

Selective control of rangeland grasshoppers with prescribed fire

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Abstract

Grasshoppers (Orthoptera: Acrididae) are considered among the most damaging rangeland pests, but are necessary for the survival of many wildlife species. Most grasshoppers species are innocuous, but control with insecticides is non-discriminatory among species. The objectives were to evaluate the effects of prescribed burning on the abundance and biomass of grasshoppers and to determine if species could be selectively controlled with prescribed fire. Twenty-four, 4-ha sites were selected in a sand sagebrush-mixed prairie near Woodward, Okla. and blocked by pasture. Plots were randomly assigned fall-, spring-, or non-burned treatments within block with 4 replications per treatment for each of 2 years. Grasshopper biomass and abundance were sampled in late July and early August by sweeping with canvas beating nets. Specimens were weighed to the nearest 0.1 mg and identified to species. Fire treatments had no effects on the total abundance or biomass of grasshoppers across species, with about 10 grasshoppers weighing 4,090 mg per 150 sweeps. Fire effects on the 4 most common species were variable and could be explained by the biology of the insects. *Melanoplus bowditchi* and *M. flavidus* were unaffected by fire treatment. *Hesperotettix viridis* is sensitive to damage to its host plants and was reduced about 88% by fire in either season. *Ageneotettix deorum* abundance was 65% lower on fall-burned plots. We hypothesize the reduction occurred because the species' eggs are laid near the soil surface and exposed to the heat of passing fire. Fire prescriptions may be developed to target species-specific vulnerabilities and reduce pest grasshoppers while maintaining the food base for grasshopper predators.

Key Words: Acrididae, *Ageneotettix deorum*, *Artemisia filifolia*, *Hesperotettix viridis*, *Melanoplus bowditchi*, pest management

Grasshoppers (Orthoptera: Acrididae) are considered among the most detrimental invertebrate pests throughout the world because of the damage they inflict on agricultural crops and forage resources (Watts et al. 1989). Forage consumption rates of individual grasshoppers are relatively small, but they waste nearly as much as they consume and at high densities, can substantially reduce forage availability for livestock and herbivorous

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Resumen

Los saltamontes (Orthoptera: Acrididae) son considerados entre las plagas más dañinas de los pastizales, pero son indispensables para la sobrevivencia de muchas especies de fauna silvestre. La mayoría de las especies de saltamontes son inofensivas, pero el control con insecticidas es no discriminatorio entre estas especies. Los objetivos fueron evaluar los efectos de la quema prescrita sobre la abundancia y biomasa de saltamontes así como determinar si las especies podrían ser selectivamente controladas con la quema prescrita. Veinticuatro sitios de 4 ha fueron seleccionados en una pradera mixta de sand sagebrush cercana a Woodward, Okla. y fueron bloqueados por potrero. Las parcelas recibieron aleatoriamente los siguientes tratamientos: quema de otoño, quema de primavera y sin quema dentro de cada bloqueo con 4 repeticiones por tratamiento por cada 2 años. La biomasa y abundancia de los saltamontes fue muestreada a finales de Julio y a principios de Agosto barriendo con redes de lienzo. Los especímenes fueron pesados al cercano 0.1 mg e identificados a nivel de especie. Los tratamientos con fuego no tuvieron efecto sobre la abundancia y biomasa total entre especies, con 10 saltamontes pesando 4,090 mg por cada 150 barridas. El resultado de los tratamientos con fuego fue variable entre las 4 más comunes especies y esto puede ser explicado por la biología de los insectos. *Melanoplus bowditchi* y *M. flavidus* no fueron afectadas por el fuego. *Hesperotettix viridis* fue sensitiva, siendo reducida alrededor de un 88% debido al daño de recibido por las plantas hospedadoras en ambas temporadas. La abundancia de *Ageneotettix deorum* fue 65% más baja en las parcelas con quema de otoño. Nosotros hipotetizamos que la reducción ocurrió debido a que las especies depositan sus huevos sobre la superficie del suelo y por lo tanto están expuestas al calor del fuego. Prescripciones para el uso del fuego pueden ser desarrolladas para las especies objetivo tomando en cuenta las vulnerabilidades específicas de las especies y de esta forma reducir las especies de saltamontes plaga mientras se mantiene disponibilidad de alimento para las especies depredadoras de saltamontes.

wildlife. Hewitt and Onsager (1983) estimated that more than 20% of the forage in the western United States is lost annually to grasshoppers.

Control efforts with insecticides have been controversial because of the costs, short treatment life, and potential effects on non-target species (Blickenstaff et al. 1974, Watts et al. 1989). Although grasshoppers compete with other herbivores and some

species are agricultural pests, they also provide an important seasonal food source for many wildlife species, particularly birds. Insecticides used for grasshopper control have had few direct effects on birds (McEwen et al. 1972, Stromborg et al. 1984, George et al. 1995). However, with grasshopper crude protein concentrations of 50 to 70% (Ueckert et al. 1972, DeFoliart 1975), predators may have difficulty overcoming the insects' absence following large-scale control. Grasshoppers are a large component of summer and fall diets for gallinaceous birds (Davis et al. 1975, Doerr and Guthery 1983) and along with other insects, have been considered necessary for the survival and growth of chicks (Johnson and Boyce 1990).

Of the 600 grasshopper species in the United States, only about a dozen frequently occur at high densities. Selective control of these destructive species would maintain the food base for insectivores while protecting the forage base for herbivores. Prescribed fire is a potential alternative to chemical control that may allow more specific targeting of pest species. Direct mortality is likely if burns are conducted when grasshoppers are in a wingless nymph stage, or if eggs are exposed to lethal temperatures. Variations in grasshopper hatching dates and methods of egg deposition may allow fire prescriptions to be directed at species-specific control. Our objectives were to evaluate the effects of fall and spring prescribed burning on the abundance and biomass of grasshoppers and to determine if species could be selectively controlled with prescribed fire.

Methods and Materials

Study Area

The study was conducted about 15 km northwest of Woodward, Okla. (36° 34' N, 99° 34' W, elev. 625 m) on the Hal and Fern Cooper Wildlife Management Area. The site is a mixed prairie shrubland on undulating sandhills with slopes of 1 to 12%. Mean annual precipitation is 572 mm with 70% occurring as rain during the growing season (Apr–Sep). Mean monthly temperatures range from 1° C in January to 29° C in July (Unpublished data, USDA-ARS).

All data were collected on Deep Sand ecological sites. The dominant soils are Pratt loamy fine sands (sandy, mixed, mesic Lamellic Haplustalfs) except on the tops of dunes where Tivoli fine sands (mixed, thermic Typic Ustipsamments) are

common (Nance et al. 1960). Sand sagebrush (*Artemisia filifolia* Torr.) was the principal woody plant with 20 to 50% canopy cover across most of the area. Isolated thickets of sand plum (*Prunus angustifolia* Marsh.) were also present. The herbaceous component was dominated by little bluestem [*Schizachyrium scoparium* (Michx.) Nash], grammas (*Bouteloua* spp. Lag.), western ragweed (*Ambrosia psilostachya* D.C.), sand bluestem (*Andropogon hallii* Hack.), sand lovegrass [*Eragrostis trichodes* (Nutt.) Wood], and Texas croton [*Croton texensis* (Kl.) Muell. Arg.]. Pre-treatment herbaceous standing crop was 2,800 to 3,500 kg ha⁻¹. Pastures were lightly stocked (21–23 AUD ha⁻¹) with cattle annually from April to September.

Methods

We selected 24, 4-ha plots with the restrictions that they were similar in vegetative composition and located at least 1.6 km apart. Plots were blocked by pasture and randomly assigned fall-burned, spring-burned, or non-burned treatments within blocks, with 4 replications per burn treatment for each of 2 years. No restrictions were placed on cattle grazing within pastures during the grazing season. Fall burns were conducted on 16 November 1999 and 14 November 2000. Spring burns were applied 17 April 2000 and 12 April 2001. Air temperature was about 20° C, with 6- to 12-km hour⁻¹ winds, and 27 to 45% relative humidity during the burns. Herbaceous fuels and weather conditions allowed continuous fire fronts and combustion was nearly complete for fine fuels and some 10-hour fuels. Below-ground structures of numerous sand sagebrush plants were blackened below the soil surface.

Grasshoppers were sampled between 1100 and 1600 hours with light (8–19 km hour⁻¹) winds and hot (32–38° C), clear (< 10% clouds) weather conditions at the end of July 2000 and in mid-August 2001. Sampling was conducted by sweeping a standard canvas beating net (38-cm diameter) through the top layer of vegetation, making a 180° arc at each step. Each plot was sampled with 150 sweeps from 3 randomly located 50-sweep transects. After each set of 50 sweeps, net contents were dumped into 3.8-liter plastic bags that were sealed then placed in a dark plastic bag. Specimens were placed on ice after each plot was sampled then frozen until sorted in the lab. Adult and late-instar grasshoppers were counted, weighed to the nearest 0.1 mg, and identified to species using keys (Helfer 1953, Coppock 1962, Otte 1981, 1984, Pfadt 1988).

Weather and cattle grazing were monitored throughout the study since both factors have been shown to affect grasshopper populations (Fielding and Brusven 1990, Onsager 2000). Temperature and precipitation data were obtained from a local weather station on the Southern Plains Experimental Range 10 km from the study site. Mean daily air temperatures from April through September were converted to degree-days above 17.8° C, based on a threshold for nymphal development (Putnam 1963).

Data were analyzed as a randomized block design with analysis-of-variance (SAS Institute 1985). Models for grasshopper abundance, biomass, and abundance of common individual species or species complex included terms for year, block within year, burn treatment, and the interactions. When differences occurred, means were separated using Fisher's Protected Least Significant Difference (Steele and Torrie 1980). An alpha level of 0.10 was used for all tests.

Results and Discussion

Weather conditions were favorable for grasshoppers both years of the study, with mean growing- and dormant-season air temperatures of about 23 and 6° C, respectively. The period from April through September provided ample opportunity for nymphal development with 1,058 and 1,091 degree-days above 17.8° C in 2000 and 2001, respectively. Annual precipitation was near normal, but growing-season precipitation for 2000 and 2001 was 9 and 26% below the 62-year mean (Fig. 1). Grass utilization by cattle was less than 20% on non-burned plots, but cattle were strongly attracted to plots burned in spring or fall, utilizing more than 80% of the grasses (Vermeire 2002). Despite heavy grazing pressure, total herbaceous standing crop on burned plots was 1,460 kg ha⁻¹ (Vermeire 2002).

Grasshopper abundance across species was greater in 2000 than 2001 at 13 and 8 grasshoppers per 150 sweeps ($P < 0.03$), but was not affected by burn treatment ($P > 0.38$). These results were contrary to expectations, given the conditions believed to favor grasshopper populations. Grasshopper abundance in the southern Great Plains has been reported to be strongly favored by dry years and heavy grazing (Smith 1940, Campbell et al. 1974). However, the lower abundance of grasshoppers during the 2001 drought and

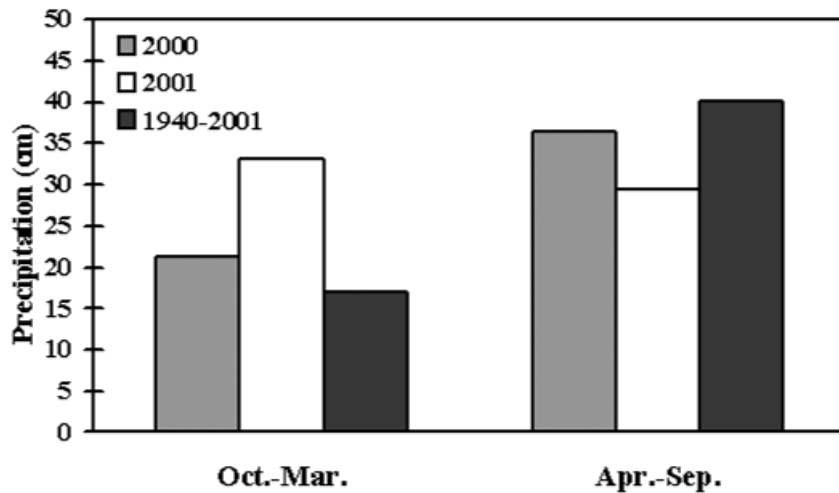


Fig. 1. Dormant (Oct.–Mar.) and growing-season (Apr.–Sep.) precipitation for Woodward, Okla. in 2000, 2001, and the 62-year mean from 1940 through 2001.

lack of burn treatment differences indicate total grasshopper abundance was unaffected by grazing pressure and may have been reduced by the drought. Despite differences in abundance, grasshopper biomass was similar between years ($P > 0.10$) and among burn treatments ($P > 0.46$) at 4,092 mg per 150 sweeps.

Fifteen species of grasshoppers were collected, with 4 species accounting for 83% of the individuals (Table 1). The most common species were *Melanoplus bowditchi* and *M. flavidus*, representing 61% of the grasshoppers captured. Both species were present based on males collected, but were classified as a complex because of their similar habits and the inability to distinguish between females. *Ageneotettix deorum* and *Hesperotettix viridis* were the next largest groups, representing 16 and 6% of the collection, respectively. *Melanoplus bowditchi*, *M. flavidus*, and *H. viridis* are forbivorous and generally considered innocuous species, but the graminivorous *A. deorum* has been ranked the fifth most detrimental grasshopper on Western rangelands (Dysart 1995).

Prescribed fire did not affect abundance of the *M. bowditchi/flavidus* complex ($P > 0.81$, Fig. 2). Given the reproductive ecology of these species and the timing of the burns, direct mortality was unlikely. Eggs are insulated from fire by being laid deeply in the soil and nymphs do not hatch until late April or early May (Pfadt 1988). The survival and regrowth of sand sagebrush on burned plots contributed to the fire tolerance of *M. bowditchi* as well. *Melanoplus bowditchi* is known to forage only on plants in the genus *Artemisia* and the majority of its time is spent on sagebrush.

Hesperotettix viridis abundance was reduced 92 and 85% by fall and spring prescribed fires, respectively ($P < 0.03$, Fig. 2). However, we do not believe the decreases were direct effects of fire in either season. Hatching dates and egg deposition of *H. viridis* are similar to those of *M. bowditchi* and *M. flavidus* (Pfadt 1988), leaving eggs and nymphs unexposed to our fires. Fire-induced changes in plant species composition should have favored *H. viridis*. Western ragweed was common across treatments and is a known host plant for *H. viridis*, but the species utilizes numerous plants in the Asteraceae family that were available. The drastic reductions in *H. viridis* abundance may have been in response to the physical damage to host plants by fire or subsequent grazing activities by cattle. *Hesperotettix viridis* has been shown to avoid plants

damaged by herbivory or water stress and populations have crashed following their own intensive herbivory on host plants (Parker 1984).

The abundance of *A. deorum* was 65% lower on fall-burned plots than non-burned plots ($P < 0.10$, Fig. 2). Mean abundance on spring-burned plots did not differ statistically from fall- or non-burned plots ($P > 0.10$). Fall burns may have reduced populations through a number of direct and indirect factors related to the reproductive ecology of *A. deorum*. *Ageneotettix deorum* lays its eggs horizontally near the soil surface (Pfadt 1988), leaving them more vulnerable to the heat of a passing fire than eggs of most other species. Those not killed directly by the high temperatures may have been susceptible to other sources of mortality. Eggs would have been less insulated from weather after fire temporarily removed vegetative cover and the potential movement of sandy soils following fire could leave eggs exposed on the soil surface or deeply buried. Spring burns should have had equal or greater potential for causing direct mortality than fall burns. An early spring in the southern Great Plains may allow some *A. deorum* eggs to hatch by mid-April (Pfadt 1988). Burning at this time would kill any of the wingless nymphs and potentially damage the remaining eggs. *Ageneotettix deorum* abundance on 1 spring-burned plot was 10 times greater than that of the other 7 plots. Areas adjacent to this plot held standing water for a period in late May and early June. Otherwise, the cause for this difference is unknown. With the exclusion of this plot, *A. deorum* abundance was reduced 71% by spring fires.

Table 1. Relative abundance and pest-status ranking of grasshopper species collected near Woodward, Okla. in 2000 and 2001.

Species	Relative abundance (%)	Pest-status rank ¹
<i>Melanoplus bowditchi</i> / <i>flavidus</i> (Scudder) ²	60.6	82, 70
<i>Ageneotettix deorum</i> (Scudder)	15.8	5
<i>Hesperotettix viridis</i> (Scudder)	6.4	377
<i>Mermiria bivittata</i> (Serville)	5.6	17
<i>Hippiscus ocelote</i> (Saussure)	3.6	69
<i>Spharagemon cristatum</i> (Scudder)	2.4	254
<i>Arphia xanthoptera</i> (Burmeister)	1.6	129
<i>Melanoplus bivittatus</i> (Say)	1.2	4
<i>Psinidia amplicornis</i> (Caudell)	0.8	360
<i>Arphia simplex</i> (Scudder)	0.4	128
<i>Chortophaga viridifasciata</i> (DeGeer)	0.4	58
<i>Melanoplus sanguinipes</i> (Fabricius)	0.4	1
<i>Opeia obscura</i> (Thomas)	0.4	14
<i>Schistocerca obscura</i> (Fabricius)	0.4	159

¹Based on the ranking of 377 species in a literature review by Dysart (1996).

²*M. bowditchi* and *M. flavidus* were classified as a complex because females were indistinguishable.

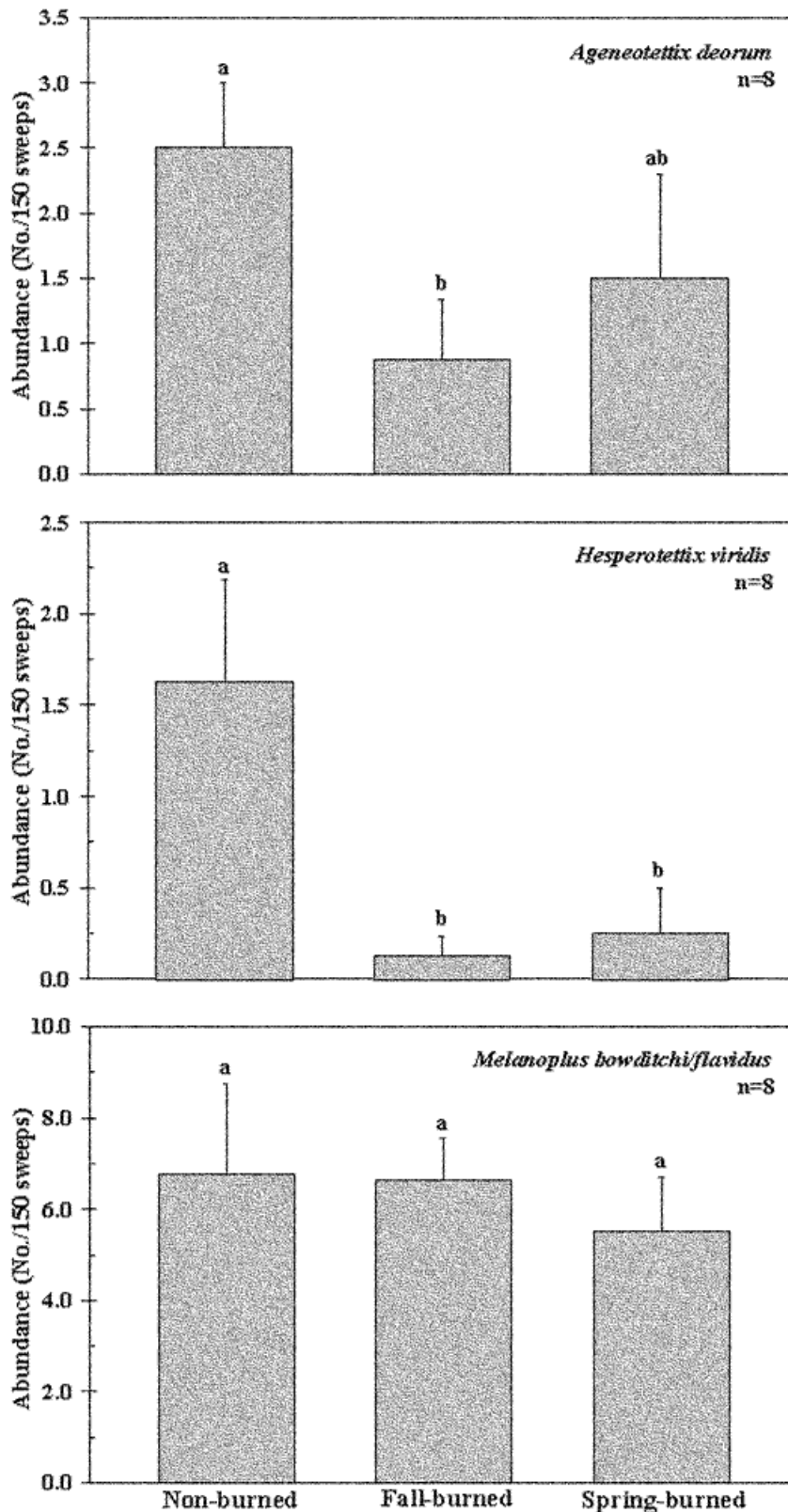


Fig. 2. Abundance of *Ageneotettix deorum*, *Hesperotettix viridis*, and a *Melanoplus bowditchi/flavidus* complex with standard errors on non-burned, fall-burned, and spring-burned sites in sand sagebrush-mixed prairie.

Fire and grazing potentially alter the timing and rate of grasshopper development. Spring fire caused hatches to occur 2 weeks earlier in Kansas tallgrass prairie because of additional soil heating (Evans 1984) and others have indicated reduced standing forage may have similar effects (Onsager 2000). Although grasshopper phenology was not directly monitored throughout the growing season, we do not believe altered hatch dates or post-hatch environment caused treatment differences in *H. viridis* and *A. deorum* abundance. Individuals within the 4 major species were developmentally similar across treatments when collected and growth stages were not apparently different during monthly vegetation surveys preceding grasshopper collection. Additionally, spring burns occurred only 1 or 2 weeks prior to the expected first hatch of *A. deorum* and expected short-term temperature differences between burned and non-burned plots were probably moderated by rapid forb growth. However, sampling throughout the spring and summer would be necessary to thoroughly address the impacts of fire and grazing on grasshopper phenology.

Conclusions

Fire is a natural phenomenon that has been shown to affect grasshopper assemblages, presumably through alterations in vegetative structure and species composition (Evans 1984, 1988). However, the influence of fire on grasshoppers is not limited to indirect effects of altering habitat. Fires can be prescribed to selectively control some grasshoppers based on unique biological characteristics. Because of the egg deposition habits of *A. deorum*, we were able to control 1 of the most detrimental grasshoppers in the western United States without reducing the overall abundance or biomass of grasshoppers. Many of the pest grasshopper species have traits that should make them vulnerable to fire. Potential pest species that overwinter as nymphs, such as *Eritettix simplex* (Scudder) and *Xanthippus corallipes* (Haldeman), could be specifically targeted by winter burns because the nymphs are relatively immobile and other species are protected in the soil as eggs. *Aulocara elliotti* (Thomas), ranked the second most detrimental grasshopper by Dysart (1995), lays its eggs near the soil surface like *Ageneotettix deorum*. The ability to kill the eggs of such species will likely depend on heat intensity and duration. Both of

these factors are maximized if fuels are dry, abundant, and continuous at the time of burning. Possibilities also exist for indirect control of early-hatching species. Soils on burned sites typically warm earlier in the spring than non-burned sites (Wright and Bailey 1982), so fire may facilitate an early hatch and expose nymphs to late-winter and early-spring freezes.

The goals of grasshopper management programs are generally to reduce the frequency, duration, or magnitude of outbreaks by pest species. Prescribed fire may be a satisfactory alternative to insecticides that would accomplish these goals while maintaining the food base for grasshopper predators, such as gallinaceous birds. Additional research is needed to explore the possibility of prescribed fire as a control agent for pest species in other regions.

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