





Technical Bulletin for: Japanese Beetle

Popillia japonica (Newman) • Coleoptera, Scarabaeidae • POPJAP



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| DISTRIBUTION | Japan, invasive to the U.S. |
| HOSTS | Roses, flowering cherry, and zinnias, Japanese & Norwegian maple, birch, pin oak, horse chestnut, mountain ash, sycamore, ornamental apple, Rose of Sharon, plum, willows, lindens, elms and Virginia creeper |
| DESCRIPTION | |
| Adult Moth | Brilliant metallic green, oval in outline, 10mm long and 7mm wide. Elytra are copper-brown, and abdomen has a row of 5 white hair tufts on either side. Males have a sharp tip on the foreleg tibia, while in females this is long and rounded. |
| Larvae | White grubs, distinguished by a V-shaped series of bristles on the raster. First instar larvae are 1.5mm long while mature third instar larvae are 32mm long |
| Eggs | White, oval, about 1.5mm long and 1.0mm wide. |
| LIFE HISTORY | Adults emerge on warm, sunny days during the last weeks of June, onto low growing plants, warming before taking flight. The first adults emerged find suitable food plants and begin feeding immediately, releasing volatiles that attract other adults. After 1-2 days of feeding, females leave the feeding sites and burrow into the soil, laying eggs at a depth of 2-4 inches. Females lay up to 60 eggs, cycling between mating and feeding. Eggs will fully develop within 2-3 days, absorbing soil moisture. Larvae hatch and dig into the roots where they feed on roots and organic material; most complete first-instar development in 17 days, and 2 nd instar development after 18 days. Grubs will dig deeper to overwinter, up to 4-8 inches deep, before surfacing in warmer temperatures. Mature grubs pupate starting in early June. |

MONITORING INFORMATION

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| LURE ACTIVE INGREDIENTS, SUBSTRATE & FIELD LIFE | Phenethyl propionate (PEP), Eugenol, Geraniol and Japonilure. Lure longevity: Twelve (12) weeks. |  |
| TRAP TO USE | Uni Trap Green With Yellow Extensions |  |
| MONITORING STRATEGY | Survey property for larvae and adults before deploying traps, particularly near damaged areas such as browned grass patches or dead areas. Deploy traps based on estimation of grub and adult density. Check with Local Agricultural Service or Master Gardener for additional information and recommendations. | |
| CULTURAL & PHYSICAL CONTROL | Refrain from irrigating soil during egg and 1 st -instar larvae development. Do not plant trees or shrubs that are highly attractive to adult Japanese beetles near turf. | |

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