Control Japanese Beetles
Treat Them With Scheduled Spraying

What To Look For

Japanese beetles are most active during mid-day and rarely active in early morning or late evening. It does not move at all at night. The adult beetle eats the leaves and flowers of over 300 plants by chewing the tissue between the veins, a type of feeding called skeletonizing. The females lay 8-10 batches of eggs over a several month period. The larvae that hatch from the eggs are called white grubs--similar to the larvae that hatch from the Masked Chafer (June bug). The damage from the Japanese beetle larvae (GRUB) usually occurs later in the season than the Masked Chafer (June bug). Japanese beetle larvae damage to turf may not appear until late September or October. Imidacloprid granules will give fairly adequate control if it is applied by July before the eggs hatch. Japanese beetles feed on a large range of hosts, including leaves of plants of the following common crops: beans, tomatoes, peppers, roses, corn, birch trees, crab trees, day lilies, all willows, lilacs, linden trees, viburnum, weigela, and oaks are but a few of their favorite food sources.

Natural Control Repellents:
- Catnip
- Chives
- Garlic
- Tansy

Products that Control Beetles on Plants:
- Carbaryl
- Bifenthrin
- Permethrin
- Spinosad
- Neem oil
- Acephate

Products that Control Beetles on Trees and Shrubs:
- Imidacloprid (Ferti-lome’s Tree and Shrub Insect Drench)

Gives adequate control, but it needs to be applied a minimum of 30 days before the adult beetle becomes active in June/July. During periods of heavy adult activity, liquid chemical sprays may be needed every 5-10 days.

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