



EXTENSION

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Management of Insect and Mite Pests in Corn

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Arthropod pests of corn are varied, and often difficult to manage. Many corn pest problems can be avoided by implementing an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) plan that includes preventive pest management practices, such as selecting varieties adapted to Oklahoma growing conditions, planting at an optimal date, providing proper fertilization and irrigation, and using crop rotations. The application of insecticides, while sometimes necessary, should not be used as a substitute for good agronomic practices or as "preventative insurance" because it is rarely economically or environmentally justifiable.

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 often, 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 publications for additional information on corn pest management.

- AGECE-203 Estimating Yield and Economic Returns from Replanting Corn
- CR-2105 National Corn Handbook: Aflatoxins and other Mycotoxins
- EPP-7160 Field Key to Larvae in Corn
- EPP-7196 Grasshopper Management in Rangeland, Pastures, and Crops

Management of Insect and Mite Pests in Corn

Pest, Damage and Treatment Threshold	Insecticide, Formulation, [Group]* & (Active Ingredient)	Rate of Product per Acre or 1000 ft-row	Comments
Armyworm 1 to 1.5 inches. Dark green or brown caterpillar with 5 stripes along a smooth body. Head with honeycomb-like markings. Damage: Armyworms present throughout growing season, but natural enemies have large impact on them. Threshold: Treat if 30% of plants (seedling to 6 extended leaves) are infested, or when 75% of plants are infested with one or more larvae on larger plants.	Asana XL [3] (esfenvalerate)	5.8 to 9.6 fl oz (0.03 to 0.05 lb ai/A)	21 day waiting period
	Bacillus thuringiensis [11] (Biobit, Condor, Dipel, Lepinox, Javelin, Xentari)	See product label for specific rates	Check label for waiting periods
	Baythroid XL [3] (beta-cyfluthrin)	1.6 to 2.8 fl oz (0.013 to 0.022 lb ai/A)	21 day wait for grain or fodder, 0 day for green forage
	Besiege[28,3] (chlorantraniliprole + lambda cyhalothrin)	6.0 to 10.0 fl oz/A	21-day waiting period
	Blackhawk [5] (spinosad)	1.67 to 3.3 fl oz (0.038 to 0.075 lb ai/A)	7-day wait for forage, 28 days for grain or fodder
	Brigade 2EC [3] (bifenthrin)	2.1 to 6.4 fl oz (0.033 to 0.1 lb ai/A)	30 day wait for grazing or harvest

	Delta Gold [3] (deltamethrin)	1.5 to 1.9 fl oz (0.018 to 0.022 lb ai/A)	21 day wait for harvest, 12 days for grazing or silage
	Fastac [3] (alpha-cypermethrin)	3.2 to 3.8 fl oz (0.020 to 0.025 lb ai/A)	30 day wait for harvest, 60 days for grazing
	Hero [3] (zeta-cypermethrin + (bifenthrin)	4.0 to 10.3 fl oz	30-day PHI for grain and stover, 60 days for forage
	Intrepid 2F [18] (methoxyfenozide)	4 to 16 fl oz (0.06 to 0.25 lb ai/A)	21 day waiting period
	Lannate LV [1A] (methomyl)	0.75 to 1.5 pt (0.225 to 0.45 lb ai/A)	21-day PHI for harvest, 3 days for forage
	Mustang MAXX EC [3] (zeta-cypermethrin)	3.2 to 4.0 fl oz (0.02 to 0.025 lb ai/A)	7 day waiting period for harvest
	Pounce 25WP [3] (permethrin)	6.4 to 9.6 oz (0.1 to 0.2 lb ai/A)	30 day PHI period
	Proaxis 0.5 SC [3] (gamma-cyhalothrin)	2.56 to 3.84 fl oz (0.01 to 0.015 lb ai/A)	21 day wait for harvest or grazing
	Radiant SC [5] (spinetoram)	3.0 to 6.0 fl oz (0.023 to 0.047 lb ai/A)	28 day wait for harvest, 3 days for forage or fodder
	Sevin XLR [1A] (carbaryl)	1 to 2 qt (1.5 to 2 lb ai/A)	48 days for grain, 14 days for forage or silage
	Vantacor [28] (chlorantraniliprole)	1.2 to 2.5 fl oz (0.045 to 0.098 lb ai/a)	14 day waiting period for harvest
	Warrior II w Zeon [3] (lambda-cyhalothrin)	1.28 to 1.92 fl oz (0.02 to 0.03 lb ai/A)	21 days for harvest. Check label for grazing restriction
<p>Chinch bug Nymphs are bright red with white band across back. Adults ½ inches, black with white “hour glass” shape on back</p> <p>Damage: Adults may fly into field, early (March April) or adults and nymphs move in to corn from maturing wheat fields (April-May). Remove plant juices, cause stunting, wilting, and reddening of leaves.</p> <p>Threshold: Plants are less than 6 inches: 2 or more chinch bugs on 20% of plants</p> <p>Plants are 6-18 inches: 10 or more chinch bugs on 75% of plants.</p>	Seed Treatments		
	Cruiser 5FS [4A] (thiamethoxam)	1.13 to 3.61 fl oz /80,000 seed	Do not feed treated seed. Generally must order through a seed dealer
	Gaucho 600 [4A] (imidacloprid)	2.7 to 6.0 fl oz/80,000 seed	Do not feed treated seed. See label for mixing and handling instructions. Follow all label restrictions.
	Poncho 600 [4A] (clothianidin)	1.13 to 2.26 fl oz/80,000 seed	Do not feed treated seed. See label for mixing and handling instructions. Follow all label restrictions.
	Planting Time Applications		
	Force CS [3] (tefluthrin)	0.46 to 0.57 fl oz/1000 ft row	T-band application. Read label carefully for restrictions.
	Post-Emergence Sprays		Border sprays (30-60 ft) are often effective. 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.
	Asana XL [3] (esfenvalerate)	5.8 to 9.6 fl oz (0.03 to 0.05 lb ai/A)	21 day waiting period
	Baythroid XL [3] (beta-cyfluthrin)	1.6 to 2.8 fl oz (0.013 to 0.022 lb ai/A)	21 day wait for grain or fodder, 0 day for green forage
	Brigade 2EC [3] (bifenthrin)	2.1 to 6.4 fl oz (0.033 to 0.1 lb ai/A)	30 day waiting period for grain or grazing
Delta Gold [3] (deltamethrin)	1.5 to 1.9 fl oz (0.018 to 0.022 lb ai/A)	21 day wait for harvest, 12 days for grazing or silage	
Fastac [3] (alpha-cypermethrin)	3.2 to 3.8 fl oz (0.02 to 0.025 lb ai/A)	30 day wait for harvest, 60 days for grazing	
Hero [3] (zeta-cypermethrin + (bifenthrin)	4.0 to 10.3 fl oz	30-day PHI for grain and stover, 60 days for forage	

	Mustang MAXX EC [3] (zeta-cypermethrin)	3.2 to 4.0 fl oz (0.02 to 0.025 lb ai/A)	7 day waiting period for harvest
	Proaxis 0.5 SC [3] (gamma-cyhalothrin)	3.84 fl oz (0.015 lb ai/A)	21 day waiting period
	Sevin XLR [1A] (carbaryl)	1 to 2 qt (0.5 to 1 lb ai/A)	48 day waiting period for harvest, 14 days for grazing or silage
	Warrior II w Zeon [3] (lambda-cyhalothrin)	1.92 fl oz (0.03 lb ai/A)	21 days for harvest. Check label for grazing restrictions
Corn Earworm Striped robust caterpillars that range in color from green to pink to brown to black. Damage: Caterpillars injure ear tips, feed in whorls. Feeding damage may increase potential for aflatoxins in grain. Threshold: Not practical to control in field corn			
Many Bt corn hybrids offer some suppression of corn earworm, but it is not recommended that corn earworm be controlled with insecticides.			
NA			
Corn rootworm (adults) Small beetle, with black stripes, 12 spots, or green Damage: Feed on silks. Heavy populations may interfere with pollination Threshold: Treat if beetles are abundant (over 5 per plant and silks are being severely clipped)	Asana XL [3] (esfenvalerate)	5.8 to 9.6 fl oz (0.03 to 0.05 lb ai/A)	21 day waiting period
	Baythroid XL [3] (beta-cyfluthrin)	1.6 to 2.8 fl oz (0.013 to 0.022 lb ai/A)	21 day wait for grain or fodder, 0 day for green forage
	Besiege[28,3] (chlorantraniliprole + lambda-cyhalothrin)	6.0 to 10 fl oz	21 day wait for harvest
	Brigade 2EC [3] (bifenthrin)	2.1 to 6.4 fl oz (0.033 to 0.1 lb ai/A)	30 day wait for grazing or harvest
	Delta Gold [3] (deltamethrin)	1.5 to 1.9 fl oz (0.018 to 0.022 lb ai/A)	21 day wait for harvest, 12 days for grazing or silage
	Dimethoate 4E [1B]	0.66 to 1 pt	14 day waiting period
	Fastac [3] (alpha-cypermethrin)	2.7 to 3.8 fl oz (0.017 to 0.025 lb ai/A)	30 day wait for grain, 60 days for silage
	Hero [3] (zeta-cypermethrin + (bifenthrin)	4.0 to 10.3 fl oz	30-day PHI for grain and stover, 60 days for forage
	Mustang MAXX EC [3] (zeta-cypermethrin)	3.2 to 4.0 fl oz (0.02 to 0.025 lb ai/A)	7 day waiting period for harvest
	Pounce 25WP [3] (permethrin)	6.4 to 9.6 oz (0.1 to 0.15 lb ai/A)	30 day waiting period
	Proaxis 0.5 SC [3] (gamma-cyhalothrin)	2.56 to 3.84 fl oz (0.01 to 0.015 lb ai/A)	21 day waiting period for harvest or grazing
	Sevin XLR [1A] (carbaryl)	1 to 2 qt (0.5 to 1 lb ai/A)	48 day waiting period for harvest, 14 day for grazing
Warrior II w Zeon [3] (lambda-cyhalothrin)	1.28 to 1.92 fl oz (0.02 to 0.03 lb ai/A)	21 days for harvest. Check label for grazing restrictions	
Corn rootworm (larvae) Thin, white worm-like larva that lives in soil. Damage is likely to occur in early part of growing season (before June 15).			
Seed Treatments			
Rootworm resistant varieties	*Transgenic seed	*Follow company's guidelines for providing refugia, crop rotations and other resistance management strategies.	
Cruiser 5FS [4A] (thiamethoxam)	**5.6 fl oz/80,000 seed	**Do not use treated seed for feed, food, or oil processing.	

			See label for mixing and handling instructions. Follow all label restrictions.
	Poncho 600 [4A] (clothianidin)	**5.64 fl oz/80,000 seed	
	Force ST [3] (tefluthrin)	3 to 4 oz/cwt seed	Do not use treated seed for feed, food, or oil processing. Do not apply Force 3G if Force ST was used.
Planting Time			
	Aztec 2.1 G [1B,3] (tebupirromphos + cyfluthrin)	6.7 fl oz/1000 ft-row	Follow manufactures' guidelines for rates, application methods grazing and crop rotation restrictions. Rotation of insecticides during successive years is suggested. Do not make a foliar application if planting time application was made.
	Capture LFR [3] (bifenthrin)	0.39 to 0.98 fl oz/1000 ft-row	
	Counter 15G [1B] (terbufos)	6 to 8 oz/1000 ft-row	
	Force 3G [3] Force CS [3] (tefluthrin)	4 to 5 oz/1000 ft-row 0.46 to 0.57 fl oz/1000 ft row	T-band or in-furrow T-band or in-furrow
	Proaxis 0.5 CS [3] (gamma cyhalothrin)	8 oz/1000 ft-row	
	Thimet 20G [1B] (phorate)	0.24 oz/1000 ft-row	
Post Seedling Emergence Application			
	Counter 15G [1B] (terbufos)	8 oz/1000 ft-row	
	Force 3G [3] (tefluthrin)	4 to 5 oz/1000 ft-row	
	Thimet 20G [1B]	4.5 to 6 oz/1000 ft row	
<p>Cutworms (black, granulate, sandhill) Striped or solid colored, robust caterpillars that “roll” up when disturbed, and prefer to live under ground.</p> <p>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, causing stand reductions.</p> <p>Threshold: Scout fields at seedling emergence. Treat when worms are less than ½ inch long, and skips are noticed.</p>	Seed Treatments		
	Resistant varieties	Transgenic seed	Follow company's guidelines for providing refugia, crop rotation and other resistance management strategies.
	Pre-Plant/Planting Time		
	Aztec 2.1 G [1B, 3] (tebupirromphos + cyfluthrin)	6.7 fl oz/1000 ft-row	Follow manufactures' guidelines for rates, application methods grazing and crop rotation restrictions.
	Capture 2EC [3] (bifenthrin)	0.15 to 0.3 fl oz/1000 ft-row	
	Counter 15G [1B] (terbufos)	6 to 8 oz/1000 ft-row	
	Force 3G [3] Force CS [3] (tefluthrin)	4 to 5 oz.1000 ft-row 0.46 to 0.57 fl oz/1000 ft row	T band or In-furrow T-band or In-furrow
	Proaxis 0.5 CS [3] (gamma cyhalothrin)	0.66 oz/1000 ft-row	
	Pounce 1.5 G [3] (permethrin)	8 oz/1000 ft-row	

	Post-Emergence Sprays		
	Asana XL [3] (esfenvalerate)	5.8 to 9.6 fl oz (0.03 to 0.05 lb ai/A)	21 day waiting period
	Baythroid XL [3] (beta-cyfluthrin)	0.8 to 1.6 fl oz (0.007 to 0.013 lb ai/A)	21 day wait for grain or fodder, 0 days for green forage
	Besiege[28,3] (chlorantraniliprole + lambda-cyhalothrin)	5.0 to 10 fl oz	21-day waiting period
	Brigade 2EC [3] (bifenthrin)	2.1 to 6.4 fl oz (0.033 to 0.1 lb ai/A)	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)	21 day wait for harvest, 12 days for grazing or silage
	Fastac [3] (alpha-cypermethrin)	1.3 to 2.8 fl oz (0.008 to 0.018 lb ai/A)	30 day wait for harvest, 60 days for grazing
	Hero [3] (zeta-cypermethrin + (bifenthrin)	2.6 to 6.1 fl oz	30-day PHI for grain and stover, 60 days for forage
	Mustang MAXX EC [3] (zeta-cypermethrin)	1.28 to 2.8 fl oz (0.008 to 0.0175 lb ai/A)	21 day waiting period
	Proaxis 0.5 SC [3] (gamma-cyhalothrin)	1.92 to 3.2 fl oz (0.0075 to 0.0125 lb ai/A)	21 day waiting period for harvest or grazing
	Pounce 25W [3] (permethrin)	6.4 to 9.6 oz (0.1 to 0.2 lb ai/A)	30 day waiting period
	Warrior II w Zeon [3] (lambda-cyhalothrin)	0.96 to 1.60 fl oz (0.015 to 0.025 lb ai/A)	21 days for harvest. Check label for grazing restriction
<p>Fall armyworm Large, striped, non-bristled worm up to 1.5 inches. Has a light colored, inverted "Y" on head. June-August</p> <p>Damage: Larvae cut holes in leaves at whorl stage, heaviest damage occurs on late corn when caterpillars tunnel into ear or ear shank.</p> <p>Threshold: Treat if 75% of plants are infested during whorl stage.</p>	Seed Treatments		
	Resistant varieties	Transgenic seed	Follow company's guidelines for providing refugia, crop rotation and other resistance management strategies.
	Post-Emergence Sprays		
	Baythroid XL [3] (beta-cyfluthrin)	2.8 fl oz (0.022 lb ai/A)	21 day wait for grain or fodder, 0 days for green forage
	Besiege[28,3] (chlorantraniliprole + lambda-cyhalothrin)	6.0 to 10 fl oz	21-day waiting period
	Blackhawk [5] (spinosad)	1.67 to 3.3 fl oz (0.038 to 0.075 lb ai/A)	7-day wait for forage, 28 days for grain or fodder
	Brigade 2EC [3] (bifenthrin)	2.1 to 6.4 fl oz (0.033 to 0.1 lb ai/A)	30 day wait for grazing or harvest
	Delta Gold [3] (deltamethrin)	1.5 to 1.9 fl oz (0.018-0.022 lb ai/A)	21 day wait for harvest, 12 days for grazing or silage
	Fastac [3] (alpha-cypermethrin)	3.2 to 3.8 fl oz (0.020 to 0.025 lb ai/A)	30 day wait for harvest, 60 days for grazing
	Hero [3] (zeta-cypermethrin + (bifenthrin)	4.0 to 10.3 fl oz	30-day PHI for grain and stover, 60 days for forage
	Lannate LV [1A] (methomyl)	0.75 to 1.5 pt 0.225 to 0.45 lb	21-day PHI for harvest, 3 days for forage
	Mustang MAXX EC [3] (zeta-cypermethrin)	3.2 to 4.0 fl oz (0.02 to 0.025 lb ai/A)	7 day waiting period for harvest
	Pounce 25 WP [3] (permethrin)	6.4 to 9.6 fl oz (0.1 to 0.15 lb ai/A)	30 day waiting period
	Proaxis 0.5 SC [3] (gamma-cyhalothrin)	2.56 to 3.84 fl oz (0.01 to 0.015 lb ai/A)	21-day waiting period
Vantacor [28] (chlorantraniliprole)	1.2 to 2.5 fl oz (0.045 to 0.098 lb ai/A)	14 day waiting period for harvest	

	Warrior II w Zeon [3] (lambda-cyhalothrin)	1.28 to 1.92 fl oz (0.02 to 0.03 lb ai/A)	21 day waiting period. Check label for grazing restrictions
Flea beetles Shiny, black beetle about 1/16 inches that jumps when disturbed. Damage: Early spring-summer. Plant tissue is scraped from leaf, giving it a drought stress appearance. Can cause delayed development in cool growing conditions Threshold: Apply to small plants when beetles first appear and some plants are being killed.	Asana XL [3] (esfenvalerate)	5.8 to 9.6 fl oz (0.03 to 0.05 lb ai/A)	21 day waiting period
	Baythroid XL [3] (beta-cyfluthrin)	0.8 to 1.6 fl oz (0.007 to 0.013 lb ai/A)	21 day wait for grain or fodder, 0 days for green forage
	Besiege[28,3] (chlorantraniliprole + lambda cyhalothrin)	6.0 to 10 fl oz	21 day waiting period
	Brigade 2EC [3] (bifenthrin)	2.1 to 6.4 fl oz (0.033 to 0.1 lb ai/A)	30 day wait for grazing or harvest
	Delta Gold [3] (deltamethrin)	1.0 to 1.5 fl oz (0.012 to 0.018 lb ai/A)	21 day wait for harvest, 12 days for grazing or silage
	Fastac [3] (alpha-cypermethrin)	2.7 to 3.8 fl oz (0.017 to 0.025 lb ai/A)	30 day wait for grain, 60 days for silage
	Hero [3] (zeta-cypermethrin + (bifenthrin)	2.6 to 6.1 fl oz	30 day wait for grain and silage, 60 days for grazing
	Lannate LV [1A] (methomyl)	0.75 to 1.5 pt 0.225 to 0.45 lb	21-day PHI for harvest, 3 days for forage
	Mustang MAXX EC [3] (zeta-cypermethrin)	2.72 to 4.0 fl oz (0.017 to 0.025 lb ai/A)	30 day wait for grain and silage, 60 days for grazing
	Proaxis 0.5 SC [3] (gamma-cyhalothrin)	2.56 to 3.84 fl oz (0.01 to 0.015 lb ai/A)	21 day waiting period
	Pounce 25WP [3] (permethrin)	6.4 to 9.6 oz (0.1 to 0.2 lb ai/A)	30-day waiting period
	Sevin XLR [1A] (carbaryl)	1 to 2 qt (0.5 to 1 lb ai/A)	48 days for grain, 14 days for forage or silage
	Warrior II w Zeon [3] (lambda-cyhalothrin)	1.28 to 1.92 fl oz (0.02 to 0.03 lb ai/A)	21 days for harvest. Check label for grazing restriction
Grasshopper 1-2 inches, outer wings leathery, inner wings clear or colored. Enlarged hind legs designed for jumping. Damage: Chew leaves, leaving ragged edges, or completely chewing leaf blade. Damage emerging seed heads, causing yield loss. Threshold: Consider treating if numbers reach 8-14 in the field, or 20-40 in field margins. See F-7196, Grasshopper Management in Rangeland, Pastures, and Crops for more information.	Asana XL [3] (esfenvalerate)	2.9 to 5.8 fl oz (0.015 to 0.03 lb ai/A)	21 day waiting period
	Baythroid XL [3] (beta-cyfluthrin)	2.1 to 2.8 fl oz (0.017 to 0.022 lb ai/A)	21 day wait for grain or fodder, 0 day for green forage
	Brigade 2EC [3] (bifenthrin)	2.1 to 6.4 fl oz (0.033 to 0.1 lb ai/A)	30 day wait for grazing or harvest
	Delta Gold [3] (deltamethrin)	1 to 1.5 fl oz (0.012-0.018 lb ai/A)	21 day wait for harvest; 12 days for grazing or forage
	Fastac [3] (alpha-cypermethrin)	2.7 to 3.8 fl oz (0.017 to 0.025 lb ai/A)	30 day wait for harvest, 60 days for grazing
	Hero [3] (zeta-cypermethrin + (bifenthrin)	2.6 to 6.1 fl oz	30-day PHI for grain and stover, 60 days for forage
	Karate w Zeon [3] (lambda-cyhalothrin)	1.28 to 1.92 fl oz (0.02 to 0.03 lb ai/A)	21 day waiting period
	Mustang MAXX EC [3] (zeta-cypermethrin)	2.72 to 4.0 fl oz (0.017 to 0.025 lb ai/A)	7 day waiting period for harvest
	Proaxis 0.5 SC [3] (gamma-cyhalothrin)	1.92 to 3.2 fl oz (0.0075 to 0.0125 lb ai/A)	21 day waiting period
	Vantacor [28] (chlorantraniliprole)	0.7 to 1.7 fl oz (0.026 to 0.065 lb ai/A)	14 day waiting period for harvest 1 day for forage, silage, stover
	Warrior II w Zeon [3] (lambda-cyhalothrin)	1.28 to 1.92 fl oz (0.02 to 0.03 lb ai/A)	21 days for harvest. Check label for grazing restriction
Mites Small, less than 1/100 inches.	Capture 2EC [3] (bifenthrin)	5.12 to 6.4 fl oz (0.08 to 0.1 lb ai/A)	30 day waiting period

<p>Cause brown stippling of leaves. Banks grass and two spotted spidermites are most common pests.</p> <p>Damage: Causes stippling of leaves, severe infestations can kill leaves. Infestations generally start at lower leaves and move upward.</p> <p>Threshold: Treat when there is visible damage on the lower third of the plant and small colonies are visible on the middle third of the plant, and the corn has not yet reached the hard dough stage.</p>	Comite II [20] (propargite)	36 to 54 fl oz/Acre	30 day waiting period. Apply when mite colonies first form, when leaves are dry.	
	Dimethoate 4E [1B]	0.66 to 1 pt	14 day waiting period.	
	Hero [3] (zeta cypermethrin + bifenthrin)	10.3 fl oz	30 day wait for grain, 60 days for silage	
	Oberon 2 SC [23] (spiromesifen)	2.85 to 8.0 fl oz	5-day PHI for green forage and silage, 30 days for grain or stover	
	Onager [10A] (hexythiazox)	10 to 24 fl oz	30 day waiting period	
	Portal [21A] (fenpyroximate)	2 pints 0.1 lb ai/A)	14 day waiting period	
	Zeal WDG [10B] (etoxazole)	1.0 to 3.0 oz (0.045 to 0.135 lb ai/A)	* for seed production only, 21 day waiting period NOTE: Treatments at hard-dough stage or later are not cost effective. When heavy infestations occur, erratic control will usually be the rule. Thorough coverage is important, higher volumes (2-3 gallons or more per acre) when applied by aircraft increase the effectiveness of the spray.	
<p>Seedcorn maggot, Seed corn beetle Maggots are yellowish-white, tapered larvae about 1/4 inches. Beetles are about 3/8 inches, with two black stripes on brown wing covers.</p> <p>Damage: Damage occurs in spring, especially if soils are cool and moist and seeds are not germinating rapidly. Damage is notices as skips in plant stands. Seed will be hollowed out.</p> <p>Threshold: Replanting is the only recourse if damage has already occurred. Use a planting-time treatment if fields have a history. No-till fields may be more vulnerable to attack.</p>	Seed Treatments		Follow manufactures' guidelines for rates, application methods grazing and crop rotation restrictions. Rotation of insecticides during successive years is suggested.	
	Poncho 600 [4A] (clothianidin)	0.56 to 3.61 fl oz /80,000 seed		
	Poncho 600 [4A] (clothianidin)	1.13 to 2.26 fl oz/80,000 seed		
	Force ST [3] (tefluthrin)	3 to 4 oz/cwt seed		
	Planting Time			
	Aztec 2.1 G [1B,3] (tebupirromphos, cyfluthrin)	6.7 fl oz/1000 ft-row		
	Capture LFR [3] (bifenthrin)	0.2 to 0.78 fl oz/1000 ft-row	Seed corn beetle only	
	Counter 15G [1B] (terbufos)	0.2 to 0.78 fl oz/1000 ft-row	T-band or in-furrow	
	Force 3G [3] (tefluthrin)	4 to 5 oz/1000 ft-row	T-band or in-furrow	
	<p>Southwestern corn borer Full grown caterpillars are white with prominent dark spots on body. Eggs are laid in masses of 12-30. They overlap like egg scales. Eggs are white when first laid, then red bands appear before they hatch.</p> <p>Damage: First generation causes "dead heart" in plants. Second generation tunnels throughout stalk.</p>	Seed Treatments		Follow company's guidelines for providing refugia, crop rotation and other resistance management strategies.
Resistant varieties		Transgenic seed		
Post-Emergence Sprays				
Baythroid XL [3] (beta-cyfluthrin)		1.6 to 2.8 fl oz (0.013 to 0.022 lb ai/A)	21 day wait for grain or fodder, 0 days for green forage	
Besiege[28,3] (chlorantraniliprole + lambda-cyhalothrin)	6.0 to 10 fl oz	21-day waiting period		

<p>May girdle mature stalks causing lodging.</p> <p>Threshold: Threshold based on egg masses. Treat if 25% of plants have egg masses or newly hatched larvae. A repeat application may be needed in 7-10 days.</p>	Blackhawk [5] (spinosad)	2.2 to 3.3 fl oz (0.05 to 0.075 lb ai/A)	7-day wait for forage, 28 days for grain or fodder
	Brigade 2EC [3] (bifenthrin)	2.6 to 6.4 fl oz (0.033 to 0.1 lb ai/A)	30-day waiting period for grazing or harvest
	Delta Gold [3] (deltamethrin)	1.5 to 1.9 fl oz (0.018 to 0.022 lb ai/A)	21 day wait for harvest; 12 days for forage or grazing
	Fastac [3] (alpha-cypermethrin)	2.7 to 3.8 fl oz (0.017 to 0.025 lb ai/A)	30 day wait for grain, 60 days for silage
	Intrepid 2F [18] (methoxyfenozide)	4 to 16 fl oz (0.06 to 0.25 lb ai/A)	21 day waiting period
	Karate w Zeon (lambda cyhalothrin)	1.28 to 1.92 fl oz (0.02 to 0.03 lb ai/A)	35 day waiting period;
	Hero [3] (zeta-cypermethrin + (bifenthrin)	4.0 to 10.3 fl oz	30-day PHI for grain and stover, 60 days for forage
	Mustang MAXX EC [3] (zeta-cypermethrin)	2.72 to 4.0 fl oz (0.017 to 0.025 lb ai/A)	7 day waiting period for harvest
	Proaxis 0.5 SC [3] (gamma-cyhalothrin)	2.56 to 3.84 fl oz (0.01 to 0.015 lb ai/A)	21 day waiting period
	Radiant SC [5] (spinetoram)	3.0 to 6.0 fl oz (0.023 to 0.047 lb ai/A)	28 day wait for harvest, 3 days for forage or fodder
	Vantacor [28] (chlorantraniliprole)	1.2 to 2.5 fl oz (0.047 to 0.98 lb ai/A)	14 day waiting period for harvest
	Warrior II w Zeon [3] (lambda-cyhalothrin)	1.28 to 1.92 fl oz (0.02 to 0.03 lb ai/A)	21 days for harvest. Check label for grazing restriction

<p>Western bean cutworm Larvae are dark brown with faint diamond-shaped markings on their backs. Measure 1.5 inches. Eggs are deposited in masses of 4-200 on upper surface of leaves.</p> <p>Damage: Larvae feed on developing tassel, or silk. They feed on developing kernels once the ear has formed.</p> <p>Threshold: Treat of eight percent or more of the plants have egg masses or small larvae in the tassels and the crop is 95% tasseled.</p>	Seed Treatments		
	Resistant varieties	Transgenic seed	Follow company's guidelines for providing refugia, crop rotation and other resistance management strategies.
	Post-Emergence Sprays		
	Asana XL [3] (esfenvalerate)	2.9 to 5.8 fl oz (0.015 to 0.03 lb ai/A)	21 day waiting period
	Baythroid XL [3] (beta-cyfluthrin)	1.6 to 2.8 fl oz (0.013 to 0.022 lb ai/A)	21-day waiting period for grain or fodder, 0 days for green forage
	Besiege[28,3] (chlorantraniliprole + lambda-cyhalothrin)	5.0 to 10 fl oz	21 day wait for harvest
	Blackhawk [5] (spinosad)	2.2 to 3.3 fl oz (0.05 to 0.075 lb ai/A)	7-day wait for forage, 28 days for grain or fodder
	Brigade 2EC [3] (bifenthrin)	2.6 to 6.4 fl oz (0.033 to 0.1 lb ai/A)	30 day wait for grazing or harvest
	Fastac [3] (alpha-cypermethrin)	1.8 to 3.8 fl oz (0.011 to 0.025 lb ai/A)	30 day wait for harvest, 60 days for grazing
	Intrepid 2F [18] (methoxyfenozide)	4 to 16 fl oz (0.06 to 0.25 lb ai/A)	21 day wait for harvest
	Karate w Zeon [3] (lambda-cyhalothrin)	0.96 to 1.60 fl oz (0.015 to 0.025 lb ai/A)	21 day wait for harvest or grazing
	Mustang MAXX EC [3] (zeta-cypermethrin)	1.76 to 4.0 fl oz (0.011 to 0.025 lb ai/A)	7 day waiting period for harvest
	Proaxis 0.5 SC [3] (gamma-cyhalothrin)	1.92 to 3.2 fl oz (0.0075 to 0.0125 lb ai/A)	21 day waiting period
	Pounce 25 WP (permethrin)	3.2 to 6.4 oz (0.5 to 0.1 lb ai/A)	30 day waiting period
Radiant SC [5]	3.0 to 6.0 fl oz	28 day wait for harvest, 3 days	

	(spinetoram)	(0.023 to 0.047 lb ai/A)	forage or fodder
	Sevin XLR [1A] (carbaryl)	2 qt (1 lb ai/A)	48 days for grain, 14 days for forage or silage
	Vantacor [28] (chlorantraniliprole)	1.2 to 2.5 fl oz (0.045 to 0.098 lb ai/A)	14 day waiting period for harvest
	Warrior II w Zeon [3] (lambda-cyhalothrin)	0.96 to 1.60 fl oz (0.015 to 0.025 lb ai/A)	21 days for harvest. Check label for grazing restriction
<p>White grub Large, "C" shaped grub with a white body and a brown head.</p> <p>Damage: Feed on developing roots, cause slow growth, stunting, and stand loss.</p> <p>Threshold: No reliable thresholds are available. Consider using an at-planting treatment for "suppression" if field has a history of grub problems.</p>	Seed Treatments		
	Cruiser 5FS [4A] (thiamethoxam)	0.56 to 3.61 fl oz /80,000 seed	Do not use treated seed for feed, food, or oil processing
	Poncho 600 [4A] (clothianidin)	1.13 fl oz/80,000 seed	Do not use treated seed for feed, food, or oil processing
	Force ST [3]	3 to 4 oz/cwt seed	Do not use treated seed for feed, food, or oil processing
	Planting Time		
	Aztec 2.1 G [1B,3] (tebupirromphos, cyfluthrin)	6.7 fl oz/1000 ft-row	Follow manufactures' guidelines for rates, application methods grazing and crop rotation restrictions. Rotation of insecticides during successive years is suggested.
	Ballista LFC [3] (lambda-cyhalothrin)	0.66 fl oz/1000 ft-row	T-band or in-furrow
	Counter 15G [1B] (terbufos)	6 to 8 oz/1000 ft-row	T-band or in-furrow
	Force 3G [3] (tebupirromphos, cyfluthrin)	4 to 5 oz/1000 ft-row	
	Fortress 5G [1B] (chlorethxyfos)	3.0 to 3.75 oz/1000 ft-row	
Proaxis 0.5 SC [3] (gamma-cyhalothrin)	0.66 fl oz/1000 ft-row		
<p>Wireworm Hard-shelled, smooth, cylindrical, yellowish to brown worms. 2-6 year life cycle. More common in corn planted into a sod or grass pasture.</p> <p>Damage: Feed on seed, seedling. Cause stunting and stand loss.</p> <p>Threshold: No reliable thresholds are available. Treat if field has a history of problems. Wireworms may be more of a problem in no-till or minimum till fields.</p>	Seed Treatments		
	Cruiser 5FS [4A] (thiamethoxam)	0.56 to 3.61 fl oz /80,000 seed	Do not use treated seed for feed, food, or oil processing.
	Poncho 600 [4A] (clothianidin)	1.13-2.36 fl oz/80,000 seed	Do not use treated seed for feed, food, or oil processing.
	Force ST [3] (tebupirromphos, cyfluthrin)	3 to 4 oz/cwt seed	Do not use treated seed for feed, food, or oil processing
	Planting Time		
	Aztec 2.1 G [1B,3] (tebupirromphos, cyfluthrin)	6.7 fl oz/1000 ft-row	Follow manufactures' guidelines for rates, application methods grazing and crop rotation restrictions. Rotation of insecticides during successive years is suggested.
	Ballista LFC [3] (lambda-cyhalothrin)	0.66 fl oz/1000 ft-row	
	Capture 1.5 G [3]	3.2 to 8 oz/1000 ft-row	
	Counter 15G [1B] (terbufos)	6 to 8 oz/1000 ft-row	T-band or in-furrow
	Force 3G [3] (tebupirromphos, cyfluthrin)	4 to 5 oz/1000 ft-row	T-band or in-furrow

	Fortress 5G [1B] (chlorothxyfos)	3.0 to 3.75 oz/1000 ft-row	
	Proaxis 0.5 SC [3] (gamma-cyhalothrin)	0.66 fl oz/1000 ft-row	

Pre-Harvest Intervals and Grazing Restrictions

Asana XL	21-day PHI for harvest or grazing
Aztec 2.1G	Do not exceed 7.3 lb. per acre per crop season
Baythroid XL	21-day waiting period for grain or fodder, 0 days for green forage
Besiege	21-day waiting period
Blackhawk	7-day wait for forage, 28 days for grain or fodder
Brigade 2EC	30-day PHI for harvest or grazing
Comite II	Apply in a minimum of 20 gal of water/acre ground, 3 gal by air
Counter 15G	Check label for precautions regarding application of Counter 15G and its interaction with ALS inhibiting herbicides.
Cruiser 5FS	No grazing restriction
Derlta Gold	21-day PHI for harvest, 12 days for forage or grazing
Dimethoate	Apply by aircraft. 14 day PHI for harvest or grazing
Fastac	30-day PHI for harvest, 60 days for grazing
Force 3G	30-day crop rotation restriction
Hero	30-day PHI for grain and stover, 60 days for forage
Intrepid	21-day PHI for harvest
Lannate	21-day PHI for harvest, 3 days for forage
Mustang MAXX	7-day PHI for harvest
Oberon	5-day PHI for green forage and silage, 30 days for grain or stover
Onager	30-day PHI for harvest or grazing
Poncho	45-day PHI for harvest or grazing
Portal	14-day PHI
Pounce	30-day PHI for grazing or harvest
Proaxis	21-day PHI for harvest or grazing
Radiant	28-day PHI for harvest, 3 days for fodder or forage
Sevin XLR	14-day PHI for grazing, 48 days for harvest
Vantacor	14-day PHI for harvest
Warrior II w Zeon	21-day PHI for harvest
Zeal	21-day PHI

*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). 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.

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.

The Oklahoma Cooperative Extension Service

Bringing the University to You!

The Cooperative Extension Service is the largest, most successful informal educational organization in the world. It is a nationwide system funded and guided by a partnership of federal, state, and local governments that delivers information to help people help themselves through the land-grant university system.

Extension carries out programs in the broad categories of agriculture, natural resources and environment; family and consumer sciences; 4-H and other youth; and community resource development. Extension staff members live and work among the people they serve to help stimulate and educate Americans to plan ahead and cope with their problems.

Some characteristics of the Cooperative Extension system are:

- The federal, state, and local governments cooperatively share in its financial support and program direction.
- It is administered by the land-grant university as designated by the state legislature through an Extension director.
- Extension programs are nonpolitical, objective, and research-based information.
- It provides practical, problem-oriented education

for people of all ages. It is designated to take the knowledge of the university to those persons who do not or cannot participate in the formal classroom instruction of the university.

- It utilizes research from university, government, and other sources to help people make their own decisions.
- More than a million volunteers help multiply the impact of the Extension professional staff.
- It dispenses no funds to the public.
- It is not a regulatory agency, but it does inform people of regulations and of their options in meeting them.
- Local programs are developed and carried out in full recognition of national problems and goals.
- The Extension staff educates people through personal contacts, meetings, demonstrations, and the mass media.
- Extension has the built-in flexibility to adjust its programs and subject matter to meet new needs. Activities shift from year to year as citizen groups and Extension workers close to the problems advise changes.

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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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