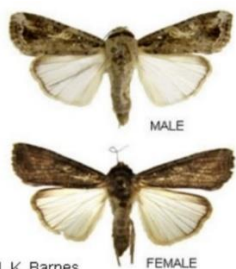


# Fall Armyworm Management and Recognition

Severe fall armyworm (FAW) outbreaks result in significant forage and hay production losses. Fall-time infestations may also prevent establishment of newly emerged winter annuals. Damage often appears quickly because infestations are easily overlooked when caterpillars are small and eating very little. Beginning as early as June damaging fall armyworm populations may occur in Arkansas.

**Host Plant preference** – FAWs feed on variety of forages but often prefer lush well-fertilized bermudagrass and threaten newly emerged small grains and ryegrass.

**Scouting** – Pastures and hayfields should be diligently scouted for FAWs. Examine at least 10 one sq. ft. samples at random across the field. Female FAW moths prefer to lay eggs in areas of abundant growth, be sure to include a few of these areas in your 10 samples. Sweep netting is an easy method of determining FAW presence in a field.



J. K. Barnes

**Fall Armyworm Adult**

Photo, top: "Fall armyworm adults" by J.K. Barnes, University of Arkansas, [Arthropod Museum](#)



## Fall Armyworm Larvae

Photos middle, bottom left: "Fall armyworm 2017, Lincoln County, Arkansas" by Mary Hightower, University of Arkansas System Division of Agriculture  
Photo, bottom right: "Distinguishing marks on medium to large-sized larvae" by [Ivan Cruz, Embrapa](#) is licensed by [CC BY-NC-SA 2.0](#)

**Control** – Chemical control is usually needed when 2 or 3 worms per square foot are present. Read label instructions and follow all harvesting and grazing restrictions. In situations where mixed-sized worms are present, strongly consider using products with longer residual activity. Insecticide options for FAW control are listed in the table below.

"Managing Armyworms in Pastures and Hayfields" is available in the [FSA 7083](#) publication, and Insecticide Recommendations for Arkansas are available in the [MP 144](#).

Insecticide	Form/Acre	Lb ai/Acre	Acres/Gal	Comments
Mustang Max (R) (9.6% zeta-ypermethrin)	2.8-4.0 oz	0.0175-0.025	32-45	No grazing restriction for grass forage or hay (0 day PHI for grass forage and hay).
Baythroid XL (R) (12.7% beta-cyfluthrin)	2.6-2.8 oz	0.020-0.022	45.7-49.2	No grazing restriction for grass forage or hay (0 day PHI for grass forage and hay).
Tombstone (R) (24.7% cyfluthrin)	1.6-1.9 oz	0.025-0.030	67.4-80	No grazing restriction for grass forage or hay (0 day PHI for grass forage and hay).
Lambda-cy AG and others (R) (13% lambda-cyhalothrin, 1lb/gal)	2.5-3.8 oz	0.02-0.03	33-50	No grazing restriction. Do not harvest hay within 7 days of application.
Warrior II & generics (R) (22.8% lambda-cyhalothrin, 2lb/gal)	1.28-1.92 oz	0.02-0.03	66-100	No grazing restriction. Do not harvest hay within 7 days of application.
Sevin XLR Plus (44.1% carbaryl)	2-3 pt	0.5-1.0	2.7-4.0	Allow 2-3 days for control to become effective. Do not apply within 14 days of harvest or grazing.
Blackhawk (36% spinosad)	1.1-2.2 oz	.033-	7-14/lb.	No grazing restriction. Do not harvest hay within 3 days of application.
Tracer (44.2% spinosad)	1-2 oz	.066	64-128	
Besiege (R) (9.26% chlorantraniliprole & 4.63% lambda-cyhalothrin)	6-9 oz	0.059-0.088	14-21	No grazing restriction. Do not harvest hay within 7 days of application
Vantacor * (47.8% chlorantraniliprole)	0.9-1.1 oz.	0.034-0.044	116-142	No restriction for grazing or hay (0 day PHI for grass forage and hay). * 2(ee) rate
Intrepid and generics (22.6% methoxyfenozide)	4-8 oz	0.06-0.12	16-32	No grazing restriction. Do not harvest hay within 7 days of application.
Tank Mix – Lambda-cy (R) and Dimilin (R) (22% diflubenzuron)	3.8 lc + 2oz. d	0.03 lc 0.62 d	33 64	No grazing restriction. Do not harvest hay within 7 days of application. Dimilin is an IGR. Add crop oil when air temp is high and humidity low.

(R) = Restricted use pesticide. Products in the shaded area of the table provide 2-4 weeks of residual activity.