




**ONE SMART
CHOICE TO
PROTECT
YOUR
LAWN
AGAINST INSECTS**

LEARN MORE about our unique insect control service



THROUGHOUT THE YEAR, your lawn and surrounding areas are susceptible to insects that can lurk beneath the surface waiting to feed on the roots of your grass. You may not be aware of them until your lawn is already injured. However, with the help of our trusted lawn care technicians, the most common damaging pests like grubs, turf caterpillars and more can be controlled before it is too late.

To control insects in your yard, we use a different approach that is effective against threatening insects, while also being sensitive to beneficial insects. As part of our unique service, we use Acelepryn® insecticide that provides the best season-long protection against grubs, turf caterpillars and more while also being gentle on the environment and safeguarding the biodiversity surrounding your lawn.

WHAT IS A GRUB?

- » A white grub is the immature or larval stage of beetles such as Japanese beetles, masked chafers and green June beetles.
- » When dug up from the soil, grubs are “C” shaped, grayish white in color with brown heads.
- » Adult beetles lay eggs in the soil that develop into larvae and live in the soil where they feed on the roots of your grass until they emerge as adults.
- » Grubs grow and feed below the surface of your lawn so you may not be aware of them until it is too late and you see the damage they have caused.
- » Grub damage to roots reduces your lawn’s ability to take up water and nutrients needed to be healthy.



80%

**DID YOU KNOW?
IF YOUR LAWN HAD GRUB
DAMAGE LAST YEAR, IT HAS
AN 80% CHANCE OF BEING
DAMAGED BY GRUBS AGAIN.¹**

WHAT DOES GRUB DAMAGE LOOK LIKE?

- » Yellowing grass often pulls up easily because the roots are not anchored.
- » Scattered, irregular dead spots.
- » Dry brown spots **look similar to drought damage**, fertilizer burn or disease.



Grubs are difficult to spot and can result in serious damage. The left image may look like drought damage, but it is actually caused by grubs.

Image credentials: Dean Mosdell, Ph.D. (left) and Mike Maas (right)

¹ Shettler, David, PhD. "TurfMagazine.com - Grubs, Billbugs and Chinch Bugs." TurfMagazine.com - Grubs, Billbugs and Chinch Bugs. Moose River Media, LLC, Mar. 2012. Web.

WHAT ABOUT OTHER INSECTS BESIDES GRUBS?

Along with controlling grubs, our treatment can also protect your lawn from additional insects including billbugs and turf caterpillars. While less common than white grubs, these insects can still cause substantial turf damage.

- » Billbug larvae feed inside the grass stem then drop to feed on the base and roots of the grass.
- » Billbug damage results in scattered yellowish patches that usually appear in late June through early August.



Adult billbug. *Image credentials: University of Georgia Archive, University of Georgia, Bugwood.org*

- » Caterpillar damage results in brown patches that rapidly increase in size.
- » Known for munching on almost every type of grass, turf caterpillars can cause severe damage one blade at a time.
- » The most common surface-feeding caterpillars on home lawns are armyworms and sod webworms. Almost all lawn damage is caused by the larger caterpillar larvae of adult moths that feed on leaf tissue.



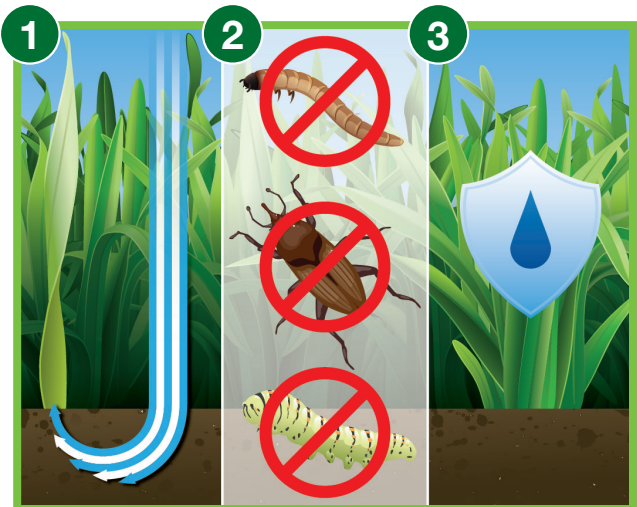
Armyworm caterpillar. *Image credentials: Charles T. Bryson, USDA Agricultural Research Service, Bugwood.org*

OUR TREATMENT MAKES THE DIFFERENCE

1. Our treatment program is extremely effective at controlling lawn insects and has little impact on beneficial insects you **do** want in your yard, such as honey bees and earthworms.
2. There is no adverse effect on bumble bee colonies even when the worker bees are exposed to flowering clover that is directly sprayed with Acelepryn².
3. Acelepryn provides a superior level of grub control in your yard, even when used at the lowest application rate in the industry.
4. When used as labeled, Acelepryn does not present a hazard to humans or domestic animals.
5. Acelepryn can be used to treat with low use rates, which means less product is needed for turf insect control.
6. The product is registered by the Environmental Protection Agency under its Reduced Risk Program³.

HOW DOES IT WORK?

1. Once applied, the treatment moves into the soil and roots and up into the plant stem, protecting your turf from insects below the surface that you cannot see.
2. One application in the spring provides season-long protection from white grubs, billbugs and turf caterpillars.
3. Unlike most other products, it is not required for your lawn to be irrigated or rained on after treatment is applied.





TO PROTECT YOUR LAWN AND LANDSCAPING
from insects that can cause unsightly damage and
weaken your turf, please contact us today to inquire
about treatment with Acelepryn.

² Daniel Potter, <http://www.plosone.org/article/info%3Adoi%2F10.1371%2Fjournal.pone.0066375>

³ A reduced risk pesticide is defined as one which may reasonably be expected to accomplish one or more of the following; (1) reduces pesticide risks to human health; (2) reduces pesticide risks to non-target organisms; (3) reduces the potential for contamination of valued, environmental resources, or (4) broadens adoption of IPM or makes it more effective. Acelepryn qualifies under one or more of the above criteria.



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