



Current Report

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Management of Insect and Mite Pests in Sorghum

Tom A. Royer
 Extension Entomologist

Sorghum pests, if not controlled when thresholds are exceeded, will reduce yield and quality of grain and forage. Pesticides should not be used as a substitute for good agronomic practices or as “preventative insurance” because it is rarely economically or environmentally justifiable. Many sorghum pest problems can be avoided by implementing an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) plan that includes preventive pest management practices, such as planting high-quality, vigorous, Oklahoma-proven hybrid seed; planting it at the proper time for optimal health and yield, providing proper fertilization and weed control; and, when possible, keeping sorghum fields as far away as possible from wheat.

The information herein is for educational purposes only. Reference to commercial products or trade names is made with the understanding that no discrimination is intended and no endorsement by the Cooperative Extension Service is implied.

Pesticide recommendations in this publication were correct as of the “Modified Date” but always check the label that came with the purchased insecticide for the most current rates and restrictions

The first name listed is the trade name of a product registered for use in corn for the listed pest. The name in (parentheses) listed below the trade name is the name of the active ingredient. The active ingredient name is provided

because in many cases, there are other registered products containing the same active ingredient that may cost less, so producers should compare prices.

The number [in brackets] following a product is its Mode of Action number [MOA]. The more frequently insecticides with the same MOA are used, the more likely resistance will occur. This number provides an easy way to select different modes of action to avoid selecting for pests that are resistant to a certain mode of action.

Refer to the following OSU publications for additional information.

- CR-2162 Grain Sorghum Performance Trials in Oklahoma, 2021
- EPP-7157 Field Key to Larvae in Sorghums
- EPP-7196 Grasshopper Management in Rangeland, Pastures, and Crops
- CR-7191 Glance-N-Go Sampling Systems for Greenbugs, Sorghum Aphids, and Sorghum Headworms: Questions and Answers
- PSS-2113 Grain Sorghum Production Calendar
- PT-2005-2010 Grain Sorghum Performance Trials in Oklahoma.

Management of Insect and Mite Pests in Sorghum

Pest, Damage and Treatment Threshold	Insecticide, Formulation, [Moa Group] & (Active Ingredient)	Rate of Product per Acre (rate 1b ai/acre)	Comments
Chinch bug Adults are 1/8 inch long, black with white wings that are folded over the back into an “hour glass” shape. Nymphs are reddish to brown, with a white stripe across their “shoulders”. Damage: Feed at base of plants, in between leaf sheath and stem. Chinch bugs often migrate from	Planting Time		
	Gaucho 600 [4A] (imidacloprid)	6.4 fl oz/cwt seed (0.25 lb ai/cwt seed)	Seed treatments will generally provide 3 weeks of suppression. Use seed treatment if sorghum has suffered regular losses from chinch bug infestations. Do not feed leftover treated seed to livestock. Check table on last page for grazing and harvest restrictions for seed treatments.
	Cruiser 5FS [4A] (thiamethoxam)	5.1 to 7.6 fl oz/cwt seed (0.2 to 0.3 lb ai/A)	
Poncho 600 [4A] (clothianidin)	5.1 to 6.4 fl oz/cwt seed (0.20 to 0.25 lb ai/A)		

<p>small grains to sorghum. Feeding may kill small seedlings.</p> <p>Threshold: 2-3 bugs per plant on seedlings. Treat if large numbers are moving in to sorghum from grain. A border spray 30-60 feet wide on the margins of the field may be of value if chinch bug numbers are high in an adjacent wheat field.</p>			Best control is obtained when insecticide is applied by ground, with nozzles directed at the base of the plants using a minimum of 20-30 gallons of water.
	Post-Plant		
	Asana XL [3] (esfenvalerate)	5.8 to 9.6 fl oz (0.03 to 0.05 lb ai/A)	Do not apply more than 0.15 lb ai/season. 21 day wait for grazing or harvest.
	Baythroid XL [3] (beta-cyfluthrin)	2.0 to 2.8 fl oz (0.019 to 0.022 lb ai/A)	14 day wait for grazing or harvest
	Delta Gold [3] (deltamethrin)	1.3 to 1.9 fl oz (0.015 to 0.022 lb ai/A)	14 day wait for grazing or harvest
	Fastac EC [3] (alpha-cyhalothrin)	3.2 to 3.9 fl oz (0.020 to 0.025 lb ai/A)	14 day PHI for harvest, 45 day wait for forage
	Mustang MAXX EC [3] (zeta-cypermethrin)	3.2 to 4.0 fl oz (0.02 to 0.025 lb ai/A)	14 day wait for harvest, 45 days for grazing.
	Proaxis 0.5 CS [3] (gamma-cyhalothrin)	3.84 fl oz (0.015 lb ai/A)	30 day wait for grazing or harvest.
	Sevin XLR [1A] (carbaryl)	1 to 2 qt (1 to 2 lb ai/A)	Sevin may cause spidermite buildup. 21 day wait for forage, 14 days for harvest or grazing.
Warrior II with Zeon [3] (lambda-cyhalothrin)	1.92 fl oz (0.03 lb ai/A)	30 day wait for harvest or grazing.	
<p>Corn earworm (Headworm) Up to 1 inch. Color varies from green, to brown to yellow and pink.</p> <p>Damage: Feed in whorl and ripening seed in head. Yield loss from whorl feeding is negligible. Are capable of causing damage to seed in head until grain reaches soft dough stage.</p> <p>Threshold: Two or more larvae per head before hard dough. Open-headed varieties are less susceptible to attack than tight-headed varieties. A dynamic threshold that is based on plant population and crop value and control costs can be determined by using the Glance-N-Go sorghum headworm smartphone application. See EPP-7191 Glance-N-Go Sampling Systems for Greenbugs, Sorghum (Sugarcane) Aphids, and Sorghum Headworms: Questions and Answers.</p>			Check labels, some state that product is only effective on very small (1st and 2nd instars) caterpillars
	Asana XL [3] (esfenvalerate)	5.8 to 9.6 fl oz (0.03 to 0.05 lb ai/A)	Do not apply more than 0.15 lb ai/season. 21-day wait for grazing or harvest
	Baythroid XL [3] (beta-cyfluthrin)	1.3 to 2.8 fl oz (0.010 to 0.022 lb ai/A)	1st and 2nd instar only; 14-day wait for grazing or harvest
	Besiege [28,3] (chlorantraniliprole + lambda-cyhalothrin)	6.0 to 10.0 fl oz	30-day wait for harvest
	Blackhawk [5] (spinosad)	1.5 to 3.3 fl oz (0.034 to 0.094 lb ai/A)	14-day wait for grazing, 7 days for harvest
	Concero [5,3] (spinosad + gamma-cyhalothrin)	2 to 2.85 fl oz/Acre (64 to 45 acres per gallon)	30-day wait for harvest or grazing
	Delta Gold [3] (deltamethrin)	1.0 to 1.5 fl oz (0.012 to 0.018 lb ai/A)	14 day wait for grazing or harvest
	Diamond 0.8 EC [15] (novaluron)	9 to 12 fl oz	7-day wait for grazing, 14 days for grain; reapplication may be needed.
	Fastac EC [3] (alpha-cypermethrin)	1.8 to 3.8 fl oz (0.012 to 0.025 lb ai/A)	14-day PHI for harvest, 45-day wait for forage
	Lannate LV [1A] (methomyl)	0.75 to 1.5 pt (0.225 to 0.45 lb ai/A)	14-day wait for grazing or harvest.
	Mustang MAXX EC [3] (zeta-cypermethrin)	1.76 to 4.0 fl oz (0.011 to 0.025 lb ai/A)	14-day wait for harvest, 45 days for grazing.
	Proaxis 0.5 CS [3] (gamma-cyhalothrin)	2.56 to 3.84 fl oz (0.01 to 0.015 lb ai/A)	30-day wait for grazing or harvest.

	Sevin XLR [1A] (carbaryl)	1 to 2 qt (1 to 2 lb ai/A)	No wait for grazing, 21 days for harvest.
	Vantacor [28] (chlorantraniliprole)	1.2 to 2.5 fl oz 0.045 to 0.098 lb ai/A	1 day wait for harvest or grazing
	Warrior II with Zeon [3] (lambda-cyhalothrin)	1.28 to 1.92 fl oz (0.02 to 0.03 lb ai/A)	30 day wait for harvest or grazing.
Corn leaf aphid Bluish-green, soft bodied aphid with black legs, antennae and cornicles typically found in whorl. Damage: Feed in whorl and may cause some delay of whorl emergence if numbers are high. Can mechanically transmit Maize Dwarf Mosaic virus disease. Threshold: Corn leaf aphids rarely cause significant yield loss, so no thresholds have been established.			
Planting Time			
	Gaucho 600 [4A] (imidacloprid)	6.4 fl oz/cwt seed (0.25 lb ai/cwt seed)	Do not feed leftover treated seed to livestock. Check table on last page for grazing and harvest restrictions for seed treatments. Research indicates that yield losses occur only where corn leaf aphids cause stand loss on seedling plants. Chemical treatments, including seed treatments, are not likely to reduce potential for infection by Maize Dwarf Mosaic Virus because it can be transmitted within 30 seconds after an aphid begins feeding. Texas research suggests that corn leaf aphids serve as a food source for lady beetles which can help prevent greenbug outbreaks.
	Cruiser 5FS [4A] (thiamethoxam)	5.1 to 7.6 fl oz/cwt seed (0.2 to 0.3 lb ai/A)	
	Poncho 600 [4A] (clothianidin)	5.1 to 6.4 fl oz/cwt seed (0.20 to 0.25 lb ai/A)	
Post-Plant			
	Dimethoate 4E [1B] (dimethoate)	0.5 to 1 pt (0.25 to 0.5 lb ai/A)	28 day PHI
	Fastac EC [3] (alpha-cypermethrin)	3.2 to 3.8 fl oz (0.02 to 0.025 lb ai/A)	14-day PHI for harvest, 45 PHI for grazing or forage
	Sefina [9D] (afidopyropen)	6 fl oz (0.02 lb ai/A)	7 day wait for grazing, 14 days for grain or hay
	Sivanto 200 SL [4D] (flupyradifurone)	7.0 to 10.5 fl oz (0.09 to 0.137 lb ai/A)	7 day wait for grazing, 14 days for grain or hay
	Sivanto 200 SL [4D] (flupyradifurone)	7.0 to 10.5 fl oz (0.09 to 0.137 lb ai/A)	7 day wait for grazing, 21 days for harvest
	Transform WD [4C] (sulfoxafloz)	0.75-1.5 oz 0.023-0.047 lb ai/A	7-14 day PHI, check label for specifics. Do not spray less than 3 days before bloom, or until seed set.
Cutworms Robust caterpillars that “roll” up when disturbed, and prefer to live under ground. Damage: Cutworms generally feed at night, and live under the soil during the day. Plants will be cut at or slightly above the soil level. Threshold: Scout fields at seedling emergence. Treat when worms are less than ½ inch long, and skips are noticed.			
	Asana XL [3] (esfenvalerate)	5.8 to 9.6 fl oz (0.03 to 0.05 lb ai/A)	Do not apply more than 0.15 lb ai/season. 21 day wait for grazing or harvest.
	Baythroid XL [3] (beta-cyfluthrin)	1.0 to 1.3 fl oz (0.008 to 0.010 lb ai/A)	14 day wait for grazing or harvest.
	Besiege [28,3] (chlorantraniliprole + lambda-cyhalothrin)	5.0 to 6.0 fl oz	30 day wait for harvest
	Delta Gold [3] (deltamethrin)	1.0 to 1.5 fl oz (0.012 to 0.018 lb ai/A)	14 day wait for grazing or harvest
	Diamond 0.8 EC [15] (novaluron)	9 to 12 fl oz	7 day wait for forage, 14 days for grain, reapplication may be needed.
	Fastac EC [3] (alpha-cypermethrin)	1.3 to 3.8 fl oz (0.008 to 0.025 lb ai/A)	14 day PHI for harvest, 45 PHI for grazing or forage

	Mustang MAXX EC [3] (zeta-cypermethrin)	1.28 to 4.0 fl oz (0.008 to 0.025 lb ai/A)	14 day wait for harvest, 45 days for grazing.
	Proaxis 0.5 CS [3] (gamma-cyhalothrin)	1.92 to 2.56 fl oz (0.0075 to 0.01 lb ai/A)	30 day wait for grazing or harvest
	Warrior II with Zeon [3] (lambda-cyhalothrin)	0.96 to 1.28 fl oz (0.015 to 0.02 lb ai/A)	30 day wait for harvest or grazing.
Fall armyworm (Headworm) Large, striped, non-bristled caterpillar up to 1.5 inches. Has a light-colored inverted "Y" on head. Damage: Feed in whorl, and ripening seed in head. Yield loss from whorl feeding is negligible. Can damage seed in head until grain reaches soft dough stage. Threshold: Two or more larvae per head before hard dough. Open-headed varieties are less susceptible to attack than tight-headed varieties. A dynamic threshold that is based on plant population and crop value and control costs can be determined by using the Glance-N-Go sorghum headworm smartphone application. See EPP-7191 Glance-N-Go Sampling Systems for Greenbugs. Sorghum (Sugarcane) Aphids. and Sorghum Headworms: Questions and Answers.			
	Baythroid XL [3] (beta-cyfluthrin)	1.3 to 2.8 fl oz (0.010 to 0.022 lb ai/A)	Check labels, some state that product is only effective on very small (1st and 2nd instars) caterpillars 1st and 2nd instar only; 14 day wait for grazing or harvest
	Blackhawk [5] (spinosad)	1.5 to 3.3 fl oz (0.034 to 0.094 lb ai/A)	14 day wait for grazing, 7 days for harvest
	Besiege [28,3] (chlorantraniliprole + lambda-cyhalothrin)	6.0 to 10.0 fl oz	30 day wait for harvest
	Concero [5,3] (spinosad + gamma-cyhalothrin)	2.85 fl oz/Acre (45 acres per gallon)	30 day wait for harvest or grazing
	Delta Gold [3] (deltamethrin)	1.3 to 1.9 fl oz (0.015 to 0.022 lb ai/A)	14 day wait for grazing or harvest
	Diamond 0.8 EC [15] (novaluron)	9 to 12 fl oz	7 day wait for grazing, 14 days for grain reapplication may be needed.
	Fastac EC [3] (alpha-cypermethrin)	1.8 to 3.8 fl oz 0.012 to 0.025 lb ai/A	14 day PHI for harvest, 45 days for grazing or forage
	Intrepid 2F [18] (methoxyfenozide)	8 to 10 fl oz (0.12 to 0.16 lb ai/A)	21 day PIH for grain or stover harvest, 3 days for forage
	Lannate LV[1A] (methomyl)	0.75 to 1.5 pt (0.225 to 0.45 lb ai/A)	14 day wait for grazing or harvest.
	Mustang MAXX EC [3] (zeta-cypermethrin)	1.76 to 4.0 fl oz (0.011 to 0.025 lb ai/A)	14 day wait for harvest, 45 days for grazing.
	Proaxisr 0.5 CS [3] (gamma-cyhalothrin)	2.56 to 3.84 fl oz (0.01 to 0.015 lb ai/A)	30 day wait for grazing or harvest.
	Sevin XLR [1A] (carbaryl)	1 to 2 qt (1 to 2 lb ai/A)	No wait for grazing, 21 days for harvest.
	Vantacor [28] (chlorantraniliprole)	1.2 to 2.5 fl oz (0.045-0.098 lb ai/A)	1 day wait for harvest or grazing
	Warrior II with Zeon [3] (lambda-cyhalothrin)	1.28 to 1.92 fl oz (0.02 to 0.03 lb ai/A)	30 day wait for harvest or grazing.
False chinch bug Adults 1/8 inch long, dirty gray, with brown or black markings and piercing mouthparts. Damage: Feed in groups. Large numbers may cause wilting of heads or small plants. Threshold: 140 or more per head.			
	Baythroid XL [3] (cyfluthrin)	1.3 to 2.8 fl oz (0.010 to 0.022 lb ai/A)	14 day wait for grazing or harvest.
	Diamond 0.8 EC [15] (novaluron)	9 to 12 fl oz	7 day wait for grazing, 14 days for grain reapplication may be needed.
	Fastac EC [3] (alpha-cyhalothrin)	3.2 to 3.9 fl oz (0.02 to 0.025 lb ai/A)	14 day PHI for harvest, 45 days for grazing or forage
	Mustang MAXX EC [3] (zeta-cypermethrin)	3.2 to 4.0 fl oz (0.02 to 0.025 lb ai/A)	14 day wait for harvest, 45 days for grazing
Grasshopper 1-2 inches, outer wings leathery, inner wings clear or colored.			
	Baythroid XL [3] (beta-cyfluthrin)	2 to 2.8 fl oz (0.019 to 0.022 lb ai/A)	14 day wait for grazing or harvest.

Enlarged hind legs designed for jumping.	Coragen [28] (chlorantraniliprole)	2.0 to 5.0 fl oz (0.026 to 0.065 lb ai/A)	1 day wait for harvest or grazing	
<p>Damage: Chew leaves, leaving ragged edges or completely chew leaf blade. Damage emerging seed heads causing yield loss.</p> <p>Threshold: 15-20 per square yard. If nymph populations exceed threshold field borders (25-40 per square yard), treat before they move into sorghum.</p> <p>These products are for application in sorghum; See EPP-7196: <i>Grasshopper Management in Rangeland, Pastures, and Crops for treating non-crop areas.</i></p>	Delta Gold [3] (deltamethrin)	1.0 to 1.5 fl oz (0.012 to 0.018 lb ai/A)	14 day wait for grazing or harvest	
	Dimethoate 4E [1B] (dimethoate)	1 pt (0.5 lb ai/A)	Only one post-plant application per season.	
	Fastac EC [3] (alpha-cyhalothrin)	3.2 to 3.9 fl oz (0.02 to 0.025 lb ai/A)	14 day PHI for harvest, 45 days for grazing or forage	
	Mustang MAXX EC [3] (zeta-cypermethrin)	3.2 to 4.0 fl oz (0.02 to 0.025 lb ai/A)	14 day wait for harvest, 45 days for grazing.	
	Proaxis 0.5 CS [3] (gamma-cyhalothrin)	2.56 to 3.84 fl oz (0.01 to 0.015 lb ai/A)	30 day wait for grazing or harvest.	
	Warrior II with Zeon [3] (lambda-cyhalothrin)	1.28 to 1.92 fl oz (0.02 to 0.03 lb ai/A)	30 day wait for harvest or grazing.	
<p>Greenbug Lime-green, soft bodied aphid with darker green stripe down back. Tips of legs, cornicles, and most of antennae are black.</p> <p>Damage: Injury can occur anytime from seedling emergence through soft dough stage. Greenbug feeding causes reddening of leaves which die as populations increase.</p> <p>Threshold: See Thresholds listed at end of publication. Need to treat is dependent upon greenbug numbers, plant size, variety, growing conditions, and the presence of predators and parasites. It is better to base treatment decision on presence of plant damage than on greenbug numbers alone.</p>	Seed Treatment			
	Attendant 600 [4A] (imidacloprid)	6.4 fl oz/cwt seed (0.25 lb ai/cwt seed)		
	Cruiser 5FS [4A] (thiamethoxam)	5.1 to 7.6 fl oz/cwt seed (0.2 to 0.3 lb ai/A)		
	Poncho 600 [4A] (clothianidin)	5.1 to 6.4 fl oz/cwt seed (0.20 to 0.25 lb ai/A)		
	Planting Time			
	Counter 15G [1B]	“Lock ‘n Load” or “Smartbox” applicator needed	Do not place granules in contact with seed. 50-day wait for grazing, 100 days for harvest.	
	Post-Plant			
	Dimethoate 4E [1B] (dimethoate)	0.5 to 1 pt (0.25 to 0.5 lb ai/A)	28 day wait for harvest or grazing	
	Fastac EC [3] (alpha-cyhalothrin)	3.2 to 3.9 fl oz (0.02 to 0.025 lb ai/A)	14 day PHI for harvest, 45 days for grazing or forage	
	Malathion 5E [1B] (malathion)	1.5 pt (0.93 lb ai/A)	7 day PHI for grain. Do not feed or graze forage, hay or straw to livestock.	
Sivanto 200 SL [4D] (flupyradifurone)	7.0 to 10.5 fl oz (0.09 to 0.137 lb ai/A)	7 day wait for forage, 21 days for harvest		
<p>Lesser cornstalk borer Caterpillar ¾ inch long when mature. Slender, blue-green with brown bands around each body segment. Make silken tunnels at feeding site.</p> <p>Damage Tunnels in roots and stems. Occurs in May through June.</p> <p>Threshold Treat before larva bore into stalk.</p>	Concero [5,3] (spinosad + gamma-cyhalothrin)	2 to 2.85 fl oz/Acre (64 to 45 acres per gallon)	30 day wait for harvest or grazing	
	Delta Gold [3] (deltamethrin)	1.3 to 1.9 fl oz (0.015 to 0.022 lb ai/A)	14 day wait for grazing or harvest	
	Fastac EC [3] (alpha-cyhalothrin)	3.2 to 3.9 fl oz (0.02 to 0.025 lb ai/A)	14 day PHI for harvest, 45 days for grazing or forage	
	Mustang MAXX EC [3] (zeta-cypermethrin)	3.2 to 4.0 fl oz (0.02 to 0.025 lb ai/A)	14 day wait for harvest, 45 days for grazing	
	Proaxis 0.5 CS [3] (gamma-cyhalothrin)	2.56 to 3.84 fl oz (0.01 to 0.015 lb ai/A)	30 day wait for grazing or harvest	
	Warrior II with Zeon [3] (lambda-cyhalothrin)	1.28 to 1.92 fl oz (0.02 to 0.03 lb ai/A)	30 day wait for harvest or grazing.	

<p>Sorghum (Sugarcane) aphid Whitish to light yellow, soft bodied aphid. Tips of legs, cornicles, and most of antennae are black. Colonies occur on underside of leaves, starting from the lower leaves.</p> <p>Damage: Injury can occur any-time from seedling emergence through harvest, but is more likely to occur from boot through soft dough. Heavy feeding causes early leaf senescence and reduces seed fill. Aphids produce large amounts of honeydew, which can affect harvest operations.</p> <p>Threshold: Threshold is based on price of grain, control costs and resistance level of the sorghum hybrid. Use the Glance-N-Go sampling app to determine threshold, and use it for sampling. See EPP-7191 Glance-N-Go Sampling Systems for Greenbugs, Sorghum (Sugarcane) Aphids, and Sorghum Headworms: Questions and Answers.</p>	Planting Time		
	Cruiser 5FS [4A] (thiamethoxam)	5.1 to 7.6 fl oz/cwt seed (0.2 to 0.3 lb ai/A)	Check table on last page for grazing and harvest restrictions for seed treatments.
	Post-Plant		
	*Dimethoate 4E [1B] (dimethoate)	0.5 to 1 pint (0.25 to 0.5 lb ai/A)	*moderately effective, 28 day waiting period
	Sefina [9D] (afidopyropen)	6.0 fl oz (0.02 lb ai/A)	7 day wait for grazing, 14 day for grain and hay.
Sivanto Prime [4D] (flupyradifurone)	4.0 to 7.0 fl oz (0.05 to 0.09 lb ai/A)	7-day wait for grazing, 14 days for grain harvest or hay.	
Transform WD [4C] (sulfoxaflor)	0.75 to 1.5 oz (0.023 to 0.047 lb ai/A)	7-14 day PHI, check label for specifics. Do not spray less than 3 days before bloom, or until seed set.	
<p>Sorghum midge Tiny, fragile orange-bodied fly that is active in early to mid-morning.</p> <p>Damage: Damaged heads appear to be “blasted” or “blighted” from high temperatures, infertility, or drought. Damage from sorghum midge generally restricted to sorghum that blooms after August 15.</p> <p>Threshold: Check fields before 11 am, when flies are most active. Treat when 25-30% of heads have begun bloom and adults average one or more per head.</p>	Check labels. May need to apply a second treatment 3-5 days after first. Uniform planting date is an option for management.		
	Asana XL [3] (esfenvalerate)	2.9 to 5.8 fl oz (0.015 to 0.03 lb ai/A)	Do not apply more than 0.15 lb ai/season. 21 day wait for grazing or harvest.
	Baythroid XL [3] (beta-cyfluthrin)	1.0 to 1.3 fl oz (0.008 to 0.010 lb ai/A)	14 day wait for grazing or harvest.
	Blackhawk [5] (spinosad)	1.5 to 3.3 fl oz (0.034 to 0.094 lb ai/A)	14-day wait for grazing, 7 days for harvest
	Delta Gold [3] (deltamethrin)	1.3 to 1.9 fl oz (0.015 to 0.022 lb ai/A)	14 day wait for grazing or harvest
	Diamond 0.8 EC [15] (novaluron)	9 to 12 fl oz	7 day wait for grazing, 14 days for grain reapplication may be needed.
	Fastac EC [3] (alpha-cypermethrin)	1.3 to 3.8 fl oz (0.008 to 0.025 lb ai/A)	14 day wait for harvest, 45 days for grazing or forage
	Lannate LV [1A] (methomyl)	0.75 to 1.5 pt (0.225 to 0.45 lb ai/A)	14 day wait for grazing or harvest.
	Mustang MAXX [3] (zeta-cypermethrin)	1.28 to 4.0 fl oz (0.008 to 0.025 lb ai/A)	14 day wait for harvest, 45 days for grazing.
	Proaxis 0.5 CS [3] (gamma-cyhalothrin)	1.92 to 2.56 fl oz (0.0075 to 0.01 lb ai/A)	30 day wait for grazing or harvest.
	Warrior II with Zeon [3] (lambda-cyhalothrin)	0.96 to 1.28 fl oz (0.015 to 0.02 lb ai/A)	30 day wait for harvest or grazing.
<p>Sorghum webworm Fuzzy, reddish to brown worms</p>	Baythroid XL [3] (beta-cyfluthrin)	1.3 to 2.8 fl oz (0.010 to 0.022 lb ai/A)	14 day wait for grazing or harvest.

<p>in head.</p> <p>Damage: Caterpillars feed on the seed, and hollow it out. Open-headed varieties are less susceptible than tight-headed varieties to attack.</p> <p>Threshold: 5 or more larvae per head before hard dough stage.</p>	Besiege [28,3] (chlorantraniliprole + lambda cyhalothrin)	6.0 to 10.0 fl oz	30 day wait for harvest
	Blackhawk [5] (spinosad)	1.5 to 3.3 fl oz (0.034 to 0.094 lb ai/A)	14 day wait for grazing, 7 days for harvest.
	Delta Gold [3] (deltamethrin)	1 to 1.5 fl oz (0.012 to 0.018 lb ai/A)	14 day wait for grazing or harvest
	Diamond 0.8 EC [15] (novaluron)	9 to 12 fl oz	7 day wait for grazing, 14 days for grain reapplication may be needed.
	Fastac EC [3] (alpha-cypermethrin)	1.8 to 3.8 fl oz (0.012 to 0.025 lb ai/A)	14 day PHI for harvest, 45 day for grazing or forage.
	Mustang MAXX EC [3] (zeta-cypermethrin)	1.76 to 4.0 fl oz (0.011 to 0.025 lb ai/A)	14 day wait for harvest, 45 days for grazing.
	Proaxis 0.5 CS [3] (gamma-cyhalothrin)	2.56 to 3.84 fl oz (0.01 to 0.015 lb ai/A)	30 day wait for grazing or harvest.
	Vantacor [28] (chlorantraniliprole)	1.2 to 2.5 fl oz (0.045 to 0.098 lb ai/A)	1 day wait for harvest or grazing
	Warrior II with Zeon [3] (lambda-cyhalothrin)	1.28 to 1.92 fl oz (0.02 to 0.03 lb ai/a)	30 day wait for harvest or grazing.
Southwestern corn borer			
<p>Full grown caterpillars are white with prominent dark spots on body.</p> <p>Damage: Tunnels throughout stalk. May girdle mature stalks.</p> <p>Threshold: Chemical control usually not warranted.</p>	Baythroid XL [3] (cyfluthrin)	1.3 to 2.8 fl oz (0.010 to 0.022 lb ai/A)	14 day wait for grazing or harvest.
	Besiege [28,3] (chlorantraniliprole + lambda cyhalothrin)	6.0 to 10.0 fl oz	30 day wait for harvest
	Blackhawk [5] (spinosad)	1.5 to 3.3 fl oz (0.034 to 0.094 lb ai/A)	14 day wait for grazing, 7 days for harvest.
	Concero [5,3] (spinosad + gamma-cyhalo- thrin)	2 to 2.85 fl oz	30 day wait for harvest or grazing
	Fastac EC[3] (alpha-cypermethrin)	1.8 to 3.8 fl oz (0.012 to 0.025 lb ai/A)	14 day PHI for harvest, 45 days for grazing or forage
	Intrepid 2F [18] (methoxyfenozide)	8 to 10 fl oz (0.12 to 0.16 lb ai/A)	21 day PIH for grain or stover har- vest, 3 days for forage
	Mustang MAXX EC [3] (zeta-cypermethrin)	1.76 to 4.0 fl oz (0.011 to 0.025 lb ai/A)	14 day wait for harvest, 45 days for grazing.
	Proaxis 0.5 CS [3] (gamma-cyhalothrin)	2.56 to 3.84 fl oz (0.01 to 0.015 lb ai/A)	30 day wait for grazing or harvest.
	Sevin XLR [1A] (carbaryl)	1.5 quarts (1.5 lb ai/A)	No wait for grazing, 21 days for harvest.
Warrior II with Zeon [3] (lambda-cyhalothrin)	1.28 to 1.92 fl oz (0.02 to 0.03 lb ai/a)	30 day wait for harvest or grazing.	
Spidermites			
<p>Small, less than 1/100 inch long. Cause brown stippling of leaves.</p> <p>Damage: Causes stippling of leaves; severe infestations can kill leaves.</p> <p>Threshold: No threshold established. Treat if majority of plants are infested with large, increasing mite infestations. Control is not be justified after head reaches hard dough stage</p>	Post-Plant		
	Comite II [14] (propargite)	24 to 36 fl oz (1.125 to 1.6875 lb ai/A)	30-day wait for grazing, 60 days for harvest.
	Dimethoate 4E [1B] (dimethoate)	1 pt (0.5 lb ai/A)	Only one post-plant application per season.
Onager [10A] (hexythiazox)	10 to 24 fl oz (0.078 to 0.1875 lb ai/A)	30-day waiting period for harvest, do not graze	

<p>Sugarcane aphid: Whitish to light yellow bodied aphid. Tips of legs, cornicles, and most of antennae are black.</p> <p>Colonies occur on underside of leaves, starting from the lower leaves.</p> <p>Damage: Injury can occur any-time from seedling emergence through harvest, but is more likely to occur from boot through soft dough. Heavy feeding causes early leaf senescence and reduces seed fill. Aphids produce large amounts of honeydew, which can affect harvest operations.</p> <p>Threshold: Economic injury levels have not yet been determined. Treat if 20% of plants are infested with 50-125 aphids per leaf before head emergence, or when 30% are infested with 50-125 aphids after head emergence.</p>	Planting Time		
	Cruiser 5FS [4A] (thiamethoxam)	5.1 to 7.6 fl oz/cwt seed (0.2 to 0.3 lb ai/A)	Check table on last page for grazing and harvest restrictions for seed treatments
	Post-Plant		
	*Dimethoate 4E [1B] (dimethoate)	0.5 to 1 pint (0.25 to 0.5 lb ai/A)	*moderately effective, 28 day waiting period
	Sivanto Prime [4D] (flupyradifurone)	4.0 to 7.0 fl oz (0.05 to 0.09 lb ai/A)	7-day wait for grazing, 14 days for grain harvest or hay.
	Transform WD [4C] (sulfoxaflor)	0.75 to 1.5 oz (0.023 to 0.047 lb ai/A)	7 day waiting for grazing, 14 days for harvest. Do not spray less than 3 days before bloom, or until seed set. (Section 18 emergency use registration, expires 11/30/2017).
White grub Large, "C" shaped grub with a white body and a brown head.			
<p>Damage: Grubs feed on roots of seedling plants. Damage potential is dependent on planting date and speed of growth of the plant.</p> <p>Threshold: No treatment is available. An average of one grub per square foot may cause stand loss.</p>	NA	NA	No insecticide is currently registered for white grub control. Re-planting may be the best option.
Wireworm Hard-shelled, smooth, cylindrical, yellowish to brown worms. 2-6 year life cycle. More common in sorghum planted into a sod or grass pasture.			
<p>Damage: Feed on seed, seedling. Cause stunting and stand loss.</p> <p>Threshold: Seed treatments are available. Treat if field history indicates a problem.</p>	Seed Treatment		
	Gaicho 600 [4A] (imidacloprid)	6.4 fl oz/cwt seed (0.25 lb ai/cwt seed)	Do not feed leftover treated seed to livestock. Check table on last page for grazing and harvest restrictions for seed treatments.
	Cruiser 5FS [4A] (thiamethoxam)	5.1 to 7.6 fl oz/cwt seed (0.2 to 0.3 lb ai/A)	
	Poncho 600 [4A] (clothianidin)	5.1 to 6.4 fl oz/cwt seed (0.20 to 0.25 lb ai/A)	
Planting Time			
	*Counter 15G [1B]	Apply per label.	* Counter 15 G can be used as a planting time treatment except in the Panhandle, but it requires a "Smart-box" or "Lock 'n Load" applicator, and has the potential to damage plants, and interact with several ALS-inhibiting herbicides. Check label for restrictions.

Pre-Harvest Intervals

Asana XL	21-day PHI
Batallion/Delta Gold	14-day wait for grazing or harvest
Baythroid XL	14-day PHI, 14 days grazing
Besiege	30-day PHI for harvest
Blackhawk	7-day PHI for harvest, 14 days for grazing applications over 26 fl oz Acre
Comite II	30-day PHI for silage, 60 days for grain harvest.
Concero	30-day PHI
Counter ^r 15G	100-day PHI for grain, 50 days for grazing
Cruiser ^r 5FS	no grazing restriction
Diamond 0.8EC	7-day wait for grazing, 14 days for grain
Dimethoate	28-day PHI for grain or grazing, do not apply after heading.
Fastac	14-day PHI for harvest, 45-day PHI for forage/grazing
Lannate	14-day PHI for harvest or grazing
Malathion	7-day PHI for grain. Do not feed or graze forage, hay or straw to livestock.
Mustang MAXX EC	14-day PHI for harvest, 45 days for grazing
Onager	30-day PHI for harvest, do not graze.
Poncho	no grazing restriction
Proaxis	30-Day PHI for harvest or grazing
Sevin XLR	21-day PHI for harvest, 0 days for forage.
Sivanto	14-day PHI for harvest, 7 days for forage
Transform WD	14 day PHI for harvest, 7 days for forage
Vantacor	1-day PHI for harvest or grazing
Warrior II with Zeon	30-day PHI for harvest or grazing

* MOA group numbers in brackets [#] following the insecticide name are used to designate the mode of action of the insecticide according to the classification system developed by the Insecticide Resistance Action Committee, (IRAC) in 2011. It is intended to help in the selection of insecticides for preventative resistance management. If you make multiple applications for a specific pest during a growing season, simply select a registered insecticide with a different number for each application. To further delay resistance from developing, integrate other control methods into your pest management programs.

Treatment Thresholds for Greenbugs in Sorghum

Plant Size When to Treat	Texas Thresholds	Kansas Thresholds
0 to 1 leaf stage	20% of plants visibly damaged	25-50 greenbugs per plant
3 leaf stage	20% of plants visibly damaged	50-100 greenbugs per plant
5 leaf stage	Visible damage on leaves (red spots yellow leaves), but before any entire leaves are killed on 20% of plants	150-300 greenbugs per plant
Mid whorl stage	20% of plants visibly damaged	300-600 greenbugs per plant
Boot to heading	Death of one functional leaf	700-1000 greenbugs per plant
Heading through soft dough	Death of two functional leaves	700-1000 greenbugs per plant

**The pesticide information presented in this publication was current with federal and state regulations at the time of revision. READ and FOLLOW all LABEL directions.*

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The pesticide information presented in this publication was current with federal and state regulations at the time of printing. The user is responsible for determining that the intended use is consistent with the label of the product being used. Use pesticides safely. Read and follow label directions. The information given herein is for educational purposes only. Reference to commercial products or trade names is made with the understanding that no discrimination is intended and no endorsement by the Cooperative Extension Service is implied.

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