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1987 Insect Pest Management Guide

HOME, YARD, and GARDEN

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MUCH HAS BEEN SAID ABOUT THE EFFECTS of pesticides, particularly insecticides, on the health and well-being of the American people. However, as you are also aware, insects can destroy your property or make your life uncomfortable. Destruction of crop residues, varietal selection, handpicking, fertilization, tree pruning, irriga-

tion, screening, and other methods can reduce the number of insects with which you must contend. Occasionally, you can avoid or at least reduce the destruction caused by some pests without using an insecticide. For many insects, though, you must rely on an insecticide to provide the satisfactory management you want.

Safe Use of Insecticides

By using insecticides and other pest-management tools carefully, you can enjoy reasonable freedom from insects without endangering yourself, your family, or your pets. You must recognize, however, that insecticides are designed to destroy one group of animals — insects — and can be harmful to other animals, including man himself, if used without regard for normal safety precautions. Each insecticide user must handle, apply, and store insecticides safely in order to benefit from them without suffering from their dangers.

This publication lists certain insecticides with which to control insect pests of food, fabrics, structures, man and animals, lawns, shrubs, trees, flowers, and vegetables. We have tried to suggest only the safest and most available materials. You may prefer to employ the services of a professional exterminator or custom applicator rather than to become involved in the selection and application of insecticides.

Insecticides and Their Names

The names used in the tables are the common, coined chemical names, not the trade names, and as such may not be familiar to you. For instance, the common name

for *Cygon* is *dimethoate*. If there is no coined chemical name, the trade name is used but is capitalized.

Classification of Insecticides

Insecticides are being classified for *general use* or *restricted use* by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Only a few insecticides have been classified for restricted use at this time. No insecticides listed in this circular have a restricted-use classification. A person wishing to use an insecticide classified for restricted use must be certified as a private or commercial applicator by the State of Illinois. Contact your county Extension adviser in agriculture for details about that program.

annually-revised guides. We have attempted to anticipate any further label changes in 1987, but occasionally there are still use cancellations. Check with your local county Extension adviser if you are not sure about the insecticide you plan to use. We will make announcements about label changes through the news media and newsletters in an attempt to keep you up to date.

Requested label clearances for a few uses of some insecticides, carriers, and solvents are uncertain for 1987, since many requests have not yet been officially cleared. Consequently, labels may be cancelled and the product removed from the market at any time. Anticipating this, we took a conservative attitude a few years ago and began modifying suggested uses in these an-

Suggestions for the use of insecticides, effective from a practical standpoint, are based on available data. Many factors affect efficiency of control. Please report details of control failures to us.

In using these tables, *always read the footnotes* before using the insecticides. The footnotes list precautions and other pertinent information.

The suggestions given in this circular are subject to change without notification during the year.

Sources of Information on Insects

Fact sheets describing the life history, habits, and damage of specific insects and the nonchemical methods of control can be obtained from your county Extension adviser or by writing to Entomology Extension, 172

Natural Resources Building, 607 E. Peabody Drive, Champaign, Illinois 61820. These fact sheets are indicated by an NHE number in the tables.

This circular was prepared by Roscoe Randell and Fredric Miller, Jr., Extension Entomologists, University of Illinois College of Agriculture.

VEGETABLE INSECTS

Insects	Crop	Insecticide	Suggestions
Aphids (NHE-47) Mites (NHE-58) Thrips	Most garden crops	malathion or diazinon	Apply on foliage to control the insects. Aphids and leafhoppers transmit plant diseases; early control is important. Mites web on the underside of leaves; apply insecticide to underside of leaves early before extensive webbing occurs.
Blister beetles (NHE-72) Cutworms (NHE-77) Flea beetles (NHE-36) Grasshoppers (NHE-74) Leafhoppers (NHE-22) Picnic beetles (NHE-40)	Most garden crops	carbaryl	For cutworms, attach collars of paper, aluminum foil, or metal at planting for small numbers of plants, or apply insecticide to base of plants at first sign of cutting. Control grasshoppers in garden borders when hoppers are small. For picnic beetles, pick and destroy overripe or damaged vegetables.
All cabbage worms (NHE-45)	Cabbage and related crops, salad crops, and leafy vegetables	<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> ¹	Presence of white butterflies signals start of infestation. Control worms when small. It is almost impossible to raise cole crops in Illinois without controlling these pests.
Hornworms (NHE-130) Fruitworms	Tomatoes	carbaryl <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> ¹	Handpicking usually provides satisfactory control.
Earworms (NHE-33)	Tomatoes and sweet corn	carbaryl	Apply to late-maturing tomatoes 3 to 4 times at 5- to 10-day intervals from small-fruit stage. Apply at fresh-silk stage to early and late corn every 2 days 4 to 5 times.
Colorado potato beetles	Eggplant, potatoes, tomatoes	carbaryl	Apply as needed. Insects usually present only in late May and June.
Potato leafhoppers (NHE-22)	Potatoes, beans	carbaryl or malathion	Apply 3 to 4 times at weekly intervals starting in late May or early June. Late potatoes and beans require additional treatments. Most serious pest of potatoes and beans in Illinois.
Bean leaf beetles (NHE-67)	Beans	carbaryl	Leaves are riddled in early plantings. Apply once or twice as needed.
Mexican bean beetles	Beans	carbaryl	Except for southern Illinois, only a pest of late beans. Apply insecticide to underside of leaves.
Cucumber beetles (NHE-46)	Vine crops	carbaryl	Apply as soon as beetles appear in spring. When blossoming begins, apply insecticide late in the day so as not to interfere with pollination by bees.
Squash vine borers (NHE-8)	Squash	carbaryl	Make weekly applications to crowns and runners when plants begin to vine. Apply late in day.
Corn borers	Sweet corn	carbaryl	Apply 4 times every 3 days to whorl and ear zone of early corn when feeding appears on whorl leaves.
Soil insects (including grubs, wireworms, root maggots)	All crops	diazinon	Mix 6 fluid ounces of 25% diazinon emulsion in enough water to cover 1,000 sq. ft., usually 2 to 3 gallons. Rake into soil.

Days Between Application and Harvest

	Collards, kale, and other leafy crops	Beans	Lettuce	Cabbage and related crops	Sweet corn	Onions	Vine crops ²	Tomatoes	Pumpkin	Eggplant	Peas	Potatoes
carbaryl	14	0	14	3	0	..	0	0	0	0	0	0
diazinon	..	7	..	7	2	..	7	3	0	..
malathion	7	1	14	7	5	3	1	1	3	3	3	0

Amount of Insecticide for Volume of Spray for Vegetable Insects

	1 gal.	6 gal.	100 gal.	Commercial dust
carbaryl (Sevin) 50% W.P.	2 tbl.	¼ cup	2 lb.	5%
diazinon 25% E.C.	2 tsp.	4 tbl.	1 qt.	4%
malathion 50-57% E.C.	2 tsp.	4 tbl.	1 qt.	4%

E.C. = emulsion concentrate; W.P. = wettable powder. An emulsion concentrate is a chemical pesticide dissolved in a solvent to which an emulsifier has been added. It can then be mixed with water to the desired strength before being used.

¹ No time limitations. Sold as Dipel, Thuricide, Bactur, SOK-BT, and others. ² Apply insecticides late in the day after blossoms have closed to avoid bee kill.

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FLOWER INSECTS

Insect	Insecticide ¹	Dosage	Suggestions
Ants, soil-nesting wasps, and sowbugs (NHE-17, 79, 93, 111) White grubs	diazinon 25% E.C.	1 cup per 1,000 sq. ft.	Drench into soil.
Aphids, mealybugs, spittlebugs, lacebugs, scales (NHE-7, 114)	malathion 50-57% E.C.	2 tsp. per gal. water	Spray foliage thoroughly. Repeat treatments may be needed.
	acephate 15.6% E.C.	4 tsp. per gal. water	
Blister beetles (NHE-72)	carbaryl 50% W.P.	2 tbl. per gal. water	Spray foliage. Repeat treatments may be needed.
Cutworms (NHE-77)	diazinon 25% E.C.	6 oz. per 2-3 gal. water	Spray 1,000 sq. ft. soil at base of plants. Do not spray on plant foliage. Small numbers of plants can be protected with collars of paper, aluminum foil, or metal.
	diazinon 2% granules	5 lb. per 1,000 sq. ft.	
Earwigs (NHE-142)	carbaryl 50% W.P.	2 tbl. per gal. water	Spray foliage as needed. Do not spray blooms.
Grasshoppers (NHE-74)	carbaryl 50% W.P.	2 tbl. per gal. water	Spray foliage and also adjacent grassy or weedy areas.
	malathion 50-57% E.C.	2 tsp. per gal. water	
Iris borer	dimethoate (Cygon 2E)	4 tsp. per gal. water	Apply when irises are in bloom, but not on blooms and make only one application. Add a small amount of liquid detergent to spray mix to improve coverage on leaves.
Leaf-feeding beetles	carbaryl 50% W.P.	2 tbl. per gal. water	Spray foliage. Repeat treatments if needed.
	acephate 15.6% E.C.	4 tbl. per gal. water	
Leaf-feeding caterpillars	Same as for leaf-feeding beetles		
Plant bugs and leafhoppers	Same as for leaf-feeding beetles		
Slugs (NHE-84)	metaldehyde bait Mesurool 2% bait		Apply as a bait to soil. Remove old leaves, stalks, poles, boards, and other debris where slugs like to hide and lay eggs.
Springtails (NHE-70)	malathion 50-57% E.C.	2 tsp. per gal. water	Spray foliage and soil. Apply to base of plants.
	malathion 4% dust		
Stalk borers (NHE-24)	Same as for leaf-feeding beetles		Spray foliage thoroughly and frequently.
Thrips	Same as for leaf-feeding beetles		Spray foliage carefully.
White flies (NHE-136)	pyrethrin 0.1% resmethrin	aerosol spary	Spray foliage thoroughly. Repeat in 5 days.

E.C. = emulsion concentrate; W.P. = wettable powder.

¹ Use only one insecticide from those listed. Do not use oil-base sprays on plants. Do not use malathion on African violets. Do not use carbaryl on Boston ivy. Do not use diazinon on ferns. Repeated use of carbaryl foliage sprays may cause mite or aphid infestations to increase and to become damaging. Do not use insecticides during full bloom. Do not use dimethoate on chrysanthemums.

FOR YOUR PROTECTION

1. Store insecticides out of reach of children, irresponsible persons, or animals; store preferably in a locked cabinet.
2. If you use a bait around or in the home, place it after the children have retired and pick it up in the morning before they get up. Furthermore, place it out of their reach. At present we do not encourage the use of baits for insect control.
3. Avoid breathing insecticide sprays and dusts over an extended period. This is particularly true in enclosed areas such as crawl spaces, closets, basements, and attics.
4. Wash with soap and water exposed parts of body and clothes contaminated with insecticide.
5. Wear rubber gloves when handling insecticide concentrates.
6. Do not smoke while handling or using insecticides.
7. Leave unused insecticides in their original containers with the labels on them and in locked cabinets.
8. Triple-rinse empty pesticide containers. Wrap each container in several layers of paper. Dispose of the containers one at a time through the municipal solid-waste-disposal system.
9. Do not leave puddles of spray on impervious surfaces.
10. Do not apply insecticides to fish ponds.
11. Do not apply insecticides near dug wells or cisterns.
12. Observe all precautions listed by the manufacturer on the label.

TREE AND SHRUB INSECTS

Insects	Insecticide ¹	Suggestions ²
Aphids (NHE-7)	acephate diazinon malathion	Spray foliage thoroughly with force when aphids become numerous. Repeat as needed.
Bagworms (NHE-6)	acephate carbaryl malathion <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> ³	Spray foliage thoroughly. Apply June 15. Later sprays are less effective. For late spraying, use <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> .
Borers Bronze birch (NHE-143)	dimethoate	Spray trunk and limbs thoroughly in late May and early June. Repeat in 3 weeks or apply 6-inch band of concentrate to trunk.
Flatheaded apple tree Oak	chlorpyrifos	Spray trunk and/or limbs in mid-May and repeat 4 weeks later. Keep trees healthy and vigorous and avoid trunk wounds.
Ash (NHE-145) Lilac (NHE-145) Peach tree	chlorpyrifos	Spray trunk and limbs in mid-June and repeat 4 weeks later. Keep the tree healthy and vigorous and avoid wounds or injury to the trunk.
Cankerworms (NHE-95)	acephate carbaryl malathion <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> ³	Spray foliage when feeding or worms are first noticed in spring.
Eastern tent caterpillars	Same as for cankerworms	Spray when nests are first noticed. Remove nests and destroy.
Elm leaf beetles (NHE-82)	acephate carbaryl	Spray as soon as damage is noticed.
European pine shoot moths and Nantucket pine moths (NHE-83)	dimethoate	Spray ends of branches thoroughly in late June for European species and in mid-May for Nantucket species.
Fall webworms	acephate carbaryl diazinon malathion <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> ³	Spray when first webs appear; clip off and destroy infested branches or burn out webs.
Galls (NHE-80, 81) Elm cockscomb Hickory Maple bladder Hackberry blister	diazinon malathion acephate diazinon malathion	Spray foliage thoroughly when buds are unfolding. Sprays after galls form on leaves are ineffective. Spray foliage thoroughly in late May. Kills psyllids in galls. Sprays after galls form on leaves are ineffective.
Cooley spruce Eastern spruce	diazinon malathion	Apply in late September or October or early spring just before buds swell.
Green-striped mapleworms	Same as for cankerworms	Spray as soon as damage is noticed.
Leaf miners Boxwood Hawthorn Oak Birch Holly	diazinon malathion acephate dimethoate	Spray foliage thoroughly when miners first appear. Repeat treatment in 10 to 12 days. Use acephate only on oak. Repeat treatment in 3 weeks.
Mealybugs	acephate malathion	Spray foliage thoroughly and with force. Repeat in two weeks.
Mimosa webworms (NHE-109)	acephate carbaryl malathion <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i> ³	Spray foliage thoroughly when first nests appear (June, July). A repeat treatment for second generation larval feeding may be needed (August).
Oak kermes	malathion	Spray foliage thoroughly about July 1 to kill the crawlers.
Periodical cicadas (NHE-113)	carbaryl	Spray all branches thoroughly when adults appear. Repeat in 7 to 10 days.
Sawflies	carbaryl	Spray as soon as worms or damage are evident.
Scales (NHE-100, 114, 146)	diazinon malathion acephate	Spray foliage thoroughly in early April for <i>Fletcher</i> and <i>European elm scale</i> ; in late May for <i>pine needle</i> and <i>sweet gum scale</i> ; in early June for <i>scurfy</i> , <i>oystershell</i> , and <i>euonymous scales</i> ; in early July for <i>cottony maple</i> , <i>Juniper</i> , and <i>dogwood scales</i> ; in mid-July for <i>spruce bud scale</i> ; and again in August for <i>oystershell scale</i> .

¹ Use only one insecticide of those listed. ² Treatment dates listed are for central Illinois. In southern Illinois, apply 2 weeks earlier; in northern Illinois, 2 weeks later. ³ Trade names: Dipel, Thuricide, Bactur, SOK-BT, and others.

TREE AND SHRUB INSECTS (continued)

Insects	Insecticide ¹	Suggestions ²
Scales (cont.) Cottony maple (NHE-144), Putnam, San Jose, Tulip tree	dormant oil diluted according to label	Apply when plants are still dormant in late winter. Do not use on evergreens. For tulip tree scale, a malathion spray in late September or in early spring is also effective.
Sycamore lace bugs Plant bugs	acephate carbaryl malathion	Spray when nymphs appear, usually in late May.
Thrips	Same as for aphids	Mainly on privet. Spray foliage thoroughly.
Yellow-necked caterpillars	acephate carbaryl malathion	Spray foliage when worms are small (July).
Zimmerman pine moths (NHE-83)	chlorpyrifos dimethoate	Spray trunk and branches in mid-April for young larvae and/or mid-August for adults and young larvae.

¹ Use only one insecticide from those listed. ² Treatment dates listed are for central Illinois. In southern Illinois, apply 2 weeks earlier; in northern Illinois, 2 weeks later.

Amount of Insecticide Needed for Volume of Spray for Tree and Shrub Insects

	1 gal.	6 gal.	100 gal.		1 gal.	6 gal.	100 gal.
acephate (Orthene) 15.6% E.C. ¹	4 tsp.	1 cup	2 qt.	diazinon 25% E.C. ⁴	2 tsp.	4 tbl.	1 qt.
carbaryl (Sevin) 50% W.P. ²	2 tbl.	¼ cup	2 lb.	dimethoate (Cygon 2E) ³	2 tsp.	4 tbl.	1 qt.
chlorpyrifos (Dursban 2E.)	2 tsp.	4 tbl.	1 qt.	malathion 50-57% E.C. ⁵	2 tsp.	4 tbl.	1 qt.

E or E.C. = emulsion concentrate; W.P. = wettable powder.

¹ Do not use on flowering crab, sugar maple, redbud, American elm, Lombardy poplar, or cottonwood. ² Do not use on Boston ivy. ³ Do not use on chrysanthemums. ⁴ Do not use on ferns or hibiscus. ⁵ Do not use on canaert red cedar.

LAWN INSECTS

Insects	Insecticide ¹	Dosage per 1,000 sq. ft. ²	Suggestions
White grubs (NHE-104, 147)	diazinon 25% E.C. 5% G. Oftanol 1.5% G.	1 cup 2½ lb. 3 lb.	Apply as spray or granules to small area and then water in thoroughly before treating another small area. Grub damage will usually occur in late August and in September.
Ants (NHE-111) Cicada killer and other soil-nesting wasps (NHE-79, 150)	diazinon 25% E.C. 5% G. chlorpyrifos 5 or 6% E.C.	¾ cup 2 lb. 1 cup	Apply as spray or granules and water in thoroughly. For individual nests pour 1% diazinon in nest and cover with soil.
Sod webworms (NHE-115)	carbaryl 50% W.P. diazinon 25% E.C. 5% G. chlorpyrifos 5 or 6% E.C.	½ lb. ¾ cup 2 lb. 8 fl. oz. (1 cup)	As sprays, use at least 2.5 gal. of water per 1,000 sq. ft. Do not water for 72 hours after treatment. As granules, apply from fertilizer spreader. Webworms usually damage lawns in late July and in August.
Millipedes and sowbugs (NHE-93)	carbaryl 50% W.P. diazinon 25% E.C. chlorpyrifos 5 or 6% E.C.	½ lb. ¾ cup 1 cup	Spray around home where millipedes or sowbugs are crawling. If numerous, treat entire lawn.
Armyworms Cutworms	carbaryl 50% W.P. chlorpyrifos 5 or 6% E.C.	2 oz. 1 cup	Apply as sprays or granules. Use 5 to 10 gal. of water per 1,000 sq. ft.
Chinch bugs	chlorpyrifos 5 or 6% E.C. diazinon 25% E.C. 5% G.	1 cup ¾ cup 2 lb.	Spray infested areas where chinch bugs are present.
Aphids (NHE-148)	acephate 15.6% E.C.	4½ fl. oz.	Spray grass thoroughly.
Chiggers	diazinon 25% E.C.	1 tbl.	Spray grass thoroughly.
Slugs (NHE-84)	Mesurool 2% bait		Apply where slugs are numerous. Scatter in grass. For use only in flower gardens and shrubby beds.

E.C. = emulsion concentrate; W.P. = wettable powder; G. = granules.

¹ Use only one insecticide from those listed. ² To determine lawn size in square feet, multiply length times width of lawn and subtract non-lawn areas including house, driveway, garden, etc. Do not allow people or pets on the lawn until the spray has dried.

HOUSEHOLD INSECTS

Insects	Insecticide ¹	Suggestions for control
Ants (NHE-111) Carpenter ants Pharoah ants (NHE-10)	diazinon 25% E.C. chlorpyrifos R.T.U. diazinon R.T.U. proprosur R.T.U. hydrazone baits proprosur baits	Chemical. Use 5 tablespoons of diazinon 25 E.C. per gallon of water to spray completely around outside foundation and the adjacent 1 ft. of soil. Apply a R.T.U. spray to baseboards, cracks, and door thresholds. <i>Do not use diazinon E.C. inside.</i> Non-chemical. Keep foods in tightly sealed containers or in the refrigerator. Most ants prefer sweets and fats. Practice good sanitation. Avoid leaving dirty dishes or other food particles where they are accessible to ants. Caulk cracks and crevices in house foundation.
Bed bugs	malathion 50-57% E.C. malathion 1% dust	Chemical. Use 4½ tablespoons of malathion 50-57% E.C. per gallon of water to thoroughly spray slats, springs, and bed frame. Apply a light dust to seams, tufts, and folds of mattresses. Non-chemical. Proper personal hygiene and good house-keeping will help keep populations low. Frequent washing of bed clothing and linens is also helpful.
Boxelder bugs (NHE-9)	diazinon 25% E.C. carbaryl 50% W.P.	Chemical. Spray boxelder bugs on tree trunks, foundation walls (diazinon only), under eaves, and other areas where they gather. Use carbaryl on foliage where beetles are feeding. Non-chemical. Keep screens, and other openings in good repair. Caulk all seams around windows and doors. Spray or soak boxelder bugs with soapy solutions where they congregate on tree trunks or buildings. Indoors remove the bugs by simple vacuuming.
Carpet beetles, clothes moths (NHE-87)	chlorpyrifos R.T.U. diazinon R.T.U.	Chemical. Spray storage areas, edges of carpeting, baseboards, etc. Non-chemical. Destroy all badly infested materials. If insulation is of plant or animal origin remove it from the structure. Check for any dead animal or bird carcasses that may be in wall voids, chimneys, or fireplace areas. Keep accumulation of lint to a minimum and vacuum thoroughly in areas where hair and other natural fibers gather. Remove all bird, insect, and rodent nests in the fall before cool weather. Carefully examine cut flowers or dried flowers before bringing into the home. Place cleaned or washed woolens in insect-free chests that are tightly sealed or in plastic bags. Dry cleaning and laundering kills these pests.
Carpenter bees	carbaryl dust diazinon R.T.U.	Chemical. Dust and spray entrances to nest with insecticide. Do not plug entrance. Non-chemical. In the fall, fill the holes and paint or varnish the entire wood surface.
Centipedes, millipedes, sowbugs (NHE-93)	diazinon 25% E.C. chlorpyrifos R.T.U. diazinon R.T.U. proprosur R.T.U.	Chemical. Apply 5 tablespoons of diazinon 25% E.C. per gallon of water as an outside foundation spray. If millipedes are abundant, treat entire lawn according to label. Indoors: Use R.T.U. spray according to label. Non-chemical. Correct situations where moist habitats occur such as crawl spaces, poorly drained areas, and piles of trash, mulch, or compost. Remove indoors by vacuuming.
Chiggers (NHE-127)	diazinon 25% E.C. DEET R.T.U.	Chemical. Treat lawns, roadsides, and areas not mowed. For personal protection, a repellent such as DEET will prevent attack. Non-chemical. Eliminate or mow breeding sites, especially briars, weeds, and other thick vegetation where there is an abundance of moisture and shade. Wear protective clothing such as a long-sleeved shirt and trousers, shoes, and socks. Tuck pant legs into boots or socks. Avoid sitting on the ground either in the lawn or brushy areas. Take a warm soapy shower or bath immediately after returning from any infested areas.
Clover mites (NHE-2)	dicofol 18.5% E.C. pyrethrin R.T.U.	Chemical. <i>Indoors:</i> Spray with pyrethrin. Non-chemical. Eliminate grass and other vegetation in a 6-24 inch band all the way around the house. Also make sure window and door seams are properly caulked and sealed to prevent entry by the mites. <i>Indoors:</i> Mites can be removed by vacuuming.

HOUSEHOLD INSECTS (continued)

Insects	Insecticide ¹	Suggestions for control
Cluster flies (NHE-1)	dichlorvos 20% resin strip ² pyrethrin R.T.U.	Chemical. Place resin strips in attic or closets. Fog lightly in rooms with pyrethrin. Repeat spray as needed. Non-chemical. Seal cracks and openings around windows, eaves and siding. Use fly screen over air intake vents or air conditioning systems. Seal off attic openings with screen or caulking. <i>Indoors:</i> Remove flies by vacuuming.
Cockroaches German (NHE-3) Brown-banded (NHE-4) American and Oriental (NHE-5)	chlorpyrifos R.T.U. diazinon R.T.U. propoxur R.T.U. boric acid R.T.U. hydrazone bait hydroprene R.T.U.	Chemical. Spray roach runways and hiding places. Treat under sink, refrigerator, cabinets, on baseboards, etc. Treatment throughout home may be needed to control brown-banded roaches. May be supplemented with boric acid applied into out-of-sight and out-of-reach voids under cabinets and appliances. Non-chemical. Practice proper sanitation by keeping food properly sealed or stored in the refrigerator. Keep trash covered. Do not allow dirty dishes to accumulate. Clean frequently under refrigerators and stoves where food particles may accumulate. Eliminate hiding places such as piles of newspapers, boxes and papers. Caulk cracks and crevices. Do not leave pet food out overnight.
Crickets (NHE-137) Field House Camel	diazinon 25% E.C. chlorpyrifos R.T.U. diazinon R.T.U. propoxur R.T.U.	Chemical. Use 5 tablespoons of diazinon 25% E.C. per gallon of water to spray completely around outside foundation and the adjacent 1 ft. of soil. Apply an R.T.U. spray to baseboards, cracks, and door thresholds. <i>Do not use diazinon E.C. inside.</i> Non-chemical. To prevent entry, remove all shrubs and other plant material from around building foundations and entry ways. Cracks and crevices around windows, doors, and in the foundation should be properly sealed and caulked. <i>Indoors:</i> Remove crickets by vacuuming. House lights attract both field and house crickets. Keep garbage cans clean and empty frequently. Keep firewood at least 1-2 feet away from the foundation. Apply a 6-inch band of ashes around the wood pile. Eliminate sources of moisture by fixing leaky pipes and modifying damp areas.
Drain flies (NHE-91)	dichlorvos 20% resin strip ² pyrethrin R.T.U.	Chemical. Use chemicals only after solving sanitation problems. Pour boiling water or rubbing alcohol into overflow drain to eliminate maggots. Non-chemical. Practice proper sanitation. Clean out overflow drains, drain traps, and basement drains. Keep screens in good repair.
Earwigs (NHE-142)	diazinon 25% E.C. chlorpyrifos R.T.U. diazinon R.T.U. propoxur R.T.U.	Chemical. Apply 5 tablespoons of diazinon 25% E.C. per gallon of water as an outside foundation spray. If millipedes are abundant, treat entire lawn according to label. <i>Indoors:</i> Use R.T.U. spray according to label. Non-chemical. Remove unessential plant debris, mulch, and boards from around buildings. Establish a zone of bare concrete or soil which will dry out. <i>Indoors:</i> Remove by vacuuming. Caulk cracks and crevices around windows, doors, and in the foundation.
Elm leaf beetles (NHE-82)	carbaryl 50% W.P. pyrethrin R.T.U.	Chemical. <i>Outdoors:</i> Spray with carbaryl on nearby Chinese elm trees to control elm leaf beetle larvae and adults. <i>Indoors:</i> Spray with pyrethrin. Non-chemical. Keep outside populations to a minimum by spraying infested elm trees. Seal cracks and crevices around windows and other openings to prevent entry. <i>Indoors:</i> Remove by vacuuming.
Fleas (NHE-107)	dichlorvos or naled carbaryl 5% dust pyrethrin R.T.U. methoprene R.T.U.	Chemical. Replace flea collars on pets about every 3 months. Some pets are allergic. Dust pets directly as needed. Dust areas inside and outside the home where pets rest. For infestations in the home, spray edges of carpets and rugs, and floors where fleas are observed. Follow label directions. Vacuum rugs and upholstered furniture thoroughly approximately 30 minutes after spraying.

HOUSEHOLD INSECTS (continued)

Insects	Insecticide ¹	Suggestions for control
Fleas (cont.)	diazinon 25% E.C. diazinon 5% G.	Chemical. Apply to lawn. Non-chemical. Frequently launder pet bedding and rugs where pets frequent with hot soapy water. Vacuum thoroughly to remove lint and dust around baseboards and cracks where flea eggs and larvae accumulate. Eliminate vegetation that will serve as a harborage for the native mammal population (carriers of fleas). Prevent pets from resting under the house and exclude mammals by screening attic and eave entrances. Thoroughly clean furniture in areas pets tend to frequent.
Flies (NHE-16) Houseflies Gnats, Midges	<i>Outdoors:</i> malathion 50-57% E.C. <i>Indoors:</i> pyrethrin R.T.U.	Chemical. Use 4½ tablespoons of malathion 50-57% E.C. per gallon of water to spray around garbage cans and other resting sites. Apply fine mist or fog of pyrethrin. Non-chemical. Proper sanitation is important. Dispose of refuse frequently and prevent the accumulation of rotting or decaying vegetation. Keep screens in good repair. Fly strips and fly swatters can also be effective.
Honey bees (NHE-141)	carbaryl 5% dust diazinon R.T.U. pyrethrin R.T.U.	Chemical. Drill holes through siding to inject insecticide, if necessary. Remove nests and honey and destroy them. Treat nests at dusk or dawn. Non-chemical. Caulk cracks and crevices during the winter or early spring to prevent nest building. Seal off attic openings, air intake vents, and air conditioning systems with fly screen.
Lice (NHE-105) Human Head Pubic Body	malathion 1% dust Kwell 1% shampoo pyrethrin R.T.U.	Chemical. Dust lightly over body hair. Repeat in 2 weeks if needed. Do not get in eyes. Consult a physician. Non-chemical. Practice proper personal hygiene. Avoid using other individuals' combs, hats, towels, or hair brushes. Bedding and clothing should be changed and washed frequently. Sanitation of locker rooms, and proper laundering will help reduce the incidence of lice. Crab louse is usually transmitted through intimate sexual contact.
Mites, Human Human scabies Human itch mite (NHE-135)	Kwell 1% lotion available only by a doctor's prescription pyrethrin R.T.U.	Chemical. Consult a physician. Non-chemical. Consult a physician.
Mosquitoes (NHE-94,132)	<i>Outdoors:</i> malathion 50-57% E.C. <i>Bacillus thuringiensis israelensis</i> <i>Indoors:</i> pyrethrin R.T.U.	Chemical. Spray tall grass, around doorways, and other resting sites. Use a repellent like DEET when entering mosquito-infested areas. Apply fine mist or fog of pyrethrin. Non-chemical. Keep screens in good repair. Flues and chimneys should be covered during the summer months. Eliminate resting places such as tall grass, weeds, shrubbery, and vines from around the home. Eliminate rain-water-collecting items such as old tires, pans, cans, and buckets. Weekly, drain plastic swimming pools and bird baths. Provide for proper water drainage around the foundation of the home. When visiting mosquito-infested areas, wear protective clothing to prevent bites. If small garden ponds are present use Top minnows <i>Gambusia sp.</i> "Bug zappers" and ultrasonic devices have not proven to be extremely effective in controlling mosquitoes and other noxious flying insects.
Pantry and Cereal Pests (NHE-11) Grain beetles Indian meal moth Flour beetles	diazinon R.T.U. propoxur R.T.U. pyrethrin R.T.U.	Chemical. Force spray into cracks and crevices; allow to dry; cover shelves with clean, fresh paper. Do not contaminate food or utensils with insecticide. Non-chemical. Discard infested packages. Thoroughly clean and vacuum food cabinets and shelves. Keep dry food in tightly sealed containers. Keeping nonhuman food at 32°F for 3-4 days will kill eggs and larvae.
Powder-post beetles (NHE-85)	chlorpyrifos 42% E.C.	Chemical. Use 2 tablespoons of chlorpyrifos 42% E.C. per gallon of water to paint or spray infested unfinished wood. Follow label directions. Non-chemical. Avoid buying furniture or wood products that have not been stained, varnished or properly dried. Properly paint or varnish new wood items to seal pores and to prevent egg laying.

HOUSEHOLD INSECTS (continued)

Insects	Insecticide ¹	Suggestions for control
Silverfish (NHE-86)	diazinon R.T.U. propoxur R.T.U.	Chemical. Spray runways, baseboards, closets, and places where pipes go through the walls. Repeat treatments in 2 weeks if needed. Non-chemical. Alter the physical environment of the infested area by reducing the humidity. Reduce harborage sites by caulking cracks and crevices. Eliminate their food source by storing books, papers and linens in tightly sealed containers or cabinets.
Spiders (NHE-17, 116)	diazinon 25% E.C. chlorpyrifos R.T.U. diazinon R.T.U. propoxur R.T.U.	Chemical. Use 5 tablespoons of diazinon 25% E.C. per gallon of water to spray completely around outside foundation and the adjacent 1 ft. of soil. Apply R.T.U. spray to baseboards, cracks, and door thresholds. <i>Do not use diazinon E.C. inside.</i> Non-chemical. Keep screens and other openings in good repair. Caulk all seams around windows and doors. Spiders are considered beneficial as they are predators of insects and other small animals. <i>Indoors:</i> Remove by simply vacuuming.
Springtails (NHE-70)	<i>Outdoors:</i> diazinon 25% E.C.	Chemical. <i>Outdoors:</i> Spray soil next to the house, especially grassy moist areas. Non-chemical. Eliminate moist areas around the home where mulch and rotting vegetation is present. Keep outside light use to a minimum. Keep screens and doors in good repair. Allow potting soil of houseplants to dry out between waterings.
Swimming pool insects (NHE-103)	Do not add insecticides to pool water	Chemical. None. Non-chemical. Keep outside light to a minimum. Maintain proper chlorine balance in the pool. Cover pool when not in use.
Termites (NHE-57)	chlordane 45% or 72% E.C. chlorpyrifos 42% E.C. (Dursban T.C.)	Chemical. For soil injection along the building foundation and under footings, use 1 gal. per 2 cu. ft. of soil. Use only chlorpyrifos on slab-on-ground structures with ducts in floor. Dilute to 1% with water or oil. Non-chemical. Remove termite tubes connecting the soil to wood sources. Eliminate wood-to-soil contacts. Ventilate damp areas such as crawl spaces for proper drying. Use treated wood when landscaping or constructing outside structures. Cedar and redwood are somewhat resistant, however; termites prefer hardwoods.
Ticks (NHE-56) Brown dog tick Wood tick	tetrachlorvinphos 50% W.P. malathion 50-57% E.C. carbaryl 50% W.P. carbaryl 5% dust tetrachlorvinphos 3% dust	Chemical. Apply spray to lawns, fence rows, roadsides, and areas not regularly mowed. Dust pets directly as needed, according to label instructions. Dust baseboards, cracks, and crevices around pet bedding. Non-chemical. Keep vegetation, weeds and brush, mowed and clean. Avoid areas where ticks are known to be present. Wear long-sleeved shirt and trousers when visiting infested areas. Vacuum baseboards and other cracks and crevices thoroughly to destroy eggs and immatures.
Wasps (NEH-141) Hornets Yellowjackets	carbaryl 5% dust diazinon R.T.U. dichlorvos R.T.U. dichlorvos 20% resin strip ² pyrethrin R.T.U.	Chemical. Hang dichlorvos resin strips in attic to prevent infestations. For nests below ground, apply diazinon according to label and seal opening with soil. Spray above-ground wasp and hornet nests in partitions with carbaryl. Drill holes through siding to inject insecticide, if necessary. Remove nests and honey and destroy them. Treat nests at dusk or dawn. Non-chemical. Keep garbage cleaned up and properly covered. Avoid indiscriminate killing of wasps, hornets, and yellowjackets, as they are considered beneficial. If picnicing, keep food properly covered or sealed. Avoid areas where yellowjackets are prevalent. Keep overripe fruit and vegetables cleaned up and away from human activity. Caulk cracks and crevices during the winter or early spring to prevent yellowjacket nests but do not caulk opening of active nest.

E.C. = emulsion concentrate; W.P. = wettable powder; R.T.U. = ready to use; G. = granules. (SEE THE PESTICIDE DILUTION TABLE ON PAGE 10)

¹ Whenever possible, purchase specially prepared, ready-to-use forms of insecticides for indoor use. Use only one insecticide from those listed. When preparing a quantity of 1 gallon or more of a spray of a desired percentage, use the dilution table on page 8. You need to know only the formulation of the insecticide when using the dilution table. ² Do not use in pet shops or if tropical fish are present. Do not use in kitchens, restaurants, or areas where food is present. Do not use in nurseries or rooms where infants, individuals who are ill, or aged persons are confined. Do not use in hospitals or medical clinics.

Pesticide Dilution Table for Household Insects

HOW TO USE: When preparing a spray of a desired percentage you need to know only the formulation of the particular product (examples: Sevin 50% wettable powder; Diazinon 25% emulsion concentrate). For instance, if you were preparing a 0.5% diazinon solution for spraying the foundation of the home, you would mix 5 tablespoons of diazinon 25% E.C. into each gallon of water. The formulations of insecticides in the table may be purchased from hardware stores, pest control establishments, lawn and garden centers, and other sources. For some jobs, such as spraying outdoors to control flies or mosquitoes, a gallon or more of properly diluted spray is required. To obtain the percent concentration suggested for controlling a particular insect, add the amount of pesticide suggested in the table to one gallon of water.

For control of household insects. *Do not* use this table for vegetable, flower, tree, shrub, or lawn insects.

Pesticide formulation	Amt. of insecticide needed per gal. of spray				
	Desired concentration				
	0.03%	0.25%	0.5%	1.0%	2.5%
carbaryl (Sevin) 50% W.P.	..	2 tbsp.	4 tbsp.	8 tbsp.	..
chlordane 45% E.C.	8 tsp.	5 tbsp.	..
chlordane 72% E.C.	4 tsp.	8 tsp.	..
chlorpyrifos	5 tbsp.	..
diazinon (Spectracide) 25% E.C.	5 tbsp.	10 tbsp.	..
malathion 50-57% E.C.	7 tsp.	4½ tbsp.	10 tbsp.
tetrachlorvinphos 50% W.P.	4 tbsp.

(tbsp. = tablespoon; tsp. = teaspoon)

CONVERSION TABLE FOR SMALL QUANTITIES

1 level tablespoon = 3 level teaspoons	1 pint = 2 cups
1 fluid ounce = 2 tablespoons	1 quart = 2 pints or 32 fluid ounces
1 cup = 8 fluid ounces or 16 tablespoons	1 gallon = 4 quarts or 128 fluid ounces

NAMES OF INSECTICIDES

Below is a list of the common names of insecticides used in the preceding tables, followed by the commercial trade name and the chemical name. Some products may be available under a variety of trade names not listed below. Be sure to read the label. The label on the container always lists these products by the common name or chemical name.

Common name	Trade name	Chemical name
acephate	Orthene	O, S-dimethyl acetylphosphoramidothioate
<i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i>	Dipel, Thuricide, Bactur, SOK-BT	
carbaryl	Sevin	1-naphthyl methylcarbamate
chlorpyrifos	Dursban	O, O-diethyl O-(3,5,6-trichloro-2-pyridyl) phosphorothioate
DEET	Off, Kik	N, N-diethyl-m-toluamide
diazinon	Spectracide	O, O-diethyl O-(2-isopropyl-4-methyl-6-pyrimidyl) phosphorothioate
dichlorvos	Vapona, DDVP	2,2-dichlorovinyl dimethyl phosphate
dimethoate	Cygon	O, O-dimethyl S-(N-methyl carbamoyl methyl) phosphorodithioate
ethyl hexanediol	6-12, Rutgers 612	2-ethyl-1, 3-hexanediol
hydrazone	Combat	Tetrahydro-5,5-dimethyl-2(IH)-pyrimidinone
hydroprene	Gencor	Ethyl-3,7,11-trimethyl dodeca-2,4 dienolate
isofenphos	Oftanol	1-methylethyl 2-[[ethoxy [(1-methylethyl) amino] phosphin-othioyl] oxy] benzoate
malathion	Cythion	diethyl mercaptosuccinate, S-ester with O, O-dimethyl phosphorothioate
methoprene	Precor	Isopropyl-11-methoxy-3,7,11 trimethyl-2,4 dodecadienoate
propoxur	Baygon	O-isopropoxyphenyl methyl carbamate
pyrethrin		principally from plant species <i>Chrysanthemum cinariaefolium</i>
resmethrin	Chryson, SBP-1382	(5-benzyl-3-furyl) methyl 2,2 dimethyl-3-(2-methylpropenyl) cyclopropanecarboxylate
tetrachlorvinphos	Rabon	2-chloro-1-(2,4,5,-trichlorophenyl) vinyl dimethyl phosphate

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