

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

Insect	Insecticide	Lb. Active Ingredient/Acre	When to Treat (Economic threshold)
Southern green/ green stinkbug	Cyfluthrin (2)	0.025-0.044	After pods appear, treat for 1 stinkbug per row foot or 36 in 100 sweeps. Stink bugs should be ¼ inch long or longer. Treat soybeans grown for seed at 1 stink bug per 6 row feet or 6 bugs per 100 sweeps.
	Methyl parathion (4)	0.25-0.5	
	Mustang Max (0.8)	0.02-0.025	
	Karate Z (2.08)	0.025-0.03	
	Prolex (1.25)	0.0125-0.015	
	Baythroid XL (1)	0.0125-0.022	
	Orthene (Acephate)	0.75	
	Brigade (2)	0.033-0.1	
Brown stinkbug	Hero (1.24)	0.04-0.1	(Same as for green and southern green stink bug.)
	Trap crop ^{1/ 2/}		
	Methyl parathion (4)	0.5-1.0	
	Cyfluthrin (2)	0.044	
	Baythroid XL (1)	0.022	
	Mustang Max (0.8)	0.025	
	Orthene (Acephate)	0.75	
Redbanded stink bug ⁴ <i>Piezodorus guldinii</i>	Brigade (2)	0.1	Treat for 24 bugs in 100 sweeps
	Hero (1.24)	0.1	
	SUPPRESSION		
	Cyfluthrin (2)	0.044	
	CONTROL		
	Orthene (Acephate)	0.75- 1.0	
	Endigo ZC	4- 4.5 fluid ounces	
Bean leaf beetles ⁵	Sevin (carbaryl) (4)	0.5	After pod set, treat for 2 beetles per sweep, or when 10% of pods are damaged.
	Methyl parathion (4)	0.25	
	Asana XL (0.66)	0.03-0.05	
	Permethrin	0.075-0.1	
	Larvin (3.2)	0.45	
	Karate Z (2.08)	0.02-0.025	
	Prolex (1.25)	0.01-0.0125	
	Brigade (2)	0.033-0.1	
	Hero (1.24)	0.025-0.06	
Trap crop ¹			
Three-cornered alfalfa hopper	Asana XL (0.66)	0.03-0.05	Starting at pod set, treat for 3 nymphs per row foot or 1 adult per sweep.
	Karate Z (2.08)	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	
	Hero (1.24)	0.04- 0.1	
Banded cucumber beetles ⁵	Methyl parathion (4)	0.25	Treat for 4 beetles per sweep.
	Sevin (carbaryl) (4)	0.5	
	Karate Z (2.08)	0.02-0.025	
	Prolex (1.25)	0.01-0.0125	
Blister beetles ⁵	Carbaryl (Sevin) (4)	0.80	Spot treat areas with extreme defoliation.
	Methyl parathion (4)	0.25	

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Insect	Insecticide	Lb. Active Ingredient/Acre	When to Treat (Economic threshold)
Velvetbean Caterpillars ³	Methyl parathion (4)	0.25-0.5	Treat for 8 worms, ½ inch or longer, per row foot or 300 worms in 100 sweeps.
	Sevin (carbaryl) (4)	0.25-0.5	
	Tracer (4)	0.031-0.062	
	Lorsban/chlorpyrifos (4)	0.5	
	Larvin (3.2)	0.25-0.4	
	Permethrin	0.05-0.1	
	Karate Z (2.08)	0.015-0.02	
	Prolex (1.25)	0.0075-0.015	
	Cyfluthrin (2)	0.028	
	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	
	Hero (1.24)	0.04-0.1	
	Dimilin (2)	0.031	Preventive- Apply at or shortly after bloom
Green Cloverworm ³	Methyl parathion (4)	0.25	Treat for 8 worms, ½ inch or longer, per row foot or 300 worms in 100 sweeps.
	Sevin (carbaryl) (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 (2.08)	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	
	Cyfluthrin (2)	0.013-0.025	
	Hero (1.24)	0.025-0.06	
Soybean looper/ ³	Larvin (3.2)	0.45-0.75	Treat for 8 worms, ½ inch or longer, per row foot or 150 worms in 100 sweeps.
	Lannate ⁶ (2.4)	0.45	
	Tracer ⁷ (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	Treat when seedling beans are reduced to 6 or less plants per foot of row. In older beans treat when defoliation becomes excessive ⁵ .
	Sevin (carbaryl) (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 ⁵ 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 foot.
	Orthene (Acephate)	0.75	
	Intrepid (2)	0.06- 0.125	
Beet armyworms/ ³	Lorsban/chlorpyrifos (4)	0.75	Treat for 12 worms, ½ inch or longer per row foot, or 150 worms in 100 sweeps. If pod feeding occurs, treat for 10% damaged pods.
	Larvin (3.2)	0.6- 0.75	
	Tracer (4)	0.062	
	Steward (1.25)	0.11	
	Intrepid (2)	0.09- 0.125	

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Insect	Insecticide	Lb. Active Ingredient/Acre	When to Treat (Economic threshold)
Corn earworm	Tracer (4)	0.047- 0.062	After bloom, treat for 3 worms per row foot or 38 in 100 sweeps.
	Asana XL (0.66)	0.03- 0.05	
	Sevin (carbaryl) (4)	0.75- 1.0	
	Pounce/Ambush (permethrin)	0.1	
	Larvin (3.2)	0.25- 0.4	
	Orthene (Acephate)	0.75	
	Steward (1.25)	0.055- 0.011	
	Karate (2.08)	0.015- 0.025	
	Prolex (1.25)	0.0075- 0.0125	
	Mustang Max (0.8)	0.0175- 0.025	
	Baythroid XL (1)	0.013- 0.022	
	Cyfluthrin (2)	0.025- 0.044	
	Brigade (2)	0.033- 0.1	
	Hero (1.14)	0.04- 0.1	

^{1/} **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.)**

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. AI 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.

^{2/} 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.

^{3/} 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 treatment should be made anytime soybean loopers and/or beet armyworms exceed 150 loopers in 100 sweeps.

^{4/} Effective control of *Piezodorus guildnii*, the redbanded stink bug, has been difficult to achieve with labeled insecticides. Multiple applications may be required to achieve season long control.

^{5/} Prior to bloom, soybeans can tolerate 30%-35% defoliation. During bloom and pod set defoliation should not exceed 20%-25%.

^{6/} Recent LSU AgCenter Research has shown satisfactory control of soybean looper with Lannate at 0.45 lb. AI 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.

^{7/} 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.

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.

Soybean Insecticide Use Limitations (See labels for complete details.)

Asana XL: Do not feed or graze livestock on treated plants. Do not exceed 0.2 lb AI per acre per season. Do not apply within 21 days of harvest. REI: 12 hours.

Baythroid XL: Same as cyfluthrin (2) except maximum AI per acre per season is 0.0875.

Brigade: Toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Do not exceed 0.3 lb. AI/acre per season. Pre-harvest interval is 18 days. REI: 12 hours.

Carbaryl (Sevin): Toxic to bees, estuarine, and aquatic organisms. Pre-harvest intervals: 21 days for grain, 14 days for grazing or forage. Maximum AI per acre per season is 6 lbs. REI: 12 hours.

Cyfluthrin: Toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates. Maximum AI per acre per season is 0.175 lbs. Pre-harvest interval is 45 days. Do not feed forage within 15 days of harvest. REI: 12 hours.

Dimilin: Toxic to aquatic invertebrates. Do not make more than 2 applications per season. Do not apply within 21 days of harvest. REI: 12 hours.

Endigo ZC: Toxic to fish, aquatic organisms, and wildlife. Do not apply to water. Avoid weather conditions that favor drift and runoff. Do not exceed a total of 9 fluid ozs. of Endigo, or 0.06 lb. AI of lambda-cyhalothrin products or 0.125 lb. AI of thiamethoxam products per acre per season. Pre-harvest interval is 30 days. Do not graze or harvest straw, forage, or hay for livestock. REI: 24 hours.

Hero: Toxic to fish, oysters, shrimp, and aquatic invertebrates. Do not exceed 0.4 pound AI/acre per season. Do not graze or Harvest forage, straw, or hay for livestock. Pre-harvest interval: 21 days. REI: 12 hours.

Intrepid: Drift and runoff may be toxic to sensitive aquatic invertebrates. 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. AI per acre per season or 4 applications per acre per season. REI: 4 hours.

Karate: Toxic to fish, aquatic organisms, and bees. Do not graze or harvest treated forage, straw, or hay for livestock. Do not apply more than 0.06 lb. AI per acre per season. Pre-harvest interval is 30 days. REI: 24 hours.

Lannate: Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. Do not apply more than 1.35 lbs AI per acre per year. Do not graze forage within 3 days and harvest for hay within 12 days of last application. Toxic to fish, aquatic invertebrates, bees, and wildlife. Reentry interval: 48 hours

Larvin: Do not feed forage, hay, or straw to livestock. Pre-harvest interval: 28 days. Maximum AI per acre per season: 3 lbs. Toxic to fish, aquatic invertebrates, bees, and mammals. REI: 48 hours.

Lorsban: 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 AI per acre per season. Toxic to bees, birds, fish, and other wildlife. Reentry interval: 24 hours.

Methyl parathion: 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.

Mustang Max: Do not apply more than 0.15 AI per acre per season. Pre-harvest interval is 21 days. Toxic to aquatic invertebrates, fish, oysters, and shrimp. REI: 12 hours.

Orthene/Acephate: Do not apply within 14 days of harvest. Do not 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. AI per acre per season. REI: 24 hours.

Permethrin: Toxic to fish and aquatic organisms. Pre-harvest interval: 60 days. Do not apply more than 0.4 lb. AI per acre per season. Do not graze or feed soybean forage to livestock. REI: 12 hours.

Prolex: 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 AI per acre per season. REI: 24 hours.

Sevin: Toxic to bees and aquatic and estuarine invertebrates. Pre-harvest interval: 21 days for dried beans and 14 days for forage/grazing. Maximum AI per acre per season is 6 lbs. AI per acre. Reentry interval: 12 hours.

Steward: Toxic to fish, birds, and aquatic invertebrates. Do not feed or graze livestock on treated fields. Do not apply more than 0.44 lb AI per acre per year. Pre-harvest interval: 21 days. Reentry interval: 12 hours.

Tracer: Toxic to bees and mollusks. Do not apply more than 0.186 lb AI per acre per year. Pre-harvest treatment interval is 28 days. Do not feed treated forage/hay to beef or dairy cattle. REI: 4 hours.
