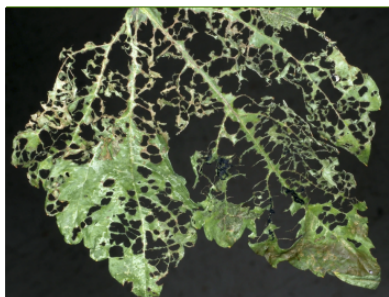
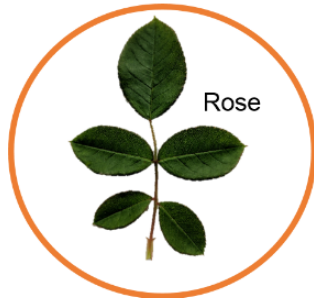


Dealing with Japanese Beetle

Japanese beetles are invasive pests that are problematic both as an adult and as a grub. As grubs they are found in the soil feeding on the roots of turfgrasses. As adults they feed on >300 different species of plants!

Some of their favorites include:



Japanese beetle adults use their sharp mouthparts to eat the green tissue between the veins of leaves. This results in "skeletonization" where leaves take on a lacy or doily-like appearance.



Adult Japanese beetle: 1/2 inch long with a bright green body; two top wings are orange-copper; tufts of white hair on abdomen

Japanese beetle grub: C-shaped and creamy white; head capsule is orange and they have a tuft of hair shaped like a "V" on tip of body



Management

Control adults

- Prevent damage with a preventative systemic insecticide treatment around the base of a plant in April or May. Imidacloprid is the most common systemic used. You cannot use this product on linden trees, most other plants are acceptable though.

- In June, July, and August, collecting beetles and placing them in a bucket of soapy water or using plant covers to exclude them are both viable options. Treating leaves with carbaryl or bifenthrin, or organic products like neem or pyola will provide some relief from Japanese beetles.

Grub Control

- A preventative treatment in the May-June with chlorantraniliprole (Scott's GrubEx) ensure no grubs for that season. Treating for grubs in your lawn will not ensure no adult beetles. They can fly quite a distance, therefore do not rely on grub control to minimize adults.

N EXTENSION

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