



Japanese Beetle Management in Vineyards

Product List

By: Michelle Moyer, Viticulture Extension Specialist
WSU Prosser, IAREC

Japanese Beetle (*Popillia japonica*) is a quarantine pest in Washington State. For information on how to scout for the beetle (including trapping), and what to do if you find the it, please visit the Washington State Department of Agriculture’s website: <https://agr.wa.gov/departments/insects-pests-and-weeds/insects/japanese-beetle>

There are two stages of Japanese Beetle development that are commonly targeted for control:

- 1) Grub / larval stage – The ground / soil needs to be treated, typically from late fall to late spring.
- 2) Adult beetle stage – The plants on which the adults are actively feeding are treated. This stage is typically present mid-summer.

The adult beetle stage is the stage that will most likely be found in vineyards, in mid to late summer, given the high level of soil disturbance and lack of living vegetation common to vineyards.

The below product list is a non-comprehensive list of insecticides labeled for use in Washington vineyards that may assist in management of adult Japanese Beetles. Please refer to the label for rates and application instructions. This is not an exhaustive list, nor is every trade name represented for each active ingredient.

Active Ingredient	Trade Name Examples (Multiple options may exist)
azadirachtin	Aza-Direct, Azaguard, Neemix 4.5
bifenthrin	Bifenture EC, Fanfare ES, Discipline 2EC, Sniper Helios, Brigade WSB, Brigade 2EC <i>Also includes products that are a mix of active ingredients: Hero, Triple Crown</i>
carbaryl	Carbaryl 4L (multiple brands), Sevin XLR Plus
chlorantraniliprole	Altacor Insect Control (multiple brands), Voliam Flexi
fenpropathrin	Danitol 2.4EC
pyrethrins	Multiple formulations under product lines of Lynx EC or Pyganic
thiamethoxam	Platinum, Actara
zeta-cypermethrin	Mustang, Mustang Maxx

Disclaimer: No endorsement is intended for products mentioned, nor is lack of endorsement meant for products not mentioned. The author and Washington State University assume no liability resulting from the use of pesticide applications detailed in this report. Application of a pesticide to a crop or site that is not on the label is a violation of pesticide law and may subject the applicator to civil penalties up to \$7,500. In addition, such an application may also result in illegal residues that could subject the crop to seizure or embargo action by WSDA and/or the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. It is your responsibility to check the label before using the product to ensure lawful use and obtain all necessary permits in advance.

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