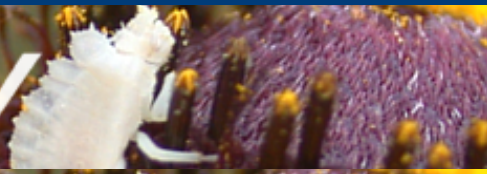


UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY
ENTOMOLOGY
[Download Printable Version \(PDF\)](#)

- [Entomology](#)
- [Home](#)
- [Welcome](#)
- [Research](#)
- [Extension](#)
- [IPM Programs](#)

Academic Programs

- [Graduate](#) |
- [Undergraduate](#)
- [Course List](#)
- [Available Assistantships](#)

People

- [Faculty](#) | [Staff](#) | [Post-Docs](#)
- [Students](#)
- [Available Faculty Positions](#)

Insect Info & Advice

- [ENTfacts: Insect Advice](#)
- [Kentucky Pest News](#)

Features

- [Department News](#)
- [UK Hymenoptera Institute](#)
- [Office of St. Entomologist](#)
- [For Kids & Teachers](#) | 4-H
- [Department Spotlight](#)
- [CAPS Pest Surveys](#)
- [Department Seminars](#)
- [Meetings](#) | [Events](#)

Search Entomology:

DEPARTMENT CALENDAR >

[Site Map](#) | [Contact](#)

ENTFACT-004

CICADA KILLER WASPS

by Lee Townsend, Extension Entomologist
University of Kentucky College of Agriculture

The cicada killer wasps attract attention due to their large size, the burrows that they dig in home lawns, and their buzzing flights over the lawn. These insects occur in all states east of the Rocky Mountains and prefer to dig their burrows in sandy, bare, well drained soil exposed to full sunlight. The wasps feed on flower nectar while the immature or larval stage feeds primarily upon cicadas that are brought to the burrow by the adult.



In spite of their large size, the wasps usually ignore people but they can give a painful sting if bothered. Mating males are aggressive and more easily disturbed.



A mound of fine soil surrounds the burrow of each cicada killer. Since colonies of burrows are common, infested lawns usually contain several mounds that can smother the grass. However, they prefer to nest in areas of sparse vegetation, and rarely infest thick, vigorous turf.

Cicada killers over winter as larvae in the soil. Pupation occurs in the spring and the adult emerges in mid-June to early July. Emergence continues throughout the summer. Females feed, mate, and dig burrows for several weeks before preying on cicadas. Excess soil thrown out of the burrow forms a regular, U-shaped mound at the entrance.

The females search tree trunks and lower limbs for cicadas. The wasp stings its prey, turns the victim on its back, straddles it, and drags it or glides with it to the burrow. Each cell is furnished with at least one cicada (sometimes two or three) and a single egg before being sealed off.

Two to 3 days later the egg hatches. Depending on the number of cicadas in its cell, the larva feeds for 4 to 10 days until only the cicada's outer shell remains. During the fall, the larva spins a silken case, shrinks, and prepares to overwinter. Only one generation occurs each year.

Control

Cultural practices can prevent or eliminate the establishment of cicada killer colonies. Adequate lime and fertilizer applications accompanied by frequent watering promote a thick growth of turf and can usually eliminate a cicada killer infestation in one or two seasons. In case of severe infestation, chemical control may be necessary to prevent danger from stinging wasps.

Revised: 1/94

CAUTION! Pesticide recommendations in this publication are registered for use in Kentucky, USA ONLY! The use of some products may not be legal in your state or country. Please check with your local county agent or regulatory official before using any pesticide mentioned in this publication.

Of course, **ALWAYS READ AND FOLLOW LABEL DIRECTIONS FOR SAFE USE OF ANY PESTICIDE!**

Images: Ric Bessin, University of Kentucky Entomology