

TURFGRASS TRENDS

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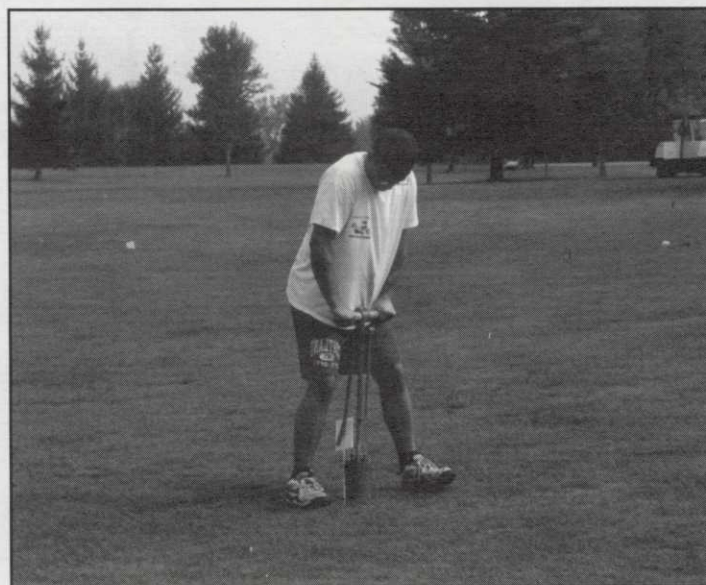
Sampling Grubs on Golf Courses: Mapping and Predicting Populations

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Among the most damaging turf insect pests in northeastern United States are white grubs, the immature forms of several different scarab beetle species. White grubs feed on turfgrass roots and can cause serious damage to both residential and golf course turf when populations are high.

Within this group, commonly referred to as the white grub complex, Japanese beetle (*Popilla japonica*) grubs are one of the most important turf insect pests in central New York. Additionally, the grubs of European chafer (*Rhizotrogus majalis*) and Black Turfgrass atae-nius (*Ataenius spretulus*) can also cause extensive damage to golf course turf in central New York, but the damage from these two scarab species tends to be less widespread and less consistent than damage from Japanese beetle grubs. Both the Japanese beetle and the European chafer have a lifecycle consisting of one generation per year, while the Black Turfgrass atae-nius has two generations per year in New York State.

Crewmember samples for grubs on a golf course fairway.



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