

BUG & GRUB PREVENTION

Turfgrass insects contribute to a large amount of the severe damage that occurs in the lawn. Improper cultural practices and unprotected lawns pay tribute to why lawns are devastated by these insects. Scouting and daily monitoring will allow you to identify early onset of insect activity in the lawn and prevent severe damage from occurring. Our Integrated Pest Management (IPM) program will help stop any damage from occurring and give you season long control. Below you will find a description of turfgrass insects in Colorado and helpful strategies in achieving a healthy lawn.

Chinch Bug:

- Overwinter as adults and emerge in the spring when daytime temperatures reach 60 –70 degrees.
- Adult chinch bugs are small black and white insects that move quickly when disturbed. Their wings may be shorter than their body and are typically marked with a small black triangular shape along the outside margins.
- Adult chinch bugs and immature adults (nymphs) cause injury to the lawn by extracting fluids from the plant vascular tissues and injecting saliva (toxins) that destroy these vascular tissues and shut down growth.
- Symptoms appear by turning yellow then brown as feeding continues and die from the top down.

Billbug:

- The Bluegrass Billbug (cool – season) and the Hunting Billbug (warm – season) are the two most common.
- Overwinter as adults in the thatch, cracks and crevices in the soil, plant debris around sidewalks, driveways and buildings. They emerge and become active in late spring as soil temperatures warm to 60 – 70 degrees.
- Adult billbugs can be identified by their long snout. Damage occurs as adult billbugs burrow holes in the stems of the turfgrass and lay eggs that hatch into larvae. Larvae feed on the inside of stems and deplete vital resources.
- Symptoms first appear in the form of small dead spots that are sometimes visible by mid – June. Under dry conditions, these spots may merge into large, irregular patches and damaged stems may break off at the surface.

White Grub:

- The immature stage (larvae) of several beetle species present in the soil in late spring and late summer.
- These Grubs are white, C-shaped insects with a chesnut-colored head and 3 pairs of clearly visible legs. The rear end is slightly larger than the rest of the body and may appear darker due to soil and organic matter they ingest.
- Symptoms present wilting of the turfgrass and lack of recovery after irrigation or rainfall. Severe damage results in irregular, dead patches of turf and may result in sod that easily pulls-up from the soil (like a rug).
- Secondary damage from racoons, skunks, or flocks of birds foraging for white grubs is also common.

Sod Webworm:

- The immature stage (larvae) of several small tan-colored moths that are common in summer months. Sod Webworms are gray to tan with small, dark spots on the body.
- Adults (moths) do not feed, but mate and drop their eggs into the turf canopy during summer months. When larvae form, they feed on grass stems, crowns, and leaves.
- Symptoms may appear as irregular, brown patches that take on a thin or ragged appearance during summer.
- Two or three generations of sod webworms may occur each season; spring, summer and fall.



Adult Chinch Bug



Adult Billbug



White Grub



Sod Webworm

BUY 1, GET 1 FREE (GUARANTEED SEASON LONG CONTROL) OR
BUY 1 AT 50% OFF (TARGETS OVERWINTERING INSECTS)

If any of these insects has been identified in the lawn, we strongly
recommend these services.



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