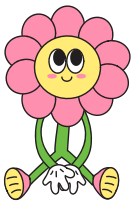
MAY 2026



Goshen County Weed & Pest NEWSLETTER

Goshen County Weed & Pest

PROTECT YOURSELF FROM TICKS!

THEY'LL BE OUT SOON.

Goshen County has always had areas that seem higher in tick populations. Populations spike when temperatures are consistently above 50°F, often peaking earlier in spring due to warmer winters. Since Goshen County has had a warm winter it could be time to start checking your pets for ticks, spraying insecticide around your yards and wearing long sleeves and pants when out and about.

WE ARE LOOKING FOR SEASONAL SPRAY OPERATORS!

MONDAY - THURSDAY
PAY STARTS @ $15 AN HOUR

FIND APPLICATION @ GOSHENWEEDANDPEST.COM

GRASSHOPPERS COULD BE A THREAT THIS SUMMER!

There are many types of grasshoppers, lets look at three species that are most commonly spotted first but are not of a huge concern. Then two species that can cause the most damage to crop and range lands. GCWP can help landowners who have concern of grasshopper populations. Please give us a call if you are seeing an abundance of small grasshoppers here in the coming month. Grasshoppers the size of a rice grain or smaller should be of concern. A treatment program is only successful when grasshoppers are small and treatment is done early. Don't waste any time with these pest!

Melanoplus sanguinipe Migratory Grasshopper

- A mixed feeder of grasses and forbs, is a serious pest of both crops and grasslands.
- It causes more crop damage than any other species of grasshopper
- Nymphs grow and develop during late spring when days are long.

Arphia Conserpa Speckled Winged

- Late instar nymphs overwinter and become adults in May/June
- Eggs are laid in mid summer, hatch before fall
- Rarely numerous enough to cause damage

Psoloessa Delicatula Brownspotted

- Common throughout the Wyoming rangelands
- Eggs are laid in late May and June
- Hatches start mid July
- Overwinter as nymphs, who are found in April

Melanoplus bivittatus Two-striped grasshopper

- The twostriped grasshopper is a major crop pest causing much damage to small grains, alfalfa, and corn.
- At high densities nymphs move in bands when they reach the third and older instars.
- An early-hatching species.
- Eggs start to hatch eight to ten days ahead of those of the migratory grasshopper.

Eritettix Simplex Velvetstriped

- Common in Eastern Wyoming
- Overwinter as nymphs that become adults in May
- Eggs are laid in June
- Hatch in July or August
- Minimal damage to rangelands

STAY IN THE KNOW

- May 14th - GCWP Board Meeting
- May 25th - Office closed Memorial Day

307.532.3713 GOSHENWEEDANDPEST.COM GOCOWEEDS@GMAIL.COM
P.O. BOX 757 TORRINGTON, WY 82240