of larvae entering petioles. Several days of cool wet weather will kill larvae and may eliminate the need for insecticide applications. If this occurs, flag additional egg masses and apply insecticide at hatch.				
	pyrethroid, MOA 3		12 hrs		Apply when threshold is reached (usually during the first half of May). A second application may be needed if the percentage of infested stems increases substantially 7 to 10 days after the first application. Ground applications are usually more effective than aerial applications. See table 5-9B for a list of registered pyrethroids and pre-harvest intervals.
	chlorantraniliprole, MOA 28 (Coragen) 1.67	3.5 to 5 oz	4 hrs	14	Do not apply more than 15.4 ounces Coragen per acre per crop season.
	Thiamethoxam, MOA 4A F Chlorantraniliprole MOA 28 Premix (Voliam Flexi)	4 oz	12 hrs	14	Voliam Flexi is applied as a foliar spray. Apply when most of the eggs have hatched and most of the larvae are small (1/8 to 3/16 inch). An additional application should be made only if defoliation increases. Allow at least 7 days between applications. To minimize selection for resistance, do not use foliar applications of any IRAC MOA class 4A insecticides if any of these compounds were applied to the crop as soil or seed piece treatments. Do not exceed 8 ounces of Voliam Flexi. See label for rotational restrictions Volam Flexi can be expected to provide control of Colorado potato beetle if application is timed correctly (see Colorado potato beetle section for correct timing.

Table 5-9. Insect Control for Commercial Vegetables

CROP Insect	Insecticide, Mode of Action Code, and Formulation	Amount of Formulation Per Acre	Restricted Entry Interval (REI)	Pre harvest Interval (PHI) (Days)	Precautions and Remarks
Potato, Irish (continued)					
European corn borer (continued)	indoxacarb, MOA 22 (Avaunt) 30 WDG	3.5 to 6.0 oz	12 hrs	7	Apply when threshold is reached (usually during the first half of May). A second application may be needed if the percentage of infested stems increases substantially 7 to 10 days after the first application. Ground applications are usually more effective than aerial applications. Do not apply more than 24 ounces of Avaunt per acre per crop.
	spinetoram, MOA 5 (Radiant) 1 SC	6 to 8 fl oz	4 hrs	7	Do not apply more than a total of 0.25 pound a.i. (32 fluid ounces product) per crop.)
Flea beetle	imidacloprid, MOA 4A Soil treatment (Admire Pro) 4.6 F (various) 2.0 F	0.74 fl oz/ 1,000 ft row	12 hrs	—	Imidacloprid applied in-furrow at planting time may provide season-long control. However, for early planted potatoes control may be marginal due to the prolonged time between application and crop emergence. Check label for restrictions on planting crops following Admire Pro treated potatoes. See comments on resistance in Colorado potato beetle to imidacloprid. To minimize selection for resistance, do not use foliar applications of any IRAC MoA class 4A insecticides if any of these compounds were applied to the crop as soil or seed piece treatments.
	Foliar treatment (Admire Pro) 4.6 (various) 1.6 F	1.3 fl oz 3.75 fl oz	12 hrs	7	See comments for imidacloprid resistance in Colorado potato beetle.
	thiamethoxam seed piece treatment, MOA 4A (Cruiser) 5 FS	0.11 to 0.16 fl oz/100 lb	12 hrs		See label for specific instructions. For early planted potatoes control may be marginal because of the prolonged time between application and flea beetle emergence. Limit use to locations where Colorado potato beetles were a problem in the same or adjacent fields during the previous year. To minimize selection for resistance, do not use foliar applications of any IRAC MOA class 4A insecticides if any of these compounds were applied to the crop as soil or seed piece treatments. See comments on insecticide rotation under Colorado potato beetle.
	thiamethoxam, MOA 4A (Platinum) 2 SC	5 to 8 fl oz	12 hrs	7	Platinum applied in-furrow at planting time may provide season-long control. However, for early planted potatoes control may be marginal due to the prolonged time between application and crop emergence. See product label for restrictions on rotational crops.
	(Actara) 25 WDG	3 oz	12 hrs	7	Actara is applied as foliar spray.
	Thiamethxsam MOA 4a F chlorantraniliprole moa 28 (Volium Flexi)	4 fl oz		14	Do not exceed a total of 8.0 fl oz/acre Volium Flexi or 0.094 pound ai/ acreof thiamethoxam-containing products or 0.2 lb ai/acre of chlorantraniliprole-containing products per growing season.
	pyrethroid, MOA 3		12 hrs		See table 5-9B for a list of registered pyrethroids and pre-harvest intervals.
Leafhopper	carbaryl, MOA 1A (Sevin) 50 WP (Sevin) 80 S (Sevin) XLR Plus	1 to 2 lb 0.625 to 1.25 lb 1 pt	12 hrs	7	On foliage when leafhoppers first appear. Repeat every 10 days as needed. Often a problem in the mountains.
	dimethoate 4 EC, MOA 1B	0.5 to 1 pt	48 hrs	0	Do not apply more than 2 pints total per acre per year.
	methomyl, MOA 1A (Lannate) 2.4 LV	1.5 pt	48 hrs	6	
	pyrethroid, MOA				See table 5-9B for a list of registered pyrethroids and pre-harvest intervals.
Leafminer	dimethoate 4 EC, MOA 1B	0.5 to 1 pt	48 hrs	0	Do not apply more than 2 pints total per acre per year.
	chlorantraniliprole, MOA 28 (Coragen) 1.67 SC	3.5 to 5 fl oz	4 hrs	14	
Blister beetle, Leaffooted bug, Plant bug, Stink bug, Vegetable weevil	carbaryl, MOA 1A (Sevin) 50 WP (Sevin) XLR Plus	2 to 4 lb 1 to 2 qt	12 hrs	7	On foliage as needed.
	pyrethroid, MOA 3		12 hrs		See table 5-9B for a list of registered pyrethroids and pre-harvest intervals.
Potato tuberworm	chlorantraniliprole, MOA 28 (Coragen) 1.67 SC	3.5 to 5 fl oz	4 hrs	14	Do not exceed 4 applications per acre per crop. Do not apply more than 15.4 ounces Coragen per acre per crop season. Minimum interval between applications is 5 days.
	methomyl, MOA 1A (Lannate) 2.4 LV	1.5 to 3 pt	48 hrs	6	Prevent late-season injury by keeping potatoes covered with soil. To prevent damage in storage, practice sanitation.
	pyrethroid, MOA 3		12 hrs		See table 5-9B for a list of registered pyrethroids and pre-harvest intervals.
Thrips	dimethoate 4 EC, MOA 1B	0.5 pt	48 hrs	0	
	spinetoram, MOA 5 (Radiant) 1 SC	6 to 8 fl oz	4 hrs	7	
	spinosad, MOA 5 (Blackhawk) 36WG	2.25 to 3.5 oz	4 hrs	3	Control may be improved by addition of an adjuvant to the spray mixture.
Wireworm	Planting in fields previously in corn, soybean, or fallow may increase risk of wireworm.				
	bifenthrin, MOA 3 (Capture LFR)	25.5 fl oz			In furrow at planting.

Table 5-9. Insect Control for Commercial Vegetables

CROP Insect	Insecticide, Mode of Action Code, and Formulation	Amount of Formulation Per Acre	Restricted Entry Interval (REI)	Pre harvest Interval (PHI) (Days)	Precautions and Remarks
Potato, Irish (continued)					
Wireworm (continued)	clothianidin (Belay) 50 WDG	6 oz oz	12 hrs		In-furrow at planting.
	ethoprop, MOA 1B (Mocap) 15 G	1.4 lb per 1,000 row ft	48 hrs	90	In-furrow at planting.
	fipronil, MOA 2B (Regent) 4 SC	3.2 fl oz	0 hrs	90	In-furrow at planting. Do NOT use T-banding over the top of a closed furrow.
	phorate, MOA 1B (Thimet) 20 G	Row Treatment: 10 to 20 oz (38 in. row spacing)	12 hrs	90	Can contribute to insecticide-resistance problems with Colorado potato beetle.
Pumpkin, Squash					
Insecticide applications in cucurbits should be made in late evening to protect pollinating insects. Refer to the pollination section of the general production recommendations in this publication for more information about protecting pollinators.					
Aphid	Where whitefly resistance is an issue (or any other insect with a high potential for resistance to Group 4A MOA insecticides), avoid making folair applications of Group 4A insecticides when a soil-applied Group 4A program is used – i.e., do not make both foliar and soil applications of Group 4A insecticides. Also, if using a foliar-applied program, avoid using a block of more than three consecutive applications of any products belonging to Group 4A.				
	acetamiprid, MOA 4A (Assail) 30SG	2.5 to 4 oz	12 hrs	0	
	clothianidin, MOA 4A (Belay) 50WDG	4.8 to 6.4 oz (Soil) 1.6 to 2.1 oz (foliar)	12 hrs	At planting 7	Soil applications may only be applied at planting. Will also control cucumber beetle. Do not apply Belay during bloom or if bees are actively foraging.
	cyantraniliprole, MOA 28 (Verimark) 1,67SC	10 to 13.5 fl oz	4 hrs	1	Applied to the soil at planting or later via drip irrigation system. See label for application options.
	flonicamid, MOA 9C (Beleaf) 50 SG	2 to 2.8 oz	12 hrs	0	
	imidacloprid, MOA 4A (Admire Pro) 4.6 F (various) 2 F	7 to 10.5 fl oz 16 to 24 fl oz	12 hrs	21	Must be applied to the soil. May be applied preplant; at planting; as a post-seeding drench, transplant water drench, or hill drench; subsurface sidedress or by chemigation using low-pressure drip or trickle irrigation. See label for approved application methods. Will also control whitefly and cucumber beetles.
	pymetrozine, MOA 9B (Fulfill) 50 WDG	2.75 oz	12 hrs	14	Apply before populations reach damaging levels. Do not exceed 5.5 ounces per acre per season.
	thiamethoxam, MOA 4A Soil treatment (Platinum) 75 SG	1.66 to 3.67 oz	12 hrs	30	Platinum may be applied to direct-seeded crops in-furrow seeding or transplant depth, post seeding or transplant as a drench, or through drip irrigation. Do not exceed 11 ounces per acre per season of Platinum. Check label for plant-back restrictions for a number of crops.
	Foliar treatment (Actara) 25 WDG	1.5 to 3.0 oz	12 hrs	0	
Armyworm	chlorantraniliprole, MOA 28(Coragen) 1.67 SC	2 to 3.5 fl oz	4 hrs	1	Foliar or drip chemigation. Drip chemigation must be applied uniformly to the root zone. See label for instructions.
	flubendiamide, MOA 28 (Belt) 4SC	1.5 fl oz	12 hrs	1	
	methoxyfenozide, MOA 18 (Intrepid) 2 F	4 to 10 fl oz	4 hrs	3	Do not exceed 4 applications per season, and do not reapply in less than 7 days.
	spinetoram, MOA 5 (Radiant) 1 SC	5 to 10 fl oz	4 hrs	3	
Cucumber beetle	pyrethroid, MOA				See table 5-9B for registered pyrethroids and pre-harvest intervals.
	carbaryl, MOA 1A (Sevin) 50 WP (Sevin) 80 S (Sevin) XLR Plus	2 lb 1.25 lb 1 qt	12 hrs	3	Phytotoxicity may occur following application of carbaryl during hot, humid weather.
	acetamiprid, MOA 4A (Assail) 30SG	2.5 to 5.3 oz	12 hrs	0	
	clothianidin, MOA 4A (Belay) 50WDG	4.8 to 6.8oz (soil); 1.6 to 2.1oz (foliar)	12 hrs	At Planting 7	See application instructions and precautionary bee statement under above under aphids.
	Dinotefuran, MOA 4A Foliar treatment (Venom) 70 SG (Scorpion) 35SL Soil treatment (Venom) 70 SG (Scorpion) 35SL	1 to 4 oz 2 to 7 fl oz 5 to 6 oz 9 to 10.5 fl oz	12 hrs	1 21	Do not follow soil applications with foliar applications. Use only one application method. Do not apply more than 6 oz per acre per season using foliar applications, or 12 ounces per acre per season using soil applications. Soil applications may be appled by 1) a narrow band below or above the seed line at planting; 2) a post-seeding or transplant drench with sufficient water to ensure incorporation to the root zone; or 3) drip irrigation.
	imidacloprid, MOA 4A (Admire Pro) 4.6 F (various) 2 F	7 to 10.5 fl oz 16 to 24 fl oz	12 hrs	21	See application methods under Aphid.

Table 5-9. Insect Control for Commercial Vegetables

CROP Insect	Insecticide, Mode of Action Code, and Formulation	Amount of Formulation Per Acre	Restricted Entry Interval (REI)	Pre harvest Interval (PHI) (Days)	Precautions and Remarks
Pumpkin, Squash (continued)					
Insecticide applications in cucurbits should be made in late evening to protect pollinating insects. Refer to the pollination section of the general production recommendations in this publication for more information about protecting pollinators.					
Cutworm	chlorantraniliprole, MOA 28 (Coragen) 1.67 SC	3.5 to 5 fl oz	4 hrs	1	Foliar or drip chemigation. Drip chemigation must be applied uniformly to the root zone. See label for instructions.
	pyrethroid, MOA 3		12 hrs		See table 5-9B for a list of registered pyrethroids and pre-harvest intervals.
Corn earworm, Looper, Pickleworm, Melonworm	chlorantraniliprole, MOA 28 (Coragen) 1.67 SC	3.5 to 5 fl oz	4 hrs	1	Foliar or drip chemigation. Drip chemigation must be applied uniformly to the root zone. See label for instructions.
	flubendiamide, MOA 28 (Belt) 4SC	1.5 fl oz	12 hrs	1	
	indoxacarb, MOA 22 (Avaunt) 30 WDG	2.5 to 6 oz	12 hrs	3	
	methoxyfenozide, MOA 18 (Intrepid) 2 F	4 to 10 fl oz	4 hrs	3	Do not exceed 4 applications per season, and do not reapply in less than 7 days.
	pyrethroid, MOA 3		12 hrs		See table 5-9B for a list of registered pyrethroids and pre-harvest intervals.
	spinetoram, MOA 5 (Radiant) 1 SC	5 to 10 fl oz	4 hrs	3	
Spider mite	abamectin, MOA 6 (Agri-Mek) 0.7 SC	1.75 to 3.5 fl oz	12 hrs	7	
	bifenazate, MOA UN (Acramite) 50 WS	0.75 to 1.0 lb	12 hrs	3	Do not make more than one application per season.
	etoxazole, MOA 10B (Zeal)	2 to 3 oz	12 hrs	7	Do not make more than one Zeal application per season.
	spiromesifen, MOA 23 (Oberon) 2 SG	7 to 8.5 oz	12 hrs	7	Do not exceed 3 applications per season.
Squash bug	acetamiprid, MOA 4A (Assail) 30 SG	5.3 oz	12 hrs	0	Assail is most effective against newly laid eggs and nymphs.
	clothianidin, MOA 4A (Belay) 50SDG	4.8 to 6.8oz (soil); 1.6 to 2.1oz (foliar)	12 hrs	At planting 7	See application instructions and precautionary bee statement above under aphid.
	dinotefuran, MOA 4A (Venom) 70 SG (Scorpion) 35 SL	3 to 4 oz 2 to 7 fl oz	12 hrs	1	Do not exceed 6 ounces Venom per acre per season.
	pyrethroid, MOA 3		12 hrs		See table 5-9B for a list of registered pyrethroids and pre-harvest intervals.
Squash vine borer	acetamiprid, MOA 4A (Assail) 30 SG	5.3 oz	12 hrs	0	
	chlorantraniliprole, MOA 28 (Coragen) 1.67 SC	3.5 to 5 fl oz	4 hrs	1	Foliar or drip chemigation. Drip chemigation must be applied uniformly to the root zone. See label for instructions.
	flubendiamide, MOA 28 (Belt) 4SC	1.5 fl oz	12 hrs	1	
	pyrethroid, MOA 3		12 hrs		See table 5-9B for a list of registered pyrethroids and pre-harvest intervals.
Thrips	dinotefuran, MOA 4A (Venom) 70 SG (Scorpion) 35 SL	1 to 4 oz 2 to 7 fl oz	12 hrs	1	
	spinetoram, MOA 5 (Radiant) 1 SC	6 to 10 fl oz	4 hrs	3	
Whitefly	acetamiprid, MOA 4A (Assail) 30 SG	5.3 oz	12 hrs	0	
	buprofezin, MOA 16 (Courier) 40 WP	9 to 13.6 oz	12 hrs	7	Use sufficient water to ensure good coverage. Do not apply more than twice per crop cycle or 4 applications per year total.
	chlorantraniliprole, MOA 28 (Coragen) 1.67 SC	5 to 7.5 fl oz	4 hrs	1	Foliar or drip chemigation. Drip chemigation must be applied uniformly to the root zone. See label for instructions.
	cyantraniliprole, MOA 28 (Verimark) 1,67SC (Exirel) 0.83SE	6.75 to 13.5 fl oz 13.5 to 20.5 fl oz	4 hrs 12 hrs	1 1	Apply Verimark at planting and/or later via drip irrigation or soil injection. See label for application options. Exirel is for foliar application.
	Dinotefuran, MOA 4A Foliar treatment (Venom) 70 SG (Scorpion) 35SL Soil treatment (Venom) 70 SG (Scorpion) 35SL	 1 to 4 oz 2 to 7 fl oz 5 to 6 oz 9 to 10.5 fl oz	12 hrs	 1 21	See comments under cucumber beetle for application instructions and restrictions.

Table 5-9. Insect Control for Commercial Vegetables

CROP Insect	Insecticide, Mode of Action Code, and Formulation	Amount of Formulation Per Acre	Restricted Entry Interval (REI)	Pre harvest Interval (PHI) (Days)	Precautions and Remarks
Pumpkin, Squash (continued)					
Insecticide applications in cucurbits should be made in late evening to protect pollinating insects. Refer to the pollination section of the general production recommendations in this publication for more information about protecting pollinators.					
Whitefly (continued)	imidacloprid, MOA 4A (Admire Pro) 4.6 F (various) 2 F	7 to 10.5 fl oz 16 to 24 fl oz	12 hrs	21	Admire Pro must be applied to the soil. May be applied preplant; at planting; as a post-seeding drench, transplant water drench, or hill drench; subsurface sidedress or by chemigation using low-pressure drip or trickle irrigation. See label for information on approved application methods. Will also control aphids and cucumber beetle.
	pyriproxifen, MOA 7C (Knack) 0.86 EC	8 to 10 fl oz	12 hrs	7	Do not make more than two applications per season, and do not make applications closer than 14 days apart.
	spiromesifen, MOA 23 (Oberon) 2 SC	7 to 8.5 fl oz	12 hrs	7	
	thiamethoxam, MOA 4A (Platinum) 75 SG	1.66 to 3.67 oz	12 hrs	30	Platinum may be applied to direct-seeded crops in-furrow at seed or transplant depth, postseeding or transplant as a drench, or through drip irrigation. Do not exceed 11 ounces per acre per season. Check label for plant-back restrictions for a number of crops.
	(Actara) 25 WDG	1.5 to 3.0 oz	12 hrs	0	
Radish					
Aphid, Flea beetle, Leafminer	pyrethroid, MOA 3		12 hrs		See table 5-9B for a list of registered pyrethroids and pre-harvest intervals.
	Foliar treatment - imidacloprid (Admire Pro) 4.6 F (various) 1.6 F	1.2 fl oz 3.5 fl oz	12 hrs	7	Will not control leafminer.
	thiamethoxam, MOA 4A (Platinum) 75SG (Actara) 25WDG	1.7 to 2.17 oz 1.5 to 3 oz	12 hrs	30 7	See label for soil application instructions.
	flonicamid, MOA 9C (Beleaf) 30SG	2 to 2.8 oz	12 hrs	0	
Root maggot, Wireworm	chlorpyrifos, MOA 1B (Lorsban) 4E	1 fl oz/1,000 linear ft	24 hrs	—	Water-based drench in-furrow planting. Use a minimum of 40 gallons of water per acre.
	diazinon, MOA 1B (AG 500) 50 WP	3 to 4 qt 6 to 8 lb	3 days		Broadcast just before planting and immediately incorporate into the upper 4 to 8 inches of soil.
Spinach					
Aphid	acetamiprid, MOA 4A (Assail) 30SG	2 to 4 oz	12 hrs	7	Do not apply more than once every 7 days, and do not exceed 5 applications per season.
	clothianidin, MOA 4A (Belay) 50 WDG	4.8 to 6.0 oz (soil) 1.6 to 2.1 fl oz (foliar)	12 hrs	7	Soil application at planting only.
	cyantraniliprole, MOA 28 (Verimark) 1,67SC	6.75 to 10 fl oz	4 hrs	1	Soil applications made at planting only. See label for application options.
	flonicamid, MOA 9C (Beleaf) 50 SG	2 to 2.8	12 hrs	0	
	imidacloprid, MOA 4A Soil treatment (Admire Pro) 4.6 F (various) 2 F	4.4 to 10.5 fl oz 10 to 24 fl oz	12 hrs	21	Do not follow soil applications with foliar applications of any neonicotinoid insecticides. See label for soil application instructions.
	Foliar treatment (Admire Pro) 4.6 F (various) 1.6 F	1.2 fl oz 3.8 fl oz	12 hrs	7	
	pymetrozine, MOA 9B (Fulfill) 50 WDG	2.75 oz	12 hrs	7	Apply before aphids reach damaging levels. Use sufficient water to ensure good coverage.
	spirotetramat, MOA 23 (Movento) 2SC	4 to 5 fl oz	24 hrs	3	Do not exceed 10 fluid ounces per season. Requires surfactant.
	sulfoxaflor, MOA 4C (Transform) 50WG	0.75 to 1.5 oz	24 hrs	7	
	thiamethoxam, MOA 4A Soil treatment (Platinum) 75SG Foliar treatment (Actara) 25WDG	1.7 to 2.17 oz 1.5 to 3 oz	12 hrs 12 hr	30 7	See label for soil application instructions.
Leafminer	chlorantraniliprole, MOA 28 (Coragen) 1.67 SC	5 to 7.5 fl oz	4 hrs	1	Foliar or drip chemigation. Drip chemigation must be applied uniformly to the root zone. See label for instructions.
	cryomazine, MOA 17 (Trigard) 75 WP	2.66 oz	12 hrs	7	
	spinetoram, MOA 5 (Radiant) 1 SC	6 to 10 fl oz	4 hrs	1	Spray adjuvants may enhance efficacy against leafminers. See label for information on adjuvants.

Table 5-9. Insect Control for Commercial Vegetables

CROP Insect	Insecticide, Mode of Action Code, and Formulation	Amount of Formulation Per Acre	Restricted Entry Interval (REI)	Pre harvest Interval (PHI) (Days)	Precautions and Remarks
Spinach (continued)					
Armyworm, Beet webworm, Corn earworm, Cutworm, Looper	chlorantraniliprole, MOA 28 (Coragen) 1.67 SC	3.5 to 5 fl oz	4 hrs	3	
	emamectin benzoate, MOA 6 (Proclaim) 5 SG	2.4 to 4.8 oz	12 hrs	7	
	flubendiamide, MOA 28 (Belt) 4SC	1.5 fl oz	12 hrs	1	
	indoxacarb, MOA 22 (Avaunt) 30 SG	2.5 to 3.5 oz	12 hrs	3	
	methomyl, MOA 1A (Lannate) 90 SP (Lannate) 2.4 LV	 0.5 lb 1.5 pt	48 hrs	7	Air temperature should be well above 32 degrees F. Do not apply to seedlings less than 3 in. in diameter.
	methoxyfenozide, MOA 18 (Intrepid) 2 F	4 to 10 fl oz	4 hrs	1	Use low rates for early-season applications to young or small plants and 6 to 10 ounces for mid- to late-season applications.
	spinetoram, MOA 5 (Radiant) 1 SC	5 to 10 fl oz	4 hrs	1	
	pyrethroid, MOA 3		12 hrs		See table 5-9B for a list of registered pyrethroids and pre-harvest intervals.
Squash (see Pumpkin, Squash)					
Sweetpotato					
Aphids, Leafhopper, Whitefly	Aphids, leafhoppers, and whiteflies are rarely a problem.				
	acetamiprid, MOA 4A (Assail) 30SG	1.5 to 4 oz	12 hrs	7	Do not make more than 4 applications per season. Do not apply more frequently than once every 7 days. Use 2.5 to 4 ounces for aphids.
	clothianidin, MOA 4A (Belay) 2.13 SC	9 to 12 oz (soil)	12 hrs	21	Soil application as an in-furrow or sidedress application. For sidedress applications, immediately cover with soil.
	flonicamid, MOA 9C (Beleaf) 50 SG	2 to 2.8 oz	12 hrs	7	
	imidacloprid, MOA 4A (Admire Pro) 4.6 F (various) 1.6 F	 1.2 fl oz 3.5 fl oz	12 hrs	7	Two applications may be needed to control heavy populations. Allow 5 to 7 days between applications.
	pymetrozine, MOA 9B (Fulfill) 50 WDG	2.75 to 5.5 oz	12 hrs	14	
	spirotetramat MOA 23 (Movento) 2 SC	4 to 5 fl oz	24 hrs	7	Will not control leafhopper. Requires surfactant.
	thiamethoxam, MOA 4A (Actara) 25 WDG	3 oz		14	Two applications of Actara may be needed to control heavy populations. Allow 7 to 10 days between applications. Do not exceed a total of 6 ounces of Actara per crop per season.
Armyworm, Looper, Corn earworm, Hornworm	chlorantraniliprole, MOA 28 (Coragen) 1.67 SC	3.5 to 5 fl oz	4 hrs	1	Foliar application only on sweetpotato.
	methoxyfenozide, MOA 18 (Intrepid) 2 F	6 to 10 fl oz	4 hrs	7	Damaging earworm infestations may occur in August or September. If significant infestations are present on foliage during harvest, larvae may feed on exposed root. Do not make more than 3 applications or apply more than 30 fluid ounces of Intrepid per acre per season.
	novaluron, MOA 15 (Rimon) 0.83 EC	9 to 12 fl oz	12 hrs	14	Do not make more than 2 applications per crop per season.
	spinetoram, MOA 5 (Radiant) 1 SC	6 to 8 fl oz	4 hrs	7	
Cucumber beetle (adults), Japanese beetle (adults), Tortoise beetle	Cucumber beetle larvae (diabrotica) are a serious pest of sweetpotato in LA and MS. Controlling adult cucumber beetles in areas with a history of diabrotica damage can reduce damage to roots. Foliage feeding by beetles rarely causes economic loss, and control is not warranted unless defoliation is severe.				
	pyrethroid, MOA 3		12 hrs		See table 5-9B for registered pyrethroids and pre-harvest intervals.
	carbaryl, MOA 1A (Sevin) 50 WP (Sevin) 80 S, WSB (Sevin) XLR Plus	 4 lb 2.5 lb 2 qt	12 hrs	7	Treat for tortoise beetles only if significant defoliation is observed. Tortoise beetles are frequently present but rarely reach levels requiring treatment.
	spinetoram, MOA 5 (Radiant) 1 SC	6 to 8 fl oz	4 hrs	7	
Flea beetle, Wireworm, White grub	bifenthrin, MOA 3 (various) 2 EC	9.6 to 19.2 fl oz		21	Apply as broadcast, preplant application to the soil and incorporate 4 to 6 in. prior to bed formation. This use has been demonstrated to control overwintered wireworm populations and reduce damage to roots at harvest. Chlorpyrifos will not control whitefringed beetle or other grubs that attack sweetpotato. Research has shown that best control is achieved when chlorpyrifos is applied as a preplant application incorporated 4 to 6 inches deep prior to bed formation, followed by 1 or more soil-directed, incorporations of bifenthrin during routine cultivation. Bifenthrin should be directed onto each side of the bed from the drill to the middle of the furrow and incorporated with cultivating equipmet set to throw soil toward the drill. The objective is to provide a barrier of treated soil that covers the bed and furrows.Foliar sprays of various insecticides that target adults to prevent egg laying have not been shown to provide any reduction in damage to roots by wireworm larvae at harvest.
	chlorpyrifos, MOA 1B (Lorsban) 15 G (Lorsban) 4 E (Lorsban Advanced)	 13.5 lb 4 pt 4 pt	24 hrs	125 (60 in NC for Lorsban Advanced only)	
	Imicacloprid (Admire Pro) 4.6SC	10.5 fl oz or 0.75 fl oz per 1,000 ft	3 days	60 days (NC Only)	

Table 5-9. Insect Control for Commercial Vegetables

CROP Insect	Insecticide, Mode of Action Code, and Formulation	Amount of Formulation Per Acre	Restricted Entry Interval (REI)	Pre harvest Interval (PHI) (Days)	Precautions and Remarks
Sweetpotato (continued)					
Fruit fly (vinegar fly)	pyrethrins, MOA 3(Pyrenone)	1 gal/100,000 cu ft	12 hrs	—	Postharvest application in storage. Apply as a space fog with a mechanical or thermal generator. Do not make more than 10 applications.
Sweetpotato weevil	pyrethroid, MOA 3		12 hrs		See table 5-9B for registered pyrethroids and pre-harvest intervals.
	phosmet, MOA 1B (Imidan) 70 W	1.33 lb	5 days	7	
Thrips	spinetoram, MOA 5 (Radiant) 1 SC	6 to 8 fl oz	4 hrs	7	
Whitefringed beetle	phosmet, MOA 1B (Imidan) 70 W	1.33 lb	5 days	7	Do not make more than five applications per season. Whitefringed beetle adults are active in July and August. Do not plant in fields with a recent history of whitefringed beetles.
Tomato					
Aphid, Flea beetle	acetamiprid, MOA 4A (Assail) 30 SG	2 to 4 oz	12 hrs	7	Do not apply more than once every 7 days and do not exceed 5 applications per season.
	clothianidin, MOA 4A (Belay) 50 WDG	4.8 to 6.4 oz (soil) 1.6 to 2.1 oz (foliar)	12 hrs	7	Soil applications at planting only.
	cyantraniliprole, MOA 28 (Verimark) 1.67SC	6.75 to 13.5 fl oz	4	1	Soil applications at planting will control aphids and flea beetles. See lable for application options.
	dimethoate 4 EC, MOA 1B	0.5 to 1 pt	48 hrs	7	Do not exceed rate with dimethoate as leaf injury may result.
	flonicamid, MOA 9C (Beleaf) 50 SG	2 to 4.8 oz	12 hrs	0	Will not control flea beetle.
	imidacloprid, MOA 4A Soil treatment (Admire Pro) 4.6 F (various) 2 F	7 to 10.5 fl oz 16 to 24 fl oz	12 hrs	21	For short-term protection at planting. Admire Pro may also be applied to transplants in the planthouse not more than 7 days before planting at the rate of 0.44 (4.6 F formulation) or 1 ounce (2 F formulation) per 10,000 plants. See label for soil application instructions.
	Foliar treatment (Admire Pro) 4.6 F (various) 1.6 F	1.2 fl oz 3.75 fl oz	12 hrs	0	
	pymetrozine, MOA 9B (Fulfill) 50 WDG	2.75 oz	12 hrs	0	For aphids only.
	spirotetramat, MOA 23 (Movento) 2SC	4 to 5 fl oz	24 hrs	1	Do not exceed 10 fluid ounces per season. Requires surfactant.
	thiamethoxam, MOA 4A (Platinum) 75 SG	1.66 to 3.67 oz	12 hrs	30	Platinum may be applied to direct-seeded crops in-furrow seeding or transplant depth, post seeding or transplant as a drench, or through drip irrigation. Do not exceed 11 ounces per acre per season of Platinum. Check label for plant-back restrictions for a number of crops.
	(Actara) 25 WDG	2 to 3 oz	12 hrs	0	Actara is for foliar applications.
Armyworm	*Bacillus thuringiensis,* MOA 11A (Crymax) WDG (Dipel) 2X (Xentari)	0.5 to 1.5 lb 0.5 to 1 lb 0.5 to 1 lb	4 hrs	0	Start applications when larvae are small, and continue at 5- to 7-day intervals during periods of infestation.
	chlorantraniliprole, MOA 28 (Coragen) 1.67 SC	3.5 to 4 fl oz	4 hrs	1	Foliar or drip chemigation. Drip chemigation must be applied uniformly to the root zone. See label for instructions.
	emamectin benzoate, MOA 6 (Proclaim) 5 WDG	2.4 to 4.8 oz	12 hrs	7	Apply when larvae are first observed.
	flubendiamide, MOA 28 (Belt) 4SC	1.5 fl oz	12 hrs	1	
	indoxacarb, MOA 22 (Avaunt) 30 DG	3.5 oz	12 hrs	3	Do not apply more than 14 ounces of Avaunt (0.26 lb a.i.) per acre per crop. The minimum interval between sprays is 5 days.
	methoxyfenozide, MOA 18 (Intrepid) 2 F	4 to 10 fl oz	4 hrs	1	Use low rates for early-season applications to young or small plants and 6 to 10 ounces for mid- and late-season applications.
	novaluron, MOA 15 (Rimon) 0.83 EC	9-12 fl oz	12 hrs	1	Do not make more than 3 applications per season.
	spinetoram, MOA 5 (Radiant) 1 SC	5 to 10 fl oz	4 hrs	1	
Colorado potato beetle	acetamiprid, MOA 4A (Assail) 30 SG	1.5 to 2.5 oz	12 hrs	7	
	chlorantraniliprole, MOA 28 (Coragen) 1.67 SC	3.5 to 5 fl oz	4 hrs	1	Foliar or drip chemigation. Drip chemigation must be applied uniformly to the root zone. See label for instructions.
	cyantraniliprole, MOA 28 (Verimark) 1,67SC (Exirel) 0.83SE	5 to 10 fl oz 7 to 13.5 fl oz	4 hrs 12 hrs	1 1	Apply Verimark to soil via drip irrigation or soil injection. Exirel is for foliar application.

Table 5-9. Insect Control for Commercial Vegetables

CROP Insect	Insecticide, Mode of Action Code, and Formulation	Amount of Formulation Per Acre	Restricted Entry Interval (REI)	Pre harvest Interval (PHI) (Days)	Precautions and Remarks
Tomato (continued)					
Colorado potato beetle (continued)	imidacloprid, MOA 4A Soil treatment (Admire Pro) 4.6 F (various) 2 F	 7 fl oz 16 fl oz	12 hrs	 21	Use Admire Pro for soil or transplant drench treatment and 1.6 F formulation for foliar applications.
	Foliar treatment (Admire Pro) 4.6 F (various) 1.6 F	 1.2 fl oz 3.75 fl oz	12 hrs	 0	
	spinetoram, MOA 5 (Radiant)1SC	5 to 10 fl oz	4 hrs	1	
	thiamethoxam, MOA 4A (Platinum) 75 SG	1.66 to 3.67 oz	12 hrs	30	Platinum may be applied to direct-seeded crops in-furrow seeding or transplant depth, post seeding or transplant as a drench, or through drip irrigation. Do not exceed 11 ounces per acre per season of Platinum. Check label for plant-back restrictions for a number of crops.
	(Actara) 25 WDG	2 to 3 oz	12 hrs	0	Actara is for foliar applications.
Cabbage looper, Hornworm, Tomato fruitworm, Pinworm	*Bacillus thuringiensis,* MOA 11A (Dipel) DF, MOA (Crymax) WDG	 0.5 to 1 lb 0.5 to 1.5 lb	4 hrs	0	
	pyrethroid, MOA				See table 5-9B for registered pyrethroids and pre-harvest intervals.
	chlorantraniliprole, MOA 28 (Coragen) 1.67 SC	3.5 to 5 fl oz	4 hrs	1	Foliar or drip chemigation. Drip chemigation must be applied uniformly to the root zone. See label for instructions.
	cyantraniliprole, MOA 28 (Verimark) 1,67SC (Exirel) 0.83SE	5 to 10 fl oz 7 to 13.5 fl oz	4 hrs 12 hrs	1 1	Verimark is for soil application only. Applications made at planting and/or via drip chemigation after planting. See label for application options. Verimark is for foliar application only.
	emamectin benzoate, MOA 6 (Proclaim) 5 WDG	2.4 to 4.8 oz	12 hrs	7	
	flubendiamide, MOA 28 (Belt) 4 SC	 1.5 fl oz	12 hrs	1	
	indoxacarb, MOA 22 (Avaunt) 30 WDG	2.5 to 3.5 oz	12 hrs	3	Do not apply more than 14 ounces of Avaunt (0.26 pound a.i.) per acre per crop. The minimum interval between sprays is 5 days.
	methomyl, MOA 1A (Lannate) 2.4 LV	1.5 to 3 pt	48 hrs	1	Methomyl may induce leafminer infestation.
	methoxyfenozide, MOA 18 (Intrepid) 2 F	4 to 10 fl oz	4 hrs	1	Use low rates for early-season applications to young or small plants and 6 to 10 oz for mid- and late-season applications. Intrepid provides suppression of pinworm only.
	novaluron, MOA 15 (Rimon) 0.83 EC	9 to12 fl oz	12 hrs	1	Do not make more than 3 applications per season.
	spinetoram, MOA 5 (Radiant) 1 SC	5 to 10 fl oz	4 hrs	1	
Cutworm	pyrethroid, MOA 3		12 hrs		See table 5-9B for a list of registered pyrethroids and pre-harvest intervals.
Leafminer	abamectin, MOA 6 (Agri-Mek) 0.7 SC	 1.75 to 3.5 fl oz	12 hrs	7	Do not exceed 48 fluid ounces per acre per season, or more than 2 sequential applications.
	chlorantraniliprole, MOA 28 (Coragen) 1.67 SC	5 to 7.5 fl oz	4 hrs	1	Foliar or soil chemigation. Drip chemigation must be applied uniformly to the root zone. See label for soil application instructions.
	cryomazine, MOA 17 (Trigard) 75 WP	2.66 oz	12 hrs	0	See label for plant-back restrictions.
	spinetoram, MOA 5 (Radiant) 1 SC	6 to 8 fl oz	4 hrs	1	Do not exceed 29 fluid ounces per acre per season.
Spider mite	abamectin, MOA 6 (Agri-Mek) 0.7 SC	 1.75 to 3.5 fl oz	12 hrs	7	Do not exceed 48 fluid ounces per acre per season, or more than 2 sequential applications.
	acequinocyl, MOA 20B (Kanemite) 15SC	31 fl oz	12 hrs	1	The use of a surfactant/adjuvant with Kanemite on tomatoes is prohibited.
	bifenazate, MOA UN (Acramite) 50 WS	0.75 to 1.0 lb	12 hrs	3	Do not make more than one application per season.
	cyflumetofen, MOA 25 (Nealta) 1.67 SC	13.7 fl oz	12 hrs	3	Do not make more than one application before using an effective miticide with a different mode of action.
	fenpyroximate MOA 21 (Portal) 0.4EC	2 pts	12 hrs	3	Do not make more than two applications per season.
	spiromesifen, MOA 23 (Oberon) 2 SG	7 to 8.5 fl oz	12 hrs	7	Do not exceed 3 applications per season.

Table 5-9. Insect Control for Commercial Vegetables

CROP Insect	Insecticide, Mode of Action Code, and Formulation	Amount of Formulation Per Acre	Restricted Entry Interval (REI)	Pre harvest Interval (PHI) (Days)	Precautions and Remarks
Tomato (continued)					
Stink bug	pyrethroid, MOA 3		12 hrs		See table 5-9B for a list of registered pyrethroids and pre-harvest intervals.
	Dinotefuran, MOA 4A Foliar treatment (Venom) 70 SG (Scorpion) 35SL Soil treatment (Venom) 70 SG (Scorpion) 35SL	 1 to 4 oz 2 to 7 fl oz 5 to 6 oz 9 to 10.5 fl oz	12 hrs	 1 21	
	thiamethoxam, MOA 4A(Actara) 25 WDG	3 to 5.5 oz	12 hrs	0	Do not exceed 11 ounces Actara per acre per season.
Thrips	dimethoate 4 EC, MOA 1B	0.5 to 1 pt	48 hrs	7	
	Dinotefuran, MOA 4A Foliar treatment (Venom) 70 SG (Scorpion) 35SL Soil treatment (Venom) 70 SG (Scorpion) 35SL	 1 to 4 oz 2 to 7 fl oz 5 to 6 oz 9 to 10.5 fl oz	12 hrs	 1 21	See comments under Whitefly for application instructions and restrictions.
	methamidophos, MOA 1B (Monitor) 4 E	1.5 to 2 pt	72 hrs	7	Check 24c label for state registration.
	methomyl, MOA 1A (Lannate) 2.4 LV	1.5 to 3 pt	48 hrs	1	On foliage as needed.
	novaluron, MOA 15 (Rimon) 0.83 EC	9 to12 fl oz	12 hrs	1	Do not make more than 3 applications per season.
	spinetoram, MOA 5 (Radiant) 1 SC	6 to 10 fl oz	4 hrs	1	Will control thrips on foliage, not in flowers.
Whitefly	For resistance management of whiteflies, do not follow a soil application of a neonicotinoid (MOA group 4A) with a foliar application of any neonicotinoid.				
	acetamiprid, MOA 4A (Assail) 30 SG	2.5 to 4 oz	12 hrs	7	Do not apply more than once every 7 days, and do not exceed 5 applications per season.
	buprofezin, MOA 16 (Courier) 40 SC	9 to 13.6 fl oz	12 hrs	1	Use sufficient water to ensure good coverage. Do not apply more than twice per crop cycle, and allow 28 days between applications.
	chlorantraniliprole, MOA 28 (Coragen) 1.67 SC	5 to 7.5 fl oz	4 hrs	1	Foliar or soil application. Drip chemigation must be applied uniformly to the root zone. See label for soil application instructions.
	cyantraniliprole, MOA 28 (Verimark) 1,67SC (Exirel) 0.83SE	 6.75 to 13.5 fl oz 13.5 to 20.5 fl oz	 4 hrs 12 hrs	 1 1	Apply Verimark to at planting and/or later via drip irrigation or soil injection. See label for application options. Exirel is for foliar application.
	dinotefuran MOA 4A Soil treatment (Venom) 70 SG (Scorpion) 35 SL Foliar treatment (Venom) 70 SG (Scorpion) 35 SL	 5 to 6 oz 9 to 10.5 fl oz 1 to 4 oz 2 to 7 fl oz	12 hrs	 21 1	Soil applications of Venom or Scorpion may be made in a narrow band under the plant row as a post transplant drench, as a soil incorporated sidedress after plants are established, or in drip irrigation water. See label for instructions.
	imidacloprid, MOA 4A (Admire Pro) 4.6 F (various) 2 F	16 to 24 fl oz 7 to 10.5 fl oz	12 hrs	21	Apply through a drip irrigation system or as a transplant drench with sufficient water to reach root zone. As a sidedress, apply 2 to 4 inches to the side of the row and incorporate 1 or more inch. Residual activity will increase with increasing rates applied. Use higher rate for late-season or continuous infestations. Trickle irrigation applications will also control aphids and stinkbugs.
	pyriproxyfen, MOA 7C (Knack) 0.86EC	8 to 10 fl oz	12 hrs	1	Do not apply more than two applications per growing season, and do not make applications closer than 14 days.
	spiromesifen, MOA 23 (Oberon) 2 SC	7 to 8.5 fl oz	12 hrs	7	Do not make more than 3 applications per season.
	spirotetramat, MOA 23 (Movento) 2SC	4 to 5 fl oz	24 hrs	1	Do not exceed 10 fluid ounces per season. Requires surfactant.
	thiamethoxam, MOA 4A (Platinum) 75 SG (Actara) 25 WDG	1.66 to 3.67 oz 3 to 5.5 oz	12 hrs 12 hrs	30 0	Platinum may be applied to direct-seeded crops in-furrow seeding or transplant depth, post seeding or transplant as a drench, or through drip irrigation. Do not exceed 11 ounces per acre per season of Platinum. Check label for plant-back restrictions for a number of crops.Actara is for foliar applications.
Wireworm	diazinon, MOA 1B (Diazinon) AG 500 or 50 WP	2 to 4 qt	48 hrs	—	Broadcast before planting and incorporate. Wireworms may be a problem in fields previously in pasture, corn, or soybean.
Turnip					
Aphid, Flea beetle	clothianidin, MOA 4A (Belay) 50 WDG	4.8 to 6.4 oz (soil) 1.6 to 2.1 oz (foliar)	12 hrs	7 (Foliar)	Soil application as in in-furrow, side dress application, seed or transplant drench, or chemigation. See label for application instructions.
	cyantraniliprole, MOA 28 (Verimark) 1,67SC	6.75 to 13.5 fl oz	4 hrs	4	Soil applications made at planting only. See label for application options.

Table 5-9. Insect Control for Commercial Vegetables

CROP Insect	Insecticide, Mode of Action Code, and Formulation	Amount of Formulation Per Acre	Restricted Entry Interval (REI)	Pre harvest Interval (PHI) (Days)	Precautions and Remarks
Turnip (continued)					
Aphid, Flea beetle (continued)	dimethoate 4 EC, MOA 1B	0.5 pt	48 hrs	14	
	flonicamid, MOA 9C (Beleaf) 30SG	2 to 2.8 oz	12 hrs	0	
	imidacloprid, MOA 4A Soil treatment (Admire Pro) 4.6 F (various) 2 F	 4.4 to 10.5 fl oz 10 to 24 fl oz	12 hrs	 21	See label for soil application instructions.
	Foliar treatment (Admire Pro) 4.6 F (various) 1.6 F	 1.2 fl oz 3.8 fl oz	12 hrs	 7	
	pymetrozine, MOA 9B (Fulfill) 50 WDG	2.75 oz	12 hrs	7	Will not control flea beetle.
	thiamethoxam, MOA 4A (Platinum) 75 SG (Actara) 25 WDG	 1.7 to 4.01 oz 1.5 to 3 oz	 12 hrs 12 hrs	 Apply at plant 7	Platinum is for soil application, and Actara for foliar application.
Harlequin bug, Vegetable weevil, Yellow margined leaf beetle	clothianidin, MOA 4A (Belay) 50 WDG	4.8 to 6.0 oz (soil) 1.6 to 2.1 oz (foliar)	12 hrs	7 (Foliar)	Soil application as in in-furrow, side dress application, seed or transplant drench, or chemigation. See label for application instructions.
	Imidacloprid, MOA 4A Soil treatment (Admire Pro) 4.6F (Various) 2F Foliar treatment (Admire Pro) 4.6F (Various) 2F	 4.4 to 10.5 fl oz 10 to 24 fl oz 1.2 fl oz 2.8 fl oz	12 hrs	 21 7	Soil applications of imidacloprid will not control harlequin bug past 20 days after application.
	thiamethoxam, MOA 4A (Platinum) 75 SG (Actara) 25 WDG	 1.7 to 4.01 oz 1.5 to 3 oz	12 hrs	 Apply at plant 7	Platinum is for soil application, and Actara for foliar application..
	pyrethroid, MOA 3		12 hrs		See table 5-9B for a list of registered pyrethroids and pre-harvest intervals.
Cabbage looper, Diamondback moth	Insecticide-resistant diamondback moth populations, widespread in the Southeast, may not be controlled with some registered insecticides. To manage resistance, avoid transplants from Georgia and Florida, and avoid the repeated use of the same materials for extended periods of time. Repeated use of pyrethroid insecticides often aggravates diamondback moth problems. Do not allow populations to increase to large densities before treatments are initiated.				
	Bacillus thuringiensis, MOA 11A (Crymax) WDG (Dipel) 2 X (Dipel) 4 L (Xentari) WDG	 0.5 to 1.5 lb 8 oz 1 to 2 pt 0.5 to 1 lb	4 hrs	0	On foliage every 7 days as needed.
	chlorantraniliprole, MOA 28 (Coragen)	3.5 to 5.0 fl oz	4 hrs	1	For turnip greens or root turnips.
	cyantraniliprole, MOA 28 (Verimark) 1,67SC (Exirel) 0.83SE	 5 to 10 fl oz 7 to 13.5 fl oz	 4 hrs 12 hrs	 1 1	Verimark and Exirel are for greens only, not root turnips Verimark is for soil application only. Applications made at planting and/or later via drip chemigation. See label for application options. Exirel is for foliar application only.
	emamectin benzoate, MOA 6 (Proclaim) 5 WDG	2.4 to 4.8 oz	12 hrs	14	For turnip greens only.
	flubendiamide, MOA 28 (Belt) 4 SC	 2 to 2.4 fl oz	12 hrs	 8	For turnip greens only
	indoxacarb, MOA 22 (Avaunt) 30 WDG	2.5 to 3.5 oz	12 hrs	3	Avaunt may be applied only to turnip greens, not root turnips.
	spinetoram, MOA 5 (Radiant) 1 SC	3 to 6 fl oz	4 hrs	1	
Root maggot	chlorpyrifos, MOA 1B (Lorsban) 4 E (Lorsban) 75 WDG	 1 to 2 pt 1.1 to 1.8 oz/1,000 ft row	24 hrs	21	Irrigation or rainfall after application will enhance activity.
Watermelon					
Insecticide applications in cucurbits should be made in late evening to protect pollinating insects. Refer to the pollination section of the general production recommendations in this publication for more information about protecting pollinators.					
Aphid	acetamiprid, MOA 4A (Assail) 30 SG	2.5 to 4 oz	12 hrs	0	
	clothianidin, MOA 4A (Belay) 50WDG	4.8 to 6.4oz (soil); 1.6 to 2.1oz (foliar)	12 hrs	At planting 7 (foliar)	Soil application at planting only.
	dimethoate, MOA 1B 2 E 2.67 E	 2 pt 1.5 pt	48 hrs	3	
	flonicamid, MOA 9C (Beleaf) 50 SG	2 to 2.8 oz	12 hrs	0	

Table 5-9. Insect Control for Commercial Vegetables

CROP Insect	Insecticide, Mode of Action Code, and Formulation	Amount of Formulation Per Acre	Restricted Entry Interval (REI)	Pre harvest Interval (PHI) (Days)	Precautions and Remarks
Watermelon (continued)					
Insecticide applications in cucurbits should be made in late evening to protect pollinating insects. Refer to the pollination section of the general production recommendations in this publication for more information about protecting pollinators.					
Aphid (continued)	imidacloprid, MOA 4A (Admire Pro) 4.6 F (various) 2 F	 7 to 10.5 fl oz 16 to 24 fl oz	12 hrs	21	Admire Pro must be applied to soil. May apply preplant; at planting; as a post-seeding drench, transplant water drench, or hill drench; subsurface sidedress or by chemigation using low-pressure drip or trickle irrigation. See label for information on approved application method. Will also control cucumber beetles and whiteflies.
	pymetrozine, MOA 9B (Fulfill) 50 WDG	2.75 oz	12 hrs	0	Apply before populations reach damaging levels. Do not exceed 5.5 ounces per acre per season.
	thiamethoxam, MOA 4A (Platinum) 75 SG	1.66 to 3.67 oz	12 hrs	30	Platinum may be applied to direct-seeded crops in-furrow seeding or transplant depth, post seeding or transplant as a drench, or through drip irrigation. Do not exceed 11 ounces per acre per season of Platinum. Check label for plant-back restrictions for a number of crops.
	(Actara) 25 WDG	1.5 to 3 oz	12 hrs	0	Actara is for foliar applications.
Armyworm, Cabbage looper	*Bacillus thuringiensis, MOA 11A* (Xantari) DF (Dipel) DF	 0.5 to 2 lb 0.5 to 2 lb	4 hrs	0	On foliage as needed.
	chlorantraniliprole, MOA 28 (Coragen) 1.67 SC	3.5 to 5 fl oz	4 hrs	1	Foliar or drip chemigation. Drip chemigation must be applied uniformly to the root zone. See label for instructions.
	cyantraniliprole, MOA 28 (Verimark) 1,67SC (Exirel) 0.83SE	 5 to 10 fl oz 7 to 13.5 fl oz	 4 hrs 12 hrs	 1 1	Verimark is for soil application only. Applications made at planting and/or later via drip chemigation. See label for application options. Exirel is for foliar application only.
	flubendiamide, MOA 28 (Belt) 4 SC	1.5 fl oz	12 hrs	1	
	methoxyfenozide, MOA 18 (Intrepid) 2 F	4 to 10 fl oz	4 hrs	3	Use higher rates against large larvae.
	pyrethroid, MOA				See table 5-9B for registered pyrethroids and pre-harvest intervals.
	spinetoram, MOA 5 (Radiant) 1 SC	5 to 10 fl oz	4 hrs	3	
Cucumber beetle	acetamiprid, MOA 4A (Assail) 30 SG	2.5 to 5.3 oz	12 hrs	0	
	Dinotefuran, MOA 4A Foliar treatment (Venom) 70 SG (Scorpion) 35SL Soil treatment (Venom) 70 SG (Scorpion) 35SL	 1 to 4 oz 2 to 7 fl oz 5 to 6 oz 9 to 10.5 fl oz	12 hrs	 1 21	Dinotefuran may be applied foliarly or to the soil. See labels for soil application instructions.
	clothianidin, MOA 4A (Belay) 50WDG	4.8 to 6.4 oz (soil); 1.6 to 2.1oz (foliar)	12 hrs	At planting 21 (foliar)	Soil application at planting only.
	imidacloprid, MOA 4A (Admire Pro) 4.6 F (various) 2 F	 7 to 10.5 fl oz 16 to 24 fl oz	12 hrs	21	Admire Pro must be applied to the soil. May be applied preplant; at planting; as a post-seeding drench, transplant water drench, or hill drench; subsurface sidedress or by chemigation using low-pressure drip or trickle irrigation. See label for information on approved application method. Will also control aphids and whiteflies.
	pyrethroid, MOA 3		12 hrs		See table 5-9B for registered pyrethroids and pre-harvest intervals.
	thiamethoxam, MOA 4A Soil Treatment (Platinum) 75 SG	1.66 to 3.67 oz	12 hrs	30	
	Foliar treatment (Actara) 25 WDG	3 to 5.5 oz	12 hrs	0	
Cutworm	pyrethroid, MOA 3		12 hrs		See table 5-9B for registered pyrethroids and pre-harvest intervals.
Thrips	dimethoate, MOA 1B (various brands and formulations)	See label	48 hrs	3	
	dinotefuran, MOA 4A (Venom) 70 SG (Scorpion) 35 SL	 1 to 4 oz 2 to 7 fl oz	12 hrs	1	
	spinetoram, MOA 5 (Radiant) 1 SC	6 to 10 fl oz	4 hrs	3	
Leafminer	abamectin, MOA 6 (Agri-Mek) 0.7 SC	 1.75 to 3.5 fl oz	12 hrs	7	
	chlorantraniliprole, MOA 28 (Coragen) 1.67 SC	3.5 to 5 fl oz	4 hrs	1	Foliar or drip chemigation. Drip chemigation must be applied uniformly to the root zone. See label for instructions.
	cyromazine, MOA 17 (Trigard) 75 WP	2.66 oz	12 hrs	0	
	spinetoram, MOA 5 (Radiant) 1 SC	8 fl oz	4 hrs	3	

Table 5-9. Insect Control for Commercial Vegetables

CROP Insect	Insecticide, Mode of Action Code, and Formulation	Amount of Formulation Per Acre	Restricted Entry Interval (REI)	Pre harvest Interval (PHI) (Days)	Precautions and Remarks
Watermelon (continued)					
Insecticide applications in cucurbits should be made in late evening to protect pollinating insects. Refer to the pollination section of the general production recommendations in this publication for more information about protecting pollinators.					
Spider mite	abamectin, MOA 6 (Agri-Mek) 0.7 SC	1.75 to 3.5 fl oz	12 hrs	7	Do not feed or graze vines.
	bifenazate, MOA UN (Acramite) 50 WS	0.75 to 1.0 lb	12 hrs	3	Do not make more than one application per season.
	etoxazole, MOA 10B (Zeal) 72 WSP	2 to 3 oz	12 hrs	7	
	fenpyroximate MOA 21 (Portal) 0.4EC	2 pts	12 hrs	3	Do not make more than two applications per season.
	spiromesifen, MOA 23 (Oberon) 2 SG	7 to 8.5 fl oz	12 hrs	7	Do not exceed 3 applications per season.
Squash bug, Leaffooted bug	acetamiprid, MOA 4A (Assail) 30 SG	5.3 oz	12 hrs	0	
	dinotefuran MOA 4A (Venom) 70 SG (Scorpion) 35 SL	1 to 4 oz 2 to 7 fl oz	12 hrs	1	Foliar use only.
	pyrethroid, MOA 3		12 hrs		See table 5-9B for a list of registered pyrethroids and pre-harvest intervals.
Whitefly	acetamiprid, MOA 4A (Assail) 30 SG	2.5 to 5.3 oz	12 hrs	0	
	buprofezin, MOA 16 (Courier) 40 SC	9 to 12.5 fl oz	12 hrs	1	Allow at least 7 days between applications.
	cyantraniliprole, MOA 28 (Verimark) 1,67SC (Exirel) 0.83SE	6.75 to 13.5 fl oz 13.5 to 20.5 fl oz	4 hrs 12 hrs	1 1	Apply Verimark to at planting and/or later via drip irrigation or soil injection. See label for application options. Exirel is for foliar application.
	pyriproxyfen, MOA 7D (Knack) 0.86EC	8 to 10 fl oz	12 hrs	1	Do not make more than two applications per growing season.
	Dinotefuran, MOA 4A Foliar treatment (Venom) 70 SG (Scorpion) 35SL Soil treatment (Venom) 70 SG (Scorpion) 35SL	 1 to 4 oz 2 to 7 fl oz 5 to 6 oz 9 to 10.5 fl oz	12 hrs	 1 21	Do not follow soil applications with foliar applications of any neonicotinoid insecticide. Use only one application method. Do not apply more than 6 ounces per acre per season using soil applications. Soil applications may be applied by a narrow band below or above the seed line at planting, by a post-seeding or transplant drench with sufficient water to ensure incorporation into the soil, or by drip irrigation.
	imidacloprid, MOA 4A (Admire Pro) 4.6 F (various) 2 F	7 to 10.5 fl oz 16 to 24 fl oz	12 hrs	21	Do not follow soil applications with foliar applications of any neonicotinoid insecticides. Must be applied to the soil. Do not use a foliar application of any neonicotinoid insecticide if using Admire Pro. May apply preplant; at planting; as a post-seeding drench, transplant water drench, or hill drench; subsurface sidedress or by chemigation using low-pressure drip or trickle irrigation. See label for information on approved application method. Will also control aphids and cucumber beetles.
	spiromesifen, MOA 23 (Oberon) 70 SC	7 to 8.5 fl oz	12 hrs	7	
	thiamethoxam, MOA 4A (Platinum) 75 SG	1.66 to 3.67 oz	12 hrs	30	Apply Platinum to direct-seeded crops in-furrow at seed or transplant depth, postseeding or transplant as a drench, or through drip irrigation. Do not exceed 11 ounces per acre per season. Check label for plant-back restrictions for a number of crops.
	(Actara) 25 WDG	3 to 5.5 oz	12 hrs	0	Actara is for foliar applications. Do not use a foliar application of any neonicotinoid insecticide if using Admire Pro.
Wireworm	diazinon, MOA 1B (Diazinon) AG 500	3 to 4 qt	3 days	—	Broadcast on soil before planting and thoroughly work into upper 6 inches.

Relative Effectiveness of Insecticides and Miticides for Insect and Mite Control on Vegetables

Table 5-9A. Relative Effectiveness of Insecticides and Miticides for Insect and Mite Control on Vegetables

J. F. Walgenbach, Entomology Extension, and G. G. Kennedy, Entomology Research

Not all insecticides listed are registered on all vegetable crops. Refer to label before applying to a specific crop. Ratings are based on a consensus of vegetable entomologists in the southeastern United States. Table continued on following page.

(E = very effective; G = effective; F = somewhat effective; I = ineffective or insufficient data)

Chemical class (IRAC)	Common name	Example Product	Flea Beetle	Colorado potato beetle*	Cucumber beetles	Corn earworm*	European corn borer	Fall armyworm	Cabbage looper	Imported cabbageworm	Diamondback moth*	Squash vine borer
1A	carbaryl	Sevin	E	F	G	F	G	F	F	G	F	F
	methamidophos	Monitor	F	I	I	G	F	F	G	I	I	I
	methomyl	Lannate	F	I	I	G	G	G	G	G	G	I
	oxamyl	Vydate	F	F	F	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
1B	malathion	Malathion	G	F	G	F	F	F	F	G	F	F
	chlorpyrifos	Lorsban	I	I	I	F	F	F	F	G	F	I
	acephate	Orthene	I	I	I	F	E	G	F	G	I	I
	diazinon	Diazinon	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
	dimethoate	Dimethoate	G	I	F	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
3	permethrin	Pounce	G	F	G	G	G	F	G	E	F	E
	alpha cypermethrin	Fastac	E	F	E	G	E	G	G	E	F	E
	zeta cypermethrin	Mustang Max	E	F	E	G	E	G	G	E	F	E
	cyfluthrin	Baythroid/renounce	G	F	G	G	G	F	G	E	F	E
	lambda cyhalothrin	Karate	E	F	E	G	E	G	G	E	F	E
	esfenvalerate	Asana XL	G	G	G	G	G	F	G	E	F	G
	gamma cyhalothrin	Proaxis	E	F	E	G	E	G	G	E	F	E
	fenpropathrin	Danitol	G	I	G	G	G	F	F	E	F	G
	bifenthrin	Brigade	E	F	E	G	G	F	F	E	F	E
4A	imidacloprid	Admire	E	G	E	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
	acetamiprid	Assail	G	E	G	I	I	I	I	I	I	F
	clothianidin	Belay	E	E	G	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
	thiamethoxam	Platinum/Actara	E	G	G	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
	dinotefuran	Venom/Scorpion	E	E	G	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
4C	sulfoxaflur	Closer	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
5	spinosad	Blackhawk/Entrust	I	E	I	G	G	G	G	E	G	G
	spinetoram	Radiant	I	E	I	E	E	G	G	E	G	G
6	emamectin benzoate	Proclaim	I	I	I	G	G	G	E	E	E	G
	abamectin	AgriMek	I	E	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
7C	pyriproxyfen	Knack/Distance	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
9B	pymetrozine	Fulfill	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
9C	flonicamid	Beleaf	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
10	etoxazole	Zeal	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
11	Bt	Dipel, various	I	I	I	F	F	F	G	E	G	F
15	novaluron	Rimon	I	E	I	E	E	E	G	E	F	G
16	buprofezin	Courier	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
17	cyromazine	Trigard	I	G	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
18	methoxyfenozide	Intrepid	I	I	I	G	G	E	E	E	F	G
20B	acequinocyl	Kanemite	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
21	fenpyroximate	Portal		I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
22	indoxacarb	Avaunt	F	G	F	E	G	G	E	E	G	G
23	spiromesifen	Oberon	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
	spirotetramat	Movento	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
25	cyflumetofen	Nealta	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
28	chlorantraniliprole	Coragen	I	E	I	E	E	E	E	E	E	G
	cyantraniliprole	Verimark/Exirel	G	E	I	E	E	E	E	E	E	G
	flubendiamide	Belt	I	G	I	E	E	G	E	E	E	G
UN	bifenazate	Acramite	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I

Table 5-9A. Relative Effectiveness of Insecticides and Miticides for Insect and Mite Control on Vegetables (continued)

Chemical class (IRAC)	Common name	Example Product	Beet armyworm*	Stinkbugs/ Harlequin bug	Squash bug	Aphids*	Thrips	Western Flower Thrips*	Leafminer	Maggots	Whiteflies*	Cutworms	Wireworms	White grubs	Spider mites*
1A	carbaryl	Sevin	I	I	I	I	F	I	I	I	I	F	I	I	I
	methamidophos	Monitor	F	G	I	E	E	G	G	I	I	I	I	I	I
	methomyl	Lannate	F	G	G	F	E	G	F	I	F	I	I	I	I
	oxamyl	Vydate	I	F	F	G	G	F	I	I	F	I	I	I	==
1B	malathion	Malathion	I	F	F	F	F	I	I	F	I	F	I	I	I
	chlorpyrifos	Lorsban	I	I	I	I	F	I	I	E	I	G	G	G	I
	acephate	Orthene	I	I	I	G	G	I	F	I	F	G	I	I	I
	diazinon	Diazinon	I		I	I	I	I	I	G	I	F	G	F	I
	dimethoate	Dimethoate	I	G	F	E	E	F	G	I	I	I	I	I	I
3	permethrin	Pounce	I	F	G	F	F	I	F	I	I	G	I	I	I
	zeta cypermethrin	Mustang Max	I	F	G	F	G	I	F	I	I	E	I	I	I
	cyfluthrin	Baythroid/Renounce	I	F	G	F	F	I	F	I	I	E	I	I	I
	lambda cyhalothrin	Karate	I	F	G	F	G	I	F	I	I	E	I	I	I
	esfenvalerate	Asana XL	I	F	F	F	F	I	F	I	I	G	I	I	I
	gamma cyhalothrin	Proaxis	I	F	G	F	G	I	F	I	I	E	I	I	I
	fenpropathrin	Danitol	I	F	G	F	F	I	F	I	F	G	I	I	F
	bifenthrin	Brigade	I	G	G	F	G	I	F	F	F	E	G	F	F
4A	imidacloprid	Admire	I	F	G	E	G	I	I	G	G	I	F	G	I
	acetamiprid	Assail	I	F	F	E	G	I	I	I	G	I	I	I	I
	clothianidin	Belay	I	I	I	G	I	I	F	G	I	I	F	G	I
	thiamethoxam	Platinum/Actara	I	G	G	E	F	I	F	G	G	I	F	F	I
	dinotefuran	Venom/Scorpion	I	G	G	F	G	I	F	I	G	I	I	I	I
4C	sulfoxaflur	Closer	I	F	I	E	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
5	spinosad	Blackhawk/Entrust	G	I	I	I	G	G	E	I	I	F	I	I	I
	spinetoram	Radiant	G	I	I	I	E	G	E	I	I	F	I	I	I
6	emamectin benzoate	Proclaim	E	I	I	I	I	I	F	I	I	F	I	I	I
	abamectin	AgriMek	I	I	I	I	G	F	E	I	I	I	I	I	E
7C	pyriproxyfen	Knack/Distance	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	G	I	I	I	I
9B	pymetrozine	Fulfill	I	I	I	E	I	I	I	I	F	I	I	I	I
9C	flonicamid	Beleaf	I	I	I	E	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
10	etoxazole	Zeal	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	G
11	Bt	Dipel, various	F	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
15	novaluron	Rimon	E	F	F	I	G	G	G	I	G	I	I	I	I
16	buprofezin	Courier	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	G	I	I	I	I
17	cyromazine	Trigard	I	I	I	I	I	I	E	I	I	I	I	I	I
18	methoxyfenozide	Intrepid	E	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
20B	acequinocyl	Kanemite	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	E
21	fenpyroximate	Portal	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	G
22	indoxacarb	Avaunt	E	I	I	I	I	I	F	I	I	F	I	I	I
23	spiromesifen	Oberon	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	F	I	I	I	G
	spirotetramat	Movento	I	I	I	G	I	I	I	I	G	I	I	I	I
25	cyflumetofen	Nealta	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	G
28	chlorantraniliprole	Coragen	E	I	I	I	F	I	E	I	G	I	I	I	I
	cyantraniliprole	Verimark/Exirel	E	I	I	G	F	F	E	I	G	I	I	I	I
	flubendiamide	Belt	E	I	I	I	I	I	F	I	I	I	I	I	I
UN	bifenazate	Acramite	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	E

*Denotes that insecticide-resistant populations may occur in some areas and can affect the performance of insecticides.

Preharvest Intervals for Pyrethroid Insecticides in Vegetable Crops

Table 5-9B. Preharvest Intervals (in Days) for Pyrethroid Insecticides in Vegetable Crops

See Table 5-9A to compare relative efficacy of these products against specific insect pests. Read the pesticide label for specific rates and application instructions.

		Common Name/Example Product (Restrictricted Entry Interval – REI)										
		Alpha cypermethrin/ Fastac (12 hrs)	beta cyfluthrin/ Baythroid XL (12 hrs)	bifenthrin/ Brigade (12 hrs)	cypermethrin/ Ammo (12 hrs)	cyfluthrin/ Tombstone (12 hrs)	esfenvalerate/ Asana XL (12 hrs)	fenpropathrin/ Danitol (24 hrs)	gamma cyhalothrin/ Proaxis (24 hrs)	lambda cyhalothrin/ Karate (24 hrs)	permethrin/ Pounce (12 hrs)	zeta cypermethrin/ Mustang Max (12 hrs)
	Asparagus	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	1	NR
Bulb Vegetables	**Onions, Green**	NR	NR	NR	7	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	7
	Onions, Dry Bulb	NR	NR	NR	7	NR	NR	NR	14	14	1	7
Brassica Leafy Vegetables	**Broccoli, Brussels Sprout, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Kohlrabi**	1	0	7	1	0	3	7	1	1	1	1
	Collard, Mustard Green	1	0	7	1	0	7	NR	NR	NR	1	1
Cereal Corn	**Sweet Corn**	3	0	1	NR	0	1	NR	1	1	1	3
Cucurbits	**Cantaloupe, Watermelon**	1	0	3	NR	0	3	7	NR	1	0	1
	Cucumber, Pumpkin, Summer Squash, Winter Squash	1	0	3	NR	0	3	7	NR	1	0	1
Fruiting Vegetables	**Eggplant, Pepper**	1	7	7	NR	0	7	3	5	5	3	1
	Tomato	1	0	1	NR	7	1	3	5	5	0	1
	Okra	1	NR	7	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	1
Legumes	**Edible-podded**	1	NR	3	NR	NR	3	NR	7	7	NR	1
	Succulent Shelled Pea and Bean	1		3	NR		3	7[2]	7	7	NR	1
	Dried Shelled Pea and Bean	21	7	14	NR	7	21	NR	21	21	NR	21
Leafy Vegetables, Except Brassica	**Head and Leaf Lettuce**	1	0	7	5[1]	0	7[1]	NR	1	1	1	1
	Spinach	1	0	40	NR	0	NR	NR	NR	NR	1	1
	Celery	1	0	NR	NR	0	NR	NR	NR	NR	3	1
Root and Tuber Vegetables	**Beet, Carrot, Radish. Turnip**	1	0	21	NR	0	7	NR	NR	NR	1	1
	Potato	1	0	21	NR	0	NR	NR	NR	7	14	1
	Sweet Potato	1	0	21	NR	0	NR	NR	NR	7	NR	1

NR Not registered
[1] Head lettuce only
[2] Succulent peas only

Insect Control for Greenhouse Vegetables

J. F. Walgenbach, Entomology Extension and G. G. Kennedy, Entomology Research

Sound cultural practices, such as sanitation and insect-free transplants, help prevent insect establishment and subsequent damage. Separate plant production houses, use of yellow sticky traps, and timely sprays will help prevent whitefly buildup. Use of *Encarsia* parasites for whitefly and other biological control agents in conjunction with use of pesticides is encouraged. Unless a pesticide label specifically states that a product cannot be used on a greenhouse vegetable crop, the product can be used on those crops for which it is registered. However, pesticides behave differently in the field and the greenhouse, and for many products, information is not available on greenhouse crop phytotoxicity and residue retention. If unsure of the safety of a product to a crop, apply to a small area before treating the entire crop.

Table 5-10. Insect Control for Greenhouse Vegetables

CROP Insect	Insecticide and Formulation	Amount of Formulation	Reentry Interval	Preharvest Interval (PHI) (Days)	Precautions and Remarks
Cucumber					
Aphid	flonicamid, MOA 9C (Beleaf) 30SG	0.065 to 0.1 oz per 1000 sq ft	12 hrs	0	
	malathion, MOA 1B (various) 10 A 57 EC 25 WP	 1 lb/50,000 cu ft 1 qt/100 gal water 4 lb/100 gal water	24 hrs	1	Apply as needed in the closed greenhouse in air above the plants. Spray when the temperature is 70 to 85 degrees F. Keep ventilator closed for 2 hours or overnight. Ventilate before reentry. Hazardous to honey bees.
	imidacloprid, MOA 4A (Admire Pro) 4.6 F	0.6 fl oz/1,000 plants	12 hrs	0	Apply in a minimum of 21 gallons water using soil drenches, micro-irrigation, or drip irrigation. Do not apply to immature plants as phytotoxicity may occur. Make only one application per crop per season.
	insecticidal soap (M-Pede) 49 EC	2 tbsp/gal water	12 hrs	0	
Cabbage looper	*Bacillus thuringiensis,* MOA 11 (various)	0.5 to 1 lb OR 3 pt/100 gal water		—	
	spinosad, MOA 5 (Entrust) SC	3 fl oz/100 gal	4 hrs	1	Do not make more than two consecutive applications.
Spider mite	insecticidal soap (M-pede) 49 EC	2 tbsp/gal water	12 hrs		Use predatory mites.
	mineral oil (TriTek)	1 to 2 gal/100 gal		0	Begin applications when mite populations are low, and repeat at weekly intervals.
Whitefly, Leafminer	flonicamid, MOA 9C (Beleaf) 30SG	0.065 to 0.1 oz per 1000 sq ft	12 hrs	0	For whitefly only.
	malathion, MOA 1B (various) 10 A 50 WP 25 WP	 1 lb/50,000 cu ft 1 qt/100 gal water 4 lb/100 gal water	24 hrs	1	For details see Cucumber — Aphid
	imidacloprid, MOA 4A (Admire Pro) 4.6 F	0.6 fl oz/1,000 plants	12 hrs	0	Apply in a minimum of 21 gallons water using soil drenches, micro-irrigation, or drip irrigation. Do not apply to immature plants as phytotoxicity may occur. Make only one application per crop per season.
	insecticidal soap (M-Pede) 49 EC	2 tbsp/gal water	12 hrs	0	May be used alone or in combination. Acts as an exciter.
	Beauveria bassiana (Mycotrol WP)	0.25 lb/20 gal water		0	Apply when whiteflies observed. Repeat in 4- to 5-day intervals.
Lettuce					
Aphid, Leafminer, Whitefly	pyrethrins and PBO, MOA 3 (Pyrenone)	12 oz/20 gal water		0	May be used alone or tank mixed with a companion insecticide (see label for details).
	malathion, MOA 1B (various) 10 A 57 EC 25 WP	 1 lb/50,000 cu ft 1 qt/100 gal water 4 lb/100 gal water	24 hrs	 10 14 14	
	insecticidal soap (M-Pede) 49 EC	2 tbsp/gal water	12 hrs	0	May be used alone or in combination. Acts as an exciter. Insecticidal soaps can cause phytotoxicity under high temperatures or slow drying conditions. If unsure, apply to a small area before treating the entire crop.
	Beauveria bassiana (Mycotrol WP)	0.25 lb/20 gal water		0	Under high aphid or whitely pressure, apply at 2 to 5 day intervals.
Cabbage looper	*Bacillus thuringiensis,* MOA 11 (Javelin) WG	0.5 to 1.25/100 gal water		0	
	spinosad, MOA 5 Entrust SC	3 fl oz/100 gal	4 hrs		Do not make more than two consecutive applications.
Slugs	iron phosphate F spinosad (Sluggo)	0.5 to 1 lb/1,000 sq ft		1	Scatter the bait around the perimeter of the greenhouse to provide a protective barrier. If slugs are within the crop, then scatter the bait on the ground around the plants. Do not make more than 3 applicationsi within 21 days. Will also control earwigs, cutworms, sowbugs and pillbugs.
Spider mite	insecticidal soap (M-Pede)49 EC	2 tbsp/gal water	12 hrs	0	
	mineral oil (TriTek)	1 to 2 gal/100 gal		0	Begin applications when mite populations are low, and repeat at weekly intervals.
Tomato, Pepper					
Aphid	flonicamid, MOA 9C (Beleaf) 30SG	0.065 to 0.1 oz per 1000 sq ft	12 hrs	0	
	imidacloprid, MOA 4A (Admire Pro) 4.6 F	0.6 fl oz/1,000 plants	12 hrs	0	Apply in a minimum of 21 gallons water using soil drenches, micro-irrigation, or drip irrigation. Do not apply to immature plants as phytotoxicity may occur. Make only one application per crop per season. Also controls whiteflies.

Table 5-10. Insect Control for Greenhouse Vegetables

CROP Insect	Insecticide and Formulation	Amount of Formulation	Reentry Interval	Preharvest Interval (PHI) (Days)	Precautions and Remarks
Tomato, Pepper (continued)					
Aphid (continued)	malathion, MOA 1B (various) 10 A 57 EC 25 WP	 1 lb/50,000 cu ft 1 qt/100 gal water 4 lb/100 gal water	12 hrs	 15 hr 1 1	
	insecticidal soap (M-Pede) 49 EC	2 tbsp/gal water	12 hrs	0	May be used alone or in combination. Acts as an exciter.
	Beauveria bassiana (Mycotrol WP)	0.25 lb/20 gal water		0	Apply when whiteflies are observed. Repeat in 4-to 5-day intervals.
Armyworm, Fruitworm, Cabbage looper, Cutworm, Pinworm	malathion, MOA 1B (various) 10 A 57 EC 25 WP	 1 lb/50,000 cu ft 1 qt/100 gal water 4 qt/100 gal water	12 hrs	 15 hr 1 1	See instructions for Aphids (above). Hazardous to honey bees.
	Bacillus thuringiensis , MOA 11 (Javelin) WG (Agree) WP (Dipel) DF Xentari DF	 0.5 lb to 1.25 lb/100 gal water 1 to 2 lb 0.5 to 1.25 0.5 to 1.5	4 hrs	0	
	Chlorfenapyr MOA 13 (Pylon) 2SC,	6.5 to 13 fl oz/100 gal water or per acre area		0	For use on tomatoes more than 1 inch in diameter at maturity. Do not make more than two applications at 5 to 10 day intervals before rotating to an insecticide with a different mode of action.
	spinosad, MOA 5 Entrust SC	3 fl oz/100 gal	4 hrs	1	Do not make more than two consecutive applications. Do not apply to seedling tomatoes or peppers grown for transplants.
Leafminer	malathion, MOA 1B (various) 10 A	1 lb/50,000 cu ft	12 hrs	15 hr	See Tomato—Aphid
	diazinon, MOA 1B (Diazinon, Spectracide) (AG 500) 50 WP	4 to 8 oz/100 gal water	48 hrs	3	Keep ventilators closed for 2 hours or overnight. Plant injury may result if labeling directions are not followed. For use by members of N.C. Greenhouse Vegetable Growers Association only.
	spinosad, MOA 5 (Entrust) SC	10 fl oz/100 gal	4 hrs	1	Do not apply to seedlings grown for transplants.
Millipede, Cricket	malathion, MOA 1B (various) 5 D	Follow label directions	12 hrs		Apply to soil at base of plants. Do not contaminate fruit.
Slug	metaldehyde (various) bait	Follow label directions			Apply to soil surface around plants. Do not contaminate fruit.
Spider mite, broad mite, rust mite	Bifenazate (Floramite) SC,	4 to 8 fl oz/100 gal water (1/4 to 1/2 tsp/gal)		3	For use on tomatoes more than 1 inch in diameter at maturity. Not registered on pepper. Not for rust mite
	mineral oil (TriTek)	1 to 2 gal/100 gal		0	Begin applications when mite populations are low, and repeat at weekly intervals.
	Chlorfenapyr, MOA 13 (Pylon) 2SC	9.8 to 13 fl oz/100 gal water or per acre area		0	For use on tomatoes more than1 inch in diameter at maturity. Do not make more than two applications at 5 to 10 day intervals before rotating to an insecticide with a different mode of action.
	insecticidal soap (M-Pede) 49 EC	2 tbsp/gal water	12 hrs	0	
Thrips, including western flower thrips	*Beauveria bassiana* (Mycotrol WP)	0.25 lb/20 gal water		0	Use screens on intake vents. Apply when whiteflies observed. Repeat in 4- to 5-day intervals.
	Chlorfenapyr, MOA 13 (Pylon) 2SC	9.8 to 13 fl oz/100 gal water or per acrea area		0	For use on tomatoes more than1 inch in diameter at maturity. Do not make more than two applications at 5 to 10 day intervals before rotating to an insecticide with a different mode of action.
	spinosad, MOA 5 (Entrust) SC	5.5 fl oz/100 gal	4 hrs	1	Do not make more than two consecutive applications, and do not apply more than 6 times in a 12-month period against thrips. Do not apply to seedlings grown for transplants.
Whitefly	imidacloprid, MOA 4A (Admire Pro) 4.6 F	0.6 fl oz/1,000 plants	12 hrs	0	Apply in a minimum of 21 gallons water using soil drenches, micro-irrigation, or drip irrigation. Do not apply to immature plants as phytotoxicity may occur. Make only one application per crop per season. Also controls aphids.
	cyantraniliprole, MOA 28 (Exirel) 0.83SE	13.5 to 20.5 fl oz/100 gal water or per acre area	12 hrs	1	
	flonicamid, MOA 9C (Beleaf) 30SG	0.065 to 0.1 oz per 1000 sq ft	12 hrs	0	For use on tomato only.
	insecticidal soap (M-Pede) 49 EC	2 tbsp/gal water	12 hrs	0	
	pyrethrins and PBO, MOA 3 (Pyrenone)	12 oz/ 20 gal water		0	May be used alone or tank mixed with a companion insecticide. (See label for details.)
	Beauveria bassiana (Mycotrol WP)	0.25 lb/20 gal water		0	Apply when whiteflies are observed. Repeat in 4- to 5-day intervals.
	buprofezin, MOA 16 (Talus) 40SC	9 to 13.6 oz/100 gal water or per acre area		1	Insect growth regulator that affects immature stages of whiteflies. Will not kill adults. For use on tomatoes only.
	pyriproxyfen, MOA 7C (Distance) 0.86EC	6 fl oz/100 gal water		less than1	Insect growth regulator that affects immature stages of whiteflies. Will not kill adults. Do not use on tomatoes more than1 inch in diameter. Do not apply on non-bell pepper.

Insect Control for Livestock and Poultry

W. Watson, Entomology Extension

Table 5-11A. Insect Control for Cattle

Insect Insecticide and Formulation	Amount of Formulation to Use in Water	Dosage per Animal	Minimum Interval (Days) Between Application and Harvest	Precautions and Remarks
Cattle Grub—(a) Beef and non-lactating dairy animals				
				Make all grub treatment after heel fly season ends but before Oct. 1.
coumaphos (CoRal) 11.6 EC	15 oz/4 gal	See label	14 freshening	Apply using high pressure spray (250 to 350 psi).
doramectin (Dectomax) injectable	—	1 cc/110 lb	35	Not for female dairy cattle over 20 months of age.
ivermectin injectable pour-on bolus	 — — —	 1 cc/110 lb 1 ml/22 lb See label	 49 48 —	Not for female dairy cattle of breeding age. For calves older than 12 weeks of age.
moxidectin (Cydectin) 0.5 PO	—	5 ml/110 lb	0	Not for use on lactating dairy cattle.
Cattle Grub—(b) Dairy animals (also beef and non-lactating dairy animals)				
eprinomectin (Eprinex) pour-on	—	1 ml/22 lb	0	
Horn Fly—(a) Dairy and beef animals				
coumaphos (CoRal) 1 D	—	3 to 6 tbsp	0	Repeat as necessary.
5.8 EC 11.6 EC	5 oz/4 gal 2.5 oz/4 gal	—	0 14 freshening	Not for use on lactating dairy cattle. Follow all label directions.
cyfluthrin (CyLence) 1 PO	—	—	0	Follow label instructions.
diflubenzeron bolus (Vigilante)	—	0.5 to 2 boluses according to weight	—	Controls fly larvae in manure. All cattle in herd should be treated for best results.
diflubenzeron oral larvicide (Clarify)	—	—	—	In feed according to label.
eprinomectin (Eprinex) pour-on	—	1 ml/22 lb	0	Effective control for 7 days only.
methoprene bolus (Inhibitor)	—	0.5 to 1 bolus according to weight	—	
methoprene mineral mix	—	—	0	Daily in feed according to label.
moxidectin (Cydectin) 0.5 PO	—	5 ml/110 lb	0	Not for use on lactating dairy cattle.
permethrin EC or PO	—	—	0	See label for rate and application directions.
pyrethrins 0.1 OS + synergist	—	1 to 2 oz	0	Oil sprays will harm skin if not applied properly. Apply oil solutions daily as a mist.
spinosad (Elector) 2.5 pour-on spray	 Ready to use 10 oz/5 gal water	 4 ml/100 lb Spray to runoff	No withholding for milk	Do not use more than once each week. Do not make more than 5 consecutive applications.
tetrachlorvinphos (Rabon) 3 D oral larvacide	 — —	 2 oz —	— 	 Daily in feed according to label.
SELF-APPLICATING DEVICES coumaphos (CoRall) 1 D 1 OS 5.8 EC 11.6 EC permethrin tetrachlorvinphos (Rabon) 3 D tetrachlorvinphos+dichlorvos (RaVap) 23 EC	 — — — — — — 5 oz/ 1 gal oil	 — — — — — — —	0	For dairy and beef animals. These devices aid in face fly and louse control. Follow all label instructions. Inspect and charge oilers and dust bags weekly as needed.
EAR TAGS abamectin (XP820) beta-cyfluthrin (CyGuard) coumaphos + diazinon (CoRal Plus, Corathon) cyfluthrin (Cutter Gold, CyLence Ultra) cypermethrin (Python, Magnum) diazinon (40%) (Patriot) diazinon (20%) (Optimizer) diazinon + chlorpyrifos (Warrior) lambda-cyhalothrin (Saber) permethrin (GardStar) pirimiphos-methyl (Dominator)	—	2/head		These devices give season-long fly control. Some tags are not for use on lactating dairy cattle. Some tags are restricted from use on calves under the age of 3 months. Use according to label. Other ear tags are available. Contact Entomology Department, N.C. State University, for current tag list.
Horn Fly—(b) Beef animals				
lambda-cyhalothrin Aim Capsule		1 capsule (600 lb)		Smart Vet applicator required
gamma cyhalothrin (Stangard) pour-on		10 ml < 600 lb 15 ml > 600 lb		Do not apply more than once in 2 weeks or more than 4 times in 6 months.
ivermectin PO bolus	 — —	 1 ml/22 lb —	 48 —	Not for female dairy cattle of breeding age. Controls horn flies for up to 28 days. Bolus for calves older than 12 weeks of age.

Table 5-11A. Insect Control for Cattle

Insect Insecticide and Formulation	Amount of Formulation to Use in Water	Dosage per Animal	Minimum Interval (Days) Between Application and Harvest	Precautions and Remarks
Horn Fly—(b) Beef animals (continued)				
spinosad (Elector) 2.5 pour-on spray	Ready to use 10 oz/5 gal water	4 ml/100 lb Spray to runoff	Do not apply within 2 days of slaughter	Do not use more than once each week. Do not make more than 5 consecutive applications.
tetrachlorvinphos (Rabon) 50 WP	5 oz/5 gal	2 to 4 qt	0	
Self-applicating Devices tetrachlorvinphos+dichlorvos (RaVap) 23 EC	5 oz/1 gal oil	—	0	For beef only. These devices aid in face fly and louse control.
Lice—(a) Dairy and beef animals				
amitraz (Taktic) 12.5 EC	1 pt/50 gal	—	0	
coumaphos (CoRal) 1 D	—	3 to 6 tbsp		
5.8 EC 11.6 EC	2.5 oz/4 gal 1.25 oz/4 gal	— —	0	Spray thoroughly—wet to skin.
cyfluthrin (CyLence) 1 PO	—	—	—	Follow label instructions.
eprinomectin (Eprinex) pour-on	—	1 ml/22 lb	0	Follow label instructions.
permethrin EC PO permethrin plus diflubenzuron (Cleanup)	See label	— —	0	Follow label instructions. Spray entire animal, second treatment at 14 to 21 days. Pyrethroid and IGR blend to control all louse life stages. Follow label instructions.
spinosad (Elector) 2.5 pour-on spray	Ready to use 10 oz/5 gal water	4 ml/100 lb Spray to runoff	No withholding for milk	Second application in 45 to 60 days. Do not use more than once each week. Do not make more than 5 consecutive applications.
tetrachlorvinphos (Rabon) 3 D	—	2 oz	0	
Lice—(b) Beef animals				
gamma cyhalothrin (Stangard) pour-on		10 ml < 600 lb 15 ml > 600 lb		Do not apply more than once in 2 wks or more than 4 times in 6 months.
coumaphos 5.8 EC 11.6 EC	5 oz/4 gal 2.5 oz/4 gal	— —	0 14 freshening	Spray—wet to skin.
doramectin (Dectomax) injectable	—	1 cc/110 lb	35	Not for female dairy cattle over 20 months of age.
ivermectin injectable pour-on bolus	— — —	1 cc/110 lb 1 ml/22 lb —	49 48 —	Not for female dairy cattle of breeding age. Injection ineffective for control of biting lice. Pour-on controls both biting and sucking lice. Bolus for calves older than 12 weeks of age.
lambda-cyhalothrin (Saber) 1 PO	—	—	0	Follow label instructions.
lambda-cyhalothrin Aim Capsule		1 capsule (600 lb)		Smart Vet applicator required
moxidectin (Cydectin) 0.5 PO	—	5 ml/110 lb	0	Not for lactating dairy cattle.
spinosad (Elector) 2.5 pour-on spray	Ready to use 10 oz/5 gal water	4 ml/110 lb Spray to runoff	Do not apply within 2 days of slaughter	Make second application in 45 to 60 days. Do not use more than once each week. Do not make more than 5 consecutive applications.
tetrachlorvinphos (Rabon) 50 WP	5 oz/5 gal	2 to 4 oz	0	Spray thoroughly.
tetrachlorvinphos+dichlorvos (RaVap) 23 EC	See label	—	0	Do not treat more often than every 10 days. Spray entire animal.
Note: Self-applicating devices under horn fly aid in louse control.				
Face Fly				
lambda-cyhalothrin Aim Capsule		1 capsule (600 lb)		Smart Vet applicator required
cyfluthrin (CyLence) 1 PO	See label	—	—	Follow label instructions.
permethrin EC PO	 See label See label	 — —	0	Follow label instructions.
diflubenzeron oral larvicide (Clarify)	—	—	—	In feed according to label.
EAR TAGS abamectin (XP820) beta cyfluthrin (Cyguard) cyfluthrin (Cutter Gold, CyLence Ultra) coumaphos+diazinon (Corathon) cypermethrin (Python, Magnum) diazinon+chlorpyifos (Warrior) diazinon (40%) (Patriot) fenvalerate (Ectrin) lambda-cyhalothrin (Saber) permethrin (GardStar) pirimiphos-methyl (Dominator)		2/head	 0 0	These devices give season-long fly control or aid in the control of face flies. Some tags are not for use on lactating dairy cattle. Use according to label. Other ear tags are available. Contact Entomology Department, N.C. State University, for current tag list.
Note: Self-applicating devices under horn fly aid in face fly control.				

Table 5-11A. Insect Control for Cattle

Insect Insecticide and Formulation	Amount of Formulation to Use in Water	Dosage per Animal	Minimum Interval (Days) Between Application and Harvest	Precautions and Remarks
Mange				
amitraz (Taktic) 12.5 EC	1 pt/50 gal	—	0	
doramectin (Dectomax) injectable	—	1 cc/110 lb	35	Not for female dairy cattle over 20 months of age.
eprinomectin (Eprinex) pour-on	—	1 ml/22 lb	0	Follow label instructions.
ivermectrin injectable pour-on bolus	 — — —	 1 cc/110 lb 1 ml/22 lb —	 49 48 —	Not for female dairy cattle of breeding age. Injection ineffective for control of biting lice. Pour-on controls both biting and sucking lice. Bolus for calves older than 12 weeks of age.
moxidectin (Cydectin) 0.5 PO	—	5 ml/110 lb	0	Not for lactating dairy cattle.
permethrin EC or PO	See label	—	0	Follow label instructions. Spray entire animal, second treatment at 14 to 21 days.
Maggots in Wounds				
chlorpyrifos spray bomb	See label	—	—	
coumaphos (CoRal) 5.8 EC or 11.6 EC	See label	—	—	
Stable Fly, Horse Fly, Deer Fly				
pyrethrins 0.1 OS plus synergist				May give protection for short periods.
Mosquitoes; Dairy and beef animals				
permethrin			0	
Ticks—Dairy and beef animals				
coumaphos (CoRal) 5.8 EC 11.6 EC	 10 oz/4 gal 5 oz/4 gal	 — —	 0	Not for use on lactating dairy animals. Spray animals thoroughly.
permethrin	See label	—	0	
amitraz (Taktic)	See label	—	—	
tetrachlorvinphos (Rabon) 50 WP	4 lb/50 gal	0.5 to 1 gal	—	Do not treat lactating dairy animals. Treat about every 3 weeks during periods of heavy tick activity. Spray animals thoroughly.
tetrachlorvinphos+dichlorvos (Rabon +Vapona, RaVap)	1 qt/50 gal	—	0	Spray animals completely.
House Fly, Lesser House Fly, Stable Fly, Other Filth Flies—Premises: beef and dairy				
bifenthrin (ActiShield) 7.9L	See label	0.33 to 1 fl oz/1,000 sq ft	—	May be applied as crack and crevice treatment while animals are present.
chlorpyrifos (Durashield), 20 CS	See label	—	—	Restricted use insecticide.
cyfluthrin (Tempo, Countdown) 20 WP or 2 L	See label	—	—	Do not apply when animals are present.
Deltamethrin (Annihilator polyzone)	0.25-1.5 oz/gal	1 pt/10,666-64,000 sq ft	—	Do not apply when animals are present
dichlorvos (Vapona) 1 OS or 0.3 OS	—	—	—	Fog, mist, or surface spray.
fenvalerate (Ectrin) 10 WDL	2 oz/6 gal	—	—	Do not treat animals. Remove livestock before spraying building surfaces.
gamma-cyhalothrin (StandGuard) 5.9 MC	See label	—	—	
lambda-cyhalothrin (Grenade, Oxyfly) 9.7 ER	See label	—	—	
permethrin 25 WP or EC	See label	—	—	
pyrethrins 0.1 OS + synergist	—	—	—	Fog or mist.
spinosad (Elector) 2.5 spray	20 oz/5 gal water	See label	Lactating and non-lactating cattle may be present when applied	Do not use more than once each week. Do not make more than 5 consecutive applications.
tetrachlorvinphos (Rabon) 50 WP	4 lb/25 gal	0.5 to 1 gal/500 sq ft	—	
tetrachlorvinphos+dichlorvos (RaVap) 23 EC	5 oz/1 gal	1 gal/500 to1,000 sq ft	—	Surface treatment only. DO NOT use as a space spray.
LARVACIDE cyromazine (Neporex) 2 SG	See label	Spray or dry application: 1 lb/200 sq ft	21	For larval control in manure or animal bedding only.
BAIT MIXTURES dichlorvos (Vapona) imidacloprid (QuickBayt) methomyl (Golden Malrin, Apache) nithiazine (QuikStrike) strip spinosad (Elector Bait) Beauveria bassiana (balEnce Bait)				Do not apply baits in areas accessible to animals. Labeled for organic farming.

Table 5-11B. Insect Control for Sheep and Goats

Insecticide and Formulation	Amount of Formulation to Use in Water	Dosage per Animal	Minimum Interval (Days) Between Application and Harvest	Precautions and Remarks
Lice and Sheep Ked				
fenvalerate (Ectrin) 10 WDL	see label	—	—	Do not apply more often than every 14 days as needed.
permethrin (Boss) 5 PO (DeLice, Expar) 1 PO	 — —	 1.5 ml/50 lb 7.5 ml/50 lb	—	
Blow Fly, other maggots in wounds				
chlorpyrifos spray bomb	—	—	—	Apply directly to wounds and surrounding areas. DO NOT treat lactating dairy goats. DO NOT use on sick animals.

Table 5-11C. Insect Control for Swine

Insecticide and Formulation	Amount of Formulation to Use in Water	Dosage per Animal	Minimum Interval (Days) Between Application and Harvest	Precautions and Remarks
Cockroaches, Spiders				
chlorpyrifos (Durashield) 20 CS	See label	—	—	Chlorpyrifos products are restricted use insecticides. Do apply when animals are present. Restricted use insecticide. Do not apply when animals are present.
cyfluthrin (Tempo) 20 WP or 2 L	See label	—	—	
pyriproxyfen (Pyri-Shield) 1.3 EC	1 fl oz/gal	1 gal/1,000 to 1,500 sq ft		An insect growth regulator best used in tank mixes with other insecticides.
House Fly, Stable Fly—Premises				
bifenthrin (ActShield) 7.9 L	See label	0.33 to 1 fl oz/1,000 sq ft	—	May be applied as crack and crevice treatment while animals are present.
chlorpyrifos (Durashield) 20 CS	See label	—	Hogs may not be present when applied. Allow to dry before introducing animals.	Restricted use insecticide.
cyromazine (Neporex) 2 G	See label	Spray or dry application: 1 lb/200 sq ft	21	For larval control only in manure or animal bedding.
deltamethrin (Annihilator polyzone)	0.25-1.5 oz/gal	1 pt/10,666-64,000 sq ft	—	Do not apply when animals are present
esfenvalerate (Valorshield) 35 WP	—	—	—	Follow label directions.
gamma-cyhalothrin (StandGuard) 5.9 MC	See label	—	—	
lambda-cyhalothrin (OxyFly) 97 ER	—	—	—	
pyriproxyfen (PyriShield) 1.3 EC	1 fl oz/gal	1 gal/1,000 to 1,500 sq ft		This slow-acting insect growth regulator is most effective when tank mixed with other insecticides.
spinosad (Elector) 2.5 spray	20 oz/5 gal water	Spray to runoff; 1 gal per 500 to 1,000 sq ft	Hogs may not be present when applied. Allow to dry before introducing animals.	Do not spray more than once each week. Do not make more than 5 consecutive spray applications.
Beauveria bassiana (balEnce)	See label	See label	—	Labeled for organic farming.
Lice				
coumaphos (CoRal) 1 D 1 D	 — —	 1 oz to shoulders and back 2 oz/30 sq ft of bedding	0	Do not treat 10 days before or after shipping, weaning, or exposure to disease. Allow at least 10 days between applications.
fenvalerate (Ectrin) 10 WDL	2 oz/3 gal	1 pt		Spray with particular attention to neck and ears. Re-treat in 30 days (if necessary).
ivermectin injectable pre mix	—	 1 cc/75 lb 300 g/ton	 18 5	 Continually feed for 7 days. For feeder pigs and finish hogs ONLY.
permethrin		—	5	Spray entire animal until thoroughly wet.
phosmet (Prolate/Lintox 11.75%)			1	Retreat in 14 days.
tetrachlorvinphos (Rabon) 50 WP	7 oz/5 gal	1 to 2 qt	0	
Mange Mite				
amitraz (Taktic) 12 EC 2 PO	 760 ml/50 gal		 3 7	 Follow label instructions.
doramectin (Dectomax) injectable	—	1 cc/ 75 lb	24	
fenvalerate (Ectrin)	—	—	—	Spray entire animal until thoroughly wet.
ivermectin injectable pre mix (Ivomec only)	 — —	 1 cc/75 lb 300 g/ton	 18 5	 Continually feed for 7 days. For feeder pigs and finishing hogs ONLY.

Table 5-11C. Insect Control for Swine

Insecticide and Formulation	Amount of Formulation to Use in Water	Dosage per Animal	Minimum Interval (Days) Between Application and Harvest	Precautions and Remarks
Mange Mite (continued)				
permethrin EC 10 PO (Swine Guard)	—	— 3 ml/100 lb	5	Spray entire animal until thoroughly wet. See label for correct rates and treatment intervals.
phosmet (Prolate/Lintox 11.75%)	2 qt in 50 gal		1 to harvest	Retreat in 14 days
Maggots in Wounds				
See CATTLE				
House Fly				
tetrachlorvinphos (Rabon oral larvacide)				See label.
Also see CATTLE		—	—	Treat according to label.

Table 5-11D. Insect Control for Horses

Insecticide and Formulation	Amount of Formulation to Use in Water	Precautions and Remarks
Bot		
ivermectrin (Zimecterin, Eqvalan)		Follow all instructions.
Horse Fly, Deer Fly, Mosquito		
For materials and control suggestions see CATTLE section.		
House Fly, Stable Fly—Premises		
bifenthrin (ActiShield) 7.9 L	See label	May be applied as crack and crevice treatment while animals are present.
chlorpyrifos (Durashield) 20 CS	See label	Restricted use insecticide.
Cyromazine (Neporex) 2G	See label	Spray or dry application to stall bedding or muck pile.
(Solitude IGR) 2.1		In feed to control fly larvae in manure.
esfenvalerate (ValorShield) 35 WP	See label	
gamma-cyhalothrin (StandGuard) 5.9 MC	See label	
lambda-cyhalothrin		
pyriproxyfen (Pyri-Shield)	1 fl oz/gal	This slow-acting insect growth regulator is most effective when used with other insecticides.
spinosad (Elector) 2.5 spray	20 oz/5 gal water	Spray to runoff; 1 gallon per 500 to 1,000 squre feet. Horses may be present when applied. Do not use more than once each week. Do not make more than 5 consecutive applications.
Beauveria bassiana (balEnce)	See label	Organic labeling.
Horn Fly, Face Fly, House Fly, Stable Fly		
coumaphos (CoRal)		Dust or spray. Follow label instructions.
cypermethrin (Tri-Tec 14)		Follow label instructions.
dichlorvos (Vapona) + pyrethrin + piperonyl butoxide		Follow label instructions.
permethrin (Ectiban, Atroban, Tech- Trol, Tech-Trol 12, Permectrin II)		Follow label instructions.
permethrin + piperonyl butoxide (Poridon) (Flysect-7)		 Pour on for fly control. Spray.
pyrethrin + piperonyl butoxide		Follow label instructions.
tetrachlorvinphos (Rabon oral larvacide)		In feed, mixed, or topdressed for control of fly larvae in manure.
AUTOMATIC SPRAY SYSTEMS resmethrin; natural pyrethrins + piperonyl buxide		Follow label instructions.
BAIT MIXTURES dichlorvos (Vapona), imidacloprid (QuickBayt), methomyl (Golden Malrin, Apache), nithiazine (Quik Strike) Strip, spinosad (Elector Bait)		Do not apply baits in areas accessible to animals.

Table 5-11E. Insect Control for Poultry

Insecticide and Formulation	Amount of Formulation in Water	Dosage	Precautions and Remarks
Chicken Mite			
permethrin	See label	—	Provide easy to clean roosts and nests with few hiding places. Apply sprays thoroughly to roosts and cracks in surrounding areas. Repeat application as necessary. Follow labels carefully. Treatment of birds as for northern mite also helps.
Northern Fowl Mite, Lice			
permethrin	—	1 gal spray/100 birds	
permethrin (Poultry Mite Tags)	—	2 tags/bird	Follow label directions.
tetrachlorvinphos (Rabon) 50 WP	6.5 oz/5 gal	1 gal/100 birds or 1 to 2 gal/1,000 sq ft of litter	Direct on birds. Thorough coverage and feather penetration is essential. Follow labels carefully. Use 100 to 125 psi for good penetration. Apply premises spray as necessary to reduce NFM/lice dislodged from birds.
3 D	—	1 lb/300 birds or 1 lb/100 sq ft of litter	
tetrachlorvinphos+ dichlorovos (RaVap) 23 EC	5 oz/1 gal	1 gal/100 birds; 1 to 2 gal/1,000 sq ft of litter	Direct on birds. Thorough coverage and feather penetration is essential. Follow labels carefully. Use 100 to 125 psi for good penetration. Apply premises spray as necessary to reduce NFM/lice dislodged from birds.
House Fly, Lesser House Fly, Stable Fly, Other Filth Flies—Premises			
bifenthrin (ActiShield) 7.9 L	See label	0.33 to 1 fl oz/1,000 sq ft	May be applied as crack and crevice treatment while animals are present.
chlorpyrifos (Durashield) 20 CS	See label		Restricted use insecticide. Surface treatment only. DO NOT use as a space spray.
cyfluthrin (Tempo, Countdown, Optem) 20 WP or 2 L	See label	—	Remove birds from building prior to treatment of interior surfaces.
deltamethrin (Annihilator polyzone)	0.25-1.5 oz/gal	1 pt/10,666-64,000 sq ft	Remove birds from building prior to treatment of interior surfaces.
dichlorvos (Vapona) 40 EC	—		Fog, mist, or surface spray. See label.
esfenvalerate (ValorShield) 35 WP	See label		
gamma-cyhalothrin (StandGuard) 5.9 MC	See label		
lambda-cyhalothrin (Grenade, OxyFly) 9.7 ER	See label	—	See cyfluthrin.
permethrin	See label	—	
pyrethrins 0.1 OS + synergist	See label	—	Fog or mist.
spinosad (Elector PSP) 44.2 spray	See label		
(Elector) 2.56 spray	20 oz/5 gal water	Spray to runoff; 1 gal per 500 to 1,000 sq ft	Poultry may not be present when applied. Allow to dry before introducing animals. Do not use more than once each week. Do not make more than 5 consecutive applications.
Beauveria bassiana (balEnce) spray	—	—	Apply as directed. Organic labeling.
tetrachlorvinphos (Rabon) 50 WP	4 lb/25 gal	0.5 to 1 gal/500 sq ft	
tetrachlorvinphos+ dichlorvos (RaVap) 23EC	5 to 10 oz/1 gal	1 gal/500 to1,000 sq ft	
tetrachlorvinphos+ dichlorvos (RaVap) 23 EC	5 oz/1 gal		Apply larvicide as spot treatment.
tetrachlorvinphos (Rabon) 50 WP	4 lb/25 gal		Apply larvicide as spot treatment.
LARVICIDES cyromazine (Neporex) 2 G			For use in all poultry.
(Flyzine, Larvadex) premix	See label	1 lb/ton of feed	Approved as a manure treatment for broiler breeders and caged layers only. Feed continuously for 4 to 6 weeks.
(Larvadex) 2 SL		Spray or dry application: 1 lb/200 sq ft	For use as manure spray for broiler breeders and caged layers.
pyriproxyfen (Pyri-Shield) 1.3 EC	1 fl oz/gal	1 gal/1,000 to 1,500 sq ft	This slow-acting insect growth regulator is most effective when used in combination with other insecticides.
BAIT MIXTURES dichlorvos (Vapona) imidacloprid (QuickBayt) methomyl (Golden Malrin, Apache) nithiazine (Quik Strike) bait strip spinosad (Elector Bait) Beauveria bassiana (balEnce Bait)	—		Do not apply baits in areas accessible to poultry. Use as directed.
Scaly-Leg Mite			
crude petroleum oil	Undiluted	Dip shanks	
Chigger			
permethrin	—	See label	Apply day before poultry is put on range. Repeat in 2 to 3 weeks.

Table 5-11E. Insect Control for Poultry

Insecticide and Formulation	Amount of Formulation in Water	Dosage	Precautions and Remarks
Stick-Tight Flea			
permethrin	—	See label	May be applied to birds.
pyriproxyfen (Pyri-Shield) 1.3 EC	—	—	Use in tank mix with permethrin as premise treatment.
Vaseline	—	Rub into areas of head where pest is attached	Keep dogs and other animals out of poultry areas. Yards, nesting, and roosting areas should be cleaned frequently.
Bed Bug, Fowl Tick			
bifenthrin (Actishield) 7.9 L	See label	0.33 to 1 fl oz/1,000 sq ft	May be applied as crack and crevice treatment while birds are present.
cyfluthrin (Tempo, Countdown) 20 WP or 2 L	See label	—	Remove birds prior to treatment.
dichlorvos (Vapona) 40 EC	—	—	Use according to label.
lambda-cyhalothrin (Grenade) 9.7 ER	See label	—	
permethrin	—	—	
Darkling Beetle (Lesser Mealworm)			
bifenthrin (ActiShield) 7.9 L	See label	0.33 to 1 fl oz/1,000 sq ft	May be applied as crack and crevice treatment while poultry are present.
carbaryl (Sevin) 80 WSP 43 SL	 — —	 — —	Limited to building exteriors; see label.
cyfluthrin (Tempo, Countdown, Optem) 20 WP or 2 L	See label		Remove birds prior to treatment.
chlorpyrifos (Durashield) 20 CS	See label		Restricted use insecticide.
gamma-cyhalothrin (StandGuard) 5.9 MC	See label		
imidacloprid (Credo) 428 CS	3 fl oz/0.5 to 2 gal water	1 gal/1,000 sq ft	
lambda-cyhalothrin (Grenade) 9.7 ER	See label		Remove birds prior to treatment.
(OxyFly) 9.7 R	—	—	
permethrin	—	—	
pyrifproxyfen (Pyri-Shield) 1.3 EC	1 fl oz/gal	1 gal/1,000 to 1,500 sq ft	This slow-acting insect growth regulator is most effective when used in combination with other insecticides.
spinosad (Elector PSP) 44.2 spray	See label		
tetrachlorvinphos (Rabon) 50 WP 3 D	 4 lb/50 gal —	 1 to 2 gal/1,000 sq ft 1 lb/100 sq ft	Do not treat houses with birds 6 weeks old or less.
tetrachlorvinphos+ dichlorvos (RaVap) 23 EC	5 to 10 oz/1 gal	1 gal/500 to1,000 sq ft	
Imported Fire Ants			
See COMMUNITY PEST CONTROL			
Rodents			
See ANIMAL DAMAGE CONTROL chapter— Rodenticides			

Community Pest Control

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NOTE: Insecticides recommended for use by Certified Applicators only. For rodents, see Animal Control, Chapter 10.

Table 5-12A. Community Pest Control — Mosquito Adults

KEY: Dv 0.9= 90% of the spray volume droplets are smaller than value given VMD=Volume Median Diameter; *u*m=micrometer

TYPE OF APPLICATION Insecticide and Formulation	Mixing Instructions and Application Equipment	Application Rate at 10 mph	Droplet Size Requirements on Label (*u*m)	Precautions and Remarks
Ground Application				
malathion 96.5% concentrate (Fyfanon ULV)	Use undiluted on aerosol ULV sprayer.	2 to 4.3 fl oz	VMD < 30 *u*m Dv 0.9 < 50 *u*m	Do not spray when wind speed is more than 5 mph.
	Dilute 3.9 to 5.2 gal to 100 gal with No. 2 fuel or diesel oil; use in thermal fog sprayer.			Avoid direct application to vehicles; these insecticides may damage paint. Apply when air temperatures are cool and wind speed is 3 mph or less. Toxic to fish, aquatic invertebrates, and wildlife.
naled (Dibrom) 87.4% concentrate	10 fl oz to 10 gal No. 2 fuel or diesel oil; use in thermal fog sprayer.	80 gal/hr	VMD < 40 *u*m Dv 0.9 < 75 *u*m	Toxic to fish, aquatic invertebrates, and wildlife. Restricted Use Pesticide.
	Dilute 0.5 gal to 5 gal with soybean oil or HAN; use in ULV sprayer.	6 to 12 fl oz/min	VMD < 40 *u*m Dv 0.9 < 75 *u*m	Do not directly apply to water or to areas where runoff into water is likely to occur.
permethrin 10% to 57% concentrate	Apply undiluted or mix with refined mineral or soybean oil.	0.31 to 15 oz/min depending on dilution	VMD = 150 to 300 *u*m	Permethrin 57% is not for use in residential misting systems. Do not allow drift onto cropland, poultry ranges or potable water supplies. Do not use on crops used for foor or forage.
(Permanone) 10% EC	Dilute 1:20 with water (6.5 fl oz/ 1 gal of water).			Treat surfaces using course wet spray. Spray to runoff.
permethrin (20%) and piperonyl butoxide (20%) (Aqua-Reslin)	Dilute 1 gal with 2 to 12 gal water	2.1 to 9 oz/min depending on dilution	VMD < 30 *u*m Dv 0.9 < 50 *u*m	Dilute with water only. Toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates.
permethrin and piperonyl botoxide (Permanone 31-66, Biomist 4+12 ULV)	Dilute 1 gal to 2.4 gal with light weight oil; use in ULV sprayer.	0.5 to 3 fl oz/min	VMD < 30 *u*m Dv 0.9 < 50 *u*m	
prallithrin (1%) and sumithrin (5%) and piperonyl butoxide (5%) (Duet)	Apply undiluted on aerosol ULV sprayer	2.5-7.5 oz/min	VMD = 8 to 30 *u*m Dv 0.9 < 50*u*m	Do not allow drift onto pastureland, rangeland, or potable water supplies.
resmethrin (18%) + piperonyl butoxide (54%) (Scourge)	Dilute 0.67 gal with 1 gal of light mineral oil; use in ULV sprayer.	4.5 to 9 fl oz/min	VMD < 30 *u*m Dv 0.9 < 50*u*m	Restricted-Use Pesticide. Can be applied ULV or diluted with refined soybean oil, light mineral oil of 54 second viscosity or other suitable solvent or diluent.
sumithrin and piperonyl butoxide (Anvil 10+10 ULV or 2+2 ULV)	Use undiluted or dilute 10+10 formulation with light mineral oil.	1.3 to 18.6 oz/min	VMD < 30 *u*m Dv 0.9 < 50*u*m	
Fixed Wing Aerial Application				
malathion 96.5% concentrate (Fyfanon ULV)	Use undiluted.	2.6 to 3 fl oz/acre	VMD < 60 *u*m Dv 0.9 < 100*u*m	Toxic to fish, aquatic invertebrates, and wildlife. Do not directly apply to water or to areas where runoff into water is likely to occur. Do not retreat a site more than 3 times in any one week except in emergencies.
naled (Dibrom) 87.4% concentrate	Use undiluted.	0.5 to 1 fl oz/acre	VMD = 60 *u*m Dv 0.9 < 115*u*m	Toxic to fish, aquatic invertebrates, and wildlife. Do not directly apply to water, except when necessary to target areas where adult mosquitoes are present or to areas where runoff into water is likely to occur. Not for use in or around homes.
	Dilute 50 to 100 fl oz to 100 gal with No. 2 fuel oil or diesel oil.	1 gal/acre	VMD = 60 *u*m Dv 0.9 < 115*u*m	Toxic to fish, aquatic invertebrates, and wildlife. Do not directly apply to water, except when necessary to target areas where adult mosquitoes are present or to areas where runoff into water is likely to occur. Not for use in or around homes.
permethrin (20%) and piperonyl butoxide (20%) (Aqua-Reslin)	Dilute 1 gal with 2 to 12 gal water	2.1 to 9 oz/min depending on dilution	VMD < 60 *u*m Dv 0.9 < 100*u*m	Dilute with water only. Toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates.
resmethrin (18%) + piperonyl butoxide (54%) (Scourge)	Dilute 0.67 gal with 1 gal of light mineral oil; use in ULV sprayer.	4.5 to 9 fl oz/min	VMD < 60 *u*m Dv 0.9 < 100 *u*m	Restricted-Use Pesticide. Can be applied ULV or diluted with refined soybean oil, light mineral oil of 54 second viscosity or other suitable solvent or diluent.
prallithrin (1%) and sumithrin (5%) and piperonyl butoxide (5%) (Duet)	Apply undiluted on aerosol ULV sprayer	0.41 - 1.24 oz/ac	VMD = < 60 *u*m	Do not allow drift onto pastureland, rangeland, or potable water supplies.
sumithrin and piperonyl butoxide (Anvil 10+10)	Use undiluted.	3.8 to 5.7 fl oz/acre	VMD < 60 *u*m Dv 0.9 < 80 *u*m	

Table 5-12B. Community Pest Control — Mosquito Immatures and Other Pests

PEST Insecticide and Formulation	Mixing Instructions and Application Equipment	Application Rate Per Acre	Precautions and Remarks
Mosquito—Immatures			
Bacillus thuringiensis, var.*israelensis* (Bactimos, Teknar, Vectobac) 50 WP 2 WP 14.3% aqueous conc. 15% aqueous conc. 1.2% aqueous conc. 0.8% aqueous conc.	Dilute with sufficient water to obtain uniform coverage.	 6 to 12 oz 4 to 16 oz 0.5 to 3 pt 0.5 to 3 pt 0.25 to 2 pt 0.5 to 2 pt	Only effective against larvae. Can be applied to all breeding habitats, including potable water supplies.
Bacillus thuringiensis, var. *israelensis* (Bactimos) briquets 10%			Use one briquet per 100 square feet of surface area regardless of depth.
(Bactimos, Teknar, Vectobac) granules 0.2% pellets 0.4%	Ready to use	—	Apply 4 to 10 pounds per acre with aircraft or ground equipment.
methoprene (Altosid) 20% EC (Altosid) briquet 2.1%, 8.6% pellet 4.2% (Altosid) granule 0.27%, 1.5%	3 to 4 fl oz/gal water Ready to use	1 gal —	Apply when larvae are in 3rd and 4th instar. Methoprene will not kill pupae or adults. Water less than 2 feet; 1 briquet per 100 square feet; deeper or flowing water; 1 briquet per 10 cubic feet. 2.5- to 10-pound pellet per acre; use high rate in breeding sites with high organic content.
Spinosad (Natular XRG) 2.5% granule	Ready to use	5 to 20 lb	
monomolecular surface film (Agnique MMF)	—	0.2 to 0.5 gal	Use in conjunction with indicator oil to avoid over treatment.
proprietary mosquito control oils (GB-1111, etc.)	—	1 to 5 gal	Dosage depends on amount of floatage and vegetation in water.
temephos (Abate) 43% EC 1 G 2 G 5 G	 0.5 to 1.5 fl oz/gal water — — —	 1 gal 5 to 10 lb 2.5 to 5 lb 1 to 2 lb	
Midge (“fuzzy bills”)			
temephos (Abate) 1 G 2 G 5 G	 — — —	 5 to 10 lb 2.5 to 5 lb 2 lb	Double recommended rates for water high in organic content.
methoprene 20% EC (Strike) 4.25% pellet (Strike)	 4 to 5 oz/ 1 million gal wastewater —	 — 5 to 10 lb/acre	 For use in wastewater treatment facilities. Uniformly apply at the influent side over a 24-hour period. Apply to natural and manmade aquatic habitats. High rate recommended for wastewater.
Spinosad (Natular XRG) 2.5% granule	Ready to use	5 to 20 lb	
Tick			
Acetamiprid (Transport)	—	Apply 0.11% concentration of active ingredient to cover 1,000 sq. ft.	Do not apply more than 0.11% finished dilution per 1,000 square feet.
carbaryl (Sevin) 50 WP	0.1 lb/10 gal water	870 gal	Keep children and pets off treated areas until they have dried.
chlorpyrifos (Dursban) 2 E, M, 4E	8 to 16 fl oz/40 to 100 gal water	40 to 100 gal	Golf courses, rights-of-way and industrial sites only
cyfluthrin (Tempo) 24% EC 20% WP	5.9 fl oz/40 to 100 gal water 7.7 oz	40 to 100 gal	
bifenthrin (Talstar) 0.2% G 7.9% L	Ready to use 1 fl. oz/100 gal water	100-200 lb/acre	Do not allow public use of area during treatment. 1 gallon/1,000 square feet.
Rosemary Oil, Geraniol, Wintergreen (Essentria IC3)	1 to 8 ounces of Essentria IC3 per gallon of water	43 gal	2 gallons/1,000 square feet
tetrachlorvinphos (Rabon) 50% WP	0.1 lb/gal water	21.8 gal	
Imported Fire Ants			
Acetamiprid (Transport)		Apply 0.11% concentration of active ingredient to cover 1,000 sq. ft.	Do not apply more than 0.11% finished dilution per 1,000 square feet.
avermectin (Ascend, Black Flag Fire Ant Ender) 0.011% B	—	1 lb	For use on turf, lawns, and other noncrop areas, such as parks and golf courses. Apply when soil temperature is greater than 60 degrees F. Apply after dew or rainfall has dried for maximum effectiveness.
fenoxycarb (Award, Logic) 1.0% B	—	1 to 1.5 lb	Uniformly distribute 1 to 3 tablespoons around the edge of each mound. For broadcast applications, apply 1 to 1.5 pounds per acre. May be used on pastures and grazed areas on horse farms if horses are not intended for human consumption.
fipronil (Topchoice) 0.0143%	— —	 87 lb	For use on home lawns, golf courses, commercial and recreational turf, and sod farms. One application per year. Restricted-Use Pesticide.

Table 5-12B. Community Pest Control — Mosquito Immatures and Other Pests

PEST Insecticide and Formulation	Mixing Instructions and Application Equipment	Application Rate Per Acre	Precautions and Remarks
Imported Fire Ants (continued)			
hydramethylnon (Amdro) 0.73% B	—	1 to 1.5 lb	Broadcast uniformly on pasture and range grass, lawns, turf, and nonagricultural lands. Or distribute 5 level tablespoons 3 to 4 feet around base of each mound (do not exceed 1.5 pounds per acre).
hydramethylnon 0.365% + S-Methoprene 0.25% (Extinguish Plus) B	—	1.5 lb	Broadcast uniformly on pasture and range grass, lawns, turf, and nonagricultural lands. Or distribute 2 to 5 level tablespoons 3 to 4 feet around base of each mound (do not exceed 1.5 pounds per acre).
methoprene (Extinquish) 0.5% B	—	1 to 1.5 lb	For use on crop and noncroplands, such as parks, zoos, sports fields, and school grounds.
pyriproxyfen (Distance) 0.5% B	—	1 to 1.5 lb	For use in outdoor areas on noncroplands.
indoxacarb (Advion) 0.045%	—	1.5 lb	
For treatment of individual ant mounds with liquid insecticides, refer to the section on insect control for home lawns.			

Industrial and Household Pests

M. Waldvogel and P. Alder, Entomology Extension

For Use by Licensed Pest Control Operators

Space limitations preclude listing all pesticide formulations and trade names. Other products or formulations may be used. Some products may contain a mixture of active ingredients. Read the product label for specific information about the active ingredients, application rates, and detailed instructions on use—particularly on permitted sites for application.

Mention of pesticides in this section does not imply that chemicals are or should be the first or only means of pest control. Nonchemical methods, including exclusion and sanitation, are important to long-term pest management.

Table 5-13. Industrial and Household Pests—For use by licensed pest control operators only

Pesticide	Boric acid (Niban, Perma-Dust, Perma-Guard)	Diatomaceous earth (Mother Earth D)	Silica gel (Drione, Tri-Die)	Sodium Tetraborate (Advance 388B, Cymex)	Methomyl (Apache, Flytek)	Propoxur (PT 2, Invader)		Acephate (Orthene)	DDVP (Nuvan)
Chemical Class[1]	**Inorganic**				**Carbamate**			**Organophosphate**	
Formulation[2]	**Bait, Dust**	**Dust**[3]	**Dust**[3]	**Bait**	**Bait**	**Bait**	**Sprayable**	**Sprayable**	**Strip**
Pests									
ANTS	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	
BED BUGS	X	X	X	X					X
BEES			X					X	
BOOKLICE	X	X	X					X	
BOXELDER BUGS	X		X				X	X	X
CARPET BEETLES		X		X				X	X
CENTIPEDES	X	X	X				X	X	
CLOTHES MOTHS		X							X
CLOVER MITES	X	X	X			X	X	X	
COCKROACHES	X	X	X				X	X	X
CRICKETS	X	X	X			X	X	X	
EARWIGS	X	X	X					X	X
FLEAS		X	X	X				X	
FLIES	X	X	X		X			X	X
HORNETS/WASPS			X					X	
LADY BEETLES		X	X					X	
MILLIPEDES	X	X	X				X	X	
MOSQUITOES									
STORED PRODUCT PESTS	X	X	X					X	
SCORPIONS		X	X						
SILVERFISH	X	X	X		X		X	X	X
SPIDERS		X					X	X	X
SPRINGTAILS		X					X	X	
TICKS			X				X		

[1] Alternating uses of insecticides in different chemical classes can help reduce the likelihood of the pests developing resistance to one group or class of compounds.

[2] **Formulations:**

Aerosol includes Crack & Crevice

Bait may be granular, gel or station

Sprayable may be concentrate or powder, some RTU formulations

[3] Some formulations of diatomaceous earth and silica gel contain pyrethrins as a flushing agent

Table 5-13 (continued). Industrial and Household Pests—For use by licensed pest control operators only

Pesticide	Allethrin (PT565 Plus XLO)	Bifenthrin (Bifen, Talstar)	Cyfluthrin (Tempo Ultra, Ultrashield CS)	Cypermethrin (Demon, Cynoff)	Deltamethrin (DeltaDust, DeltaGuard, Suspend)			Esfenvalerate (Onslaught)	Etofenprox (Zenprox)	Fenvalerate (Pyrid)	Lambda-cyhalothrin (Demand, 228L)		Permethrin (Flee, Dragnet, Prelude)	Phenothrin (Bedlam)	Prallethrin (ULD Spy-300, Altocirrus Fog)	Pyrethrins and pyrethrum (Kicker, Pyrenone)			Sumithrin (Bedlam)	Tetramethrin (CB Stinger)
Chemical Class	Pyrethroids[1]																			
Formulation [2]	S	S, G	S	S	D	G	S	S	S	S	S	G	S	S	S	A[3]	S[3]	D[3]	S	S
Pests																				
ANTS	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
BED BUGS	X		X		X		X	X	X		X		X	X			X	X		
BEES		X	X	X	X		X	X			X		X				X	X		X
BOOKLICE	X		X		X		X						X	X			X			
BOXELDER BUGS		X	X	X				X			X		X	X	X				X	
CARPET BEETLES	X		X		X		X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X			
CENTIPEDES	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X				X	
CLOTHES MOTHS	X		X		X		X								X					
CLOVER MITES	X		X	X		X						X		X	X	X	X			
COCKROACHES	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		
CRICKETS	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
EARWIGS		X	X	X				X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
FLEAS	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X			
FLIES/GNATS	X	X	X	X			X		X		X		X	X	X	X	X			
HORNETS/WASPS	X	X	X	X			X	X	X		X			X	X	X	X			X
LADY BEETLES														X						
MILLIPEDES	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X							
MOSQUITOES	X	X	X	X			X	X	X		X				X	X	X			
STORED PRODUCT PESTS	X		X				X		X	X	X		X		X	X	X			
SCORPIONS		X	X	X				X				X	X	X		X	X			
SILVERFISH	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
SPIDERS	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X			
SPRINGTAILS		X	X	X		X		X		X			X	X	X		X			
TICKS	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X			

[1] Alternating uses of insecticides in different chemical classes can help reduce the likelihood of the pest developing resistance to one class or class of compounds. Many pyrethroids can be tank-mixed with piperonyl butoxide products to enhance insecticidal activity.

[2] **KEY TO FORMULATION SYMBOLS:**
A = aerosol
B = bait (granular or station)
D = dust
G = granular
S = sprayable (concentrate or powder, some RTU formulations)

[3] Some formulations of pyrethrins contain piperonyl butoxide as a synergist.

[4] Outdoor use only.

Table 5-13 (continued). Industrial and Household Pests—For use by licensed pest control operators only

Pesticide	Hydroprene (Gencor)[3]	Fenoxycarb (Altosid, Pre-Strike)[3]	Methoprene (Altosid, Kabat, Pharorid, Precor, Vigren)[3]	Pyripoxyfen (Archer, Ultracide)V[3]	Acetamiprid (Transport[5])	Dinotefuran (Advance), Alpine)	Imidacloprid (FlyBait, Maxforce, Premise, Tempirid[9])	Thiamethoxam (Optiguard)[10]	Clothianidin (Maxforce Impact)	Abamectin (Ascend, Avert, Advance)	Aluminum phosphide (Phostoxin)[6]	Chlorfenapyr (Phantom)[7]	d-Limonene (ProCitra-DL)	Fipronil (Maxforce F, TopChoice, Termidor)[8]	2-Phenyl Proprionate (EcoPCO EC)	Hydramethylnon (Amdro, Siege, MaxForce)	Indoxacarb (Advion, Arilion)	Mint oil (Victor)	*Sulfuryl floride (Vikane, Profume)*[9]
Chemical class [1]	**Insect Growth Regulators**				**Neonicotinoids**					**Other Classes**									
Formulation [2]	A,S	S	B	A,S	A,S	B,S	B,D,S	B	B,S		B	F	S	S	B,G,S	A,S	B	B,S	A	F
Pests																				
ANTS	X		X		X	X	X	X	X[9]		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
BED BUGS				X	X		X						X	X		X				X
BEES						X	X									X			X	
BOOKLICE							X													
BOXELDER BUGS							X		X					X		X				
CARPET BEETLES							X									X				X
CENTIPEDES						X			X					X		X				
CLOTHES MOTHS							X							X						X
CLOVER MITES						X								X						
COCKROACHES	X				X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
CRICKETS					X	X	X		X				X	X		X		X	X	
EARWIGS	X					X	X		X				X	X		X			X	
FLEAS				X	X	X	X							X		X				
FLIES/GNATS	X				X	X	X	X					X	X		X			X	
HORNETS/WASPS						X	X						X[11]	X		X			X	
LADY BEETLES						X	X		X				X	X		X			X	
MILLIPEDES						X	X		X				X	X		X		X	X	
MOSQUITOES	X	X	X[4]		X	X								X		X				
STORED PRODUCT PESTS	X			X	X		X		X			X	X			X				X
SCORPIONS						X	X						X							
SILVERFISH						X	X		X				X			X			X	
SPIDERS						X	X						X	X		X				
SPRINGTAILS						X	X							X					X	
TICKS					X	X								X						

[1] Alternating uses of insecticides in different chemical classes can help reduce the likelihood of the pest developing resistance to one class or class of compounds.

[2] **KEY TO FORMULATION SYMBOLS:**
A = Aerosol (includes Crack & Crevice)
B = Bait (granular, gel or station)
D = Dust
F = Fumigant
G = Granular
S = sprayable (concentrate or powder, some RTU formulations)

[3] IGR products are not typically effective against adult stage of pests; use with an adulticide to provide quicker control of pest population

[4] Transport spray also containsbifenthrin; outdoor use only; Transport bait may be used indoors for cockroaches

[6] Requires and F-Phase Structural Pest Control License

[7] Chlorfenapyr labeled for indoor use only for these pests or limited spot treatment outdoors

[8] Termidor is labeled for outdoor use only; use other fipronil products or other insecticides indoors

[9] Tempirid contains both imidacloprid and cyfluthrin

[10] Optigard not for use against pharaoh ants or carpenter ants

[11] Phantom is not a knockdown insectidide for pests such as wasps.

ORNAMENTALS

Arthropod Management for Ornamental Plants Grown in Greenhouses

S. D. Frank, Entomology Extension

Successful pest management programs use a combination of appropriate pest control tactics. Always follow label precautions when handling or applying pesticides. Make chemical control part of an integrated pest management program that includes monitoring and pest identification along with appropriate cultural, physical, horticultural, and biological controls.

Responsible pesticide use includes resistance management. A system has been developed by the inter-company Insecticide Resistance Action Committee (IRAC; www.irac-online.org) to help you rotate chemicals correctly. Pesticides have been assigned an IRAC classification number based on their mode of action. To rotate properly, choose a product with a different IRAC number for each successive application directed against the same pest. Follow resistance management instructions on the label.

The information in this chart is not a substitute for the label. Pesticide labels and restrictions change frequently. Read and understand all label information before using any pesticide. Do not use pesticides for uses other than those on the label. Check county and state regulations for any local restrictions on the use of products listed here before using them.

Table 5-14. Arthropod Management for Ornamental Plants Grown in Greenhouses

Permitted application sites: G = greenhouse, L = landscape, N = Nursery. (Trade names listed are common examples of products that contain the active ingredient, not an endorsement of a particular product.)

Insect or Mite	Pesticide common name (Trade name)	Minimum Hours Between Application and Reentry	IRAC Mode of Action Group	Permitted application sites
Aphid	abamectin (Avid)	12 hr	6	G, L, N
	acephate (Orthene)	24 hr	1B	G, L, N
	acetamiprid (TriStar)	12 hr	4A	G, L, N
	azadirachtin (Azatin)	4 hr	18B	G, L, N
	Beauveria bassiana (Botanigard/Naturalis)	4 hr	M	G, L, N
	bifenthrin (Talstar)	12 hr	3	follow label
	cyfluthrin (Decathlon)	12 hr	3A	G, L, N
	dinotefuran (Safari)	12 hr	4A	G, L, N
	flonicamid (Aria)	12 hr	9B	G, L, N
	fluvalinate (Maverik)	12 hr	3A	G, L, N
	horticultural oil (various)	4 hr		G, L, N
	imidacloprid (Marathon II)	12 hr	4A	G, N
	insecticidal soaps	12 hr		G, N, L
	kinoprene (Enstar II)	4 hr	7A	G
	neem oil (Various)	4 hr	UN	G, L, N
	permethrin (Astro, others)	12 hr	3	follow label
	pymetrozine (Endeavor)	12 hr	9B	G, L, N
	pyrethrins (various)	12 hr	3A	G, L, N
	pyrifluquinazon (Rycar)	12 hr	UN	G
	spinetoram + sulfoxaflor (XXpire)	12 hr	4C + 5	G, L, N
	spirotetramat (Kontos)	24 hr foliar (see exception for drench application)	23	G, N
	thiamethoxam (Flagship)	12 hr	4A	G, L, N
	tolfenpyrad (Hachi-Hachi)	12 hr	21A	G
Broad Mite	abamectin (Avid)	12 hr	6	G, L, N
	chlorfenapyr (Pylon)	12 hr	13	G
	fenpyroximate (Akari)	12 hr	21A	G, N
	pyridaben (Sanmite)	12 hr	21A	G, L, N
	spiromesifen (Judo)	12 hr	23	G, N
Caterpillar	acephate (Orthene)	24 hr	1B	G, L, N
	acetamiprid (Tri-Star)	12 hr	4A	G, L, N
	azadirachtin (Azatin)	4 hr	18B	G, L, N
	Bacillus thuringiensis var. kurstaki	4 hr	11B2	follow label
	Beauveria bassiana	12 hr		follow label
	bifenthrin (Talstar)	12 hr	3	follow label
	chlorfenapyr (Pylon)	12 hr	13	G
	cyfluthrin (Decathlon)	12 hr	3A	G, L, N
	diflubenzuron (Adept)	12 hr	15	G
	fluvalinate (Mavrik)	12 hr	3A	G, L, N
	insecticidal soaps	12 hr		G, L, N

Table 5-14. Arthropod Management for Ornamental Plants Grown in Greenhouses

Permitted application sites: G = greenhouse, L = landscape, N = Nursery. (Trade names listed are common examples of products that contain the active ingredient, not an endorsement of a particular product.)

Insect or Mite	Pesticide common name (Trade name)	Minimum Hours Between Application and Reentry	IRAC Mode of Action Group	Permitted application sites
Caterpillar (continued)	novaluron (Pedestal)	12 hr	15	G, N
	permethrin (Astro, others)	12 hr	3	Follow label
	pyridalyl (Overture)	12 hr	UN	G
	spinetoram + sulfoxaflor (XXpire)	12 hr	4C + 5	G, L, N
	spinosad (Conserve)	4 hr	5	G, L, N
	tolfenpyrad (Hachi-Hachi)	12 hr	21A	G
Cyclamen Mite	abamectin (Avid)	12 hr	6	G, L, N
	chlorfenapyr (Pylon)	12 hr	13	G
	fenpyroximate (Akari)	12 hr	21A	G, N
	pyridaben (Sanmite)	12 hr	21A	G, L, N
	spiromesifen (Judo)	12 hr	23	G, N
Fungus Gnat Adults	bifenthrin (Talstar)	12 hr	3	Follow label
	cyfluthrin (Decathlon)	12 hr	3A	G, L, N
	fluvalinate (Mavrik)	12 hr	3A	G, L, N
	insecticidal soaps	12 hr		G, L, N
	permethrin (Astro, others)	12 hr	3	Follow label
Fungus Gnat Larvae	acetamiprid (Tri-Star)	12 hr	4A	G, L, N
	azadirachtin (Azatin)	4 hr	18B	G, L, N
	Bacillus thuringiensis var. israelensis	4 hr	11A1	Follow label
	chlorfenapyr (Pylon)	12 hr	13	G
	cyromazine (Citation)	12 hr	17	G, L, N
	diflubenzuron (Adept)	12 hr	15	G
	kinoprene (Enstar II)	4 hr	7A	G
	pyriproxyfen (Distance)	12 hr	7C	G, L, N
	Steinernema feltiae (various; beneficial nematode)	0 hr	Biological	G, L, N
Leafminer	abamectin (Avid)	12 hr	6	G, L, N
	acephate (Orthene)	24 hr	1B	G, L, N
	acetamiprid (Tri-Star)	12 hr	4A	G, L, N
	azadirachtin (Azatin)	4 hr	18B	G, L, N
	cyromazine (Citation)	12 hr	17	G, L, N
	dinotefuran (Safari)	12 hr	4A	G, L, N
	fenoxycarb (Preclude)	12 hr	7B	G
	imidacloprid (Marathon II, others)	12 hr	4A	Follow label
	spinosad (Conserve)	4 hr	5	G, L, N
	thiamethoxam (Flagship)	12 hr	4A	G, L, N
Mealybug	acephate (Orthene)	24 hr	1B	G, L, N
	acetamiprid (Tri-Star)	12 hr	4A	G, L, N
	azadirachtin (Azatin)	4 hr	18B	G, L, N
	Beuveria bassiana	12 hr		Follow label
	bifenthrin (Talstar)	12 hr	3	Follow label
	buprofezin (Talus)	12 hr	16	G, N
	cyfluthrin (Decathlon)	12 hr	3A	G, L, N
	dinotefuran (Safari)	12 hr	4A	G, L, N
	flonicamid (Aria)	12 hr	9B	G, L, N
	horticultural oil (various)	4 hr		G, L, N
	imidacloprid (Marathon II, others)	12 hr	4A	Follow label
	insecticidal soaps	12 hr		G, L, N
	kinoprene (Enstar II)	4 hr	7A	G
	neem oil (Various)	4 hr	UN	G, L, N
	permethrin (Astro, others)	12 hr	3	Follow label
	pyrifluquinazon (Rycar)	12 hr	UN	G
	spinetoram + sulfoxaflor (XXpire)	12 hr	4C + 5	G, L, N

Table 5-14. Arthropod Management for Ornamental Plants Grown in Greenhouses

Permitted application sites: G = greenhouse, L = landscape, N = Nursery. (Trade names listed are common examples of products that contain the active ingredient, not an endorsement of a particular product.)

Insect or Mite	Pesticide common name (Trade name)	Minimum Hours Between Application and Reentry	IRAC Mode of Action Group	Permitted application sites
Mealybug (continued)	spirotetramat (Kontos)	24 hr foliar (see exception for drench application)	23	G, N
	thiamethoxam (Flagship)	12 hr	4A	G, L, N
Scale (Armored) check label to be sure it lists scale to be treated	acephate (Orthene)	24 hr	1B	G, L, N
	acetamiprid (Tri-Star)	12 hr	4A	G, L, N
	bifenthrin (Talstar)	12 hr	3	Follow label
	buprofezin (Talus)	12 hr	16	G, N
	dinotefuran (Safari)	12 hr	4A	G, L, N
	horticultural oil (various)	4 hr		G, L, N
	kinoprene (Enstar II)	4 hr	7A	G
	thiamethoxam (Flagship)	12 hr	4A	G, L, N
Scale (Soft) check label to be sure it lists scale to be treated	acephate (Orthene)	24 hr	1B	G, L, N
	acetamiprid (Tri-Star)	12 hr	4A	G, L, N
	bifenthrin (Talstar)	12 hr	3	Follow label
	buprofezin (Talus)	12 hr	16	G, N
	dinotefuran (Safari)	12 hr	4A	G, L, N
	horticultural oil (various)	4 hr		G, L, N
	imidacloprid (Marathon II, others)	12 hr	4A	Follow label
	kinoprene (Enstar II)	4 hr	7A	G
	neem oil (Various)	4 hr	UN	G, L, N
	pyriproxyfen (Distance)	12 hr	7C	G, L, N
	thiamethoxam (Flagship)	12 hr	4A	G, N
Shorefly	acephate (Orthene)	24 hr	1B	G, L, N
	azadirachtin (Azatin)	4 hr	18B	G, L, N
	bifenthrin (Talstar)	12 hr	3	Follow label
	diflubenzuron (Adept)	12 hr	15	G
	imidacloprid (Marathon II, others)	12 hr	4A	Follow label
	kinoprene (Enstar II)	4 hr	7A	G
	pyriproxyfen (Distance)	12 hr	7C	G, L, N
	spinetoram + sulfoxaflor (XXpire)	12 hr	4C + 5	G, L, N
Slugs	iron phosphate (bait)	Follow label	UN	Follow label
	metaldehyde (bait)	Follow label	UN	Follow label
	methiocarb (bait)	Follow label	1A	Follow label
Spider Mites	abamectin (Avid)	12 hr	6	G, L, N
	acequinocyl (Shuttle)	12 hr	20B	G, N
	bifenazate (Floramite)	12 hr	UN	G, L, N
	chlorfenapyr (Pylon)	12 hr	13	G
	clofentezine (Ovation)	12 hr	10A	G, N
	etoxazole (TetraSan)	12 hr	10B	G, L, N
	fenazaquin (Magus)	12 hr	21A	G, L, N
	fenpyroximate (Akari)	12 hr	21A	G, N
	hexythiazox (Hexygon)	12 hr	10B	G, L, N
	horticultural oil (various)	4 hr		Follow label
	insecticidal soaps	12 hr		Follow label
	pyridaben (Sanmite)	12 hr	21A	G, L, N
	spiromesifen (Judo)	12 hr	23	G, N
Thrips	abamectin (Avid)	12 hr	6	G, L, N
	acephate (Orthene)	24 hr	1B	G, L, N
	acetamiprid (Tri-Star)	12 hr	4A	G, L, N
	azadirachtin (Azatin)	4 hr	18B	G, L, N
	Beuveria bassiana	12 hr		Follow label
	bifenthrin (Talstar)	12 hr	3	Follow label
	chlorfenapyr (Pylon)	12 hr	13	G

Table 5-14. Arthropod Management for Ornamental Plants Grown in Greenhouses

Permitted application sites: G = greenhouse, L = landscape, N = Nursery. (Trade names listed are common examples of products that contain the active ingredient, not an endorsement of a particular product.)

Insect or Mite	Pesticide common name (Trade name)	Minimum Hours Between Application and Reentry	IRAC Mode of Action Group	Permitted application sites
Thrips (continued)	cyfluthrin (Decathlon)	12 hr	3A	G, L, N
	flonicamid (Aria)	12 hr	9B	G, L, N
	fluvalinate (Mavrik)	12 hr	3A	G, L, N
	horticultural oil (various)	4 hr		Follow label
	kinoprene (Enstar II)	4 hr	7A	G
	novaluron (Pedestal)	12 hr	5	G, N
	pyrethrins (various)	12 hr	3A	G, L, N
	pyridalyl (Overture)	12 hr	UN	G
	spinetoram + sulfoxaflor (XXpire)	12 hr	4C + 5	G, L, N
	spinosad (Conserve)	4 hr	5	G, L, N
	tolfenpyrad (Hachi-Hachi)	12 hr	21A	G
Whitefly	abamectin (Avid)	12 hr	6	G, L, N
	acephate (Orthene)	24 hr	1B	G, L, N
	acetamiprid (Tri-Star)	12 hr	4A	G, L, N
	azadirachtin (Azatin)	4 hr	18B	G, L, N
	Beuveria bassiana	12 hr		Follow label
	bifenthrin (Talstar)	12 hr	3	Follow label
	buprofezin (Talus)	12 hr	16	G, N
	cyfluthrin (Decathlon)	12 hr	3A	G, L, N
	dinotefuran (Safari)	12 hr	4A	G, L, N
	fenazaquin (Magus)	12 hr	21A	G, L, N
	fenoxycarb (Preclude)	12 hr	7B	G
	flonicamid (Aria)	12 hr	9B	G, L, N
	fluvalinate (Mavrik)	12 hr	3A	G, L, N
	horticultural oil (various)	4 hr		G, L, N
	imidacloprid (Marathon II, others)	12 hr	4A	Follow label
	insecticidal soaps	12 hr		G, L, N
	kinoprene (Enstar II)	4 hr	7A	G
	neem oil (Various)	4 hr	UN	G, L, N
	novaluron (Pedestal)	12 hr	5	G, N
	permethrin (Astro, others)	12 hr	3	Follow label
	pyridaben (Sanmite)	12 hr	21A	G, L, N
	pyriproxyfen (Distance)	12 hr	7C	G, L, N
	pyrifluquinazon (Rycar)	12 hr	UN	G
	spinetoram + sulfoxaflor (XXpire)	12 hr	4C + 5	G, L, N
	spirotetramat (Kontos)	24 hr foliar (see exception for drench application)	23	G, N
	thiamethoxam (Flagship)	12 hr	4A	G, N
	tolfenpyrad (Hachi-Hachi)	12 hr	21A	G

Arthropod Management for Ornamental Plants Grown in Nurseries or Landscapes

S. D. Frank, Entomology Extension

Successful pest management programs use a combination of appropriate pest control tactics. Always follow label precautions when handling or applying pesticides. Make chemical control part of an integrated pest management program that includes monitoring and pest identification along with appropriate cultural, physical, horticultural, and biological controls.

Responsible pesticide use includes resistance management. A system has been developed by the Insecticide Resistance Action Committee (IRAC; www.irac-online.org) to help you rotate chemicals correctly. Pesticides have been assigned an IRAC classification number based on their mode of action. To rotate properly, choose a product with a different IRAC number for each successive application directed against the same pest. Follow resistance management instructions on the label.

The information in this chart is not a substitute for the label. Pesticide labels and restrictions change frequently. The label will provide the most updated information. Read and understand all label information before using any pesticide. Do not use pesticides for uses other than those on the label. Check county and state regulations for any local restrictions on the use of products listed here before using them.

Table 5-15. Arthropod Management for Ornamental Plants Grown in Nurseries or Landscapes

Permitted application sites: G = greenhouse, L = landscape, N = Nursery. (Trade names listed are common examples of products that contain the active ingredient, not an endorsement of a particular product.)

Insect or Mite	Pesticide common name (Trade name)	Minimum Hours Between Application and Reentry	IRAC Mode of Action Group	Permitted application sites
Adelgid	acetamprid (TriStar)	12 hr	4A	G, L, N
	chlorantraniliprole (Acelepryn)	4 hr	28	L
	dinotefuran (Safari)	12 hr	4A	G, L, N
	horticultural oil (various)	4 hr		G, L, N
	imidacloprid (Merit, Marathon, others)	12 hr	4A	Follow label
	insecticidal soap (various)	12 hr		G, L, N
	spirotetramat (Kontos)	24 hr foliar (see exception for drench application)	23	G, N
	thiamethoxam (Flagship)	12 hr	4A	G, N
Aphid	abamectin (Avid)	12 hr	6	G, L, N
	acephate (Orthene)	24 hr	1B	G, L, N
	acetamiprid (TriStar)	12 hr	4A	G, L, N
	azadirachtin (Azatin)	4 hr	18B	G, L, N
	bifenthrin + imidacloprid (Allectus)	12 hr	3 + 4A	L
	bifenthrin + clothianidin (Aloft)	12 hr	4 + 4A	L
	Beauveria bassiana (BotaniGard)	4 hr		G, L, N
	carbaryl (Sevin)	12 hr	1A	L, N
	clothianidin (Celero, Arena)	12 hr	4A	Follow label
	cyfluthrin (Decathlon)	12 hr	3	G, N
	fluvalinate (Mavrik)	12 hr	3	G, L
	horticultural oil (various)	4 hr		G, L, N
	imidacloprid (Merit, Marathon)	12 hr	4A	Follow label
	neem oil (Triact) 70	4 hr	18B	G, L, N
	permethrin (Astro, Perm-up, others)	12 hr	3	Follow label
	pymetrozine (Endeavor)	12 hr	9B	G, L, N
	pyrethrins (various)	12 hr	3A	G, L, N
	insecticidal soap (various)	12 hr Follow label directions		G, L, N
	spinetoram + sulfoxaflor (XXpire)	12 hr	4C + 5	G, L, N
	spirotetramat (Kontos)	24 hr foliar (see exception for drench application)	23	G, N
	thiamethoxam (Flagship)	12 hr	4A	G, N
Armored Scale (such as Juniper scale, Oystershell scale, Pine needle scale, Tea scale, Euonymus scale, White peach scale)	acephate (Orthene)	24 hr	1B	G, L, N
	acetamiprid (TriStar)	12 hr	4A	G, L, N
	bifenthrin (Talstar)	12 hr	3	Follow label
	buprofezin (Talus)	12 hr	16	G, L, N
	carbaryl (Sevin)	Follow label directions	1A	L, N
	dinotefuran (Safari)	12 hr	4A	G, L, N
	horticultural oil (various)	4 hr		G, L, N
	insecticidal soap (various)	Follow label directions 12 hr		G, L, N
	neem oil (Triact) 70	4 hr	18B	G, L, N
	pyriproxyfen (Distance)	12 hr	7C	G, L, N
	spinetoram + sulfoxaflor (XXpire)	12 hr	4C + 5	G, L, N

Table 5-15. Arthropod Management for Ornamental Plants Grown in Nurseries or Landscapes

Permitted application sites: G = greenhouse, L = landscape, N = Nursery. (Trade names listed are common examples of products that contain the active ingredient, not an endorsement of a particular product.)

Insect or Mite	Pesticide common name (Trade name)	Minimum Hours Between Application and Reentry	IRAC Mode of Action Group	Permitted application sites
Asian Ambrosia Beetle	permethrin (Astro, Perm-up, Permethrin Pro)	12 hr	3	Follow label
Bagworm	acephate (Orthene)	24 hr	1B	G, L, N
	acetamiprid (Tri-Star)	12 hr	4A	G, L, N
	azadirachtin (Azatin)	4 hr	18B	G, L, N
	bifenthrin + imidacloprid (Allectus)	12 hr	3 + 4A	L
	bifenthrin + clothianidin (Aloft)	12 hr	4 + 4A	L
	Bacillus thuringiensis kurstaki (BiobitHP, DiPel, or Foray)	4 hr	11B2	G, L, N
	bifenthrin (Talstar)	Follow label directions	3	G, L, N
	carbaryl (Sevin)	Follow label directions	1A	L, N
	chlorantraniliprole (Acelepryn)	4 hr	28	L
	fluvalinate (Mavrik)	Follow label directions	3	G, L
	indoxacarb (Provaunt)	12 hr	22	L
	novaluron (Pedestal)	12 hr	15	G, N
	spinetoram + sulfoxaflor (XXpire)	12 hr	4C + 5	G, L, N
	spinosad (Conserve SC)	4 hr	5	G, N
Bark Beetles	permethrin (Astro, Perm-up, others	12 hr	3	Follow label
	bifenthrin (Onyx, Talstar)	Follow label directions	3	Follow label
Black Vine Weevil	acephate (Orthene)	Follow label directions	1A	G, L, N
	*Beauveria bassiana (*BotaniGard*)*	4 hr		G, L, N
	bifenthrin (Onyx, Talstar)	Follow label directions	3	Follow label
	cyfluthrin + imidacloprid (Discus)	12 hr	3 + 4A	N
	dinotefuran (Safari)	12 hr	4A	G, L, N
	fluvalinate (Mavrik)	Follow label directions	3	G, L
	imidacloprid (Merit, Marathon, others)	12 hr	4A	Follow label
Borers (Clearwing, flatheaded, and roundheaded borers are included in this section. Make sure label specifically lists the type of borer you are trying to control.)	azadirachtin (Azatin)	4 hr	18B	G, L, N
	chlorantraniliprole (Acelepryn)	4 hr	28	L
	cyfluthrin + imidacloprid (Discus)	12 hr	3 + 4A	N
	dinotefuran (Safari)	12 hr	4A	G, L, N
	imidacloprid (Merit, Marathon II, others)	12 hr	4A	Follow label
	bifenthrin (Onyx, Talstar)	Follow local regulations for landscape reentry	3	Follow label
	permethrin (Astro, Perm-up, Permethrin Pro)	12 hr	3	Follow label
Caterpillars (such as armyworm, budworm, eastern tent caterpillar, fall webworm, orangestriped oakworm, leafrollers)	acephate (Orthene)	24 hr	1B	G, L, N
	acetamiprid (Tri-Star)	12 hr	4A	G, L, N
	azadirachtin (Azatin)	4 hr	18B	G, L, N
	Bacillus thuringiensis kurstaki (DiPel)	4 hr	11B2	G, L, N
	bifenthrin (Onyx, Talstar)	Follow label directions	3	Follow label
	bifenthrin + imidacloprid (Allectus)	12 hr	3 + 4A	L
	bifenthrin + clothianidin (Aloft)	12 hr	4 + 4A	L
	carbaryl (Sevin)	12 hr	1A	L, N
	chlorantraniliprole (Acelepryn)	4 hr	28	L
	indoxacarb (Provaunt)	12 hr	22	L
	insecticidal soap (various)	Follow label directions		G, L, N
	novaluron (Pedestal)	12 hr	15	G, N
	permethrin (Astro, Perm-up, Permethrin Pro)	12 hr	3	Follow label
	spinetoram + sulfoxaflor (XXpire)	12 hr	4C + 5	G, L, N
	spinosad (Conserve SC)	4 hr	5	G, N
	tebufenozide (Confirm)	4 hr	18A	L, N
Cricket	bifenthrin (Onyx, Talstar)	12 hr	3	Follow label
	cyfluthrin (Decathlon)	Follow label directions	3	G, N
	pyrethrins (Pyrenone)	Follow label directions	3	Follow label
	insecticidal soap (various)	Follow label directions		G, L, N

Table 5-15. Arthropod Management for Ornamental Plants Grown in Nurseries or Landscapes

Permitted application sites: G = greenhouse, L = landscape, N = Nursery. (Trade names listed are common examples of products that contain the active ingredient, not an endorsement of a particular product.)

Insect or Mite	Pesticide common name (Trade name)	Minimum Hours Between Application and Reentry	IRAC Mode of Action Group	Permitted application sites
Eriophyid Mite	abamectin (Avid)	12 hr	6	G, L, N
	horticultural oil (various)	4 hr		G, L, N
	spiromesifen (Judo, Forbid)	12 hr	23	G, N
False Spider Mites (such as privet mite)	acequinocyl (Shuttle)	12 hr	20B	G, N
	bifenazate (Floramite)	12 hr	Un	G, N, L
	etoxazole (TetraSan)	12 hr	10B	G, N, L
	horticultural oil (various)	4 hr		G, N, L
	insecticidal soaps	12 hr		G, N, L
	spiromesifen (Judo, Forbid)	12 hr	23	follow label
Fungus Gnat Adults	bifenthrin (Talstar)	12 hr	3	follow label
	cyfluthrin (Decathlon)	12 hr	3A	G, L, N
	fluvalinate (Mavrik)	12 hr	3A	G, L, N
	insecticidal soaps	12 hr		G, L, N
	permethrin (Astro, others)	12 hr	3	Follow label
Fungus Gnat Larvae	acetamiprid (Tri-Star)	12 hr	4A	G, L, N
	azadirachtin (Azatin)	4 hr	18B	G, L, N
	Bacillus thuringiensis var. israelensis	4 hr	11A1	Gollow label
	chlorfenapyr (Pylon)	12 hr	13	G
	cyromazine (Citation)	12 hr	17	G, L, N
	diflubenzuron (Adept)	12 hr	15	G
	kinoprene (Enstar II)	4 hr	7A	G
	pyriproxyfen (Distance)	12 hr	7C	G, L, N
	Steinernema feltiae (various; beneficial nematode)	0 hr	Biological	G, L, N
Grasshopper	bifenthrin (Onyx, Talstar)	12 hr	3	Follow label
	carbaryl (Sevin) 5 bait	Follow label directions	1A	Follow label
	cyfluthrin (Decathlon)	Follow label directions	3	G, N
	insecticidal soap (various)	12 hr		G, L, N
Japanese Beetle (Adult) and other leaf-feeding scarab beetles	acetamiprid (Tri-Star)	12 hr	4A	G, L, N
	acephate (Orthene)	Follow label directions	1A	G, L, N
	azadirachtin (Azatin XL)	4 hr	18B	G, L, N
	bifenthrin (Onyx, Talstar)	Follow label directions	3	Follow label
	bifenthrin (Talstar, Onyx)	12 hr	3	Follow label
	bifenthrin + imidacloprid (Allectus)	12 hr	3 + 4A	L
	bifenthrin + clothianidin (Aloft)	12 hr	4 + 4A	L
	carbaryl (Sevin)	Follow label directions	3	L, N
	chlorantraniliprole (Acelepryn)	4 hr	28	L
	clothianidin (Arena)		4A	L
	cyfluthrin + imidacloprid (Discus)	12 hr	3 + 4A	N
	cyfluthrin (Decathlon) 20 WP	Follow label directions	3	G, N
	dinotefuran (Safari)	12 hr	4A	G, L, N
	imidacloprid (Merit, Marathon II, others)	12 hr	4A	Follow label
	permethrin (Astro, Perm-up, Permethrin Pro)	12 hr	3	Follow label
	thiamethoxam (Flagship)	12 hr	4A	G, N
Lacebugs	acephate (Orthene)	Follow label directions	1A	G, L, N
	Beauveria bassina (BotaniGard)	4 hr		G, L, N
	bifenthrin (Talstar, Onyx)	12 hr	3	Follow label
	bifenthrin + imidacloprid (Allectus)	12 hr	3 + 4A	L
	bifenthrin + clothianidin (Aloft)	12 hr	4 + 4A	L
	carbaryl (Sevin)	12 hr	1A	L, N
	chlorantraniliprole (Acelepryn)	4 hr	28	L
	cyfluthrin + imidacloprid (Discus)	12 hr	3 + 4A	N
	dinotefuran (Safari)	12 hr	4A	G, L, N
	imidacloprid (Merit, Marathon, others)	12 hr	4A	Follow label
	permethrin (Astro, Perm-up, Permethrin Pro)	12 hr	3	Follow label

Table 5-15. Arthropod Management for Ornamental Plants Grown in Nurseries or Landscapes

Permitted application sites: G = greenhouse, L = landscape, N = Nursery. (Trade names listed are common examples of products that contain the active ingredient, not an endorsement of a particular product.)

Insect or Mite	Pesticide common name (Trade name)	Minimum Hours Between Application and Reentry	IRAC Mode of Action Group	Permitted application sites
Lacebugs (continued)	spinetoram + sulfoxaflor (XXpire)	12 hr	4C + 5	G, L, N
	soap (Olympic Insecticidal)	Follow label directions 12 hr		Follow label
	thiamethoxam (Flagship)	12 hr	4A	G, N
Leaf Beetles (such as cucmber beetle, elm leaf beetle, willow leaf beetle, and flea beetles including Altica spp.)	acephate (Orthene)	12 hr	1A	G, L, N
	acetamiprid (TriStar)	12 hr	4A	G, L, N
	bifenthrin (Onyx, Talstar)	12 hr	3	Follow label
	bifenthrin + imidacloprid (Allectus)	12 hr	3 + 4A	L
	bifenthrin + clothianidin (Aloft)	12 hr	4 + 4A	L
	carbaryl (Sevin)	12 hr	3	L, N
	chlorantraniliprole (Acelepryn)	4 hr	28	L
	cyfluthrin + imidacloprid (Discus)	12 hr	3 + 4A	N
	dinotefuran (Safari)	12 hr	4A	G, L, N
	imidacloprid (Merit, Marathon II, others)	12 hr	4A	Follow label
	spinetoram + sulfoxaflor (XXpire)	12 hr	4C + 5	G, L, N
	spinosad (Conserve SC)	4 hr	5	G, N
	thiamethoxam (Flagship)	12 hr	4A	G, N
Leafhoppers (such as potato leafhopper and sharpshooters)	acephate (Orthene)	Follow label directions	1A	G, L, N
	acetamiprid (TriStar)	12 hr	4A	G, L, N
	bifenthrin (Onyx, Talstar)	Follow label directions	3	Follow label
	bifenthrin + imidacloprid (Allectus)	12 hr	3 + 4A	L
	bifenthrin + clothianidin (Aloft)	12 hr	4 + 4A	L
	carbaryl (Sevin)	Follow label directions	1A	L, N
	clothianidin (Arena)	12 hr	4A	L
	cyfluthrin (Decathlon)	Follow label directions	3	G, N
	cyfluthrin + imidacloprid (Discus)	12 hr	3 + 4A	N
	dinotefuran (Safari)	12 hr	4A	G, L, N
	fluvalinate (Mavrik)	Follow label directions	3	G, L
	imidacloprid (Merit, Marathon II, others)	12 hr	4A	Follow label
	neem oil (Triact) 90 EC	4 hr	18B	G, L, N
	permethrin (Astro, Perm-up, Permethrin Pro)	12 hr	3	Follow label
	thiamethoxam (Flagship)	12 hr	4A	G, N
	insecticidal soap	Follow label directions		G, L, N
	spirotetramat (Kontos)	24 hr foliar (see exception for drench application)	23	G, N
Leafminers (such as boxwood leafminer, holly leafminer, birch leafminer) Note this includes dipterous, lepidopterous, and coleopterus leafminers. Make sure leafminer to be treated is listed on label.	abamectin (Avid)	Follow label directions	6	G, L, N
	acephate (Orthene)	Follow label directions	1A	G, L, N
	acetamiprid (TriStar)	24 hr	4A	G, L, N
	azadirachtin (Azatin XL)	12 hr	18B	G, L, N
	bifenthrin (Onyx, Talstar)	Follow label directions	3	Follow label
	chlorantraniliprole (Acelepryn SC)	4 hr	28	L
	clothianidin (Arena)	12 hr	4A	L
	cyfluthrin + imidacloprid (Discus)	12 hr	3 + 4A	N
	dinotefuran (Safari)	12 hr	4A	G, L, N
	imidacloprid (Merit, Marathon, others)	12 hr	4A	Follow label
	permethrin (Astro, Perm-up, Permethrin Pro)	12 hr	3	Follow label
	pyriproxyfen (Distance)	12 hr	7C	G, L, N
	spinosad (Conserve SC)	4 hr	5	G, N
Mealybugs	acephate (Orthene)	12 hr	1A	G, L, N
	acetamiprid (TriStar)	24 hr	4A	G, L, N
	Beauveria bassina (BotaniGard)	4 hr		G, L, N
	bifenthrin (Onyx, Talstar)	Follow label directions	3	Follow label
	buprofezin (Talus)	12 hr	16	G, N
	carbaryl (Sevin)	Follow label directions	1A	L, N
	cyfluthrin (Decathlon) 20 WP	Follow label directions	3	G, N

Table 5-15. Arthropod Management for Ornamental Plants Grown in Nurseries or Landscapes

Permitted application sites: G = greenhouse, L = landscape, N = Nursery. (Trade names listed are common examples of products that contain the active ingredient, not an endorsement of a particular product.)

Insect or Mite	Pesticide common name (Trade name)	Minimum Hours Between Application and Reentry	IRAC Mode of Action Group	Permitted application sites
Mealybugs (continued)	clothianidin (Arena, Celero)		4A	L
	cyfluthrin + imidacloprid (Discus)	12 hr	3 + 4A	N
	dinotefuran (Safari)	12 hr	4A	G, L, N
	fluvalinate (Mavrik) 22.3 F	Follow label directions	3	G, L
	imidacloprid (Merit, Marathon, others)	12 hr	4A	Follow label
	neem oil (Triact)	4 hr	18B	G, L, N
	permethrin (Astro, Perm-up, Permethrin Pro)	12 hr	3	Follow label
	insecticidal soap (various)	Follow label directions 12 hr		G, L, N
	horticultural oil (various)	4 hr		G, L, N
	spinetoram + sulfoxaflor (XXpire)	12 hr	4C + 5	G, L, N
	spirotetramat (Kontos)	24 hr foliar (see exception for drench application)	23	G, N
	thiamethoxam (Flagship)	12 hr	4A	G, N
Pillbug	bifenthrin (Onyx, Talstar)	12 hr	3	Follow label
	cyfluthrin (Decathlon) 20 WP	Follow label directions	3	G, N
Plantbugs	bifenthrin (Onyx, Talstar)	Follow label directions	3	Follow label
	cyfluthrin (Decathlon)	Follow label directions	3	G, N
	permethrin (Astro, others)	12 hr	3	Follow label
	thiamethoxam (Flagship)	12 hr	4A	G, N
	insecticidal soap (various)	Follow label directions 12 hr		G, L, N
Psyllid	acephate (Orthene)	Follow label directions	1A	G, L, N
	acetamiprid (TriStar)	24 hr	4A	G, L, N
	azadirachtin (Azatin XL)	12 hr	18B	G, L, N
	Beauveria bassiana (BotaniGard)	4 hr		G, L, N
	dinotefuran (Safari)	12 hr	4A	G, L, N
	imidacloprid (Merit, Marathon, others)	12 hr	4A	Follow label
	insecticidal soap (various)	12 hr		G, L, N
	neem oil (Triact)	4 hr	18B	G, L, N
	spinosad (Conserve SC)	4 hr	5	G, N
	thiamethoxam (Flagship)	12 hr	4A	G, N
Sawfly	acephate (Orthene)	Follow label directions	1A	G, L, N
	acetamiprid (TriStar)	24 hr	4A	G, L, N
	carbaryl (Sevin)	Follow label directions	1A	L, N
	chlorantraniliprole (Acelepryn SC)	4 hr	28	L
	cyfluthrin (Decathlon) 20WP	Follow label directions	3	G, N
	cyfluthrin + imidacloprid (Discus)	12 hr	3 + 4A	N
	imidacloprid (Merit, Marathon, others)	12 hr	4A	Follow label
	indoxacarb (Provaunt)	12 hr	22	L
	insecticidal soap (various)	12 hr		G, L, N
	spinetoram + sulfoxaflor (XXpire)	12 hr	4C + 5	G, L, N
	spinosad (Conserve SC)	4 hr	5	G, N
Slug, Snail	iron phosphate (bait)	follow label	UN	Follow label
	metaldehyde + carbaryl (Sevin) bait	Follow label directions	Follow label	Follow Label
	methiocarb (Mesurol)	24 hr	1A	Follow label
Soft Scale (such as fletcher scale, cottony maple scale, wax scale)	acetamiprid (Tri-Star)	12 hr	4A	G, L, N
	buprofezin (Talus)	12 hr	16	G, N
	cyfluthrin + imidacloprid (Discus)	12 hr	3 + 4A	N
	dinotefuran (Safari)	12 hr	4A	G, L, N
	horticultural oil (various)	4 hr		G, L, N
	imidacloprid (Merit, Marathon, others)	Follow label directions	4A	Follow label
	pyriproxyfen (Distance)	12 hr	7C	G, L, N
	spinetoram + sulfoxaflor (XXpire)	12 hr	4C + 5	G, L, N
	thiamethoxam (Flagship)	12 hr	4A	G, N

Table 5-15. Arthropod Management for Ornamental Plants Grown in Nurseries or Landscapes

Permitted application sites: G = greenhouse, L = landscape, N = Nursery. (Trade names listed are common examples of products that contain the active ingredient, not an endorsement of a particular product.)

Insect or Mite	Pesticide common name (Trade name)	Minimum Hours Between Application and Reentry	IRAC Mode of Action Group	Permitted application sites
Sowbug	cyfluthrin (Decathlon)	Follow label directions	3	G, N
Spider Mite (such as twospotted, southern red, and spruce spider mite)	abamectin (Avid)	12 hr	6	G, L, N
	acequinocyl (Shuttle)	12 hr	20B	G, N
	bifenazate (Floramite)	12 hr	Un	G, L, N
	clofentezine (Ovation)	12 hr	10A	G, N
	etoxazole (TetraSan)	12 hr	10B	G, N, L
	fenazaquin (Magus)	12 hr	21A	G, L, N
	fenpyroximate (Akari)	12 hr	21A	G, N
Spider Mite (such as twospotted, southern red, and spruce spider mite) (continued)	hexythiazox (Hexygon)	12 hr	10B	G, L, N
	horticultural oil (various)	4 hr		follow label
	insecticidal soaps	12 hr		follow label
	pyridaben (Sanmite)	12 hr	21A	G, L, N
	spiromesifen (Judo, Forbid)	12 hr	23	Follow label
Spittlebug	acephate (Orthene)	12 hr	1A	G, L, N
	cyfluthrin (Decathlon)	Follow label directions	11B2	G, N
	horticultural oil (various)	4 hr		follow label
	insecticidal soaps	12 hr		follow label
Thrips	abamectin (Avid)	12 hr	6	G, L, N
	acephate (Orthene)	24 hr	1B	G, L, N
	acetamiprid (Tri-Star)	12 hr	4A	G, L, N
	azadirachtin (Azatin)	4 hr	18B	G, L, N
	Beauveria bassina (BotaniGard)	4 hr		G, L, N
	bifenthrin (Onyx, Talstar)	Follow label directions	3	Follow label
	cyfluthrin (Decathlon)	12 hr	3A	G, L, N
	flonicamid (Aria)	12 hr	9B	G, L, N
	fluvalinate (Mavrik)	12 hr	3A	G, L, N
	horticultural oil (various)	4 hr		Follow label
	novaluron (Pedestal)	12 hr	5	G, N
	spinetoram + sulfoxaflor (XXpire)	12 hr	4C + 5	G, L, N
	spinosad (Conserve SC)	4 hr	4	G, N
Twig Borer	bifenthrin (Onyx, Talstar)	12 hr	3	Follow label
Whitefly	abamectin (Avid)	12 hr	6	G, L, N
	acephate (Orthene)	12 hr	1A	G, L, N
	acetamiprid (TriStar)	12 hr	4A	G, L, N
	azadirachtin (Azatin)	4 hr	18B	G, L, N
	Beauveria bassina (BotaniGard)	4 hr		G, L, N
	bifenthrin (Onyx, Talstar)	12 hr	3	Follow label
	buprofezin (Talus)	12 hr	16	G, N
	cyfluthrin (Decathlon)	Follow label directions	3	G, N
	dinotefuran (Safari)	Follow label directions	4A	G, L, N
	fenazaquin (Magus)	12 hr	21A	G, L, N
	fluvalinate (Mavrik)	Follow label directions	3	G, L
	flonicamid (Aria)	12 hr	9B	G, L, N
	horticultural oil (various)	4 hr		G, L, N
	imidacloprid (Merit, Marathon, others)	12 hr	4A	Follow label
	insecticidal soap (various)	Follow label directions 12 hr		G, L, N
	neem oil (Triact)	4 hr	18B	G, L, N
	novaluron (Pedestal)	12 hr	5	G, N
	permethrin (Astro, others)	12 hr	3	Follow label
	pyridaben (Sanmite)	12 hr	21A	G, L, N
	pyriproxyfen (Distance) 11.2 EC	12 hr	7C	G, L, N
	spinetoram + sulfoxaflor (XXpire)	12 hr	4C + 5	G, L, N
	spirotetramat (Kontos)	24 hr foliar (see exception for drench application)	23	G, N

Table 5-15. Arthropod Management for Ornamental Plants Grown in Nurseries or Landscapes

Permitted application sites: G = greenhouse, L = landscape, N = Nursery. (Trade names listed are common examples of products that contain the active ingredient, not an endorsement of a particular product.)

Insect or Mite	Pesticide common name (Trade name)	Minimum Hours Between Application and Reentry	IRAC Mode of Action Group	Permitted application sites
Whitefly (continued)	thiamethoxam (Flagship)	12 hr	4A	G, N
White Grubs (in containers or landscape plants (not turf) such as oriental and Japanese beetle)	*Beauveria bassina* (BotaniGard)	4 hr		G, L, N
	chlorantraniliprole (Acelepryn)	4 hr	28	L
	clothianidin (Arena)	12 hr	4A	L
	dinotefuran (Safari)	12 hr	4A	G, L, N
	imidacloprid (Merit, Marathon, others)	12 hr	4A	Follow label
	thiamethoxam (Flagship)	12 hr	4A	G, N

Arthropod Control on Christmas Trees

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Table 5-16. Arthropod Control on Christmas Trees

** N.C. label

Insect or Mite Insecticide and Formulations	Amount of Formulation per Gallon of Spray	Amount per 100 Gallons of Water	Minimum Interval (Hours) Between Application and Reentry	Precautions and Remarks
Adelgids (Balsam Woolly Adelgid, Cooley, Eastern Spruce Gall)				
bifenthrin (Talstar Nursery Flowable)		20 to 40 oz/acre	12	Will also control twig aphids and spider mites but not rust mites.
bifenthrin 25% (Sniper)		3.9 to 12.8 oz/acre	12	Will also control twig aphid and spider mites but not rust mites.
bifenthrin (OnyxPro)		1.8 to 14.4 oz/100 gal	12	
chlorpyrifos (Lorsban 4E or Nufos 4E)		1 qt/acre	24	Do not treat plants under extreme heat or drought stress. Control is achieved only when eggs and crawlers are not present.
dinotefuran (Safari)		4 to 8 oz/100 gal	12	Do not apply more than 2.7 pounds per acre.
esfenvalerate (Asana XL or Adjourn)		5.8 to 9.6 oz/100 gal	12	Use full rate to control balsam woolly adelgid.
imidacloprid (Couraze 1.6F, Pasada 1.6F, or Provado 1.6F)		4 to 8 oz/acre OR 2 oz/100 gal	12	Adding a spray adjuvant may improve coverage. Do not apply more than 40 ounces per acre per year.
lambda-cyhalothrin (Lambda-T, Silencer or Warrior)		2.58 to 5.12 oz/acre	24	Maximum use 1.92 pints/acre/year
petroleum oil (Damoil)		2 to 4 gal/100 gal dormant use 1 to 3 gal/100 gal summer use	4 hr	
spirotetramat (Movento)		5 to 10 oz/acre	24	Maximum use 20 ounces/acre/year. Use adjuvant to increase penetration.
Ants				
bifenthrin (Talstar Nursery Flowable)		5 to 10 oz/acre	12	
carbaryl (Sevin SL)		1 qt/acre	12	
chlorpyrifos (Lorsban 4E)		1 qt/acre	24	Do not treat plants under extreme heat or drought stress.
Aphid (including Balsam Twig Aphid and Cinara Aphid)				
abamectin (Avid 0.15 EC)		8 oz/100 gal	12	Do not apply more than 16 ounces or less than 8 ounces per acre. To suppress aphids, spray must contact young immatures.
azadirachtin (Aza-Direct)		1 to 2 pts/acre	4	Under extremely heavy pest pressure up to 3.5 pints may be used.
Beaveria bassiana (Naturalis T&O)	0.3 to 1 oz/gal	30 to 100 oz/100 gal	4	Spray immediately after mixing.
bifenthrin (Talstar Nursery Flowable)		5 to 40 oz/acre	12	
bifenthrin 25% (Sinper)		3.9 to 12.8 oz/acre	12	Will also control twig aphid and spider mites but not rust mites.
bifenthrin (OnyxPro)		1.8 to 14.4 oz/100 gal	12	
carbaryl (Chipco Sevin SL)		1 qt/acre	12	
chlorpyrifos (Lorsban 4E or Nufos 4E)		1 qt/acre	24	Do not treat plants under extreme heat or drought stress.
cinnamaldehyde (Cinnamite)	0.85 oz/gal	85 oz/100 gal	4	
dimethoate (Dimethoate 400 or Clean Crop)		1 to 1 1/2 pt/acre	10 days	
disulfoton (Di-Syston 15 G)		1 tsp/tree OR 20 to 30 lb/acre	48 where rainfall exceeds 25 in./year	Spread the granules in the root zone of the trees at the dripline and work into the soil or water thoroughly within 48 hours of application. Not for use in bare-ground plantations.
esfenvalerate (Asana XL or Adjourn)		5.8 to 9.6 oz/100 gal	12	

Table 5-16. Arthropod Control on Christmas Trees

** N.C. label

Insect or Mite Insecticide and Formulations	Amount of Formulation per Gallon of Spray	Amount per 100 Gallons of Water	Minimum Interval (Hours) Between Application and Reentry	Precautions and Remarks
Aphid (including Balsam Twig Aphid and Cinara Aphid) (continued)				
imidacloprid (Couraze 1.6F, Pasada 1.6F, or Provado 1.6 F)		4 to 8 oz/acre or 2 oz/100 gal	12	Adding a spray adjuvant may improve control. Do not apply more than 40 ounces per acre per year.
lambda-cyhalothrin (Lambda-T, Silencer or Warrior)		2.58 to 5.12 oz/acre	24	Maximum use 1.92 pints/acre/year
petroleum oil (Damoil)		2 to 4 gal/100 gal dormant use 1 to 3 gal/100 gal summer use	4 hr	
pymetrozine (Endeavor)		Up to 10 oz/acre	12	
spirotetramat (Movento)		5 to 10 oz/acre	24	Maximum use 20 ounces/acre/year. Use adjuvant to increase penetration.
thiamethoxam (Flagship 25WP)		2 to 4 oz/100 gal or 4 to 8 oz/acre	12	Maximum use 8 ounces/acre/year
Bagworm				
azadirachtin (Aza-Direct)		1 to 2 pt/acre	4	Under extremely heavy pest pressure up to 3.5 pints may be used.
bifenthrin (Talstar Nursery Flowable)		5 to 10 oz/acre	12	
carbaryl (Sevin SL)		1 qt/acre	12	
diflourorbenzamide (Dimilin 4L)		1 to 8 oz/acre	12	Apply to early instars in mid- to late June.
dimethoate (Dimethoate 400 or Clean Crop)		1 to 1 1/2 pt/acre	10 days	
lambda-cyhalothrin (Lambda-T, Silencer or Warrior)		2.58 to 5.12 oz/acre	24	Maximum use 1.92 pints/acre/year
spinosad (Conserve SC)		4 to 16 oz/acre	4	
tebufenozide (Confirm)		4 to 8 oz/acre	4	Apply to early instar larvae; foliage development should be minimum of 20%. Do not apply more than 16 ounces per acre per year.
Elongate Hemlock Scale				
bifenthrin 25% (Sniper)		3.9 to 12.8 oz/acre	12	Will also control twig aphid and spider mites but not rust mites.
buprofezin (Talus 70 DF)		14 oz/acre	12	
buprofezin (Talus 40 sC)		21.5 oz/acre	12	
dimethoate (Dimethoate 400 orClean Crop)		1 to 1 1/2 pt/acre	10 days	
esfenvalerate (Asana XL)		5.8 to 9.6 oz/100 gal	12	Best results when mixed with dimethoate.
dinotefuran (Safari)		4 to 8 oz/100 gal	12	Do not apply more than 2.7 pounds per acre.
Talus		14 oz/100 gal	12	
European Pine Shoot Moth				
azadirachtin (Aza-Direct)		1 to 2 pts/acre	4	Under extremely heavy pest pressure up to 3.5 pints may be used.
chlorpyrifos (Lorsban 4E or Nufos 4E)		1 qt/acre	24	Do not treat plants under extreme heat or drought stress.
dimethoate (Dimethoate 400 or Clean Crop)		1 to 1 1/2 pt/acre	10 days	
phosmet (Imidan 70-WSB or Gowan)		1.3 to 1.5 lb/acre	24	
Gypsy Moth				
azadirachtin (Aza-Direct)		1 to 2 pts/acre	4	Under extremely heavy pest pressure up to 3.5 pints may be used.
bifenthrin (Talstar Nursery Flowable)		10 to 20 oz/acre	12	
chlorpyrifos (Lorsban 4E or Nufos 4E)		1 qt/acre	24	Do not treat plants under extreme heat or drought stress.
diflourorbenzamide (Dimilin 4L)		0.5 to 2 oz/acre	12	Apply to early instar and prior to full leaf expansion.
lambda-cyhalothrin (Lambda-T, Silencer or Warrior)		2.58 to 5.12 oz/acre	24	Maximum use 1.92 pints/acre/year
phosmet (Imidan 70-WSB or Gowan)		1.3 to 1.5 lb/acre	24	
spinosad (Conserve SC)		4 to 16 oz/acre	4	
terbufenozide (Confirm)		4 to 8 oz/acre	4	Apply to early instar larvae after each foliage flush at approximately 25% foliage expansion. Allow at least 6 hours between application and rainfall to assure thorough spray drying.
Midge (Douglas fir needle midge, pine needle midge)				
chlorpyrifos (Lorsban 4E)		1 qt/acre	24	Do not treat plants under extreme heat or drought stress.
esfenvalerate (Asana XL)		5.8 to 9.6 oz/100 gal	12	

Table 5-16. Arthropod Control on Christmas Trees

** N.C. label

Insect or Mite Insecticide and Formulations	Amount of Formulation per Gallon of Spray	Amount per 100 Gallons of Water	Minimum Interval (Hours) Between Application and Reentry	Precautions and Remarks
Nantucket Pine Tip Moth				
azadirachtin (Aza-Direct)		1 to 2 pts/acre	4	Under extremely heavy pest pressure up to 3.5 pints may be used.
carbaryl (Sevin SL)		1 qt/acre	12	
diflourorbenzamide (Dimilin 4L)		1 to 2 oz/acre	12	Apply when second generation instars are present or 70% of first generation pupal cases are empty.
dimethoate (Dimethoate 400 or Clean Crop)		1 to 1 1/2 pt/acre	10 days	
**disulfoton (Di-Syston) 15 G		1 tsp/tree; 20 to 30 lb/acre	48	Spread granules in the root zone of the trees at the dripline and work into the soil or water thoroughly within 48 hours of application. Not for use in bare-ground plantations.
esfenvalerate (Asana XL or Adjourn)		5.8 to 9.6 fl oz	12	Apply as needed for control. Spray sufficient gallonage to obtain good coverage of entire tree.
permethrin (Permethrin 3.2 EC or Pounce)		4 to 8 oz/100 gal	12	Begin applications when adults appear. Repeat applications may be made in 5- to 7-day intervals as needed.
phosmet (Imidan 70-WSB or Gowan)		1.3 to 1.5 lb/acre	24	
tebufenozide (Confirm)		8 oz/acre	4	Apply to early instar larvae after each foliage flush at approximately 25% foliage expansion. Allow at least 6 hours between application and rainfall to assure thorough spray drying.
esfenvalerate (Asana XL)		5.8 to 9.6 oz/100 gal	12	
Pine Chafer				
esfenvalerate (Asana XL or Adjourn)		5.8 to 9.6 oz/100 gal	12	
lambda-cyhalothrin (Lambda-T, Silencer or Warrior)		2.58 to 5.12 oz/acre	24	Maximum use 1.92 pints/acre/year
Rosette Bud Mite				
dimethoate (various brands)		1.3 pt/100 gal	10 days	
spirotetramat (Movento)		5 to 10 oz/acre	24	Maximum use 20 ounces/acre/year. Use adjuvant to increase penetration.
Rust Mites				
abamectin (Ardent 0.15EC)		4 oz/100 gal	12	
chloropyridan (Sanmite)		4 oz/100 gal or 10.7 oz/acre	12	
chlorpyrifos (Lorsban 4E)		1 qt/acre	24	Do not treat plants under extreme heat or drought stress.
dimethoate (Dimethoate 400 or Clean Crop)		1 to 1.5 pt/acre	10 days	
petroleum oil (Damoil)		2 to 4 gal/100 gal dormant use 1 to 3 gal/100 gal summer use	4 hr	
spirodiclofen (Envidor 2SC)		18 to 24.7 oz/acre	24	Make only one application per season.
Sawflies (Redheaded pine, red pine, European pine)				
carbaryl (Sevin SL)		1 qt/acre	12	
chlorpyriphos (Nufos 4E)		1 qt/acre	24	
diflourorbenzamide (Dimilin 4L)		2 to 4 oz/acre	12	Apply to early instars.
esfenvalerate (Asana XL or Adjourn)		5.8 to 9.6 oz/100 gal	12	
imidacloprid (Couraze 1.6F, Pasada 1.6F, or Provado 1.6 F)		4 to 8 oz/acre or 2 oz/100 gal	12	Adding a spray adjuvant may improve control. Do not apply more than 40 ounces per acre per year.
lambda-cyhalothrin (Lambda-T, Silencer or Warrior)		2.58 to 5.12 oz/acre	24	Maximum use 1.92 pints/acre/year
malathion (Malation 8 or Gowan)	2 tbsp/gal	1 pt/100 gal	12	
phosmet (Imidan 70-WSB or Gowan)		1.3 to 1.5 lb/acre	24	
Scale (Pine needle, pine tortoise, spruce bud, black pine, stripped pine; see also Elongate Hemlock Scale)				
azadirachtin (Aza-Direct)		1 to 2 pts/acre	4	Under extremely heavy pest pressure up to 3.5 pints may be used.
chlorpyrifos (Lorsban 4E)		1 qt/acre	24	Do not treat plants under extreme heat and drought stress. Apply when scale crawlers are active.
dinotefuran (Safari)		4 to 8 oz/100 gal	12	Do not apply more than 2.7 pounds per acre.
lambda-cyhalothrin (Lambda-T or Silencer)		2.58 to 5.12 oz/acre	24	Maximum use 1.92 pints/acre/year
petroleum oil (Damoil)		2 to 4 gal/100 gal dormant use 1 to 3 gal/100 gal summer use	4	
thiamethoxam (Flagship 25WP)		2 to 4 oz/100 gal or 4 to 8 oz/acre	12	Maximum use 8 ounces/acre/year

Table 5-16. Arthropod Control on Christmas Trees

** N.C. label

Insect or Mite Insecticide and Formulations	Amount of Formulation per Gallon of Spray	Amount per 100 Gallons of Water	Minimum Interval (Hours) Between Application and Reentry	Precautions and Remarks
Seed Bugs				
permethrin (Permethrin 3.2 EC)		30 oz/acre	12	
lambda-cyhalothrin (Lambda-T, Silencer or Warrior)		2.58 to 5.12 oz/acre	24	Maximum use 1.92 pints/acre/year
Spider Mite (Spruce spider mites)				
abamectin (Avid 0.15 EC)		4 to 8 oz/100 gal	12	Do not apply more than 16 ounces or less than 8 ounces per acre.
abamectin (Ardent 0.15EC)		4 oz/100 gal	12	
Beauveria bassiana (Naturalis T&O)	0.3 to 1 oz/gal	30 to 100 oz/100 gal	4	Spray immediately after mixing
bifenazate (Floramite)		2 to 8 oz/100 gal	12	Add an adjuvant like Silwet L-77 or Slygard 309 to the Floramite solution.
bifenthrin (Talstar Nursery Flowable)		5 to 40 oz/acre	12	
bifenthrin 25% (Sniper)		3.9 to 12.8 oz/acre	12	Will also control twig aphid and spider mites but not rust mites.
bifenthrin (OnyxPro)		1.8 to 14.4 oz/100 gal	12	
chloropyridan (Sanmite)		4 oz/100 gal or 10.7 oz/acre	12	
chlorpyrifos (Lorsban 4E or Nufos 4E)		1 qt/acre	24	Do not treat plants under extreme heat or drought stress. If eggs are present, reapply in 7 to 10 days to control newely hatched nymphs.
clofentezine (Apollo SC)	—	4 to 8 oz/acre	12	Most effective when applied at first sign of mite activity and mite eggs.
cinnamaldehyde (Cinnamite)	2 tbsp/gal	85 oz/100 gal	4	
cyflumetofen (Sultan)		13.7 oz/100 gal	12	Do not make more than 2 applications per year. Use at least 100 gallons of water per acre and get thorough coverage. Do not tank mix with insect or plant growth regulators or cabamate, organophosphate, or pyrethroid insecticides.
dimethoate (Dimethoate 400 or Clean Crop)		1 to 1 1/2 pt/acre	48	
disulfoton (Di-Syston 15G)		1 tsp/tree20 to 30 lb/acre	48 where rainfall exceeds 25 in/year	Spread the granules in the root zone of the trees at the dripline and work into the soil or water thoroughly within 48 hours of application. Not for use in bare-ground plantations.
etoxazole (TetraSan 5 WDG)		8 to 16 oz/100 gal	12	TetraSan kills mite eggs and nymphs but not adult mite. Treated adults will not produce viable eggs.
fenpyroximate (Akari 5SC)		16 to 24 oz/100 gal	12	
hexathiazox (Savey) 50 WP	3 to 6 oz/acre	2 oz/100 gal	12	Do not make more than one application per year.
propargite (Ornamite-CR)		3 to 7.5 lb/acre	7 days	Make no more than three applications per year. Compatibility restrictions.
spirodichlofen (Envidor 2SC)		18 to 24.7 oz/acre	24	Make only one application per season.
spiromesifen (Judo)		1 to 4 oz/100 gal	12	Do not apply more than four times per season.
Spittlebug				
chlorpyrifos (Lorsban 4F)		1 qt/acre	24	Do not treat plants under extreme heat or drought stress.
esfenvalerate (Asana XL)		5.8 to 9.6 oz/100 gal	12	
lambda-cyhalothrin (Lambda-T, Silencer or Warrior)		2.58 to 5.12 oz/acre	24	Maximum use 1.92 pints/acre/year
Spruce Needle Miner				
chlorpyrifos (Lorsban 4E)		1 qt/acre	24	Do not treat plants under extreme heat or drought stress.
Weevils (pales, northern pine, pitch eating, root collar, white pine)				
azadirachtin (Aza-Direct)		1 to 2 pts/acre	4	Under extremely heavy pest pressure up to 3.5 pints may be used.
chlorpyrifos (Lorsban 4E or Nufos 4E)	2 tbsp/gal	3 qt/100 gal	24	Apply as a cut stump drench.
diflourobenzamide (Dimilin 4L)		4 to 8 oz/acre	12	Treat prior to egg deposition.
esfenvalerate (Asana XL or Adjourn)		5.8 to 9.6 oz/100 gal	12	
phosmet (Imidan 70-WSP or (Gowan)		1.3 to 1.5 lb/acre	24	
White Grubs				
chlorpyrifos (Lorsban 4E)		1 qt/acre	24	Incorporate into the soil if possible.
imidacloprid (Admire Pro)		7 to 14 oz/acre	12	Maximum per season: 14 ounces/acre
thiamethoxam (Flagship 25WG)		8 oz/acre	12	Apply from adult flight through peak hatch of targeted species.
Zimmerman Pine Moth				
azadirachtin (Aza-Direct)		1 to 2 pts/acre	4	Under extremely heavy pest pressure up to 3.5 pints may be used.
dimethoate (Dimethoate 400 or Clean Crop)		1 to 1 1/2 pt/acre	10 days	

Commercial Turf Insect Control

R. L. Brandenburg, Entomology Extension

Table 5-17. Insect Control in Commercial Turf

Pest Insecticide and Formulation	Amount per 1,000 sq ft	Precautions and Remarks
Ant (also see Imported Fire Ant)		
bifenthrin[1] (Menace, Talstar, others) F, GC; G form also available	0.5 to 1 fl oz	Use GC formulation for golf courses.
carbaryl[1] (Sevin) 80 WSP	1 to 1.5 oz	
chlorpyrifos[1] (Dursban) 2E, 4E, 2G, 50 WP, Pro	See label	For use on golf courses. See new label.
chlothianidin + bifenthrin (Aloft) GC SC LC SC GC G LC G	See label 0.27 to 0.44 fl oz 0.27 to 0.54 fl oz 1.8 to 3.6 lb 1.8 to 3.6 lb	
cyfluthrin (Tempo 2)	0.143 fl oz	Home lawns only.
cypermethrin[1] (Demon) TC	See label	
deltamethrin (Deltagard) G	2 to 3 lb/1,000 ft	
fipronil 0.0143 G	See label	
hydramethylnon[1] (Maxforce G, Amdro)	See label	
lambda-cyhalothrin[1] (Battle, Scimitar, Cyonara)	See label	Do not make applications within 20 feet of any body of water. No reentry until spray has dried.
Bee and Wasp (Burrowing)		
carbaryl[1] (Sevin) 80 WSP	1.5 oz	
pyrethroids[1] (Advanced Garden, Battle, Deltagard, Menace, Scimitar, Talstar, Tempo)	See label	
Billbug		
bifenthrin[1] (Menace, Talstar, others) F, GC; G form also available	0.25 to 0.5 fl oz	Use GC formulation for golf courses.
chlorantraniliprole (Acelepryn)	0.184 to 0.46 fl oz	
chlorpyrifos[1] (Dursban) 50 WSP, Pro	See label	For use on golf courses; check new label.
clothianidin (Arena) .5G 50 WDG	 14 to 22 oz 0.15 to 0.22 oz	
chlothianidin + bifenthrin (Aloft) GC SC LC SC GC G LC G	See label 0.27 to 0.44 fl oz 0.27 to 0.54 fl oz 1.8 to 3.6 lb 1.8 to 3.6 lb	
deltamethrin (Deltagard) G	2 to 3 lb/1,000 ft	
imidacloprid[1] (Merit) 75 WSP	3 to 4 level tsp	Make application prior to egg hatch.
lambda-cyhalothrin[1] (Battle, Scimitar, Cyonara)	See label	Observe restrictions near water.
propoxur (Baygon) 1.5 fl oz	1 pt	Treat area thoroughly. Use at least 15 gallons water per 1,000 square feet. Do not allow spray mixture to stand overnight. Mow grass before treatment.
thiamethoxam (Meridian) 0.33 G 25 WG Dinotefuran (Zylam) 20SG	 60 to 80 lb/acre 12.7 to 17 oz/acre 1 oz per 1,000 sf	Optimum control when applied from peak flight of adults to peak of egg hatch. Also suppresses mole crickets and chinch bugs.
Chinch Bug		
acephate[1] (Orthene T, T&O) 75 S	1.2 to 2.4 oz	
chlorantraniliprole (Acelepryn)	0.184 to 0.46 fl oz	Suppression.
bifenthrin[1] (Menace, Talstar, others) F, GC; G form also available	0.25 to 0.5 fl oz	Use GC formulation for golf courses.
carbaryl[1] (Sevin) 80 WSP	2.5 to 3 oz	
chlothianidin (Arena) .5G 50 WDG	 1.4 to 1.8 lb 0.2 to 0.3 oz	
chlothianidin + bifenthrin (Aloft) GC SC LC SC GC G LC G	See label 0.27 to 0.44 fl oz 0.27 to 0.54 fl oz 1.8 to 3.6 lb 1.8 to 3.6 lb	
cypermethrin (Demon) TC	0.33 to 0.65 fl oz	
chlorpyrifos[1] (Dursban), 2E, 4E, 50 WP, Pro	See label	For use on golf courses; check new label.
cyfluthrin (Tempo 2)	0.2 fl oz	Home lawns only.
deltamethrin (Deltagard) G	2 to 3 lb/1,000 ft	
lambda-cyhalothrin[1] (Battle, Scimitar, Cyonara)	See label	Do not make applications within 20 feet of any body of water. No reentry until spray has dried.

Table 5-17. Insect Control in Commercial Turf

Pest Insecticide and Formulation	Amount per 1,000 sq ft	Precautions and Remarks
Chinch Bug (continued)		
permethrin[1] (Astro) Dinotefuran (Zylam) 20SG	0.4 to 0.8 fl oz 1 oz per 1000 sf	For suppression.
Cutworm, Armyworm		
acephate[1] (Orthene T, T&O)	1.2 to 2.4 oz	Commercial and residential turf only.
azadirachtin[1] (Neemix, Turplex)	See label	
bifenthrin[1] (Menace, Talstar, others) F, GC; G form also available	0.18 to 0.25 fl oz	Use GC formulation for golf courses.
Bt products, various labels	See label	
carbaryl[1] (Sevin) 80 WSP and baits	0.75 to 1.5 oz	Treat in late afternoon. Apply in adequate water for good coverage but do not flood or water in. Do not cut grass for 1 to 3 days after treatment.
chlorantraniliprole (Acelepryn)	0.046 to 0.092 fl oz	
chlorpyrifos[1] (Dursban) 4 E, 2 ES, 50 WP, Pro	See label	For use on golf courses; check new label.
chlothianidin (Arena) .5G 50 WDG	 1.4 to 1.8 lb 0.2 to 0.3 oz	Cutworms only.
chlothianidin + bifenthrin (Aloft)	See label	
cyfluthrin[1] (Tempo 2)	0.143 fl oz	Home lawns only.
deltamethrin (Deltagard) G	2 to 3 lb/1,000 ft	
entomogenous nematodes[1]	See label	Read and follow special application instructions. Effective only against small cutworms.
halofenozide[1] (Mach 2) 2 SC 1.5 G	 1.5 fl oz 1 lb	Can be used two times per season at these rates.
indoxacarb (Provaunt) SC	0.0625 to 0.25 fl oz	Not labeled for use on sod farms.
lambda-cyhalothrin[1] (Battle, Scimitar, Cyonara)	See label	Do not make applications within 20 feet of any body of water. No reentry until spray has dried.
spinosad A or D (Conserve) SC	0.25 to 1.25 fl oz	Rate varies with size and species.
trichlorfon (Dylox, Proxol) 80 SP Dinotefuran (Zylam) 20SG	1.5 to 3 oz 1 oz per 1,000 sf	
Earthworm		
		Usually not a problem. No effective controls available.
Fall Armyworm		
acephate[1] (Orthene, T, T&O)	0.5 to 1.2 oz	Water in immediately after application.
chlorantraniliprole (Acelepryn)	0.046 to 0.092 fl oz	
chlorpyrifos[1] (Dursban) 4 E, 2 E, 50WP, Pro	See label	For use on golf courses; check new label.
halofenozide[1] (Mach 2) 2 SC 1.5 G	 1.5 fl oz 1 lb	Can be used two times per season at these rates.
indoxacarb (Provaunt) SC	0.0625 to 0.25 fl oz	Not labeled for use on sod farms.
pyrethroids[1] (Advanced Garden, Battle, Deltagard, Menace, Scimitar, Talstar, Tempo, Cyonara)	See label	
Grasshopper		
acephate[1] (Orthene T, T&O)	0.5 oz	Do not mow turfgrass for at least 24 hours after application.
deltamethrin (Deltagard) G	2 to 3 lb/1,000 ft	
lambda-cyhalothrin[1] (Battle, Scimitar, Cyonara)	See label	Do not make applications within 20 feet of any body of water. No reentry until spray has dried.
Ground Pearl		
		No effective control—practice good management.
White Grub (May beetle, chafers, green June beetle, and others)		
chlorantraniliprole (Acelepryn)	0.184 to 0.367 fl oz	Optimal control when applied at egg hatch. Use higher rates later in summer.
clothianidin (Arena) .5G 50 WDG	 14 to 22 oz 0.15 to 0.22 oz	Mole cricket suppression.
chlothianidin + bifenthrin (Aloft)	See label	
halofenozide[1] (Mach 2) 2 SC 1.5 G	 2.9 fl oz 3 lb	Apply during egg hatch or early instar grub development.
imidacloprid[1] (Merit) 75 WP	3 to 4 level tsp	Make application prior to egg hatch. (Offers some suppression of caterpillars.)
thiamethoxam (Meridian) 0.33 G 25 WG	 60 to 80 lb/acre 12.7 to 17 oz/acre	Optimum control when applied from peak flight of adults to peak of egg hatch. Also suppresses mole crickets and chinch bugs.
trichlorfon (Dylox, Proxol) 80 SP Dinotefuran (Zylam) 20SG	3.75 oz 1 oz per 1,000 sf	Can be used with some success as a rescue treatment in August and September. Apply at egg hatch.

Table 5-17. Insect Control in Commercial Turf

Pest Insecticide and Formulation	Amount per 1,000 sq ft	Precautions and Remarks
White Grub , Green June Beetle (only)		
carbaryl[1] (Sevin) 80 WSP	1 to 1.5 oz	
chlorantraniliprole (Acelepryn)	0.184 to 0.367 fl oz	Optimal control when applied at egg hatch. Use higher rates later in summer.
chlorpyrifos[1] (Dursban) 50 WSP, Pro	See label	For use on golf courses; see new label.
clothianidin (Arena) .5G 50 WDG	 14 to 22 oz 0.15 to 0.22 oz	Mole cricket suppression.
chlothianidin + bifenthrin (Aloft)	See label	
halofenozide[1] (Mach 2) 2 SC 1.5 G	 2.9 fl oz 3 lb	Apply during egg hatch or early instar grub development.
imidacloprid[1] (Merit) 75 WP	3 to 4 level tsp	Make application prior to egg hatch. Do not use on sod farms. Offers some suppression of caterpillars.
thiamethoxam (Meridian) 0.33 G 25 WG Dinotefuran (Zylam) 20SG	 60 to 80 lb/acre 12.7 to 17 oz/acre 1 oz per 1,000 sf	Optimum control when applied from peak flight of adults to peak of egg hatch. Also suppresses mole crickets and chinch bugs. Apply at egg hatch
White Grub (Japanese beetle)		
Bt, various products	See label	
carbaryl[1] (Sevin) 80 WSP	3 oz	
chlorantraniliprole (Acelepryn)	0.184 to 0.367 fl oz	Optimal control when applied at egg hatch. Use higher rates later in summer.
chlothianidin + bifenthrin (Aloft)	See label	
clothianidin (Arena) .5G 50 WDG	 14 to 22 oz 0.15 to 0.22 oz	Mole cricket suppression.
halofenozide[1] (Mach 2) 2 SC 1.5 G	 2.9 fl oz 3 lb	Apply during egg hatch or early instar grub development.
imidacloprid[1] (Merit) 75 WP	3 to 4 level tsp	Make application prior to egg hatch. (Offers some suppression of caterpillars.)
thiamethoxam (Meridian) 0.33 G 25 WG	 60 to 80 lb/acre 12.7 to 17 oz/acre	Optimum control when applied from peak flight of adults to peak of egg hatch. Also suppresses mole crickets and chinch bugs.
trichlorfon[1] (Dylox, Proxol) 80 SP Dinotefuran (Zylam) 20SG	3.75 oz 1 oz per 1,000 sf	Can be used with some success as a rescue treatment in August and September. Apply at egg hatch.
Imported Fire Ant (See http://www.ncagr.gov/plantindustry/plant/entomology/documents/FireAntMap2009.pdf for latest quarantine areas.)		
acephate[1] (Lesco-Fate) (Orthene, T, T&O) 75 S	 See label 1 to 2 tsp/mound	 Distribute uniformly over mound. For best results apply in early morning or late afternoon.
hydramethylnon[1] (Amdro) 0.88% bait (Maxforce G)	 — See label	Uniformly broadcast 1 to 1.5 pounds of bait per acre with ground equipment on pastures, range grasses, lawns, and nonagricultural lands. Or distribute uniformly 5 level tablespoons of bait 3 to 4 feet around base of each mound. Do not exceed 1.5 pounds per acre.
avermectin/B[1] (Affirm) 0.011% bait	5 to 7 tbsp/ mound	Distribute uniformly 5 to 7 level tablespoons of bait 3 to 4 feet around base of each mound.
bifenthrin[1] (Menace, Talstar, others) F; G form also available	—	Follow label directions.
chlorpyrifos[1] (Dursban) 4 E	See label	
chlothianidin + bifenthrin (Aloft) GC SC LC SC GC G LC G	See label 0.27 to 0.44 fl oz 0.27 to 0.54 fl oz 1.8 to 3.6 lb 1.8 to 3.6 lb	
deltamethrin (Deltagard) G	2 to 3 lb/	
fenoxycarb (Award) [1] B	1 to 3 level tbsp 1 to 1.5 lb/acre	Single mound treatment. Apply uniformly with ground equipment.
spinosad (Justice bait)	See label	
fipronil (Topchoice, Fipronil, others) 0.0143	2 lb	Apply as a broadcast.
imidacloprid + bifenthrin (Allectus, Atera)	See label	Rate varies with pest. Different formulations for different sites.
indoxacarb (Advion) bait	1.5 lb/acre	Bait formulation.
lambda-cyhalothrin[1] (Battle, Scimitar, Cyonara)	See label	
Metaflumizone (Siesta) bait	1.0 to 1.5 lbs/acre 2 to 4 tbsp/mound	Do not exceed 4 applications in a one-year period.
methoprene (Extinguish) 0.5 % bait	1.5 lb/acre	Mound or broadcast.
methoprene + hydromethylnon (Extinguish Plus)	1.5 lb/acre	
pyriproxyfen (Distance Fire Ant Bait)	See label	Mound or broadcast.

Table 5-17. Insect Control in Commercial Turf

Pest Insecticide and Formulation	Amount per 1,000 sq ft	Precautions and Remarks
Leafhopper, Spittlebug		
acephate[1] (Orthene, T, T&O) 75 S	1 oz	
bifenthrin[1] (Menace, Talstar, others) F, GC; G form also available	0.25 to 0.5 fl oz	Use GC formulation for golf courses.
carbaryl[1] (Sevin) 80 WSP	0.75 to 1.5 oz	
chlorpyrifos[1] (Dursban) 4 E, 50 WSP, Pro	See label	For use on golf courses; check new label.
deltamethrin (Deltagard) G	2 to 3 lb	
Millipede		
bifenthrin[1] (Menace, Talstar, others) F, GC; G form also available	0.25 to 0.5 fl oz	Use GC formulation for golf courses.
carbaryl[1] (Sevimol) (Sevin) 80 WSP	 1.5 to 3 oz 0.75 to 1.5 oz	
chlorpyrifos[1] (Dursban) 2 E, Pro	See label	For use on golf courses; check new label.
cypermethrin (Demon) TC	See label	
lambda-cyhalothrin[1] (Battle, Scimitar, Cyonara)	See label	Do not make applications within 20 feet of any body of water. No reentry until spray has dried.
Mole Cricket		
acephate[1] (Orthene T, T&O, Lesco-Fate)	1 to 1.9 oz	Water soil before application. Do not water in.
bifenthrin[1] (Menace, Talstar, others) F, GC; G form also available	0.5 to 1 fl oz	Use GC formulation for golf course.
carbaryl[1] (Sevin) baits	See label	
chlorpyrifos[1] (Dursban) B		
cyfluthrin[1] (Tempo 2, Tempo Ultra)	0.2 fl oz	Home lawn use only.
deltamethrin (Deltagard) G	2 to 3 lb	
entomogenous nematodes[1]	See label	Various formulations now available. Adequate soil moisture critical for good control.
fipronil (Chipco Choice, others) 0.1 G (Top Choice, Fipronil, others) 0.0143	 12.5-25 lb/A 2 lb	 Use slit placement equipment. Apply as a broadcast.
imidacloprid (Merit) 75 WP 0.5G	 4 level tsp 1.8 lb	Apply while crickets are less than ½ inch long (June, early July).
indoxacarb (Advion) Insect G	50 to 200 lb/acre	Not for use on sod farms.
indoxacarb (Provaunt)	0.275 oz	Two applications 2-4 weeks apart work best, following egg hatch.
lambda-cyhalothrin[1] (Battle, Scimitar, Cyonara)	See label	Do not make applications within 20 feet of any body of water. No reentry until spray has dried.
propoxur (Baygon) B Dinotefuran (Zylam) 20SG	See label 1 oz per 1,000 sf	 Apply at egg hatch
Slug, Snail		
Mesurol 2 B	1 lb	Apply late in afternoon.
Metaldehyde	See label	
Sod Webworm		
acephate[1] (Lesco-Fate, Orthene T, T&O) (Precise 4G)	 0.5 to 1 oz 2.8 lb	 Home lawns only. Irrigate immediately.
azadirachtin[1] (Azatrol, Neemix, Turplex)	0.5 fl oz	
Bacillus thuringiensis, various brands	1 to 2 lb/acre	
bifenthrin[1] (Menace, Talstar, others) F, GC; G form also available	0.18 to 0.25 fl oz	Use GC formulation for golf courses.
carbaryl[1] (Sevin) 80 WSP	2.5 to 3 oz	
chlorantraniliprole (Acelepryn)	0.046 to 0.092 fl oz	
chlorpyrifos[1] (Dursban) 4 E, 2 E, 5 G, Pro	See label	For use on golf courses; check new label.
clothianidin (Arena) .5G 50 WDG	 14 to 22 oz 0.15 to 0.22 oz	
chlothianidin + bifenthrin (Aloft)	See label	
cyfluthrin[1] (Tempo 2, Tempo Ultra)	0.143 fl oz	Irrigate immediately after application. Do not apply to newly seeded stands or bentgrass.
deltamethrin (Deltagard) G	2 to 3 lb	
halofenozide (Mach 2) 2 SC 1.5 G	 1.5 fl oz 1 lb	Can be used two times per season at these rates.
indoxacarb (Provaunt) SC	0.0625 to 0.25 fl oz	Not labeled for use on sod farms.
lambda-cyhalothrin[1] (Cyonara, Scimitar, Battle)	See label	Do not make applications within 20 feet of any body of water. No reentry until spray has dried.

Table 5-17. Insect Control in Commercial Turf

Pest Insecticide and Formulation	Amount per 1,000 sq ft	Precautions and Remarks
Sod Webworm (continued)		
permethrin[1] (Astro)	0.4 to 0.8 fl oz	
spinosad A and D (Conserve) SC	0.25 to 1.25 fl oz	Rate varies with size and species.
trichlorfon[1] (Dylox, Proxol) 80 SP Dinotefuran (Zylam) 20SG	1.5 to 3 oz 1 oz per 1,000 sf	
Sowbug, Pillbug		
bifenthrin[1] (Talstar) F, GC G form also available	0.25 to 0.5 fl oz	Use GC formulation for golf courses.
carbaryl[1] (Sevin) 80 WSP	0.75 to 1.5 oz	
cypermethrin[1] (Demon) TC	See label	
deltamethrin (Deltagard) G	2 to 3 lb	
lambda-cyhalothrin[1] (Battle, Cyonara, Scimitar)	See label	Do not make applications within 20 feet of any body of water. No reentry until spray has dried.

[1] Several trade names available. Check label for active ingredient. Always follow label instructions.

Insect Control for Wood and Wood Products

M. G. Waldvogel and P. Alder, Entomology Extension

Space limitations preclude listing all pesticide formulations and trade names. Other products or formulations may be used—but only those products labeled for the intended use. Products labeled for outdoor use only should never be applied indoors. Some insecticides listed here are designated for professional use only; others may have different formulations for professionals and the general public. Read the product label for specific information about the active ingredient, application rates, and detailed instructions on use.

Mention of pesticides in this section does not imply that chemicals are or should be the first or only means of pest control. Nonchemical methods, including exclusion, proper sanitation/maintenance, and moisture reduction, are critical to controlling wood-destroying pests.

Table 5-18. Insect Control for Wood and Wood Products

Insect Insecticide	Formulation[1]	Use[2]	Precautions and Remarks
Carpenter Ant—(a) Indoors			
abamectin (Advance)	Bait	P	Apply as directed on label.
Acetamiprid (Transport)[3]	Sprayable	P	Apply as directed on label
allethrin (Ortho)	Aerosol	G	Apply as directed on label.
avermectin (Advance)	Bait	P	Apply as directed on label.
bifenthrin (Ortho)	Aerosol Sprayable	G G	Apply as directed on label.
boric acid (Niban, PermaDust)	Bait	P	Apply as directed on label
chlorfenapyr (Phantom)	Sprayable	P	Apply as directed on label.
cyfluthrin (Bayer Advanced) (Tempo)	Sprayable	 G P	Apply as directed on label.
deltamethrin (Bayer Advanced) (Suspend)	Sprayable	G, P G P	Apply as directed on label.
dinotefuran (Alpine)	Foam & Spray	P	Apply as directed on label
fipronil (Combat) (Maxforce)	Bait	 G P	Bait where you see ant activity. Apply as directed on label.
imidacloprid-cyfluthrin (Temprid SC)	Sprayable	P	Apply as directed on label.
indoxacarb (Advion, Arilon)	Bait (gel) Sprayable	P P	Bait where you see ant activity. Apply as directed on label. Apply as directed on label
cyhalothrin (Demand) (Spectracide)	Sprayable Spray and foam	 P G	Apply as directed on label.
permethrin (Dragnet) (Transport)	Sprayable	 P G	Apply as directed on label.
sodium borate (Boracare, Timbor) (Spectracide, Terminate)	Sprayable, Dust	 P G	Apply as directed on label.
thiamethoxam (Optigard)	Sprayable	P	Apply as foam to wall voids or infested wood.
Zeta-cypermethrin (Cynoff)	Dust	P	Apply dust formulation directly to galleries
Carpenter Ant—(b) Outdoors			
acetamiprid (Transport)[3]	Sprayable	P	Apply outdoors only as pinstream, spot, crack and crevice, or perimeter spray.
abamectin (Advance)	Bait	P	Place bait around perimeter.
bifenthrin (Ortho) (Bifen, Talstar)	Sprayable	 G P	Spray or inject into wood.
boric acid (Perma-Dust Niban)	Aerosol, Bait	P	Place bait granules around perimeter.
chlorfenapyr (Phantom)	Sprayable	P	Exterior use limited to spot (2 sq ft) and crack and crevice treatments at points of entry.
cyfluthrin (Bayer Advanced) (Tempo)	Sprayable	 G P	Treat into and around the nest, then seal holes.
cypermethrin (Demon TC)	Sprayable	P	Treat into and around the nest.
deltamethrin (Suspend SC)	Sprayable	P	Treat into and around the nest.
dinotefuran (Alpine)	Foam & Spray	P	Apply as directed on label (apply to damaged shrubs, tree stumps, fences, etc.)
fipronil (Maxforce, Termidor)	Bait, Granular, Powder	P	Apply bait granules in ant foraging areas. Water area after applying granules.
hydramethylnon (Maxforce)	Bait	P	Apply granules along perimeter of building or nest. (Maxforce is for professional use.)
imidacloprid-cyfluthrin (Temprid SC)	Sprayable	P	Apply as directed on label.
Indoxacarb (Arilon)	Spraying	P	Apply as directed on label

Table 5-18. Insect Control for Wood and Wood Products

Insect Insecticide	Formulation[1]	Use[2]	Precautions and Remarks
Carpenter Ant—(b) Outdoors (continued)			
cyhalothrin (Demand) (Spectracide)	Sprayable	P G	Apply as directed on label.
permethrin (Dragnet)	Sprayable	P G	Apply as crack and crevice or spot treatment or paint onto surface. Application by drilling and injecting is also permitted.
sodium borate (Boracare, Timbor) (Spectracide)	Sprayable	P G	Spray, brush on, or inject into wood. For long-term protection, apply a water repellent stain to exterior wood surfaces 2 to 3 weeks after treatment.
Carpenter Bee			
carbaryl (Sevin)	Dust, Sprayable	G	Apply liquid as a coarse surface spray and into gallery entrance. Puff into and around entrance holes, using dust applicator. Seal with wood plugs, putty, or stainless steel wool.
bifenthrin (Ortho) (Talstar)	Sprayable	G P	Apply as a coarse surface spray and into entrance hole. Seal entrance hole. Spectracide is for the general public.
boric acid (Perma-Dust PT 240)	Aerosol	P	Inject into entrance hole or tunnels with wood injector nozzle. Seal entrance hole.
cyfluthrin (Bayer Advanced) (Tempo)	Sprayable	G P	Apply liquid as a surface spray and into entrance hole. Seal entrance hole.
cyhalothrin (Demand) (Spectracide)	Sprayable	P G	Spray or inject into wood. Seal holes in wood before injecting. Avoid runoff.
deltamethrin (Spectracide) (Suspend SC)	Sprayable, Dust	G P	Apply liquid as a coarse surface spray and into gallery entrance. Puff into and around entrance holes, using dust applicator. Seal with wood plugs, putty, or stainless steel or copper wool.
imidacloprid-cyfluthrin (Temprid SC)	Sprayable	P	Apply as directed on label.
permethrin (Dragnet) (Permethrin 3.2)	Sprayable	P G	Spray or inject into wood. Seal holes in wood before injecting. Avoid runoff.
sodium borate (Boracare, Timbor) (Spectracide)	Sprayable Dust	P G	Apply dust formulation directly to galleries.
Zeta-cypermethrin (Cynoff)	Dust	P	Apply dust formulation directly to galleries
Old House Borer			
aluminum phosphide (Phostoxin)	Fumigant	P	For infested furniture, stacked lumber, other wood products. Apply under gas-tight tarpaulins or in sealed chamber. Requires an F-Phase N.C. Structural Pest Control License.
bifenthrin (Ortho) (Talstar)	Sprayable	G P	
cyfluthrin (Bayer Advanced) (Tempo)	Sprayable	G P	Coarse spray, brush on, or inject into wood. Avoid excessive runoff.
cypermethrin (Demon TC)	Sprayable	P	
deltamethrin (Suspend SC)	Sprayable	P	
imidacloprid-cyfluthrin (Temprid SC)	Sprayable	P	Apply as directed on label.
permethrin (Dragnet) (Permethrin 3.2)	Sprayable	P G	
sodium borate (Boracare, Timbor) (Spectracide)	Sprayable Dust	P G	Spray, brush on, or inject into wood. For permanent protection, a water repellent should be applied to exterior surfaces 2 to 3 weeks after treatment.
sulfuryl fluoride (Vikane)	Fumigant	P	Apply under gas-tight tarpaulins only. Hold for 24 hours at temperature above 60 degrees F. Requires an F-Phase N.C. Structural Pest Control License.
Powderpost Beetle			
aluminum phosphide (Phostoxin)	Fumigant	P	For infested furniture, stacked lumber, other wood products. Apply under gas-tight tarpaulin or in a sealed chamber. Requires an F-Phase N.C. Structural Pest Control License.
bifenthrin (Ortho) (Talstar)	Sprayable	G P	
chlorfenapyr (Phantom)	Sprayable	P	
cyfluthrin (Bayer Advanced) (Tempo)	Sprayable	G P	Coarse spray, brush on, or inject into wood. Avoid excessive runoff.
cypermethrin (Demon TC)	Sprayable	P	
deltamethrin (Suspend SC)	Sprayable	P	
imidacloprid-cyfluthrin (Temprid SC)	Sprayable	P	Apply as directed on label.

Table 5-18. Insect Control for Wood and Wood Products

Insect Insecticide	Formulation[1]	Use[2]	Precautions and Remarks
Powderpost Beetle (continued)			
cyhalothrin (Demand) (Spectracide)	Sprayable	 P G	Apply as directed on label.
permethrin (Dragnet)	Sprayable	P G	
sodium borate (Boracare, Timbor) (Spectracide)	Sprayable Dust	 P G	For long-term protection, apply a water repellent to exterior surfaces 2 to 3 weeks after treatment.
sulfuryl fluoride (Vikane)	Fumigant	P	For infested furniture, stacked lumber, other wood products. Apply under gas-tight tarpaulin. Hold for 24 hr at a temperature above 60 degrees F. Requires an F-Phase N.C. Structural Pest Control License.
Termite—Drywood Species (Wood Treatment)			
acetamiprid (Transport)[3]	Sprayable	P	Coarse spray or drill and inject wood.
aluminum phosphide (Phostoxin)	Fumigant	P	Apply under gas-tight tarpaulins or in sealed chamber.
bifenthrin (Ortho) (Talstar)	Sprayable	 G P	Coarse spray or inject into wood.
cyfluthrin (Bayer Advanced) (Tempo)	Sprayable	 G P	Coarse surface spray or inject wood.
cyhalothrin (Demand) (Spectracide)	Sprayable	 P G	Apply as directed on label. Localized treatments. Spectracide is not recommended as a sole protection against termites.
cypermethrin (Demon TC)	Sprayable	P	Coarse spray or inject into wood for localized infestations.
fipronil (Termidor)	Sprayable, Foam, Dry	P	Coarse surface spray or inject wood.
dinotefuran (Alpine)	Foam & Spray	P	Apply as directed on label (can be used on infested shrubs, fence posts, utility poles, etc.)
imidacloprid (Dominion, Premise)	Sprayable, Foam	P	Drill and inject spray or foam into voids.
imidacloprid-cyfluthrin (Temprid SC)	Sprayable	P	Apply as directed on label.
methyl bromide (Meth-O-Gas Q)	Fumigant	P	Apply under gas-tight tarpaulins only. Regulatory use only.
permethrin (Dragnet)	Sprayable	P G	Coarse spray on wood for localized infestation.
sodium borate (Boracare, Timbor) (Spectracide)	Sprayable	 P G	Coarse surface spray or inject wood.
sulfuryl fluoride (Vikane)	Fumigant	P	Apply under gas-tight tarpaulins only. Hold for 24 hours at temperature above 60 degrees F. Requires an F-Phase N.C. Structural Pest Control License.
thiamethoxam (Optiguard)	Sprayable	P	Coarse spray or drill and inject wood.
Termite—Subterranean Species (a) (Wood treatment)			
acetamiprid (Transport)[3]	Sprayable	P	
bifenthrin (Talstar) (Ortho)	Sprayable	 P G	For use only in voids or channels in damaged wood or to cracks and spaces between wooden members of structures.
boric acid (Perma-Dust PT 240)	Aerosol	P	Coarse surface spray or inject wood.
chlorantraniliprole (Altriset)	Spraying	P	Coarse spray around or inject into infested poles, trees and stumps (Outdoors)
chlorfenapyr (Phantom)	Sprayable	P	Coarse spray or inject into wood.
cyfluthrin (Bayer Advanced) (Tempo)	Sprayable	 G P	Coarse spray, brush on, or inject into wood. Avoid excessive runoff.
cyhalothrin (Demand) (Spectracide)	Sprayable	 P G	Apply as directed on label. Localized treatments. Spectracide is not recommended as a sole protection against termites.
deltamethrin (Suspend SC)	Sprayable	P	Coarse surface spray or inject wood.
diflubenzuron (Exterra, Advance)	Bait	P	Above-ground stations used in conjunction with in-ground baiting systems.
dinotefuran (Alpine)	Foam & Spray	P	Apply as directed on label (can be used on infested shrubs, fence posts, utility poles, etc.)
fipronil (Termidor)	Sprayable, Foam	P	Coarse spray or inject into wood.
imidacloprid (Premise)	Sprayable, Gel, Foam	P	Gel and foam formulations may be injected into voids or damaged wood.
imidacloprid-cyfluthrin (Temprid SC)	Sprayable	P	Apply as directed on label.
noviflumuron (Recruit IV AG)	Bait	P	Available only as part of the Sentricon in-ground system (see below).
permethrin (Dragnet) (Spectracide)	Sprayable	 P G	Coarse spray, brush on, or inject into wood. Avoid excessive runoff.

Table 5-18. Insect Control for Wood and Wood Products

Insect Insecticide	Formulation[1]	Use[2]	Precautions and Remarks
Termite—Subterranean Species (a) (Wood treatment) (continued)			
sodium borate (Boracare, Timbor) (Spectracide)	Sprayable Dust	 P G	Spray, brush on, or inject into wood. For long-term protection, apply a water repellent to exterior wood surfaces 2 to 3 weeks after treatment. Not a replacement for a soil treatment.
sulfluramid (FirstLine)	Bait	P	Above-ground stations used in conjunction with in-ground system.
Termite—Subterranean Species (b) Soil treatment			
acetamiprid (Transport)[3]	Sprayable	P	Dig trenches 6 inches wide and at least 4 inches deep along the foundation. Never trench below the top of the footing. Depending upon the depth of footer, rodding may be needed. Dilutions and rates of applications vary among specific products. Vertical barriers usually require about 4 gallons of spray per 10 linear feet for each foot of depth along a foundation. Follow label restrictions on treatment in crawlspaces containing wells or cisterns. Follow instructions if "excavation and backfill" is permitted. Exercise extreme caution when treating crawlspaces. Wear appropriate protective equipment as specified on product label. General (broadcast) treatments of crawlspace soil for termites are prohibited, except as noted on the label. **NOTE:** Most termite infestations require treatment by a W-phase licensed structural pest control operator. Requirements for termite treatments are outlined in 2NCAC 34:.0503, .0505. Apply Premise or Bayer Advanced granules to trenches as a spot treatment. Bayer Advanced for the general public is available only in a granular formations.
bifenthrin (Bifen, Talstar) (Ortho)	Sprayable	 P G	
chlorfenapyr (Phantom)	Sprayable	P	
chlorantraniliprole (Altriset)	Spraying	P	
cyfluthrin (Bayer Advanced) (Tempo)	Sprayable	 G P	
cyhalothrin (Demand) (Spectracide)	Sprayable	 P G	Apply as directed on label. Localized treatments.
fipronil (Termidor, Taurus)	Sprayable	P	
Hexaflumuron (Shatter)	Bait	P	
imidacloprid (Premise) (Bayer Advanced)	Sprayable, Granular	P G	
Imidacloprid-cyfluthrin (Temprid SC)	Sprayable	P	
Indoxacarb (Arilon)	Spraying	P	Use for spot or local treatment only (Arilon is not intended as sole protection against termites)
permethrin (Dragnet FT, MasterLine)	Sprayable	P G	
diflubenzuron (Advance, Exterra)	Bait	P	Termite monitoring and baiting program. Available only through manufacturer-authorized pest control companies.
noviflumuron (Recruit HD)	Bait	P	Termite monitoring and balting program. Available only through manufacturer-authorized pest control companies.
sulfluramid (FirstLine) (Terminate)	Bait	 P G	 FirstLine is for professional use only. Terminate is for the general public. Terminate is not intended as the sole protection against termite infestation.

[1] Formulation designations:
Aerosol = injectable or spray
Dust = dry application
Fumigant = gas in pressurized cylinder or pellets
Foam = Injectable foam
Sprayable = liquid concentrate or wettable powder for mixing with water or in a ready-to-use form

[2] Use designations:
P = Professional applicator (licensed in structural pest control)
G = General public use

[3] Transport contains a mixture of acetamiprid + bifenthrin.

* Several trade names available. Check label for active ingredient. Always follow label instructions.

INSECT CONTROL FOR HOME USE

Insect Control for the Home Vegetable Garden

J. F. Walgenbach, Entomology Extension

Homeowner products are numerous and names change frequently. Insecticides listed below are identified by the active ingredient. Brand names for homeowner products identify the active ingredient; always check the “active ingredients” portion of the product label to determine if the product is appropriate for your needs. Refer to the product label for rates and pre harvest intervals.

Table 5-19. Insect Control for the Home Vegetable Garden

Commodity Insect	Insecticide Active ingredient	Minimum Interval (Days) Between Last Application and Harvest	Precautions and Remarks
Asparagus			
Asparagus beetle, Japanese beetle, grasshopper, and aphid	Carbaryl	1	Carbaryl will not control aphids.
	permethrin	3	
Bean			
Aphid	malathion	1	
	bifenthrin	3	
	cyfluthrin	7	
	insecticidal soap	0	
Corn earworm, Mexican bean beetle, bean leaf beetle, flea beetle, Japanese beetle, and cucumber beetle, potato leafhopper, fleahopper, lygus, and stink bug	carbaryl	3	
	spinosad	3	Will not control Japanese beetle, cucumber beetle or stink bug.
	bifenthrin	3	
	cyfluthrin	7	
	Lambda-cyhalothrin	7	21-day preharvest interval for dried beans.
Spider mite	bifenthrin	3	
	malathion	1	
	insecticidal soap	0	Apply treatment at first sign of mites and speckled plants.
Whitefly	*Beauveria bassiana*	0	
	insecticidal soap	0	
Beet			
Flea beetle, beet webworm, and blister beetle	carbaryl	3 (14)	On foliage as needed. Fourteen days if tops used; 3 days if tops not used.
Broccoli, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Brussels Sprounts, Rutabaga			
Aphid	bifenthrin	7	
	cyfluthrin	3	
	malathion	7	
	insecticidal soap	0	
Cabbage looper, imported cabbageworm, diamondback moth, and cutworm	*Bacillus thuringiensis*	0	Start control program when worms are small and treat foliage every 5 to 7 days.
	carbaryl	3	On foliage as needed. Will not control cabbage looper. Carbaryl is suggested for cutworm.
	bifenthrin	7	
	esfenvalerate	3	
	lambda-cyhalothrin	1	
	spinosad	1	
Flea beetle and thrips	carbaryl	3	
	malathion	7	
	spinosad	1	For thrips only.
Harlequin bug	bifenthrin	7	On foliage as needed.
	lambda-cyhalothrin	1	On foliage as needed.
	malathion	7	On foliage as needed.
Cantaloupe			
Aphid and thrips	cyfluthrin	0	
	Esfenvalerate	3	
	malathion	1	
	insecticidal soap	0	On foliage as needed.
Cucumber beetle (spotted and striped), pickleworm, squash bug, and squash vine borer	esfenvalerate cyfluthrin	3 0	
Spider mite	insecticidal soap	0	On foliage as needed.

Table 5-19. Insect Control for the Home Vegetable Garden

Commodity Insect	Insecticide Active ingredient	Minimum Interval (Days) Between Last Application and Harvest	Precautions and Remarks
Carrot			
Armyworm, leafminer, and leafhopper	*Bacillus thuringiensis*	0	*B.t.* will not control leafhoppers.
	carbaryl	0	On foliage as needed.
	cyfluthrin	0	
Celery			
Aphid, flea beetle, leafminer, and flea hopper	malathion	7	On foliage as needed.
	permethrin	3	On foliage as needed.
Collard			
Aphid and flea beetle	bifenthrin	7	
	malathion	7	On foliage as needed.
	insecticidal soap	0	On foliage as needed.
Cabbage looper, diamondback moth, and imported cabbageworm	*Bacillus thuringiensis*	0	Begin foliage treatments early and repeat as necessary. Include a spreader/sticker.
	spinosad	1	
Harlequin bug	malathion	7	
	bifenthrin	7	
	lambda-cyhalothrin	1	
	cyfluthrin	0	
Corn (Sweet)			
Corn earworm, sap beetle, flea beetle, and Japanese beetle	bifenthrin	1	
	esfenvalerate	1	
	carbaryl	2	
Corn earworm, European corn borer, and fall armyworm	*Bacillus thuringiensis*	0	Consult specific label. *B.t.* is effective while worms are feeding on the foliage.
	cyfluthrin	0	
	esfenvalerate	1	
	lambda-cyhalothrin	1	
	permethrin	3	
	spinosad	1	
Cucumber			
Cucumber beetle (spotted and striped), pickleworm, and squash bug	bifenthrin	3	
	esfenvalerate	3	
	cyfluthrin	0	
Spider mite	insecticidal soap	0	On foliage as needed.
Whitefly	insecticidal soap	0	On foliage as needed.
	Beauveria bassiana	0	
Eggplant			
Aphid, flea beetle, whitefly, lace bug	bifenthrin	7	
	lambda-dyhalothrin	5	
	malathion	3	On foliage as needed.
Colorado potato beetle, hornworm, and corn earworm	*Bacillus thuringiensis* var. *tennebrionus*	0	For Colorado potato beetle only. Treat when small larvae are present. Not effective against adults or large larvae.
	spinosad	1	
spider mite	insecticidal soap	0	On foliage as needed.
Lettuce			
Aphid, leafhopper	bifenthrin	7	
	lambda-cyhalothrin	1	
	malathion	14 leaf, 7 head	On foliage as needed.
	insecticidal soap	0	On foliage as needed.
Cabbage looper, corn earworm, and leafhopper	*Bacillus thuringiensis*	0	On foliage as needed.
	spinosad	1	On foliage as needed.
	lambda-cyhalothrin	1	

Table 5-19. Insect Control for the Home Vegetable Garden

Commodity Insect	Insecticide Active ingredient	Minimum Interval (Days) Between Last Application and Harvest	Precautions and Remarks
Mustard Greens			
Aphid, Flea beetle	bifenthrin	7	
	malathion	7	On foliage as needed.
	insecticidal soap	0	On foliage as needed.
Cabbage looper, diamondback moth, and imported cabbageworm	*Bacillus thuringiensis*	0	Begin foliage treatments early and repeat as necessary.
	spinosad	1	
Okra			
Aphid and leafminer	bifenthrin	7	
	malathion		
Corn earworm, European corn borer, flea beetle, and stink bug	spinosad	71	
	bifenthrin	7	
	cyfluthrin	1	
	esfenvalerate	1	
	permethrin	1	
Onion			
Onion thrips	lambda-cyhalothrin	14	
	malathion	3 (Green)	
	insecticidal soap	0	
Peas			
Aphid and leafminer	insecticidal soap	0	
Pepper			
Aphid and thrips	esfenvalerate	1	
	malathion	3	
	insecticidal soap	0	
European corn borer, flea beetle, tomato fruitworm, hornworm, and stink bug	carbaryl	3	Will not control stink bug
	cyfluthrin	7	
	esfenvalerate	1	
	permethrin	3	
	spinosad	1	Will not control stink bug
Potato, Irish			
Aphid	cyfluthrin	0	
	esfenvalerate	0	
European corn borer, potato tuberworm	*Bacillus thuringiensis*	0	
	carbaryl	0	Apply when eggs begin to hatch and every 5 days as needed.
	esfenvalerate	1	
	permethrin	3	
Potato leafhopper, potato flea beetle, Colorado potato beetle, and blister beetle	Imidacloprid	21	Apply to the soil immediately at planting for long-term control.
	*Bacillus thuringiensis*var. *san diego* var. *tennebrionus*	0	For Colorado potato beetle only. Treat when small larvae are present. Not effective against adults or large larvae.
	carbaryl	0	On foliage as needed. Treat when most Colorado potato beetle eggs have hatched.
Pumpkin—See SQUASH AND PUMPKIN			
Radish			
Aphid	malathion	7	On foliage as needed.
Flea beetle and imported cabbageworm	cyfluthrin	0	
Spinach			
Aphid, thrips, and leafminer	permethrin	1	
	malation	7	
	insecticidal soap	0	On foliage as needed.
Corn earworm and loopers	*Bacillus thuringiensis*	0	
	permethrin	1	
	spinosad	1	

Table 5-19. Insect Control for the Home Vegetable Garden

Commodity Insect	Insecticide Active ingredient	Minimum Interval (Days) Between Last Application and Harvest	Precautions and Remarks
Squash and Pumpkin			
Aphid	bifenthrin	3	
	malathion	1	
	insecticidal soap	0	
Cucumber beetle (spotted and striped), flea beetle, and leafhopper	esfenvalerate bifenthrin	3 3	
Pickleworm	esfenvalerate	3	
	spinosad	3	
Squash bug	bifenthrin	3	
Tomato			
Aphid, fleabeetle	bifenthrin	1	
	malathion	1	
	insecticidal soap	0	
Cutworm (surface type)	esfenvalerate	1	
Colorado potato beetle	*Bacillus thuringiensis*var. *san diego* var. *tennebrionus*	0	For Colorado potato beetle only. Treat when small larvae are present. Not effective against adults or large larvae.
	spinosad	1	
Spider mite	insecticidal soap	0	On foliage as needed.
Stink bug	cyfluthrin	7	Do not make more than 6 applications per season.
	lambda-cyhalothrin	5	
	malathion	1	
	permethrin	7	Do not apply on cherry tomatoes or varieties less than 1 inch in diameter.
Thrips	Spinosad	1	
	insecticidal soap	0	
Tomato fruitworm, cabbage looper, tobacco hornworm	*Bacillus thuringiensis*	0	Treat weekly, if necessary. Begin when fruits are 0.5 inch in diameter. Fruitworms are most serious after August 1.
	carbaryl	3	
	cyfluthrin	7	Do not make more than 6 applications per season.
	esfenvalerate	1	
	lambda-cyhalothrin	5	
	permethrin	7	Do not apply on cherry tomatoes or varieties less than 1 inch in diameter.
	spinosad	1	
Whitefly	*Beauveria bassiana*	0	Apply when whiteflies observed. Repeat in 4- to 5-day intervals.
	malathion	1	
	pyrethrum products	0	
	insecticidal soap	0	
Turnip, Turnip Greens			
Aphid, flea beetle	bifenthrin	7	
	malathion	7	On foliage as needed.
	insecticidal soap	0	
Cabbage looper, diamondback moth, imported cabbageworm	*Bacillus thuringiensis*	0	On foliage as needed.
	spinosad	1	
Harlequin bug	Gamma-cyhalothrin	1	On foliage as needed.
Watermelon			
Aphid	bifenthrin	3	
	malathion	1	
	insecticidal soap	0	On foliage as needed.
Cucumber beetle (spotted and striped)	bifenthrin	3	
	esfenvalerate	3	
	malathion	1	

Table 5-19. Insect Control for the Home Vegetable Garden

Commodity Insect	Insecticide Active ingredient	Minimum Interval (Days) Between Last Application and Harvest	Precautions and Remarks
Watermelon (continued)			
Spider mite	bifenthrin	3	
	malathion	1	
	insecticidal soap	0	
Thrips	Spinosad	3	
	malathion	1	
	insecticidal soap	0	

Control of Household Pests

(Products for Use by the General Public)

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Mention of pesticides in this section does not imply that chemicals are or should be the first or only means of control. Nonchemical methods, including exclusion and sanitation, are important to long-term pest management.

Space limitations preclude listing all pesticide formulations and trade names. Other appropriate products or formulations may be used.

Never use products that are not labeled for the intended use. Products labeled for outdoor use only should never be applied indoors. Read the product label for specific pest information about the active ingredient, application rates, and detailed instructions on the product's use.

NOTE: The insecticides listed below are identified by the common name. The brand names of most consumer insecticide products do not identify the specific chemical used, and the formulation and/or its contents may be changed by the manufacturer. Always check the "Active ingredients" portion of the product label to determine if the product is appropriate for your needs.

Table 5-20. Control of Household Pests−Products for Use by the General Public

Insecticide	Formulation	Precautions and Remarks
Ant (a) Indoors *(For information on carpenter ants, see* Insect Control for Wood and Wood Products*)*		
allethrin (Ultrakill)	Aerosol	
abamectin (Raid)	Bait Station	Place bait stations in areas where ants are active. Keep of out of reach of children and pets. Use dust formulations only in inaccessible areas.
bifenthrin (Ortho)	Liquid, Aerosol Spray	
borax/boric acid (Terro)	Bait, Dust, Bait Station	Treat ant-traveled areas. Re-treat as effectiveness diminishes. Some products are not suitable for use in residential kitchens or commercial food/feed preparation sites. Read the product label carefully. Remove food from storage areas before treating.
cyfluthrin (Bayer)	Liquid	
cypermethrin (Black Flag)	Aerosol Spray	Apply products as directed on the label
deltamethrin (Black Flag, Raid)	Aerosol, Liquid	
dinotefuran (Hot Shot)	Bait	
hydramethylnon (Amdro, Combat)	Bait Station	
diatomaceous earth (PermaGuard)	Dust	
eugenol (Bioganic, Raid, Bayer)	Aerosol Spray, Dust, Liquid	
fipronil (Combat)	Bait	
gamma-cyhalothrin (Spectracide)	Liquid, Aerosol Spray	
imiprothin (Raid, Black Flag)	Aerosol Spray	Imoprothrin is usually formulated with other pesticides in these products..
indoxacarb (Hot Shot)	Bait Station	
lemongrass oil (Hot Shot	Liquid, Aerosol Spray	
mint oil (Victor)	Aerosol Spray	
permethrin (Raid, Bengal)	Aerosol Spray	
phenothrin (Raid)	Aerosol Spray	
prallethrin (Hot Shot)	Aerosol Spray	
propoxur (Ortho)	Bait Station	
pyrethrins, pyrethrum (Hot Shot, Black Flag)	Aerosol Spray	
sodium o-phenylphenate (Bayer)	Liquid	
thiamethoxam	Bait	

Table 5-20. Control of Household Pests−Products for Use by the General Public

Insecticide	Formulation	Precautions and Remarks
Ant (b) Outdoors (*Also see* "Ant" *and* "Imported Fire Ant" *under Home Lawns table*)		
bifenthrin (Ortho)	Granular, Liquid	Apply granular bait around nest. Place bait stations in areas where ants are active. Treat nest and surrounding area. May be applied along building perimeter. Apply chemicals as directed on the label.
borax (Terro)	Bait	
cyfluthrin (Bayer)	Granular, Liquid	
deltamethrin (Black Flag)	Aerosol Spray, Liquid	
diatomaceous earth (PermaGuard)	Dust	
dinotefuran (Hot Shot)	Bait	
fipronil (Combat)	Bait	
gamma-cyhalothrin (Spectracide, Terro, Hot Shot)	Liquid, Granules, Aerosol Spray	
hydramethylnon (Amdro, Combat)	Bait	
indoxacarb (Spectracide, Hot Shot)	Bait Station	
prallethrin (Spectracide)	Aerosol Spray	
Bed Bug		
cyflutrhin (Bayer)	Liquid	
deltamethrin (Black Flag)	Aerosol Spray	
diatomaceous earth (PermaGuard)	Dust	
eugenol (Bioganic, Raid)	Aerosol Spray, Dust	
lambda-cyhalothrin (Hot Shot)	Liquid	
permethrin (Hot Shot)	Liquid	
phenothrin (Raid)	Aerosol Spray	
phenoxybenzl (Black Flag, Enforcer)	Aerosol Spray	
pralletrhin (Hot Shot)	Aerosol Spray	
silicon dioxide	Dust	
Bee (a) Indoors		
deltamethrin (Raid)	Liquid	Apply only for sporadic invaders. If bees are found frequently, locate and remove the nest. Apply products as directed on the label.
diatomaceous earth (PermaGuard)	Dust	
eugenol (Bioganic)	Aerosol Spray, Dust	
pyrethrins, pyrethrum	Aerosol Spray, Liquid	
Bee (b) Outdoors For carpenter bees, see section *Insect control for Wood and Wood Products*		
bifenthrin (Ortho)	Liquid	Apply after dark when insects have returned to nest. Some materials available in pressurized cans that propel an insecticide stream up to 10 feet. Re-treatment may be necessary. Apply products as directed on the label.
carbaryl (Sevin)	Dust, Liquid, Powder	
cyfluthrin (Bayer)	Liquid	
deltamethrin (Raid)	Liquid	
eugenol (Bioganic)	Aerosol Spray, Dust	
gamma-cyhalothrin (Spectracide)	Liquid	
permethrin (Raid)	Aerosol	
Booklouse (psocid) (Indoors and outdoors)		
bifenthrin (Ortho)	Liquid	Apply as a barrier spray along foundation and entry points (doors and windows). Read labels to determine which products are suitable for indoor use. Clean up moisture problems, which may attract insects indoors. Excess moisture may impede product effectiveness.
cyfluthrin (Bayer)	Liquid	
diatomaceous earth (PermaGuard)	Dust	
eugenol (Bioganic, Raid)	Aerosol Spray, Dust	
mint oil (Victor)	Aerosol Spray	
pyrethrins, pyrethrum	Aerosol Spray	
Boxelder Bug (Outdoors)		
bifenthrin (Ortho)	Liquid	Harmless insects become nuisances when searching indoors for hibernation sites in the fall. Treat door thresholds, window ledges, and other areas where the insects congregate or may gain entry.
cyfluthrin (Bayer)	Liquid	
deltamethrin (Raid)	Liquid	
gamma-cyhalothrin (Spectracide)	Liquid	
phenothrin (Raid)	Aerosol Spray	
Brown Dog Tick (a) Indoors		
cyfluthrin (Bayer)	Aerosol Spray, Liquid	
deltamethrin (Raid)	Liquid	
diatomaceous earth (PermaGuard)	Dust	
eugenol (Bioganic, Raid)	Aerosol Spray, Dust	
tetramethrin (Raid)	Aerosol Spray	

Table 5-20. Control of Household Pests−Products for Use by the General Public

Insecticide	Formulation	Precautions and Remarks
Brown Dog Tick (a) Indoors (continued)		
gamma-cyhalothrin (Spectracide)	Liquid	
deltamethrin (Spectracide)	Aerosol Spray, Liquid	
pyrethrins, pyrethrum	Aerosol Spray	
imiprothrin (Black Flag)	Aerosol Spray	
Brown Dog Tick (b) Outdoors and under buildings		
bifenthrin (Ortho)	Granules	See also *Control of Insects on Pets* section.
cyfluthrin (Bayer)	Liquid, Granule	
deltamethrin (Raid)	Liquid	
diatomaceous earth (PermaGuard)	Dust	
eugenol (Bioganic, Raid)	Aerosol Spray, Dust	
gamma-cyhalothrin (Spectracide)	Liquid, Granule	
deltamethrin (Spectracide, Black Flag)	Aerosol Spray, Liquid	
Carpet Beetle (a) Nonfabric areas and infested areas of carpets only		
cyfluthrin (Bayer)	Liquid	
diatomaceous earth (PermaGuard)	Dust	
eugenol (Bioganic)	Aerosol Spray, Dust	
imiprothrin (Black Flag)	Aerosol Spray	
phenothrin (Raid)	Aerosol Spray	
gamma-cyhalothrin (Spectracide)	Liquid	
pyrethrins, pyrethrum	Aerosol Spray	
bifenthrin (Ortho)	Aerosol Spray, Liquid	
deltamethrin (Spectracide, Raid)	Liquid	
Carpet Beetle (b) On fabric		
diatomaceous earth (PermaGuard)	Dust	
pyrethrins, pyrethrum	Aerosol Spray, Liquid	
Centipede (a) Indoors		
cyfluthrin (Bayer)	Liquid	
deltamethrin (Raid)	Liquid	
diatomaceous earth (PermaGuard)	Dust	
eugenol (Bioganic, Raid)	Aerosol Spray, Dust	
gamma–cyhalothrin (Spectracide)	Liquid, Granule	
imoprothrin (Raid)	Aerosol Spray	
deltamethrin (Spectracide, Raid)	Aerosol Spray	
pyrethrins, pyrethrum (Spectracide)	Aerosol Spray	
Centipede (b) Outdoors		
bifenthrin (Ortho)	Granules, Liquid	Treat infested areas around building foundations, vents, and similar access points. Barrier sprays of 12 to 18 inches along perimeter may be effective.
cyfluthrin (Bayer)	Granules, Liquid	
deltamethrin (Raid)	Liquid	
diatomaceous earth (PermaGuard)	Dust	
gamma-cyhalothrin (Spectracide, Hot Shot)	Liquid	
deltamethrin (Spectracide, Raid)	Aerosol, Liquid	
Chigger (Red bug) Outdoors		
bifenthrin (Ortho)	Granular, Liquid	Apply to grass, bushes, and weeds in the infested areas. Thoroughly saturate soil, but avoid runoff into ponds, lakes, or other bodies of water. Repeat as needed. Apply labeled repellent products to shoes, ankles, and legs before entering suspected chigger-infested areas.
cyfluthrin (Bayer)	Liquid	
gamma-cyhalothrin (Spectracide)	Liquid, Granule	
lamda-cyhalothrin (Spectracide)	Liquid	
deltamethrin (Spectracide)	Liquid	
Clothes Moth (a) Nonfabric areas and infested areas of carpet only, See Carpet Beetle		
CLothes Moth (b) On fabric, See Carpet Beetle		
Clothes Moth (c) In storage areas		
dichlorvos (Pest Strip)Ortho No-Pest Strip	Strip	Hang on strip in clothes closets or storage chests up to 1,000 cubic feet in capacity. Not for use in occupied rooms or in closets in occupied rooms. Follow label instructions carefully.
paradichlorobenzene (PDB)napthalene	Crystals or similar solid	Effective repellents on clean fabric in airtight enclosures. Avoid contact with plastic buttons and zippers.

Table 5-20. Control of Household Pests−Products for Use by the General Public

Insecticide	Formulation	Precautions and Remarks
Clover Mite (a) Indoors		
cyfluthrin (Bayer)	Aerosol Spray, Liquid	
deltamethrin (Raid)	Liquid	
diatomaceous earth (PermaGuard)	Dust	
eugenol (Bioganic, Raid)	Aerosol Spray, Dust	
gamma-cyhalothrin (Spectracide)	Liquid	
deltamethrin (Spectracide)	Aerosol Spray	
pyrethrins, pyrethrum	Aerosol Spray	
Clover Mite (b) Outdoors		
bifenthrin (Ortho)	Granular	Treat around points of entry, such as foundations, vents, windows, and doors. Maintain a 12-inch wide vegetation-free zone along foundation. Spray 1 to 2 feet high along the foundation wall and a 3- to 5-feet barrier on the grass or landscaped areas around the foundation. Water immediately after applying granules. Apply products as directed on the label.
cyfluthrin (Bayer)	Granular, Liquid	
deltamethrin (Raid)	Liquid	
diatomaceous earth (PermaGuard)	Dust	
gamma-cyhalothrin (Spectracide)	Liquid	
Cockroach (a) Indoors		
allethrin (Ultra-Kill)	Aerosol	Apply sprays along baseboards, under sinks, in cabinets and other infested areas. Remove and cover food, cooking, and eating utensils before spraying cabinets. Do not restock shelves until surface dries completely. Some products are not suitable for use in residential kitchens or commercial food/feed preparation sites. Read the product label carefully.
abamectin (Raid Max)	Bait Station	
bifenthrin (Ortho)	Aerosol Spray, Liquid	
boric acid (Hot Shot)	Dust	
cyfluthrin (Bayer)	Liquid	
imiprothin (Raid, Black Flag)	Aerosol Spray	Imoprothin is formulated with other pesticides in these products.
diatomaceous earth (PermaGuard)	Dust	Use diatomaceous earth in the same manner as boric acid powders. Some formulations contain pyrethrins and pyrethrum.
deltamethrin (Black Flag, Spectracide, Raid)	Aerosol Spray, Liquid	
dinotefuran (Hot Shot)	Bait	Place bait stations in infested areas; follow label instructions. Keep out of reach of children and pets. Sanitation is critical; before using baits, eliminate other food sources. Place bait stations in cabinets under sinks and behind stoves and refrigerators. Slow acting but gives long-lasting control. Force small amounts into all hidden nesting areas with dust applicator. Avoid overapplication and inhalation of dust. Some formulations may contain pyrethrins or pyrethrum. Do not contaminate food preparation or storage sites.
eugenol (Bioganic, Raid, Bayer)	Aerosol Spray, Dust, Liquid	
fipronil (Combat)	Bait, Bait Station	
hydramethylnon (Combat)	Bait	
hydroprene (Egg Stopper)	Bait Station	Hydroprene is an insect growth regulator and should be used with an adulticide.
imoprothrin (Black Flag, Raid Max)	Aerosol Spray	Apply products as directed on the label.
gamma-cyhalothrin (Spectracide)	Liquid, Aerosol Spray	
lemongrass oil (Hot Shot)	Liquid, Aerosol Spray	
permethrin (Hot Shot, Bengal)	Aerosol Spray	
prallethrin (Hot Shot)	Aerosol Spray	
pyrethrins, pyrethrum	Aerosol Spray	
tetramethrin (Hot Shot)	Fogger	
chlorpyrifos (Hot Shot)	Bait	
Cockroach (b) Outdoors		
bifenthrin (Ortho)	Liquid	Some species of cockroaches can live indoors and outdoors. Cockroaches that live outdoors tend to hide under mulch, ivy, and similar cover. Treat groundcover and along foundation walls, patios, and other areas where cockroaches are seen. Certain products cannot be used on or around edible plants. Read product labels for any limitations. Apply products as directed on the label.
cyfluthrin (Bayer)	Liquid, Granule	
deltamethrin (Raid)	Liquid	
diatomaceous earth (PermaGuard)	Dust	
dinotefuran (Hot Shot)	Bait	
hydromethylnon (Amdro, Combat)	Bait	
gamma-cyhalothrin (Spectracide)	Liquid, Granule	
deltamethrin (Spectracide)	Aerosol Spray	
lambda-cyhalothrin (Spectracide)	Liquid, Aerosol Spray	
Cricket (Indoors and in crawlspaces)		
allethrin (Ultrakill)	Aerosol	Crickets enter homes through basements and similar areas. Some formulations may be sprinkled along foundation. Read product label before using outdoors. Treat along foundation walls, patios, and other areas where crickets are seen. Apply products as directed on the label.
boric acid	Bait	
cyfluthrin (Bayer)	Bait	
deltamethrin (Raid)	Liquid	
diatomaceous earth (PermaGuard)	Dust	

Table 5-20. Control of Household Pests−Products for Use by the General Public

Insecticide	Formulation	Precautions and Remarks
Cricket (Indoors and in crawlspaces) (continued)		
eugenol (Bioganic, Bayer)	Aerosol Spray, Dust, Liquid	Apply in a light 2- to 4-inch band around foundation. Do not use excessive amounts, and do not apply to foliage of ornamentals or to food crops. Imoprothin is formulated with other pesticides in these products.
imoprothrin (Raid Max, Black Flag)	Aerosol Spray	
gamma-cyhalothrin (Spectracide)	Liquid, Aerosol Spray	
deltamethrin (Black Flag, Spectracide)	Aerosol Spray	Apply products as directed on the label.
pyrethrins, pyrethrum (Hot Shot, Black Flag)	Aerosol Spray	
binfenthrin (Ortho)	Aerosol Spray	
cypermethrin (Black Flag)	Aerosol Spray	
prallethrin (Hot Shot)	Aerosol Spray	
Earwig (a) Indoors		
bifenthrin (Ortho)	Aerosol Spray, Liquid	
cyfluthrin (Bayer)	Liquid	
diatomaceous earth (PermaGuard)	Dust	
eugenol (Bioganic, Raid, Bayer)	Aerosol Spray, Dust, Liquid	
imoprothrin (Raid, Black Flag)	Aerosol Spray	
gamma-cyhalothrin (Spectracide)	Liquid	
prallethrin (Hot Shot)	Aerosol Spray	
tetramethrin (Hot Shot)	Fogger	
Earwig (b) Outdoors		
bifenthrin (Ortho)	Granular, Liquid	Repeat treatments at 14-day intervals if necessary. Granular formulations are for outdoor use only and must be watered in or applied before rain.
cyfluthrin (Bayer)	Granular, Liquid	
diatomaceous earth (PermaGuard)	Dust	
gamma-cyhalothrin (Spectracide)	Liquid, Granule	
lambda-cyhalothrin (Spectracide)	Liquid	
Flea (a) Indoors		
allethrin (Ultrakill)	Aerosol	Only use products specifically labeled for flea control. Apply to carpets, crevices in flooring. Do not leave chemical residue on surface. Avoid accidental inhalation during application.
bifenthrin (Ortho)	Aerosol Spray, Liquid	
boric acid	Dust	Treat sleeping quarters of pets and other localized areas, such as under cushions and furniture, as specified on label. Vacuum carpets and furniture before applying and dispose of contents properly. Sprays may be used for general area treatment. Also treat cracks, crevices, and similar areas only. Foggers are only effective when used in conjunction with other sprays to other critical areas. Treat infested animals with properly labeled product for lasting control.
cyfluthrin (Bayer)	Liquid	
deltamethrin (Raid)	Liquid	
eugenol (Bioganic, Bayer)	Aerosol Spray, Dust, Liquid	
lamda-cyhalothrin (Spectracide)	Liquid	
deltamethrin (Spectracide, Black Flag)	Aerosol Spray, Liquid	Apply as directed on the label.
permethrin (Hot Shot)	Liquid	
pyrethrins, pyrethrum (Hot Shot, Black Flag)	Liquid, Fogger, Aerosol Spray	
tetramethrin (Raid)	Aerosol Spray	
permethrin (Enforcer)	Liquid	
sumithrin (Enforcer)	Dust	
methoprene (Precor) pyriproxyfen	Aerosol Spray, Fogger, Liquid	Insect growth regulators that control immature fleas only. Usually formulated with an adulticide.
imiprothrin (Black Flag)	Aerosol Spray	
cypermethrin (Black Flag)	Fogger	
phenoxybenzyl (Hot Shot)	Aerosol Spray	
Flea (b) Outdoors		
bifenthrin (Ortho)	Liquid	Concentrate on kennels and shaded areas where animals tend to rest of congregate. Apply liquid formulations with sufficient spray volume to saturate soil. Granular formulations must be watered in or applied before rain. Repeate as needed at 4- to 6-week intervals.
cyfluthrin (Bayer)	Liquid	
deltamethrin (Raid)	Liquid	
diatomaceous earth (PermaGuard)	Dust	
gamma-cyhalothrin (Spectracide)	Liquid, Granule	Apply as directed on the label.
lambda-cyhalothrin (Spectracide)	Liquid	
deltamethrin (Spectracide)	Aerosol Spray, Liquid	

Table 5-20. Control of Household Pests−Products for Use by the General Public

Insecticide	Formulation	Precautions and Remarks
Flies (a) Indoors		
dichlorvos (Vapona, Pest Strip,Ortho No-Pest Strip, Hot Shot)	Strip	Strips can only be used in unoccupied areas. Apply as a surface spray to areas or objects (such as garbage cans) infested with flies. Repeat treatments as may be necessary. See label before treating areas of vegetation. Sanitation in the area is essential for satisfactory control of flies.
eugenol (Bayer)	Liquid	
lemongrass oil (Hot Shot)	Aerosol Spray	
pyrethrins, pyrethrum (various)	Aerosol Spray, Liquid	
tetramethrin (Raid)	Aerosol	
tetramethrin (Hot Shot)	Fogger	
deltamethrin (Black Flag, Spectracide)	Liquid	
Flies (b) Outdoors		
bifenthrin (Ortho)	Liquid	Apply as a surface spray to areas or objects (such as garbage cans) infested with flies. Repeat treatments may be necessary. See label before treating areas of vegetation. Sanitation in the area is essential for satisfactory control using any of these chemicals but particularly important with baits. Use as directed.
cyfluthrin (Bayer)	Liquid	
deltamethrin (Spectracide, Black Flag, Raid)	Aerosol, Liquid	
imidacloprid (Maxforce)	Bait	
gamma-cyhalothrin (Spectracide)	Liquid	
phenothrin (Raid)	Aerosol Spray	
prallethrin (Ultrakill, Spectracide)	Aerosol Spray	
tetramethrin (Black Flag)	Aerosol	
Hornets, Mud Daubers, Wasps, Yellow Jackets (a) Indoors		
deltamethrin (Raid)	Liquid	
eugenol (Bioganic)	Aerosol Spray, Dust	
prallethrin (Ultrakill, Spectracide)	Aerosol Spray	
pyrethrins, pyrethrum	Aerosol Spray, Liquid	
tetramethrin (Raid, Hot Shot)	Aerosol Spray	
cyfluthrin (Bayer)	Liquid	
Hornets, Mud Daubers, Wasps, Yellow Jackets (b) Nest and adjacent areas		
bifenthrin (Ortho)	Liquid	Apply to nest or opening after dark when insects have returned to nest. Re-treatment may be necessary. Most are packaged in pressurized containers that direct an insecticide stream of up to 10 feet. For yellowjackets and other soil-dwelling wasps, apply chemical to nests in soil.
carbaryl (Sevin)	Dust, Liquid	
cyfluthrin (Bayer)	Liquid	
deltamethrin (Spectracide, Raid)	Aerosol, Liquid	
diatomaceous earth (PermaGuard)	Dust	
eugenol (Bioganic)	Aerosol Spray, Dust	
lambda-cyhalothrin (Hot Shot)	Liquid	
phenothrin (Raid)	Aerosol Spray	
prallethrin (Ultrakill, Hot Shot)	Aerosol	
prallethrin (Spectracide)	Aerosol	
tetramethrin (Raid, Hot Shot)	Aerosol Spray	
Lice: body, head, crab (on person)		
malathion (Ovide)	Liquid	Shampoo formulations. Thoroughly treat infested areas of body with lotion. Wash infested clothing with strong soap and very hot water. Dryclean woolens. Qwell and Ovide require a physician's prescription. **Insecticidal treatment of furniture, carpets, or other areas of the home is not needed.**
permethrin (Nix)	Liquid	
pyrethrins, pyrethrum (Rid)	Liquid	
Millipede (a) Indoors		
bifenthrin (Ortho)	Liquid	
cyfluthrin (Bayer)	Liquid	
diatomaceous earth (PermaGuard)	Dust	
eugenol (Bioganic)	Aerosol Spray, Dust	
imoprothrin (Raid)	Aerosol Spray	
gamma-cyhalothrin (Spectracide, Hot Shot)	Liquid	
mint oil (Victor)	Aerosol Spray	
deltamethrin (Spectracide)	Aerosol Spray	
prallethrin (Hot Shot)	Aerosol Spray	
pyrethrins, pyrethrum	Aerosol Spray	

Table 5-20. Control of Household Pests−Products for Use by the General Public

Insecticide	Formulation	Precautions and Remarks
Millipede (b) Outdoors		
bifenthrin (Ortho)	Granular, Liquid	Use as barrier treatment along foundation wall, door threshold, window ledges. Some sprays may damage vegetation under hot, humid conditions. Read label precautions. For lawn treatment, apply an insecticide band 10 to 15 feet wide. Apply liquid formulations with sufficient spray volume to saturate soil. Use granular formulations outdoors only; water in or apply before rain. Repeat as needed at 4- to 6-week intervals.
cyfluthrin (Bayer)	Granular, Liquid	
diatomaceous earth (PermaGuard)	Dust	
gamma-cyhalothrin (Spectracide)	Liquid, Granule	
Mosquitoes (a) Indoors		
cyfluthrin (Bayer)	Liquid	
deltamethrin (Black Flag, Raid)	Liquid	
lemongrass oil (Hot Shot)	Aerosol Spray	
permethrin (Hot Shot)	Liquid	
phenothrin (Raid)	Aerosol Spray	
pyrethrins, pyrethrum (Raid)	Aerosol Spray	
Mosquitoes (a) Indoors (continued)		
tetramethrin (Black Flag)	Aerosol	
Mosquitoes (b) Outdoors (See also *Community Pest Control* Section)		
Bacillus thuringiensis (*Bti*)(Mosquito Dunks)	Solid	A biopesticide containing bacteria that kill mosquitoes and some biting flies. Place in small ponds, birdbaths, and ornamental pools (not swimming pools). Follow instructions for specifics of application.
bifenthrin (Ortho)	Liquid	Long-term control requires eliminating or cleaning mosquito breeding areas, such as discarded containers, ditches, and other artificial sources of standing water. Spraying nearby vegetation may eliminate some mosquito resting sites, but some formulation as may damage vegetation. Aerosols or foggers may be used for temporary relief when winds are insignificant. Use repellents on exposed body areas.
deltamethrin (Spectracide, Black Flag, Raid)	Aerosol Spray, Liquid	
gamma–cyhalothrin (Spectracide)	Liquid, Granule	
cyfluthrin (Bayer)	Liquid	
tetramethrin (Black Flag)	Aerosol Spray	
Pantry Pests (Pests in food storage areas)		
allethrin (Ultrakill)	Aerosol	Discard infested material. Overall treatment of storage shelves and pantry usually not necessary; treat cracks, crevices, moldings, and similar areas only. Remove and cover food, cooking, and eating utensils before spraying storage cabinets. Do not restock shelves until surfaces are dry. Cover treated shelves with shelf paper if desired. Some products are not suitable for use in residential kitchens or commercial food/feed preparation sites. Read the product label carefully. Imoprothin is formulated with other pesticides in these products.
cyfluthrin (Bayer)	Liquid	
deltamethrin (Raid)	Liquid	
diatomaceous earth (PermaGuard)	Dust	
eugenol (Bioganic, Bayer)	Aerosol Spray, Dust, Liquid	
imoprothrin (Black Flag)	Aerosol Spray	
gamma-cyhalothrin (Spectracide)	Liquid	
mint oil (Victor)	Aerosol Spray	
deltamethrin (Spectracide, Raid)	Aerosol Spray, Liquid	
pyrethrins, pyrethrum	Aerosol Spray	
bifenthrin (Ortho)	Aerosol Spray	
Silverfish		
allethrin (Ultra-Kill)	Aerosol Spray	Treat cracks, crevices, moldings, and similar areas. Attic treatment may be necessary. Apply to cracks and crevices, behind and underneath appliances. Spray along baseboards and other areas where silverfish are found. Imoprothin is formulated with other pesticides in these products. Follow label directions.
bifenthrin (Ortho)	Liquid, Aerosol Spray	
cyfluthrin (Bayer)	Liquid	
deltamethrin (Raid)	Liquid	
diatomaceous earth (PermaGuard)	Dust	
eugenol (Bioganic)	Aerosol Spray, Dust	
imoprothrin (Raid Max, Hot Shot)	Aerosol Spray	
gamma-cyhalothrin (Spectracide)	Liquid, Aerosol Spray	
mint oil (Victor)	Aerosol Spray	
deltamethrin (Spectracide, Raid)	Aerosol, Liquid	
pyrethrins, pyrethrum (Black Flag)	Aerosol Spray	
cypermethrin (Black Flag)	Aerosol Spray	
Sowbugs and Pillbugs (a) Indoors		
bifenthrin (Ortho)	Liquid	Clean up breeding and hiding places, and treat thoroughly. Outdoor barrier treatments along foundation and door thresholds are usually sufficient. Some products are not suitable for use in residential kitchens or commercial food/feed preparation sites. Read the product label carefully. Follow label directions.
cyfluthrin (Bayer)	Liquid	
deltamethrin (Raid)	Liquid	
diatomaceous earth (PermaGuard)	Dust	

Table 5-20. Control of Household Pests−Products for Use by the General Public

Insecticide	Formulation	Precautions and Remarks
Sowbugs and Pillbugs (a) Indoors (continued)		
eugenol (Bioganic)	Aerosol Spray, Dust	
gamma-cyhalothrin (Spectracide)	Liquid	
mint oil (Victor)	Aerosol Spray	
deltamethrin (Spectracide, Raid)	Aerosol Spray, Liquid	
pyrethrins, pyrethrum (Spectracide)	Aerosol Spray	
cypermethrin (Black Flag)	Aerosol Spray	
Sowbugs and Pillbugs (b) Outdoors		
bifenthrin (Ortho)	Granular, Liquid	
cyfluthrin (Bayer)	Granular, Liquid	
deltamethrin (Raid)	Liquid	
diatomaceous earth (PermaGuard)	Dust	
gamma-cyhalothrin (Spectracide)	Liquid, Granule	
lambda-cyhalothrin (Sepctracide)	Liquid, Aerosol Spray	
deltamethrin (Spectracide)	Aerosol	
Spiders (a) Indoors		
allethrin (Ultra-Kill)	Aerosol Spray	Treat infested areas, along baseboards. Use foggers if rooms have been undisturbed for some time and spider populations are extensive. Some products are not suitable for use in residential kitchens or commercial food/feed preparation sites. Read the product label carefully.
bifenthrin (Ortho)	Liquid, Dust	
cyfluthrin (Bayer)	Liquid	
diatomaceous earth (PermaGuard)	Dust	
eugenol (Bioganic, Bayer)	Aerosol Spray, Dust, Liquid	
imoprothrin (Raid Max, Black Flag)	Aerosol Spray	Imoprothin is formulated with other pesticides in these products.
gamma-cyhalothrin (Spectracide)	Liquid, Aerosol Spray	Follow label directions.
mint oil (Victor)	Aerosol Spray	
deltamethrin (Spectracide, Raid)	Aerosol Spray, Liquid	
pyrethrins, pyrethrum (Terro)	Aerosol Spray	
prallethrin (Hot Shot)	Aerosol Spray	
Spiders (b) Outdoors		
bifenthrin (Ortho)	Liquid, Granules	Apply as a barrier treatment along foundation. Spray corners of decks, eaves, porches and other areas where spiders tend to build webs. Webbing can be knocked down as an alternative. Exercise caution when spray in crawlspace. Avoid inhaling spray.
cyfluthrin (Bayer)	Liquid	Follow label directions.
diatomaceous earth (PermaGuard)	Dust	
lambda-cyhalothrin (Spectracide)	Liquid, Aerosol Spray	
Springtails (Indoors and outdoors)		
allethrin (Ultra-Kill)	Aerosol Spray	Apply as a barrier spray along foundation and entry points. Some products may be used indoors for temporary relief. Clean up moisture conditions that may attract insects indoors. Excess moisture may impede product effectiveness.
bifenthrin (Ortho)	Granular, Liquid	
cyfluthrin (Bayer)	Liquid	
diatomaceous earth (PermaGuard)	Dust	Use indoors for temporary relief. Some products are not suitable for use in residential kitchens or commercial food/feed preparation sites. Read the product label carefully.
eugenol (Bioganic)	Aerosol Spray, Dust	
imoprothrin (Raid, Black Flag)	Aerosol Spray	Imoprothin is formulated with other pesticides in these products.
gamma-cyhalothrin (Spectracide)	Liquid	Follow label directions.
mint oil (Victor)	Aerosol Spray	
deltamethrin (Spectracide, Raid)	Aerosol	
pyrethrins, pyrethrum	Aerosol Spray	
gamma-cyhalothrin (Spectracide)	Liquid, Granules	
Stinging Caterpillars See *Trees and Woody Ornamentals* Section		
Stink Bugs (Indoors and outdoors)		
bifenthrin (Ortho)		
cyfluthrin (Bayer)		
gamma-cyhalothrin (Spectracide)		
Stored Food Pests See Pantry Pests.		
Ticks(Outdoors) See Brown Dog Tick and *Control of Insects on Pets* section		
Wasps, Yellow Jackets See Hornets, etc.		

Formulation Designations: Bait may be gel or granular; fogger is a total release aerosol; liquid for mixing with water or ready-to-use; powder for mixing with water

Insect Control for Home Lawns

P. T. Hertl, Turf Entomology

NOTE: Some products are for use only by professionals. Homeowner products are numerous and names change frequently, so it is not possible to list all homeowner products by brand names. When choosing a product to use at home, look at the label and use this table to compare the name of the active ingredients.

Table 5-21. Insect Control for Home Lawns

Pest Insecticide and Formulation	Amount per 1,000 Sq Ft	Precautions and Remarks
Ant (Also see Imported Fire Ant)		
carbaryl* (Sevin) 50 WP, 80 WSP and baits	See label	Treat mounds and surrounding area or apply broadcast.
clothianidin + bifenthrin (Aloft LC) G SC	 1.8 to 3.6 lb 0.27 to 0.54 fl oz	Toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply near or allow runoff to surface waters or intertidal areas.
hydromethylnon* (Maxforce G) bait	See label	
pyrethroids* (Advanced Lawn, Bug-B-Gone, Deltaguard, Scimitar, Talstar, Tempo, Wisdom and others) Some ants are susceptible to fire ant products.	See label	Many pyrethroids are toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Apply these products only as specified on the label.
Armyworm, Fall Armyworm, Cutworm		
azidirachtin* (Azatrol, Neemix, Turplex, etc.)	See label	
carbaryl* (Sevin) 50 WP, 80 WSP and baits	See label	Apply as a coarse spray in sufficient water for good coverage. Treat when first injury noted. Repeat as needed. Do not water into soil. Do not cut grass for 1 to 3 days after treatment.
chlorotraniliprole (Acelepryn) G SC	 1.15 to 2.3 lb 0.046 to 0.092 fl oz	Toxic to aquatic invertebrates, oysters and shrimp.
halofenozide* (Mach 2) 2 SC 1.5 G	 1.5 fl oz 1.0 lb	Can be applied two times per season at these rates.
indoxacarb (Provaunt) WDG	0.046 to 0.092 oz	
pyrethroids* (Advanced Lawn, Bug-B-Gone, Deltaguard, Menace, Scimitar, Talstar, Tempo, Wisdom and others)	See label	Many pyrethroids are toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Apply these products only as specified on the label.
spinosad A and D (Conserve) SC	0.25 to 1.25 fl oz	Rate varies with size and species.
thimethoxam + lambda-cyhalothrin (Tandem)	See label	Highly toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates.
trichlorfon* (Dylox, Proxol) 80 SP	1.5 to 3 oz	
various entomogenous nematode and *B.t.* products	See label	
Bee and Wasp		
carbaryl* (Sevin) 50 WP	6 to 8 oz	Most of these are parasitic on soil pests, especially grubs; therefore they are beneficial. Sometimes there are so many bees and wasps burrowing in the soil that chemical treatments are necessary to prevent damage or reduce danger from stings. Spot spray ground nest openings. Bee, wasp, and hornet sprays in pressurized cans are also effective.
pyrethroids* (Advanced Lawn, Bug-B-Gone, Deltaguard, Scimitar, Talstar, Tempo, Wisdom and others)	See label	
Chinch Bug		
*Beauveria bassiana** (Naturalis-T)	See label	
carbaryl* (Sevin) 80 WSP	2.7 to 3.6 oz	
chlorotraniliprole (Acelepryn) G SC	 1.15 to 2.3 lb 0.184 to 0.46 fl oz	Suppression only. Toxic to aquatic invertebrates, oysters and shrimp.
clothianidin + bifenthrin (Aloft LC) G SC	 1.8 to 3.6 lb 0.27 to 0.54 fl oz	Toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply near or allow runoff to surface or intertidal areas.
dinotefuran (Zylam 20 SG)	1.0 fl oz	For suppression, make application prior to hatching of first instar nymphs.
pyrethroids* (Advanced Lawn, Bug-B-Gone, Deltaguard, Menace, Scimitar, Talstar, Tempo, Wisdom and others)	See label	Many pyrethroids are toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Apply these products only as specified on the label.
thimethoxam + lambda-cyhalothrin (Tandem)	See label	Apply when insects are first observed. Repeat applications may be necessary. Highly toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates.
Grub, Green June Beetle (only) (Also see White Grub)		
carbaryl* (Sevin) 80 WSP	1.8 oz	Apply to the soil surface but do not water in.
Grub, White (Japanese beetle, Southern chafer, European chafer, billbug, green June beetle)		
carbaryl* (Sevin) 80 WSP	3.6 oz	
chlorotraniliprole (Acelepryn) G SC	 1.15 to 2.3 lb 0.184 to 0.46 fl oz	Toxic to aquatic invertebrates, oysters and shrimp.
clothianidin (Arena) 0.25 G 50 WDG	 1.84 to 3.67 lb 0.14 to 0.29 fl oz	Toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply near or allow runoff to surface waters or intertidal areas.
clothianidin + bifenthrin (Aloft LC) G SC	 1.8 to 3.6 lb 0.27 to 0.54 fl oz	Toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply near or allow runoff to surface waters or intertidal areas.
dinotefuran (Zylam 20 SG)	1.0 fl oz	Make application prior to or during peak egg hatch.

Table 5-21. Insect Control for Home Lawns

Pest Insecticide and Formulation	Amount per 1,000 Sq Ft	Precautions and Remarks
Grub, White (Japanese beetle, Southern chafer, European chafer, billbug, green June beetle) (continued)		
halofenozide* (Mach 2) 2 SC and 1.5 G	See label	
imidacloprid (Advanced Lawn Grub Control, Merit, many others)	See label	
thiomethoxam (Meridian)	See label	Highly toxic to aquatic invertebrates.
thimethoxam + lambda-cyhalothrin (Tandem)	See label	Highly toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates.
trichlorfon* (Proxol/Dylox) 80 SP	3.75 oz	
various entomogenous nematodes	See label	Must be Heterorhabditid species to be effective.
Imported Fire Ant		
acephate* (Ortho Fire Ant Killer and others)	1 to 2 tsp/ mound	Distribute uniformly over mound. For best results apply early in morning or late afternoon.
avermectin B1 (Ascend, Award II) 0.011% bait	See label	Apply as a mound treatment or broadcast bait.
carbaryl (Sevin)	See label	Use as a mound drench.
clothianidin + bifenthrin (Aloft LC SC)	0.46 fl oz	Toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply near or allow runoff to surface waters or intertidal areas.
d-limolene (Orange Guard)	See label	Mound treatment. Acceptable to organic growers. May also be used around fruit and vegetable gardens.
fipronil 0.0143 G (Quail-Pro Fipronil, Taurus G, Top Choice)	2 lb	Apply as a broadcast.
fipronil (Maxforce FC) bait	See label	Apply as a mound treatment or broadcast bait.
hydramethylnon* (Amdro Fire Ant Bait, Amdro Pro, Maxforce G)	See label	Follow label directions precisely. Use fresh bait. Repeat treatment usually required.
indoxacarb (Spectracide Fire Ant Once and Done) (Over 'n Out Fire Ant Killer Mound Treatment) Advion	See label	
Metaflumizone (Siesta) bait	See label	Mound or broadcast bait.
methoprene (Extinguish) bait	See label	Mound or broadcast. Follow label directions. Repeat treatments usually required.
methoprene + hydromethylnon (Extinguish Plus, Amdro Firestrike) bait	See label	Follow label directions precisely. Repeat treatments usually required. Use fresh bait. Found in broadcast or mound treatment packaging.
pyrethroids (Bayer Advanced, Menace, Ortho Fire Ant Killer, Mound Treatment, Talstar One, Tempo, Wisdom and others)	See label	Many pyrethroids are toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Apply these products only as specified on the label.
pyriproxyfen (Distance) bait	See label	Mound or broadcast bait.
spinosad (Come and Get It Fire Ant Bait by Fertilome, Entrust, Payback, Green Light Fire Ant Control with Conserve, Green Light Fire Ant Killer with Spinosad Mound Drench) Auburn University has an excellent publication for homeowners.	See label	Acceptable to organic growers. Follow label directions precisely. Repeat treatments usually required. Use fresh bait. May also be used around fruit and vegetable gardens. http://www.aces.edu/pubs/docs/A/ANR-0175-A/ANR-0175-A.pdf
Mole Cricket		
carbaryl* baits	See label	
clothianidin + bifenthrin (Aloft LC) G SC	 1.8 to 3.6 lb 0.27 to 0.54 fl oz	Toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Do not apply near or allow runoff to surface waters or intertidal areas. Application should be made during peak adult flight and egg lay.
dinotefuran (Zylam 20 SG)	1.0 fl oz	Make application prior to or during peak egg hatch.
fipronil (several products)	2 lb	Apply as a broadcast.
imidacloprid (Advanced Lawn Grub Control, Merit)	See label	
indoxacarb (Advion Insect Granules) bait	See label	
indoxacarb (Provaunt) WDG	0.275 oz	
pyrethroids* (Advanced Lawn, Bug-B-Gone, Deltaguard, Menace, Scimitar, Talstar, Tempo, Wisdom and others)	See label	Many pyrethroids are toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Apply these products only as specified on the label.
thimethoxam + lambda-cyhalothrin (Tandem)	See label	Apply from first egg hatch to peak egg hatch. Highly toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates.
Various entomogenous nematode products	See labels	Require irrigation.
Slug, Snail		
iron phosphate (Natria) bait		Apply in late afternoon.
measurol 2% B	1 lb	Apply in late afternoon.
metaldehyde	See label	Apply in late afternoon.
Sod Webworm (also Burrowing Sod Webworm)		
carbaryl* (Sevin) 80 WSP 50 WP	 3.6 oz 6.4 oz	Do not water in sprays. Use 6 gallons water plus the insecticide per 1,000 square feet. Treat in late afternoon. Do not cut grass for 1 to 3 days after treatment. Granules must be watered in.
dinotefuran (Zylam 20 SG)	1.0 fl oz	

Table 5-21. Insect Control for Home Lawns

Pest Insecticide and Formulation	Amount per 1,000 Sq Ft	Precautions and Remarks
Sod Webworm (also Burrowing Sod Webworm) (continued)		
halofenozide* (Mach 2) 2 SC 1.5 G	 1.5 fl oz 1.0 lb	Can be applied two times per season at these rates.
pyrethroids* (Advanced Garden, Deltagard, Scimitar, Talstar, Tempo, Wisdom and others)	See label	Many pyrethroids are toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Apply these products only as specified on the label.
spinosad A and D (Conserve) SC	0.25 to 1.25 fl oz	Rate varies with size and species.
thimethoxam + lambda-cyhalothrin (Tandem)	See label	Highly toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates.
trichlorfon* (Dylox, Proxol) 80 SP	1.5 to 3 oz	Use sufficient water for good coverage.
various entomogenous nematode and *B.t.* products	See label	

*Several trade names available. Check label for active ingredient. Always follow label instructions.