

#### **Turfgrass Grub Control**

**The presence of grub pressure in many turfgrass stands is more prevalent than we'd like to admit. If pressure is light, we may not notice, but when the turf turns yellow or you can start to peel the turf back because of grub root pruning, it might be time to consider control measures.**

**There are two approaches to grub control: preventative and rescue.**

**Preventative control methods are your best bet if you've had a history of grub problems and are shooting for that 'perfect' turf look. These systemic insecticides don't prevent grubs, but instead kill them well before they cause much damage. Apply in early July to ensure adequate protection during the mating and egg-laying stages. Systemic products include active ingredients such as imidacloprid, chlorantraniliprole, clothianidin, thiamethoxam, and halofenozide and can be found in numerous homeowner available products.**

**If historical pressure has not been heavy, consider a rescue treatment. They are applied in early August to coincide with the peak flight of the adult beetle. Use products containing the active ingredients carbaryl and trichlorfon.**

**All grub products should be watered in soon after application for best results. Study the product label to ensure safe, proper, and effective use. For more information on the life cycle of the white grub, check out Annual White Grubs in Turf available online from the KSU Bookstore at <https://www.bookstore.ksre.ksu.edu/pubs/mf2635.pdf> or from your local Extension Office.**