



Integrated Pest Management of **Alfalfa Weevil** in North Dakota

Revised by

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The alfalfa weevil, *Hypera postica* (Gyllenhal) (Coleoptera: Curculionidae), is found throughout the U.S. and is the major insect pest of alfalfa in North Dakota.

Loss of plant biomass, especially leaf tissue, can be severe. Leaf feeding by alfalfa weevil also reduces nutritional quality and digestibility. Depending on the year, yield loss due to alfalfa weevil can approach 100 percent, especially under drought conditions.

Identification

Adults (Fig. 1) are about 5 millimeters (mm) long (¼ inch), with elbowed, clubbed antennae and a blunt snout. Adults are brown with short, somewhat thick golden hairs over the body and a distinctive brown stripe longitudinally along the center of the back. Newly deposited eggs (Fig. 2) are cream colored, and eggs that are about to hatch are olive brown, with the black head capsule of the developing larva visible. Mature larvae (Fig. 3) are about 8 mm long (almost ⅜ inch) and have a black head capsule and a wrinkled green body with a white stripe running lengthwise along the top. Younger larvae are similar in appearance but smaller.



Figure 3.
Mature alfalfa weevil larva
(Janet Knodel, NDSU)

Life Cycle (Fig. 4)

Alfalfa weevil has one complete generation per year in North Dakota. Adults become active from May through June, and females lay eggs in alfalfa stems. Eggs hatch in one to two weeks. Larvae emerge from the stem and begin feeding on the growing tips of the alfalfa plants. Larvae pass through four growth stages (instars) before reaching maturity.

Larvae continue to feed on tender leaf tissue as they grow (Fig. 5). Mature larvae feed for two to three weeks before pupating (Fig. 6). Pupation takes place in small, silken cocoons that are spun near the base of the plant. Adults emerge after one to two weeks. Adults feed in the alfalfa for two to three weeks before leaving for sheltered areas and entering a summer dormancy period (aestivation).



Figure 1. Adult alfalfa weevil
(Patrick Beauzay, NDSU)



Figure 2. Alfalfa weevil eggs
(Sue Blodgett, Iowa State University, www.Bugwood.org)

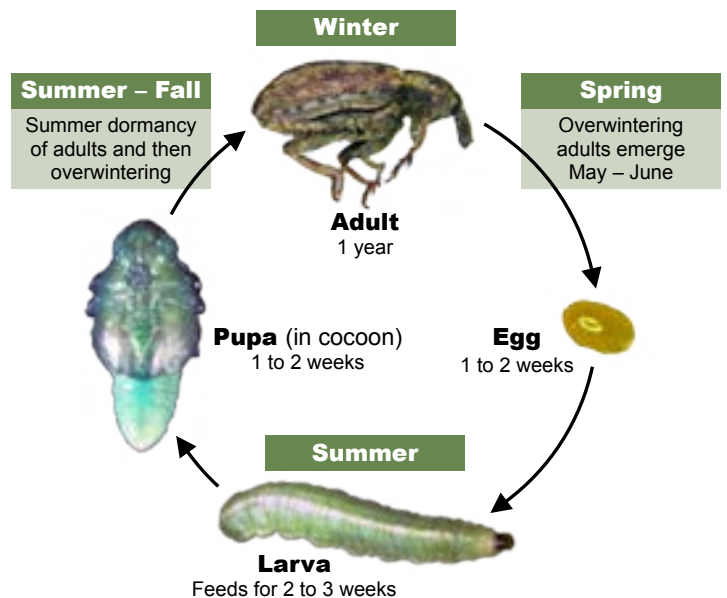


Figure 4. Life cycle of the alfalfa weevil



Figure 5.
Alfalfa weevil
larva feeding
on alfalfa leaf
(Patrick Beauzay, NDSU)



Figure 6.
Alfalfa weevil
pupa
(Frank Peairs,
Colorado State University,
www.Bugwood.org)

Some adults may move back to alfalfa in the fall and lay eggs, but these eggs usually do not overwinter successfully in North Dakota. However, during exceptionally mild winters such as we experienced during the winter of 2011-12, winter egg survival may lead to spring larval emergence and damage occurring earlier than normal the following spring. These adults will overwinter in shelterbelts outside the alfalfa field, and then continue their life cycle the following year.

Alfalfa weevil development is temperature-dependent, and degree day models have been developed for alfalfa weevil growth. The following degree day table has been adopted by university Extension specialists in our region (for example, University of Wisconsin, University of Illinois) and was derived from the model developed by Harcourt (1981) for alfalfa weevil in southern Ontario.

The following model assumes no overwintering egg survival.

For most years, degree days toward alfalfa weevil development do not begin to accumulate before March 1. Be sure to check the weekly NDSU Extension Service “Crop & Pest Report” (www.ag.ndsu.edu/cpr/) during the growing season for statewide alfalfa weevil degree day maps. Or you can generate your own by visiting the NDAWN website at <http://ndawn.ndsu.nodak.edu/>. Go to “Applications,” select “Insect Degree Days” and choose “Maps.” March 1 is used as the start date, select 48 F as the base temperature and click “Submit” to generate the map. You also can generate accumulated degree day tables for individual weather stations.

Plant Injury

Initial feeding injury by first-instar larvae appears as pinholes in the terminal leaves. As the plants and larvae grow, feeding injury will progress throughout the plant leaves, with leaves becoming skeletonized as feeding injury becomes more severe (Figs. 7 and 8). Typically, third- and fourth-instar larvae cause the most feeding injury. Plant growth up to the first cutting usually suffers the greatest feeding injury, although crown injury to regrowth can become significant, particularly under windrows where larvae take shelter after the first cutting.

Table 1. Approximate degree day (DD) requirements for alfalfa weevil development using 48 F as the base developmental temperature.

Life Stage	DD Required to Complete Life Stage	Accumulated DD	Typical Feeding Activity
Egg hatch begins	300	300	
1st instar development	71	371	Light
2nd instar development	67	438	Light
3rd instar development	66	504	Heavy
4th instar development	91	595	Heavy
Pupation	219	814	
Adult emergence	—	>814	



Figure 7. Alfalfa weevil feeding injury; note frosted appearance of crop

(Patrick Beauzay, NDSU)



Figure 8. Close-up of alfalfa weevil defoliation

(Patrick Beauzay, NDSU)

When and How to Scout

Integrating the degree-day model into your alfalfa weevil management program is important. Accumulated degree days will give you a time to begin scouting, when damage might occur and when control action might be necessary.

Scouting should begin immediately after egg hatch, and fields should be scouted weekly up through the first cutting. Fields should be scouted in an “M” pattern or by selecting random sites in the field, with a minimum of five sampling sites per field. Larger fields should have more sampling sites. Be sure your sampling pattern is representative of the entire field. Don’t scout only along the edges or in small areas.

Using a system of aerial imagery of your field, global positioning system (GPS) coordinates (which are available through Google Earth) and a hand-held GPS unit will allow you to set up your scouting routes and locate sampling sites before you scout.

For sampling prior to the first cutting, you will need sharp pruning shears; a clean, white 5-gallon bucket; a hand lens; a yardstick for measuring plant height; and pencil, paper and a calculator.

At each sampling site in the field, select a minimum of 30 stems and cut them off at the base. Invert the cut stems into the 5-gallon pail and vigorously beat the plants in the pail to dislodge the larvae. First-instar larvae feeding in rolled leaf tips won’t dislodge easily, so be sure to examine leaf tips for larvae.



Figure 9. Alfalfa weevil larvae collected during 30-stem sampling method using a white bucket

(Patrick Beauzay, NDSU)

Count and record 1) the number of stems sampled, 2) the total number of larvae counted and 3) the height of the alfalfa at the sampling sites. Repeat this procedure for all sampling sites within the field. When finished, total the numbers of larvae found and divide by the total number of stems sampled to calculate an average number of larvae per stem for the entire field (Fig. 9). Also calculate average plant height for the field.

An alternative, though less accurate, scouting method is to make visual defoliation estimates at each sampling site in the field using the same field scouting pattern as described above. Defoliation estimates should be recorded as percent defoliation, and an average should be calculated for the entire field. Keep in mind that this method, while time efficient, can lead to overestimation or underestimation of actual damage, and estimates can vary significantly among different observers.

We do not recommend the use of sweep nets for sampling because results are often highly variable and inaccurate. Sweep nets can be used to determine the presence/absence of alfalfa weevil adults and larvae in a field at or prior to typical egg hatch (300 DD). After alfalfa weevil has been detected, the stem sampling method should be used.

Economic Threshold and Management Decisions

Several factors must be considered when making alfalfa weevil management decisions. Plant height, estimated yield, crop market value, management costs and plant injury based on the number of larvae per stem must be considered. Studies conducted in Kentucky, Nebraska, New York and Utah have demonstrated that the level of plant damage per insect varies with geographic area. No detailed research on alfalfa weevil damage has been conducted in North Dakota.

The following economic threshold table is based on simulated third- and fourth-instar larvae damage levels observed in a two-year study conducted in Nebraska in 1990 and 1991 (Peterson et al. 1993) and has been adapted for North Dakota. Threshold numbers in Table 2 are the average number of larvae per stem sampled in the field using the 30-stem sampling method described above. These economic thresholds apply prior to the first cutting only (Table 2).

After the first cutting has been harvested, be sure to scout for larvae under the windrows. Larvae that escaped the first cutting tend to move under the windrows for shelter and will feed in these locations (Fig 10).

Table 2. Recommended economic thresholds for third- and fourth-instar alfalfa weevil larvae in North Dakota prior to the first cutting.

Plant Growth Stage (Height)	Treatment Cost	Crop Value (\$/ton)						Management Decision
		\$50	\$75	\$100	\$125	\$150	\$175	
		Number of Alfalfa Weevil Larvae per Stem						
50% bud or greater								Cut early
Early bud (>20 inches)	\$7/acre	4.0	2.7	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.2	Cut early, or use a short PHI/PGI product
	\$8/acre	4.6	3.1	2.3	1.8	1.5	1.3	
	\$9/acre	5.2	3.5	2.6	2.1	1.7	1.5	
	\$10/acre	5.8	3.8	2.9	2.3	1.9	1.6	
	\$11/acre	6.3	4.2	3.2	2.5	2.1	1.8	
	\$12/acre	6.9	4.6	3.5	2.8	2.3	2.0	
Late vegetative (16 to 20 inches)	\$7/acre	3.8	2.4	1.8	1.4	1.1	0.9	Use a short to mid-PHI/PGI product
	\$8/acre	4.4	2.8	2.1	1.6	1.3	1.1	
	\$9/acre	4.9	3.2	2.4	1.8	1.5	1.2	
	\$10/acre	5.5	3.6	2.6	2.1	1.7	1.4	
	\$11/acre	6.1	4.0	2.9	2.3	1.9	1.6	
	\$12/acre	6.7	4.4	3.2	2.5	2.1	1.7	
Midvegetative (10 to 15 inches)	\$7/acre	3.6	2.2	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.7	Use a long-residual product
	\$8/acre	4.1	2.6	1.8	1.4	1.1	0.8	
	\$9/acre	4.7	3.0	2.1	1.6	1.2	1.0	
	\$10/acre	5.3	3.4	2.4	1.8	1.4	1.2	
	\$11/acre	5.9	3.7	2.7	2.1	1.6	1.3	
	\$12/acre	6.4	4.1	3.0	2.3	1.8	1.5	



Figure 10. Alfalfa weevil larval feeding injury underneath the windrows (brown defoliated strips)

(NDSU Extension)

Check regrowth for larval feeding. If eight or more larvae per square foot are found or regrowth is delayed due to feeding, treatment is recommended.

If using the visual percent defoliation method, treatment is recommended when percent defoliation reaches an average of 30 percent for the entire field. Keep in mind that this threshold is less accurate than the threshold based on larval counts, and does not take into account forage value or application costs.

Integrated Pest Management Strategies

Biological Control

A few parasitic wasp species, including *Anaphes luna*, *Bathyplectes anurus*, *B. curculionis* and *Oomyzus incertus*, have been introduced in the U.S. to control alfalfa weevil. Limited surveys of the natural enemies of alfalfa weevil have been conducted in North Dakota.

A fungal pathogen, *Zoophthora phytonomi*, also provides natural control of larvae, but it is most effective only in warm and moist environments and, as such, likely is not an important biological control agent of alfalfa weevil in North Dakota.

A study by Tatyana Rand of the U.S. Department of Agriculture-Agricultural Research Service Laboratory in Sidney, Mont., found an average parasitism rate by *B. curculionis* of 37.2 percent in the North Dakota/Montana border region.

Natural enemies have the potential to keep alfalfa weevil from reaching economic levels. Therefore, insecticides should be used only when necessary.

Cultural Control

Cutting typically occurs soon after alfalfa reaches the early bud stage. At this time, continued feeding by larvae may not be great enough to warrant the cost of insecticide application. Early cutting is recommended when alfalfa has reached 50 percent budding and alfalfa weevil larvae have reached the economic threshold.

If economic alfalfa weevil infestations are observed, early cutting (hay) is one of the best strategies for mitigating alfalfa weevil damage.

Bale windrowed alfalfa as soon as possible to expose larvae that are sheltering under the windrows.

Another cultural control strategy is to maintain stand health through recommended agronomic practices. Please refer to NDSU Extension publication R571 (revised), "Alfalfa Management in North Dakota," for information.

Chemical Control

When insecticidal control is necessary, pay particular attention to the preharvest intervals (PHI) and pre-grazing intervals (PGI) on the product label. The decision on which product to use should be based on when you intend to cut or graze the crop.

Also, note that products that have a long PHI do not necessarily have long residual insect control activity. For example, chlorpyrifos (an organophosphate) applied at greater than 1 pint per acre has a PHI/PGI of 21 days, but residual activity realistically can be expected for only seven days. Zeta-cypermethrin (a pyrethroid) applied at the low or high rate has a PHI/PGI of three days, yet should provide 10 to 14 days of residual control activity.

Another important consideration is pollinator safety. Most insecticide labels now carry "bee language" such as "do not apply when crop is in bloom" or "do not apply when bees are actively foraging." When spraying any insecticide in alfalfa, be sure to observe pollinator safety. Only apply insecticides early in the morning or late in the evening when bees are not present.

The following table lists insecticides registered for use in alfalfa in North Dakota for control of alfalfa weevil (Table 3). Trade names are given as examples only and do not imply endorsement of one product over another nor discrimination against any product by NDSU Extension.

Table 3. Insecticides registered for control of alfalfa weevil in alfalfa in North Dakota (by active ingredient).

Active Ingredient	Example Trade Name(s)	Chemical Class	IRAC Group	Product Rate per Acre	Preharvest Interval	Pre-grazing Interval
					(days)	(days)
beta-cyfluthrin ¹	Baythroid XL	P	3A	1.6-2.8 fl oz	7	7
carbaryl ^{2,3}	Sevin 4F, Sevin XLR Plus	C	1A	1.5 quarts	7	7
chlorantraniliprole + lambda-cyhalothrin	Besiege	D + P	28 + 3A	6.0-9.0 fl oz	7	1
chlorpyrifos	Lorsban 4E, Lorsban Advanced, Nufos 4E	OP	1B	1-2 pints	1 pint = 14	1 pint = 14
chlorpyrifos + lambda-cyhalothrin	Cobalt Advanced	OP + P	1B + 3A	16-38 fl oz	13-26 fl oz = 14 >26 fl oz = 21	13-26 fl oz = 14 >26 fl oz = 21
chlorpyrifos + zeta-cypermethrin	Stallion	OP + P	1B + 3A	9.25-11.75 fl oz	7	7
cyfluthrin	Renounce 20 WP	P	3A	2.0-3.5 oz	7	7
cyfluthrin	Tombstone Helios	P	3A	1.6-2.8 fl oz	7	7
dimethoate ^{3,4}	Dimethoate 4E	OP	1B	0.5-1 pint	10	10
gamma-cyhalothrin	Declare	P	3A	1.02-1.54 fl oz	7	1
gamma-cyhalothrin	Proaxis	P	3A	2.56-3.84 fl oz	7	1
indoxacarb	Steward EC	none	22A	6.7-11.3 fl oz	7	Not listed
lambda-cyhalothrin	Warrior II	P	3A	1.28-1.92 fl oz	7	1
lambda-cyhalothrin	Grizzly Z, Silencer	P	3A	2.56-3.84 fl oz	7	1
malathion ²	Malathion 57EC	OP	1B	1.5-2 pints	0	Not listed
malathion ²	Fyfanon ULV	OP	1B	8 fl oz	0	Not listed
methomyl	Lannate LV	C	1A	3 pints	7	7
permethrin	Arctic 3.2EC	P	3A	4.0-8.0 fl oz	14	Not listed
phosmet	Imidan 70W	OP	1B	1-1.33 pounds	7	7
zeta-cypermethrin	Mustang Max	P	3A	2.24-4.0 fl oz	3	3

¹ Due to potential bee injury, do not apply to alfalfa grown for seed.

² Not effective against adult alfalfa weevils.

³ Do not apply when alfalfa is in bloom.

⁴ Suppression only.

Chemical Class Abbreviations: C = carbamates; D = diamides; OP = organophosphates; P = pyrethroids.

IRAC Group Modes of Action: 1A, 1B = acetyl cholinesterase inhibitors; 3A = sodium channel modulators; 22A = voltage-dependent sodium channel blockers; 28 = ryanodine receptor modulators.

Be sure to read, understand and follow all label directions and precautions.

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Cover photo: adult alfalfa weevil
(Joseph Berger, www.Bugwood.org)

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