



# You've Seen Grubs in Your Lawn! How to Protect Your Yard from Grubs

Grub worms, which are the larvae of June beetles, can wreak havoc to North Texas lawns as we move into late summer. They destroy your lawn by feeding on grass roots, leaving a carpet of grass that will stay green for a short time after the damage is already done, but will soon die (or get sucked up in the lawnmower the next time your grass is cut which happens more than most people realize.) Grub worms have a three year life cycle. In our area the beetle lay its eggs in late spring to early summer, with the grub emerging in a few weeks. They start feeding pretty much instantly, as we've said, on the root system of your grass. The problem is you often can't see the damage until it already done because the carpet of grass that no longer has a good root system will stay green a short time after the roots are gone. Another problem with grubs is that armadillos love to eat them, and if you have them around, they'll start digging up your lawn to feed on the grubs causing even more damage.

That is why you need Imidacloprid. We know that's a tough name to remember (let alone say) but you need to make sure that is the active ingredient if you are treating for grubs. Don't pick up the first bag of Ortho or Bayer with an easier name that has a picture of grub. Read the labels and make sure you get a product that has Imidacloprid which will create a barrier that prevents the grub worm from damaging your lawn.

It is important to remember that Imidacloprid is a great preventative against grub worms, which means it is NOT effective once they are actively feeding.

People often ask us what they should do when they see grubs in their lawn in spring or fall? Does it mean they are feasting on my lawn early? The answer is no. You'd be hard pressed to find a lawn in our area that doesn't have some grub worms. They only become an issue with their numbers grow to the point where they can cause widespread destruction in late summer (it is impossible for them to grow their numbers to the point of damaging your lawn in anytime but late summer in our area.) Grubs also rarely damage St. Augustine so if the lawn is mostly St. Augustine, you may not want treatment. You're not off the hook though since chinch bugs have been a real problem. We've seen far more chinch bug damage to St. Augustine than grub damage to bermuda. Grub damage in bermuda is actually somewhat rare, the problem is when they occur they can do a huge amount of damage, which is why we recommend the preventative.

If you need help finding solutions for your lawn, give us a call at 972-495-6990, email me at [ken@villagegreen-inc.org](mailto:ken@villagegreen-inc.org) or fill out our contact form. I'd be happy to answer any questions.