



Vegetable Crop Updates

*A newsletter for commercial potato and vegetable growers prepared by
University of Wisconsin-Madison vegetable research and extension specialists*

June 14, 2026

In This Issue:

- Potato early and late blight disease risk model updates
- Cabbage black rot – be on the watch
- Wisconet: we are ahead on growing degree days in WI
- Squash vine borer updates and management
- Colorado potato beetle updates and management

Calendar of Events:

July 9, 2026 – UW Hancock Agricultural Research Station Field Day, Hancock, WI

July 16, 2026 – UW Langlade County Airport Research Station Field Day, Antigo, WI

July 23, 2026 – UW Rhinelander Agricultural Research Station Field Day, Rhinelander, WI

December 1-3, 2026 – Midwest Food Products Association Annual Convention & Expo, Processing Crops Conference, Wisconsin Dells, WI

February 9-11, 2027 – WPVGA/UWEX Grower Education Conference, Stevens Point, WI

Amanda Gevens, Professor & Extension Vegetable Pathologist, UW-Madison, Dept. of Plant Pathology, 608-575-3029, gevens@wisc.edu, Lab Website: <https://vegpath.plantpath.wisc.edu/>.

Current P-Day (Early Blight) and Disease Severity Value (Late Blight) Accumulations will be posted at our website and available in the weekly newsletters. Thanks to Ben Bradford, UW- Madison Entomology for supporting this effort and providing a summary reference table: <https://agweather.cals.wisc.edu/thermal-models/potato>. A Potato Physiological Day or P-Day value of ≥ 300 indicates the threshold for early blight risk in potato and triggers preventative fungicide application. A Disease Severity Value or DSV of ≥ 18 indicates the threshold for late blight risk and triggers preventative fungicide application in potato. Data from the modeling source: <https://agweather.cals.wisc.edu/vdifn> are used to generate these risk values in the table below. I've estimated early, mid-, and late planting dates by region based on communications with stakeholders. These are intended to help in determining optimum times for preventative fungicide applications to limit early and late blight in Wisconsin.

Location	Planting Date		50% Emergence Date	Disease Severity Values (DSVs) through 6/13/26	Potato Physiological Days (P-Days) through 6/13/26
	<i>Dates in future are anticipated or not yet listed (To Be Determined or TBD)</i>				
Spring Green	Early	Apr 10	May 7	9	271
	Mid	May 5	May 20	7	199
	Late	May 16	June 2	7	103
Arlington	Early	Apr 12	May 8	8	263
	Mid	May 6	May 23	8	188
	Late	May 20	June 4	8	91
Grand Marsh	Early	Apr 13	May 9	10	247
	Mid	May 6	May 22	10	188
	Late	May 21	June 5	10	82
Hancock	Early	Apr 14	May 11	8	241
	Mid	May 10	May 30	7	126

	Late	May 23	June 6	6	73
Plover	Early	Apr 15	May 12	9	238
	Mid	May 10	May 30	9	126
	Late	May 25	June 6	7	73
Antigo	Early	May 12	May 29	8	126
	Mid	May 25	June 5	8	81
	Late	June 8	TBD	TBD	TBD
Rhineland	Early	May 15	June 6	7	72
	Mid	May 28	June 10	5	35
	Late	June 9	TBD	TBD	TBD

Late blight of potato/tomato. Early and mid-planted potatoes of Wisconsin have accumulated 5 to 9 Disease Severity Values or DSVs as of 6/13. This indicates that late blight favorable weather has occurred, since ~50% crop emergence. However, we have not yet accumulated enough late blight-favorable weather to warrant a preventative fungicide application to target this disease.

Early blight of potato. Once we see potato crops at 50% emergence, P-Days accumulate. P-Day values will continue to amass and indicate optimum conditions for early blight disease caused by *Alternaria solani*. Fungicides can provide good control of early blight in vegetables when applied early on in infection. Multiple applications of are recommended for optimum disease control through the season to vine-kill. Earliest emerging fields are very close to reaching the treatment threshold of 300 P-Days. Likely by mid- to late this week this threshold will be met for early fields south of Antigo.

Early Season Watchfulness for Black Rot in Cabbage and Other Cole Crops. As cabbage, broccoli, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, kale, and other brassica crops continue early-season development across Wisconsin, growers should remain vigilant for black rot, one of the most destructive bacterial diseases of crucifer crops worldwide. Black rot is caused by the bacterium *Xanthomonas campestris* pv. *campestris* and can result in significant yield and quality losses when conditions favor disease development.



Cabbage black rot symptoms. Photo on left taken by A.J. Gevens. Photo on right courtesy of Dr. Gerald Holmes of Cal Poly San Luis Obispo.

Early symptoms typically appear as yellow, V-shaped lesions that develop along leaf margins, with the point of the "V" directed toward the leaf midrib, as shown above. As the disease progresses, veins within affected tissue often turn dark brown to black, giving the disease its common name. Under favorable conditions, infection can spread throughout the plant vascular system, leading to stunting, wilting, and reduced marketability.

Warm temperatures (75–90°F), rainfall, overhead irrigation, and prolonged leaf wetness favor disease development and spread. The bacterium enters plants through hydathodes at leaf margins and through wounds caused by cultivation, insects, hail, or wind damage.

An important aspect of black rot epidemiology is that the bacterium can be introduced into production systems through contaminated seed or infected transplants. Even low levels of seed contamination may result in infected seedlings that serve as a source of inoculum once plants are established in the field. In greenhouse transplant production systems, warm temperatures, overhead irrigation, high humidity, and close plant spacing can facilitate rapid spread of the pathogen among seedlings, often before symptoms become readily apparent. Consequently, the use of certified disease-free seed, careful inspection of transplants, and strict greenhouse sanitation practices are critical first steps in reducing the risk of black rot outbreaks later in the growing season.

There are no curative treatments once black rot becomes established. Copper containing fungicides can help limit plant to plant spread within a field, but results can vary depending upon disease pressure and susceptibility of the brassica plant type. Management depends on prevention and limiting spread. Growers should scout fields regularly, especially following rain events, and promptly remove heavily infected plants where practical. Avoid working fields when foliage is wet, minimize overhead irrigation when possible, and sanitize equipment that moves between fields. Use certified disease-free seed and transplants, maintain crop rotations of at least 2–3 years away from brassica crops, and control cruciferous weeds that can serve as reservoirs for the pathogen. Early detection and rapid response remain the most effective tools for limiting black rot losses and protecting crop quality throughout the growing season. For more information, please visit:

<https://vegpath.plantpath.wisc.edu/diseases/brassica-black-rot/>.

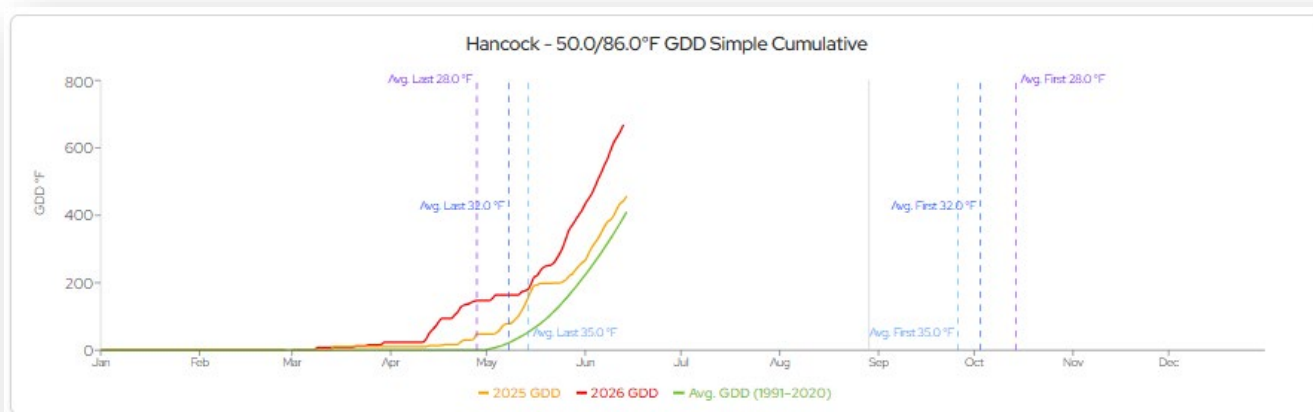
Vegetable Insect Update – Russell L. Groves, Professor and Associate Department Chairperson, UW-Madison, Department of Entomology, 608-262-3229 (office), (608) 698-2434 (cell), e-mail:

rgroves@wisc.edu

Vegetable Entomology Webpage: <https://vegento.russell.wisc.edu/>

Wisconsin's Environmental MesoNet (<https://wisconet.wisc.edu/tools/agriculture/>):

The Wisconsin Environmental MesoNet (**Wisconet**) is a growing network of weather and soil monitoring stations across Wisconsin, designed to provide research quality data at high spatial and temporal resolutions. There are currently 79 Wisconet stations, each providing more than one dozen measurements every five



minutes. A review of WiscoNet today tells us, **“We are ahead!”** The Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection confirms these observations suggesting that growing degree day accumulations are running ahead of normal, with many locations showing totals above the 30-year average for this date. In fact, we are as much as 200 DD base 50 ahead of ‘normal’ climate averages and this translates into a 7-9 day advance development of many insect pests. Using past calendar dates and historical records often fail because

insect development varies widely with year-to-year temperature fluctuations, making fixed dates poor predictors of emergence or crop infestation. Degree-day accumulation, by contrast, tracks the actual heat units insects experience, providing a biologically grounded and far more precise estimate of when vulnerable life stages will occur.

Squash vine borer - (<https://vegento.russell.wisc.edu/pests/squash-vine-borer/>)

The **squash vine borer** is an example of a predictable caterpillar pest where the risk of infestation into susceptible squash and pumpkin is best predicted by accumulating degree days. Over recent years, we would suggest that adult vine borers would emerge from the soil in late June and early July. Not this year! The risk of early infestation into susceptible squash and pumpkin is underway in the southern tier of counties in Wisconsin.

In the Midwest the pest typically emerges after approximately 1K growing degree-days (base 50°C) have been reached. Often, this degree day threshold will closely coincide with full bloom of the common roadside weed chicory and this species was initiating bloom through southern Wisconsin just last week.

Newly emerged female moths quickly seek suitable hosts and begin laying small, brown eggs singly at the base of susceptible plants.

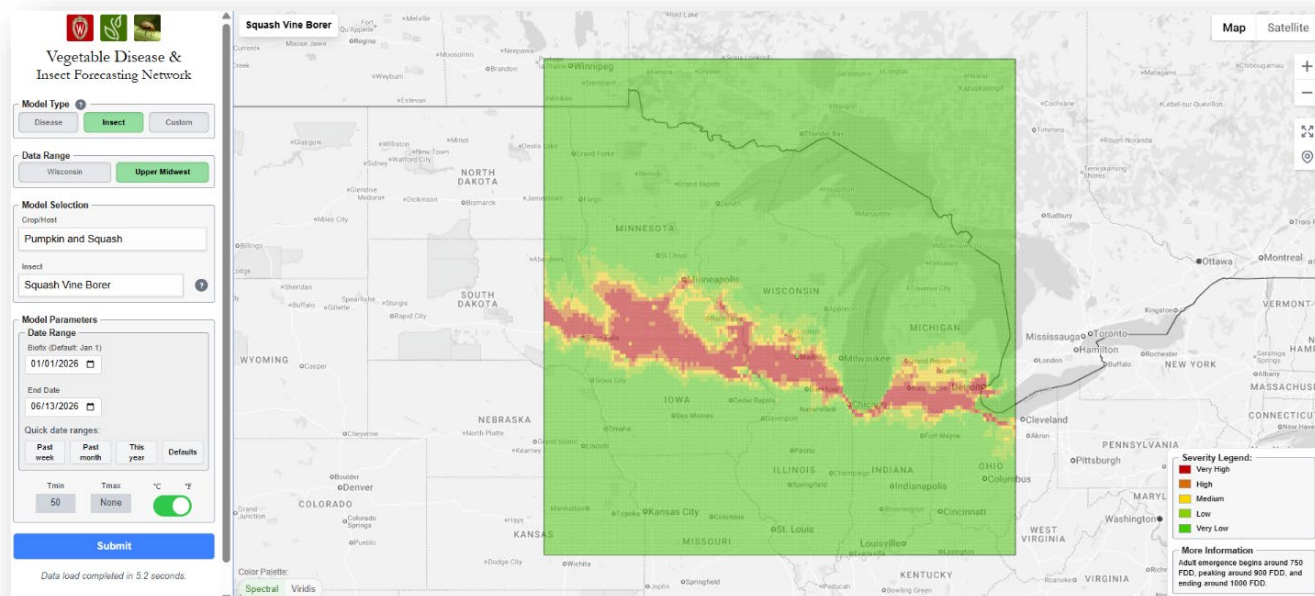
<https://wisconet.wisc.edu/tools/agriculture/hancock?file=Growing+Degree+Days>

Each female is capable of laying between 150-200 eggs. Depending upon temperature, eggs will hatch within 10-15 days of being laid. Newly hatched larvae quickly bore into the vine stems to feed for four to six weeks. As the larvae feed, they leave behind characteristic light brown frass (insect feces) that resembles sawdust. Larvae typically feed at the center of host plant stems this internal feeding greatly restricts the plant's ability to move water and nutrients. Fully-grown borers exit the stems and burrow into the soil to pupate. Squash vine borers produce one generation per year in Wisconsin. sporadic pest of pumpkin and squash (e.g. cucurbits).

Resulting damage can be difficult to diagnose prior to the time after which significant harm to the plant has already occurred. In years of heavy infestation squash vine borer can become a significant economic pest in some cucurbit crops. Initial signs of infestation are very difficult to detect. Scouting early often involves searching for entrance holes and frass at the base of vine crop stems.



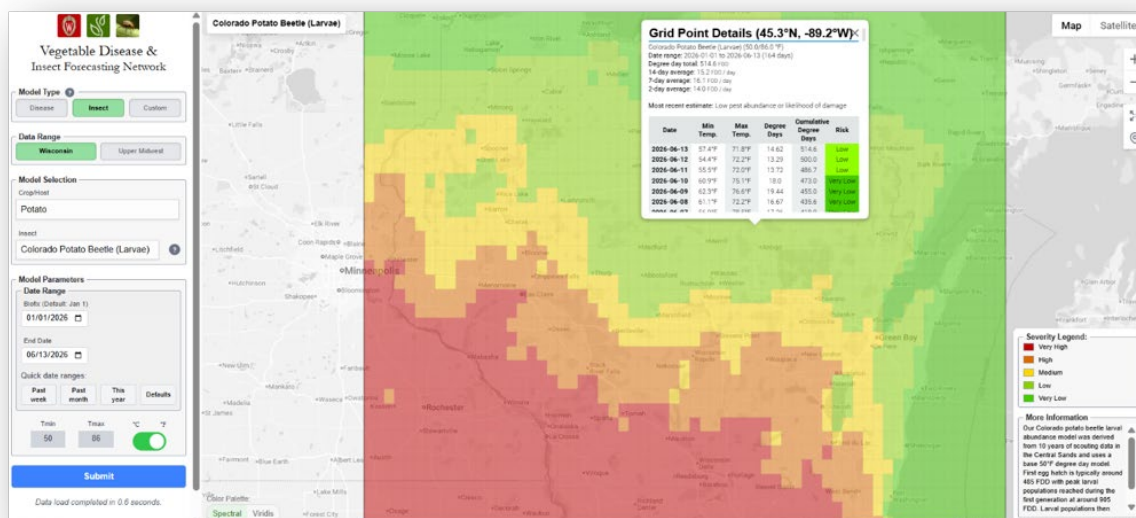
Advanced symptoms of squash vine borer infestation are quickly wilting plants in the heat of the day. Since wilting may be confused with other pests of vine crops (e.g. bacterial or Fusarium wilts) scouting remains critical. Infested plants may be diagnosed by splitting the base stems of the plant to confirm the presence of the larvae. Fields that have been damaged in past seasons have a good chance for recurring squash vine borer infestations annually.



Susceptibility to squash vine borer is variable among species of cucurbits. Varieties known to be suitable hosts are pumpkins and squashes. Commonly infested cultivars are pumpkin (standard and giant), zucchini, as well as crookneck, straight neck, acorn, patty pan, summer, banana, buttercup, and hubbard squashes. Squash vine borer is very difficult to manage with chemical insecticides since older larvae are protected within the plant stem. The target life-stage for conventional chemical management is newly hatched larvae that have not yet entered the stem. Effective control requires insecticide residue to be in place before and during the egg laying period (1,000 DD₅₀). Two to three successive applications of insecticide 5-7 days apart will adequately control most of the larval borers before entering the vines, and products containing spinosad ([Entrust® SC](#)), spinetoram ([Radiant® SC](#)) or *Bacillus thuringiensis* subsp. *kurstaki* ([DiPel® DF](#)) are all good options to direct onto vines at the time of oviposition.

Colorado potato beetle – (<https://vegento.russell.wisc.edu/pests/colorado-potato-beetle/>)

Potato producers and scouts need to continue checking potato fields for colonizing Colorado potato beetle (CPB) adults and large numbers of egg masses, especially in northern Wisconsin. In the seed growing region of Wisconsin, adult colonization and initial egg deposition is underway and early detection of these initial infestations can be especially critical to initiate applications at the correct time to be most successful.



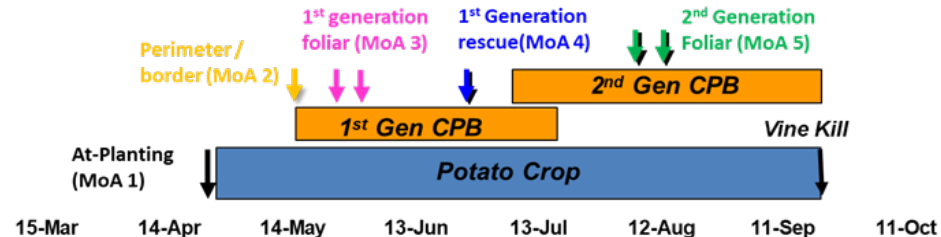
One option can be the use of perimeter or edge applications in fields where aggregates of adults are present. Very targeted applications of indoxacarb ([Avaunt®](#) eVo) plus piperonyl butoxide (insecticide synergist) can be directed onto these colonizing adults as well as oxamyl ([Imidan®](#) 70-W) and the newly registered isocycloseram ([Zivalgo®](#)).

At this early stage of crop development, novel and **low-volume delivery systems** can work very well to contact these early colonists. Drone and aerial applications on small plants and architecturally simple canopies can be very effective at this time to direct sprays onto edges where early colonists are present.

Caution should be taken when applying early season insecticides in tank mix combinations. **Complex pesticide tank mixes** can reduce insecticide efficacy because multiple active ingredients and adjuvants can chemically, physically, or biologically interfere with one another. These interactions can change how much insecticide reaches the target insect, how long it persists, or how well it penetrates the cuticle—ultimately lowering performance even when each product works well on its own.

Insecticide options for controlling Colorado potato beetle in Wisconsin

For most CPB chemical management tools, timing application occurs with the appearance of first instar larvae in the field. Early instar larvae are the most susceptible life stage for chemical management, and applications should be timed with the midpoint of egg hatch. The first application should be followed up in 7-10 days later with a second application of the same compound depending on the formulation and label restrictions. Refer to the UW-Extension publication [Commercial Vegetable Production in Wisconsin \(A3422\)](#) for a list of registered insecticides and management recommendations.



Initial applications of ledprona (Calantha) and novaluron (Rimon) should be applied when 10% egg hatch has occurred. Foliar applications of compounds including, tolfenpyrad (Torac), spinosad (Falcondor, Blackhawk, generics) spinetoram (Radiant, Delegate), or abamectin (Agri-Mek, generics) should be applied when nearly 50% of egg masses have hatched, and a only a few 2nd instar larvae are present from the earliest hatched egg masses. These 1st generation larvicides often require 2-3 subsequent re-applications spaced on a 7-10 day interval to achieve sufficient control.

Definitions:

- PHI: Post-harvest interval (time that must elapse after last application and before any harvesting of the crop, given in hours)
- Activity icons: (-) no activity, (+) very little activity, (++) moderate activity, (+++) excellent activity

At-plant systemic options

Trade name	Active ingredient	IRAC MoA Code	Spray pH<	Adjuvant	PHI	Rate	Adult	Egg Mass	Early Larvae (1st-2nd instar)	Late Larvae (3rd-4th instar)
Belay	clothianadin	4A	pH < 7	none (see notes)	0	12 fl oz	+	-	+++	++
<i>Consider soil surfactant to increase uniform movement in soil profile. Season total maximum is only 0.2 lb a.i./ac for both soil-applied and foliar. Do not apply any Group 4A insecticides over the top of an at-plant application of Belay. Considerable resistance with CPB, very effective for potato leafhopper and colonizing aphids.</i>										
Platinum 75SG	thiamethoxam	4A	pH < 7	none (see notes)	0	2.67 oz	+	-	+++	++
<i>Consider soil surfactant to increase uniform movement in soil profile. Season total maximum varies by use pattern (soil-applied vs foliar). Can apply additional foliar applications of a Group 4A on an at-plant application. Considerable resistance with CPB, very effective for potato leafhopper and colonizing aphids.</i>										
Admire Pro (generics)	imidacloprid	4A	pH < 7	none (see notes)	0	8.7 fl oz	+	-	+++	++
<i>Consider soil surfactant to increase uniform movement in soil profile. Season total maximum varies by use pattern (soil-applied vs foliar). Can apply additional foliar applications of a Group 28 on an at-plant application. Considerable resistance with CPB, very effective for potato leafhopper and colonizing aphids.</i>										

Insecticide options for controlling Colorado potato beetle in Wisconsin, 2026

Verimark SC	cyantraniliprole	28	pH < 6.5	none (see notes)	0	13.5 fl oz	+	-	+++	++
<i>Consider soil surfactant to increase uniform movement in soil profile. Season total maximum varies by use pattern (soil-applied vs foliar). Can apply additional foliar applications of a Group 28 on an at-plant application (not advisable!). Will provide only 45-60 days of control of CPB. Ineffective for potato leafhopper and mildly effective for aphids.</i>										
Regent 45C	fipronil	2B		none (see notes)	90	3.2 fl oz	-	-	-	-
<i>For use as an at-plant, distributed in-furrow application for the control of Asiatic garden beetle, other white grubs and wireworms.</i>										

1st generation Colorado potato beetle materials

Trade name	Active ingredient	IRAC MoA Code	Spray pH<	Adjuvant	PHI	Rate	Adult	Egg Mass	Early Larvae (1st-2nd instar)	Late Larvae (3rd-4th instar)
Rimon 0.83EC	novaluron	15	pH < 6.5	NIS (0.25-0.5% V:V)	14	9,8,7 fl oz 10,8,8 fl oz	-	+++	++	++
<i>Initiate applications when egg deposition first appears in outer rows (0-48 rows) of the field. Initial foliar application (9.0 fl oz/ac) can be applied as a 'ring' application, treating only the outer-most rows of the field. Subsequently, apply 2nd foliar application (8.0 fl oz/ac) over entire field one week later. Continue to scout field and consider a 3rd foliar application (7.0 fl oz/ac) 7 days after prior application. Continue to scout the field, if an additional application is necessary, apply a final application (8.0 fl oz) to the interior of the field, not initially treated during the ring application. Must be applied with an adjuvant (NIS), and consider application outside of mid-day hours (10:00 - 16:00 h). Slightly acidify tank mix prior to application (pH < 6.5). Caution when tank-mixing this product with fungicides containing proprietary stickers (e.g., WeatherStik). Both ground and aerial application are appropriate.</i>										
Agri-Mek SC	abamectin	6	pH < 6.5	NIS (0.5% V:V)	14	3.0-3.25 fl oz	+	-	+++	++
<i>Initiate applications when 50-75% egg hatch has occurred, and 1st instar larvae are present on outer-most field rows. Initial foliar application (3.25 fl oz/ac) can be applied to the entire field. Subsequently, apply 2nd foliar application (3.0 fl oz/ac) over entire field one week later. Continue to scout field and consider a 3rd foliar application 7 days after previous application with another larvicide that is effective on later stage larvae (e.g., Radiant @ 8 fl oz/ac). Must be applied with an adjuvant (NIS), and consider application outside of mid-day hours (10:00 - 16:00 h). Slightly acidify tank mix prior to application (pH < 6.5). Caution when tank-mixing this product with fungicides containing proprietary stickers (e.g., WeatherStik). Both ground and aerial application are appropriate. Only two successive applications of Agri-Mek SC allowed per crop season.</i>										
Torac	tolfenpyrad	21A	pH = 6.5	NIS (0.5% V: V)	14	14-21 fl oz	++	++	+++	++
<i>Initiate applications when 50-75% egg hatch has occurred, and 1st instar larvae are present on outer-most field rows. Initial foliar application (21.0 fl oz/ac) can be applied to the entire field. Subsequently, apply 2nd foliar application (21.0 fl oz/ac) over entire field two weeks later. Continue to scout field and consider a 3rd foliar application with another larvicide that is effective on later stage larvae as needed. Must be applied with an adjuvant (NIS), and consider application outside of mid-day hours (10:00 - 16:00 h). Slightly acidify tank mix prior to application (pH < 6.5). Both ground and aerial application are appropriate. Only two successive applications of Torac allowed per crop season.</i>										
Blackhawk 36WDG	spinosad	5	pH = 7	NIS (0.125 - 0.25% V:V)	7	3.0-3.3 oz	+	-	+++	+++
<i>Initiate applications when 50-75% egg hatch has occurred, and 1st instar larvae are present on outer-most field rows. Initial foliar application (3.3 oz/ac) can be applied to the entire field. Subsequently, apply 2nd foliar application (3.0 oz/ac) over entire field one week later. Continue to scout field and consider a 3rd foliar application 7 days after previous application with another larvicide that is effective on later stage larvae (e.g., Agri-Mek SC @ 3.25 fl oz/ac). Can be applied with an adjuvant (NIS), and consider application outside of mid-day hours (10:00 - 16:00 h).</i>										

Insecticide options for controlling Colorado potato beetle in Wisconsin, 2026

Trade name	Active ingredient	IRAC MoA Code	Spray pH<	Adjuvant	PHI	Rate	Adult	Egg Mass	Early Larvae (1st-2nd instar)	Late Larvae (3rd-4th instar)
<i>Neutral tank pH is appropriate for this application (pH = 7.0). Both ground and aerial application are appropriate. Only two successive applications of Blackhawk allowed in succession per crop season.</i>										
Radiant SC / Delegate WG	spinetoram	5	pH = 7	NIS (0.125 - 0.25% V:V)	7	Radiant 6.5-8.0 fl oz/A, Delegate 2.5 – 4.0 oz/A	++	-	+++	+++
<i>Initiate applications when 50-75% egg hatch has occurred, and 1st instar larvae are present on outer-most field rows. Initial foliar application (8.0 oz/ac) can be applied to the entire field. Subsequently, apply 2nd foliar application (6.5 oz/ac) over entire field one week later. Continue to scout field and consider a 3rd foliar application 7 days after previous application with another larvicide that is effective on later stage larvae (e.g., Agri-Mek SC @ 3.25 fl oz/ac). Can be applied with an adjuvant (NIS) and consider application outside of mid-day hours (10:00 - 16:00 h). Neutral tank pH is appropriate for this application (pH = 7.0). Both ground and aerial application are appropriate. Only two successive applications of Radiant or Delegate allowed in succession per crop season.</i>										
Calantha	ledprona	35	pH < 6.5	NIS (0.125 - 0.25% V:V)	0	16.0 fl oz	++	-	+++	++
<i>Initiate applications when 50-75% egg hatch has occurred, and 1st instar larvae are present on outer-most field rows. Initial foliar application (16.0 fl oz/ac) can be applied to the field perimeter and all subsequent applications (16.0 fl oz/ac) can occur over the entire field one week later. Continue to scout field and consider a 3rd or 4th foliar application 7 days after previous application as needed through only the 1st generation of CPB. Do not use Calantha on 2nd generation if used earlier in the same year. Can be applied with an adjuvant (NIS). Both ground and aerial application are appropriate. No more than four successive applications of Calantha are allowed in succession per crop season.</i>										

2nd generation Colorado potato beetle materials

Trade name	Active ingredient	IRAC MoA Code	Spray pH<	Adjuvant	PHI	Rate	Adult	Egg Mass	Early Larvae (1st-2nd instar)	Late Larvae (3rd-4th instar)
Coragen 1.67SC / Vantacor 5SC	chlorantraniliprole	28	pH < 6.5	MSO (0.25-0.5 % V:V)	14	variable and formulation dependent (fl oz/A)	++	++	+++	+++
<i>Initiate applications after the emergence of the 2nd generation of CPB, and when defoliation estimates have reached or exceeded 5-10%. Initial foliar application (7.5 fl oz/ac, Coragen) can be applied to the entire field. Subsequently, apply 2nd foliar application (5.5 fl oz/ac, Coragen) over entire field one week later. Continue to scout field and consider a 3rd foliar application 7-10 days later only if populations continue to defoliate. Should be applied with an adjuvant (MSO) and acidify tank pH (pH < 6.5). Ground-application advised. Up to 4 successive applications of Coragen allowed in succession per crop season for control of the Colorado potato beetle. Do not apply a Group 28 material if a Group 28 material was applied in 1st generation, or as an at-plant systemic (e.g., Verimark).</i>										
Exirel 0.83SC	cyantraniliprole	28	pH < 6.5	MSO (0.25-0.5 % V:V)	7	5.0-13.5 fl oz	++	++	+++	+++
<i>Initiate applications after the emergence of the 2nd generation of CPB, and when defoliation estimates have reached or exceeded 5-10%. Initial foliar application (13.5 fl oz/ac) can be applied to the entire field. Subsequently, apply 2nd foliar application (10 fl oz/ac) over entire field one week later. Continue to scout field and consider a 3rd foliar application 7-10 days later only if populations continue to defoliate. Should be applied with an adjuvant (MSO) and acidify tank pH (pH < 6.5). Ground-application advised. Only two successive applications of Exirel allowed in succession per crop season for control of the Colorado potato beetle. Do not apply a Group 28 material if a Group 28 material was applied in 1st generation, or as an at-plant systemic (e.g., Verimark).</i>										

Insecticide options for controlling Colorado potato beetle in Wisconsin, 2026

Trade name	Active ingredient	IRAC MoA Code	Spray pH<	Adjuvant	PHI	Rate	Adult	Egg Mass	Early Larvae (1st-2nd instar)	Late Larvae (3rd-4th instar)
Minecto Pro	abamectin + cyantraniliprole	6 + 28	pH < 6.5	MSO (0.25-0.5 % V:V)	14	5.5-10 fl oz	++	++	+++	+++
<i>Initiate applications after the emergence of the 2nd generation of CPB, and when defoliation estimates have reached or exceeded 5-10%. Initial foliar application (10 fl oz/ac) can be applied to the entire field. Subsequently, apply 2nd foliar application (7.5 fl oz/ac) over entire field one week later. Continue to scout field and consider a 3rd foliar application 7-10 days later only if populations continue to defoliate. Should be applied with an adjuvant (MSO) and acidify tank pH (pH < 6.5). Ground-application advised. Only two successive applications of Minecto Pro allowed in succession per crop season for control of the Colorado potato beetle. Do not apply a Group 28 material if a Group 28 material was applied in 1st generation, or as an at-plant systemic (e.g., Verimark).</i>										
Besiege	chlorantraniliprole + lambda-cyhalothrin	28 + 3	pH < 6.5	MSO (0.25-0.5 % V:V)	14	6.0-9.0 fl oz	++	++	+++	+++
<i>Initiate applications after the emergence of the 2nd generation of CPB, and when defoliation estimates have reached or exceeded 5-10%. Initial foliar application (9.0 fl oz/ac) can be applied to the entire field. Subsequently, apply 2nd foliar application (7.0 fl oz/ac) over entire field one week later. Continue to scout field and consider a 3rd foliar application 7-10 days later only if populations continue to defoliate. Should be applied with an adjuvant (MSO) and acidify tank pH (pH < 6.5). Ground-application advised. Three successive applications of Besiege are allowed in succession per crop season for control of the Colorado potato beetle. Do not apply a Group 28 material if a Group 28 material was applied in 1st generation, or as an at-plant systemic (e.g., Verimark).</i>										
Harvanta	cyclaniliprole	28	pH < 6.5	MSO (0.25-0.5% V:V)	7	10.9-16.4 fl oz	++	++	+++	+++
<i>Initiate applications after the emergence of the 2nd generation of CPB, and when defoliation estimates have reached or exceeded 5-10%. Initial foliar application (16.4 fl oz/ac) can be applied to the entire field. Subsequently, apply 2nd foliar application (14.0 fl oz/ac) over entire field one week later. Continue to scout field and consider a 3rd foliar application 7-14 days later only if populations continue to defoliate. Should be applied with an adjuvant (MSO) and acidify tank pH (pH < 6.5). Three successive applications of Harvanta are allowed in succession per crop season for control of the Colorado potato beetle. Do not apply a Group 28 material if a Group 28 material was applied in 1st generation, or as an at-plant systemic (e.g., Verimark).</i>										
Elevest	chlorantraniliprole + bifenthrin	28 + 3	pH < 6.5	MSO (0.125 – 0.25% V:V)	21	5.6-9.6 fl oz/A	++	++	+++	+++
<i>Initiate applications after the emergence of the 2nd generation of CPB, and when defoliation estimates have reached or exceeded 5-10%. Initial foliar application (9.6 fl oz/ac) can be applied to the entire field. Subsequently, apply 2nd foliar application (7.5 fl oz/ac) over entire field one week later. Should be applied with an adjuvant (MSO) and acidify tank pH (pH < 6.5). Ground-application advised. Two successive applications of Elevest are allowed in succession per crop season for control of the Colorado potato beetle. Do not apply a Group 28 material if a Group 28 material was applied in 1st generation, or as an at-plant systemic (e.g., Verimark).</i>										
Voliam Flexi	chlorantraniliprole + thiamethoxam	28+4A	pH < 6.5	MSO (0.25-0.5 % V:V)	14	4.0 fl oz	++	++	+++	+++
<i>Initiate applications after the emergence of the 2nd generation of CPB, and when defoliation estimates have reached or exceeded 5-10%. Initial foliar application (4.0 fl oz/ac) can be applied to the entire field. Subsequently, apply 2nd foliar application (3.5 fl oz/ac) over entire field one week later. Continue to scout field and consider a 3rd foliar application 7-10 days later only if populations continue to defoliate. Should be applied with an adjuvant (MSO) and acidify tank pH (pH < 6.5). Ground-application advised. Only two successive applications of Voliam Flexi are allowed in succession per crop season for control of the Colorado potato beetle. Do not apply a Group 28 material if a Group 28 material was applied in 1st generation, or as an at-plant systemic (e.g., Verimark).</i>										

Insecticide options for controlling Colorado potato beetle in Wisconsin, 2026

Trade name	Active ingredient	IRAC MoA Code	Spray pH<	Adjuvant	PHI	Rate	Adult	Egg Mass	Early Larvae (1st-2nd instar)	Late Larvae (3rd-4th instar)
Zivalgo	isocycloseram (Plinazolin-technology)	30	pH < 6.5	MSO (0.25-0.5 % V:V)	14	1.0 fl oz	+++	++	+++	+++
<i>Initiate applications after the emergence of the 2nd generation of CPB, and when defoliation estimates have reached or exceeded 5-10%. Initial foliar application (1.0 fl oz/ac) can be applied to the entire field. Subsequently, apply 2nd foliar application (1.0 fl oz/ac) over entire field one to two weeks later. Continue to scout field and consider a 3rd foliar application 7-10 days later only if populations continue to defoliate. For best control, apply Zivalgo with ground application equipment. With aerial application, the resulting level and duration of control could be less than with ground application. Zivalgo may be applied via overhead chemigation in a volume of up to 0.25 inches of water per acre, however the resulting level and duration of control could be less than with ground application. Only three successive applications of Zivalgo are allowed in succession per crop season for control of the Colorado potato beetle. Do not apply a Group 30 material if a Group 30 material was applied earlier in the production season.</i>										

Other options

Trade name	Active ingredient	IRAC MoA Code	Spray pH<	Adjuvant	PHI	Rate	Adult	Egg Mass	Early Larvae (1st-2nd instar)	Late Larvae (3rd-4th instar)
Admire Pro (foliar)	imidacloprid	4A	pH < 7	none (see notes)	7	1.3 fl oz	+	-	++	+
<i>Apply Admire Pro as a foliar insecticide for control of late-season potato leafhopper and aphids where no Group 4A insecticide was used as an at-plant insecticide starter.</i>										
Actara 25WG (foliar)	thiamethoxam	4A	pH < 7	none (see notes)	14	1.5-3.0 oz	+	-	++	+
<i>Apply Actara 25WG as a foliar insecticide for control of late-season potato leafhopper and aphids where no Group 4A insecticide was used as an at-plant insecticide starter.</i>										
Assail 30SG (foliar)	acetamiprid	4A	pH < 7	NIS (0.25-0.5 % V:V)	7	1.5-4.0 oz	+	-	++	+
<i>Apply Assail 30SG as a foliar insecticide for control of late-season potato leafhopper and aphids where no Group 4A insecticide was used as an at-plant insecticide starter.</i>										
Venom	dinotefuran	4A	pH < 7	none (see notes)	7	1.0-1.5 oz	+	-	++	+
<i>Apply Venom as a foliar insecticide for control of late-season potato leafhopper and aphids where no Group 4A insecticide was used as an at-plant insecticide starter.</i>										
Avaunt eVo	indoxacarb	22	pH < 7	NIS (0.25% V:V)	7	3.5-6.0 fl oz	+++	-	-	-

Insecticide options for controlling Colorado potato beetle in Wisconsin, 2026

Trade name	Active ingredient	IRAC MoA Code	Spray pH<	Adjuvant	PHI	Rate	Adult	Egg Mass	Early Larvae (1st-2nd instar)	Late Larvae (3rd-4th instar)
<i>Apply Avaunt insecticide targeting only adult Colorado potato beetle. Applications can be tank mixed with Rimon 0.83EC during early season applications to kill adults, alternatively a tank mix application can be applied during later 2nd generations to target adults only. The addition of piperonyl butoxide (PBO) is necessary to increase the efficiency of adult control. Use a formulation of PBO that contains > 90% active ingredient. Apply only two successive applications, spaced 5-7 days apart.</i>										
Brigade 2EC	bifenthrin	3A	N/A	N/A	21	2.1-6.4 fl oz	+	-	-	-
<i>Apply Brigade insecticide targeting only adult Colorado potato beetle. Applications can be applied during later 2nd generations to target adults only. The addition of piperonyl butoxide may increase the efficiency of adult control. Apply only two successive applications, spaced 5-7 days apart.</i>										
Imidan 70W	phosmet	1B	pH < 6.5	N/A	7	1.33	+	-	+	-
<i>DO NOT Re-enter fields within 5 days (5-day REI)! Apply Imidan insecticide targeting only adult Colorado potato beetle. Applications can be applied during later 2nd generations to target adults only. Apply successive applications spaced no less than 10 days apart.</i>										