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Management of Insect and Mite Pests in Small Grains

Tom A. Royer
 Extension Entomologist

Kristopher L. Giles
 Regents Professor

Several arthropod pests damage small grains sporadically throughout the region. Pesticides should not be a substitute for good agronomic practices or used as “preventative insurance”. Pesticide misuse can cause pest resurgence issues and is rarely economically or environmentally justifiable. Many small grain pest problems can be managed by using good cultural practices, such as selecting varieties that are adapted to Oklahoma growing conditions, planting at an optimal date and providing proper fertilization and good weed control.

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 could 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-7088 Effect of Planting Date and Seed Treatment on Diseases and Insect Pests of Wheat
- CR-7668 Foliar Fungicides and Wheat Production in Oklahoma
- EPP-7086 Hessian Fly Management in Oklahoma Winter Wheat
- EPP-7093 Mites in Small Grains
- EPP-7094 Common Small Grain Caterpillars in Oklahoma
- EPP-7196 Grasshopper Management in Rangeland, Pasture and Crops
- EPP-7328 Wheat Streak Mosaic, High Plains Disease and Triticum Mosaic:
- Three virus diseases of wheat in Oklahoma.
- PSS 2132 No-till Wheat Production in Oklahoma
- PSS-2139 Farmer-saved Wheat Seed in Oklahoma: Questions and Answers
- PSS-2142 2013 Wheat Variety Comparison
- PSS-2777 Clearfield Wheat Production Systems in Oklahoma

Management of Insect and Mite Pests in Small Grains

Pest, Damage and Treatment Threshold	Insecticide, Formulation, [Group]* & (Active Ingredient)	Rate of Product and (lb active ingredient) per acre	Comments
Aphids Corn leaf aphid: blue green with black legs, cornicles and antennae; antennae less than ½ length of body English grain aphid: lime green, “spindly legs” with black antennae, cornicles and legs. Antennae more than ½ length of body.	Planting Time		
	Cruiser 5FS [4A] (thiamethoxam)	0.75 to 1.33 fl oz/cwt seed	Do not use treated seed as feed. Many seed treatment active ingredients are combined with fungicides and sold under various trade names. Some have grazing waiting periods, so read label carefully
	Gauche 480 [4A] Gauche XT [4A] (imidacloprid)	1 to 3 fl oz/cwt seed 3.4 fl oz/cwt seed	
Nipsit [4A] (clothianidin)	0.75 to 1.79 fl oz/cwt seed		

<p>Bird cherry oat aphid: olive green with brownish-red spot on back around base of cornicles.</p> <p>Rice root aphid is similar in appearance to bird cherry oat aphid, but tends to feed on crown, beneath the soil.</p> <p>Greenbug: See greenbug section</p> <p>Russian wheat aphid: see Russian wheat aphid section.</p> <p>Damage: Corn leaf aphid and English grain aphid do not usually require control.</p> <p>Bird cherry oat aphid can reduce yield, and is an important vector of Barley Yellow Dwarf virus.</p> <p>Threshold: Treat for bird cherry oat aphids if numbers exceed 30 per stem. Consider using low rate of seed treatment if planting for forage + grain. There is no threshold for English grain aphid, corn leaf aphid, or rice root aphid.</p>	Post-Plant		
	Besiege [3,28] (lambda-cyhalothrin + chlorantraniliprole)	6.0 to 10.0 fl oz	30-day PHI
	Dimethoate 4EC [1B] (dimethoate)	0.5 to 0.75 pt (0.25 to 0.375 lb ai/A)	Wheat only. 14-day waiting period for grazing, 35-day waiting period for harvest. Two applications per season.
	Malathion 5 EC [1B] (malathion)	1.5 pt (0.93 lb ai/A)	7-day waiting period for grazing or harvesting. (other names, Fyfanon)
	Mustang MAXX [3] (zeta-cypermethrin)	3.2 to 4.0 pt (0.02 to 0.025 lb ai/A)	Control may be variable. 14-day waiting period for grazing or harvesting. (other names, Respect, Respect EC)
	Proaxis 0.5 CS [3] (gamma-cyhalothrin)	2.56 to 3.84 fl oz (0.01 to 0.015 lb ai/A)	Wheat, wheat hay, triticale. 30-day waiting period for harvest and fodder, 7-days for grazing harvest (check label for aphid species)
	Sivanto Prime [4D] (flupyradifurone)	7.0 to 14.0 fl oz (0.09 to 0.137 lb ai/A)	7-day waiting period for forage, 21-days for harvest
	Transform WG [4C] (sulfoxaflor)	0.75 to 1.5 oz (0.023 to 0.047 lb ai/A)	7-day waiting period for grazing, 14 days for grain harvest.
Warrior II [3] (lambda-cyhalothrin)	1.29 to 1.92 fl oz (0.02 to 0.03 lb ai/A)	Wheat, wheat hay, and triticale. 7-day waiting period for grazing, 30 days for harvest. (other names; Grizzly, Kaiso, Silencer, Taiga)	
<p>Army cutworm</p> <p>Gray striped caterpillar that curls up in to a tight "C" when disturbed. Evident from January through March</p> <p>Damage: Cuts plants at soil line, can kill plants if it enters the crown</p> <p>Threshold: 2-3 caterpillars per foot of row if conditions are dry, if moisture is adequate, 4-5 per foot of row.</p> <p>For more information, see EPP-7094 Common Small Grain Caterpillars in Oklahoma.</p>	Besiege [3,28] (lambda-cyhalothrin + chlorantraniliprole)	5.0 to 8.0 fl oz	30-day PHI
	Fastac CS [3] (alpha-cypermethrin)	1.3 to 3.8 fl oz (0.008 to 0.025 lbi ai/A)	14-day PHI
	Mustang MAXX [3] (zeta-cypermethrin)	1.28 to 4.0 fl oz (0.008 to 0.025 lb ai/A)	14-day waiting period for grazing or harvesting.
	Proaxis 0.5 CS [3] (gamma-cyhalothrin)	1.92 to 3.20 fl oz (0.0075 to 0.0125 lb ai/A)	Wheat, wheat hay, triticale. 30-day waiting period for harvest and fodder, 7-days for grazing harvest (other names: Declare, Prolex)
	Tombstone [3] (cyfluthrin)	1.0 to 1.8 fl oz (0.016 to 0.028 lb ai/A)	3-day waiting period for grazing, 30- day for harvest
	Warrior II [3] (lambda-cyhalothrin)	0.96 to 1.60 fl oz (0.015 to 0.025 lb ai/A)	Wheat, wheat hay, and triticale. 7-day waiting period for grazing, 30 days for harvest. (other names; Grizzly, Kaiso, Silencer, Taiga)
<p>Armyworm</p> <p>Dark green or brown caterpillar with 5 stripes along body.</p> <p>Damage: Feed on flag leaf, awns and may "clip" heads.</p> <p>Threshold: Treat if 4-5 unparasitized armyworms are found per ft of row.</p>	Baythroid XL [3] (beta-cyfluthrin)	1.8 to 2.4 fl oz (0.014 to 0.019 lb ai/A)	1st and 2nd instars only. 7-day waiting period for grazing, 30 days for harvest
	Besiege [3,28] (lambda-cyhalothrin + chlorantraniliprole)	6.0 to 10 fl oz	30-day PHI
	Blackhawk [5] (spinosad)	1.1 to 3.3 oz (0.025 to 0.075 lb ai/A)	3-day for forage or hay, 21-day waiting period for harvest.

	Fastac [3] (alpha-cypermethrin)	1.8 to 3.8 fl oz (0.012 to 0.025 lb ai/A)	14-day PHI
	Lannate LV [1A] (methomyl)	0.75 to 1.5 pt (0.225 to 0.45 lb ai/A)	10-day waiting period for grazing, 7-day waiting period for harvest. (other names, Annihilate)
	Mustang MAXX [3] (zeta-cypermethrin)	1.76 to 4.0 fl oz (0.011 to 0.025 lb ai/A)	14-day waiting period for grazing or harvesting. (other names, Respect, Respect EC)
	Proaxis 0.5 CSr [3] (gamma-cyhalothrin)	2.56 to 3.84 fl oz (0.01 to 0.015 lb ai/A)	Wheat, wheat hay, triticale. 30-day waiting period for harvest and fodder, 7-days for grazing harvest (other names: Declare, Prolex)
	Radiant [5] (spinetoram)	3 to 6 fl oz 0.023 to 0.047 lb ai/A)	21-day waiting period for grain, 4 days for forage
	Tombstone [3] (cyfluthrin)	1.8 to 2.4 fl oz (0.028 to 0.038 lb ai/A)	3-day waiting period for grazing, 30- day for harvest
	Vantacor [28] (chlorantraniliprole)	1.2 to 2.5 fl oz (0.045 to 0.098 lb ai)	1 day PHI
	Warrior II [3] (lambda-cyhalo- thrin)	0.28 to 1.92 fl oz (0.02 to 0.03 lb ai/A)	Wheat, wheat hay, and triticale. 7-day waiting period for grazing, 30 days for harvest. (other names; Grizzly, Kaiso, Silencer, Taiga)
Brown wheat mite Tiny red to dark brown mites that feed on leaves, associated with dry, hot weather. Damage: Plants appear to be drought stricken Threshold: Treat if mites and damage are evident. For more information, see EPP-7093 Mites in Small Grains.	Dimethoate 4E [1B] (dimethoate)	0.33 to 0.5 pt (0.165 to 0.25 lb ai/A)	Wheat only. 14-day waiting period for grazing, 35-day waiting period for harvest. Two applications per season. *Other pyrethroids (beta cyfluthrin, lambda cyhalorhrin, gamma cyhalothrin, or zeta cyperme- thrin) can be applied within labeled rates under 2ee regulations, however since this pest is not specifically labeled, the user assumes all responsibility for the application and results.
Fall armyworm Large, brown, green or black caterpillar with stripes, up to 1.5 inches. Has a light colored, inverted "Y" on head. Damage: Eat small plants in Fall Threshold: Treat if 3-4 larvae are found per foot of row AND feeding damage is evident. For more information, see EPP-7094 Common Small Grain Caterpillars in Oklahoma.	Baythroid XL [3] (beta-cyfluthrin)	1.8 to 2.4 fl oz (0.014 to 0.019 lb ai/A)	1st and 2nd instars only. 7-day waiting period for grazing, 30 days for harvest.
	Besiege [3,28] (lambda-cyhalothrin + chlorantraniliprole)	6.0 to 10 fl oz	30 day PHI
	Blackhawk [5] (spinosad)	1.7 to 3.3 oz (0.04 to 0.075 lb ai/A)	3-day for forage or hay, 21-day waiting period for harvest.
	Fastac [3] (alpha-cypermethrin)	3.2 to 3.8 fl oz (0.02 to 0.025 lb ai/A)	14-day PHI
	Lannate LV [1A] (methomyl)]	0.75 to 1.5 pt (0.225 to 0.45 lb ai/A)	10-day waiting period for grazing, 7-day waiting period for harvest.
	Mustang MAXX [3] (zeta-cypermethrin)	1.76 to 4.0 fl oz (0.011 to 0.025 lb ai/A)	14-day waiting period for grazing or harvesting. (other names, Respect, Respect EC)

	Proaxis 0.5 CSr [3] (gamma-cyhalothrin)	2.56 to 3.84 fl oz (0.01 to 0.015 lb ai/A)	Wheat, wheat hay, triticale. 30-day waiting period for harvest and fodder, 7-days for grazing harvest (other names: Declare, Prolex)
	Radiant [5] (spinetoram)	3 to 6 fl oz 0.023 to 0.047 lb ai/A	21-day waiting period for grain, 4 days for forage
	Vantacor [28] (chlorantraniliprole)	1.2 to 2.5 fl oz (0.045 to 0.098 lb ai)	1-day PHI
	Warrior II [3] (lambda-cyhalothrin)	1.28 to 1.92 fl oz (0.02 to 0.03 lb ai/A)	Wheat, wheat hay, and triticale. 7-day waiting period for grazing, 30 days for harvest. (other names; Grizzly, Kaiso, Silencer, Taiga)
False wireworm/Wireworm Slender, hard bodied, wormlike larvae. Damage: Feed on kernels and newly germinated plants below the soil surface Threshold: Treat if 2 larvae are found per foot ²	Cruiser 5FS [4A] (thiamethoxam)	0.75 to 1.33 fl oz/cwt seed	Wheat and barley. Do not use surplus treated seed for feed or food. Follow label instructions for application and storage conditions.
	Gaicho 480 [4A] Gaicho XT [4A] (imidacloprid)	1 to 3 fl oz/cwt seed	Wheat and barley. 45-day waiting period for grazing. Do not use treated seed as feed. (other names; Attendant, Sativa IM Max, Senator)
	Nipsit [4A] (clothianidin)	0.25 to 1.79 fl oz/cwt seed	Do not use treated seed as feed. Products are not labeled specifically for false wireworm; performance varies with soil moisture and soil temperature.
Grasshopper Damage: May occur in mid-May through early June and August through October. May destroy field margins in fall, or chew leaves and clip heads in spring. Threshold: 11-20 per yd ² in vegetation next to wheat 3-7 per yd ² in the field. See EPP-7196 for additional information. See EPP-7196: Grasshopper Management in Rangeland, Pastures, and Crops	Dimethoate 4E [1B] (dimethoate)	0.75 pt (0.375 lb ai/A)	Wheat only. 14-day waiting period for grazing, 35-day waiting period for harvest. Two applications per season.
	Malathion 5EC [1B] (malathion)	1.6 pt (0.93 lb ai/A)	7-day waiting period for grazing or harvest.
	Mustang MAXX [3] (zeta-cypermethrin)	3.2 to 4.0 fl oz (0.02 to 0.025 lb ai/A)	14-day waiting period for grazing or harvesting. (other names, Respect, Respect EC).
	Sevin XLR [1A] (carbaryl)	0.5 to 1.5 qt (0.5 to 1.5 lb ai/A)	Wheat only; 21-day waiting period for harvest.
	Tombstone [3] (cyfluthrin)	1.8 to 2.4 fl oz (0.028 to 0.038 fl oz/A)	3-day waiting period for grazing; 30 days for harvest.
	Vantacor [28] (chlorantraniliprole)	0.7 to 1.7 fl oz (0.026 to 0.065 lb ai)	1-day PHI
Greenbug Lime-green aphid with darker green stripe down back. Tips of legs, cornicles and most of antennae are black. Damage: Injures plants by injecting toxin, leaves turn yellow, then die. Occasional problem in fall or spring; occurs more commonly in warm, dry conditions.	Planting Time		
	Cruiser 5FS [4A] (thiamethoxam)	0.75 to 1.33 fl oz/cwt seed	Wheat and barley. No grazing restriction. Do not use treated seed as feed.
	Gaicho 480 [4A] Gaicho XT [4A] (imidacloprid)	1 to 3 fl oz/cwt seed 3.4 fl oz/cwt seed	Wheat and barley. 45-day waiting period for grazing. Do not use treated seed as feed. (other names; Attendant, Sativa IM Max, Senator)
	Nipsit [4A]	0.75 to 1.79 fl oz/cwt seed	Do not use treated seed as feed.

	(clothianidin)		
<p>Threshold: Threshold is based on price of grain, control costs and natural enemy level. 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> <p>Cereal Aphid Expert System: http://entoplp.okstate.edu/gbweb/index3.html</p> <p>Or contact your local county OCES office for information on determining thresholds and sampling.</p>	Post-Plant		
	Dimethoate 4E [1B] (dimethoate)	0.5 to 0.75 pt (0.25 to 0.375 lb ai/A)	Wheat only. 14-day waiting period for grazing, 35-day waiting period for harvest. Two applications per season.
	[Malathion 5 EC 1B] (malathion)	1.5 pt (0.93 lb ai/A)	7-day waiting period for grazing or harvesting. (other names, Fyfanon)
	Mustang MAXX [3] (zeta-cypermethrin)	3.2 to 4 fl oz (0.02 to 0.025 lb ai/A)	14-day waiting period for grazing or harvesting. (other names; Attendant, Sativa IM Max, Senator)
	Proaxis 0.5 CS [3] (gamma-cyhalothrin)	3.84 fl oz (0.015 lb ai/A)	Wheat, wheat hay, triticale. 30-day waiting period for harvest and fodder, 7-days for grazing harvest (other names: Declare, Prolex)
	Sivanto Prime [4D] (flupyradifurone)	7.0 to 14.0 fl oz (0.09 to 0.137 lb ai/A)	7-day waiting period for grazing, 21-days for harvest
	Transform WG [4C] (sulfoxaflor)	0.75 to 1.5 oz (0.023 to 0.047 lb ai/A)	7-day waiting period for grazing, 14 days for grain harvest.
	Warrior II [3] (lambda-cyhalothrin)	1.92 fl oz (0.03 lb ai/A)	Wheat, wheat hay, and triticale. 7-day waiting period for grazing, 30 days for harvest. (other names; Grizzly, Kaiso, Silencer, Taiga)
Hessian fly			
<p>Small, fragile mosquito-like fly (adult) larva is whitish, shiny, about 3/16 inches. Flaxseed (puparium) is 3/16 inches, dark brown, inserted at joint of stem.</p> <p>Damage: Stunts plants in fall, causes lodging of heads in spring.</p> <p>Threshold: No established threshold. Delayed planting will reduce the incidence of Hessian fly infestations, but there is no established "fly free" planting date for most of Oklahoma. Some wheat varieties are resistant to the common Hessian fly biotypes (A, B, C and D) found in Oklahoma.</p> <p>See EPP-7086 Hessian Fly Management in Oklahoma Winter Wheat</p>	Cruiser 5FS [4A] (thiamethoxam)	0.75 to 1.33 fl oz/cwt seed	Do not use surplus treated seed for feed or food. Follow label instructions for application and storage conditions.
	Gauche 480 [4A] Gauche XT [4A] (imidacloprid)	1 to 3 fl oz/cwt seed 3.4 fl oz/cwt seed	Wheat and barley. 45-day waiting period for grazing. Do not use treated seed as feed.
	Nipsit [4A] (clothianidin)	1.79 fl oz/cwt seed	Do not use treated seed as feed. Seed treatments will not provide control of spring brood Hessian fly. Seed treatment combined with later planting will improve effects of insecticide. Consider using a resistant variety for added protection, see PSS-2142, Wheat Variety Comparison for variety ratings of resistance to Hessian fly.
Pale western cutworm			
<p>Caterpillar is gray with no prominent stripes.</p> <p>Damage: Cuts plants below soil surface. Generally found in the Oklahoma Panhandle, about 2-3 weeks later than army cutworm.</p>	Baythroid XL [3] (beta-cyfluthrin)	1.8 to 2.4 fl oz (0.014 to 0.019 lb ai/A)	7-day waiting period for grazing; 30 days for harvest.
	Fastac [3] (alpha-cypermethrin)	1.8 to 3.8 fl oz (0.012 to 0.025 lb ai/A)	14-day PHI
	Mustang MAXX [3] (zeta-cypermethrin)	1.76 to 4.0 fl oz (0.011 to 0.025 lb ai/A)	14-day waiting period for grazing or harvesting. (other names, Respect, Respect EC)
	Proaxis 0.5 CSr [3] (gamma-cyhalothrin)	1.92 to 3.20 fl oz (0.0075 to 0.0125 lb ai/A)	Wheat, wheat hay, triticale. 30-day waiting period for harvest and fodder, 7-days for grazing

	Warrior II [3] (lambda-cyhalothrin)	1.92 fl oz (0.03 lb ai/A)	Wheat, wheat hay, and triticale. 7-day waiting period for grazing, 30 days for harvest. (other names; Grizzly, Kaiso, Silencer, Taiga)
<p>Russian wheat aphid Lime-green colored, “powdery” body, with an elongated, spindle-shaped body. Has a “double tail” appearance when viewed from the side. Lacks prominent cornicles.</p> <p>Damage: Infested leaves may have longitudinal white or purple streaks. Leaves may roll up and look like “onion leaves.” If heavily infested, plants may become prostrate or flattened.</p> <p>Thresholds: Treatment thresholds are variable, depending upon growth stage and crop condition.</p>	Cruiser 5FS [4A] (thiamethoxam)	0.75 to 1.33 fl oz/cwt seed	Wheat and barley. No grazing restriction. Do not use treated seed as feed
	Gaicho 480 [4A] Gaicho XT [4A] (imidacloprid)	1 to 3 fl oz/cwt seed	Wheat and barley. 45-day waiting period for grazing. Do not use treated seed as feed. (other names; Attendant, Sativa IM Max, Senator)
	Baythroid XL [3] (beta cyfluthrin)	1.8 to 2.4 fl oz (0.014 to 0.019 lb ai/A)	7-day waiting period for grazing; 30 days for harvest.
	Dimethoate 4E [1B] (dimethoate)	0.5 to 0.75 pt (0.25 to 0.375 lb ai/A)	Wheat only. 14-day waiting period for grazing, 35-day waiting period for harvest. Two applications per season.
	Mustang MAXX [3] (zeta-cypermethrin)	3.2 to 4.0 fl oz (0.02 to 0.025 lb ai/A)	14-day waiting period for grazing or harvesting. (other names, Respect, Respect EC)
	Proaxis 0.5 CS [3] (gamma-cyhalothrin)	2.56 to 3.84 fl oz (0.01 to 0.015 lb ai/A)	Wheat, wheat hay, triticale. 30-day waiting period for harvest and fodder, 7-days for grazing harvest (other names: Declare, Prolex)
	Sivanto Prime [4D] (flupyradifurone)	7.0 to 14.0 fl oz (0.09 to 0.137 lb ai/A)	14-day waiting period for grazing, 21-days for harvest.
	Tombstone [3] (cyfluthrin)	1.8 to 2.4 fl oz (0.028 to 0.038 lb ai/A)	3-day waiting period for grazing; 30 days for harvest.
	Warrior II [3] (lambda-cyhalothrin)	1.28 to 1.92 fl oz (0.02 to 0.03 lb ai/A)	Wheat, wheat hay, and triticale. 7-day waiting period for grazing, 30 days for harvest. (other names; Grizzly, Kaiso, Silencer, Taiga)
<p>Wheat curl mite Tiny sausage-shaped mites that feed on leaves and heads.</p> <p>Damage: They do not cause direct damage, but are a vector for Wheat Streak Mosaic Virus and the virus that causes High Plains disease.</p> <p>Threshold: None</p> <p>For more information, see EPP-7093 Mites in Small Grains.</p>	No effective chemical control is registered.		Delayed planting and management of volunteer wheat may reduce problems.
<p>White grub “C” shaped whitish grub with a tan head and swollen tip of abdomen, measuring up to 1½ inches.</p>	No effective chemical control is registered.		While there is no effective insecticide registered for white grub control, systemic seed treatments such as Gaicho or Cruiser may provide some suppression because they are

<p>Damage: Feed on roots. Cause stand loss, poor emergence and thin stands.</p> <p>Threshold: None</p>			labeled for control of white grubs in other crops; however, there is no Oklahoma data to support that possibility.
<p>Winter grain mite Tiny dark brown mites with red legs and a red spot on its abdomen. Prefer cool, moist climate, and are more active on cloudy days or evenings.</p> <p>Damage: Leaves appear stunted and silver colored.</p> <p>Threshold: No established threshold; treat if injury symptoms and mites are present. Day time temperatures that exceed 75o F will reduce populations.</p> <p>For more information, see EPP-7093 Mites in Small Grains.</p>	Malathion 5 EC [1B] (malathion)	1.6 pt (1.25 lb ai/A)	<p>7-day waiting period for grazing or harvest.</p> <p>*Other products, such as dimethoate (Dimate and others) or pyrethroids (beta cyfluthrin, lambda cyhalorhrin, gamma cyhalothrin, or zeta cypermethrin) can be applied within labeled rates under 2ee regulations, however since this pest is not specifically labeled, the user assumes all responsibility for the application and results.</p>

Pre-Harvest Intervals and Grazing Restrictions

Baythroid XL	3-day PHI for grazing, 30-days for harvest. Two applications/season
Blackhawk	3-day PHI for grazing, 21-day PHI for harvest
Cruiser 5FS	No grazing restriction
Dimethoate	14-day PHI for grazing, 35-days for harvest. Two applications/season
Fastac	14-day PHI
Gaucho 480, XT	45-day PHI for harvest or grazing
Lannate	14-day PHI for harvest or grazing
Mustang MAXX	14-day PHI for harvest or grazing
Nipsit	Do not feed treated grain.
Proaxis o.5EC	30-day PHI for harvest or hay, 7-days for grazing
Prolex 1.25 CS	30-day PHI for harvest or grazing
Radiant	4-day PHI for grazing, 21-days for harvest
Sivanto	7-day PHI for grazing, 21-day PHI for harvest
Transform	7-day PHI for grazing, 14-day PHI for grain or straw harvest
Vantacor	14-day PHI
Warrior II	7-day PHI for grazing, 30-days for harvest

* Group numbers in brackets [#] preceding 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

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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.

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 - 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.

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.

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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