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## Grasshopper Management

Grasshoppers are best controlled by cultural methods, such as mowing; weed control that eliminates other plants they feed on, and encouraging birds that will consume some grasshoppers.

Microbial (protozoan) insecticides (e.g. NOLO Bait® and Grasshopper Attack®) are available to kill young grasshoppers, but they will take several weeks to work, and in the meantime, they will continue to cause plant damage.



When grasshoppers become adults, they are difficult to control with chemical insecticides.

Identifying the species will help tell how long it will take until the next generation appears. Shown above is a **Linearwinged grasshopper**, *Aptenopedes sphenariodes*. (See other references below.)

**Ranchers** – diflubenzuron (e.g. Dimilin 2L), Malathion, and Sevin are labeled for pasture crops. Those with Restricted Use Pesticide licenses might consider using a new FMC product with zeta-cypermethrin known as Mustang Max™.

**Homeowners** with grasshoppers attacking edible dooryard **citrus** should look for insecticides with Carbaryl (e.g. Sevin)

For **landscape ornamentals**, look carefully at the label for products containing the following active ingredients:

Bifenthrin (Talstar™, onyx™)

Deltamethrin (Deltaguard™)

Carbaryl (e.g. Sevin)

lambda-cyhalothrin (Scimitar™)

Cyfluthrin (Tempo™, Decathlon™)

A key practice in using insecticides is to look for the emergence of new grasshopper nymphs in 30-60 days, and apply another labeled product when the next generation of nymphs appears, but before they become winged reproductives.

### For more information:

- Grasshoppers of Florida [a new UF/IFAS book, also online]: <http://entnemdept.ifas.ufl.edu/ghopper/ghopper.html>
- Featured Creatures article <http://entnemdept.ifas.ufl.edu/creatures/field/amhopper.htm>
- Insect Management in Pastures <http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/ig061>
- Insect Management on Landscape Plants <http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/ig013>

Produced by: Patrick Hogue, CED and Extension Livestock Agent; Courtney Davis, Extension Dairy Agent; and Daniel F. Culbert, Environmental Horticulture Agent -- Okeechobee County Extension Service.

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