

Problem: Green June Beetle - *Cotinis nitida*



Hosts: Green June Beetle adults feed on ripening fruits including apricots, nectarines, peaches, plums, prunes, apples, pears, grapes, figs, blackberries, and raspberries. Larvae feed mainly on humus in the soil but will feed on grass roots.

Description: These large beetles look much like our common May Beetle (June Bug) but have a dull, velvety green and tan coloration. The underside is more of an iridescent green. These beetles have poor navigational skills and seem to fly until they hit something. They also give off a buzzing sound that sounds somewhat like a bumble bee. Unfortunately, they are also about the size of a bumblebee and can cause more concern than necessary.

Recommendations: In large numbers, Green June Beetles can cause some damage to our crops. A number of general use insecticides can be used to discourage their feeding including carbaryl (Sevin), acetamiprid (Ortho Flower, Fruit & Vegetable Insect Killer) and malathion (Bonide Malathion). Not all formulations of Malathion have peaches and blackberries on the label but Bonide Malathion does. The following table lists these insecticides with the number of days required between spraying and harvest.

Insecticide	Peaches	Blackberries, Raspberries	Sweet Corn
Carbaryl	3*	7	2
Malathion	7	1	-----
Acetamiprid	7	1	-----

*Days to harvest

A neem-based product may be used as a repellent. Neem is effective for 1 to 3 days and has a 0-day waiting period between application and harvest. Neem can be found in Natural Guard Neem-Py and Fertilome Triple Action and Triple Action Plus.

References:

1. [Managing Green June Beetle at Harvest](#), Kentucky Pest News, July 31, 2006, University of Kentucky.
2. [Green June Beetles Soon To Be Creating a Buzz](#), Kansas State University Entomology Newsletter, No. 13, June 28, 2013.

Last Update: 7/6/2018

Brand names appearing in this publication are for product identification purposes only. No endorsement is intended, nor is criticism implied of similar products not mentioned.

“Knowledge for Life”

Kansas State University Agricultural Experiment Station and Cooperative Extension Service