

INSECTICIDE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FIELD CORN – 2023

ENT-16

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This publication was prepared as a guide for use in the selection of agricultural insecticides. It is not as inclusive as the manufacturer's label. Products listed in bold italics are **Restricted Use** pesticides. **Read and understand the label** before purchasing and using any insecticide. Information on corn insects and their management is available at your county extension office. Several formulations of carbaryl (Sevin) are registered in Kentucky; however, only Sevin XLR PLUS or Sevin 4F are registered to be used for field corn following the manufacturer's label.

Seed treatments are recommended for fields that do not receive a soil insecticide at planting time. Several commercially applied seed treatments may be ordered on the seed to protect against wireworms, seed corn maggot, and other pests. These include Poncho (clothianidin), and Cruiser (thiamethoxam). Seedcorn maggots can be damaging to fields planted early, especially under reduced tillage practices.

Selecting Which Insecticide to Use

Using the same insecticide over and over is never a good idea. This may lead to resistance within the targeted pest population. The tables below are set up to allow you to select among products. While products may have different trade names they may have the same active ingredient or a different active ingredient but the same mode of action. Note that the Trade name (above) and active ingredient name (below) are listed in the left most column. In addition the second column will list the active ingredient's **Mode of Action (MOA)**. The mode of action is an indication of how the insecticide kills the pest. Choosing products with different modes of action will aid in avoiding resistance.

Treatments for Seed Corn Maggots

Product	MOA	Contents	Use Rate
Dyna-shield	4A	imidacloprid	13.5 oz. / 100 lbs
Kernel Guard Supreme	3A	vitavax, permethrin	1.5 oz./42 lbs
Latitude	4A	imidacloprid, carboxin, metalaxyl	1.5 oz. / 42 lbs

Pretreatments for Corn Seed (Ordered on the seed)

Commercially Applied Pretreatment	MOA	Contents	Target Pests*
Cruiser 5FS (thiamethoxam)	4A	0.165 lb/A (74.8 grams ai/A)/season	CLA, WW, SCM, FB, WG, CRW
Lumivia (chlorantraniliprole)	28	1.08 to 3.25 fl oz per unit of seed	CW, SCM, WG, WW
Poncho 600 (clothianidin)	4A	1.13 to 2.26 fl oz/ 80,000 seeds	CLA, CW, WW, SCM, WG, FB, CRW
Poncho Votivo (clothianidin)	4A	1.35 to 2.7 fl oz/ 80,000 seeds	All the above plus nematodes

*CLA= corn leaf aphid, CRW= corn rootworm, CW= cutworm, FB= flea beetle, GC= grape colaspis, SCM= seedcorn maggot, WG= white grub, WW = wireworm.

Corn Rootworm

These are potential pests in fields where corn is grown year after year. If densities of adult western and/or northern corn rootworm beetles exceeded an average of one per plant at any time from July through August and the field is to be planted to corn the following year, an "at-planting" soil insecticide is advisable. See **ENT-45**, Corn Rootworm Beetles, for more information.

Pounds of granular insecticide needed per acre						
% active ingredient	Row width					
	30"	32"	34"	36"	38"	40"
1.5	80.7	8.2	7.7	7.3	6.9	6.5
15	8.7	8.2	7.7	7.3	6.9	6.5
20	6.5	6.1	5.8	5.4	5.2	4.9

Rootworm Insecticides- Granular Applications

Insecticide	MOA	Application	Ounces/1,000' row
Aztec 4.67% G (tebupirimphos + cyfluthrin)	1B + 3A	Band, T-Band, or furrow	3
Counter 15% G (terbufos)	1B	Band or furrow	8
Force 3% G (tefluthrin)	3A	Band, T Band or furrow	4-5
Mocap 15% G (ethoprop)	1B	Band	8
Thimet 20% G (phorate)	1B	Band	6

NOTE: If you plan to use sulfonylurea herbicides, such as ACCENT or BEACON, read the labels of these products carefully before selecting a soil insecticide, especially note the comments regarding Counter. Also, learn the precautions concerning FOLIAR APPLICATIONS of organophosphate insecticides in conjunction with use of these herbicides.

Rootworm Insecticides- Liquid Applications

Insecticide	MOA	Application	Rate
Brigade 2 EC (bifenthrin)	3A	5 to 7" T-band over open furrow	0.3 fl. oz./1000' of row
Capture LFR (bifenthrin)	3A	5 to 7" T-band over open furrow	0.39 to 0.49 fl. oz./1000' of row
Force CS (tefluthrin)	3A	T-banded or in furrow	0.46 to 0.57 fl. oz./1,000' of row

Liquid insecticides must be compatible with liquid fertilizer if applied as tank mixes. *Mocap* is labeled only as a spray with water. Follow label directions carefully. Follow all recommended precautions when using these products. Liquid formulations are **more toxic** than similar granular formulations. **Note: Mocap and Thimet** may cause injury if placed in contact with the seed.

Cultivation Applications for Rootworms

A cultivation application may be made if no soil insecticide was applied at planting. Any of the granular insecticides listed above may be used at the indicated rates. These treatments should be applied no later than the last half of May. Moisture following any cultivation is necessary for activation. Treatments will be slow to work or ineffective under very dry conditions. Cultivation treatments should be regarded as delayed applications, **not rescue** treatments. If significant rootworm damage has already occurred, these delayed applications will not provide effective control.

Wireworms

These can be a potential problem where corn follows grass or legume-grass sod. Several species can cause economic damage. Wireworms reduce plant populations by attacking the seed or boring into the young plant. The plant will

die if the growing point is destroyed. There are no effective rescue treatments once damage is found in the field. This is economically impractical in most cases. Use of a soil insecticide at planting when high wireworm populations exist or are anticipated or seed treatments with moderate populations provide the best means of reducing stand loss.

Wireworm Insecticides

Insecticides	MOA	Application	Ounces/1,000' row
<i>Aztec 4.67% G</i> (tebupirimphos + cyfluthrin)	1B +3A	Band, T-Band, or furrow	3 oz.
<i>Brigade 2 EC</i> (bifenthrin)	3A	5 to 7" T-Band over open furrow	0.3 fl. oz.
<i>Capture LFR</i> (bifenthrin)	3A	5 to 7" T-Band over open furrow	0.20 to 0.39 fl. oz.
<i>Counter 15%G</i> (terbufos)	1B	Band or furrow	8 oz.
<i>Force Evo</i> (tefluthrin)	3A	T-banded or in furrow	0.46 to 0.57 fl. oz.
<i>Force 3G</i> (tefluthrin)	3A	Furrow	4-5 oz.
<i>Mocap 15% G</i> (ethoprop)	1B	Band	8 oz.
<i>Nurizma</i> (broflanilide)	30	In-furrow Use Only	0.05 to 0.07 fl oz
<i>Thimet 20% G</i> (phorate)	1B	Band	6 oz.

White Grubs

These may be abundant in fields following sod or severe grassy weeds in row crops, or where manure has been spread extensively. Several species of white grubs occur in Kentucky and occasionally may damage corn roots. A banded application of **Counter 15 G** is registered for control of white grubs. *Aztec 2.1% G* and **Mocap 15% G** are labeled for suppression of white grubs. *Force 3% G* is labeled at 5 oz. per 1,000 ft, **Force CS** at 0.46 to 0.59 fl. oz./1,000 ft, and *Force 1.5% G* at 10 oz. per 1,000 ft for white grubs. **Brigade 2EC** is labeled for white grub control at 0.3 fl. oz. per 1000 row feet. **Capture 1.15G** is labeled for white grub control at 3.2 to 8 oz. per 1000 ft as a T-band or 3.2 to 8 oz. as an in-furrow application. There are no rescue treatments. Soil insect pressure can be high in no-till corn planted directly into ESTABLISHED SOD. Wireworms, white grubs and corn root aphids may be encountered. Use of a soil insecticide is recommended when planting corn directly into sod because of the high probability of damaging populations of soil insects. Best results can be expected when the insecticide is placed directly in the seed furrow. Both the seed and granular insecticide should be covered with soil immediately after application.

Foliar Insect Pests

Populations of aboveground corn insect pests vary from year to year. Weekly field inspections, at least during critical periods of corn development, will allow detection of damage and timely application of an insecticide treatment. In general, infestations of these pests can be detected and evaluated by weekly examinations of groups of 20 consecutive plants at random locations within the field. One site for each 10 acres of field size should be adequate. Recording the number of infested plants per location and numbers and size of pests provides invaluable information on which to base control decisions.

Cutworms

Late planting, moderate to heavy infestations of broadleaf weeds prior to planting, poor field drainage, or an abundance of crop residue, especially soybean straw, are factors that contribute to cutworm problems. Fields with one or more of the risk factors listed above and a history of cutworm problems need to be monitored closely and rescue treatments applied according to economic thresholds or receive a preventive cutworm treatment. Cutworm monitoring and the use of rescue treatments is recommended as the primary cutworm management strategy, but

in the absence of monitoring in fields that are at risk, producers should not leave cutworm management to chance. Rescue treatments can be applied when field inspection indicates that an economic infestation is present. This is the most cost-efficient strategy to follow. Frequent field scouting and early detection of the problem is essential. Treat when 3% of the stand is cut and 2 or more larvae (1" or smaller) are found per 100 plants. In fields with a history of serious cutworm problems or in years when cutworm activity is high, fields that have received preventive treatments may need to be scouted and rescue treatments applied. Control may be unsatisfactory if the soil is dry and crusted and the cutworms are feeding well below the soil surface. Under hot, dry conditions control with some products may be enhanced by cultivation or use of rotary hoe after application. See **ENT-59**, Cutworm Management in Corn, for more information.

Cutworm Preventive Treatments

Insecticide	MOA	Rate	Notes
Asana XL (esfenvalerate)	3A	5.8 to 9.6 fl. oz. per acre	21 day PHI
Aztec 4.67% G (tebupirimphos + cyfluthrin)	1B +3A	3 oz. per 1000' of row	Apply as a T-band
Baythroid XL (beta cyfluthrin)	3A	0.8 to 1.6 fl. oz. per acre	grain/fodder 21 days, green 0 day
Brigade 2 EC (bifenthrin)	3A	0.3 fl. oz. per 1000' of row	Apply as a T-band
Capture LFR (bifenthrin)	3A	0.20 to 0.78 fl. oz. per 1000' of row	Apply as a T-band
Fastac EC (alpha-cypermethrin:)	3A	0.15 fl. oz. per 1000' of row	Apply as an in furrow, band or T-band.
Force Evo (tefluthrin)	3A	T-banded or in furrow	0.46 to 0.57 fl. oz.
Force 3 % G (tefluthrin)	3A	4 to 5 oz. per 1000' of row	May use 3 to 4 oz. with T-band or banded applications in 1st y. corn only
Mustang Maxx (zeta cypermethrin)	3A	1.6 oz. per 1000' of row	Apply as T-band
Permethrin 3.2 (permethrin)	3A	4 to 6 fl. oz. per acre	Broadcast or banded
Pounce 1.5 % (permethrin)	3A	8 to 12 oz. per 1000' of row	Apply as T-band or band
Proaxis 0.5 EC (gamma cyhalothrin)	3A	0.66 fl. oz. per 1,000' of row	
Vantacor (chlorantraniliprole)	28	1.7 to 2.5 fl. oz. per acre	In-furrow spray at planting -
Warrior II (lambda cyhalothrin)	3A	0.33 fl. oz. per 1,000' of row	

Cutworm Rescue Treatments

Insecticide	MOA	Rate per Acre	Notes
Asana XL (esfenvalerate)	3A	5.8 to 9.6 fl. oz.	21-day PHI
Baythroid XL (beta cyfluthrin)	3A	0.8 to 1.6 fl. oz.	Grain/fodder 21 days, green 0 days
Belt (♦ read below) (flubendiamide)	28	2 to 3 fl. oz. per acre	28-day PHI
Brigade 2 EC (bifenthrin)	3A	2.1 to 6.4 fl. oz.	30-day PHI
Fastac EC	3A	1.3 to 2.8 fl oz	30-day PHI

(alpha-cypermethrin:)			
Mustang Maxx (zeta cypermethrin)	3A	1.28 to 2.8 fl. oz.	30 day grain
Permethrin 3.2 EC (permethrin)	3A	4 to 6 fl. oz.	30 day PHI
Proaxis 0.5 EC (gamma cyhalothrin)	3A	1.92 to 3.2 fl. oz.	21-day PHI
Sevin XLR PLUS (carbaryl)	1A	2 qrts.	12" band
Warrior II (lambda cyhalothrin)	3A	0.96 to 1.60 fl. oz.	21-day PHI

◆ As EPA has issued a notice to cancel all flubendiamide registrations in 2016, growers can still use existing flubendiamide stocks following directions specified on its label

Armyworm

Armyworm damage may occur in corn shortly after planting into killed sod or small grains. Usually, these insects are present at planting and move to small corn as the cover crop dies. Infestations may be spotty and intense. Control is justified if an average of 2 or more larvae are found on 25-30% of the plants or 1 larva is found per plant on 75% of the stand. See **ENFACT-109**, Armyworms in Corn, for more information.

Fall Armyworm

Fall armyworm can appear in early July and are more likely to attack late-planted corn. Late corn should be watched closely for signs of infestation. Insecticide application by ground rig using at least 30 gallons of water per acre and high pressure will give the best results. Treat whorl stage corn if egg masses are present on 5% or more of the plants or if live larvae are found on 25% or more of the plants. See **ENFACT-110**, Fall Armyworm in Corn, for more information.

Foliar Applications for Armyworm and Fall Armyworm

Insecticide	MOA	Rate per Acre	Notes
Asana XL (esfenvalerate)	3A	5.8 to 9.6 fl. oz.	True armyworm, 21-day PHI
Baythroid XL (beta cyfluthrin)	3A	1.6 to 2.8 fl. oz.	grain/fodder 21-days PHI
Belt (◆ read note below) (flubendiamide)	28	2 to 3 fl. oz.	28-day PHI
Brigade 2 EC (bifenthrin)	3A	2.1 to 6.4 fl. oz.	30-day PHI
Coragen 1.67 SC (chlorantraniliprole)	28	3.5 to 7.5 fl. oz.	Fall armyworm, 14- day PHI
Fastac EC (alpha-cypermethrin)	3A	3.2 to 3.8 fl oz	30-day PHI
Intrepid 2F (methoxyfenozide)	18	4 to 8 fl. oz.	True armyworm, 21-day PHI
Lannate SP (methomyl)	1A	1/4 to 1/2 lb.	21-day PHI
Mustang Maxx (zeta cypermethrin)	3A	3.2 to 4 fl. oz.	30-day grain, 60-day silage PHI
Permethrin 3.2 EC (permethrin)	3A	4 to 6 fl. oz.	30-day PHI
Pounce 1.5% G (permethrin)	3A	6.7 to 10 lbs	30-day PHI
Prevathon	28	14 to 20 fl. oz.	14-day

(chlorantraniliprole)			
Proaxis 0.5 EC (gamma cyhalothrin)	3A	2.56 to 3.84 fl. oz.	21-day PHI
Radiant SC (spinetoram)	5	3 to 6 fl. oz.	28-day PHI
Sevin XLR PLUS (carbaryl)	1A	1 to 2 qts.	12" band, 14-day PHI
Steward EC (indoxacarb)	22A	6 to 11.3 fl. oz.	14-day
Tracer 4 SC (spinosad)	5	2 to 3 fl. oz.	28-day PHI
Vantacor (chlorantraniliprole)	28	1.2 to 2.5 fl. oz. per acre	14-day PHI
Warrior II (lambda cyhalothrin)	3A	0.96 to 1.6 fl. oz.	21-day PHI

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European Corn Borer and Southwestern Corn Borer

Treatment for FIRST GENERATION European corn borers may be recommended if 50% of the plants show fresh "window pane" feeding damage and live larvae are present. Infestations are generally higher in early planted corn. A computer model accurately predicts when to look for damage.

The SECOND GENERATION of European corn borer is usually only a problem for late-planted corn. Control with insecticides can be difficult because the second generation is poorly synchronized. Early harvest is a way to reduce losses due to stalk breakage in fields that are heavily infested.

Controls should be considered for first generation southwestern corn borer if 35% of the plants show damage and Southwestern corn borer larvae are still present in the whorls. Corn planted after May 1 has a greater potential for Southwestern corn borer infestation.

Resistance Management and Bt Corn

A major concern with the use of these new hybrids is the development of Bt-resistance. The potential for corn borer and rootworm populations developing tolerance or becoming resistant is real and can be managed with the use of refuges. Growers need to prevent resistance rather than try to fight it once it becomes a problem. The EPA, Land Grant Universities, and industry have developed an effective resistance management plan that must be followed by all growers using Bt corn. The primary method to prevent or delay insect resistant is to always plant a corn borer/rootworm refuge depending on the type of Bt corn used. Each farm using Bt corn must have a form of refuge on that farm.

Foliar Treatments for European Corn Borer

Insecticide	MOA	Rate/acre	Notes
Asana XL (esfenvalerate)	3A	7.8 to 9.6 fl. oz.	21 day PHI
Baythroid XL (beta cyfluthrin)	3A	1.6 to 2.8 fl. oz.	grain/fodder 21 days, green 0 day
Bt products	11A	See labels for specific use rates	
Belt SC (◆ read note below) (flubendiamide)	28	2 to 3 fl. oz. per acre	28 day PHI
Brigade 2 EC (bifenthrin)	3A	2.1 to 6.4 fl. oz.	30 day PHI
Coragen 1.67 SC (chlorantraniliprole)	28	3.5 to 7.5 fl. oz.	14 day PHI

Fastac EC (alpha-cypermethrin:)	3A	2.7 to 3.8 fl oz	30 day PHI
Intrepid 2 F (methoxyfenozide)	18	4 to 8 fl. oz.	21 day PHI
Mustang Maxx (zeta cypermethrin)	3A	2.72 to 4 fl. oz.	30 day grain, 60 day silage PHI
Permethrin 3.2 EC (permethrin)	3A	4 to 6 fl. oz.	30 day PHI
Pounce 1.5% G (permethrin)	3A	6.7 to 10 lbs.	30 day PHI
Prevathon (chlorantraniliprole)	28	14 to 20 fl. oz.	14 day for ears
Proaxis 0.5 EC (gamma cyhalothrin)	3A	2.56 to 3.84 fl. oz.	21 day PHI
Radiant SC (spinetoram)	5	3 to 6 fl. oz.	28 day PHI
Sevin XLR PLUS (carbaryl)	1A	1 to 2 qts.	14 day PHI
Steward EC (indoxacarb)	22A	6 to 11.3 fl. oz.	14 day
Tracer 4 SC Spinosad	5	1 to 3 fl. oz.	28 day PHI
Vantacor (chlorantraniliprole)	28	1.2 to 2.5 fl. oz. per acre	14 day PHI
Warrior II (lambda cyhalothrin)	3A	1.28 to 1.92 fl. oz.	21 day PHI

◆ As EPA has issued a notice to cancel all flubendiamide registrations in 2016, growers can still use existing flubendiamide stocks following directions specified on its label.

Foliar Treatments for Southwestern Corn Borer

Insecticide	MOA	Rate/acre	Notes
Asana XL (esfenvalerate)	3A	5.8 to 9.6 fl. oz.	21 day PHI
Baythroid XL (beta cyfluthrin)	3A	1.6 to 2.8 fl. oz.	grain/fodder 21 days, green 0 day
Bt products	11A	See labels for specific use rates	
Belt SC (◆ read note below) (flubendiamide)	28	2 to 3 fl. oz. per acre	28 day PHI
Brigade 2 EC (bifenthrin)	3A	2.1 to 6.4 fl. oz.	30 day PHI
Coragen 1.67 SC (chlorantraniliprole)	28	3.5 to 7.5 fl. oz.	14 day PHI
Intrepid 2 F (methoxyfenozide)	18	4 to 8 fl. oz.	21 day PHI
Mustang Maxx (zeta cypermethrin)	3A	2.72 to 4 fl. oz.	30 day grain, 60 day silage PHI
Permethrin 3.2 EC (permethrin)	3A	4 to 6 fl. oz.	30 day PHI
Pounce 1.5% G (permethrin)	3A	6.7 to 10 lbs	30 day PHI
Prevathon (chlorantraniliprole)	28	14 to 20 fl. oz.	14 day for ears

Proaxis 0.5 EC (gamma cyhalothrin)	3A	2.56 to 3.84 fl. oz.	21 day PHI
Radiant SC (spinetoram)	5	3 to 6 fl. oz.	28 day PHI
Sevin 80 S (carbaryl)	1A	1-1/4 to 2-1/2 lbs	14 day PHI
Tracer 4SC (spinosad)	5	2 to 3 fl. oz.	28 day PHI
Vantacor (chlorantraniliprole)	28	1.2 to 2.5 fl. oz. per acre	14 day PHI
Warrior II (lambda cyhalothrin)	3A	1.28 to 1.92 fl. oz.	21day PHI

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The Handy Bt Trait Table: Relative Efficacy of Single and Stacked Corn Traits for use Against Insect Pests for 2023

The **Handy Bt Trait Table** is annually compiled by Dr. Chris DiFonzo from Michigan State University. This table is meant to provide producers with information on the *B.t.* trait containing corn products. This information is not meant as a recommendation but rather to help producers to make a decision on what product will work best in their situation. Some of these products have never been or may no longer be available in Kentucky. Companies renamed some of their trait stacks, or introduced new technologies (i.e. RNAi technology) for rootworm control, or added herbicide tolerances (i.e. Enlist 2,4-D/fops) to existing hybrid packages is the reason why it is necessary to use the most up to date version of the table.

For 2023, this table can be found at:

https://www.texasinsects.org/uploads/4/9/3/0/49304017/bttrairtable_march_2023.pdf

Occasional pests

Brown marmorated stink bug has become a problem late in the season for corn grown in the Mid Atlantic states and has recently moved into Kentucky. It feeds through the husk to shrivel the developing kernels. Although only labeled for generic stink bug control, **Baythroid XL, Brigade, Capture, Decis, Mustang Maxx, or Warrior** should help to control this pest.

Corn leaf aphids should be monitored prior to tassel emergence and again one week later. Consider treating for corn leaf aphids if an average of 100 or more per plant on 50 percent or more of the plants. On tasseled corn, aphids usually have done their damage and killing them often provides little savings. If less than 50% of pollination has occurred, aphids and honeydew are covering tassels and plants are stressed, an insecticide may be necessary to ensure adequate pollination, but treatments need to be made within 48 hours of tassel emergence. **Asana XL, Brigade, Capture, Dimethoate, Lannate,** or Malathion may be used for control.

Common stalk borers can be damaging in no-till or reduced tillage corn. Control is difficult once the larvae have become established in corn plants. Treatment is most successful when applied just prior to the borers entering the plants. Most insecticides labeled for cutworm control are labeled for stalk borer. See **ENTFACT-100, The Common Stalk Borer in Corn** for more information.

Corn earworms may be found feeding on ear tips of field corn. Repeated insecticide applications are needed to significantly reduce infestations because moths lay eggs over an extended period of time. Control attempts cannot be economically justified. Corn earworms can be found feeding in the whorl but will not cause significant injury.

Corn flea beetles overwinter as adults and populations are generally highest following mild winters. Early feeding often occurs during cool weather when corn growth is retarded. **Counter** at planting will reduce flea beetle injury. **Asana XL, Baythroid XL, Capture, Mustang Maxx, Pounce,** Sevin, or **Warrior** can be used as foliar sprays if feeding damage becomes severe. Corn flea beetles can carry the pathogen that causes bacterial leaf blight. Selection of corn varieties resistant to this disease should be considered.

Corn root aphids are small (1/16" long) bluegreen to graygreen sucking insects that feed on corn roots. Leaves of infested plants will wilt and may turn brown and die. These aphids are tended by ants. Ant mounds and ant activity may be visible on the soil surface. Plants can be killed or stunted. Damage is most severe under dry soil conditions. There are no rescue treatments. Tillage or soil insecticides will provide some control, seed treatments do not appear to provide sufficient control.

Grasshoppers may become a problem in field corn late in the growing season. Damage is often confined to border rows. No suitable economic thresholds are available. **Asana XL, Baythroid XL, Brigade, Capture, Mustang,** Malathion, or Sevin, Prevathon, and Vantacor may be used as foliar sprays if treatment is needed. See product labels for rates.

Early-Season stink bugs may be a problem in corn planted under reduced tillage practices following soybeans or small grains. These brown, shield-shaped insects with piercing-sucking mouthparts, feed at the base of corn plants and may cause stunting, tillering or death. Corn is most susceptible to damage from seedling through the 4-leaf stage. Stunted plants usually recover, but yields from stunted plants are reduced by about 60%. **Baythroid XL, Brigade, Capture, or Mustang Maxx,** applied at cutworm rates, or **Warrior** at 3.2 to 3.84 fl. oz. per acre should provide adequate control. See ENTFACT-305 *Stink Bug Damage to Corn*, for more information.

Silk clipping insects may present a problem if damage occurs prior to pollination. Consider treatment if less than 75% of the plants in the field have silked, there are 5 or more rootworm beetles or 2 or more Japanese beetles per ear, and silk clipping is occurring. See **ID-48, Silk Clipping Insects on Corn.** **Asana XL, Baythroid XL, Brigade, Capture, Lannate, Mustang Maxx,** Malathion, **Pounce,** Sevin, or **Warrior** can be used to control silk clipping insects.

Southern corn leaf beetle can be a problem by cutting off newly emerging seedlings. Their color allows them to blend in with the soil and the damage is often attributed to cutworms. Use thresholds for cutworms to help decide if treatment is needed. **Baythroid XL, Brigade, Mustang Maxx,** and **Warrior** can be used to control southern corn leaf beetle.

Products for Control of Insect Pests in Stored Field Corn

Information in these tables is subject to change at any time. Always check the label of the product to insure that you use it correctly.

Empty Bin "Clean Out"

This is an "empty" space fumigation targeted at the space beneath the perforated floor in a metal grain bin. See the **WARNING** below.

per 1000 cubic feet

Formulation of aluminum phosphide (Phostoxin, Fumitoxin.etc.)	Per 1000 cubic feet
Tablets	30-140
Pellets	150-700

Aluminum phosphide is not significantly heavier than air Because of it's light and penetrating nature very close attention must be paid to sealing the area to be treated.

Interior Bin Surface Applications

Use only in empty bins.

per 1,000 sq. ft.

Product	Rate
Centynal (deltamethrin)	0.25 – 1.5 fl. oz. in 1 gal.
Diacon-D IGR (S-methoprene)	1.5 oz.
Pyronyl (pyrethrin)	1-1/3 pint in 9.6 gal. water
Tempo SC Ultra (cyfluthrin)	0.27 fl. oz.
Insecto (silicon dioxide from diatomaceous earth)	1 lb

Grain Protectants

Applied to stored corn. Do not use the same compound to treat both the empty bin and the bulk grain.

per 1,000 bu

Product	Rate
Actellic 5E (pirimiphos-methyl)	9.2 - 12.3 fl. oz.
Centynal (deltamethrin)	8.53 fl. oz. in 5.0 gal.
Diacon-D IGR (S-methoprene)	8-10 lb.
Sensat (spinosad)	9.8 fl. oz. in 5.0 gal.
Insecto (silicon dioxide from diatomaceous earth)	1-2 lb per TON (Note: change in standard)
Pyronyl (pyrethrin)	1 pint in 2-3/8 gal. water. Apply 4 to 5 gal of mixture per 1,000 bu. of grain

Grain Surface Treatments

For Indian Meal Moth in stored corn.

/ 1,000 sq. ft.

Product	Rate
Dipel DF (Bacillus thuringiensis, kurstaki)	1 lb (mixed to 4 inch deep)
Biobit HP (Bacillus thuringiensis, kurstaki.)	1 lb. in 5 to 10 gal.
Diacon-D IGR (S-methoprene)	8 lb. (Note: mixed to 12 inches deep)
Dipel DF (Bacillus thuringiensis, kurstaki)	0.5 lb. in 5 to 10 gal.

Pyronyl (pyrethrin)	1 pint in 2-3/8 gal. water. Apply 1 to 2 gal of mixture and rake in to a depth of 4 in
Sensat (spinosad)	2.6 fl. oz. in 2.0 gal

Note: Indian meal moth adults (IMM) may be controlled by hanging DDVP Resin strips (Vapona) in the head space over the grain mass. Use 1 strip for each 1,000 cubic feet of air space over the grain. One treatment will last about 3 months. Many products with the active ingredient *Bacillus thuringiensis* (B.t.), may be used to control IMM. Dipel and Javelin are just two examples.

Bulk Grain Fumigation

Formulation of aluminum phosphide (<i>Phostoxin, Fumitoxin.etc.</i>)	Per 1000 cubic feet
Tablets	40 to 180
Pellets	200 to 9000

Economic thresholds are hard to determine for stored grain but these numbers should provide a guide to when fumigation will be profitable. Rice weevil or lesser grain borer 1 insect / qt of grain. Red flour beetle, rusty grain beetle and other bran bugs 5 insects / qt of grain. Successful fumigation includes consideration of many variables, use these fumigant amounts as a guide and consult the label of the product you choose.

WARNING: Fumigation is a complicated and dangerous technique. If at all possible hire a commercial fumigator. If a commercial fumigation is not possible consult the label of the product you have chosen to use and follow it to the letter. Fumigants now require commercial certification for their use.

Warning: Diacon-D IGR and Insecto are dust formulations. Wear dust mask and protective gloves when handling or applying.