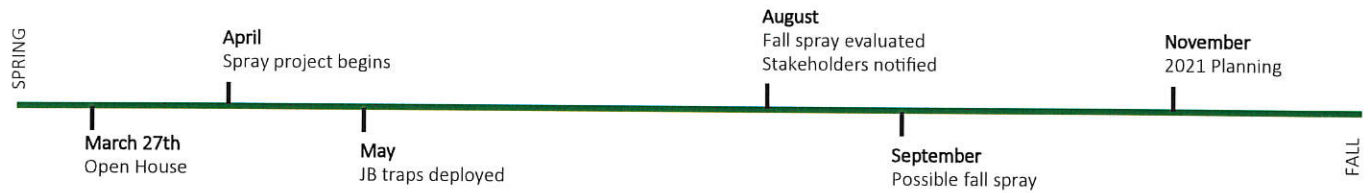


## 2020 Project Timeline



## Biology

During the feeding period and after mating, females intermittently leave plants, burrow about 3 inches into the ground—usually into turf—and lay a few eggs. This cycle is repeated until the female lays 40 to 60 eggs. By midsummer, the eggs hatch, and the young grubs begin to feed. Each grub is about an inch long when fully grown and lies in a curled position. In late autumn, the grubs burrow 4-8 inches into the soil and remain inactive all winter. In early spring, the grubs return to the turf and continue to feed on roots until late spring, when they change into pupae. In about two weeks, the pupae become adult beetles and emerge from the ground. UDAF eradication efforts will be targeting JB in the larval stage.

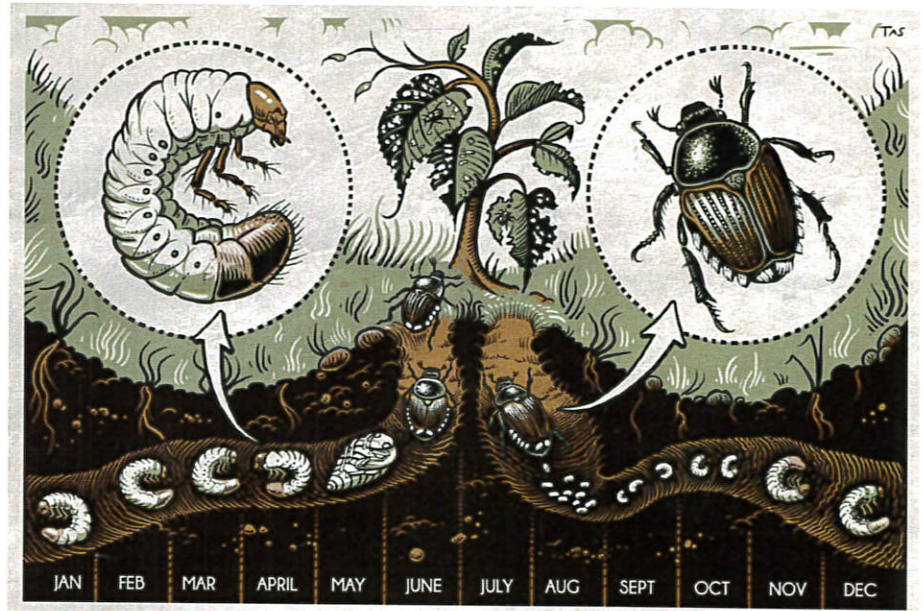
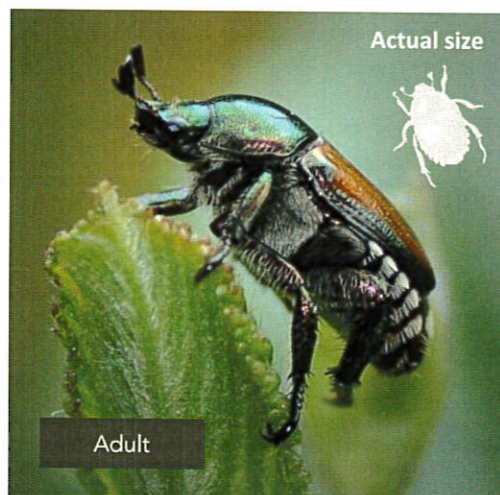
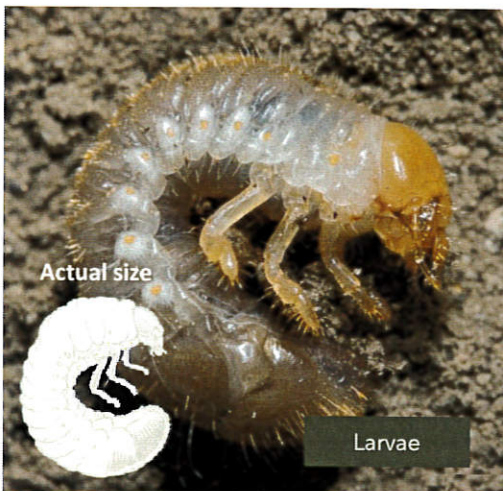


Image courtesy Thomas A. Shahan and the Oregon Department of Agriculture: IPPM



### Larvae

- Lives in soil underneath turf.
- Ranges from 1/2 – 2 inches in length depending on age.
- White, c-shaped, with 3 pair of legs
- Difficult to distinguish from other “white grubs.”

### Adult

- Averages 1/2 inch in length.
- Metallic green head and thorax; burgundy wings.
- Five white hairy patches on sides of abdomen; one pair on the back of the abdomen.

## Contact information

Residents and property managers are encouraged to learn how to identify JB and report any sighting of the pest. For more information about JB and UDAF, visit: <http://ag.utah.gov/jberadication>



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