Lygus Management in Dry Bean Production in California

Rachel F. Long, University of California Cooperative Extension, Woodland, CA 95616, (530) 666-8734; rflong@ucanr.edu

Larry Godfrey, University of California, Davis

In California, USA, we produce four classes of beans: garbanzos (chickpeas), limas (baby and large), cowpeas (blackeyes), and common beans (such as kidney and cranberry) planted on nearly 50,000 acres and valued at about $70 million. The western tarnished plant bug *Lygus hesperus*, is the major pest of dry beans (excluding garbanzos) in California, affecting yield and seed quality. Insecticides are currently the primary means for managing this pest due limited alternative control methods. Five years of data on cowpea and lima beans showed that pyrethroids are working well for lygus bug control, as well as the insect growth regulator novaluron mixed with a pyrethroid to control the adults. Dimethoate and indoxacarb were moderate for lygus management. The non-registered material flonicamid had little impact on lygus; however, clothianidin and sulfoxaflor, showed potential for managing lygus in dry beans with increased yields in our research trials. The University of California Integrated Pest Management Guidelines for Dry Beans are currently being updated, including new information on managing weeds, insect and mites, and diseases in California.