

Turfgrass: Poa pratensis L.

European chafer larvae: Rhizotrogus majalis

**European chafer larvae control, 1989:** A grid of 3' x 3' plots separated by 3' wide buffer strips was established in irrigated rough at Blythefield Country Club in Belmont, Michigan. Six replications of 7 insecticide treatments were applied on August 28, 1989 between 10:00 and 12:00 AM. Temperature at application was 67°F and the weather conditions were sunny with 0-5 mph winds. A trace of rain fell in the late afternoon and the site was irrigated early the next morning. Liquid products were applied with a single nozzle hand-held wand CO<sub>2</sub> sprayer from R&D Sprayers. The application was made at 50 psi through an 80° LF3 nozzle. Insecticides were mixed with water and applied at a rate of 137 ml/9 ft<sup>2</sup> (175 gal/A). Granular insecticides were applied with a salt shaker. Evaluations were made 21 days later on September 18, 1989 by removing 1 ft<sup>2</sup> of turf and soil per plot and counting larvae. This test was on Kentucky bluegrass with a 3/8" thatch layer and sandy loam soil.

Only Oftanol 5G and Triumph 1EC adequately controlled grubs in this test (50% reduction). As in previous tests with European chafer at this golf course, none of the products tested reduced grub populations by more than 70%.

### European Chafer

1. Only Oftanol 5G and Triumph 1 EC adequately controlled grubs in this test.
2. As in previous European chafer tests at Blythefield, none of the insecticide treatments reduced the grub population by more than 70%.

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\* European chafer is more difficult to control than Japanese beetle. Oftanol, Triumph, Diazinon and Mocap applied in late August have consistently reduced populations by 50%. Diazinon and Triumph for use on home lawns.

Treatment	Rate (lbs ai/A)	Mean number of grubs/sq. ft.
Oftanol 5G	8	4.2 a
Triumph 1EC	2.22	4.7 a
Mocap 5G	5	5.8 ab
Sevimol 4L	8	6.5 ab
Dylox 80 SP	7.84	7.2 ab
Control	---	9.8 ab
Sevin 4L	8	10.8 ab
Sevimol 4L	6	12.3 b