



Japanese Beetle

Treatment Guide

Japanese Beetles

Native to Japan, the Japanese beetle (*Popilia japonica*) was first detected in New Jersey in about 1916. It has since spread to nearly every state East of the Mississippi, and continues to spread each year. The adult beetles are skeletonizers, which means they feed on the leaves of trees by eating the tissue between the leaf veins. Severe Japanese beetle infestations can completely devour all of the tree's leaf tissue, leaving only the veins behind.

Japanese beetles are easily identified by dark green head and shoulders, a glossy brown back, and distinctive tufts of white hairs along the back and sides.



Linden (basswood) leaf 'skeletonized' by Japanese beetles.

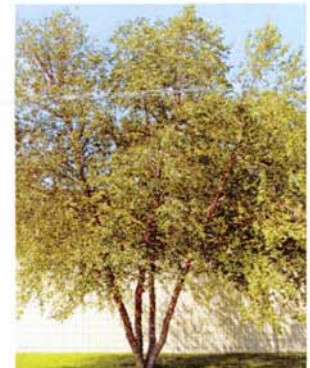
Japanese beetle adult

Are my trees and shrubs at risk?

Japanese beetles attack over 400 species of plants including many trees and shrubs.

Common plants that are at risk include:

- linden (basswood)
- birch
- roses
- flowering crabapple
- Norway maple
- grapes
- elm
- black walnut
- plum
- flowering cherry
- serviceberry
- many others



Linden trees, also known as 'basswood' trees (left), and birch trees (right) are popular targets for the Japanese beetles.

How do I protect my trees and shrubs?

Protecting your trees is as simple as pouring the recommended amount of Xytect around the base of your tree. One application provides 12 months protection against hard to control insects like Japanese beetles.

Why Xytect for Protection?

Xytect is the product of choice for tree care professionals and is backed by independent university research. The dosage rates for Xytect allow for the maximum amount of active ingredient to be applied. Xytect is the only retail product that provides the killing power needed to control Japanese beetles on all sizes of trees. Whether your tree is newly planted or been around for a lifetime it will be protected with Xytect.

Tree uninfested by Japanese beetles

Tree being attacked by Japanese beetles



This picture shows linden trees in a park. The trees on the right have been attacked and the foliage is thin and damaged. The tree on the left is uninfested and appears normal.



Measure, Mix and Pour

The amount of Xytect used is determined by measuring the tree's trunk. As your tree grows it requires more Xytect to ensure complete protection from insect pests. Xytect applications are quick and easy and require no spraying. Xytect can be applied whenever the soil is not frozen and will protect your tree for up to 12 months.

Measure

Using a tape measure, measure the trunk of the tree at 4.5 feet above ground. This measurement will give you the circumference of the tree. One bottle of Xytect will treat 62 inches.



Mix

Using the **Dosing Table**, determine how much Xytect and water to use for the size of trunk that you measured.

The Xytect bottle has ounce measurements on the side of the bottle for easy measuring. You can also use the dosage chamber to measure small amounts by squeezing the bottle to fill the chamber. Next pour Xytect into the bucket and mix with water.



Pour

After mixing Xytect with water, pour the solution evenly around the base of the tree. Xytect will be absorbed by the tree's root system and will move internally within the tree to protect the trunk and leaves of the tree.



Dosing Table

Number of inches around the tree (circumference)	Xytect [®] amount in ounces	Water
1 - 3	0.25	Mix with 1 gallon of water
4 - 5	0.5	
6 - 7	0.75	
8 - 9	1	
10 - 11	1.25	
12 - 13	1.5	
14 - 15	1.75	
16 - 17	2	
18 - 19	2.25	
20 - 21	2.5	
22 - 23	2.75	
24 - 25	3	
26 - 27	3.25	
28 - 29	3.5	
30 - 31	3.75	
32 - 33	4	
34 - 35	4.25	
36 - 37	4.5	
38 - 39	4.75	
40 - 41	5	
42 - 43	5.25	
44 - 45	5.5	
46 - 47	5.75	
48 - 49	6	
50	6.25	
51 - 52	6.5	
53 - 54	6.75	
55 - 56	7	
57 - 58	7.25	
59 - 60	7.5	
61 - 62	7.75	
		Mix with 2 gallons of water

Special Considerations

For best performance, apply Xytect directly to bare soil or turf. If the base of the tree is covered with mulch, rock, or landscape fabric, expose the soil with a small trench 1 to 2 inches deep and apply the Xytect solution in the trench.

