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EC67-1513 Insect Control Guide for Alfalfa and Clover

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I. Insects
EC 67- 1513
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INSECT CONTROL GUIDE FOR ALFALFA AND CLOVER

By R. E. Roselle, L. W. Andersen, D. L. Keith

Agricultural Extension Entomologists

Insect control suggestions for alfalfa and clover are based on University of Nebraska research results, U.S.D.A. recommendations, and label registrations. Farmers and commercial operators must be extremely careful in selection of insecticides for use on hay crops so that illegal residues do not occur.

CAUTION: All insecticides are poisonous and must be used with care, and stored in a safe place. Empty containers must be burned or buried. It is very important that labels of every insecticide be studied until they are understood. Safety precautions and use instructions are on all labels. Follow these carefully to avoid accidental poisoning or death, and to prevent illegal residues in crops and livestock.

To simplify recommendations, trade names have been used in some instances. This is not to be interpreted as an endorsement of a particular brand, nor is it intended to discriminate against similar products which are not mentioned by name.

ABBREVIATIONS:

WP.....	wettable powder	SP.....	soluble powder
Lbs/gal.....	pounds per gallon	Pt.....	pint
Qt.....	quart	Lbs.....	pounds

LARRY THE LABEL SAYS:

Study The Insecticide Label

Apply As Directed

Protect Children, Animals and Bees

Destroy Empty Containers

Clean Up After Spraying

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ALFALFA AND CLOVER HAY

Insect	Material	Amt. Per Acre		Restrictions
Pea aphids and Spotted alfalfa aphids	Naled (Dibrom) 60% EC	1 Pt.	4 days.	Apply when temp. is above 60°.
	Malathion, 57% EC	1 1/2 Pts.	7 days.	
	Diazinon AG 500	1 Pt.	7 days.	Parathion should be used by commercial operators only.
	Parathion, 46% EC	1/2 Pt.	15 days.	
Alfalfa weevil larvae	Malathion 57% EC	1 1/2 Pts.	7 days.	
	Carbaryl (Sevin) 80% WP	2 Lbs.	1 day.	
	Methoxychlor, 25% EC	3 Qts.	7 days.	
	Parathion, 46% EC	1/2 Pt.	15 days.	Commercial application.
	Azinphosmethyl (Guthion) 22% EC	3 Pts.	21 days.	One application per cutting.
Cutworms, armyworms and webworms	Trichlorofon (Dylox) 50% SP	2 Lbs.	14 days.	Once per cutting (alfalfa only)
	Parathion 46% EC	3/4 Pt.	15 days.	For commercial operators only.
	Carbaryl (Sevin) 80% SP	2 Lbs.	1 day	
Grasshoppers	Carbaryl (Sevin) 80% SP	2 Lbs.	1 day.	
	Malathion, 57% EC	1 1/2 Pts.	7 days.	
	Naled (Dibrom) 60% EC	3/4 Pt.	4 days.	
	Toxaphene, 60%	3 Pts.		For borders only. Do not use toxaphene on crops, or on dairy farms.
Potato leafhoppers	Methoxychlor, 25% EC	2 Pts.	7 days.	
	Carbaryl (Sevin) 80% WP	2 Lbs.	1 day.	

Insect	Material	Amt. Per Acre	Restrictions
Clover leaf weevil	Malathion 57% EC	1 1/2 Pts	7 days. Apply in spring when growth is 2 - 6 inches.
	Methoxychlor, 25% EC	2 Qts.	7 days.
Sweetclover weevil	DDT 25%	3 Qts.	Apply at two-leaf seedling stage when feeding notches are noted. Do not use on crop that will be pastured or harvested for hay. Do not use on dairy farms. USE ONLY ON SEED OR GREEN MANURE CROPS.
	Carbaryl (Sevin) 80% WP	1 1/2 Lbs.	No restrictions.
Blister beetles	Carbaryl (Sevin) 80% WP	2 Lbs.	No restrictions.
	ALFALFA SEED PRODUCTION FIELDS		
Pea aphids and Spotted alfalfa aphids	Demeton (Systox) 26% EC	1 Pt.	21 days. Systox and parathion for commercial application only. Temperature 60° or higher.
	Parathion, 46% EC	1/2 Pt.	15 days.
	Malathion, 57% EC	1 1/2 Pts.	7 days.
	Diazinon, AG 500	1 Pt.	7 days.
Lygus bugs, leafhoppers	DDT, 25% EC	3 Qts.	Apply before 10% of field is in bloom. Do not feed treated forage to any class of livestock. Do not use on dairy farms.
	Toxaphene, 60% EC	1 Qt.	Apply only when bees are not visiting plants. Do not feed treated forage to any class of livestock. Do not use on dairy farms.

PROTECT BEES AND OTHER POLLINATING INSECTS

Insecticides will kill honey bees and other pollinating insects. It is very important to seed producers and beekeepers that care be taken to avoid unnecessary losses of pollinators. The following suggestions will reduce bee losses:

1. If crop is for hay production, take a cutting rather than apply an insecticide if crop is beginning to bloom.

2. Apply chemicals when bees are not actively foraging. Apply before 10% bloom. Select a low toxic material and apply in late evening or early morning if fields are past 10% bloom.

3. Alert beekeepers in areas to be sprayed, so they can move bees from the area, or keep them confined during the application period. Bees should be held 2 to 3 miles from fields being treated.

4. Do not dump unused sprays where they might become a bee poisoning hazard.

The toxicities of insecticides to honey bees according to the University of California are:

Group 1 - Highly Toxic

If highly toxic materials are used, severe losses may be expected when bees are present at treatment time or within a few days thereafter.

Aldrin, arsenicals, BHC, chlordane, DDVP, diazinon, Dibrom, dieldrin, Cygon, EPN, Guthion, heptachlor, lindane, malathion, methyl parathion, methyl trithion, parathion, Phosdrin, phosphamidon, Sevin, TEPP and Zectran.

Group 2 - Moderately Toxic

Where moderately toxic materials are used there should be little loss of bees if dosage, timing and method of application are correct, but they should never be applied when bees are in the field.

Co-Ral, DDD (TDE and Rhothane), DDT, Di-Syston (seed treatment), endrin, Korlan, Thimet (seed treatment), Thiodan, Trithion.

Group 3 - Low Toxicity

Low toxic material can be used around bees with a minimum of injury.

Delnav, Dylox, Ethion, methoxychlor, Kelthane, pyrethrum, rotenone, sulfur, demeton (Systox), Tedion, Toxaphene.

PROTECT

Use Pesticides Safely

FOLLOW THE LABEL