

Peas and Beans - Horticulture

Major update by Ben Phillips, Liz Maynard – Oct 2020
Reviewed by Ben Phillips – Mar 2022

Crop Description

Fresh or Snap Bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris*): These are edible podded beans that are usually green (green beans) or yellow (wax beans), but they also come in red and purple podded varieties as well. They are harvested while pods and seeds are still tender. Older varieties (string beans) had a fibrous “string” the length of the pod that was removed during preparation for eating. Flat-podded Romano beans are also harvested while pods and seeds are tender. Within this category are “vining”, “pole”, or “runner” beans that need trellising, and “bush” beans that are short and sturdy.

Dry Bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris*): Dry bean refers to a wide variety of beans harvested after the seeds are mature and pods have dried down. Kidney, navy, black turtle, white, and pinto beans are examples. Within this category are “vining”, “pole”, or “runner” beans that need trellising, and “bush” beans that are short and sturdy.

Lima Bean (*Phaseolus lunatus*): Lima beans represent a different species than fresh beans and dry beans. They can be harvested when completely dry (like dry beans) or as “baby limas” before the seed has matured (similar to the southern pea described below). Some lima bean varieties will readily climb a trellis, but other varieties are more bush-like.

Fresh Pea (*Pisum sativum*): These peas are cool-season crops grown for their immature edible seeds or pods. Snow peas have flattened, tender, edible pods and seeds. Snap peas have edible pods and plump seeds. Shell peas have pods that are too tough to eat and the peas must be removed for eating. Some pea varieties will readily climb a trellis, but other varieties have a sprawling bush-like architecture.

Dry Pea (*Pisum sativum*): These peas are cool-season crops grown for their mature edible seeds, like dry beans. Dry pea varieties are bush-like to facilitate machine harvest.

Southern Pea, Cowpea (*Vigna unguiculata*): These peas are heat-loving crops more commonly grown in southern states, though they can be grown in the north. They include black-eyed peas, cream peas and crowder peas. They are grown for their immature and dried shelled seeds, and are well-accepted

in markets where customers are familiar with them. Southern peas have a sprawling bush-like architecture.

Planting and Spacing

Fresh or Snap Bean, Dry Bean, Lima Bean, Southern Pea: Rows 18 to 36 inches apart, 5 to 7 seeds per foot of row for bush types (70 to 100 pounds per acre), or 2 to 3 seeds per foot of row for vining types (35 to 50 pounds per acre). Larger inter-row spacing helps limit white mold development. These warm-season vegetables should be sown after soil temperatures average 60 F and frost danger is past. Sequential plantings of bush snap beans are possible. Vining types will readily climb a trellis of horticultural netting up to 8 feet tall without much training.

Fresh Pea and Dry Pea: Rows 32 to 36 inches apart, 6 to 8 seeds per foot of row for bush types (100 to 150 pounds per acre), or 3 to 4 seeds per foot of rows for vining types (50 to 75 pounds per acre). These cool-season vegetables should be sown in early spring for a spring crop or in mid to late summer for a fall crop. Plants deteriorate quickly in the heat of summer. Vining types will readily climb a trellis of horticultural netting up to 5 feet tall without much training.

Fertilizing

pH: Maintain a soil pH of 6.0 to 6.5.

Before planting, apply 20 to 40 pounds N per acre for peas and 30 to 60 pounds N per acre for beans, 0 to 100 pounds P₂O₅ per acre, and 0 to 100 pounds K₂O per acre based on soil test results and recommendations from your state. Or apply some or all of that amount at planting in bands at least 2 inches below and 2 inches to the side of the row, except the rate of K₂O should not exceed 40 pounds per acre when applied this way because peas and beans are sensitive to injury from fertilizer salts. Reduce the preplant fertilizer by the amount applied in bands at planting.

Beans are prone to zinc and manganese deficiency when pH is over 6.5. Include up to 1 pound of zinc per acre and 2 pounds of manganese per acre in the banded planting time fertilizer. If banding is not possible zinc may be broadcast up to 10 pounds of zinc per acre. Broadcasting manganese is not recommended. Foliar sprays of 0.5 pounds zinc per acre or 1 to 2 pounds manganese per acre can be used if needed.

Sidedressing is not needed for legume crops. Reduce the amount of fertilizer N applied by the value of N credits from green manures, legume crops grown in the previous year, compost and animal manures, and soils with more than 3% organic matter. The total amount of N from fertilizer

(including starter) and other credits should be 40 to 60 pounds per acre.

Harvesting

Fresh or Snap Beans and Fresh Peas: Harvests can take place every few days once plants start producing pods that are of the desirable size. More picking generates more flowers and more pods later. Bush-type beans are commonly machine harvested and sorted with a once-over pass. Time from seeding to harvest ranges from 50 to 60 days for beans, or 60-70 days for peas.

Dry Peas and Dry Beans: Harvests can take place as once-over harvests when pods are dry. Machine harvests should take place before noon when plants are slightly damp to avoid pod shatter. Time from seeding to harvest ranges from 70 to 120 days for beans, or 80 to 100 days for peas.

Southern Peas and Lima Beans: Target harvests for fresh products when the seeds are succulent, and the pods are juicy. When the first beans are ready plants can be hand harvested for fresh product about once per week. A once-over harvest is used for dry seeds. Time from seeding to fresh harvest ranges from 60 to 70 days for southern peas, or 60 to 90 days for lima beans. For dried seeds, time from seeding to harvest can be over 100 days.

Peas and Beans - Diseases

Reviewed by Dan Egel – Aug 2023

Anthracnose of Legumes - Colletotrichum Fungus

Non-Pesticide

Southern Peas/Cowpeas | Use disease-free seed. Rotate to non-host crops for 3 years. Varieties with partial resistance are available, depending on the race of the pathogen. Prompt destruction of the finished crop with tillage to rapidly breakdown tissue is an important method to prevent disease build-up.

Pesticide

azoxystrobin products (azoxystrobin) *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas* | Several formulations are labeled at various rates (Acadia LFC, AZteroid FC 3.3, Dexter SC, Quadris, Satori). Use 34.3% formulations at 3.9-9.7 fl. oz. per acre. Use 22.9% formulations at 6.0-15.5 fl. oz. per acre. Use 18.4% formulations at 7.6-19.5 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 4-hour. PHI: 0-day. FRAC 11.

chlorothalonil products (chlorothalonil) *Beans (Fresh), Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas* | Several formulations are labeled at various rates (Bravo, Echo, Equus, Initiate). Use 38.5% (Zn) formulations at 2.0-4.25 pt. per acre. Use 54% (720) formulations at 1.38-3 pt. per acre. Use 82.5% (WDG) formulations at 1.25-2.7 lb. per acre. Use 90% (DF) formulations at 1.1-2.5 lb. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 7-day. FRAC M05.

Fontelis (penthioopyrad) *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas* | 14-30 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 0-day. FRAC 07.

Headline (pyraclostrobin) *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas* | 6-9 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 7-day. FRAC 11.

Omega 500F (fluazinam) *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas* | 8-13.6 fl. oz. per acre. Do not exceed 27.2 fl. oz. per crop cycle. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 14-day. FRAC 29.

Priaxor (fluxapyroxad, pyraclostrobin) *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas* | 4-8 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 7-day. FRAC 07, FRAC 11.

propiconazole products (propiconazole) Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Southern Peas/Cowpeas | 4 fl. oz. per acre. PropiMax EC and Tilt are labeled. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 7-day. FRAC 03.

Quilt (azoxystrobin, propiconazole) Beans (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas | 10.5-14 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 7-day. FRAC 11, FRAC 03.

Topsin 4.5FL (thiophanate-methyl) Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas | Rates depend on formulation and product. Use 4FL formulation or Cercobin at 20-40 fl. oz. per acre, or 70WSB formulation at 1-2 lb. per acre. REI: 24-hour to 3-day. PHI: 14-day. FRAC 01.

Common Bacterial Blight of Beans - Xanthomonas Bacteria

Non-Pesticide

Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas | Plant western-grown, certified disease-free seed. Rotate to non-host crops for 2 years. Prompt destruction of the finished crop with tillage to rapidly breakdown tissue is an important method to prevent disease build-up.

Pesticide

copper products (copper hydroxide, copper octanoate, copper oxychloride, copper sulfate, copper diammonium diacetate complex, cuprous oxide) Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas | Several formulations of copper (Badge, Champ, Kocide) are labelled for use and may slow the spread of bacterial blights. See label for directions. REI: 4 to 48-hour. PHI: 0-day. FRAC M01. *OMRI-listed.*

Damping-Off Seed and Seedling Rots of Multiple Crops - Multiple Pathogens

Non-Pesticide

Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas | Plant western-grown, certified disease-free seed. Avoid planting in prolonged wet conditions.

Pesticide

mefenoxam/metalaxyl products (mefenoxam) Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas | Apply at planting if Pythium is a significant problem. Several formulations (Apron, MetaStar, Ridomil Gold, Ultra Flourish,

and Xyler) are labeled. Several formulations are labeled as pre-plant incorporated or surface broadcast and banded applications at various rates between 0.5 pt. and 4 pt. per acre. A 33.3% seed treatment formulation can be used at 0.16-0.64 fl. oz. per 100 lb. of seed. REI: 48-hour. PHI: 0-day. FRAC 04.

Seed treatments for diseases (various ingredients) Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas | Purchase seed commercially treated with a product such as Apron Maxx, Captan or Thiram.

Gray Mold of Multiple Crops - Botrytis Fungus

Non-Pesticide

Beans (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas | Avoid fields with a history of the problem. Rotate to a non-broadleaf crop, such as grass grains or sweet corn for >6 years. Prompt destruction of the finished crop with tillage to rapidly breakdown tissue is an important method to prevent disease build-up.

Pesticide

Cannonball WG (fludioxonil) Beans (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas | 7 oz. per acre. Do not exceed 28 oz. per year. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 7-day. FRAC 12.

chlorothalonil products (chlorothalonil) Beans (Fresh), Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas | Several formulations are labeled at various rates (Bravo, Echo, Equus, Initiate). Use 38.5% (Zn) formulations at 2.0-4.25 pt. per acre. Use 54% (720) formulations at 1.38-3 pt. per acre. Use 82.5% (WDG) formulations at 1.25-2.7 lb. per acre. Use 90% (DF) formulations at 1.1-2.5 lb. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 7-day. FRAC M05.

Endura (boscalid) Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas | 8-11 oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 7-day. FRAC 07.

Fontelis (penthiopyrad) Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas | 14-30 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 0-day. FRAC 07.

iprodione products (iprodione) Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans | 1.5-2 pts. per acre. Formulations of iprodione include Meteor and Rovral. Make up to two applications starting at first flower, and ending no later than peak bloom. REI: 24-hour. FRAC 02.

Omega 500F (fluazinam) Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas | 8-13.6 fl. oz. per acre. Do not exceed 27.2 fl. oz. per crop cycle. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 14-day. FRAC 29.

Switch 62.5WG (cyprodinil, fludioxonil) Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas | 11-14 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 7-day. FRAC 09, FRAC 12.

Topsin 4.5FL (thiophanate-methyl) Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas | Rates depend on formulation and product. Use 4FL formulation or Cercobin at 20-40 fl. oz. per acre, or 70WSB formulation at 1-2 lb. per acre. REI: 24-hour to 3-day. PHI: 14-day. FRAC 01.

Halo Blight of Beans - Pseudomonas Bacteria

Non-Pesticide

Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas | Plant western-grown, certified disease-free seed. Rotate to non-host crops for 2 years. Prompt destruction of the finished crop with tillage to rapidly breakdown tissue is an important method to prevent disease build-up.

Pesticide

copper products (copper hydroxide, copper octanoate, copper oxychloride, copper sulfate, copper diammonium diacetate complex, cuprous oxide) Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas | Several formulations of copper (Badge, Champ, Kocide) are labelled for use and may slow the spread of bacterial blights. See label for directions. REI: 4 to 48-hour. PHI: 0-day. FRAC M01. *OMRI-listed.*

Nematodes

Non-Pesticide

Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Southern Peas/Cowpeas | Collect soil samples for nematodes in the fall and avoid fields with high numbers. Rotate to a non-broadleaf crop, such as grass grains or sweet corn for >3 years. Rotation interval depends on the nematode count in soil samples. Prompt destruction of the finished crop with tillage to rapidly breakdown tissue and displace nematodes is an important method to prevent nematode build-up.

Rust of Legumes - Uromyces Fungus

Non-Pesticide

Southern Peas/Cowpeas | Rotate to non-host crops for 3-4 years. Resistant varieties are available.

Pesticide

azoxystrobin products (azoxystrobin) Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas | Several formulations are labeled at various rates (Acadia LFC, AZteroid FC 3.3, Dexter SC, Quadris, Satori). Use 34.3% formulations at 3.9-9.7 fl. oz. per acre. Use 22.9% formulations at 6.0-15.5 fl. oz. per acre. Use 18.4% formulations at 7.6-19.5 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 4-hour. PHI: 0-day. FRAC 11.

chlorothalonil products (chlorothalonil) Beans (Fresh), Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas | Several formulations are labeled at various rates (Bravo, Echo, Equus, Initiate). Use 38.5% (Zn) formulations at 2.0-4.25 pt. per acre. Use 54% (720) formulations at 1.38-3 pt. per acre. Use 82.5% (WDG) formulations at 1.25-2.7 lb. per acre. Use 90% (DF) formulations at 1.1-2.5 lb. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 7-day. FRAC M05.

Fontelis (penthiopyrad) Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas | 14-30 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 0-day. FRAC 07.

Headline (pyraclostrobin) Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas | 6-9 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 7-day. FRAC 11.

Priaxor (fluxapyroxad, pyraclostrobin) Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas | 4-8 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 7-day. FRAC 07, FRAC 11.

Proline 480SC (prothioconazole) Southern Peas/Cowpeas | 5.7 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 7-day. FRAC 03.

propiconazole products (propiconazole) Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Southern Peas/Cowpeas | 4 fl. oz. per acre. PropiMax EC and Tilt are labeled. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 7-day. FRAC 03.

Quilt (azoxystrobin, propiconazole) Beans (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas | 10.5-14 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 7-day. FRAC 11, FRAC 03.

Rally 40WSP (myclobutanil) Beans (Fresh) | 4-5 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 24-hour. PHI: 0-day. FRAC 03.

Viruses of Multiple Crops - Multiple Pathogens

Bean Yellow Mosaic Virus (BYMV) overwinters in wild legumes, like sweet clover, and is spread by aphids.

Non-Pesticide

Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans | For **BYMV**: Keep new plantings as far as possible with the previous production area.

Eliminating overwintering host plants such as wild sweet clover may reduce infection. Monitor for aphids and avoid broad-spectrum insecticides that might kill natural enemies and flare aphid populations. Some tolerant varieties are available. Prompt destruction of the finished crop with tillage to rapidly breakdown tissue is an important method to prevent disease build-up and transfer back to overwintering wild legumes.

Pesticide

Insecticides *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans* | For **BYMV**: use aphid-specific insecticides to lower the population without also reducing the population of natural enemies. See insect section.

White Mold (Timber Rot, Drop, Stem Rot) of Multiple Crops - Sclerotinia Fungus

This soil pathogen is long-lived in the soil, and has a wide host range on broadleaved crops and weeds, including beans, vine crops, lettuce, tomatoes, peppers, and cole crops. It goes by other names in other crops, such as Drop, White Mold, Stem Rot, and Timber Rot.

It is more commonly where humidity and temperatures are high. The fungus often infects flowers, which then drop off and infect the stems that they land on. The stems take on a woody appearance and can split open. Inspection of the stems will reveal small black pellets that are the overwintering body of the pathogen.

Non-Pesticide

Beans (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas | Avoid fields with a history of the problem. Rotate to a non-broadleaf crop, such as grass grains or sweet corn for >6 years. Prompt destruction of the finished crop with tillage to rapidly breakdown tissue is an important method to prevent disease build-up.

Pesticide

Approach (picoxystrobin) *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas* | 8-12 fl. oz. per acre. Suppression. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 14-day. FRAC 11.

Cannonball WG (fludioxonil) *Beans (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas* | 7 oz. per acre. Do not exceed 28 oz. per year. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 7-day. FRAC 12.

Contans WG (Coniothyrium minitans strain CON/M/91-08) *Beans (Fresh)* | 1-6 lbs. per acre. Apply immediately after harvest or 3-4 months before planting. REI: 4-hour. PHI: 7-day. FRAC BM02. *OMRI-listed.*

Endura (boscalid) *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas* | 8-11 oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 7-day. FRAC 07.

Fontelis (penthiopyrad) *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas* | 16-30 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 0-day. FRAC 07.

iprodione products (iprodione) *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans* | 1.5-2 pts. per acre. Formulations of iprodione include Meteor and Rovral. Make up to two applications starting at first flower, and ending no later than peak bloom. REI: 24-hour. FRAC 02.

Omega 500F (fluazinam) *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas* | 8-13.6 fl. oz. per acre. Do not exceed 27.2 fl. oz. per crop cycle. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 14-day. FRAC 29.

Proline 480SC (prothioconazole) *Southern Peas/Cowpeas* | 5.7 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 7-day. FRAC 03.

Switch 62.5WG (cyprodinil, fludioxonil) *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas* | 11-14 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 7-day. FRAC 09, FRAC 12.

Topsin 4.5FL (thiophanate-methyl) *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas* | Rates depend on formulation and product. Use 4FL formulation or Cercobin at 20-40 fl. oz. per acre, or 70WSB formulation at 1-2 lb. per acre. REI: 24-hour to 3-day. PHI: 14-day. FRAC 01.

Wilt of Multiple Crops - Fusarium Fungus

Non-Pesticide

Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas | Avoid fields with a history of the disease. Rotate to non-Legume crops for >6 years. Resistant varieties are available. Prompt destruction of the finished crop with tillage to rapidly breakdown tissue is an important method to prevent disease build-up.

Peas and Beans - Insects

Major update by Marissa Schuh, Ashley Leach – Apr 2025

Aphids

Soybean aphid is the most important species in our region. Aphid populations tend to spike during periods of hot weather and when plants have excess nitrogen. Aphids transmit viral diseases. Treatment will not reverse the symptoms of viruses, but will limit further spread. Scout the upper and lower surface of leaves and look for shed skins or honey dew. Selective chemistries (e.g. flonicamid, pymetrozine) that target piercing-sucking insects help to preserve natural enemies.

Non-Pesticide

Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas | Preserve and encourage natural enemies. Aphid mummies indicate the presence of parasitoids. Predatory fly larvae, lady beetles, minute pirate bugs, and lacewings are common predators.

Pesticide

Admire Pro (imidacloprid) *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas* | 7-10.5 fl. oz. per acre soil application, or 1.2 fl. oz. per acre foliar application. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 21-day for soil application, or 7-day for foliar application. IRAC 04A.

Asana XL (esfenvalerate) *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas* | 5.8-9.6 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 3-day. IRAC 03A. *RUP*.

Assail 30SG (acetamiprid) *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas* | Use 30SG formulations at 2.5-5.3 oz. per acre. Use 70WP formulations at 1.0-2.3 oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 7-day. IRAC 04A.

Brigade 2EC (bifenthrin) *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas* | Use 2EC formulations at 2.1-6.4 fl. oz. per acre. Use 10DF, 10WP, or 10WSB formulations at 5.3-16 oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 3-day. IRAC 03A. *RUP*.

Cruiser 5FS (thiamethoxam) *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas* | 1.28 fl. oz. per 100 lbs. of seed. Do not apply a neonicotinoid insecticide within 45-days of planting when using seeds treated with a neonicotinoid insecticide. REI: 12-hour. IRAC 04A.

Dimethoate 4EC (dimethoate) *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans* | Use 2.67EC formulations at 0.5-1.0 pts. per acre on beans. See pollinator precautions. REI: 48-hour. PHI: 0-day. IRAC 01B.

Lannate LV (methomyl) *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas* | 1.5-3 pts. per acre. REI: 48-hour. PHI: 1-day at rates less than 1.5 pts. per acre, or 3-day for rates over 1.5 pts. per acre on fresh legumes. IRAC 01A. *RUP.*

M-Pede (potassium salts of fatty acids) *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas* | 1-2% by volume. Must contact pest to be effective. To achieve enhanced and residual pest control mix with a labeled companion insecticide. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 0-day. IRAC UN, FRAC NC. *OMRI-listed.*

Movento (spirotetramat) *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas* | 3.0-5.0 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 24-hour. PHI: 1-day. IRAC 23.

Mustang Maxx (zeta-cypermethrin) *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas* | 3.2 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 1-day. IRAC 03A. *RUP.*

Orthene 97 (acephate) *Lima Beans* | 8-16 oz. per acre. REI: 24-hour. PHI: 1-day. IRAC 01B.

Sivanto 200 (flupyradifurone) *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas* | 7-14 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 4-hour. PHI: 7-day. IRAC 04D.

Thimet 20G (phorate) *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans* | 4.5-7.0 oz. per 1,000 ft. of row. Drill granules to the side of the seed or in a band over the row and lightly incorporate with a drag chain. Granules must be incorporated into the soil. Do not place granules in direct contact with seed. REI: 48-hour. PHI: 60-day. IRAC 01B. *RUP.*

Transform WG (sulfoxaflor) *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans* | 0.75-1.0 oz. per acre. REI: 24-hour. PHI: 7-day. IRAC 04C.

Warrior II (lambda-cyhalothrin) *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas* | 1.28-1.92 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 24-hour. PHI: 7-day. IRAC 03A. *RUP.*

Bean Leaf Beetle

Warmer winters increase overwintering survival of bean leaf beetles.

A threshold of 1 beetle per foot of row can be used for management. Good spray coverage on the underside of leaves aides in control.

Non-Pesticide

Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas | Prompt crop residue destruction and keeping areas around the field neat reduces spots where beetles overwinter. In small plantings, row covers can be effective.

Pesticide

Brigade 2EC (bifenthrin) *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas* | Use 2EC formulations at 2.1-6.4 fl. oz. per acre. Use 10DF, 10WP, or 10WSB formulations at 5.3-16 oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 3-day. IRAC 03A. *RUP.*

Cruiser 5FS (thiamethoxam) *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas* | 1.28 fl. oz. per 100 lbs. of seed. Do not apply a neonicotinoid insecticide within 45-days of planting when using seeds treated with a neonicotinoid insecticide. REI: 12-hour. IRAC 04A.

Dimethoate 4EC (dimethoate) *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans* | Use 2.67EC formulations at 0.5-1.0 pts. per acre on beans. See pollinator precautions. REI: 48-hour. PHI: 0-day. IRAC 01B.

Mustang Maxx (zeta-cypermethrin) *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas* | 3.2 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 1-day. IRAC 03A. *RUP.*

Orthene 97 (acephate) *Lima Beans* | 8-16 oz. per acre. REI: 24-hour. PHI: 1-day. IRAC 01B.

Sevin XLR Plus (carbaryl) *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas* | 0.5-1.0 qts. per acre. Do not use on shelled succulent peas and beans. Edible-pod succulent beans and peas only. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 3-day. IRAC 01A.

Warrior II (lambda-cyhalothrin) *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas* | 1.28-1.92 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 24-hour. PHI: 7-day. IRAC 03A. *RUP.*

Caterpillars

There are many caterpillar pests of legumes, including European corn borer, corn earworm/tomato fruitworm, alfalfa caterpillars, cutworms, loopers, and armyworms. Always check the label for the specific list of caterpillars that the product can be used on.

Pesticide

Asana XL (esfenvalerate) *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas* | 5.8-9.6 fl. oz. per acre. For armyworms, corn borers, cutworms, earworms, and loopers. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 3-day. IRAC 03A. *RUP.*

Baythroid XL (beta-cyfluthrin) *Southern Peas/Cowpeas* | 0.8-3.2 fl. oz. per acre. For armyworms, corn borers, earworms, and loopers. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 3-day. IRAC 03A. *RUP.*

Brigade 2EC (bifenthrin) *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas* | For armyworms, corn borers, cutworms, earworms, and loopers. Use 2EC formulations at 2.1-6.4 fl. oz. per acre. Use 10DF, 10WP, or 10WSB formulations at 5.3-16 oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 3-day. IRAC 03A. *RUP.*

Coragen (chlorantraniliprole) *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas* | 3.5-7.5 fl. oz. per acre foliar or in-furrow at-planting. For armyworms, corn borers, cutworms, earworms, and loopers. In-furrow sprays must be in the root zone to provide effective control. REI: 4-hour. PHI: 1-day. IRAC 28.

Entrust SC (spinosad) *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas* | 3-6 oz. per acre. For armyworms, corn borers, earworms, and loopers. Use 2SC formulations at 3.0-6.0 fl. oz. per acre. Use 80WP formulations at 1.0-2.0 oz. per acre. Observe resistance management restrictions. REI: 4-hour. PHI: 3-day. IRAC 05. *OMRI-listed.*

Intrepid 2F (methoxyfenozide) *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas* | 4-16 fl. oz. per acre. For armyworms, corn borers, earworms, and loopers. Use lower rates on young plants in early season and higher rates for mid- to late-season applications or heavier infestations. REI: 4-hour. PHI: 7-day. IRAC 18.

Lannate LV (methomyl) *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas* | 1.5-3 pts. per acre. For armyworms, corn borers, earworms, and loopers. REI: 48-hour. PHI: 1-day at rates less than 1.5 pts. per acre, or 3-day for rates over 1.5 pts. per acre on fresh legumes. IRAC 01A. *RUP.*

Mustang Maxx (zeta-cypermethrin) *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas* | 2.72-4.0 fl. oz. for armyworms, corn borers, and earworms. 3.2-4.0 fl. oz. per acre for loopers. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 1-day. IRAC 03A. *RUP.*

Orthene 97 (acephate) *Lima Beans* | 8-16 oz. per acre for cutworms and loopers. 12-16 oz. per acre for armyworms, corn borers and earworms. REI: 24-hour. PHI: 1-day. IRAC 01B.

Radiant 1SC (spinetoram) *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas* | 3-8 fl. oz. per acre for corn borers. 4-8 fl. oz. per acre for armyworms, earworms, and loopers. REI: 4-hour. PHI: 3-day. IRAC 05.

Sevin XLR Plus (carbaryl) *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas* | 1-1.5 qts. per acre for armyworms, corn borers, and cutworms. 0.5-1.5 qts. per acre for earworms. Do not use on shelled succulent peas and beans. Edible-pod succulent beans and peas only. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 3-day. IRAC 01A.

Warrior II (lambda-cyhalothrin) *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas* | 1.28-1.92 fl. oz. per acre. For armyworms, corn borers, cutworms, earworms, and loopers. REI: 24-hour. PHI: 7-day. IRAC 03A. *RUP.*

Cowpea Curculio Beetle

Pesticide

Baythroid XL (beta-cyfluthrin) *Southern Peas/Cowpeas* | 1.6-2.1 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 3-day. IRAC 03A. *RUP.*

Mustang Maxx (zeta-cypermethrin) *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas* | 3.2 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 1-day. IRAC 03A. *RUP.*

Sevin XLR Plus (carbaryl) *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas* | 0.5-1.5 qts. per acre. Do not use on shelled succulent peas and beans. Edible-pod succulent beans and peas only. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 3-day. IRAC 01A.

Warrior II (lambda-cyhalothrin) *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas* | 1.28-1.92 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 24-hour. PHI: 7-day. IRAC 03A. *RUP.*

Leafhoppers

Aster leafhopper and potato leafhopper are common in our region and crops. They don't survive the winter in northern areas, and migrate from southern areas every growing season. A condition known as "hopperburn" is caused by potato leafhopper feeding, and aster yellows is a disease vectored by aster leafhopper feeding. The amount of aster yellows present in any leafhopper population varies by year and location. Some states in the region have programs that test for and track

Peas and Beans - Insects

the percentage of aster leafhoppers that are carrying aster yellows. Leafhoppers can move into vegetable fields when neighboring grain or alfalfa is harvested.

Treatment for potato leafhopper is warranted at the following thresholds.

Seedlings: 0.5 per sweep, or 2 per row foot.

3rd trifoliolate: 1 per sweep, or 5 per row foot.

Bud stage: 5 per row foot.

Non-Pesticide

Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas | Avoid planting near early harvested grain or alfalfa fields.

Pesticide

Admire Pro (imidacloprid) *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas* | 7-10.5 fl. oz. per acre soil application, or 1.2 fl. oz. per acre foliar application. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 21-day for soil application, or 7-day for foliar application. IRAC 04A.

Asana XL (esfenvalerate) *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas* | 5.8-9.6 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 3-day. IRAC 03A. *RUP*.

Assail 30SG (acetamiprid) *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas* | Use 30SG formulations at 2.5-5.3 oz. per acre. Use 70WP formulations at 1.0-2.3 oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 7-day. IRAC 04A.

Baythroid XL (beta-cyfluthrin) *Southern Peas/Cowpeas* | 0.8-1.6 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 3-day. IRAC 03A. *RUP*.

Brigade 2EC (bifenthrin) *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas* | Use 2EC formulations at 1.6-6.4 fl. oz. per acre. Use 10DF, 10WP, or 10WSB formulations at 4-16 oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 3-day. IRAC 03A. *RUP*.

Cruiser 5FS (thiamethoxam) *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas* | 1.28 fl. oz. per 100 lbs. of seed. Do not apply a neonicotinoid insecticide within 45-days of planting when using seeds treated with a neonicotinoid insecticide. REI: 12-hour. IRAC 04A.

Dimethoate 4EC (dimethoate) *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans* | Use 2.67EC formulations at 0.5-1.0 pts. per acre on beans.

See pollinator precautions. REI: 48-hour. PHI: 0-day. IRAC 01B.

Lannate LV (methomyl) *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Southern Peas/Cowpeas* | 0.75-3 pts. per acre. REI: 48-hour. PHI: 1-day at rates less than 1.5 pts. per acre, or 3-day for rates over 1.5 pts. per acre on fresh legumes. IRAC 01A. *RUP*.

M-Pede (potassium salts of fatty acids) *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas* | 1-2% by volume. Must contact pest to be effective. To achieve enhanced and residual pest control mix with a labeled companion insecticide. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 0-day. IRAC UN, FRAC NC. *OMRI-listed*.

Mustang Maxx (zeta-cypermethrin) *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas* | 3.2 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 1-day. IRAC 03A. *RUP*.

Orthene 97 (acephate) *Lima Beans* | 8-16 oz. per acre. REI: 24-hour. PHI: 1-day. IRAC 01B.

Sivanto 200 (flupyradifurone) *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas* | 7-14 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 4-hour. PHI: 7-day. IRAC 04D.

Thimet 20G (phorate) *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans* | 4.5-7.0 oz. per 1,000 ft. of row. Drill granules to the side of the seed or in a band over the row and lightly incorporate with a drag chain. Granules must be incorporated into the soil. Do not place granules in direct contact with seed. REI: 48-hour. PHI: 60-day. IRAC 01B. *RUP*.

Warrior II (lambda-cyhalothrin) *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas* | 1.28-1.92 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 24-hour. PHI: 7-day. IRAC 03A. *RUP*.

Mexican Bean Beetle

Early plantings are most susceptible to Mexican Bean Beetle damage.

Treatment for Mexican Bean Beetle is warranted at a threshold of 0.5 beetle per plant.

Non-Pesticide

Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas | In small plantings, row covers can be effective.

Pesticide

Asana XL (esfenvalerate) *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas* | 2.9-5.8 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 3-day. IRAC 03A. *RUP.*

Brigade 2EC (bifenthrin) *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas* | Use 2EC formulations at 2.1-6.4 fl. oz. per acre. Use 10DF, 10WP, or 10WSB formulations at 5.3-16 oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 3-day. IRAC 03A. *RUP.*

Cruiser 5FS (thiamethoxam) *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas* | 1.28 fl. oz. per 100 lbs. of seed. Do not apply a neonicotinoid insecticide within 45-days of planting when using seeds treated with a neonicotinoid insecticide. REI: 12-hour. IRAC 04A.

Dimethoate 4EC (dimethoate) *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans* | Use 2.67EC formulations at 0.5-1.0 pts. per acre on beans. See pollinator precautions. REI: 48-hour. PHI: 0-day. IRAC 01B.

Lannate LV (methomyl) *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Southern Peas/Cowpeas* | 0.75-3 pts. per acre. REI: 48-hour. PHI: 1-day at rates less than 1.5 pts. per acre, or 3-day for rates over 1.5 pts. per acre on fresh legumes. IRAC 01A. *RUP.*

Mustang Maxx (zeta-cypermethrin) *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas* | 3.2 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 1-day. IRAC 03A. *RUP.*

Orthene 97 (acephate) *Lima Beans* | 8-16 oz. per acre. REI: 24-hour. PHI: 1-day. IRAC 01B.

Sevin XLR Plus (carbaryl) *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas* | 0.5-1.0 qts. per acre. Do not use on shelled succulent peas and beans. Edible-pod succulent beans and peas only. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 3-day. IRAC 01A.

Thimet 20G (phorate) *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans* | 4.9-9.4 oz. per 1,000 ft. of row. Drill granules to the side of the seed or in a band over the row and lightly incorporate with a drag chain. Granules must be incorporated into the soil. Do not place granules in direct contact with seed. REI: 48-hour. PHI: 60-day. IRAC 01B. *RUP.*

Warrior II (lambda-cyhalothrin) *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas* | 0.96-1.6 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 24-hour. PHI: 7-day. IRAC 03A. *RUP.*

Mites

Mite populations spike in hot dry weather. Damage appears as white flecks on leaves, accompanied by webbing. Selective chemistries (e.g. abamectin, bifenazate, etoxazole, cyflumetofen, fenpyroximate, hexythiazox, spiromesifen) that target mites help to preserve natural enemies.

Non-Pesticide

Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas | Preserve and encourage natural enemies.

Pesticide

Acramite 50WS (bifenazate) *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas* | 1-1.5 lbs. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 3-day. IRAC 20D.

Agri-Mek SC (abamectin) *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh)* | Use 0.7SC formulations at 1.75-3.5 fl. oz. per acre. Use 0.15EC formulations at 8-16 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 7-day. IRAC 06. *RUP.*

Portal (fenpyroximate) *Beans (Fresh)* | 2 pts. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 1-day. IRAC 21A.

Pea Weevil Beetle

Pesticide

Brigade 2EC (bifenthrin) *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas* | Use 2EC formulations at 2.1-6.4 fl. oz. per acre. Use 10DF, 10WP, or 10WSB formulations at 5.3-16 oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 3-day. IRAC 03A. *RUP.*

Mustang Maxx (zeta-cypermethrin) *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas* | 3.2 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 1-day. IRAC 03A. *RUP.*

Sevin XLR Plus (carbaryl) *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas* | 0.5-1.5 qts. per acre. Do not use on shelled succulent peas and beans. Edible-pod succulent beans and peas only. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 3-day. IRAC 01A.

Warrior II (lambda-cyhalothrin) *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas* | 1.28-1.92 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 24-hour. PHI: 7-day. IRAC 03A. *RUP.*

Seed and Root Maggots

Non-Pesticide

Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas | Plant after the peak flight and egg-laying window of the first generation of flies looking to lay eggs around 360 GDD base 40. Handle seeds carefully to prevent cracking. Plow winter vegetation under early in the spring and thoroughly cover to limit attractiveness of rotting vegetation to the first generation of flies to lay eggs on.

Pesticide

Capture LFR (bifenthrin) *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas* | 0.2-0.39 fl. oz. per 1,000 ft. of row. Apply as a 5-7 inch band over the row on the soil surface, open furrow, or in-furrow at planting. REI: 12-hour. IRAC 03A. *RUP.*

Cruiser 5FS (thiamethoxam) *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas* | 1.28 fl. oz. per 100 lbs. of seed. Do not apply a neonicotinoid insecticide within 45-days of planting when using seeds treated with a neonicotinoid insecticide. REI: 12-hour. IRAC 04A.

Thimet 20G (phorate) *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans* | 4.5-7.0 oz. per 1,000 ft. of row. Drill granules to the side of the seed or in a band over the row and lightly incorporate with a drag chain. Granules must be incorporated into the soil. Do not place granules in direct contact with seed. REI: 48-hour. PHI: 60-day. IRAC 01B. *RUP.*

Stink Bugs

Pesticide

Baythroid XL (beta-cyfluthrin) *Southern Peas/Cowpeas* | 1.6-2.1 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 3-day. IRAC 03A. *RUP.*

Brigade 2EC (bifenthrin) *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas* | Use 2EC formulations at 2.1-6.4 fl. oz. per acre. Use 10DF, 10WP, or 10WSB formulations at 5.3-16 oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 3-day. IRAC 03A. *RUP.*

Lannate LV (methomyl) *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas* | 1.5-3 pts. per acre. REI: 48-hour. PHI: 1-day at rates less than 1.5 pts. per acre, or 3-day for rates over 1.5 pts. per acre on fresh legumes. IRAC 01A. *RUP.*

Mustang Maxx (zeta-cypermethrin) *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas* | 3.2 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 1-day. IRAC 03A. *RUP.*

Sevin XLR Plus (carbaryl) *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas* | 0.5-1.5 qts. per acre. Do not use on shelled succulent peas and beans. Edible-pod succulent beans and peas only. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 3-day. IRAC 01A.

Transform WG (sulfoxaflor) *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans* | 2.25 oz. per acre. *Suppression only.* REI: 24-hour. PHI: 7-day. IRAC 04C.

Warrior II (lambda-cyhalothrin) *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas* | 1.28-1.92 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 24-hour. PHI: 7-day. IRAC 03A. *RUP.*

Thrips

Thrips populations spike in hot dry weather, and when neighboring small grains or alfalfa is harvested. Damage appears as white flecks on leaves. Thrips transmit viral diseases. Treatment will not reverse the symptoms of viruses, but will limit further spread. Selective chemistries (e.g. abamectin, spinetoram, spirotetramat, and spinosad) that target thrips help to preserve natural enemies.

Non-Pesticide

Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas | A heavy rain or overhead irrigation washes thrips out of plants. Avoid planting near early harvested grain or alfalfa fields. Preserve and encourage natural enemies. Minute pirate bugs, and lacewings are common predators.

Pesticide

Admire Pro (imidacloprid) *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas* | 7-10.5 fl. oz. per acre soil application. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 21-day. IRAC 04A.

Assail 30SG (acetamiprid) *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas* | Use 30SG formulations at 4.5-5.3 oz. per acre. Use 70WP formulations at 1.9-2.3 oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 7-day. IRAC 04A.

Brigade 2EC (bifenthrin) *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas* | Use 2EC formulations at 2.1-6.4 fl. oz. per acre. Use 10DF, 10WP, or 10WSB formulations at 5.3-16 oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 3-day. IRAC 03A. *RUP.*

Entrust SC (spinosad) Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas | Use 2SC formulations at 4.5-6.0 fl. oz. per acre. Use 80WP formulations at 1.0-2.5 oz. per acre. Observe resistance management restrictions. REI: 4-hour. PHI: 3-day. IRAC 05. *OMRI-listed*.

Mustang Maxx (zeta-cypermethrin) Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas | 3.2 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 1-day. IRAC 03A. *RUP*.

Radiant 1SC (spinetoram) Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas | 5-8 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 4-hour. PHI: 3-day. IRAC 05.

Sevin XLR Plus (carbaryl) Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas | 0.5-1.5 qts. per acre. Do not use on shelled succulent peas and beans. Edible-pod succulent beans and peas only. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 3-day. IRAC 01A.

Transform WG (sulfoxaflor) Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans | 2.25 oz. per acre. *Suppression only*. REI: 24-hour. PHI: 7-day. IRAC 04C.

Warrior II (lambda-cyhalothrin) Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas | 1.28-1.92 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 24-hour. PHI: 7-day. IRAC 03A. *RUP*.

Wireworms

Wireworms are long-lived in the soil, and are most common in fields that were previously fallow or in pasture.

Non-Pesticide

Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas | Avoid planting in fields that were recently in grasses.

Pesticide

Cruiser 5FS (thiamethoxam) Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas | 1.28 fl. oz. per 100 lbs. of seed. Do not apply a neonicotinoid insecticide within 45-days of planting when using seeds treated with a neonicotinoid insecticide. REI: 12-hour. IRAC 04A.

Peas and Beans - Weeds

Reviewed by Stephen Meyers, Ram Yadav, Chris Galbraith – Feb 2025

All Weeds

Weed control methods in legumes vary by production system and crop.

For legumes that are no-till, direct-seeded into a killed crop (such as after a rye cover crop, or wheat) growers often use a burndown herbicide with a preemergence herbicide. For legumes direct-seeded into tilled soil, growers often combine one or more preemergence herbicides at planting with one or more cultivations. Sometimes, growers also apply a preemergence herbicide after the last cultivation to improve control of late-emerging weeds. Small, emerged weeds in both systems can be controlled with selective postemergence herbicides and/or shielded applications of nonselective herbicides

For specific weeds controlled by each herbicide, check the Relative Effectiveness of Herbicides for Vegetable Crops table.

Rates provided in the recommendations below are given for overall coverage. For a banded treatment, reduce amounts according to the portion of acre treated.

Non-Pesticide

Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas | A stale seedbed can be prepared prior to transplanting with flame weeding or very shallow cultivation to control emerged weeds, instead of herbicides. Legumes lend themselves to this stale seedbed practice because they are often planted after common weeds have emerged in tilled soil. Uniform and close plant spacing in the row promotes rapid canopy cover, and fresh market growers can keep larger between row spacing clean with between row cultivation tools for hand-pickers or mechanical harvesters. A rolling cultivator on a wide tool-bars offer effective high-speed cultivation.

Pesticide

Aim EC (carfentrazone) POST  Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas | 0.5-2 fl. oz. per acre. Apply prior to or within 24 hours after seeding, or apply between crop rows with hooded sprayer. Do not allow spray to contact crop. Use COC (1% v/v) or NIS (0.25% v/v). Weeds must be actively growing and less than 4 inches tall.

Do not exceed 6.1 fl. oz. per acre per season. REI: 12-hour. HRAC 14.

Assure II (quizalofop) POST  *Beans (Fresh), Peas (Fresh)* | 5-12 fl. oz. per acre. Use COC (1% v/v). Apply to actively growing grass. Do not exceed 14 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 15-day for beans; 30-day for peas HRAC 01.

Basagran (bentazon) POST  *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas* | Use Basagran 4L at 1.5 to 2.0 pts. per acre, or Basagran 5L at 1.2-1.6 pts. per acre. Apply when weeds are small and after peas have 3 pairs of leaves or first trifoliolate leaf of beans is fully expanded. Do not add COC for peas. REI: 48-hour. PHI: 30-day. HRAC 06.

clethodim products (clethodim) POST  *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas* | Use 2EC formulations at 6-16 fl. oz. per acre with COC (1% v/v). Use Select Max at 9-32 fl. oz. per acre with COC (1% v/v) or NIS (0.25% v/v). Use low rates for annual grasses, the high rates for perennial grasses. Spray on actively growing grass. Wait at least 14 days between applications. Do not exceed 32 fl. oz. of 2EC formulations per acre per season. Do not exceed 64 fl. oz. of Select Max per acre per season. REI: 24-hour. PHI: 21-day. HRAC 01.

Command 3ME (clomazone) PRE   *Beans (Fresh), Peas (Fresh)* | 1.3 pts. per acre. For **fresh beans**: apply 0.4-0.67 pt. per acre. For **fresh peas**: apply 1.3 pts. per acre. Broadcast before planting, or after planting before crop emerges. Not effective on muck soil. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 45-day. HRAC 13.

Dual Magnum (s-metolachlor) PRE   *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas* | 1-2 pts. per acre. For **fresh peas**: apply after seeding before crop emerges. Do not incorporate. For **fresh beans, and southern peas/cowpeas, and lima beans**: apply and incorporate before planting, or apply after seeding but before crop emerges. Can be tank-mixed preplant incorporated with Eptam or trifluralin. Do not use on muck soils. In all cases, use lower rates on coarse soils. Do not use on muck soils. Dual II Magnum contains a safener and may be used instead of Dual Magnum to limit crop injury under cool soil conditions. REI: 24-hour. HRAC 15.

Eptam 7E (EPTC) PRE   *Beans (Fresh)* | 3.5 pts. per acre. Eptam 7E at 3.5 pts. per acre, or Eptam 20G at 15 lbs. per acre. Apply before planting and incorporate immediately, or apply as a directed spray at last cultivation before pods start to form. Check label for sensitive types and varieties. *Green beans on coarse soils*: do not exceed 3.5 pts. per acre (7E) or 15 lbs. per acre (20G). Suppresses nutsedge. REI: 12-hour. HRAC 15.

glyphosate products (glyphosate) POST   *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas* | 0.375-3.75 lbs. acid equivalent (ae) per acre. Divide lb. acid equivalent (ae) per acre target rate by lb. ae per gal and then multiply by 4. For example, for RoundUp ULTRA at the high rate, (3.75 lb. ae per acre / 3 lb. ae per gal) * 4 = 5 qt. per acre of actual product. Broadcast before or after planting but before crop emerges, or apply up to 0.75 lb. acid equivalent between crop rows with wipers, hooded or shielded sprayers. Use low rate for annuals and higher rates for perennials. See label for suggested application volume and adjuvants. REI: 4-hour to 12-hour. PHI: 14-day. HRAC 9.

Optill (imazethapyr, saflufenacil) POST PRE  *Peas (Fresh)* | Apply 1.0-1.5 oz per acre preplant, preplant incorporated or preemergence (up to 3 days after planting before cracking). *In Michigan*: do not exceed 1 oz. per acre on sand or loamy sand soils preplant burndown or preemergence. *In Minnesota*: do not apply north of Highway 210. *In Illinois, Iowa, and Minnesota*: a sequential application of Sharpen may be made with a minimum of 30 days between applications. In all cases, some varieties may be injured; check with seed supplier. Plant at least 1/2 inch deep to avoid injury. Do not apply group 14 herbicides within 30 days of planting. REI: 12-hour. HRAC 02, HRAC 14.

paraquat products (paraquat) POST   *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas* | Use 2-4 pt. per acre of 2SL formulation or 1.3-2.7 pt. per acre of 3SL formulation before seeding or after seeding but before crop emergence. Use 4-8 fl. oz. of NIS per 25 gals. of spray solution. Certified applicators must successfully complete an EPA-approved training program before mixing, loading, and/or applying paraquat. REI: 12 to 24-hour. HRAC 22. RUP.

pendimethalin products (pendimethalin) PRE   *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas* | Use 3.3EC formulations at 1.2-3.6 pts. per

acre. Use 3.8ME formulations at 1.5-3 pts. per acre. Use low rates on coarse soils. Broadcast and incorporate before planting. Not effective on soils with high organic matter. REI: 24-hour. HRAC 03.

Poast (sethoxydim) POST  *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas* | 1-2.5 pts. per acre. Use COC (1% v/v) or NIS (0.25% v/v). Spray on actively growing grass. Use high rate on quackgrass. Do not exceed 4 pts. per acre per season. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 15-day. HRAC 01.

Pursuit (imazethapyr) POST PRE   *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Southern Peas/Cowpeas* | For **fresh beans** in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, and Minnesota only: apply and 1.5 fl. oz. per acre and incorporate within 1 week of planting, or apply within 1 day after planting. In Missouri only, a postemergence application can be mixed with Basagran after crop has at least one true leaf. Apply before July 31. For **fresh peas, Lima beans, and Southern peas/cowpeas**: apply 3 fl. oz. per acre and incorporate within 1 week of planting, or apply within 3 days after planting before crop emerges, or apply after crop has 1 fully expanded trifoliolate leaf or peas or cowpeas are at least three inches tall. *Early postemergence application not allowed on lima beans.* Use 8 oz. of NIS per 25 gals. of spray solution if emerged weeds are present. In all cases, do not apply to fields treated with trifluralin or injury may occur. In Minnesota north of Highway 210 and in Michigan on sandy or sandy loam soils do not exceed 2 fl. oz. per acre. REI: 4-hour. PHI: 30-day. HRAC 02.

Raptor (imazamox) POST   *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh)* | 4 fl. oz. per acre. For **fresh peas**: apply 3 fl. oz. per acre when crop is at least 3 inches tall but prior to 5 nodes before flowering. Must add NIS. May add COC or N fertilizer. If using COC, you must add Basagran or Rezult. For **fresh beans** in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, and Minnesota: apply 4 fl. oz. per acre after the first trifoliolate is fully expanded and before bloom. Must add NIS. Do not add COC. May add N fertilizer. Must add Basagran or Rezult. For **succulent Lima beans**: apply 4 fl. oz. per acre when first or second trifoliolate is fully expanded and before bloom. Must add NIS. Must add Basagran or Rezult. **Notes:** Use COC (1% v/v) or NIS (0.25% v/v), or 2.5 gals. of nitrogen, or 12-15 lbs. ammonium sulfate per 100 gals. of spray solution to improve weed control (but may increase crop injury). Use Basagran at 6-16 fl. oz. per acre or Rezult at 12-24 fl. oz. per acre to minimize crop injury. In all cases, Raptor is most effective on weeds less than 3 inches tall, and the 3 fl. oz. rate is weak on

grasses. Using Raptor on fields treated with trifluralin may increase the risk of injury. Do not exceed 1 application per year. REI: 4-hour. PHI: 30-day when tank mixed with Basagran or Rezult. HRAC 02.

Reflex (fomesafen) PRE  *Beans (Fresh), Peas (Fresh)* | For **fresh beans**: Reflex is labeled in all states participating in this publication except in Kansas west of Highway 281 and in Minnesota north of Highway 2. It can be used in extreme southeast Missouri (Region 1) at 1.5 pts. per acre year; Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio south of I-70 (Region 2) at 1.5 pts. per acre in alternate years; Indiana, Illinois, and Ohio north of I-70 (Region 3), and the rest of Missouri at 1.25 pts. per acre in alternate years; Kansas east of Highway 281 and Michigan and Minnesota south of I-94 (Region 4) at 1 pt. per acre in alternate years; and in Minnesota south of Highway 2 and north of I-94 (Region 5) at 0.75 pt. per acre in alternate years. Preplant and preemergence applications are labeled for Regions 1, 2, 3, and 4. Postemergence applications are labeled for Regions 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. Apply postemergence when beans have at least one fully expanded trifoliolate leaf, and use NIS, COC, or other additives following label instructions. Do not use liquid nitrogen or ammonium sulfate as an additive. For **fresh peas with special 24c label only**: apply 1 pt. per acre in a tank-mix with other herbicides after seeding peas and before emergence. Use only once in 2 years on same soil. 18-month waiting period before planting most other crops. REI: 24-hour. PHI: 30-day. HRAC 14.

Result (bentazon, sethoxydim) POST   *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas* | 3.2 pts. per acre. Apply when weeds are small and after peas have 3 pairs of leaves or first trifoliolate leaf of beans is fully expanded. An additional application of Basagran is allowed not to exceed 2 pts. per acre, and an additional application of Poast is allowed at 2.9 pts. per acre. REI: 48-hour. PHI: 30-day. HRAC 06, HRAC 01.

Sandea (halosulfuron) POST PRE  *Beans (Fresh), Lima Beans, Southern Peas/Cowpeas* | 0.5-1 oz. per acre. For **Southern peas/cowpeas**: apply 0.5 oz. per acre after planting but prior to soil cracking. Or use up to 1.0 oz. per acre as a directed postemergence application to the row middles when plants have 2-4 trifoliolate leaves but before flowering. For **Lima beans and fresh beans**: apply 0.5-1.0 oz. per acre after planting but prior to soil cracking. Or, use 0.5-0.67 oz. per acre for postemergence applications over crop and weeds when plants have 2-4 trifoliolate leaves but before flowering, or use up to 1 oz. per acre as a directed postemergence application to row middles with no crop contact. Use 0.5-1 pt. of NIS per 25 gals. of spray solution if emerged weeds are

present at time of preemergence application. Use lower rates on coarse soils with low organic matter. Not recommended when temperatures are cool due to potential for crop injury. Do not exceed 1 oz. per acre per crop cycle or 2 oz. per acre per 12-month period. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 30-day. HRAC 02.

Sharpen (saflufenacil) POST PRE  *Peas (Fresh)* | *In Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, and Minnesota:* apply 0.75 fl. oz. per acre preplant incorporated or preemergence up to 3 days after planting before cracking. Suppresses black nightshade, lambsquarters, pigweed, and velvetleaf. Higher rates in lentils and chickpeas will provide more, but still limited, residual weed control. Plant legumes at least 1/2-inch deep to avoid injury. Do not apply group 14 herbicides within 30 days of planting. REI: 12-hour. HRAC 14.

Spartan Advance (glyphosate, sulfentrazone) POST

PRE   *Lima Beans, Southern Peas/Cowpeas* | 16-57 fl. oz. per acre. Spring-apply early-preplant, preplant-incorporated, or preemergence. Rate depends on soil texture, organic matter, and pH. Do not use on sand soils with less than 1% organic matter or apply after crop emerges. Provide simultaneous burndown of emerged weeds and residual preemergence weed control. *Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin only:* a fall application is allowed for control of weeds ahead of winter. REI: 12-hour. PHI: 90-day. HRAC 9, HRAC 14.

Sulfen 4SC (sulfentrazone) PRE   *Peas (Fresh)* |

Apply 2.25-6 fl. oz. per acre prior to crop emergence. Do not apply in extended periods of dry weather. Do not exceed 6 fl. oz. per acre in a single application. Do not exceed 6 fl. oz. per acre per year. On coarse soils with less than 1.5% organic matter, wait at least 7 days between application and planting. Do not use on sand or soils with less than 1% organic matter. REI: 12-hour. HRAC 14.

Thistrol (MCPB) POST  *Peas (Fresh)* | 1-2 qts. per

acre. Controls Canada thistle. Apply when peas have 6-12 nodes. Do not apply later than 3 nodes before pea flowering or after pea flower buds appear. Do not apply when peas are stressed or when temperature exceeds 90 F. REI: 24-hour. HRAC 04.

trifluralin products (trifluralin) PRE   *Beans*

(Fresh), Lima Beans, Peas (Fresh), Southern Peas/Cowpeas | Use 4E formulations at 1-1.5 pts. per acre for snap beans, lima beans, and peas. Use 10G formulations at 5-7.5 lbs. per acre for snap beans, lima beans, and peas. Broadcast and incorporate 1-2 inches before seeding. Use low rate on coarse soils with less than 2% organic matter. Not effective on muck or high organic matter soils REI: 12-hour. HRAC 03.