

**LOUISIANA RECOMMENDATIONS FOR  
CONTROL OF INSECTS ON SOYBEANS**

<b>Insect</b>	<b>Insecticide</b>	<b>lb. Active Ingredient/Acre</b>	<b>When to Treat (Economic threshold)</b>	<b>Insecticide Use Limitations (See labels for complete details.)</b>
Southern green/ green stinkbug	Cyfluthrin (2)	0.025-0.044	After pods appear, 1 stinkbug per row ft., or 36 in 100 sweeps.	<b>Asana XL:</b> Do not feed or graze livestock on treated plants. Do not exceed 0.2 lb A.I./acre per season Do not apply within 21 days of harvest. REI: 12 hours.  <b>Baythroid XL:</b> Same as cyfluthrin except maximum A.I./acre per season is 0.0875.
	Methyl parathion (4)	0.25-0.5		
	Mustang Max (0.8)	0.02-0.025		
	Karate Z (2)	0.025-0.03		
	Prolex (1.25)	0.0125-0.015		
	Baythroid XL (1)	0.0125- 0.022		
	Orthene (Acephate)	0.75		
<b>Trap crop<sup>1/ 2/</sup></b>				
Brown stinkbug	Methyl parathion (4)	0.5-1.0	(Same as for green and southern green stinkbugs)	<b>Cyfluthrin:</b> Extremely toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Pre-harvest interval:45 days. Do not feed green forage within 15 days harvest. Maximum A.I./acre per season is 0.175 lb. REI: 12 hours.  <b>Carbaryl (Sevin):</b> Pre-harvest intervals: 21 days for grain, 14 days per season: 6 lbs. Toxic to bees and aquatic invertebrates.
	Cyfluthrin (2)	0.044		
	Baythroid XL (1)	0.022		
	Mustang Max (0.8)	0.025		
	Orthene (Acephate)	0.75		
Red banded stink bug <sup>5</sup> <i>Piezodorus</i> <i>guildinii</i>	CONTROL		24 bugs in 100 sweeps	
	Orthene (Acephate)	0.75- 1.0		
	Endigo ZC <sup>9</sup>	See footnote		
	SUPPRESSION Cyfluthrin (2)	0.044		
Bean leaf beetles <sup>6</sup>	Carbaryl (Sevin) (4)	0.5	Feeding damage on 10% of pods or 2 beetles per sweep after pod set.	<b>Dimilin:</b> Toxic to aquatic invertebrates. Do not make more than 2 applications per season. Do not apply within 21 days of harvest.
	Methyl parathion (4)	0.25		
	Asana XL (0.66)	0.03-0.05		
	Pounce/Ambush (permethrin)	0.075-0.1		
	Larvin (3.2)	0.45		
	Karate Z (2)	0.02-0.025		
	Prolex (1.25)	0.01-0.0125		
Trap crop <sup>1</sup>				
Three-cornered alfalfa hopper	Asana XL (0.66)	0.03-0.05	3 nymphs per row foot, or 1 adult per sweep, starting at pod set.	<b>Karate Z:</b> Toxic to fish, aquatic organisms and bees. Do not graze or harvest treated soybean forage, straw, or hay. Do not apply more than 0.06 lb A.I./acre per season. Do not apply within 30 days of harvest. Re-entry interval: 24 hours
	Karate Z (2)	0.025		
	Prolex (1.25)	0.0125		
	Cyfluthrin (2)	0.025-0.044		
	Baythroid XL (1)	0.0125- 0.022		
	Mustang Max (0.8)	0.017-0.025		
	Orthene (Acephate)	0.75-1.0		
Banded cucumber beetles <sup>6</sup>	Methyl parathion (4 )	0.25	4 beetles per sweep.	<b>Lannate:</b> Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. Do not apply more than 1.35 lbs A.I./acre per year. Do not graze forage within 3 days and hay within 12 days of last application. Toxic to fish, aquatic in- vertebrates, bees and wildlife. Re-entry interval: 48 hours.
	Carbaryl (Sevin) (4 )	0.5		
	Karate Z (2 )	0.02-0.025		
	Prolex (1.25)	0.01-0.0125		
Blister beetles <sup>6</sup>	Carbaryl (Sevin) (4)	0.80	Spot treat areas with extreme defoliation.	
	Methyl parathion (4)	0.25		
Velvetbean Caterpillars <sup>3</sup>	Methyl parathion (4)	0.25-0.5	8 worms, 1/2 inch or longer, per row foot or 300 worms in 100 sweeps.	<b>Larvin:</b> Do not feed forage, hay, or straw to livestock. Pre-harvest interval: 28 days. Maximum A.I./ acre per season: 3 lbs. Toxic to fish, aquatic invertebrates, bees and mammals. REI: 48 hours.
	Carbaryl (Sevin) (4)	0.25-0.5		
	Tracer (4)	0.031-0.062		
	Lorsban/chlorpyrifos (4)	0.5		
	Larvin (3.2)	0.25-0.4		
	Pounce/Ambush (permethrin)	0.05-0.1		
	Karate Z (2 )	0.015-0.02		
Prolex (1.25)	0.0075-0.015			

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**LOUISIANA RECOMMENDATIONS FOR  
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<b>Insect</b>	<b>Insecticide</b>	<b>lb. Active Ingredient/Acre</b>	<b>When to Treat (Economic threshold)</b>	<b>Insecticide Use Limitations (See labels for complete details.)</b>
Velvetbean Caterpillars <sup>3</sup> (cont.)	Cyfluthrin (2)	0.028		<b>Lorsban:</b> Do not apply within 28 days of harvest. Do not feed treated soybean forage or hay to livestock. Do not apply more than 3 lbs A.I./acre per season. Toxic to bees, birds, fish and other wildlife. Re-entry interval: 24 hours.
	Baythroid XL (1)	0.013- 0.022		
	Mustang Max (0.8)	0.0175-0.025		
	Intrepid (2)	0.06- 0.125		
	Lannate (2.4)	0.125		
	Dimilin (2)	0.031	Preventive: apply at or shortly after bloom	
Green Cloverworm <sup>3</sup>	Methyl parathion (4)	0.25	8 worms, 1/2 inch or longer, per row foot or 300 worms in 100 sweeps.	<b>Methyl parathion:</b> Do not apply within 20 days of harvest or grazing. Do not apply more than 2 times per season. Highly toxic to aquatic invertebrates, wildlife and bees. Reentry interval: 4 days.
	Carbaryl (Sevin) (4)	0.25- 0.5		
	Tracer (4)	0.031- 0.062		
	Larvin (3.2)	0.25- 0.4		
	Lannate (2.4)	0.125		
	Pounce/Ambush (permethrin)	0.5- 1.0		
	Steward (1.25)	0.055- 0.11		
	Karate (2)	0.015- 0.025		
	Prolex (1.25)	0.0075- 0.0125		
	Mustang Max (0.8)	0.0175- 0.025		
Baythroid XL (1)	0.007- 0.013		<b>Mustang Max:</b> Do not apply more than 0.15 A.I./acre per season. Post harvest interval is 21 days. Toxic to aquatic invertebrates, fish, oysters, and shrimp.	
Cyfluthrin (2)	0.013-0.025			
Soybean looper <sup>3</sup>	Larvin (3.2)	0.45-0.75	8 worms, ½ inch or longer, per row foot or 150 worms in 100 sweeps.	<b>Orthene/Acephate:</b> Don't apply within 14 days of harvest. Don't harvest for hay or forage. Apply by air at 5-10 GPA and by ground at 10-50 GPA. Do not apply more than 1.5 lbs. A.I./acre per season.
	Lannate <sup>7</sup> (2.4)	0.45		
	Tracer <sup>8</sup> (4)	0.031-0.062		
	Steward (1.25)	0.055-0.11		
	Intrepid (2)	0.09- 0.125		
Fall armyworm	Methyl parathion (4)	0.5	When seedling beans are reduced to 6 or less plants per ft. of row or when defoliation becomes excessive <sup>6</sup> .	Do not apply by air within 150 feet or by ground within 25 feet of surface water. Pre-harvest interval: 14 days for seed and 7 days for hay or forage. Apply no more than 1 lb. A.I./acre per season or 4 applications /acre per season. REI: 4 hours.
	Carbaryl (Sevin) (4)	0.5		
	Lannate (2.4)	0.3-0.45		
	Larvin (3.2)	0.45-0.75		
	Tracer (4)	0.047- 0.062		
	Steward (1.25)	0.075- 0.11		
Salt marsh <sup>6</sup> caterpillars	Lannate (2.4)	0.45	Spot treat for 8 worms per row foot or when seedling beans are reduced to 6 or less per row ft.	
	Orthene (Acephate)	0.75		
Beet armyworms <sup>3</sup>	Lorsban/chlorpyrifos (4)	0.75	12 worms, ½ inch or longer per row foot or 150 worms in 100 sweeps. If pod feeding occurs, 10% damaged pods.	<b>Permethrin:</b> Toxic to fish and aquatic organisms. Pre-harvest interval: 60 day. Do not apply more than 0.4 lb. A.I./acre per season. Do not graze or feed soybean forage to livestock.
	Larvin (3.2)	0.6-0.75		
	Tracer (4)	0.062		
	Steward (1.25)	0.11		
	Intrepid (2)	0.09- 0.125		
Corn earworm	Tracer (4)	0.047-0.062	3 worms per row foot or 38 in 100 sweeps.	<b>Prolex:</b> Do not apply within 45 days of harvest. Do not graze or harvest treated soybean forage, straw, or hay for livestock feed. Do not apply more than 0.03 lb A.I./acre per season.
	Asana XL (0.66)	0.03-0.05		
	Carbaryl (Sevin) (4)	0.75-1.0		
	Pounce/Ambush (permethrin)	0.1		

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Corn earworm (cont.)	Larvin (3.2)	0.25-0.4	3 worms per row foot or 38 in 100 sweeps.	<b>Sevin:</b> Toxic to bees and aquatic and estuarine invertebrates. Pre-harvest interval: 21 days for dried beans and 14 days for forage/grazing. Maximum A.I./acre per season, 6 lbs. Re-entry interval: 12 hours.
	Lannate (2.4)	0.25-0.45		
	Orthene (Acephate)	0.75		
	Steward (1.25)	0.055-0.011		
	Karate (2)	0.015-0.025		
Mustang Max (0.8)	Prolex (1.25)	0.0075-0/0125		<b>Steward:</b> Toxic to fish, birds, and aquatic invertebrates. Do not feed or graze livestock on treated fields. Do not apply more than 0.44 lb A.I./acre per year. Post harvest interval: 21 days. Reentry interval: 12 hours.
	Baythroid XL (1)	0.013- 0.022		
	Cyfluthrin (2)	0.025- 0.044		
				<b>Tracer:</b> Toxic to bees and mollusks. Do not apply more than 0.186 lb A.I./acre per year; pre-harvest treatment interval-28 days. Do not feed treated forage/hay to beef or dairy cattle. REI: 4 hours.

<sup>1/</sup> **TRAP CROPS FOR CONTROL OF BEAN LEAF BEETLE AND SOUTHERN GREEN STINKBUG:** Where bean leaf beetle and southern green stinkbug occur in damaging numbers both pests can be controlled by use of the same early planted trap crops. Plant early maturing varieties, Group IV or V, in small blocks near favorable hibernation quarters for the bean leaf beetle two weeks before planting most of crop. Areas planted to trap crops need not exceed 5% of the total acreage. Bean leaf beetles are attracted to the trap crop areas as soon as the plants emerge. The southern green stinkbug is attracted to the trap areas at the beginning of flowering and pod set. Thus, treatment will differ for the two pests. **(The widespread adoption of early planting and early maturing varieties has made trap cropping less feasible in some areas.)**

For bean leaf beetle overwintering populations can be controlled by applying Temik 15G at 6.7 lbs. product acre in-furrow at planting. Alternatively, methyl parathion at the rate of 0.25 lb. A.I. per acre can be made to control the first generation that develops in the trap crop. The first treatment should be made when new adults begin to emerge about four to five weeks after planting and the second, one week later.

<sup>2/</sup> For southern green stinkbug treat the trap area or soybeans grown for seed with a recommended material at 1 per 6 feet of row or 6 in 100 sweeps and before immature bugs become adult. Start monitoring populations at bloom. A second application may be necessary.

For both pests, it is imperative that the insects produced in the trap areas be prevented from moving to the main plantings regardless of how many applications are required.

<sup>3/</sup> These four defoliating caterpillars should be counted together and an insecticide to control them should be applied when any combination of the four reaches 300 worms in 100 sweeps. But anytime soybean loopers and/or beet armyworms exceed 150 loopers in 100 sweeps, treatment should be made.

<sup>5/</sup> Effective control of *Piezodorus guildinii*, the red banded stink bug, has been difficult to achieve with labeled insecticides. Multiple applications may be required to achieve season long control.

<sup>6/</sup> Prior to bloom soybeans can tolerate 30%-35% defoliation. During bloom and pod set defoliation should not exceed 20%-25%.

<sup>7/</sup> Recent LSU AgCenter Research has shown satisfactory control of soybean looper with Lannate at 0.45 lb. A.I. per acre. In past years, however, this pest has been highly resistant to Lannate at some locations. Producers should be aware that the current use of Lannate might still give inconsistent results.

<sup>8/</sup> LSU AgCenter Research indicates that low rates of Tracer will not give satisfactory control of rapid outbreaks of soybean looper that far exceed the economic threshold. Also, ground application is more effective than aerial application.

<sup>9/</sup> EPA SLN LA-070005. Apply 4 – 4.5 fluid ounces per acre. Contains premix of 9.48% lambda-cyhalothrin and 12.6% thiamethoxam.

**CAUTION:** A species of green stinkbug that feeds almost exclusively on morning glory occurs in soybean fields infested with this weed. This species is not a pest and should not be controlled. The adult can readily be recognized by a white, heart-shaped spot in the middle of the upper surface. In early September this species turns a dark brown to deep red resembling the brown stinkbugs, but it can be recognized by the white spot.

**CAUTION:** The lesser cornstalk borer was a serious soil insect problem in some fields during 1998. Most problems occurred in late planted soybeans that followed wheat or rye grass. Drought and high temperatures are also usually associated with the problem. Some other states recommend Lorsban 15G applied at planting in a T-band at 8 oz. granules per 1,000 row feet for preventive control.

**WARNING:** Re-entry times for workers entering groves and/or fields should be strictly observed. Be sure to check the label for this information.