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Japanese Beetles

This time of year, many of us are combating Japanese Beetles in our gardens and lawns. Similar in appearance to other June bugs, the adult Japanese beetle is 1/4 to 3/8-inch long with a shiny, metallic-green head. The body has bronze wing covers and five clumps of hair that border the sides of the abdomen. The larvae are cream-colored grubs with a light brown head about 1 1/4-inch long at maturity.

Adult female Japanese beetles lay eggs in July beneath wet lawns. Upon hatching, larvae feed on the sod roots and overwinter until the following summer. In June, the larvae pupate and adult beetles emerge to feed above-ground. Japanese beetles are incredibly destructive, and feed on every part of the plant. The beetles skeletonize leaves and consume flowers and fruit entirely.

Hundreds of varieties of plants can play host to this non-selective pest. Some plants, however, are more attractive to Japanese Beetles than others. If you are looking to put in new flowers, trees, or shrubs, reach out to our office for a list of plants that do not attract Japanese Beetles.

In many cases, you inevitably want to grow something that attracts these pests. Controlling them is a challenge this time of year as new adult beetles emerge from underground daily over several weeks. In small quantities, beetles can be manually removed from plants and dropped into a bucket of soapy water. Check plants daily to look for symptoms. Mornings are the best time to observe as beetles are slower and easier to catch.

You may be tempted to treat your lawn to control the beetles while in the grub stage, but this is not an effective method of control. Japanese beetles can fly several miles, and you will most likely still be visited by these beetles even if they are not coming from your lawn. You only need to treat your lawn if they are causing damage to your turf grass.

While you can buy traps that lure Japanese beetles into a container where the pests can be gathered and disposed of, these are not recommended for controlling the beetles. The traps use pheromones used to attract beetles and can draw in even more beetles than would naturally appear. Not all of these beetles may end up in the traps and the result, and you may catch native beetles as well.

Insecticides such as cyfluthrin (Tempo), bifenthrin (Hi-Yield Bug Blaster II) and cyhalothrin (Bonide Beetle Killer, Spectracide Bug Stop Indoor + Outdoor Insect Killer, Spectracide Triazicide, Bonide Caterpillar Killer) can be used for Japanese beetle control with about two to three weeks protection. Carbaryl (Sevin dust) can also be effective but only for about one to two weeks. The downside of using such products is they will also eliminate parasitoids and other natural predators. Neem products (Natural Guard Neem-Py, Fertlome Triple Action Plus) and Pyola (pyrethrins in canola oil) can offer control for three to four days.