



Current Report

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SUGGESTIONS FOR INSECT CONTROL IN HOME GARDENS

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This publication is intended to give home gardeners brief information on most of the common garden pests in Oklahoma and to suggest possible control measures for these pests.

One should remember that garden vegetable pests may be dealt with in various ways, depending on the temperament and resourcefulness of the gardener. Some follow the "do nothing" approach; others follow an "antiseptic" approach and strive, often with partial success, for pest-free plants at all times; others take the middle ground of tolerating moderate losses before taking action. Before using chemical control measures, the gardener should ask "How much of my garden am I willing to share with the pests?"

In dealing with a pest problem, the

first steps should be: 1. identify the pest; 2. observe the kind and amount of injury, and 3. decide whether some form of control is really needed. If a chemical is needed, one can refer to the following tables for control suggestions.

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.

Any pesticide information presented was current with EPA regulations at the time of printing. The user is responsible for determining that the intended use is not inconsistent with the pesticide label.

VEGETABLE ATTACKED & INSECT	HOW DAMAGE IS DONE	DUST	SPRAY (material to mix with 1 gal. water) +	MIN. DAYS FROM APPL. TO HARVEST	REMARKS
Most Vegetables					
Aphids	Suck sap causing curled leaves and stunted plants.	5% Malathion	30.5% Cygon (Defend)EC 2t. 57% Malathion EC 2t. 25% Diazinon EC 2t.	* * *	
Blister beetles & Flea beetles	Eat foliage.	10% Methoxychlor 5% Malathion 5% Sevin	50% Methoxychlor WP 2t. 57% Malathion EC 2t. 50% Sevin WP 2t.	* * *	DO NOT APPLY ANY INSECTICIDE TO PLANTS NOT LISTED ON THE CONTAINER LABEL.
Caterpillars	Eat foliage.		57% Malathion EC 2t. 60% Naled (Dibrom)EC 2t. 50% Sevin WP 4t.	* * *	

VEGETABLE ATTACKED & INSECT	HOW DAMAGE IS DONE	DUST	SPRAY (material to mix with 1 gal. water) +	MIN. DAYS FROM APPL. TO HARVEST	REMARKS
Spider mites	Cause tiny yellowish specks on leaves and stunted plants and fruit.	Dust not recommended	35% Kelthane WP 1T. 18.5% Kelthane EC 2t.	* *	
Leaf miners	Feed between surfaces of leaves causing winding light-colored trails.	Dust not recommended	30.5% Cygon (Defend)EC 2t. 30.5% Cygon (Defend)EC 2t. 25% Diazinon EC 2t. 60% Naled (Dibrom)EC 2t.	* * * *	OBSERVE WAITING PERIOD FROM LAST APPLICATION TILL HARVEST FOR EACH CROP
Cutworms	Usually cut plants off at ground.	20% Toxaphene 5% Sevin bait 5% Sevin	60% Toxaphene 1T. 50% Sevin WP 3T.	* *	Apply to soil surface. Apply 1 lb/1000 sq. ft. on a warm dry evening.
Weevils	Feed on roots and leaves	5% Malathion 1% Rotenone	57% Malathion EC 2t. 5% Rotenone WP 5%	* *	Often a pest during cooler months.
Whiteflies	Suck sap causing yellowed leaves and reduced vigor.	Dust not recommended	30.5% Cygon (Defend)EC 2t. 57% Malathion EC 2t. 60% Naled (Dibrom)EC 2t.	* * *	
Slugs & Snails	Feed on leaves and fruit	Metaldehyde bait (e.g. sold as: Slugit; Snarol; Bug-geta & others).			Apply as needed according to manufacturer's directions.
<u>Beans, Peas</u>					
Bean leaf beetles	Eat round or oval shaped holes in leaves.	5% Malathion 5% Sevin 1% Rotenone	57% Malathion EC 2t. 50% Sevin WP 2T. 5% Rotenone WP 5%	3 0 0	
Lesser cornstalk borers	Bore into stem causing plants to wilt and die.	20% Toxaphene 2% Diazinon granules (2½ lb/1000 sq.ft.)	60% Toxaphene 1T. 25% Diazinon EC 3T. (2½ gal/1000 sq.ft.)	0 0	No good control measure. Insecticide applied to the row over seedling plants as they emerge reduces damage.
<u>Cabbage, Turnips, Collards Mustard greens</u>					
Cabbage worms	Eat foliage leaving ragged appearance.	Dust not recommended.	60% Naled (Dibrom) EC 2T. <u>Bacillus thuringiensis</u> 1T. (Sold as: Biotrol, Dipel, Thuricide).	1 0	Apply when worms are small. Inspect plants carefully and often for small worms.
Harlequin (stink) bug	Suck sap causing stunted growth and reduced quality.	5% Sevin 5% Malathion	50% Sevin WP 2T. 57% Malathion EC 2T.	3 7	
<u>Sweet Corn</u>					
Corn earworms	Feed on ears.	Dust not recommended	50% Sevin WP 4T.	0	Regular preventive sprays & thorough coverage of ears are essential for good control. Spray when silks first emerge and repeat treatment 4 or more times at 2-day intervals but observe manufacturer's labelled recommendations.

VEGETABLE ATTACKED & INSECTS	HOW DAMAGE IS DONE	DUST	SPRAY (material to mix with 1 gal. water) +	MIN. DAYS FROM APPL. TO HARVEST	REMARKS
<u>Cucurbits</u> (Squash, Melons, Cucumbers)					
Spotted or striped cucumber beetles	Feed on blooms, leaves and pods.	5% Malathion 5% Sevin 1% Rotenone	57% Malathion EC 2t. 50% Sevin WP 2T. 5% Rotenone WP 5T.	1 0 1	
Pickleworms and melonworms	Attack fruit of cucumber, squash, cantaloupe	5% Sevin 5% Malathion	50% Sevin WP 2T. 57% Malathion EC 2t.	0 1	Start weekly ap- plications at first bloom. Usually not a problem on early plantings.
Squash vine borers **	Bore into petals and stems, caus- ing plants to wilt.	5% Malathion 5% Sevin 1% Rotenone			Start weekly ap- plications at first bloom.
Squash bugs	Suck sap from leaves, stems and fruit, causing runners to wilt and turn brown.	5% Sevin	50% Sevin WP 2T.	0	
<u>Potatoes</u>					
Colorado potato beetles	Defoliate plants.	5% Sevin 5% Malathion 1% Rotenone	50% Sevin WP 2T. 57% Malathion 2t. 5% Rotenone WP 5T.	1 0 1	
Leafhoppers	Suck sap from leaves and stems causing yellow blotches.	5% Sevin 5% Malathion 1% Rotenone	50% Sevin WP 2T. 57% Malathion 2t. 5% Rotenone WP 5T.	1 0 1	
Wireworms	Borer into under- ground parts of plant.	5% Chlordane gran- ules (2 lb/1000 sq. ft.) 2% Diazinon gran- ules (2½ lb/1000 sq. ft.)	40% Chlordane WP 10T. (2½ gal/1000 sq.ft.) 25% Diazinon EC 3T. (2½ gal/1000 sq.ft.)	0 0	Apply before planting. Mix granules or spray well in top 3-4 inches immediat- ely after applica- tion.
<u>Tomatoes, Pepper Eggplants</u>					
Stinkbugs	Attack fruit and pods.	5% Malathion 5% Sevin	57% Malathion EC 2t. 50% Sevin WP 4T.	1 0	Begin weekly ap- plications when fruit first sets.
Tomato fruit- worms	Eat holes in fruit and buds.	5% Sevin	50% Sevin WP 4T.	0	
Hornworms	Eat foliage.	(Same as for tomato	fruitworms, above)		
Striped cucumber beetles	Eat small holes in leaves.	5% Malathion 5% Sevin	57% Malathion EC 2t. 50% Sevin WP 2T.	1 0	

+ EC-Emulsifiable concentrate (liquid) WP-Wettable powder T.-Tablespoon t.-teaspoon
* Check pesticide container labels for restrictions.
SEE PRECAUTIONS LISTED ON BACK BEFORE USING ANY OF THESE MATERIALS.

Check Your Pesticide Labels

The information written on pesticide labels has been called some of the most expensive words in all literature. This may well be true since the research, development, and registration procedures behind a label frequently cost the manufacturer three to five years time and millions of dollars.

With increased public awareness of controls that already exist plus public improvement in following label directions, continued safe and effective use of agricultural pesticides can be realized. As an alternative to the rigid regulations governing chemical usage, pesticides could be entirely banned from use. Such a serious occurrence will be avoided provided the present safety record can be maintained.

For public protection all chemicals are rigidly controlled by Federal laws. Each one is required to be registered by the Environmental Protection Agency before it can be shipped interstate commerce. Before being recommended for use, it must have been issued a tolerance.

Before any label can be written all the procedures already mentioned must be completed. The label must include: the name and address of the manufacturer, distributor, or person for whom manufactured, a statement of net contents, a statement of active and inert ingredients present, full and complete directions for use, a registration number, antidote statement when applicable, and precautionary information adequate for safe use.

In the event of an accident, the label becomes extremely important in remedial measures. Be sure you take the exact information relative to ingredients to your attending physician. If at all possible, take the label.

If you do not fully understand directions on the label, ask your OSU County Extension Director, OSU Area Extension Entomologist, or contact the OSU Extension Entomologist at Stillwater to assist you in a correct interpretation.