Sugarbeets XX-20

White Grubs

Gary L. Hein

White grub problems in sugarbeet are uncommon. Treatment for this insect would not likely be economic unless planting into a high risk situation (i.e. following sod or grass).

Identification (life cycle and seasonal history)

White grubs are C-shaped insects ranging in length from 1/2 to 1 1/2 inches. These larvae live in soil for extended periods of one to three years. The adults are active in early summer when they emerge from the soil, mate and lay their eggs in grass or pasture areas.

Plant Damage and Response

White grub problems are mostly limited to crops, especially row-crops, planted following sod or other grasses. However, they may also build up in cropland where grass weed problems have been severe. They feed on the sugarbeet root and can cause problems early in the year when plant damage can lead to stand loss. Damaged plants at this time will wilt and die. Also, late season feeding can result in beets that have had their surface severely pitted by grub feeding.

Management Approaches

Sugarbeet and other row crops should not be grown following sod. If grub problems are expected, a soil applied insecticide may provide some degree of control; however, severe white grub infestations are difficult to control.

Product List for White Grubs:

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<th>Insecticide</th>
<th>Product per Acre</th>
<th>Preharvest Interval, remarks</th>
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| Counter 15G\textsuperscript{R, CR}\textsuperscript{R} | 15G: 4.0-8.0 oz/1000 row ft  
CR: 3.0-6.0 oz/1000 row ft | Applied banded at planting or post emergence; REI 72; PHI 110 days. |
| Mustang MAX\textsuperscript{R} | 4.0 oz/A | Apply in-furrow or 3-4 inch T-band at planting. REI 12 |

Section 24e label in NE,
Restricted use pesticide.

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Categories: Insects, Sugarbeets, White Grubs

Date: 04/19/2006