

# PERENNIAL GRASS: *PERENNIAL GRASS INSECT CONTROL*

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

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PEST	MATERIAL AND FORMULATION <sup>1</sup>	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.			<b>WHEN TO TREAT FOR INSECTS IN PERENNIAL-GRASS PASTURES</b>  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.  <b>PESTICIDE USE PRECAUTIONS</b>  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"><b>PESTICIDE USE PRECAUTIONS</b></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	
<sup>1</sup> 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.				