

CLOVER

CLOVER INSECT CONTROL

(Other than alfalfa, including arrowleaf, crimson, red, white, and other clovers)

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PEST	MATERIAL AND FORMULATION ¹	AMOUNT PER ACRE	REMARKS AND PRECAUTIONS
Alfalfa weevil, clover weevil, lesser clover leaf weevil, clover head weevil	carbaryl (Sevin) 80S 50 WP XLR Plus malathion 8EC zeta-cypermethrin (Mustang Max)	1 ⁷ / ₈ lbs. 3 lbs. 1 qt. 15 fl. ozs. 2.24 to 4.0 ozs.	CAUTION: Clovers are either dependent upon or benefited by insect pollination, primarily by bees. They are an important source of honey and pollen for bees, including honey bees. If insecticides <u>must</u> be applied during the bloom period, spray as late in the evening as possible since most insecticides are very toxic to bees. WHEN TO TREAT FOR INSECTS IN CLOVER PASTURES
Aphids	malathion 8EC zeta-cypermethrin (Mustang Ma x)	15 to 20 fl. ozs. 2.24 to 4.0 ozs.	FOLIAGE FEEDING CATERPILLARS (armyworm, alfalfa caterpillar, beet armyworm, corn earworm, cutworms, green cloverworm, fall armyworm, velvetbean caterpillar, yellowstriped armyworm): Treat when populations of any (or any combination) of these insects exceed 3 larvae (1/2 in. long or larger) per square foot.
Caterpillars (armyworm, cutworms, green cloverworm, velvetbean, yellowstriped armyworm)	carbaryl (Sevin) 80S 50WP XLR Plus Coragen (chlorantraniliprole) methoxyfenozide (Intrepid) 2F zeta-cypermethrin (Mustang Max) spinosad (Tracer)	1 ¹ / ₄ lbs. 2 lbs. 1 qt. 3.5 - 5.0 4 to 8 ozs. 2.24 to 4.0 ozs. 1 - 2 ozs.	ALFALFA WEEVIL: Treat when larvae and/or adults are damaging 50% of the leaves or buds. APHIDS: Treat if infestations appear to be causing excessive leaf discoloration. CLOVER LEAF WEEVIL: Treat when 50% of the plants have leaf feeding damage from larvae and/or adult weevils.
Grasshoppers, striped ground crickets	carbaryl (Sevin) 80S malathion 8EC zeta-cypermethrin (Mustang Max)	1 ⁷ / ₈ lbs. 15 to 20 fl. ozs. 2.8 to 4.0 ozs.	GRASSHOPPERS: Treat when heavy populations are causing excessive defoliation. LEAFHOPPERS: Treat when heavy populations are causing leaf discoloration over large areas of the field.
Green June beetle larvae	carbaryl (Sevin) 80S 50WP	1 ⁷ / ₈ lbs. 3 lbs.	LESSER CLOVERLEAF WEEVIL: Treat when 10% or more of the buds or seed heads are infested with larvae or when the adults are damaging the leaves and stems on 50% of the plants.
Leafhoppers	carbaryl (Sevin) 80S 50WP zeta-cypermethrin (Mustang Ma x)	1 ¹ / ₄ lbs. 2 lbs. 2.24 to 4.0 ozs.	STRIPED GROUND CRICKETS: Treat when 10% of the seedling-stand has been lost and crickets are still present. If crop is not being monitored closely, treat preventively after seeding but <u>before</u> seedlings emerge.
¹ Abbreviations used are: EC = emulsifiable concentrate, SP = soluble powder, S = sprayable powder, EL = emulsifiable liquid, WP = wettable powder Numbers following liquid formulations indicate lbs. active ingredient per gallon; those following solids indicate percent active ingredient.			PESTICIDE USE PRECAUTIONS
			carbaryl: Do not graze or cut for hay for 14 days after application. Cypermethrin: 3 day PHI for hay or grazing; 7 day PHI for seed. Malathion: Apply as needed up to day of grazing or cutting for hay. Do not apply during bloom period. spinosad: 3 day PHI for hay or fodder; Do not allow grazing until sprays have dried. Coragen: 0 day PHI. No more than 4 applications per crop; no more than 15.4 fl. oz. per acre per crop.