

South Dakota State University

Open PRAIRIE: Open Public Research Access Institutional Repository and Information Exchange

SDSU Extension Fact Sheets

SDSU Extension

1985

Grasshopper Control

Cooperative Extension South Dakota State University

Follow this and additional works at: https://openprairie.sdstate.edu/extension_fact

Recommended Citation

South Dakota State University, Cooperative Extension, "Grasshopper Control" (1985). *SDSU Extension Fact Sheets*. 607.

https://openprairie.sdstate.edu/extension_fact/607

This Fact Sheet is brought to you for free and open access by the SDSU Extension at Open PRAIRIE: Open Public Research Access Institutional Repository and Information Exchange. It has been accepted for inclusion in SDSU Extension Fact Sheets by an authorized administrator of Open PRAIRIE: Open Public Research Access Institutional Repository and Information Exchange. For more information, please contact michael.biondo@sdstate.edu.

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



For current policies and practices, contact SDSU Extension

Website: extension.sdstate.edu

Phone: 605-688-4792

Email: sdsu.extension@sdstate.edu

SDSU Extension is an equal opportunity provider and employer in accordance with the nondiscrimination policies of South Dakota State University, the South Dakota Board of Regents and the United States Department of Agriculture.

FS 556

grasshopper control



**Cooperative Extension Service
South Dakota State University
U. S. Department of Agriculture**

grasshopper control

by B. H. Kantack, Extension entomologist, and W. L. Berndt,
Extension pesticide specialist

GRASSHOPPER PROBLEMS

Grasshoppers are usually prevalent in some areas of South Dakota each year. Heavy outbreaks also are likely to occur periodically where extensive acreages are infested over a wide area.

Severe infestations occur during seasons where hot and dry weather conditions prevail. Farmers and ranchers should watch for grasshoppers early in the season and initiate control measures immediately where problems exist.

APPLY CONTROL MEASURES EARLY

Two general groups of injurious grasshoppers are of economic importance in South Dakota. Species of economic importance are usually grouped into cropland and rangeland grasshoppers.

The best time to control grasshoppers is when they are small and before they migrate into cropland areas. Apply insecticides shortly after the main egg hatch is completed. There are a number of advantages in this early treatment: (1) fewer acres will have to be treated and less insecticide is necessary to obtain control; (2) injurious grasshopper species are killed before they have had the opportunity to injure the crops; (3) early treatments before the grasshoppers have reached maturity prevent egg deposition which helps reduce the potential grasshopper threat for the following crop year.

Number of Grasshopper Adults Per Square Yard

| Field | Margin | Infestation or damage category |
|---------|---------|--------------------------------|
| 0-2 | 5-10 | non-economic |
| 3-7 | 11-20 | light |
| 8-14 | 21-40 | moderate to abundant |
| 15-28 | 41-80 | threatening to severe |
| over 28 | over 80 | very severe |

The above table applies both to infestations in cropland and rangeland. Insecticide control is advised when the infestation reaches threatening levels.

TREATING GRASSHOPPER INFESTATIONS IN DIFFERENT SITUATIONS

Cropland (Small Grains, etc.). Fall and spring tillage of the soil helps reduce grasshopper populations. Inspect all grain fields periodically and treat only areas where grasshoppers are found. Field margins and headlands are areas where young grasshop-

pers are usually present. In South Dakota, winter wheat fields are often severely damaged each fall; border spraying of these fields can prevent considerable damage.

Legume Fields. Usually the entire field is infested and must be sprayed to obtain adequate control. Since some grasshopper species hatch later, the main hatch will not be completed until after the first crop of hay has been harvested. Delay spraying until the second crop is about 3 inches tall in legume fields. Sometimes growers leave a small trap strip from the first cutting to attract grasshoppers from the remainder of the field. This strip is then sprayed with a suitable insecticide.

Conservation Reserve (Soilbank). In fields where forage crop cover is lacking and weeds are prevalent, the entire field will often be infested with grasshoppers. In fields where grass growth is good, the grasshoppers will usually be concentrated along the margins and borders of the field. Under dry conditions considerable migration from these soilbank areas into adjacent crops usually occurs.

Roadside. Fence rows and roadsides are favorite oviposition sites for grasshoppers. Often a properly timed spray in these areas after the main grasshopper hatch will eliminate the need for a costly spray on adjacent cropland. Spray these areas before the grasshoppers begin migrating into adjacent cropland.

Pastureland. Grasshopper problems often arise in pastures that have been overgrazed or mismanaged. Heavy infestations in pastures result in considerable loss of grass and grazing capacity. Grasshoppers from pasture areas often invade adjacent field crops later in the season.

Proper pasture management and improvement methods will discourage grasshopper populations. When insecticides are needed for control of grasshoppers in pastures, it is very important that the proper insecticide is selected so that grazing is permitted either immediately or soon after application.

Rangeland. In rangeland areas, grasshopper problems frequently arise. A severe rangeland infestation can reduce the grass growth so that the carrying capacity of livestock is greatly lowered. For lands under federal domain, the responsible agency treats the infested areas when the situation warrants control measures.

**Insecticides recommended and precautions for proper use
for grasshopper control on various crops.**

| Crop | Insecticide | Dosage* | Remarks, precautions |
|--|--|--------------------------------------|--|
| Small grain | Furadan 4F | 4 oz/A | Apply before heads emerge. Do not feed forage. |
| | Ethyl Parathion | 8 oz/A | Experienced aerial applicators only. Do not harvest for 15 days. |
| | Pennacap-M | 8 oz/A | Do not harvest for 15 days. |
| | Malathion | 1 lb/A | Do not harvest for 7 days. |
| Winter Wheat (field borders) | Thimet 15G | 1 lb/A (based on 7-inch spacings) | Apply at planting time in seed furrow with granular applicator or grass seeder attachment. Do not graze treated wheat for 45 days. |
| | **Di-Syston 15G | 1 lb/A (based on 7-inch spacings) | Apply at planting time in seed furrow with granular applicator or grass seeder attachment. Do not graze treated wheat for 30 days. |
| | Furadan 4F | 4 oz/A | Follow label precautions. Apply before heads emerge. Do not feed forage to livestock. |
| | Orthene | 3/16 lb/A | Do not pasture or feed treated hay within 21 days. |
| | Sevin XLR | 1½ lb/A | Do not harvest grain for 21 days. |
| Corn | **Furadan 4F | 4 oz/A | Do not harvest for 30 days. |
| | Dimethoate (Cygon, DeFend) | 8 oz/A | Do not harvest for 14 days. |
| | Pennacap-M | 8 oz/A | Do not harvest for 21 days. |
| | Sevin XLR | 1½-2 lb/A | No time limitation. |
| | Lorsban | 8 oz/A | Do not harvest for 50 days. Follow other label limitations. |
| | Pydrin | 0.05-0.1 lb/A | Do not harvest for 21 days. |
| | Ethyl Parathion | 8 oz/A | Experienced aerial applicators only. Do not harvest for 12 days. |
| | Malathion (ultra low- volume concentrate) | 8 fl oz/A | Aerial applicators only. Do not harvest for 15 days. |
| Malathion | 1 lb/A | Do not harvest for 5 days. | |
| Sorghum | Furadan 4F | 4 oz/A | Do not apply after heads emerge. |
| | Dimethoate (Cygon, DeFend) | 4 oz/A | Do not harvest or graze within 28 days. |
| | Sevin XLR | 1-1½ lb/A | No time limitation on corn or sorghum grown for forage. Do not apply on sorghum grown for grain within 21 days of harvest. |
| | Ethyl Parathion | 8 oz/A | Experienced aerial applicators only. Do not harvest for 12 days. |
| | (CAUTION: Do not spray methyl parathion or occur.) | | mixtures of ethyl and methyl parathion on sorghum as plant injury may occur.) |
| Sunflowers (use border sprays when- ever possible) | Furadan 4F | 4oz/A | Do not harvest for 28 days. |
| | Lorsban | 8 oz/A | Do not harvest for 35 days. |
| | Parathion (ethyl or methyl) | 8 oz/A | Experienced aerial applicators only. Do not apply within 30 days of harvest. |
| | Sevin XLR | As labeled. | Do not harvest for 60 days. |

| Crop | Insecticide | Dosage* | Remarks, precautions |
|---------------------------------|---|-----------|---|
| Soybeans | Cygon | 8 oz/A | Do not harvest for 21 days. |
| | Orthene | 4 oz/A | Do not harvest for 14 days. |
| | *Sevin XLR | 1½ lb/A | No time limitations. |
| | Lorsban | 8 oz/A | Do not harvest for 28 days. |
| | Malathion | 1 lb/A | Do not apply within 1 day of harvest. |
| | Malathion (ultra low-volume concentrate) | 8 fl oz/A | Do not harvest for 7 days. |
| | Parathion (ethyl or methyl) | 8 oz/A | Experienced aerial applicators only. Do not harvest for 15 days. |
| Alfalfa, Clover-forage and seed | Furadan 4F | 4 oz/A | Do not harvest for 7 days. |
| | Dimethoate (Cygon, DeFend) | 4 oz/A | Do not apply more than once per season or within 10 days of harvest. |
| | Lorsban | 8 oz/A | Do not harvest for 14 days. |
| | Sevin XLR | 1-1½ lb/A | No time limitations. |
| | Malathion | 1 lb/A | No time limitations. |
| | Parathion (ethyl or methyl) | 8 oz/A | Experienced aerial applicators only. Do not apply within 15 days of harvest. |
| | Diazinon | 1 lb/A | Do not graze livestock within 2 days or cut hay within 10 days of application. Do not spray alfalfa in bloom. |
| | *Malathion (ultra low-volume concentrate) | 8 fl oz/A | No waiting period. Do not spray alfalfa or clover in bloom. |

Malathion ultra low-volume concentrate is not recommended for grasshopper control after alfalfa is over 8 inches tall or where very dense foliage is present. Where dense foliage is encountered and malathion is being used, a 5- to 6-foot boom height with a 50-foot swath width is recommended.

To protect bee population, spray before 7 a.m. or after 7 p.m. Never spray alfalfa in bloom. Notify local beekeepers before spraying.

| | | | |
|--|--|-----------|---|
| Pastures and ranges, roadsides, field margins, ditches and other lands | **Orthene | 2-3 oz/A | Do not apply when lactating dairy cattle are present. Do not pasture or feed hay to dairy cattle within 21 days of application. Remove meat animals from treated areas at least 7 days before slaughter if they were present at application or grazed treated areas within 21 days after application. |
| | Malathion | 1 lb/A | No time limitation. Dairy cattle must be removed from the pasture during application of the sprays. |
| | Malathion (ultra low-volume concentrate) | 8 fl oz/A | Aerial applicators only. May be harvested or grazed on day of application. |
| | Pennacap-M | 8 oz/A | Do not harvest or graze for 15 days. |
| | Sevin XLR | 1½ lb/A | No time limitation. |
| | Carbaryl (Sevin-oil) | 1-1½ lb/A | No time limitation. |

(CAUTION: All dairy animals must be removed from areas being treated with malathion or Sevin but can be turned into areas after spraying operation is completed. Avoid applying insecticides near streams, farm ponds, etc., to avoid any possibility of injuring fish and wildlife.)

*In terms of actual toxicant per acre

**24(c) Registration in South Dakota

Hard Water Rapidly Breaks Down Organophosphate and Carbamate Insecticides

A few examples of this breakdown: malathion, an organic phosphate insecticide, rapidly hydrolyzes above a pH of 7; and Sevin, a carbamate, rapidly hydrolyzes above a pH of 9. Parathion, another organic phosphate insecticide, rapidly hydrolyzes above a pH of 9.

The rate of hydrolysis is, of course, dependent on temperature and other factors. The higher the temperature the faster

the rate of decomposition. Once an insecticide breaks down, the killing power is usually reduced. Hydrolysis often occurs in a very short time in an alkaline solution. To counteract alkalinity, add one to two teaspoons of vinegar per gallon of water. (Example: for pH of 7.5-8.0, add one teaspoon of vinegar per gallon.) Unsoftened well water varies in the degree of hardness. Vinegar can be added to make such water slightly acid (below pH 7). You can determine the pH of your water supply by using a soil testing kit or ask the city department for this information.

Precautions

Select the insecticide to fit the situation. Always follow the label and use recommended rates. Pay particular attention to the waiting periods required between the

time of application and harvest or grazing of the treated areas. Never apply an unlabeled insecticide or allow an unlabeled insecticide to be applied on your crop. Always read and understand the label.

Use of a trade name does not indicate endorsement of one product over another.

South Dakota Poison Control Centers (treatment and information)

ABERDEEN:

St. Luke's Hospital, 305 South State St, Aberdeen, SD 57401. Phone: 605-225-2131

Dakota Midland Hospital, 1400 NW 15 Ave, Aberdeen, SD 57401. Phone: 605-225-1880 or 1-800-592-1889

RAPID CITY:

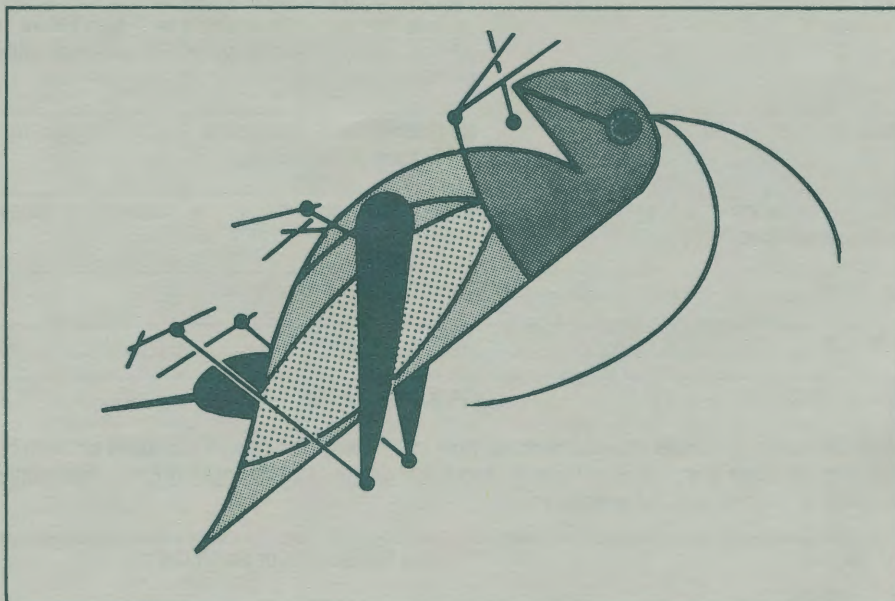
Rapid City Regional Hospital (East), 353 Fairmont Blvd, Rapid City, SD 57701. Phone: 605-341-3333 or 1-800-742-8925

SIoux FALLS:

McKenna Hospital, 800 E. 21st Street, Sioux Falls, SD 57101. Phone: 605-336-3894

Issued in furtherance of Cooperative Extension work, Acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914, in cooperation with the USDA. Richard A. Battaglia, Director of SDCES, Brookings. Reference to any products in this publication is not an endorsement. Persons using such products assume responsibility for their use. Educational programs and materials offered without regard to age, race, color, religion, sex, handicap, or national origin. An Equal Opportunity Employer.
File: 2.11-2-4.2Mrev-3-85-ES 130

Cooperative Extension Service
South Dakota State University
U. S. Department of Agriculture



Grasshopper
control

FS 556