



August 13, 2020

Dealing with Fall Armyworms

It's the time of year that fall armyworm questions have begun coming in pretty regular. By this time of year there have been several generations moving up from the south part of the state & many have seen light moth flights result in isolated feeding in pastures & hayfields. Most folks are pretty good at recognizing the distinctive inverted Y on the head of the armyworm, but, many forget that it can take a couple weeks for these caterpillars to get to that point. By this time, they are poised to begin the part of their lifecycle where they can do the most damage while feeding.

There are a number of insecticides that will work well for control. The following chart from Dr. Lisa Baxter, UGA Extension Forage Specialist outlines some specific ones:

INSECTICIDE OPTIONS FOR FALL ARMYWORMS

For specific insecticide recommendations, please contact your local County Extension Agent and refer to the Georgia Pest Management Handbook.

Chemical	Example Trade Name	Grazing Interval (d)	Harvest Interval (d)	Residual activity
Carbaryl	Sevin SL	14	14	medium
Methomyl	Lannate 2.4 LV	7	3	low
Cyfluthrin	Tombstone	0	0	low
Beta-cyfluthrin	Baythroid XL	0	0	low
Lambda-cyhalothrin	Warrior II w/Zeon	0	7	low
Zeta-cypermethrin	Mustang Maxx	0	0	low
Diflubenzuron	Dimilin 2L	---	1	medium
Methoxyfenozide	Intrepid 2F	0	7	medium
Spinosad	Blackhawk	0	3	low
Chlorantraniliprole	Prevathon	0	0	high
Chlorantraniliprole + Lambda-cypermethrin	Besiege	0	7	high

Low=0-7 d, Medium=7-21 d, High=21-28d



Be sure that you are checking fields regularly for armyworm infestations. If you need help assessing your situation, would like more information or want to learn how to scout for them, give me a call at the Burke Co. Extension Office at (706)554-2119.

Also attached is a quick guide for armyworm insecticide options that was used in the Facebook video last Thursday: <https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=3351854514873398>

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