

# TECHNICAL DATA SHEET



COMMERCIAL  
PCOs



AGRICULTURE



FORESTRY



GREEN  
SPACES &  
HORTICULTURE



INVASIVE  
EXOTIC  
SPECIES

## Rose Chafer (*Macrodactylus subspinosus*)

**Adult:** The Rose Chafer is an elongated beetle (8 to 12 mm long) with long legs. Its greenish-beige body is covered with tiny yellow, greenish, or grayish hairs. Its legs are orange-brown in color.



**Figure:** Adult Rose Chafer  
**Source:** Laboratoire d'expertise et de diagnostic en phytoprotection - MAPAQ



**Figure:** Rose Chafer beetle on blueberry bush  
**Photo:** Marie-Ève Dion, agr. Mauricie, 27 juin 2023

**Pupa:** Approximately 16 mm, yellowish-brown in color

**Larva:** Whitish with a brown head. The larva measures between 15 and 20 mm at maturity and is C-shaped with long legs. It resembles the larva of the white grub (smaller).

**Egg:** 2 mm, oval, white, shiny

**Distribution:** Southeastern Canada (Quebec and Ontario) and most fruit-producing states in the eastern United States.

**Hosts:** The Rose Chafer beetle is voracious, feeding on the buds, flowers, leaves (and sometimes fruit) of roses, peony, hydrangea, mountain ash, Virginia creeper, apple trees, cultivated vines, raspberry bushes, mulberry bushes, grapes, brambles, Japanese lilacs, irises, elm, oak, birch, hawthorn, spirea, elderberry, pine, blueberry, lawns, and others.

**Damage:** Adult Rose Chafer beetles can defoliate plants and damage fruit, eating flower buds and flowers, skeletonizing leaves and flowers, and leaving behind only leaf veins.

**Generations:** One generation per year



**Figure:** Rose Chafer pupa  
**Source:** Laboratoire d'expertise et de diagnostic en phytoprotection - MAPAQ



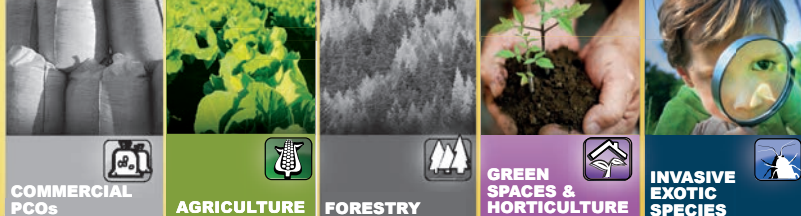
**Figure:** Rose Chafer larva.  
**Source :** Laboratoire d'expertise



**Figure:** Damage:

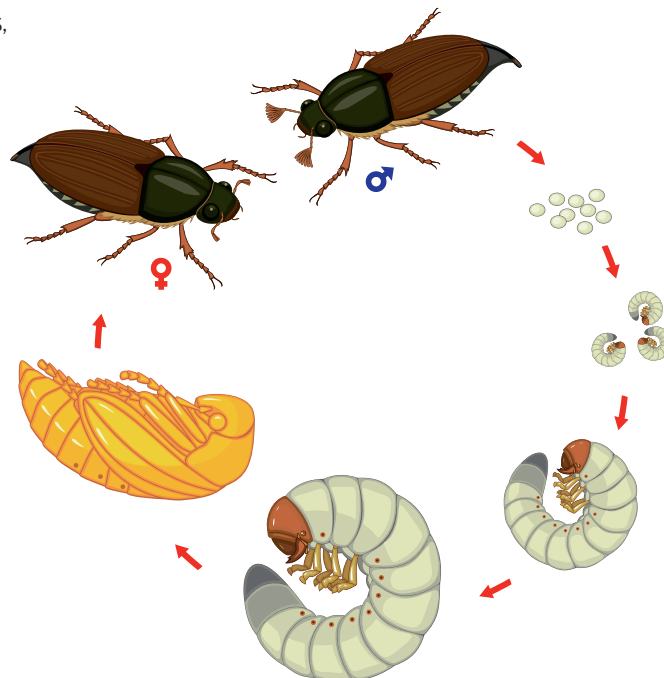


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## LIFE CYCLE

Adults emerge in late May/early June and feed on flower buds, leaves, Females lay their eggs in June and July in sandy, light soils. The larvae feed on the roots of herbaceous plants. In the fall, the larvae hibernate below the frost line, then return to the surface the following spring, where they feed for 2 to 4 weeks before pupating.



## MONITORING

Presence of adults:

Late May to mid-July (active during the day)

Trap Placement:

6 traps per acre (15 traps/ha)

## RECOMMENDED EQUIPMENT

Unitrap for Beetles - Green trap with Large White Vanes  
Product No. 301Y603



Rose Chafer attractant (*Macroductylus subspinosus*)  
Product No. 3013907



Useful link:

<https://cropipm.omafr.gov.on.ca/en-ca/crops/raspberries/insects-and-mites>

