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EC71-1513 Insect Control Guide for Alfalfa and Clover

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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

EXTENSION SERVICE
UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE COOPERATING WITH THE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND THE COLLEGE OF HOME ECONOMICS.
E. F. FROLIK, DEAN; J. L. ADAMS, DIRECTOR

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	1½ Pts.	7 days	
	Diazinon AG 500	1 Pt.	7 days	Parathion should be used by commercial operators only.
	Parathion, 46% EC	½ Pt.	15 days	
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Alfalfa weevil larvae	Malathion 57% EC	1½ Pts.	7 days	
	Carbaryl (Sevin) 80% WP	2 Lbs.	1 day	
	Methoxychlor, 25% EC	3 Qts.	7 days	
	Parathion, 46% EC	½ 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	
	Diazinon AG 500	1 Lb.	10 days	
	- - - - - - - - - - - - - -			
Grasshoppers	Carbaryl (Sevin) 80% SP	2 Lbs.	1 day	
	Malathion, 57% EC	1½ Pts.	7 days	
	Naled (Dibrom) 60% EC	3/4 Pt.	4 days	
	- - - - - - - - - - - - - -			
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	1½ Pts.	7 days	Apply in spring when growth is 2 - 6 inches.
	Methoxychlor, 25% EC	2 Qts.	7 days	
Sweetclover weevil	Carbaryl (Sevin) 80% WP	1½ 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	½ Pt.	15 days	
	Malathion, 57% EC	1½ Pts.	7 days	
	Diazinon, AG 500	1 Pt.	7 days	
Lygus bugs, leafhoppers	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