

PERENNIAL GRASS: PERENNIAL GRASS INSECT CONTROL

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

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

PEST	MATERIAL AND FORMULATION ¹	MOA	AMOUNT PER ACRE	REMARKS AND PRECAUTIONS
Bahiagrass borer, billbug larvae, white grubs, whitefringed 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.			<p style="text-align: center;">WHEN TO TREAT FOR INSECTS IN PERENNIAL-GRASS PASTURES</p> <p>FOLIAGE FEEDING CATERPILLARS (armyworm, fall armyworm, moccis 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.</p> <p>APHIDS: Treat if heavy infestations are causing leaf discoloration over large areas of the field.</p> <p>CHINCH BUGS: Treat if populations are causing grass leaves to wilt over large areas of the field.</p> <p>CUTWORMS, FLEA BEETLES, GRASSHOPPERS: Treat if heavy populations appear to be defoliating grass excessively.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>GREEN JUNE BEETLE LARVAE: Treat when populations average 1 larva/sq yd.</p> <p>LEAFHOPPERS: Treat if heavy infestations are causing the grass to appear off-color or unthrifty.</p> <p>SPITTLEBUGS: Treat when 1 or more adult spittlebug is found per square foot.</p> <p>THRIPS: Treat if heavy infestations are causing discolorations and damage over large areas of the field.</p> <p style="text-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>Amdro: 7 day PHI for hay. Okay for grazing.</p> <p>Baythroid: 0 day PHI for hay and grazing, see label for other restrictions.</p> <p>carbaryl (Sevin, etc.): Do not graze or cut for hay for 14 days after application.</p> <p>cypermethrin (Mustang Maxx): 0 day PHI for hay or forage; Do not apply more than 0.10 lb/A/season.</p> <p>diflubenzuron (Dimilin): 0 day for grazing; 1 day PHI for hay; no more than 2 oz/cutting.</p>
	<i>lambda-cyhalothrin</i> Warrior II Zeon	3A	1.28-1.92 oz	
	<i>zeta-cypermethrin</i> Mustang Maxx	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 SL, Sevin 4F Others	1A	1-1.5 qt	
	<i>chlorantraniliprole</i> Prevathon	28	14-20 oz	
	<i>chlorantraniliprole</i> + <i>lambda-cyhalothrin</i> Besiege	3 + 28	6-10 fl oz	
	<i>cyfluthrin</i> Baythroid XL	3A	2.6-2.8	
	<i>diflubenzuron</i> Dimilin 2L	15	1-2 oz	
	<i>lambda-cyhalothrin</i> Warrior II Zeon	3A	1.28-1.92 oz	
	<i>methoxyfenozide</i> Intrepid 2F	18	4-8 oz	
	<i>spinosad</i> Tracer	5	1-2 oz	
	<i>methomyl</i> Lannate 2.4 LV, 90SP (Use <i>methomyl</i> on <i>bermudagrass</i> only.)	1A	1-2 pt 0.25-0.5 lb	
	<i>zeta-cypermethrin</i> Mustang Maxx	3A	2.24-4 oz	

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Fire ants	<i>hydramethylnon</i> 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>Intrepid: 0 day grazing interval, 7 day PHI for hay. One application per cutting.</p> <p>Warrior II Zeon: 0 day grazing restriction, 7 day PHI for hay, see label for application restrictions.</p> <p>methomyl: 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/A/crop. Do not make more than 4 applications per crop.</p> <p>spinosad (Tracer): Do not harvest hay or fodder for 3 days. Do not graze until spray has dried. Do not apply more than 6 oz/season.</p> <p>Besiege and Prevathon (chlorantraniliprole): 0 day PHI for forage or grazing; 7 day PHI for hay.</p>
	<i>methoprene</i> Extinguish	7A		
	<i>spinosad</i> Justice	5	mound treatment only	
Flea beetles	<i>Carbaryl</i> as applied for armyworm may give helpful control.			
	<i>lambda-cyhalothrin</i> Warrior II Zeon	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> Warrior II Zeon	3A	1.28-1.92 oz	
	<i>carbaryl</i> Sevin 4L	1A	1-1.5 qt	
	<i>zeta-cypermethrin</i> Mustang Maxx	3A	2.24-4 oz	
Green June beetle larvae	<i>carbaryl</i> Sevin 4L	1A	1-1.5 qt	
	<i>lambda-cyhalothrin</i> + <i>chlorantraniliprole</i> Besiege	28 + 3A	5-9 oz	
Leafhoppers	<i>lambda-cyhalothrin</i> Warrior II Zeon	3A	1.28-1.92 oz	
	<i>zeta-cypermethrin</i> Mustang Maxx	3A	2.24-4 oz	

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Mole crickets	No economically effective materials currently labeled.			
Sod webworms	<i>carbaryl</i> Sevin SL Sevin 4F others	1A	1.25 lb 2 lb	
	<i>diflubenzuron</i> Dimilin 2L	15	1-2 oz	
	<i>lambda-cyhalothrin</i> Warrior II Zeon	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> Warrior II Zeon	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.