

PERENNIAL GRASS: *PERENNIAL GRASS INSECT CONTROL*

(Including bermudagrasses, bahiagrasses, fescues, and other perennial pasture grasses)

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PEST	MATERIAL AND FORMULATION ¹	MOA	AMOUNT PER ACRE	REMARKS AND PRECAUTIONS
Bahiagrass borer, billbug larvae, white grubs, white-fringed beetle larvae				No effective insecticides labeled for control of these insects in pastures. If practical, rotate fields to crops where preplant or at-planting insecticides can be used to control these insects. Exception: Deep turning of infested pastures usually reduces bahiagrass borer populations to the point that bahiagrass or other grasses can be reseeded into the pasture.
Bermudagrass Stem Maggot	Various pyrethroids (<i>zeta-cypermethrin, cyfluthrin, lambda-cyhalothrin, etc</i>)	3A	Lowest label rate	Apply 7-10 days after cutting if significant damage was noted.
Chinch bug	Mow or burn.			WHEN TO TREAT FOR INSECTS IN PERENNIAL-GRASS PASTURES FOLIAGE FEEDING CATERPILLARS (armyworm, fall armyworm, mocsis grassworms, sod webworms, yellowstriped armyworm): Treat when larval populations of these insects (any one or any combination) exceed 3 larvae (1/2" long or larger) per square foot. APHIDS: Treat if heavy infestations are causing leaf discoloration over large areas of the field. CHINCH BUGS: Treat if populations are causing grass leaves to wilt over large areas of the field. CUTWORMS, FLEA BEETLES, GRASSHOPPERS: Treat if heavy populations appear to be defoliating grass excessively. FIRE ANTS: Treat in pastures where heavy livestock birthing will occur. In hay pastures, treat when mounds are so numerous they interfere with haying operations. GREEN JUNE BEETLE LARVAE: Treat when populations average 1 larva per square yard. LEAFHOPPERS: Treat if heavy infestations are causing the grass to appear off-color or unthrifty. SPITTLEBUGS: Treat when 1 or more adult spittlebug is found per square foot. THRIPS: Treat if heavy infestations are causing discolorations and damage over large areas of the field. PESTICIDE USE PRECAUTIONS Apply any of the pesticides listed in this table with aerial or ground equipment as label directs. Where a range of rates is given for a material, use the low rate on low-growth grass or small larvae and the high rate on dense grass growth or large larvae. <u>Amdro</u> : 7 day PHI for hay. Okay for grazing. <u>Baythroid</u> : 0 day PHI for hay and grazing, see label for other restrictions. <u>carbaryl (Sevin, etc.)</u> : Do not graze or cut for hay for 14 days after application. <u>cypermethrin (Mustang MAX)</u> : 0 day PHI for hay or forage; Do not apply more than 0.10 lb/A/season. <u>diflubenzuron (Dimilin)</u> : 0 day for grazing; 1 day PHI for hay; no more than 2 oz/cutting.
	<i>lambda-cyhalothrin</i> Karate	3A	1.28-1.92 oz	
	<i>zeta-cypermethrin</i> Mustang Max	3A	2.24-4 oz	
Cutworms	Materials applied for armyworms will give helpful control.			
Armyworm, Caterpillars, Fall armyworm, Striped Grass Looper	<i>carbaryl</i> Sevin 80S 50WP	1A	1¼-1 7/8 lb 2-3 lb	
	<i>chlorantraniliprole</i> Prevathon	28	14-20 oz	
	<i>cyfluthrin</i> Baythroid XL	3A	2.6-2.8	
	<i>diflubenzuron</i> Dimilin 2L	15	1-2 oz	
	<i>lambda-cyhalothrin</i> Karate	3A	1.28-1.92 oz	
	<i>lambda-cyhalothrin + chlorantraniliprole</i> Voliam Xpress	28	5-9 oz	
	<i>methoxyfenozide</i> Intrepid 2F	18	4-8 oz	
	<i>spinosad</i> Tracer	5	1-2 oz	
	<i>methomyl</i> Lannate2.4 LV 90SP (Use methomyl on bermudagrass only.)	1A	1-2 pt 0.25-0.5 lb	
	<i>zeta-cypermethrin</i> Mustang Max	3A	2.24-4 oz	

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Fire ants	Hydramethylnon Amdro	20A	1-1.5 lb	<p align="center">PESTICIDE USE PRECAUTIONS</p> <p>Apply any of the pesticides listed in this table with aerial or ground equipment as label directs. Where a range of rates is given for a material, use the low rate on low-growth grass or small larvae and the high rate on dense grass growth or large larvae.</p> <p><u>Intrepid</u>: 0 day grazing interval, 7 day PHI for hay. One application per cutting.</p> <p><u>Karate</u>: 0 day grazing restriction, 7 day PHI for hay, see label for application restrictions.</p> <p><u>methomyl</u>: Do not cut for hay within 3 days, or graze or feed treated crop within 7 days of last application. Do not apply more than 0.9 lb ai/acre/crop. Do not make more than 4 applications per crop.</p> <p><u>methyl parathion</u>: Do not graze or cut for hay within 15 days of application.</p> <p><u>spinosad (Tracer)</u>: Do not harvest hay or fodder for 3 days. Do not graze until spray has dried. Do not apply more than 6 ozs. per season.</p> <p><u>Voliam Xpress and Prevathon (chlorantraniliprole)</u>: 0 day PHI for forage or grazing; 7 day PHI for hay.</p>
	Methoprene Extinguish	7A		
	<i>spinosad</i> Justice	5	mound treatment only	
Flea beetles	Carbaryl as applied for armyworm may give helpful control.			
	<i>lambda-cyhalothrin</i> Karate	3A	1.28-1.92 oz	
Grasshoppers	<i>malathion</i> 8EC		20 fl oz	
	<i>cyfluthrin</i> Baythroid XL	3A	2.6-2.8	
	<i>lambda-cyhalothrin</i> Karate	3A	1.28-1.92 oz	
	Sevin 4L Sevin 80S	1A	1 qt 1.5 lb	
	<i>zeta-cypermethrin</i> Mustang Max	3A	2.24-4 oz	
Green June beetle larvae	<i>carbaryl</i> Sevin 80S 50WP	1A	1 7/8 lb 3 lb	
	<i>lambda-cyhalothrin + chlorantraniliprole</i> Voliam Xpress	28	5-9 oz	
Leafhoppers	<i>lambda-cyhalothrin</i> Karate	3A	1.28-1.92 oz	
	<i>zeta-cypermethrin</i> Mustang Max	3A	2.24-4 oz	
Mole crickets	No economically effective materials currently labeled.			

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Sod webworms	<i>carbaryl</i> Sevin 80S 50WP	1A	1 ¼ lb 2 lb	
	<i>diflubenzuron</i> Dimilin 2L	15	1-2 oz	
	<i>lambda-cyhalothrin</i> Karate	3A	1.28-1.92 oz	
Sod webworms	<i>carbaryl</i> Sevin 80S 50WP	1A	1 ¼ lb 2 lb	
	<i>diflubenzuron</i> Dimilin 2L	15	1-2 oz	
	<i>lambda-cyhalothrin</i> Karate	3A	1.28-1.92 oz	
Spittlebug adults	<i>carbaryl</i> (Sevin) as applied for armyworm may give helpful control. (Control of immatures may require cut and burn approach.)			
	<i>lambda-cyhalothrin</i> Karate	3A	1.28-1.92 oz	
	<i>zeta-cypermethrin</i> Mustang Maxx	3A	2.24-4 oz	
¹ Abbreviations used are: EC = emulsifiable concentrate, M = microencapsulated material, SP = soluble powder, L = liquid, S = sprayable powder, WP = wettable powder Numbers following liquid formulations indicate lbs. active ingredient per gallon; those following solids indicate percent active ingredient.				