

# Cornell “Cheat Sheet” for Insecticide Options for Cabbage Maggot in Brassicas in New York, 2024

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Product	Active Ingredient	IRAC <sup>1</sup> Group	Rate	Application Method <sup>2</sup>	Crops Labeled	Relative Control of Cabbage Maggot <sup>3</sup>	Other Insect Pests Controlled <sup>4</sup>	PROS	CONS
<b>Diazinon*</b> AG500, 50W, AG600, WBC	Diazinon	<b>1B</b>	2-3 qt/A, 4-8 fl oz/50 gal TW (AG500)	<b>PPI, TW</b>	Broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower. Broccoli and rutabagas (PPI only)	<b>TW: Excellent; PPI: Poor</b>	Cutworms, wireworms	Long residual control	High risk for worker exposure – extensive PPE required. <sup>5</sup> TW application can cause significant stunting. <sup>6</sup>
<b>Mustang Maxx*</b>	Zeta-cypermethrin	<b>3A</b>	3.2-4 fl oz/A (max: 24 fl oz/A/crop)	<b>DS</b>	Radish, rutabaga, turnips. Head & Stem, Leafy (2ee)	<b>4 weekly apps: Failed</b>	Worms, thrips, flea beetles, aphids	Affordable (~\$16/A for 4 x 4 fl oz).	Multiple applications required for effective control. Coverage is critical.
<b>Hero*</b>	Zeta-cypermethrin + bifenthrin	<b>3A + 3A</b>	8.3-10.3 fl oz/A (max: 46.35 fl oz/A/crop)	<b>DS</b>	Head & Stem, Leafy & Root (2ee)	<b>4 weekly apps: Poor; slightly better than Mustang Maxx</b>	Worms, thrips, flea beetles, aphids	--	Same as for Mustang Maxx. Caused minor leaf necrosis in 2023 trial.
<b>Capture LRF*, Sniper LFR, Ruckus LFR</b>	Bifenthrin	<b>3A</b>	3.4-6.8 fl oz/A	<b>IF, PRE, PPI</b>	Head & Stem brassicas only	<b>Failed</b> in Cornell trials in Long Island; not trialed in Western NY	Worms, thrips, flea beetles	--	--
<b>Radiant SC</b>	Spinetoram	<b>5</b>	5-10 fl oz/A	<b>DS 100 gpa</b>	Head & Stem brassicas only	<b>Poor-Moderate</b> (labeled as suppression only)	Worms, thrips	--	Expensive (~\$70/A)
<b>Coragen</b>	Chlorantraniliprole	<b>28</b>	3.5-7.5 fl oz/A	<b>TW, IF, DS</b>	Head & Stem brassicas only	<b>TW: Failed</b> in Cornell trials (Labeled as suppression only)	Worms	Affordable (~\$11/A for 5 fl oz). Minimum PPE required.	--
<b>Verimark</b>	Cyantraniliprole	<b>28</b>	10-13.5 fl oz/A	<b>TD, TW, IF, DS</b>	Head & stem, Leafy & Root	<b>TD: Good-Excellent; TW: Good to Very Good; DS: Moderate</b>	Worms, flea beetles	Excellent control of worms and flea beetles. Minimal PPE required.	TD application can be tricky. Expensive (~\$105/A for 13 fl oz), but control of other pests could offset price. Rate/plant varies widely with different planting densities.

**\* Federal and NYS Restricted Use.** All Federally Restricted Use pesticides are also restricted in New York State and require a pesticide applicator license to purchase and to apply. Pesticide handlers who do not have a spray license must be under the direct supervision of a licensed applicator.

**1 IRAC:** Insecticide Resistance Action Committee. Active ingredients within an IRAC group have the same mode of action and cross-resistance may occur among them. Rotation among IRAC groups for resistance management is recommended.

**2 Application Method:** **PPI:** surface broadcast spray that is incorporated 3-4 inches pre-plant. **TW:** transplant water treatment. **DS:** directed spray at base of plant in 4-6 inch band, post-planting. **IF:** in-furrow at-planting application. **PRE:** applied with pre-emergent herbicides, broadcast surface application, not incorporated. **TD:** plug transplant tray drench.

**3** Relative control ratings are based mostly on Cornell trials conducted by Zaman 2018-2021, and Hoepting & Nault, 2021, 2022.

**4** Worm pests such as diamondback moth, imported cabbage worm, etc.

**5 PPE** required for Diazinon includes a respirator with organic vapor cartridges, chemical resistant footwear, chemical resistant gloves made of barrier laminate or viton, and goggles/face shield.

**6** Diazinon AG500 3 qt/A TW resulted in 46% stunting 25 days after planting in the on-farm trial in Oakfield (Hoepting & Nault, 2021). The label also cautions that TW application may cause stunting. Although the plants eventually grew out of the stunting, it seems backwards to apply a treatment that may cause stunting in order to protect the crop from an insect that can cause stunting.