



# Solution Sheet

# Billbug

## The Problem

Billbugs are among the most misdiagnosed pests of turfgrass. Many lawn care operators confuse billbug damage with symptoms of drought stress, diseases such as dollar spot or brown patch, or injury from white grubs. Several species of billbugs are major pests of turfgrass in the United States.

Two species of billbugs are widespread in North America. The bluegrass billbug (*Sphenophorus parvulus*) attacks cool-season grasses in the northern half of the United States and southern Canada, from the east coast to Washington and Utah. The hunting billbug (*Sphenophorus venatus vestitus*) damages warm-season grasses in the transition zone and throughout the southern states. Two other species, the Phoenix billbug (*Sphenophorus phoeniciensis*) and Denver, or Rocky Mountain, billbug (*Sphenophorus cicatristriatus*) are occasional pests in more isolated geographic regions. Phoenix billbugs attack bermudagrass and zoysiagrass in the Southwestern U.S., while Denver billbugs infest cool-season grasses in the Rocky Mountain and northern Great Plains regions.

## What To Look For

Billbug damage can appear from late June through August. Damage is most severe during summer drought stress. Light infestations often produce small dead spots similar to dollar spot, turning a whitish-straw color. Sometimes the damage appears as irregular mottling or browning in the turf. To confirm damage, grasp suspected turf and pull upward. If the stems break easily at ground level, and the stems are hollowed out or are full of packed sawdust-like material, billbugs are the problem.

Depending on location, adults and or larvae may be present throughout the winter in southern regions and overwintering adults are found in thatch, cracks and crevices in the soil, worm holes and in leaf litter near turf. Adults become active when the soil surface temperatures rise above 65°F. After feeding for a short period of time, the female inserts 1-3 eggs in a feeding hole at the base of grass stems. The eggs hatch in approximately six days, depending on the temperature, and the larvae tunnel in the stem. Eventually the larvae become too large to stay inside the grass stems. They then begin feeding on the grass crowns, and later on the roots. This is the point at which significant damage to the turf is noticed, especially if little rainfall or irrigation has occurred at this time. After 35-55 days, the larvae are full-grown and pupate in the soil. The pupae gradually darken, and the reddish-brown adults emerge in 8-10 days. 1 to 3 generations may occur in cool-season areas, whereas up to 6 generations have been documented in Florida.

## The Solution

One approach to controlling billbugs is to target the developing larvae with systemic insecticides like tetraniliprole (Tetrino®) or imidacloprid (Merit®) within a month of the presence of adult billbugs. The timing of this application will most likely occur in late spring (depending on location). Tetrino or Merit applied preventatively for billbug larvae during this time frame should provide season-long billbug control in cool-season regions. With many generations and a longer growing season in warm-season areas, multiple applications of Tetrino an application of Merit followed by Tetrino may be needed for season-long control.

Billbug larvae spend much of their lives developing within grass stems where they are buffered from contact insecticides. They become more vulnerable to contact insecticides like Dylox® once they have moved to the root zone. This usually occurs about six weeks after adults become active. Once they are in the soil, you can control billbug larvae curatively with Dylox, as you would white grubs.

# Billbug Solutions

Solution	Rate (per acre)	Application Note
Tetrino®	16 - 32 fl. oz.	Make application prior to egg hatch to target billbug larvae in late spring/early summer
Dylox® 6.2 G	130 lbs.	Target billbug larvae
Dylox 420 SL	300 fl. oz.	Target billbug larvae
Merit® 0.5 G	60 - 80 lbs.	For optimum control, make application prior to egg hatch
Merit 2 F	1.25 - 1.6 pt.	
Merit 75 WSP	1.6 oz. (1 packet) per 8,250 - 11,000 sq. ft.	
Merit on Fertilizer	Please check the label as the rate will vary according to the fertilizer carrier and percentage of imidacloprid; apply 0.3 - 0.4 lb. ai.	



A hollow stem of dead bluegrass with presence of billbug larvae feeding – frass. Lemont, IL. (Envu)



Overall damage to a Kentucky bluegrass lawn. Billbug damage can easily be confused with dollar spot disease or wilt stress. Lemont, IL. (Envu)



Adult billbugs are commonly found on or near concrete areas in the spring due to the warmer temperatures. (Tom Cook (retired), Oregon State University)



Billbug larva in the root zone next to destroyed stems and sawdust-like material called frass. (Dave Shetlar, The Ohio State University)