



# Current Report

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## Management of Insect Pests in Rangeland and Pasture

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Arthropod pests of rangeland and pasture rarely become a serious economic problem. Many pest problems can be avoided by developing an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) plan that includes the use of good pasture management practices, proper fertilization, mowing and optimal stocking rates. Pesticide applications should not replace the use of good pasture management practices and should not be applied 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 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.

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|-----------|---|
| EPP-7196  | Grasshopper Management in Rangeland, Pastures, and Crops                |
| NREM-2869 | Management Strategies for Rangeland and Introduced Pastures             |
| NREM-2870 | Drought Management Strategies   |
| NREM-2875 | Intensive Early Stocking  |
| NREM-2582 | Weed Control on Rangelands  |
| NREM-2586 | Stocking Rate Determination on Native Rangeland                         |
| PSS-2871  | Stocking Rates: the Key to Successful Livestock Production              |
| PSS-2583  | Choosing, Establishing, and Managing Bermudagrass Varieties in Oklahoma |
| PSS-2585  | Forage Legumes for Oklahoma   |
| PSS-2587  | Bermudagrass for Grazing or Hay   |
| PSS-2591  | Bermudagrass Pasture Management   |
| PSS-2594  | Plan Grazing Management Using the Oklahoma Grazing Stick                |

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.

## Management of Insect Pests in Rangeland and Pasture

<i>Pest, Damage and Treatment Threshold</i>	<i>Insecticide Formulation</i>	<i>Rate of Product/Acre</i>	<i>Comments</i>	
<p><b>Ants (including fire ants)</b> Ants range in size from 1/16 inch to nearly 1/2 inch in length and from light tan to black in color. These social insects live in a colony with thousands of workers. The two most important pest species for rangeland and pasture are the red imported fire ant and the red harvester ant.</p> <p><u>Damage:</u> Fire ants can be an irritant to cattle as they feed. Harvester ants sometimes clear large patches of grass as they feed.</p> <p><u>Threshold:</u> No threshold established.</p>	<b><u>Baits for Grazed Land</u></b>		<p>For all baits: Apply as a broadcast or individual mound treatment when ants are active and soil temperatures exceed 60 F. If treating individual mounds, estimate the mound density, and do not disturb the mound or apply the bait directly on the mound.</p>	
	Amdro Pro [20A] (hydramethylInon)	Individual mound broadcast 5 tbs/mound 1.0 to 1.5 lb./acre		0-day wait for grazing, 7-day wait for harvest.
	Esteem [7C] (pyriproxifen)	2 to 4 tbs/mound 1.5 to 2 lb/acre		0-day wait for grazing or 1-day wait for harvest. Repeat every 10 to 12 weeks as needed.
	Extinguish [7a] (s-methoprene)	3 to 5 tbs/mound 1 to 1.5 lb/acre		0-day wait for grazing or harvest. Repeat every 10 to 12 weeks as needed.
	Extinguish Plus [7A] (s-methoprene + hydramethylInon)	2 to 5 tbs/mound 1.5 lb per acre		0-day wait for grazing, 7-day wait for harvest.
	Amdro Pro + Extinguish	3 to 5 tbs/mound 0.75 + 0.75 lb/acre		Mix baits thoroughly, 0-day wait for grazing, 7-day wait for harvest.
	<b><u>Additional Baits for Non-Grazed Land</u></b>			
	Award	1 to 3 tbs/mound 1 to 1.5 lb/acre		May be applied to grazed pastures on horse farms only if horses are not used for consumption.
	Distance [7C]	1 to 4 tbs/mound 1.0 to 1.5 lb/acre		1-day wait for harvest. Repeat after 12 to 16 weeks as needed.
	<p><b>Armyworm</b> Caterpillar can reach slightly over 1 inch long. Dark green or brown with five stripes along body.</p> <p><u>Damage:</u> Feed on foliage, usually a problem in the spring.</p> <p><u>Threshold:</u> Get a wire coat hanger, bend it into a hoop, place it on the ground, and count all sizes of fall armyworms in the hoop. Examine plants at several locations along the field margin as well as in the interior. The hoop covers about 2/3 of a square foot, so a threshold in pasture would be an average of two or three ½ inch-long larvae per hoop sample (three to four per square foot)</p>	<i>Bacillus thuringiensis*</i> Biobit XL Javelin WG Xen Tari [11B1, B2]		See product label for specific rates.
Baythroid XL [3] (beta cyfluthrin)		1.6 to 1.9 fl oz (0.013 to 0.015 lb ai)	0-day waiting period.	
Besiege [3,28] (lambda cyhalothrin + chlorantraniliprole)		6.0 to 10.0 fl oz	0-day waiting period for grazing or harvest, 7-day wait for last cutting of hay.	
Blackhawk [5] (spinosad)		1.1 to 2.2 oz (0.025 to 0.05 lb ai)	0-day wait for grazing, 3-day wait for harvest.	
Coragen (28) (chlorantraniliprole)		3.5 to 7.5 fl oz (0.045 to 0.098 lb ai)	0-day wait for grazing or harvest.	
Declare [3] (gamma cyhalothrin)		1.02 to 1.54 fl oz (0.01 to 0.015 lb ai)	0-day wait for grazing, 7-day wait for hay.	
Karate w Zeon [3] (lambda cyhalothrin)		1.28 to 1.92 fl oz (0.2 to 0.3 lb ai)	0-day waiting period for grazing, 7-day wait for hay.	
Lannate LV [1A] (methomyl)		0.75 to 3 pt (0.225 to 0.9 lb ai)	For Bermuda pasture ONLY. 7-day wait for grazing, 3 days for harvest.	
Malathion 5EC [1B] (malathion)		1.4 pt (0.92 lb ai)	0-day wait for grazing or harvest.	
Mustang MAXX [3] (zeta cypermethrin)		2.8 to 4.0 fl oz/A (0.0175 to 0.025 lb ai)	0-day wait for grazing or harvest.	
Sevin 4F, XLR Plus [1A] (carbaryl)		2 to 3 pt (1 to 1.5 lb ai)	For improved pasture only: do not apply more than two applications per season and not more than once every 14 days. Sevin label states a 14-day waiting period for grazing or harvest.	
Tombstone [3] (cyfluthrin)	1.6 to 2.8 fl oz/A (0.025 to 0.044 lb ai)	0-day wait for grazing or harvest.		

<i>Pest, Damage and Treatment Threshold</i>	<i>Insecticide Formulation</i>	<i>Rate of Product/Acre</i>	<i>Comments</i>
<p><b>Fall armyworm</b> Large striped caterpillar that reaches 1.5 inches when mature. Has an inverted "Y" in the front of its head.</p> <p><b>Damage:</b> Feed on foliage. Typically a problem in the fall, feeding on the emerged heads.</p> <p><b>Threshold:</b> Get a wire coat hanger, bend it into a hoop, place it on the ground, and count all sizes of fall armyworms in the hoop. Examine plants at several locations along the field margin as well as in the interior. The hoop covers about 2/3 of a square foot, so a threshold in pasture would be an average of two or three ½-inch-long larvae per hoop sample (three to four per square foot)</p>	Bacillus thuringiensis* Biobit XL Javelin WG Xen Tari [11B1, B2]	See product label for specific rates.	Use higher rate for heavy infestations or when plant growth is rapid. A contact insecticide may be added for enhanced control of heavy populations. 0-day waiting period for grazing or harvesting.
	Baythroid XL [3] (beta cyfluthrin)	2.6 to 2.9 fl oz (0.02 to 0.022 lb ai)	0-day wait for grazing or harvest.
	Besiege [3,28] (lambda cyhalothrin + chlorantraniliprole)	6.0 to 10.0 fl oz	0-day waiting period for grazing or harvest, 7-day wait for last cutting of hay.
	Blackhawk [5] (spinosad)	1.1 to 2.2 oz (0.025 to 0.05 lb ai)	0-day wait for grazing, 3-day wait for harvest.
	Coragen (28) (chlorantraniliprole)	3.5 to 5.0 fl oz (0.045 to 0.065 lb ai)	0-day waiting for grazing or harvest.
	Declare [3] (gamma cyhalothrin)	1.02 to 1.54 fl oz (0.01 to 0.015 lb ai)	0-day waiting period for grazing, 7-day wait for hay.
	Karate w Zeon [3] (lambda cyhalothrin)	1.28 to 1.92 fl oz (0.2 to 0.3 lb ai)	0-day wait for grazing, 7-day wait for hay.
	Lannate SP [1A] (methomyl)	0.25 to 1.0 lb (0.225 to 0.9 lb ai)	For Bermuda pasture ONLY. 7-day wait for grazing, 3-day wait for harvest.
	Malathion [1B]	1.4 pt/A	0-day wait for grazing or harvest.
	Mustang MAXX [3] (zeta cypermethrin)	2.8 to 4.0 fl oz (0.0175 to 0.025 lb ai)	0-day wait for grazing or harvest.
Sevin 4F, XLR Plus [1A] (carbaryl)	2 to 3 pt (1 to 1.5 lb ai)	For improved pasture only: do not apply more than two applications per season and not more than once every 14 days. Sevin label states a 14 day wait for grazing or harvest.	
Tombstone [3] (cyfluthrin)	2.6 to 2.8 fl oz/A (0.04 to 0.044 lb ai)	0-day waiting period for grazing or harvest.	
<p><b>Grasshopper</b> <b>Damage:</b> Feed on foliage. Can damage from spring through fall, but more of a problem in late summer. Grasshoppers less than ½ inch are more easily controlled and can be spot treated with foliar spray if nesting sites are mapped out in spring.</p> <p><b>Threshold:</b> Small: 24 to 100 per yard<sup>2</sup> (less than ½ inch) Large: 8 to 40 per yard<sup>2</sup> (greater than ½ inch)</p>	<b>PASTURE:</b> Baythroid XL [3] (beta cyfluthrin)	2.6 to 2.9 fl oz/A (0.02 to 0.022 lb ai)	0-day wait for grazing or harvest.
	Besiege [3,28] (lambda cyhalothrin + chlorantraniliprole)	6.0 to 10.0 fl oz/A	0-day wait for grazing or harvest, 7-day wait for last cutting of hay.
	Coragen (28) (chlorantraniliprole)	2.0 to 5.0 fl oz (0.026 to 0.065 lb ai)	0-day wait for grazing or harvest.
	Declare [3] (gamma cyhalothrin)	1.02 to 1.54 fl oz (0.01 to 0.015 lb ai)	0-day waiting period for grazing, 7-day wait for hay.
	Dimilin 2L (15)	2 fl oz/A	Apply when majority of grasshoppers are in the 2 <sup>nd</sup> or 3 <sup>rd</sup> instar nymphal stage (less than ½ inches). Do not exceed a total of 2 fl oz per year.
	Karate w Zeon [3] (lambda cyhalothrin)	1.28 to 1.92 fl oz (0.2 to 0.3 lb ai)	0-day waiting period for grazing, 7-days for hay. (Other names: Grizzly, Kaiso, Lambdastar)
	Malathion 5EC (1B) (malathion)	1.4 pt (0.92 lb ai)	0 day wait for grazing or harvest.
	Mustang MAXX [3] (zeta cypermethrin)	2.8 to 4.0 fl oz/A (0.0175 to 0.025 lb ai)	0-day wait for grazing or harvest.
	Sevin 4F, XLR Plus [1A] (carbaryl)	2 to 3 pt (1 to 1.5 lb ai)	For improved pasture: do not apply more than two applications per season and not more than once every 14 days. Sevin label states a 14-day waiting period for grazing or harvest in pastures.
	Tombstone [3] (cyfluthrin)	2.6 to 2.8 fl oz/A (0.025 to 0.044 lb ai)	0-day wait for grazing or harvest.

<i>Pest, Damage and Treatment Threshold</i>	<i>Insecticide Formulation</i>	<i>Rate of Product/Acre</i>	<i>Comments</i>
<b>Grasshopper (cont'd)</b>	<b>RANGE:</b> Baythroid XL [3] (beta cyfluthrin)	2.6 to 2.9 fl oz/A (0.02 to 0.022 lb ai/A)	0-day wait for grazing or harvest.
	Besiege [3,28] (lambda cyhalothrin + chlorantraniliprole)	6.0 to 10.0 fl oz/A	0-day wait for grazing or harvest, 7-day wait for last cutting of hay.
	Coragen (28) (chlorantraniliprole)	2.0 to 5.0 fl oz (0.026 to 0.065 lb ai)	0-day waiting period for grazing or harvest.
	Declare [3] (gamma cyhalothrin)	1.02 to 1.54 fl oz (0.01 to 0.015 lb ai)	0-day waiting period for grazing, 7-day wait for hay.
	Dimilin 2L (15)	0.5 to 2 fl oz/A	Applications of Dimilin may be applied as a Reduced Area & Agent Treatment (RAAT) strip spray. See label for specific directions. Apply when majority of grasshoppers are in the 2 <sup>nd</sup> or 3 <sup>rd</sup> instar nymphal stage (less than ½ inches) Do not exceed 1 fl oz/acre/year. If second application is needed, wait two to three weeks from 1 <sup>st</sup> application.
	Karate w Zeon [3] (lambda cyhalothrin)	2.56 to 3.84 fl oz/A (0.2 to 0.3 lb ai)	0-day waiting period for grazing, 7-day wait for hay.
	Malathion 5 EC (1B) (malathion)	1.4 pt (0.92 lb ai)	0-day wait for grazing or harvest.
	Sevin SL [1A]	2 to 4 pt/A (1 to 2 lb ai)	0-day wait for grazing. Do not make more than one application of Sevin per year, and do not exceed 1.0 lb ai/acre per year.
	Mustang MAXX [3] (zeta cypermethrin)	2.8 to 4.0 fl oz/A (0.0175 to 0.025 lb ai)	0-day wait for grazing or harvest.
	Sevin XLR Plus [1A]	1 to 3 pt/A (0.5 to 1.5 lb ai)	For Sevin XLR, registered for Reduced Area and Agent Treatment; aerial application is allowed only the USDA APHIS and State Grasshopper Programs only.
	Tombstone [3] (cyfluthrin)	2.6 to 2.8 fl oz/A (0.04 to 0.044 lb ai)	0-day waiting period for grazing or harvest.
<b>Housefly, Stable Fly</b>	Dibrom 8 [1B] Naled	0.8 to 1.6 fl oz/A	24 hour waiting period for lactating cattle.

### Pre-harvest Intervals and grazing restrictions

Amdro	7-day waiting period for harvest.
Baythroid	0-day waiting period for grazing or harvest.
Besiege	0-day waiting period for grazing or harvest, 7-day wait for last cutting of hay.
Blackhawk	0-day waiting period for grazing, 3-days for hay or fodder.
Coragen	0-day waiting period for grazing or harvest.
Declare	0-day waiting period for grazing, 7-days for hay.
Dimilin	0-day waiting period for grazing or harvest.
Esteem	0-day waiting period for grazing, 1 day for harvest.
Extinguish	0-day waiting period for grazing, 7-days for hay or fodder.
Karate	0-day waiting period for grazing, 7-days for hay.
Lannate	For bermudagrass ONLY. 7-day waiting period for grazing, 3-day waiting period for harvest.
Malathion	0-day waiting period for grazing or harvest.
Mustang MAXX	0-day waiting period for grazing or harvest.
Sevin	14-day waiting period for grazing or harvest.

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