

Mar 1948

PEST CONTROL

**For Lawns and All Other
Turf Areas**

AT TIMES certain insects damage good turf. Fortunately new chemicals have been developed in the past few years to combat them effectively. For convenience Scotts have combined the better control materials into a potent and convenient dry compound. This is easily applied to turf areas by hand scattering or with use of a Scott Spreader.



COURTESY U. S. DEPT. AGRICULTURE

GRUBS OF JAP BEETLES—Damaged turf appears to be suffering from lack of water, turns brown in irregular patches. The grass is severed at roots and can be peeled off.

Beetle Grubs or Larvae

Some species of grubs hatch from eggs, grow from the larvae state into egg-laying adult beetles—all within a year. Typical of these are: Jap, Asiatic Garden, Oriental, and the annual June beetles.

In other species such as May beetles or June bugs, the life cycle is completed in three years.

Distribution: The Jap beetle and similar grubs may be found on the Atlantic Seaboard from southern Maine to Norfolk, inland to include practically all of New England, New York state and Pennsylvania. Scattered infestations occur around Cleveland, Columbus, Detroit, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. There are some colonies in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Missouri.

May beetles or June bugs may be found almost any place in the U. S. A., but particularly in the midwest. Their larvae are often called "white grubs."

Harmful Activity: Grubs chew off grass roots just below the surface. Sod may not show any effect until a period of heat or drouth, after which grass turns brown in large irregularly shaped patches. At such times, the sod may be rolled back like a rug because of severed roots. After severe grub attack, damage will show up sooner or later but may actually be hastened by application of fertilizer, weed control, fungicides or anything else unusual.

Periods of Activity: Chewing of grass roots takes place as soil warms in late spring but the grass may not turn brown until May or June. Injury may become apparent in August or September because of feeding of the grubs hatched out during summer.

Time to Apply Controls: Almost any time when damage is suspected—spring, summer or fall. In localities of likely infestation, it's a good idea to make preventive applications every three or four years.



CHINCH BUGS under glass magnified 7 times, those below glass are natural size. The body is black, the wings white with black markings. It is obvious why their presence in turf is seldom suspected.

Chinch Bugs

Distribution: Chinch bugs may appear in damaging numbers almost any place in the country. They are more apt to cause trouble along the Eastern Seaboard.

Harmful Activity: Large numbers of Chinch Bugs attack a grass plant, piercing stems to suck out juices. The plant wilts, then turns brown. Chinch Bugs are active in full sun only. Colonies work in groups, first destroying grass in small spots. Unless their activities are checked, they will eventually destroy large patches of turf.

Periods of Activity: Hot, dry weather—from early June until frost.

Time to Apply Controls: When their presence is suspected. Choose clear weather.

Sod Webworms

Distribution: Sod Webworms may be found pretty much over the country but serious invasions only in occasional years.

Harmful Activity: Webworms eat off grass just above crown of the plants, sometimes feed on surface roots, too. Use small bits of grass to form cocoons. Robins may tear up turf trying to get at the webworms.

Sod Webworms may appear in June, July and August. Pest Control should be applied whenever their activities are suspected.

Other Pests

SCOTTS PEST CONTROL can also be used to reduce the population of the following any time their numbers and activities become obnoxious:

Mole Crickets	Ants	Cutworms
White Fringed	Earthworms	Army Worms
Beetle Larvae	Chiggers	Wire Worms

SKUNKS, MOLES—If these animals are active in any lawn or turf area, it is most likely they are feeding on luscious grubs or fat worms. If the source of food is destroyed, they will carry on their depredations elsewhere.

How to Apply

Scotts Pest Control is a dry compound, easily scattered over the lawn by hand or with a Scott Spreader. It is ready to apply—no mixing or fussing with sprays or solutions.

It is no longer necessary to use virulent poisons or materials that may cause injury to the grass. In ordinary usage SCOTTS PEST CONTROL will not harm humans, birds or pets.

There is no discoloration or injury to grasses. After treatment, affected areas will need feeding and reseeding to replace the destroyed grass.

Package	Coverage	Price
Small Box	750 sq ft	\$1.95
Large Box	2,500 sq ft	4.95
Four Boxes	10,000 sq ft	18.85

Fibre drums available on special orders

One Drum	11,000 sq ft	\$18.85
Ten Drums	2½ Acres	168.50
Fifty Drums	12½ Acres	792.50

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