Foliar insecticides are best used as part of an integrated insect management plan to control insect populations in your fields while minimizing the potential for insecticide-resistance development. Keep these best management practices in mind to preserve insecticide technology:

1. **Rotate insecticide modes of action (MOAs)**
   Rotating insecticide MOAs reduces the chance of insect pests developing resistance to any one MOA. Always select insecticides that are effective against your target insect pest.

2. **Scout routinely throughout the season**
   Proper insect pest identification is key to controlling insect populations. Use observations to evaluate insect pest pressure and determine whether an insecticide application is warranted.

3. **Follow economic thresholds**
   Determine if insect pest populations are high enough to cause economic losses that exceed the cost of the insecticide application before initiating treatment. Save time and money by using insecticides only when treatment is warranted.

4. **Manage insects in your refuge**
   Corn refuge can be treated with non-Bt foliar insecticides to control late-season insect pests. Apply foliar insecticides only when insect pest pressure has reached or exceeded the economic threshold.

5. **Rotate crops**
   Give insect pests fewer opportunities to adapt and become resistant to insecticides by rotating crops regularly.

6. **Use the full labeled rate**
   Insecticide resistance can develop over time. Minimize the opportunities for resistance to develop by using the labeled rate of effective insecticides with every application.

7. **Follow all label instructions**
   Be mindful of pre-harvest intervals, which vary among products. Wait the required amount of time after application to begin harvest. Only use insecticides that are labeled to be effective towards your target insect pest. Understand which insecticide will be most effective based on the current stage in the insect pest’s lifecycle.

8. **Cultural practices**
   Plant early in the suggested planting window to reduce crop exposure to late-season insect pests that could cause yield loss. Weeds can serve as breeding hosts for insect pests. Practice good weed control by planting in clean fields, removing weeds as they emerge, and following herbicide label instructions.

For more information and links to additional resources, visit www.IWillTakeAction.com.