

FIELD PEA

In North Dakota, there have been few insects that have been of economic importance in field pea.

CUTWORMS

Cutworms are an occasional problem in field pea. Cutworms overwinter as eggs or young larvae that feed on the newly emerged shoots in spring. The shoots may be cut off below the soil surface. Cotyledons (seeds) of pea often remain below the soil surface and can recover from cutworm damage if cool, moist growing conditions. However, recovered plants are generally set back 4 to 7 days by the damage.

Threshold:

The risk is low, unless more than 2 to 3 cutworms per square yard occur in the top 3 inches of soil.

Insecticides approved for use on cutworms in Field Pea

INSECTICIDE	DOSAGE IN LB AI/ACRE	PRODUCT PER ACRE	RESTRICTIONS ON USE
beta-cyfluthrin Baythroid XL <i>RUP</i>	0.007 - 0.013	0.8 - 1.6fl oz	PHI = 7 days. Maximum of 6.4fl oz per acre per season. Maximum of 3.2 fl oz per acre between 14-day interval. Minimum application volume is 10 GPA by ground and 5 GPA by air. Do not feed treated vines or hay to livestock.
bifenthrin Brigade 2EC <i>RUP</i>	0.033 - 0.10	2.1 - 6.4 fl oz	PHI = 14 days. Apply in a minimum of 2 GPA by air or 10 GPA for ground application. Do not apply more than 0.2 lb ai (12.8 fl oz) to field pea per acre per season. Do not make applications less than 7 days apart.
bifenthrin Capture LFR <i>RUP</i>	0.04 - 0.08 (0.0023 - 0.0046 lb/1000 linear feet)	3.4 - 6.8 fl oz (0.20 - 0.39 fl oz/ 1000 linear feet)	See label for soil application directions. Do not apply more than 0.2 lb ai (12.8 fl oz) bifenthrin to field pea per acre per season. Do not apply more than 0.1 lb ai per acre per season as an at-plant application.
bifenthrin + zeta-cypermethrin Hero <i>RUP</i>	0.04 - 0.10	4.0 - 10.3 fl oz	PHI = 3 days. Do not apply more than 0.266 lb ai per acre per season. Do not make applications less than 5 days apart.
carbaryl Sevin 4F	1.0 - 1.5	32 - 48 fl oz	Do not apply within 14 days of grazing or harvest for forage use or within 3 days of harvest of fresh peas or within 21 days of harvest of dried peas, seed, or hay. Most effective against cutworm species that feed on the upper parts of the plant. Apply as necessary up to a total of 4 applications but not more than once every 7 days.
cyfluthrin Tombstone Tombstone Helios <i>RUP</i>	0.013 - 0.025	0.8 - 1.6 fl oz	PHI = 7 days. Maximum of 6.4fl oz per acre per season. Maximum of 3.2 fl oz per acre per 14-day interval. Minimum application volume is 10 GPA by ground and 5 GPA by air. Do not feed treated vines or hay to livestock.
esfenvalerate Asana XL <i>RUP</i>	0.03 - 0.05	5.8 - 9.6 fl oz	PHI = 21 days. Do not apply more than 0.2 lb ai/acre per season. Do not feed or graze livestock on treated fields. Apply with a minimum of 2 GPA for air and 10 GPA for ground applications.
gamma-cyhalothrin Proaxis <i>RUP</i>	0.01 - 0.015	2.56 - 3.84 fl oz	PHI = 21 days. Do not apply more than 0.06 lb ai (0.96 pt) per acre per season. Do not graze livestock in treated areas or harvest vines for forage or hay.

INSECTICIDE	DOSAGE IN LB AI/ACRE	PRODUCT PER ACRE	RESTRICTIONS ON USE
lambda-cyhalothrin Lambda-Cy <i>RUP</i>	0.015 - 0.025	1.92 - 3.2 fl oz	PHI = 21 days. Do not graze livestock in treated area or harvest vines for forage or hay. Do not apply more than 0.12 lb ai (15.36 fl oz) per acre per season.
lambda-cyhalothrin Taiga Z <i>RUP</i>	0.015 - 0.025	1.92 - 3.2 fl oz	
lambda-cyhalothrin Warrior <i>RUP</i>	0.015 - 0.025	1.92 - 3.2 fl oz	
methomyl Lannate LV <i>RUP</i>	0.45 - 0.9	1.5 - 3 pts	PHI = 1 day. Do not apply more than 9 pts per acre per season. Do not make more than 6 applications per season per field. Minimum interval between treatments is 3 days.
zeta-cypermethrin Mustang Max <i>RUP</i>	0.008 - 0.025	1.28 - 4.0 fl oz	PHI = 21 days. Do not apply more than 0.15 lb ai per acre per season. Do not make applications less than 5 days apart.

RUP - Restricted use pesticide

GRASSHOPPERS

Grasshoppers are usually not a major problem in pea. Pea is not typically a preferred host, but grasshoppers can cause damage to field pea, especially during the flower to pod-filling stages.

Threshold:

As with many crops, grasshopper control is advised whenever 20 or more adults per square yard are found in field margins or 8 to 14 adults per square yard are occurring in the crop.

LYGUS BUG

The lygus bug or "tarnished plant bug" has been documented as a serious pest of many fruit and vegetable crops, but has not yet been demonstrated to cause significant problems in North Dakota field pea. Lygus bugs feed preferentially on meristematic tissue or developing reproductive tissue. Damage to flower buds or developing seeds occurs in other legume crops. It was suspected that lygus feeding caused a problem referred to as "chalk spot." It is a chalky white spot which may appear on the cotyledons of some legumes. It affects the appearance of the seed, lowering the grade and marketability. In 1996, chalk spot was a major concern in the North Dakota pea crop; however, no evidence was found that lygus bug caused the damage. The probable cause was pea being harvested at too high a moisture content. Peas harvested at high moisture levels are susceptible to bruising when harvested or handled roughly, resulting in damage similar to chalk spot.

Threshold:

None has been determined for the region.

PEA APHID

The most common insect pest found in field pea is the pea aphid. They are small, about 1/8+ inch long, and pale green. In North Dakota, aphids usually do not reach economic levels in field pea. Aphid populations are usually kept low by heavy rains or by beneficial insects such as parasitoid wasps and predators such as lady bird beetle and lacewings. Scouting for aphids in pea is conducted using either a sweep net or examining the number of aphids per plant tip during the early flowering stage.

Aphid feeding on peas in the flowering and early pod stage can result in lower yields due to less seed formation and smaller seed size. Protein content and other quality issues do not appear to be affected. The following table relates yield loss in peas for average aphid counts from 1 to 8 aphids per 20 cm pea stem tip when about 25% of the crop has begun to flower.

Aphids per tip	% yield loss
1	3.4
2	4.9
3	6.1
4	7.1
5	8.0
6	8.8
7	9.6
8	10.3

Thresholds:

Canadian entomologists suggest the following guideline: At the beginning of flowering, an insecticide application would be economical when 9 to 12 aphids per sweep (or 90 to 120 aphids per 10 sweeps) are present. When 50 % of the plants have young pods, an insecticide application would be economical when an average of 2 to 3 aphids per plant tip are present. Population estimates should be calculated by averaging counts taken from at least five separate areas of the field. One application per season should give satisfactory control.

Insecticides approved for control of grasshopper, Lygus bug, pea aphid and other insect pests of Field Pea.

INSECTICIDE	DOSAGE IN LB AI/ACRE	PRODUCT PER ACRE	RESTRICTIONS ON USE
beta-cyfluthrin Baythroid XL <i>RUP</i>	0.019 - 0.025	2.4 - 3.2 fl oz	PHI = 7 days. Maximum of 6.4fl oz per acre per season. Maximum of 3.2 fl oz per acre between 14-day interval. Minimum application volume is 10 GPA by ground and 2 GPA by air. Do not feed treated vines or hay to livestock. Label include plant bugs, grasshoppers, cutworms and other insect pests. For pea aphid, use high rate of 3.2 fl oz/acre for pest suppression only.
bifenthrin + zeta-cypermethrin Hero <i>RUP</i>	0.04 - 0.10	4.0 - 10.3 fl oz	PHI = 3 days. Do not apply more than 0.266 lb ai per acre per season. Do not make applications less than 5 days apart. Except Lygus bug.
carbaryl Sevin	0.5 - 1.5	rate varies by formulation	PHI = 21 days. Do not apply within 14 days of graze or harvest for forage. Not labeled for pea aphid.
cyfluthrin Tombstone Tombstone Helios <i>RUP</i>	0.025 - 0.050	1.6 - 3.2 fl oz	PHI = 7 days. Maximum of 6.4fl oz per acre per season. Maximum of 3.2 fl oz per acre between 14-day interval. Minimum application volume is 10 GPA by ground and 2 GPA by air. Do not feed treated vines or hay to livestock. Label include plant bugs, grasshoppers, cutworms and other insect pests. For pea aphid, use high rate of 3.2 fl oz/acre for pest suppression only.
dimethoate Digon 400, Dimethoate 400, Dimethoate 2.67 EC	0.125 - 0.5	0.33 - 1 pt	Labeled for aphid control. Peas may be harvested mechanically on day of application. Do not feed or graze hay within 21 days of last application. Do not make more than 1 application per season.
esfenvalerate Asana XL <i>RUP</i>	0.03 - 0.05	5.8 - 9.6 fl oz	PHI = 21 days. Do not apply more than 0.2 lb ai/acre per season. Do not feed or graze livestock on treated fields. Apply with a minimum of 2 GPA for air and 10 GPA for ground applications.

INSECTICIDE	DOSAGE IN LB AI/ACRE	PRODUCT PER ACRE	RESTRICTIONS ON USE
esfenvalerate Asana XL <i>RUP</i>	0.02 - 0.03	Low Rate: 3.9 - 5.8 fl oz High Rate: 5.8-9.6 fl oz	PHI = 21 days. The lower rates are for control of first- and second-stage grasshoppers ONLY . The reduced-rate application has a range of 3.9 - 5.8 fl oz. The higher rates are for control of grasshopper nymphs larger than 2 nd instar. Do not apply more than 0.2 lb ai/acre per season. Do not feed or graze livestock on treated fields. Apply with a minimum of 2 GPA for air and 10 GPA for ground applications.
GRASSHOPPER ONLY	0.03 - 0.05		
gamma-cyhalothrin Proaxis <i>RUP</i>	0.01 - 0.015	2.56 - 3.84 fl oz	PHI = 21 days. Label includes aphid, grasshopper, cutworm and others. Proaxis may be used to control grasshoppers in bordering, non-crop areas that are not hayed or grazed.
imidacloprid Nuprid 2F Controls aphids, leafhoppers, lygus bug only	see label	16 - 24 fl oz	PHI = 21 days. Maximum amount allowed per season 24 fl oz/acre/season. Apply using one of the following methods: 1) Chemigation into root-zone through low-pressure drip, trickle, microsprinkler or equivalent equipment, 2) In-furrow spray during planting directed on or below seed, 3) Narrow band spray at ground cracking directly over the row during hilling covered with 3 In a narrow (2" or less) surface band over seed-line during planting incorporated to a depth of 1 to 1.5 inches with sufficient irrigation within 24 hours following application, 4) In a narrow band directly below the eventual seed row in a bedding operation 7 or fewer days before planting, or 5)As a post-seeding drench, transplant drench, or hill drench. Not for use on crops grown for seed unless allowed by state-specific supplemental labeling.
lambda-cyhalothrin Lambda-Cy <i>RUP</i>	0.02 - 0.03	2.56 - 3.84 fl oz	PHI = 21 days. Label includes aphid, grasshopper, cutworm and others. Warrior may be used to control grasshoppers in bordering, non-crop areas that are not hayed or grazed. Do not graze livestock in treated area or harvest vines for forage or hay. Do not apply more than 0.12 lb ai (15.36 fl oz) per acre per season.
lambda-cyhalothrin Taiga Z <i>RUP</i>	0.02 - 0.03	2.56 - 3.84 fl oz	
lambda-cyhalothrin Warrior <i>RUP</i>	0.015 - 0.03	2.56 - 3.84 fl oz	
methomyl Lannate LV <i>RUP</i>	0.45 - 0.9	1.5 - 3 pts	PHI = 1 day. The label only includes pea aphid.
spinosad (microbial) Success	0.047 - 0.094	3 - 6 fl oz	PHI = 28 days. Do not apply more than a total of 12 fl oz per acre per season.. For control of armyworms, corn borer, loopers, leafminers and thrips only. Treat when pests appear, targeting eggs at hatch or small larvae. Use a higher rate in the rate range for larger larvae or moderate to severe infestations.
zeta-cypermethrin Mustang Max <i>RUP</i>	0.017 - 0.025	2.72 - 4 fl oz	PHI = 21 days. Label includes aphid, grasshopper and plant bugs.

RUP - Restricted use pesticide

WIREWORMS

Wireworms are most likely to be problems when field peas follows pasture or grassland. Infestations often are found in coarse textured soils (sandy loam) where moisture is abundant, perhaps in low spots of fields.

Thresholds:

There is no easy way to estimate wireworm infestations. Two methods are currently used.

Soil Sampling: Sample 20, well spaced, 1 square foot sites to a depth of 4 to 6 inches for every 40 acres being planted. If an average of 1 wireworm per square foot is found, treatment would be justified.

Solar Baiting: In September, establish bait stations for 2 to 3 weeks before freeze. Place bait stations randomly through the field, but representing all areas of the field. There should be 10 - 12 stations per 40 acre field. Place one cup wheat and one cup shelled corn in a 4- to 6-inch deep hole. Cover grain with soil and then an 18-inch square piece of clear plastic. Dig up the grain. If an average of one or more wireworm larvae are found per station, treatment would be justified.

Seed Treatment: Please the seed treatment section in the introduction for more information.

INSECTICIDE	DOSAGE IN LB AI/ACRE	PRODUCT PER ACRE	RESTRICTIONS ON USE
bifenthrin Capture LFR	0.04 - 0.08	3.4 - 6.8 fl oz	Do not apply more than 0.1 lb ai per acre per season as an at-plant application. Do not apply more than 0.3 pound active per acre per season including at-plant plus foliar applications of other bifenthrin products (such as Capture 2EC). Apply as a 5-7 inch band over the open furrow (T-band), or in-furrow with the seed.
<i>RUP</i>	0.0023 - 0.0046 pounds active per 1000 linear feet of row	0.20 - 0.39 fl oz per 1000 linear feet of row	

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