



MANAGING CRICKETS ON YOUR PROPERTY

Hatching crickets

Newly hatched crickets cause minimal damage. It's usually best to wait for hatching to be complete before taking action. Hatching may occur over several weeks depending on the temperatures. Temperature changes and natural predators may also reduce the numbers before treatment is needed. If you do need to treat them, use a contact insecticide suitable for home use or for the specific plants they're infesting. Crickets are unlikely to eat bait at this stage.



Nymphs (first 60 to 90 days)

Report crickets

If you spot Mormon crickets on your property, report them to the NDA via the **Mormon Cricket and Grasshopper Reporting form**.

Preventing crickets from entering your property

Crickets may be kept out of your property by using a cricket fence. This is a vertical barrier made of heavy plastic, 20 to 24 inches tall, sealed to the ground and supported by stakes every few feet. The fence may be placed on the outside of existing fences or structures (without sealing vents). Since Mormon crickets cannot fly and the plastic is too slippery for them to climb, they will be forced to go around.

**Note: Most broad-leafed plants and grass will recover from cricket damage, depending on the plant type and how much damage occurred.*

**Note: Do not wrap tree trunks or plants with plastic as this may harm the plant. If using plastic near plants, leave at least a foot of space for air circulation.*



SCAN TO REPORT CRICKETS



Contact Us

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Adult crickets (after 90 days)

Effective treatments

Baits are the most effective chemical treatment option. Granular products, sprays and dusts need to make contact with the crickets to be effective. Over-the-counter insecticidal soap may be effective only when direct contact with the crickets are made but does not have an effect on crickets that are not directly contacted by the spray. These treatments may need to be reapplied as the crickets move through the area. Remedies and mixtures of home products like dish soap and vinegar are shown to be effective, but will likely result in damage to your landscaping. Remedies and mixtures of home products may or may not be effective and may even be harmful to pets and landscaping. For large-scale infestations, such as on farms, aerial pesticide applications can be used.



Using bait

Baits are products that crickets eat and can be used for pest control. Baits can attract crickets, but only from a few hundred feet away, not from miles. To keep it safe, place bait away from homes or play areas for children and pets. Always follow the instructions on the label. Placing baits along property lines is generally the best strategy.



Dead crickets

Handling dead crickets

Dead crickets are NOT harmful to humans or animals and do not carry diseases. However, they may attract other crickets. If you have a large number of dead crickets, it's best to collect and dispose of them by composting or burying them.

Pets and crickets

Dead crickets, including those which have been treated, are NOT harmful to humans or animals and do not carry diseases. Pets eating large amounts of live or dead crickets may experience gastrointestinal issues. If symptoms are severe, contact your veterinarian.