

CLOVER: CLOVER INSECT CONTROL

Other than alfalfa, including arrowleaf, crimson, red, white, and other clovers

Will Hudson, Extension Entomologist, and David Buntin, Research Entomologist

PEST	INSECTICIDE	MOA	AMOUNT PER ACRE	REI/PHI (Hours or Days)	REMARKS AND PRECAUTIONS
Alfalfa weevil, Clover weevil, Lesser clover leaf weevil, Clover head weevil	<i>carbaryl</i> Sevin, other brands 4.0	1A	1.0-1.5 qt	12 H/ 7 D	CAUTION BEE HAZARD: Clovers are either dependent upon or benefited by insect pollination, primarily by bees. They are an important source of honey and pollen for bees, including honey bees. Do not apply these insecticides to clover fields when clover or weeds in clover fields are flowering.
	<i>malathion</i> Malathion 8EC, other brands	1B	1.0-1.25 pt	12 H/ 0 D	
	<i>zeta-cypermethrin</i> Mustang Maxx, Respect 0.8 EC	3A	2.24-4 oz	12 H/ 3 D	
Aphids	<i>malathion</i> Malathion 8EC, other brands	1B	15-20 fl oz	12 H/ 0 D	WHEN TO TREAT FOR INSECTS IN CLOVER PASTURES FOLIAGE FEEDING CATERPILLARS (armyworm, alfalfa caterpillar, beet armyworm, corn earworm, cutworms, green cloverworm, fall armyworm, velvetbean caterpillar, yellowstriped armyworm): Treat when populations of any (or any combination) of these insects exceed 3 larvae (1/2" long or larger)/sq ft.
	<i>zeta-cypermethrin</i> Mustang Maxx, Respect 0.8 EC	3A	2.24-4 oz	12 H/ 3 D	
Caterpillars (armyworm, cutworms, green cloverworm, velvetbean, yellowstriped armyworm)	<i>carbaryl</i> Sevin, other brands 4.0	1A	1.0-1.5 qt	12 H/ 7 D	ALFALFA WEEVIL: Treat when larvae and/or adults are damaging 50% of the leaves or buds. APHIDS: Treat if infestations appear to be causing excessive leaf discoloration. CLOVER LEAF WEEVIL: Treat when 50% of the plants have leaf feeding damage from larvae and/or adult weevils. GRASSHOPPERS: Treat when heavy populations are causing excessive defoliation. LEAFHOPPERS: Treat when heavy populations are causing leaf discoloration over large areas of the field. LESSER CLOVERLEAF WEEVIL: Treat when 10% or more of the buds or seed heads are infested with larvae or when the adults are damaging the leaves and stems on 50% of the plants.
	<i>chlorantraniliprole</i> Coragen 1.67SC Prevathon 0.43	28	3.5-5 fl oz 14-20 fl oz	4 H/ 0 D	
	<i>methoxyfenozide</i> Intrepid 2F	18	4-8 fl oz	4 H/ Forage 0 D Hay 7 D	
	<i>zeta-cypermethrin</i> Mustang Maxx, Respect 0.8 EC	3A	2.24-4 oz	12 H/ 3 D	
Grasshoppers, Striped ground crickets	<i>carbaryl</i> Sevin, other brands 4.0	1A	1.0-1.5 qt	12 H/ 7 D	STRIPED GROUND CRICKETS: Treat when 10% of the seedling-stand has been lost and crickets are still present. If crop is not being monitored closely, treat preventively after seeding but <u>before</u> seedlings emerge.
	<i>malathion</i> Malathion 8EC, other brands	1B	1.0-1.25 pt	12 H/ 0 D	
	<i>zeta-cypermethrin</i> Mustang Maxx, Respect 0.8 EC	3A	2.8-4 fl oz	12 H/ 3 D	
Green June beetle larvae	<i>carbaryl</i> Sevin, other brands 4.0	1A	1.0-1.5 qt	12 H/ 7 D	NOTE: Coragen/Prevathon: 0 day PHI. No more than 4 applications per crop; no more than 0.2 lb ai oz/A/crop.
Leafhoppers	<i>carbaryl</i> Sevin, other brands 4.0	1A	1.0-1.5 qt	12 H/ 7D	
	<i>malathion</i> Malathion 8EC, other brands	1B	1.0-1.25 pt	12 H/ 0 D	
	<i>zeta-cypermethrin</i> Mustang Maxx, Respect 0.8 EC	3A	2.24-4 oz	12 H/ 3 D	

EC – emulsifiable concentrate, SP – soluble powder, S – sprayable powder, EL – emulsifiable liquid, WP – wettable powder
Numbers following liquid formulations indicate lb ai/gal; those following solids indicate % ai.