



# GRUB CONTROL

## *Applying the right treatment at the right time*



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Grubs that over-winter below the frost line emerge into the topsoil and resume active feeding on turf roots in April and May. At this stage of the grub's development, only ***Curative*** grub treatments containing **DYLOX** (trichlorfon) or **SEVIN** (carbaryl) are effective. Thorough watering (1/2 inch) after application is necessary for successful control. Be sure to apply these products at the rate recommended specifically for grubs as they are marketed for a host of other turf insects that may require much lighter application rates. Also, be aware that high pH soils negatively affect the effectiveness of SEVIN and also DYLOX, to a lesser degree. Having your soil analyzed before deciding on a product may be to your advantage.

Toward the end of May, grubs will stop feeding, pupate and emerge from the ground as beetles to mate and lay eggs for the next generation that will hatch in early summer.

Products such as **BAYER SEASON-LONG GRUB CONTROL**, **KILL-A-GRUB**, and **GRUB-X** will not work in the spring or fall during active feeding cycles. They contain **MERIT** (imidacloprid) or **MACH 2** (halofenozide) which are growth inhibitors designed to target newly hatched grubs in the first instar (life-stage) *before* they can cause damage. ***Preventative*** controls such as these need to be applied between the end of June and early August. The first week of July is often an ideal time for application.



For more information on grubs and control visit: [www.turf.msu.edu/home-lawn-grub-control-products](http://www.turf.msu.edu/home-lawn-grub-control-products). Terry Davis with MSU's Entomology Department offers an informative discussion on effective grub control treatments as well as a list of products that may be labeled for grubs, but will not work.