Four sample techniques were evaluated to determine the most appropriate method for sampling three cornered alfalfa hoppers in peanuts. Techniques evaluated included sweep net, visual observation, ground shakes, and D-Vac. The D-Vac was most effective in sampling adults, followed by the sweep net method. There were no statistical differences between the visual and ground shake methods; however they were both less effective than the other methods. When evaluating nymphs, the D-Vac was the most effective method, followed by the ground shake method, visual, and sweep net. Additionally, the effects of 3 different tillage systems on three cornered alfalfa hopper infestation levels was evaluated under no insecticide, threshold insecticide treatment, and weekly insecticide treatments.