

A Bug's Life

Green June beetle

Cotinis nitida

Fun facts

- Largest of the white grubs
- Grubs can cause damage to lawns, sports fields, golf courses
- Adults emerge from soil in large groups, sound like bumble bees
- Adults feed on growing ears of corn, ripened fruit, berries and tree sap
- Sometimes called "fig-eaters"
- 1 generation per year

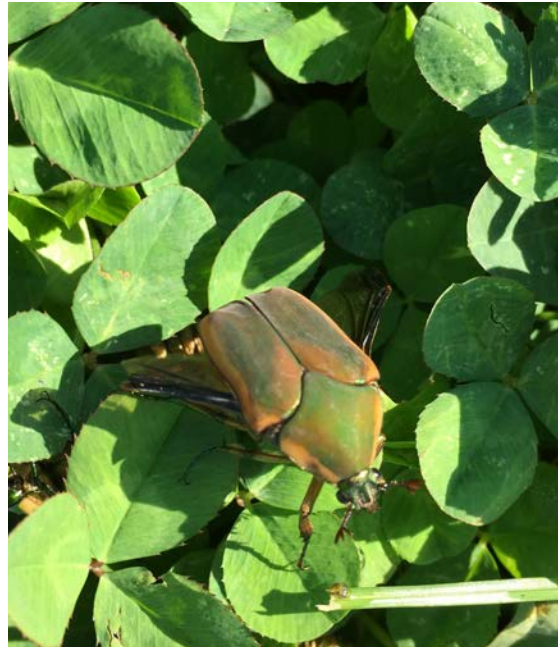
Identification

Larva: large grub >1" long, cream-colored, C-shaped grub, grub crawls on its back when above ground

Adults: 3/4 to 1" long, color varies from irregular bronze stripes to uniform green, margins are bronze, underside is bright metallic green and copper

Management

- Often numbers and damage does not warrant management
- Hand remove or use net to remove adults from garden or fruit trees
- If history of grub problem in lawn, preventative treatment from June and July: Chlorantraniliprole or neonicotinoids (imidacloprid, clothianidin, thiamethoxam)



Photos: J. Green