

## 2015 Foliar Insecticides Registered for Western Bean Cutworm on Corn in Canada

### Excerpt from OMAFRA Publication 812, Field Crop Protection Guide 2014-2015

active ingredient	Product	Rate	PHI (days)	Comments (label precautions*, re-entry periods, etc.)
lambda-cyhalothrin	Matador 120EC	83–187 mL/ha (34–76 mL/acre)	silage: 14 field and seed: 21	Ground and aerial application. For best results, apply in the early morning, before temperatures rise, or during the evening. Use 100–200 L water/ha for ground application, 10–40 L water/ha for aerial application. Spray no later than 10 days after egg hatch. Maximum 3 applications /yr. Do not apply more than 2 applications of 83 mL/ha by air. 24-hr re-entry period.
lambda-cyhalothrin + chlorantraniliprole	Voliam Xpress	500 mL/ha (200 mL/acre)	silage: 14 field and seed: 21	Apply no later than when the first feeding is seen. Reapply after 7 days, depending on the presence of significant populations as determined by local monitoring. This treatment will not prevent internal cob damage if the insect has penetrated the ear. Allow a 7-day interval between treatments. For ground application — apply in a minimum of 150 L of water/ha. For aerial application — apply in a minimum of 40 L of water/ha.
chlorantraniliprole	Coragen	250–375 mL/ha (10–151 mL/acre)	seed corn: 1 field corn: 14	For ground application, use a minimum water volume of 100 L/ha and 50 L/ha for aerial. Thorough coverage is required to obtain optimum control. Use high rate of Coragen under heavy pest pressure. Minimum of 3 days between applications. Maximum 4 applications/yr. 12-hr re-entry period. Do not exceed a total of 1.125 L of Coragen/ha/season.
deltamethrin	Decis 5.0 EC	250–300 mL/ha (100–120 mL/acre)	1	Ground application only. Apply when egg masses begin to hatch. Use at least 240 L water/ha. Maximum 3 applications/yr. Do not feed silage or stubble to dairy cattle. 12-hr re-entry period.

\*Bees forage in corn when the crop is in tassel. Time insecticide applications to minimize bee exposure. Spraying in the evening after 8 pm when temperatures are below 13°C helps minimize honey bee exposure, unless there is evidence of a strong temperature inversion. The second best option is to spray early in the morning before 7 am. If you plan to spray, contact beekeepers who have hives within 5 km of the field so that they may take further measures to reduce risk of exposure. For more information, visit the OMAFRA Using Pesticides in Ontario “Bee Poisoning” Section at: <http://www.omafra.gov.on.ca/english/crops/resource/using-pesticides.htm#protect>