



INSECT Management 2011

How to Use This Guide

This publication was prepared to help producers manage insect populations with the best available methods proven practical under Kansas conditions. It is revised annually and intended for use during this calendar year. The user should be aware that pesticide label directions and restrictions are subject to change, and some may have changed since this publication was written. The user bears the ultimate responsibility for correct pesticide use and should always read label directions carefully before making any pesticide applications. Remember, it is illegal to use a pesticide in a manner that is inconsistent with the label. Kansas State University entomologists assume no responsibility for product performance, personal injury, property damage, or other types of loss resulting from the handling or use of the pesticides listed. Additional problem-specific information may be available through the local K-State Research and Extension office and on our Web site at: <http://www.entomology.ksu.edu/extension>.

Document Format

This guide contains brief descriptions of various corn pests and treatment thresholds. They are listed by season with insecticide treatment options for each. Insecticide use instructions can be found in the table that begins on page 13. Many insect pests have individual Web pages with color pictures to aid identification and include more detailed information regarding their biology, ecology and behavior. These can be found at: <http://www.entomology.ksu.edu/extension>. Click on Insect Information, Crop Pests and then Corn in the menu bar on the left of each page.

Insecticide Safety

Injury or death can result from swallowing, inhaling or prolonged skin contact with insecticides. The risk of injury following ingestion is greatest among pets, livestock, and young children. The greatest risk among users usually results from skin absorption, and sometimes inhalation. Practice handling all pesticides with care and

use them only when needed. Wear protective equipment (respirators, clothing, etc.) as specified on the label. Bathe and change clothing frequently. Launder contaminated clothing separately from other articles in the wash. Avoid spilling concentrates on the skin or clothing. If a spill occurs, remove contaminated clothing immediately and wash with soap and water. If material gets into the eyes, flush them with clean water for 15 minutes and seek prompt medical attention. If exposed and in need of medical treatment, take the pesticide label with you.

Insecticide Use

Protect fish, wildlife and other non-target organisms. Do not dispose of unused pesticides where the runoff may contaminate streams, lakes, ponds or drinking water supplies, or apply in a manner that could pollute such sites. Consider the presence of honeybees before applying insecticides. Avoid drift to beehives or adjacent blooming crops. Notify bee owners before applying in the general vicinity. Applying treatment late in the day when bees are not foraging may reduce risk.

Read the label carefully. It is a legal document. It tells what, where, how and when the product can be used. It is against the law to use a pesticide in a manner inconsistent with the label.

For poison control information contact the Mid-America Poison Control Center:

Emergency Phone Number (800)-222-1222. Wear protective equipment (respirators, clothing, etc.) as specified on the label. Bathe and change clothing frequently. Launder contaminated clothing separately.

A Word About Seed Treatments

Seed treatment insecticides can be categorized into two major groups: contact seed treatments (permethrin) and systemic seed treatments. A contact insecticide, usually applied as a planter box application, is used to control insects that come in contact with or feed on planted seed. This type exhibits no action against pests feeding on other plant parts.

Systemic seed treatments (clothianidin, fipronil, imidacloprid and thiamethoxam) are applied by commercial seed-treating establishments to protect against damage caused by most seed-attacking insects and some soil insects. They also work systemically to protect seedlings for up to two weeks post emergence. Check with local seed suppliers to determine availability of these products on hybrids in question.

Planting-Time Decisions

Billbug

Injury is often spotty, with damage usually associated with yellow nutsedge-infested areas. Systemic seed treatments clothianidin (Poncho), imidacloprid (numerous products), and thiamethoxam (Cruiser) are

Table 1: Billbug Planting-Time Management Options

Treatment	Rate
Terbufos (Counter 15G)	Band or in-furrow application 6 to 8 oz. of Counter 15G per 1,000 ft. of row. Distributed in the Lock'n'Load closed handling system. See label directions.
Chlorpyrifos (numerous products)	Check label, but generally 4 pints/acre in not less than 10 gallons of water per acre as a preplant broadcast spray to the soil surface by ground application. Incorporate into the top 2 to 4 inches of soil.
Chlorpyrifos 15G (numerous products)	Apply in a T-band at 8 oz. of product/1,000 ft. of row.
Tefluthrin (Force 3G)	Labeled for suppression. Apply 4 to 5 oz. of product per 1,000 ft. of row as a planting-time application in a 7-inch band or T-band treatment.
Tefluthrin (Force CS)	Labeled for suppression. Apply 0.46 to 0.57 fl. oz. as a T-band per 1,000 ft. of row at planting.

Table 2: Black Cutworm Management Options (Pre-plant or Planting-Time Treatments)

Insecticide	Rate
Beta-cyfluthrin (Baythroid XL)	0.0065 to 0.0125 lbs. a.i./acre (0.8 to 1.6 fl. oz.)
Bifenthrin (numerous products)	Apply at planting in a 5- to 7-inch T-band at 0.04 to 0.08 lb.a.i./acre (0.15 to 0.30 fl. oz. product/1,000 ft. of row). Follow label directions. Also see FMC 2ee Recommendation, Capture-2ee-005 and -800.
Chlorethoxyfos (Fortress 2.5G or 5G)	Apply 6 to 7.5 oz. of 2.5G or 3 to 3.75 oz. of 5G per 1,000 ft. of row at planting as a T-band or in-furrow* application. Must be incorporated with tines, chains, or suitable equipment. Fortress 5G can only be applied through the SmartBox™ system.
Chlorpyrifos (numerous products)	Check label, but generally 2 to 4 pints/acre in not less than 10 gal. of water per acre as a preplant broadcast spray to the soil surface by ground application. Incorporate into the top 2 to 4 inches of soil. In conservation tillage systems, use 0.5 to 1.0 lb. a.i./acre (1 to 2 pts. of product) in 20 gal. of water as a preplant, planting time or preemergence broadcast application to the surface trash and exposed soil. See label for more information.
Chlorpyrifos 15G (numerous products)	Apply in a T-band at 8 oz. of product/1,000 ft. of row. Claims vary with rate, placement and time of application. See label for details.
Chlorpyrifos plus gamma-cyhalothrin (Cobalt)	Apply 13 to 38 fl. oz. per acre as a broadcast spray to the surface trash and exposed soil with a total volume of 20 gpa or more. Or apply as a band at a rate of 1.89 fl. oz./1000 ft. of row.
Chlorpyrifos plus zeta-cypermethrin (Stallion)	Preemergence use 5.0 to 11.75 fl. oz./acre within 7 days of planting. Pre-plant incorporation and in-furrow applications of up to 11.75 fl. oz./acre
Deltamethrin (Delta Gold)	0.012 to 0.018 lb. a.i./acre (1.0 to 1.5 fl. oz.)
Gamma-cyhalothrin (Proaxis)	Apply 0.0025 lb. a.i. (0.66 fl. oz.) per 1000 ft. of row as a 5- to 7-inch T-band across the open seed furrow in a minimum of 3 gallons per acre. Maximum use rate of 0.0045 lb a.i./acre at planting is reached at 30-inch rows.
Lambda-cyhalothrin (numerous products)	Apply 0.005 lb. a.i. per 1,000 ft. of row as a 5- to 7-inch T-band across the open seed furrow in a minimum of 3 gallons per acre. Maximum use rate of 0.009 lb a.i./acre at planting is reached at 30-inch rows.
Permethrin (multiple products)	Apply 0.1 to 0.2 lb. a.i./acre as a preplant incorporated, pre-emergence, or at planting time broadcast application by ground or air; or apply 0.3 to 0.6 fl. oz. per 1,000 ft. of row in a 4- to 15-inch band at planting using sufficient spray volume to achieve adequate coverage.
Permethrin (Pounce 1.5G)	Apply 0.1 to 0.2 lb. a.i./acre (6.7 to 13.3 lb. Pounce 1.5G) preplant incorporated, preemergence or at planting as a broadcast application by ground or air; or apply 8 oz. of Pounce 1.5G per 1,000 linear ft. of row as a band at planting (equals 0.15 lb. a.i./acre or 10 lb. product/acre in 30-inch rows).
Phosphorothionate+cyfluthrin (Defcon 2.1G)	Apply 6.7 oz. per 1,000 ft. of row in a 7-inch band over the row behind the press wheel with incorporation. Maximum of 7.3 pounds of product per acre per crop season.
Tebupirimfos + cyfluthrin (Aztec 2.1 G and 4.67G)	Apply 6.7 oz. of Aztec 2.1 G or 3 oz. of 4.67G/1,000 ft. of row as a 7-inch band over the row behind the press wheel or as a T-band over the row behind the planter shoe and in front of the press wheel. Granules must be incorporated into the top inch of soil using tines, chains, or other suitable equipment. See label for special restrictions for use in no-till corn. Aztec 4.67G can only be applied through the SmartBox system.
Tefluthrin (Force3G or CS)	Apply 4 to 5 oz. of Force 3G per 1,000 ft. of row as a planting-time application in a 7-inch band, T-band or in-furrow* treatment. In first year corn, it is labeled at 3 to 4 oz. of product/1,000 ft. of row as a band or T-band application at planting. Apply 0.34 to 0.46 fl. oz. of Force CS /1,000 ft. of row as a band or T-band application at planting.
Zeta-cypermethrin (Mustang MAX EC)	Apply as a broadcast treatment at 0.008 to 0.0175 lb. a.i./acre (1.28 to 2.8 fl. oz. of product/acre) before, during or after planting. For soil-incorporated applications, use higher rates for improved control. Can also be applied at planting as a in-furrow,* band or T-band treatment at 0.16 fl. oz. of product (0.001 lb. a.i.) per 1,000 ft. of row (0.018 lb. a.i./acre on 30-inch rows) using a minimum 4-inch wide band.

* Note: While some of these products are labeled for in-furrow treatments, band or broadcast treatments probably would perform better for cutworm control.

labeled for this pest as well as planting time applications listed in Table 1.

Black Cutworm

Corn hybrids with Herculex I Insect Protection are resistant to black cutworm damage. Seed treatments containing clothianidin (Poncho), imidacloprid (numerous products), and thiamethoxam (Cruiser) also are labeled for cutworm suppression and their use should be taken into account when planning black cutworm treatment options. Another option, when black cutworm problems are anticipated are the planting time applications listed in Table 2.

Chinch Bug

Consider planting-time treatments where chinch bugs are observed in neighboring wheat fields or on wheat residue prior to planting. Systemic seed treatments clothianidin (Poncho), imidacloprid (numerous products), and thiamethoxam (Cruiser) are labeled for this pest as well as the following planting-time applications:

Tefluthrin (Force3G)

Labeled for suppression. Apply 4 to 5 oz. of product per 1,000 ft. of row as a planting time application in a 7-inch band or T-band treatment.

Corn Borers (European,Southwestern)

European and southwestern corn borers have historically been serious corn pests in Kansas. Larvae feed in corn stalks and can cause significant yield losses. In the past, insecticides often were used to treat for these insects, but now several companies market Bt corn hybrids that are resistant to corn borer feeding. These genetically engineered, or transgenic, Bt corn hybrids contain genes that allow the plant to produce an insect-specific toxin that renders the plant resistant to corn borer feeding.

Insertion of the Bt gene into corn DNA is known as a transformation event. Each transformation event may contain a unique gene, gene promoter, gene marker, and/or gene location. The process is patented according to the gene(s) inserted, and where and how they were inserted. Thus the same gene can be inserted by different companies using slightly different processes.

Bt corn hybrids were released commercially for the first time in 1996. This caused a virtual revolution in corn borer management. Companies continue to modify these Bt events to improve control of other com-

mon lepidopteran pests. Bt corn acreage has increased from about 8 percent in 1997 to a little more than 63 percent last year. Commercial hybrids now have multiple genes targeting lepidopteran pests and rootworms.

Bt Corn Refuge Requirements

Registrations for Bt corn with resistance to corn borer require that growers maintain a non-Bt corn refuge. Requirements differ depending upon the hybrid. Growers should read and understand refuge requirements for all hybrids planted. For the latest information on how to comply, consult with seed companies or your local seed dealer.

Corn Rootworm Larvae

Corn rootworm larvae are a pest where corn follows corn especially where corn is planted continuously for three or more years. Corn rootworm beetles lay most of their eggs in corn fields from late summer through early fall. If corn is planted in the same fields the following spring some type of management often will be needed to avoid serious root injury. Pre-plant or planting time options for controlling corn rootworm larvae include planting resistant corn hybrids, using seed treatments, and applying soil insecticides at planting.

The newest technology to manage corn rootworm larvae are corn hybrids genetically engineered to resist corn rootworm larval feeding. These events are also being stacked with corn borer events. Corn hybrids stacked with multiple resistance genes are incrementally more expensive and a yield response that justifies the extra cost will only be obtained when there is significant pressure from multiple pests (i.e., corn borers and rootworms). These hybrids also require planting non-Bt corn refuges to reduce chances of resistance evolution. Check with seed dealers for specific refuge requirements on event(s) used.

Seed treatments are also now available to help manage rootworm larval feeding (Table 3). Seed treatments can be applied at different rates, and higher rates are normally required to suppress rootworm feeding. But even then, in some university trials, they have not provided as consistent control of corn rootworm larvae as standard soil insecticides under significant rootworm pressure. Check efficacy trials on the Entomology Web site or ask seed dealers and chemical suppliers for more information. In addition, soil insecticides are still used to manage corn rootworm larvae and other insect pests. See Table 4.

Seed Corn Beetle and Seed Corn Maggot

Seed corn beetles are about 1/8-inch long. They are dark brown with a light-brown to tan border stripe on wing covers. Gaps in the crop stand may result from destruction of the seed germ (embryo) or completely hollowed seed. Some seedling plants may appear stunted because beetles feed on the mesocotyl.

The seed corn maggot is a slender, pale yellowish-white larva. Full-grown maggots are legless, tapered, and about 1/4-inch long. The adult resembles a small, gray-brown housefly. Feeding maggots damage seed so germination and establishment are not successful. Land that is heavily manured or fields where a cover crop has recently been turned under may attract adult egg-laying flies.

Most standard soil insecticides employed for corn rootworm larval control also provide protection against seed attacking insects. However, when soil insecticides are not used, seed treatments may be beneficial, especially in fields with a recent history of sod, alfalfa, reduced tillage and/or cool, wet soils that delay germination. Therefore, in most instances, seed treatments should be

considered where planting-time soil insecticides are not used *and* planting occurs before June 2 in southeast Kansas, June 4 in south central Kansas, June 5 in northeast Kansas, June 7 in southwest Kansas, and June 12 in northwest Kansas. Be especially concerned if many adult flies are attracted to moist soil exposed as ground is worked just before planting.

Several products are available to treat seed for one or both of these pests (Table 3). Check with seed companies or chemical suppliers for more information.

Southern Corn Leaf Beetle

Systemic seed treatments clothianidin (Poncho), imidacloprid (numerous products) and thimethoxam (Cruiser) are labeled for this pest. Check with seed companies or chemical suppliers for more information.

Western Bean Cutworm

Bt corn with Herculex I (Event TC 1507 with Cry1F) provides protection against western bean cutworm larvae and may be a consideration for producers who have experienced problems with this pest.

White Grubs

White grubs are white, C-shaped larvae with three pairs of legs, a distinctly noticeable tan to brown head, and a dark, subsurface zone near the rear of the body. White grubs may be cause for concern in the same rotations where wireworms are found.

Planting-time insecticides may reduce grub numbers. Again many of the soil insecticides used for rootworm control mention grubs. Information indicates that suppression, or a reduction in grub numbers, may be realized with these products. As with wireworms, improved protection against white grubs may be realized with an in-furrow treatment. In addition, many of the seed treatments listed in Table 3 include

Table 3: Corn Seed Treatments

Clothianidin (Poncho 250 and 1250)	A systemic neonicotinoid insecticide labeled at two rates 0.25 and 1.25 mg. a.i./kernel. To be applied using commercially available equipment designed for seed treatment.
Fipronil (Regent TS)	Belongs to the phenylpyrazole class of insecticides. It is a restricted-use product with contact and systemic action for commercial treatment of field corn seed.
Imidacloprid (Concur, Dyna-Shield, Imida, Latitude, Macho, Nuprid and Senator)	Imidacloprid is a systemic, chloro-nicotinyl insecticide. Concur and Latitude are labeled as a planter box seed treatments. Other products are labeled for use by commercial seed treaters or in some cases for use in liquid or slurry seed treaters on agricultural establishments at or immediately before planting.
Permethrin + Vitavax (Kernel Guard Supreme and possibly others)	Pyrethroid insecticide. No systemic activity. Use as a planter box or seed treatment before planting. Do not mix with bare hands. Signal words on label: CAUTION. See label for other instructions and restrictions.
Thiamethoxam (Cruiser, Cruiser Extreme and Avicta Complete Corn)	A systemic neonicotinoid insecticide. Labeled at 0.125 to 0.8 fl. oz./100 lbs. of seed (0.25 to 1.25 mg a.i./kernel). Cruiser Extreme is company-applied combination of Thiamethoxam plus three fungicides. Avicta Complete Corn is a seed treatment with a combination of Abamectin+Cruiser+Apron XL+Dynasty+Maxium XL.

Storage insecticides: Seed tags may indicate seed has been treated with insecticides such as Actellic or Dipel; but these products are a different type of seed treatment. These products protect against damage by stored grain insects, NOT to protect against soil-dwelling, seed-attacking insects.

white grubs on their labels and should provide suppression of these pests.

Wireworms

Wireworms are hard-shelled, smooth, cylindrical, yellowish larvae of click beetles. They will chew into the germinating seed or burrow into the underground part of the stem. Several species occur in Kansas. Two to six years may be required for some to complete their life cycle. Damage in row crops is generally highest during the first or second year after a sod or forage crop was last grown.

Watch for these insects if the field is worked before planting. Large numbers may indicate potential problems. A bait station based sampling procedure, though labor intensive, can be used to assess wireworm population levels during early spring. (Agents will find this information in P.E.S.T.S. 1985, Volume III.)

Where control is necessary, most of the standard soil insecticides employed for corn rootworm larval control also provide protection against seed attacking insects. Research indicates that with some products better control will be realized when insecticides

are applied in-furrow rather than as an over-the-row band. Many of the seed treatments listed in Table 3 are also effective at reducing wireworm damage.

Postemergence Management Armyworm

Adults frequently deposit eggs where grass is lush, often in low-lying areas on wheat or pasture ground. Field margins or fields with dense growths of grassy weeds also are preferred egg-laying sites. Problems develop when larvae consume all the grasses, or grasses dry (wheat matures) and

Table 4. Corn Rootworm Planting-time Soil Insecticides Recommended in Kansas Where Corn Follows Corn

Insecticide	Formulated Product	Product per 1,000 row feet ¹	Comments
Bifenthrin	Capture LFR	0.49 oz.	Apply as a 5- to 7-inch band over an open seed furrow. Apply in a minimum of 3 gallons of finished spray per acre. Recommended for both in furrow and T-band.
Chlorethoxyfos	Fortress 2.5 G	6 to 9 oz.	Apply as a T-band or in-furrow. Incorporate with tines, chains, or suitable equipment. Fortress 5G can only be applied through the SmartBox™ system.
	Fortress 5G	3 to 4.5 oz.	
Chlorpyrifos	15G Numerous products	8 oz.	Apply as a T-band over an open seed furrow over the row behind the planter shoe, in front of the press wheel. Reduction in cutworms may occur.
	4E Numerous products and Lorsban Advanced	2.4 fl. oz.	Apply with a flat fan nozzle behind the planter shoe, in front of the press wheel, in a 5- to 6-inch band centered over the open furrow. Apply in a minimum spray volume of 5 gallons per acre.
Gamma-cyhalothrin	Proaxis	0.66 fl. oz.	Apply as a 5- to 7-inch T-band across the open seed furrow, or as a band behind the press wheel, or in-furrow in a minimum of 3 gallons per acre. Maximum use rate of 0.045 lb a.i./acre at planting is reached in 30-inch rows.
Lambda-cyhalothrin	Numerous products	check label for rate	Apply as a 5- to 7-inch T-band across the open seed furrow, or as a band behind the press wheel, or in-furrow in a minimum of 3 gallons per acre. Maximum use rate of 0.09 lb a.i./acre in planting is reached at 30-inch rows.
Phorate	Phorate or Thimet 20G	6 oz.	Apply in a 7-inch band behind planter shoe, in front of or behind the press wheel, and lightly incorporate. Do not place Phorate granules in direct seed contact. Thimet is distributed in the Lock 'n' Load closed handling system.
Phosphorothionate + cyfluthrin	Defcon 2.1 G	6.7 oz.	Apply in a 7-inch band over the row behind the press wheel with incorporation.
Tebupirimfos + cyfluthrin	Aztec 2.1 G	6.7 oz.	Apply as a 7-inch band over the row (incorporated with tines, chains or suitable equipment), as a T-band over the row (may be incorporated), or as an in-furrow application. All applications should be made behind planter shoe, and in front of the press wheel. No plantback restrictions
	Aztec 4.67 G	3 oz.	
Tefluthrin	Force 3G	4 to 5 oz.	Place granules in a 7-inch wide band over the row behind the planter shoe, in front of or behind the press wheel. Granules must be incorporated.
	Force CS	0.46 to 0.57 fl. oz.	Apply as a T-band or in-furrow. T-band application must be incorporated.
Terbufos	Counter 15G	8 oz.	Apply in a 7-inch band behind planter shoe and in front of or behind press wheel and lightly incorporate. May also be applied in-furrow. Counter is distributed in the Lock 'n' Load closed handling system.

¹Rates may vary with row spacing. Depending on the insect pest targeted and the insecticide being used, products may need to be banded over the row or placed in-furrow. Some products call for band applications to be applied in front of the press wheel, and others call for the band to be applied behind the press wheel. To optimize a product's performance, either modify the planter to place the insecticide in the proper location or buy an insecticide that matches the equipment on the planter. Be sure that band spreaders are not too high off the ground, and confirm that banders uniformly distribute the product across the width of the bander. Wind guards can help keep granular products from blowing away from the target area. Furrow closers may be required under certain soil conditions to prevent insecticides from contacting the crop seed directly. Some method of incorporating banded applications may also be required. Verify that in-furrow delivery tubes are not excessively long and curved. Otherwise, the insecticide may settle out in the tube and bounce out sporadically rather than being applied evenly.

larvae move to corn to survive. Problems from this insect are expected to increase as more reduced tillage is practiced, especially if grassy weed control is not adequate.

Later season damage is characteristic. Larvae remove all leaf tissue except the midrib and work their way up the plant, defoliating as they go. Large numbers of small white cocoons near dried armyworm larvae indicate armyworms killed by parasitic wasps.

If larvae are less than 1¼ inches long, treat when larvae are present on 30 percent of the plants with five to six extended

leaves, or when one larva per plant is present on 75 percent of plants. Concern about yield loss during reproductive development is greatest if it appears that defoliation will approach the ear zone before hard dent. Lower thresholds may apply if plants are under other stresses.

Billbug

Damage occurs early in the growing season when adult weevils destroy the growing point within the stalks near the soil surface. The larva is a white, robust, legless grub that tunnels in the lower stem and

roots. Infested plants become twisted and distorted. Damage is often associated with areas infested with yellow nutsedge.

Black Cutworm

Cutworm problems may occur statewide, but develop to more serious levels in eastern Kansas. Problems in Kansas are much less frequent than in corn production areas to the east. Conditions often associated with cutworm problems include early spring weed cover prior to planting, which often is associated with late wet springs, nearby permanent vegetation, corn follow-

Armyworm Management Options

Insecticide	Rate
Bacillus thuringiensis (numerous products)	See label for product-specific recommendations.
Beta-cyfluthrin (Baythroid XL)	0.0125 to 0.022 lbs. a.i./acre (1.6 to 2.8 fl. oz.)
Carbaryl (Sevin XLR, 80S, 80WSP, etc.)	1.5 to 2 lb. a.i./acre
Chlorpyrifos (numerous products)	Check label, but generally 1 to 2 pints/acre
Chlorpyrifos plus gamma-cyhalothrin (Cobalt)	13 to 26 fl. oz. of product/acre
Chlorpyrifos plus zeta-cypermethrin (Stallion)	9.25 to 11.75 fl. oz./acre
Cyfluthrin (Tombstone)	0.025 to 0.044 lb. a.i./a (1.6 to 2.8 fl. oz.)
Deltamethrin (Delta Gold)	0.018 to 0.022 lb. a.i./acre (1.5 to 1.9 fl. oz.)
Esfenvalerate (Asana XL 0.66)	0.03 to 0.05 lb. a.i./acre (5.8 to 9.6 fl. oz.)
Flubendiamide (Belt SC)	2.0 to 3.0 fl. oz./acre
Gamma-cyhalothrin (Proaxis)	0.01 to 0.015 lb. a.i./acre (2.56 to 3.84 fl. oz.)
Lambda-cyhalothrin (numerous products)	0.02 to 0.03 lb. of a.i./acre
Lambda-cyhalothrin plus chlorantraniliprole (Voliam Xpress)	6.0 to 9.0 fl. oz./acre
Methomyl (Lannate)	0.225 to 0.45 lb. a.i./acre
Microencapsulated Methyl Parathion (PennCap-M 2F)	0.5 to 0.75 lb. a.i./acre (2 to 3 pt.)
Methoxyfenozide (Intrepid 2F)	0.06 to 0.12 lb. a.i./acre (4 to 8 fl. oz.)
Permethrin EC (Multiple Products)	0.1 to 0.2 lb. a.i./acre
Spinosad (Tracer)	1 to 3 fl. oz. of product /acre
Zeta-cypermethrin (Mustang MAX EC)	0.02 to 0.025 lb. a.i./acre (3.2 to 4.0 fl. oz.)
Zeta-cypermethrin + Bifenthrin (Hero)	4 to 10.3 fl. oz. of product/acre

Billbug Management Options

Insecticide	Rate
Chlorpyrifos (numerous products)	Check label, but generally 2 pints/acre
Chlorpyrifos plus gamma-cyhalothrin (Cobalt)	38 to 42 fl. oz. of product/acre
Terbufos (Counter 15G)	Apply 8 oz. of Counter 15G per 1,000 ft. of row in a 7-inch band over the row. See label for specific directions.

Black Cutworm Management Options

Insecticide	Rate
Beta-cyfluthrin (Baythroid XL)	0.0065 to 0.0125 lbs. a.i./acre (0.8 to 1.6 fl. oz.)
Chlorpyrifos (numerous products)	Check label, but generally 1 to 2 pints/acre
Chlorpyrifos plus gamma-cyhalothrin (Cobalt)	13 to 26 fl. oz. of product/acre
Chlorpyrifos plus zeta-cypermethrin (Stallion)	3.75 to 11.75 fl. oz./acre
Cyfluthrin (Tombstone)	0.013 to 0.025 lb. a.i./acre (0.8 to 1.6 fl. oz.)
Deltamethrin (Delta Gold)	0.012 to 0.018 lb. a.i./acre (1.0 to 1.5 fl. oz.)
Esfenvalerate (Asana XL 0.66)	0.03 to 0.05 lb. a.i./acre (5.8 to 9.6 fl. oz.)
Flubendiamide (Belt SC)	2.0 to 3.0 fl. oz./acre
Gamma-cyhalothrin (Proaxis)	0.0075 to 0.0125 lb. a.i./acre (1.92 to 3.20 fl. oz.)
Lambda-cyhalothrin (numerous products)	0.015 to 0.025 lb. of a.i./acre
Lambda-cyhalothrin plus chlorantraniliprole (Voliam Xpress)	5.0 to 9.0 fl. oz./acre
Permethrin (Multiple Products)	0.1 to 0.2 lb. a.i./acre
Zeta-cypermethrin (Mustang MAX EC)	0.008 to 0.0175 lb. a.i./acre (1.28 to 2.8 fl. oz.)
Zeta-cypermethrin + Bifenthrin (Hero)	2.6 to 6.1 fl. oz. of product/acre

ing soybeans, and reduced tillage. However, regardless of conditions, cutworm problems only develop when a significant flight of adult moths arrives and lays eggs in a field. This is a major reason that rescue treatments rather than preventive treatments are recommended.

Cutworm-susceptible fields should be scouted frequently for damage from the start of plant emergence until the corn is 6 to 8 inches high. The application of a rescue insecticide treatment may be justified if 3 to 5 percent of plants in the two-leaf stage are being cut and the majority of worms are ½ inch or less in length. Each cutworm has the potential to cut from four to six plants at the two-leaf stage. Action should be taken at lower levels of stand loss under cool conditions and smaller plant developmental stages. However, warm conditions and larger plants reduce the damage potential per cutworm. Control attempts when the majority of cutworms are ¾ to 1 inch in length may give poor results. The alternative is to wait at least two weeks to give worms a chance to mature and pupate, then replant where necessary.

Sprays are usually most effective if the surface is moist to wet at the time of application. Rotary hoeing, either immediately before or after application, may enhance the kill if some moisture is present in the top inch of soil or if a light crust is present.

See the K-State Research and Extension publication MF-2954, *Black Cutworms*, <http://www.ksre.ksu.edu/library/entml2/mf2954.pdf>

Chinch Bug

Adult chinch bugs are black with whitish wings. Overall body length is slightly less than ⅛ inch. Immature bugs are red-

dish to blackish with a white band across the middle of the back. As nearby small grain fields mature and dry down, immense numbers of chinch bugs may migrate to adjacent corn fields. Migration takes place on the soil surface because immature bugs do not yet have functional wings. The bugs congregate in large numbers near the plant bases and extract plant juices. Stressed plants wilt and die from prolonged feeding. Damage is usually confined to a few outside rows. Chinch bugs tend to be more abundant in eastern Kansas and field-wide infestations may develop.

If chinch bug treatment is needed, use drop nozzles and direct sprays to base of plants. Over-the-top sprays used to control ear and stalk infesting corn pests, are not adequate for chinch bug control. Use 20 to 40 gallons of water per acre. In most situations, only border rows require treatment. Repeat as necessary until chinch bugs stop migrating.

See the K-State Research and Extension publication AF-134, *Chinch Bug*, <http://www.ksre.ksu.edu/library/entml2/af134.pdf> for more information.

Chinch Bug Outlook 2011

Chinch bugs usually increase in dry periods and decline during wetter years. Outbreaks tend to occur in roughly seven- to 10-year cycles. Overall, statewide numbers have been relatively low since the wet year of 1993. But locally damaging infestations have been developing nearly every year, particularly in parts of south central Kansas. Growers should continue to monitor for chinch bug activity each spring, especially when moisture is limited during April, May and June and nearby wheat is thin and lacking in vigor.

Corn Earworm

Corn earworm infestations can occur from June until frost. Insecticidal control is usually considered impractical in field corn. Current Bt corn hybrids provide some suppression of corn earworm feeding.

Corn Flea Beetle

Corn flea beetles are small, shiny, jumping beetles that strip the upper surface from seedling corn leaves. More injury is likely to occur on two- to four-leaf stage corn when cold temperatures slow growth. Carefully assess injury before applying controls. Often, injury is overestimated. Frequently, satisfactory results can be obtained by spot or border treatment. If the growing point has not been killed and conditions have been favorable, corn should come back with little effect on yield. Treatments are seldom warranted if populations on two-leaf corn remain below four to five beetles per plant. Systemic seed treatments listed in Table 3, page 3, can provide reasonable protection against flea beetles in some situations. See product labels for details. Flea beetles can vector Stewart's wilt disease, but this has not been a significant problem in Kansas.

See the K-State Research and Extension publication MF-2832, *Flea Beetle*, <http://www.ksre.ksu.edu/library/entml2/MF2832.pdf> for more information.

Corn Leaf Aphid

Corn leaf aphids are soft-bodied, dark green insects that feed in dense colonies. Infestation occurs in midsummer. Aphids inside the leaf sheath congregate in the whorls and on tassels, producing large amounts of a sticky substance called honeydew that may turn black and moldy. Chemical control rarely is recommended

Chinch Bug Management Options (Foliar Treatments)

Insecticide	Rate
Beta-cyfluthrin (Baythroid XL)	0.0125 to 0.022 lbs. a.i./acre (1.6 to 2.8 fl. oz.)
Bifenthrin (numerous products)	0.033 to 0.10 lb. a.i./acre (2.1 to 6.4 fl. oz.)
Carbaryl (Sevin)	1.5 to 2 lb. a.i./acre
Chlorpyrifos (numerous products)	Check label, but generally 1 to 2 pints/acre
Chlorpyrifos plus gamma-cyhalothrin (Cobalt)	19 to 38 fl. oz. of product/acre
Chlorpyrifos plus zeta-cypermethrin (Stallion)	9.25 to 11.75 fl. oz./acre
Cyfluthrin (Tombstone)	0.025 to 0.044 lb. a.i./acre (1.6 to 2.8 fl. oz.)
Deltamethrin (Delta Gold)	0.018 to 0.022 lb. a.i./acre (1.5 to 1.9 fl. oz.)
Esfenvalerate (Asana XL 0.66)	0.03 to 0.05 lb. a.i./acre (5.8 to 9.6 fl. oz.)
Gamma-cyhalothrin (Proaxis)	0.015 lb. a.i./acre (3.84 fl. oz.)
Lambda-cyhalothrin (numerous products)	0.03 lb. of a.i./acre
Lambda-cyhalothrin plus chlorantraniliprole (Voliam Xpress)	9.0 fl. oz./acre
Zeta-cypermethrin (Mustang MAX EC)	0.02 to 0.025 lb. a.i./acre (3.2 to 4.0 fl. oz.)
Zeta-cypermethrin + Bifenthrin (Hero)	4 to 10.3 fl. oz. of product/acre

unless plants are under severe stress from other factors.

Corn Rootworm Beetle

Northern corn rootworm adults are about ¼-inch long with an overall pale green to yellow coloration. Western corn rootworm adults range from about the same size to slightly larger than northerns. Overall coloration when viewed from above is yellow with a black stripe around the margin of each wing cover. Westerns frequently have a dark stripe extending part way up the center of the wing covers. Southern corn rootworm adults are about ⅜ inch long and have 11 black spots on a chartreuse background.

Post-Planting Application to Suppress Larval Damage

Basal application of most larval rootworm insecticides are approved for application when combined with cultivation. Over-the-row applications are labeled for chlorpyrifos, phorate, and terbufos. Control may be improved if the treatment is worked into the soil. Apply insecticides before rootworm damage becomes severe (mid-May through mid-June), sometime before or soon after egg hatch. Adequate soil moisture must be available to move products into the rootworm feeding zone. See labels for restrictions on post-planting applications where planting-time applications have been used the same growing season.

Delayed Post-Planting Broadcast Treatments

Three products are labeled to be applied through chemigation systems for corn

Equipment Calibration and Maintenance

This is an area producers frequently overlook. Remember that when changing products, applicators should be recalibrated. Two 15G products (15 percent active ingredients, 85 percent inactive carrier such as a clay or corncob grits) may look very much alike but often have very different flow rates.

A potentially more serious oversight develops when changing from one concentration of active ingredient to another. Changing from a 10G product (10 percent active ingredient) to a 20G product (twice as concentrated at 20 percent active ingredient), or vice versa, can cause severe problems resulting from applying too much or too little product. Crop damage or inadequate protection can result in addition to unnecessary expense, illegal pesticide residues, and violating the label requirements, which carry the force of federal and state law.

Normal wear also can alter the output of an applicator over time. The frequency of recalibration varies with the situation and level of use, but in all instances, equipment should be recalibrated at least yearly. One study found that more than half of planters surveyed had at least one insecticide applicator delivering 20 percent more or less insecticide than ideal.

rootworm control. Chlorpyrifos 4E can be applied at the rate of 2 to 3 pints per acre or chlorpyrifos plus gamma-cyhalothrin (Cobalt) can be applied at a rate of 38 to 42 fl. oz. per acre. Application should be timed to coincide with second instar larvae. Capture 2EC has a section 2 (ee) label for chemigation at the rate of 5.12 to 6.4 oz. per acre applied at or near corn rootworm hatch in a minimum of 1 inch of irrigation water per acre.

Silk Clipping Protection

Damage is caused when the beetles prevent pollination by early silk clipping. Silk clipping after pollination does not affect yield. Foliar spray treatments are probably justified if there are eight to 10 beetles per plant with 10 percent of silks beginning to show.

Managing Adult Rootworm Beetles to Control Next Year's Larval Populations

Corn rootworm adult scouting is needed to determine whether rootworm control is necessary the next spring in continuous corn fields. Fields must be scouted at least weekly from July 1 through August and sometimes into September. Counts should include only western and northern corn rootworm beetles. To realize the full benefits, adult controls should be implemented on an area-wide basis.

European Corn Borer

First-generation control usually is not required in Kansas, but is suggested in non-corn borer BT cornfields where approximately 50 percent of the plants are infested with an average of at least one live larva per show.

Corn Rootworm Adult Management Options (Foliar Treatments)

Insecticide	Rate
Beta-cyfluthrin (Baythroid XL)	0.0125 to 0.022 lbs. a.i./acre (1.6 to 2.8 fl. oz.)
Bifenthrin (numerous products)	0.033 to 0.10 lb. a.i./acre (2.1 to 6.4 fl. oz.)
Carbaryl (Sevin)	1 lb. a.i./acre
Chlorpyrifos (numerous products)	Check label, but generally 1 to 2 pints/acre
Chlorpyrifos plus gamma-cyhalothrin (Cobalt)	13 to 26 fl. oz. of product/acre
Chlorpyrifos plus zeta-cypermethrin (Stallion)	9.25 to 11.75 fl. oz./acre
Cyfluthrin (Tombstone)	0.025 to 0.044 lb. a.i./acre (1.6 to 2.8 fl. oz.)
Deltamethrin (Delta Gold)	0.018 to 0.022 lb. a.i./acre (1.5 to 1.9 fl. oz.)
Dimethoate (Dimethoate or Dimate)	0.33 to 0.5 lb. a.i./acre
Esfenvalerate (Asana XL 0.66)	0.03 to 0.05 lb. a.i./acre (5.8 to 9.6 fl. oz.)
Gamma-cyhalothrin (Proaxis)	0.01 to 0.015 lb. a.i./acre (2.56 to 3.84 fl. oz.)
Lambda-cyhalothrin (numerous products)	0.02 to 0.03 lb. of a.i./acre
Lambda-cyhalothrin plus chlorantraniliprole (Voliam Xpress)	6.0 to 9.0 fl. oz./acre
Methyl Parathion (Cheminova Methyl 4EC)	0.25 lb. a.i./acre
Microencapsulated Methyl Parathion (PennCap-M 2F)	0.25 to 1.0 lb. a.i./acre (1 to 2 pt.)
Permethrin EC (Multiple Products)	0.1 to 0.2 lb. a.i./acre
Zeta-cypermethrin (Mustang MAX EC)	0.017 to 0.025 lb. a.i./acre (2.72 to 4.0 fl. oz.)
Zeta-cypermethrin + Bifenthrin (Hero)	4 to 10.3 fl. oz. of product/acre

European Corn Borer Management Options (Foliar Treatments)

Insecticide	Rate
Bacillus thuringiensis* (various products) ^{1 & 2}	Formulations vary: See labels for application rates
Beta-cyfluthrin* (Baythroid XL) ^{1 & 2}	0.0125 to 0.022 lbs. a.i./acre (1.6 to 2.8 fl. oz.)
Bifenthrin* (numerous products) ²	0.033 to 0.10 lb. a.i./acre (2.1 to 6.4 fl. oz.)
Chlorpyrifos 15G (numerous products) ¹	3.5 to 8 oz. of product per 1,000 ft. of row as a band application
Chlorpyrifos* (numerous products) ²	Check label, but generally 1 to 2 pints/acre
Chlorpyrifos plus gamma-cyhalothrin* (Cobalt) ^{1 & 2}	26 to 38 fl. oz. of product/acre (19 to 38 for first generation if chemigated)
Chlorpyrifos plus zeta-cypermethrin (Stallion)	9.25 to 11.75 fl. oz./acre
Cyfluthrin (Tombstone)	0.025 to 0.044 lb. a.i./acre (1.6 to 2.8 fl. oz.)
Deltamethrin* (Delta Gold) ^{1 & 2}	0.018 to 0.022 lb. a.i./acre (1.5 to 1.9 fl. oz.)
Esfenvalerate* (Asana XL 0.66) ²	0.04 to 0.05 lb. a.i./acre (7.8 to 9.6 fl. oz.)
Flubendiamide (Belt SC)	2.0 to 3.0 fl. oz./acre
Gamma-cyhalothrin* (Proaxis) ^{1 & 2}	0.01 to 0.015 lb. a.i./acre (2.56 to 3.84 fl. oz.)
Lambda-cyhalothrin* (numerous products) ^{1 & 2}	0.02 to 0.03 lb. of a.i./acre
Lambda-cyhalothrin plus chlorantraniliprole (Voliam Xpress)	6.0 to 9.0 fl. oz./acre
Methoxyfenozide (Intrepid 2F) ^{1 & 2}	0.06 to 0.12 lb. a.i./acre (4 to 8 fl. oz.)
Microencapsulated Methyl Parathion* (PennCap-M 2F) ²	0.5 to 1.0 lb. a.i./acre (2 to 4 pt.)
Permethrin* EC (multiple products) ^{1 & 2}	0.15 to 0.2 lb. a.i./acre ¹ and 0.1 to 0.2 lb. a.i./acre ²
Permethrin (Pounce 1.5G) ^{1 & 2}	0.1 to 0.2 lb. a.i./acre (6.7 to 13.3 lb.)
Spinosad* (Tracer) ^{1 & 2}	1 to 3 fl. oz./acre
Zeta-cypermethrin* (Mustang MAX EC) ^{1 & 2}	0.017 to 0.025 lb. a.i./acre (2.72 to 4.0 fl. oz.)
Zeta-cypermethrin+ Bifenthrin (Hero) ^{1 & 2}	4 to 10.3 fl. oz. of product/acre

¹ First Generation – ² Second Generation

*Several of these products are labeled for chemigation. Read and understand the entire chemigation section on the label before applying any product. In some cases, (Bacillus thuringiensis, chlorpyrifos 4E and microencapsulated methyl parathion) products have performed better for second generation European corn borer control when chemigated than when applied by ground or aerial equipment.

Fall Armyworm Management Options

Insecticide	Rate
Beta-cyfluthrin (Baythroid XL)	0.022 lbs. a.i./acre (2.8 fl. oz.)
Bifenthrin (numerous products)	0.033 to 0.10 lb. a.i./acre (2.1 to 6.4 fl. oz.)
Chlorpyrifos (numerous products)	Check label, but generally 1 to 2 pints/acre
Chlorpyrifos plus zeta-cypermethrin (Stallion)	9.25 to 11.75 fl. oz./acre
Cyfluthrin (Tombstone)	0.044 lb. a.i./acre (2.8 fl. oz.)
Deltamethrin (Delta Gold)	0.018 to 0.022 lb. a.i./acre (1.5 to 1.9 fl. oz.)
Flubendiamide (Belt SC)	2.0 to 3.0 fl. oz./acre
Gamma-cyhalothrin (Proaxis)	0.01 to 0.015 lb. a.i./acre (2.56 to 3.84 fl. oz.)
Lambda-cyhalothrin (numerous products)	0.02 to 0.03 lb. of a.i./acre
Lambda-cyhalothrin plus chlorantraniliprole (Voliam Xpress)	6.0 to 9.0 fl. oz./acre
Methomyl (Lannate)	0.45 lb. a.i./acre
Spinosad (Tracer)	1 to 3 fl. oz./acre
Zeta-cypermethrin (Mustang MAX EC)	0.02 to 0.025 lb. a.i./acre (3.2 to 4.0 fl. oz.)
Zeta-cypermethrin + Bifenthrin (Hero)	4 to 10.3 fl. oz. of product/acre

Flea Beetle Management Options

Insecticide	Rate
Beta-cyfluthrin (Baythroid XL)	0.0065 to 0.0125 lbs. a.i./acre (0.8 to 1.8 fl. oz.)
Carbaryl (Sevin)	1.5 lb. a.i./acre
Chlorpyrifos (numerous products)	Check label, but generally 1 to 2 pints/acre
Chlorpyrifos plus gamma-cyhalothrin (Cobalt)	13 to 26 fl. oz. of product/acre
Chlorpyrifos plus zeta-cypermethrin (Stallion)	9.25 to 11.75 fl. oz./acre
Cyfluthrin (Tombstone)	0.013 to 0.025 lb. a.i./acre (0.8 to 1.6 fl. oz.)
Deltamethrin (Delta Gold)	0.012 to 0.018 lb. a.i./acre (1.0 to 1.5 fl. oz.)
Esfenvalerate (Asana XL 0.66)	0.03 to 0.05 lb. a.i./acre (5.8 to 9.6 fl. oz.)
Gamma-cyhalothrin (Proaxis)	0.01 to 0.015 lb. a.i./acre (2.56 to 3.84 fl. oz.)
Lambda-cyhalothrin (numerous products)	0.02 to 0.03 lb. of a.i./acre
Lambda-cyhalothrin plus chlorantraniliprole (Voliam Xpress)	6.0 to 9.0 fl. oz./acre
Microencapsulated Methyl Parathion (PennCap-M 2F)	0.5 to 0.75 lb. a.i./acre (2 to 3 pt.)
Permethrin EC (Multiple Products)	0.1 to 0.2 lb. a.i./acre
Zeta-cypermethrin (Mustang MAX EC)	0.017 to 0.025 lb. a.i./acre (2.72 to 4.0 fl. oz.)
Zeta-cypermethrin + Bifenthrin (Hero)	2.6 to 6.1 fl. oz. of product/acre

plant. For control, apply insecticides early in the infestation while small larvae are confined to the whorl area. Apply granules directly over planted rows into the whorls of the plants. Granular products have sometimes been inconsistent in K-State experiments. Liquids probably should be applied so sprays are delivered into the whorl if ground travel equipment is used. Reports indicate that some products work better when applied with high volumes of water. Check labels for chemigation information. Retreatment within seven to 14 days may be necessary if egg-laying continues for an extended interval.

Typically, there is a greater need to control **second-generation** European corn borer than first generation in Kansas. Egg-laying for the second generation is generally heaviest in silking-stage corn during the July to August moth flight. Prolonged emergence of adults and egg-laying interval make it more difficult to locate and evaluate the seriousness of these infestations. Yield loss can result from a variety of factors including physiological damage caused by larval tunneling, harvest losses represented by lodged stalks, ear droppage, and direct kernel feeding.

For second-generation control, apply treatment where field inspection reveals an average of between 10 to 20 egg masses per 100 plants. Egg mass counts should include

both hatched and unhatched egg masses. Sampling should be intensive within 10 to 12 days after first eggs are laid.

Typically, 70 to 85 percent of the eggs are laid on the seven leaves nearest the ear (ear leaf and three leaves above or below). Subsamples should be taken from several locations to obtain a representative sample. Treatments are recommended within five to six days when the majority of the infestation is composed of eggs.

Fall Armyworm

Damage from the fall armyworm occurs in midsummer. Larvae chew large holes in whorl-stage leaves. Later, large holes may be chewed into the stalks at the nodes. Control at the whorl stage usually is not practical and should not be attempted unless 75 percent of plants are infested. Control may be justified on silking-stage corn if small larvae are detected before they have tunneled into the shanks and ears. Where the label allows, the performance of some products may be improved by chemigation. Note that corn hybrids with Herculex I insect protection are resistant to fall armyworm damage.

Garden Webworm

Damage occurs in early summer. These slender worms move backwards rapidly when disturbed and may skeletonize leaves

on plants less than 18 inches high. Watch fields closely. Damage can be severe if heavy infestations develop.

Grasshoppers

Damage may occur at anytime during the growing season. Field margins should be sprayed early in the season while grasshoppers are small if they reach approximately 20 per square yard. Applying sprays before they move into the field greatly reduces the area that must be sprayed and the amount of insecticide needed. Field sprays may be justified where five to eight grasshoppers per square yard are present from just before pollination until anthesis is complete.

Southern Corn Leaf Beetle

A $\frac{3}{16}$ - to $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch long, little-known beetle destroyed large areas within isolated northeastern Kansas corn fields during 1997 and 1998. Before these reports, the insect had not been found damaging corn in Kansas for more than 80 years. Adults are drab in color, grayish to brownish, and may be covered with soil particles. These insects fall readily to the ground when disturbed. Feeding damage reduces plants to fragments and can be easily mistaken for cutworms. Healthy stands can disappear in a few days if large numbers of beetles descend on a field.

Garden Webworm Management Options

Insecticide	Rate
Beta-cyfluthrin (Baythroid XL)	0.0125 to 0.022 lbs. a.i./acre (1.6 to 2.8 fl. oz.)
Carbaryl (Sevin)	1 lb. a.i./acre
Chlorpyrifos (numerous products)	Check label, but generally 1 to 2 pints/acre
Chlorpyrifos plus gamma-cyhalothrin (Cobalt)	13 to 26 fl. oz. of product/acre
Chlorpyrifos plus zeta-cypermethrin (Stallion)	9.25 to 11.75 fl. oz./acre
Cyfluthrin (Tombstone)	0.025 to 0.044 lb. a.i./acre (1.6 to 2.8 fl. oz.)
Deltamethrin (Delta Gold)	0.018 to 0.022 lb. a.i./acre (1.5 to 1.9 fl. oz.)
Gamma-cyhalothrin (Proaxis)	0.01 to 0.015 lb. a.i./acre (2.56 to 3.84 fl. oz.)
Lambda-cyhalothrin (numerous products)	0.02 to 0.03 lb. of a.i./acre
Lambda-cyhalothrin plus chlorantraniliprole (Voliam Xpress)	6.0 to 9.0 fl. oz./acre
Zeta-cypermethrin (Mustang MAX EC)	0.017 to 0.025 lb. a.i./acre (2.72 to 4.0 fl. oz.)
Zeta-cypermethrin + Bifenthrin (Hero)	4 to 10.3 fl. oz. of product/acre

Southern Corn Leaf Beetle Management Options

Insecticide	Rate
Beta-cyfluthrin (Baythroid XL)	0.0125 to 0.022 lbs. a.i./acre (1.6 to 2.8 fl. oz.)
Bifenthrin (numerous products)	0.033 to 0.10 lb. a.i./acre (2.1 to 6.4 fl. oz.)
Chlorpyrifos (numerous products)	Check label, but generally 1 to 2 pints/acre
Chlorpyrifos plus gamma-cyhalothrin (Cobalt)	13 to 26 fl. oz. of product/acre
Chlorpyrifos plus zeta-cypermethrin (Stallion)	9.25 to 11.75 fl. oz./acre
Cyfluthrin (Tombstone)	0.025 to 0.044 lb. a.i./acre (1.6 to 2.8 fl. oz.)
Lambda-cyhalothrin (numerous products)	0.03 lb. of a.i./acre
Lambda-cyhalothrin plus chlorantraniliprole (Voliam Xpress)	9.0 fl. oz./acre
Zeta-cypermethrin (Mustang MAX EC)	0.017 to 0.025 lb. a.i./acre (2.72 to 4.0 fl. oz.)
Zeta-cypermethrin + Bifenthrin (Hero)	4 to 10.3 fl. oz. of product/acre

Grasshopper Management Options

Noncrop Area Treatments		
Insecticide	Rate	Special Instructions
Acephate (Bracket 90 Orthene 75S)	0.25 lb. a.i./acre	Apply in 10 to 20 gallons by ground, or in 1 to 5 gallons by air. Use as a treatment on ditch banks, roadsides, and field borders. Do not feed or graze treated forage.
Beta-cyfluthrin (Baythroid XL)	2.6 to 2.8 fl. oz./acre.	Labeled for use in pastures, rangeland, grass for hay, and grass grown for seed. PHI is 0 days.
Carbaryl (Sevin 4F, 80S, XLR)	0.5 to 1.5 lb. a.i./acre	Apply to non cropland (CRP acreage, set-aside acreage, wasteland, rights-of-way, hedgerows, ditch banks, and roadsides). PHI is 14 days for grazing or harvest of forage for hay. (Label lists control of grasshoppers on multiple sites, which would include noncropland because that site is listed on the label.) Also labeled for use on rangeland at 0.5 to 1.5 a.i./acre where harvesting or grazing is allowed the same day as treatment.
Diflubenzuron (Dimilin 2L)	0.03125 lb. a.i./acre (2 fl. oz. per acre)	Apply to manage grasshoppers in breeding areas before they move into crop land. Treat early instars (majority in the second to third nymphal stages). For use on field border, fence rows, roadsides, farmsteads, ditchbanks, wasteland, and CRP land. REI is 12 hours.
Esfenvalerate (Asana)	0.015 to 0.03 lb. a.i./acre (2.9 to 5.8 fl.oz./acre of Asana XL)	This label is for non crop use on land adjacent to tilled area to control migrating insects. Repeat as needed, but do not exceed 0.5 lb. a.i./acre per year. Do not feed the treated vegetation. Do not spray ditch banks or areas adjacent to water.
Gamma-cyhalothrin (Proaxis)	0.01 to 0.015 lb. a.i./acre (2.56 to 3.84 fl. oz. per acre)	Spray non-cropland adjacent to agricultural areas to control migratory insects that may threaten crops. Use highest labeled rates for dense/tall foliage, high insect populations and/or larger insects. Do not graze livestock in treated area. REI is 24 hours
Lambda-cyhalothrin (Numerous products)	0.02 to 0.03 lb. a.i./acre	Spray non cropland adjacent to agricultural areas to control migratory insects that may threaten crops. Use highest labeled rates for dense/tall foliage, high insect populations and/or larger insects. Do not graze livestock in treated area. REI is 24 hours.
Zeta-cypermethrin (Mustang MAX EC)	0.0175 to 0.025 lb. a.i./acre (2.8 to 4.0 fl. oz. per acre)	Labeled for use on grass forage, fodder, pasture, and rangeland with a 12 hour REI and a 0-day harvest restriction on forage. Thus, this material may be used to treat these areas when grasshoppers are threatening to move from these areas into neighboring crop fields, and still allow treated areas to be grazed or hayed.

Grasshopper Management Options

Field Sprays	
Insecticide	Rate
Beta-cyfluthrin (Baythroid XL)	0.0165 to 0.022 lbs. a.i./acre (2.1 to 2.8 fl. oz.)
Bifenthrin (numerous products)	0.033 to 0.10 lb. a.i./acre (2.1 to 6.4 fl. oz.)
Carbaryl (Sevin 4F, 80S, XLR)	0.5 to 1.5 lb. a.i./acre
Chlorpyrifos (numerous products)	Check label, but generally 0.25 to 0.5 pints/acre
Chlorpyrifos plus gamma-cyhalothrin (Cobalt)	7 to 13 fl. oz. of product/acre
Chlorpyrifos plus zeta-cypermethrin (Stallion)	9.25 to 11.75 fl. oz./acre
Cyfluthrin (Tombstone)	0.033 to 0.044 lb. a.i./acre (2.1 to 2.8 fl. oz.)
Deltamethrin (Delta Gold)	0.012 to 0.018 lb. a.i./acre (1.0 to 1.5 fl. oz.)
Dimethoate (Dimethoate or Dimate)	0.5 lb. a.i./acre
Esfenvalerate (Asana XL 0.66)	0.03 to 0.05 lb. a.i./acre (5.8 to 9.6 fl. oz.)
Gamma-cyhalothrin (Proaxis)	0.01 to 0.015 lb. a.i./acre (2.56 to 3.84 fl. oz.)
Lambda-cyhalothrin (numerous products)	0.02 to 0.03 lb. of a.i./acre
Lambda-cyhalothrin plus chlorantraniliprole (Voliam Xpress)	6.0 to 9.0 fl. oz./acre
Methyl Parathion (Cheminova Methyl 4EC)	0.5 lb. a.i./acre
Microencapsulated Methyl Parathion (PennCap-M)	0.25 to 0.75 lb. a.i./acre (1 to 3 pt.)
Zeta-cypermethrin (Mustang MAX EC)	0.017 to 0.025 lb. a.i./acre (2.72 to 4.0 fl. oz.)
Zeta-cypermethrin + Bifenthrin (Hero)	2.6 to 6.1 fl. oz. of product/acre

Southwestern Corn Borer

As its name implies, the southwestern corn borer has historically been more of a pest in southwestern Kansas. It may also be a serious pest in parts of south central Kansas and in north central Kansas when winter weather has been mild.

First-generation infestations begin in late June and consist of dark-spotted white worms that feed for five to 10 days on leaf tissue in the plant whorl before moving

down to begin tunneling in the stalk. Tunneling can extend far enough down to kill the growing point on small plants (dead-heart), though this injury usually does not occur on plants taller than 30 inches. First-generation infestations have been light in most fields in Kansas in recent years. Treatment thresholds for first generation are not well established but are assumed to be close to those for European corn borer, except that there may be more of a need to

watch smaller plants because of the greater likelihood of larvae causing deadheart.

The **second** (and most damaging) **generation** occurs in August. Adult moths begin emerging and laying eggs starting around July 15 to July 23, with egg-laying reaching a peak somewhere between August 1 and 15. The exact time of the beginning and peak of egg-laying is influenced by weather and geographic location. Eggs are deposited on leaves primarily in the ear

Southwestern Corn Borer Management Options

Insecticide	Rate
Beta-cyfluthrin (Baythroid XL)	0.0125 to 0.022 lbs. a.i./acre (1.6 to 2.8 fl. oz.)
Bifenthrin (numerous products)	0.033 to 0.10 lb. a.i./acre (2.1 to 6.4 fl. oz.)
Chlorpyrifos (numerous products)	Check label, but generally 1.5 to 2 pints/acre
Chlorpyrifos plus gamma-cyhalothrin (Cobalt)	19 to 38 fl. oz. of product/acre
Chlorpyrifos plus zeta-cypermethrin (Stallion)	9.25 to 11.75 fl. oz./acre
Cyfluthrin (Tombstone)	0.025 to 0.044 lb. a.i./acre (1.6 to 2.8 fl. oz.)
Deltamethrin (Delta Gold)	0.018 to 0.022 lb. a.i./acre (1.5 to 1.9 fl. oz.)
Esfenvalerate (Asana XL 0.66)	0.03 to 0.05 lb. a.i./acre (5.8 to 9.6 fl. oz.)
Flubendiamide (Belt SC)	2.0 to 3.0 fl. oz./acre
Gamma-cyhalothrin (Proaxis)	0.01 to 0.015 lb. a.i./acre (2.56 to 3.84 fl. oz.)
Lambda-cyhalothrin (numerous products)	0.02 to 0.03 lb. of a.i./acre
Lambda-cyhalothrin plus chlorantraniliprole (Voliam Xpress)	6.0 to 9.0 fl. oz./acre
Methoxyfenozide (Intrepid 2F)	0.06 to 0.12 lb. a.i./acre (4 to 8 fl. oz.)
Permethrin (multiple products)	0.1 to 0.2 lb. a.i./acre
Spinosad (Tracer)	2 to 3 fl. oz./acre
Zeta-cypermethrin (Mustang MAX EC)	0.017 to 0.025 lb. a.i./acre (2.72 to 4.0 fl. oz.)
Zeta-cypermethrin + Bifenthrin (Hero)	4 to 10.3 fl. oz. of product/acre

*These products are labeled for chemigation. Read and understand the entire chemigation section on the label before applying any product.

Spider Mite Management Options

Insecticide	Rate
Bifenthrin (numerous products)	0.08 to 0.10 lb. a.i./acre (5.1 to 6.4 fl. oz.)
Hexythiazox (Onager)	10 to 24 fl. oz./acre
Propargite (Comite II)	2.25 pt. per acre
Spiromesifen (Oberon 4 SC)	0.09 to 0.25 lb. a.i./acre (2.85 to 8.0 fl. oz.)
Zeta-cypermethrin + Bifenthrin (Hero)	10.3 fl. oz. of product/acre

The following products are listed because they are still useful for mite management in some areas of the state or when used in tank mixes; however, in many areas of southwest Kansas they may, at best, only temporarily suppress mite populations. Repeat applications are not recommended if the first failed to give reasonable control.

Dimethoate (Dimethoate or Dimate)	0.33 to 0.5 lb. a.i./acre
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Stalk Borer (Common Stalk Borer) Management Options

Insecticide	Rate
Beta-cyfluthrin (Baythroid XL)	0.0125 to 0.022 lbs. a.i./acre (1.6 to 2.8 fl. oz.)
Chlorpyrifos (numerous products)	Check label, but generally 2 pints/acre
Chlorpyrifos plus gamma-cyhalothrin (Cobalt)	38 to 42 fl. oz. of product/acre
Chlorpyrifos plus zeta-cypermethrin (Stallion)	9.25 to 11.75 fl. oz./acre
Cyfluthrin (Tombstone)	0.025 to 0.044 lb. a.i./acre (1.6 to 2.8 fl. oz.)
Deltamethrin (Delta Gold)	0.018 to 0.022 lb. a.i./acre (1.5 to 1.9 fl. oz.)
Esfenvalerate (Asana XL 0.66)	0.03 to 0.05 lb. a.i./acre (5.8 to 9.6 fl. oz.)
Gamma-cyhalothrin (Proaxis)	0.01 to 0.015 lb. a.i./acre (2.56 to 3.84 fl. oz.)
Lambda-cyhalothrin (numerous products)	0.02 to 0.03 lb. of a.i./acre
Lambda-cyhalothrin plus chlorantraniliprole (Voliam Xpress)	6.0 to 9.0 fl. oz./acre
Permethrin (multiple products)	0.1 to 0.2 lb. lb. a.i./acre
Zeta-cypermethrin (Mustang MAX EC)	0.017 to 0.025 lb. a.i./acre (2.72 to 4.0 fl. oz.)
Zeta-cypermethrin + Bifenthrin (Hero)	2.6 to 6.1 fl. oz. of product/acre

Western Bean Cutworm Management Options

Insecticide	Rate
Beta-cyfluthrin (Baythroid XL)	0.0125 to 0.022 lbs. a.i./acre (1.6 to 2.8 fl. oz.)
Bifenthrin (numerous products)	0.033 to 0.10 lb. a.i./acre (2.1 to 6.4 fl. oz.)
Carbaryl (Sevin)	2 lb. a.i./acre
Chlorpyrifos (numerous products)	Check label, but generally 1 to 2 pints/acre
Chlorpyrifos plus gamma-cyhalothrin (Cobalt)	13 to 26 fl. oz. of product/acre
Chlorpyrifos plus zeta-cypermethrin (Stallion)	5.0 to 9.0 fl. oz./acre
Cyfluthrin (Tombstone)	0.025 to 0.044 lb. a.i./acre (1.6 to 2.8 fl. oz.)
Esfenvalerate (Asana XL 0.66)	0.015 to 0.03 lb. a.i./acre (2.9 to 5.8 fl. oz.)
Flubendiamide (Belt SC)	2.0 to 3.0 fl. oz./acre
Gamma-cyhalothrin (Proaxis)	0.0075 to 0.0125 lb. a.i./acre (1.92 to 3.20 fl. oz.)
Lambda-cyhalothrin (numerous products)	0.015 to 0.025 lb. of a.i./acre
Lambda-cyhalothrin plus chlorantraniliprole (Voliam Xpress)	5.0 to 9.0 fl. oz./acre
Methoxyfenozide (Intrepid 2F)	0.06 to 0.12 lb. a.i./acre (4 to 8 fl. oz.)
Microencapsulated Methyl Parathion (PennCap-M 2F)	0.75 lb. a.i./acre
Permethrin (multiple products)	0.05 to 0.1 lb. a.i./acre
Spinosad (Tracer)	2 to 3 fl. oz./acre
Zeta-cypermethrin (Mustang MAX EC)	0.011 to 0.025 lb. a.i./acre (1.76 to 4.0 fl. oz.)
Zeta-cypermethrin + Bifenthrin (Hero)	2.6 to 6.1 fl. oz. of product/acre

region. Newly hatched larvae begin feeding on leaves but prefer to feed on ear shoots, husks, and silks. Within 10 to 12 days, this generation also begins tunneling within the stalk, generally below the ear zone. Insecticide applications should be considered on susceptible corn hybrids when 20 to 25 percent of the plants are infested with eggs or newly hatched larvae. See the spider mite section in this publication before selecting a product if corn is planted in mite-prone areas and especially if mite populations are present.

Spider Mites

In southwest Kansas fields where mites have historically been a problem, the presence of mites early in the season may justify pre-tassel treatments of a selective miticide (e.g., Comite). This is true particularly if weather is expected to be hot and dry, and corn borer pressure is expected to be heavy enough to require a broad spectrum insecticide treatment.

Later in the season (after tassels have emerged) mite populations justify control when large colonies of adult females with eggs and young cover extensive areas along the midribs of the bottom one or two leaves *and* mites are beginning to colonize other leaves on the plant in significant areas of the field. Like many crops, corn seems to be most susceptible to significant yield damage during the reproductive stages, from tasseling through soft dough.

Coverage is critical to achieving effective mite control. The easiest way to increase

coverage is to increase the gallonage applied per acre. Aerial application studies in Texas and Colorado indicate significantly improved mite control at 3 gallons of spray per acre as compared with 1 or 2 gallons, and noticeable improvement with up to 5 gallons per acre.

Stalk Borer, (Common Stalk Borer)

This insect overwinters as eggs laid in grassy areas or occasionally in high residue sites. Damage occurs in May and June and the growing point may be killed (dead-heart). Plants along field margins typically suffer the highest infestation. No-till or minimum tillage fields, particularly those having poor grassy-weed control, may have damage widely distributed over the field when planted to corn the next year. A prominent transverse purplish band in the region of the true legs can usually be used to identify the larger larval stages of this insect. Most Kansas infestations of note occur in the northeastern part of the state.

Western Bean Cutworm

This insect is an occasional problem in western Kansas. Begin field scouting at the first sign of tasseling and continue until silks turn brown. Look for round white eggs in groups of 5 to 200 on the upper surface of upper leaves. Eggs gradually become darker in color, hatching in five to seven days. An average of eight plants with eggs or small larvae per 100 plants (when corn is 95 percent tasseled) is required to justify control measures.

Control will be reduced if applications are delayed until all silks have emerged or if larvae have already entered the ear tips. Typically, scouting should be most intense between July 18 and 30 in southwest Kansas and about a week later in northwest Kansas. Some of the new Bt corn hybrids have some resistance to the western bean cutworm so take this into account when selecting hybrid seed.

Worker Protection Standard

The Worker Protection Standard (WPS) is a series of federal regulations pertaining to pesticides used in agricultural plant production on farms, forests, nurseries, and greenhouses. You must comply with these regulations if you are an agricultural pesticide user and/or an employer of agricultural workers or pesticide handlers. For details, consult the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency publication, *The Worker Protection Standard for Agricultural Pesticides—How to Comply, What Employers Need to Know*. This publication is available at your local K-State Research and Extension office.

Corn Insecticide Use Instructions

Insecticide	Special Instructions
Bacillus thuringiensis (Biobit, Deliver, Dipel, Lepinox, XenTari and possibly others)	Biological-based products act as stomach poisons and are effective against some caterpillars, generally causing death within two to four days. Signal word on label: CAUTION. These products do not harm beneficial insects, so using them should not enhance mite outbreaks. Do not apply through irrigation systems. Fourteen-day REI with an exception made for the last 12 days of REI with proper personal protective equipment (PPE). (See label.) Do not apply on seed corn less than 14 days before detasseling or roguing. Do not apply within 30 days of harvest.
Beta-cyfluthrin* (Baythroid XL)	Pyrethroid insecticide. Toxic to fish and aquatic organisms. Signal word on label: WARNING. Causes substantial but temporary eye injury. Do not get into eyes or on clothing. Extremely hazardous to fish and aquatic invertebrates - do not apply directly over water. Drift and runoff from treated areas may be hazardous to aquatic organisms. Beta-cyfluthrin is highly toxic to bees. Do not apply this product or allow it to drift to blooming crops or weeds on which bees are actively foraging. Minimum application is 2 gallons of water for aerial application and 10 gallons by ground. Chemigation applications are allowed by label. REI is 12 hours. PHI is 21 days. However, green forage may be fed 0 days after last application.
Bifenthrin* (Annex, Bifenthrin, Brigade, Capture LFR, Discipline, Empower, Fanfare, Sniper and Tundra)	Pyrethroid insecticide. Toxic to fish and aquatic organisms. Signal word on label: WARNING. May be applied via air or ground equipment. Apply in a minimum of 2 gallons of finished spray per acre or in a minimum of 10 gallons per acre with ground equipment. Revised label now allows chemigation in Kansas. Do not apply within 30 days of harvest. Do not graze livestock in treated areas or cut treated crops for feed within 30 days of the last application.
Carbaryl (Sevin XLR, 80S, 80WSP, Sevimol 4, etc.)	This carbamate insecticide is sold by several companies in a number of different formulations. Signal word on label: CAUTION or WARNING depending on formulation. Observe BEE CAUTION. Applications may cause increased problems with spider mites later in the season. REI is 12 hours. Do not apply within 48 days of harvest of grain and fodder or within 14 days of harvest or grazing of foliage or silage.
Chlorethoxyfos* (Fortress 5G)	Organophosphate insecticide labeled restricted use due to human, avian and aquatic invertebrate toxicity. Signal words on label: DANGER – POISON. REI 48 hours or 72 hours in areas where rainfall is less than 25 inches per year except if product is soil-injected or soil-incorporated and there will be no contact with anything treated. (See label.)
Chlorpyrifos 4E* (Numerous products: Chlorpyrifos, Eraser, Govern, Lorsban, Nufos, Pilot, Warhawk, Whirlwind, Yuma, etc.)	Organophosphate, restricted use insecticide. Signal word on label: WARNING. Use 2 to 5 gallons of finished spray per acre by air or not less than 15 gallons by ground equipment for post-emergence foliar applications. To avoid contamination of irrigation tail water, do not flood irrigate within 24 hours following an application of chlorpyrifos. Downwind spray drift buffer zones of 150 feet for aerial and 25 feet for ground application must be utilized to protect listed aquatic areas. A 10-day re-treatment interval for all products containing chlorpyrifos has been established. Chemigation is allowed – see label for more information. Twenty-four hour REI. Do not apply within 35 days before harvest of grain. Do not graze or harvest for silage within 14 days of last treatment. Do not feed treated fodder within 35 days after last treatment. Supplemental labels allow harvest after 21 days for rates below 1lb. a.i. acre.
Chlorpyrifos 15G* (Chlorpyrifos, Lorsban, Nufos, Pilot, and Saurus)	Organophosphate insecticide; signal word on label: CAUTION. For corn borer management ground application is preferred to aerial application. Do not exceed two applications per season. REI is 24 hours. Preharvest intervals are the same as Chlorpyrifos 4E. The label has recently been revised, so read carefully before use. Label changes include requiring a dust filtering mask for loaders and applicators, deletion of use on popcorn, elimination of band application and pre-plant broadcast application and a limit on the maximum seasonal applications of chlorpyrifos 15G to two (one at-plant soil application and one foliar application) or no more than three applications of products containing chlorpyrifos per season. Supplemental labels allow harvest after 21 days for rates below 1lb. a.i./ acre.
Chlorpyrifos plus gamma- cyhalothrin* (Cobalt)	An organophosphate plus a pyrethroid insecticide. Signal word on label DANGER. Do not apply within 21 days before harvest of grain or ears. Do not allow meat or dairy animals to graze in treated areas nor harvest treated corn silage as feed for meat or dairy animals within 14 days after last treatment. Do not make more than 3 applications of Cobalt or other products containing chlorpyrifos per use season. Do not make a second application of Cobalt or other product containing chlorpyrifos within 10 days of the first application.
Chlorpyrifos plus zeta-cypermethrin (Stallion)	This insecticide is a combination of chlorpyrifos (2.72 lb./gal.) plus zeta-cypermethrin (0.272 lb./gal.). REI is 24 hrs. PHI is 30 days for grain and 60 days for forage.
Cyfluthrin (Tombstone)	Pyrethroid insecticide. Signal word on label: WARNING. PHI is 21 days and REI is 12 hours.
Deltamethrin* (Delta Gold)	Pyrethroid insecticide. Toxic to fish and aquatic organisms. Signal word on label: DANGER. Fatal if swallowed. Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye and skin damage. Extremely hazardous to fish and aquatic invertebrates - do not apply directly over water or to areas where surface water is present. Drift and runoff may be hazardous to aquatic organisms in areas near application site. This pesticide is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment. Do not apply this product or allow it to drift to blooming crops or weeds on which bees are actively foraging. Minimum gallonage is 2 gallons of water for aerial application and 5 gallons by ground. See label for chemigation directions. REI is 12 hours. PHI is 21 days for grain or fodder. Do not cut or graze field corn for forage within 12 days of application.
Dimethoate (Dimethoate or Dimate)	This organophosphate insecticide is available from various suppliers and in several formulations. Signal word on label: WARNING or DANGER depending on formulation. Do not make more than three applications per year. REI is 48 hours. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest, feeding or grazing.

Corn Insecticide Use Instructions

Insecticide	Special Instructions
Esfenvalerate* (Asana XL 0.66)	Pyrethroid insecticide. Toxic to fish and aquatic organisms. Signal word on label: WARNING. See label for chemigation instructions. Extremely toxic to fish. Do not apply when weather conditions make drift to fish-containing water possible. Applications may cause increased problems with spider mites later in the season. REI is 12 hours. Preharvest waiting interval is 21 days.
Fipronil* (Regent 4SC)	This chemical belongs to the phenylpyrazole class of insecticides and is a restricted-use product. Signal word on label is WARNING. Do not apply within 90 days of harvest. Do not apply to sweet corn or popcorn. Do not plant small grains within 12 months of application.
Flubendiamide (Belt SC)	Phthalic acid diamides insecticide with activity against a broad spectrum of lepidopterous pests. Signal word on label: CAUTION. REI: 12 hours. Apply only to fields with a vegetative buffer strip of at least 15 feet between field edge and down gradient aquatic habitat. Minimum application volume: 10 GPA by ground or 5.0 GPA aerial. See label for chemigation instructions. PHI 1 day for green forage and silage, 1 day sweet corn, 28 days for grain or stover.
Gamma-cyhalothrin* (Proaxis)	This microencapsulated pyrethroid insecticide is labeled restricted use due to toxicity to fish and aquatic organisms. Signal word on label: CAUTION. Apply by ground or air in sufficient gallonage to obtain full coverage of target location. Apply in a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre by air. Do not apply more than 0.06 lb. a.i. (0.96 pint) per acre per season. Do not apply more than 0.03 lb. a.i. (0.48 pint) after silk initiation. Do not apply more than 0.015 lb. a.i. (0.24 pint) after corn has reached the milk stage. Do not apply this product or allow it to drift to blooming crops or weeds if bees are visiting the treatment area. Do not allow meat or dairy animals to graze treated area within one day after treatment. Do not feed treated corn fodder or silage to meat or dairy animals within 21 days of harvest. REI is 24 hours and PHI is 21 days.
Hexythiazox (Onager)	This miticide is active on eggs and immature stages, it does not kill adult mites, but reduces egg laying in treated females. Since it does not kill adult mites it needs to be applied before mite populations reach damaging levels, usually while corn is in mid to late whorl stage. Application after the V15 crop growth stage is prohibited. Use is limited to western Kansas (west of Rt. 281). For ground application the boom should be equipped with 16-inch drop nozzles with nozzles directed to spray up and under the canopy at 10 to 20 GPA. For aerial application the label recommends a minimum of 5 GPA and to use the higher rates when foliage is dense. Onager is labeled for use on Field Corn, Silage Corn, and Seed Corn. Do not make more than one application per year. Signal word on label is CAUTION. REI is 12 hours. 45 Day PHI.
Lambda-cyhalothrin* (Numerous products: Warrior II with Zeon Technology, Silencer, Taiga Z and Lambda T)	Pyrethroid insecticide labeled restricted use because it is toxic to fish and aquatic organisms. Signal word on label: WARNING. Apply by ground or air in sufficient gallonage to obtain full coverage of target location. Use a minimum of 2 gallons of water per acre by air. Do not apply more than 0.12 lb. a.i. (0.96 pint) per acre per season. Do not apply more than 0.06 lb. a.i. (0.48 pint) after silk initiation. Do not apply more than 0.03 lb. a.i. (0.24 pint) after corn has reached the milk stage. Do not apply this product or allow it to drift to blooming crops or weeds if bees are visiting the treatment area. Do not allow meat or dairy animals to graze treated area within 1 day after treatment. Do not feed treated corn fodder or silage to meat or dairy animals within 21 days of harvest. REI is 24 hours and PHI is 21 days.
Lambda-cyhalothrin plus chlorantraniliprole (Voliam Xpress)	Check application restrictions on label which include: Do not exceed a total of 31.0 fl. oz./acre/year. Do not apply more than 18.0 fl. oz./acre after silk initiation. Do not apply more than 9.0 fl. oz./acre after the milk stage.
Methomyl* (Lannate)	Carbamate insecticide classified as a restricted use pesticide because of high acute toxicity to humans. Signal words on label: DANGER — POISON. Toxic to fish and wildlife. Do not graze or feed forage within 3 days of treatment. REI is 48 hours. Waiting interval of 21 days before grain can be harvested.
Methoxyfenozide (Intrepid 2F)	An insect growth regulator effective against many species of Lepidopteran insects. Product must be ingested by larvae to be effective. Signal word on label: CAUTION. Do not apply by ground within 25 feet, or by air within 150 feet of lakes, reservoirs, rivers, permanent streams, marshes, natural ponds or commercial fish farm ponds. Do not apply this product through any type of irrigation system. REI is 4 hours. Do not harvest within 21 days of application.
Methyl Parathion* (Cheminova Methyl 4EC)	Organophosphate insecticide classified a restricted use pesticide because of very high acute toxicity to humans and birds. Signal words on label: DANGER – POISON. Five-day REI in areas where average rainfall is less than 25 inches per year and four days where rainfall is 25 inches or greater. Do not apply within 12 days of harvest. Do not apply during the pollen shed period.
Microencapsulated Methyl Parathion* (PennCap-M)	Organophosphate insecticide classified restricted use because of residual effects on avian species and hazard to bees. Signal word on label: WARNING. Highly toxic to bees. Do not apply during pollen shed if bees are visiting treated areas during normal foraging hours. Five-day REI in areas where average rainfall is less than 25 inches per year and four days where rainfall is 25 inches or greater. Do not harvest, cut for forage or graze within 12 days of application.
Permethrin* (Ambush E, Artic. EC, Pounce. EC and Pounce 1.5 G)	Pyrethroid insecticide. Toxic to fish and aquatic organisms. Signal word: CAUTION or WARNING depending on formulation. May be used on popcorn and corn grown for seed. Up to 0.6 lb. a.i./acre per season. Applications may increase problems with spider mites later in the season. REI is 12 hours. Do not make treatments less than six days apart or apply less than 30 days before harvest of grain or fodder. Forage may be harvested on the day of application.
Phorate* (Phorate and Thimet 20G)	Organophosphate insecticide labeled restricted use because of acute oral and dermal toxicity and avian hazards. Signal words on label: DANGER – POISON. REI is 48 hours, except if product is soil injected or soil incorporated and if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated.

Corn Insecticide Use Instructions

Insecticide	Special Instructions
Phosphorothionate + cyfluthrin* (Defcon 2 .1 G)	This insecticide is labeled restricted use because of toxicity to aquatic invertebrates. Signal word on label is WARNING. REI is 48 hours or 72 hours where average rainfall is less than 25 inches per year.
Propargite (Comite II)	Cyclodiene insecticide. Signal word on label: DANGER. Special precaution is needed when spraying near aquatic environments. Do not make aerial applications during temperature inversions, if heavy rainfall is imminent, or when wind speeds exceed 10 mph. Do not apply through any type of irrigation system. Seven-day REI. Exception can be made after first 48 hours with proper PPE. See label. Do not apply within 30 days of harvest.
Spinosad (Tracer)	Spinosad, a mixture of spinosyn A and spinosyn D, is a fermentation-derived insect control agent. REI of 4 hours. Highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment on blooming crops or other vegetation. Avoid use when bees are foraging. Do not apply where surface water is present. Signal word on label: CAUTION. Apply in a minimum of 5 gallons of water per acre (ground application) or 2 to 5 gallons of water per acre (aerial application). See label for chemigation rules. Do not deliver through chemigation equipment at more than 0.25 inches of water per acre. Do not apply more than 6 fl. oz of Tracer (0.188 lb. spinosad) per acre per year. Do not apply within 28 days of grain or fodder harvest or within 7 days of forage harvest.
Spiromesifen (Oberon 2 SC)	This non-systemic insecticide/miticide is a tetronic acid derivative that acts as a lipid biosynthesis inhibitor. It carries the signal word CAUTION on the label. REI is 12 hours. PHI is 5 days on green forage and 30 days on grain or stover. Label claims efficacy against egg and nymphal stages.
Tebupirimofos + cyfluthrin* (Aztec 2.1 G or 4.67G)	Organophosphate + pyrethroid insecticide. Toxic to aquatic invertebrates. Signal word on label: WARNING. REI of 48 hours; 72 hours where rainfall is less than 25 inches per year.
Tefluthrin* (Force 3G and CS)	Pyrethroid insecticide. Toxic to fish and aquatic organisms. Signal word on label: CAUTION or WARNING depending on formulation. REI is 48 hours, except if product is soil injected or soil incorporated, and if there will be no contact with anything that has been treated.
Terbufos* (Counter 15G)	Organophosphate insecticide classified restricted use due to acute oral and dermal toxicity. Signal words on label: DANGER – POISON. Do not apply Beacon to Counter-treated corn, and do not apply Accent to corn treated with an in-furrow application of Counter. REI is 48 hours; 72 hours in areas where rainfall is less than 25 inches per year.
Zeta-cypermethrin* (Mustang MAX EC)	Pyrethroid insecticide. Signal word on label CAUTION. Extremely toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Apply in a minimum of 2 gallons of finished spray per acre by aerial equipment or 10 gallons per acre by ground equipment. Can be chemigated; refer to label for more information. Twelve-hour REI. Do not apply within 30 days of harvest for grain and fodder (stover) and 60 days for forage (silage).
Zeta-Cyfluthrin + Bifenthrin* (Hero)	Combination of two pyrethroid insecticides. Signal word on label CAUTION. Can be chemigated; see label for more information. Twelve-hour REI. PHI is 30 days for grain and 60 days for forage. Do not graze livestock for 30 days.

* Restricted Use Pesticide

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