

TECHNICAL DATA SHEET



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PCOs



AGRICULTURE



FORESTRY



GREEN
SPACES &
HORTICULTURE



INVASIVE
EXOTIC
SPECIES

Japanese Beetle (*Popillia japonica*)

Adult: Invasive exotic species measuring about 10 millimeters long and 6 millimeters wide; metallic green abdomen, thorax and head with copper-brown wing covers and tufts of contrasting white hairs along the sides and back of the abdomen; active on sunny, warm days from late June to late summer (6 to 8 weeks).

Pupa: Pale cream color, gradually turning metallic green in adults. Hides below the soil surface.

Larva: Cream-colored, between 13 and 16 mm long at maturity.
*Not to be confused with the larva of the Maybug or the European chafer.

Egg: elliptical/oval, translucent white, approximately 1.5 mm long.

Distribution : Several provinces in eastern Canada, including Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island. All states along the U.S. east coast are colonized by the Japanese Beetle, as are some states east of the Rocky Mountains.

Hosts: grass and roots (larvae), over 250 hosts (around 300 plant species), leaves and fruit (adults) including elm, maple, grapevine, peach, apple, apricot, cherry, plum, rose, zinnia, corn, asparagus, soybean, blueberry, clover, raspberry, and wild blackberry.

Damage: Consumption of tissue between the veins of foliage on plants exposed to direct sunlight. The beetle starts at the top (regardless of height) and progresses towards the base. Feeding is most intense when temperatures are between 21°C and 35°C and relative humidity is above 60%.

Generations: One per year



Figure: Adult Japanese Beetle
Source: Laboratoire d'expertise et de diagnostic en phytoprotection – MAPAQ



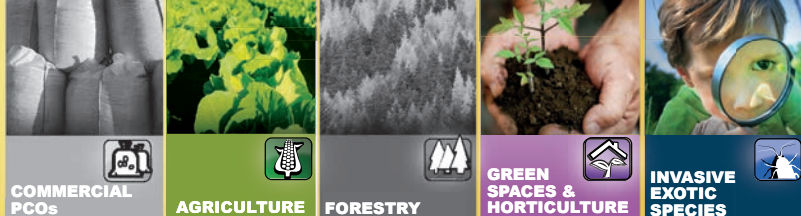
Figure: Japanese beetle larva.
Source: Research Branch, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, Ottawa.



Figure: Damage on vine leaf.
Source: Laboratoire d'expertise et de diagnostic en phytoprotection - MAPAQ



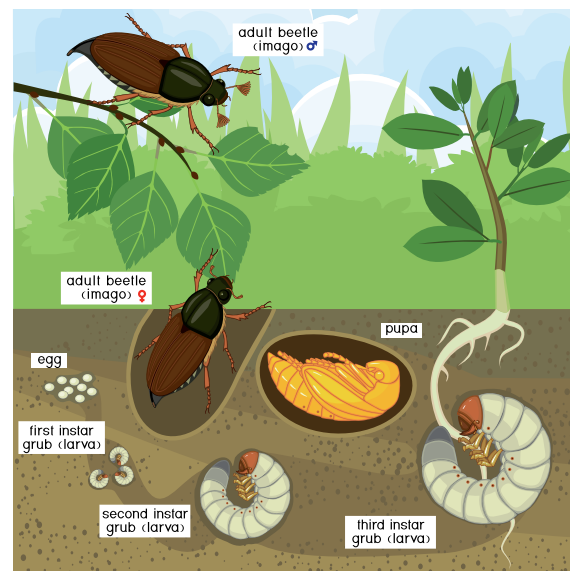
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MONITORING

Set one trap baited with a floral/sexual pheromone attractant per 2,000m² (one trap every two acres) from late June to mid-September. Place the trap downwind, outside the field to be monitored. Once the trap is in place, you'll notice that it fills up quickly. For maximum effectiveness, empty it regularly. Japanese beetles migrate in search of food sources and can travel large distances. The trap should therefore be placed away from flowering shrubs and plants, which may be more attractive to male beetles than the trap. Generally speaking, it is advisable to place the trap at least 9 metres away from these shrubs so that most of the beetles end up in the trap and not on the plants you want to protect.

LIFE CYCLE



RECOMMENDED EQUIPMENT:

Unitrap beetle trap (Product No. 301Y603G) with dual bait (floral/sex pheromone, Product No. 3013903)



No. 301Y603G



No. 3013903

Useful links:

<https://www.ontario.ca/page/japanese-beetles-nursery-and-turf>

<https://inspection.canada.ca/en/plant-health/invasive-species/insects/japanese-beetle/fact-sheet>

