



**STRIJTVEEN
WAGENAAR**



MANUAL
NEMATODES AGAINST GRUBS

HOW TO RECOGNIZE GRUBS

HOW TO RECOGNIZE A GRABBER

Grubs are the larvae of various beetles, such as the cockchafer, June beetle, and rose beetle. They are white, C-shaped, and have a brown head with three pairs of distinct legs at the front.

THIS IS HOW YOU RECOGNIZE THE DAMAGE

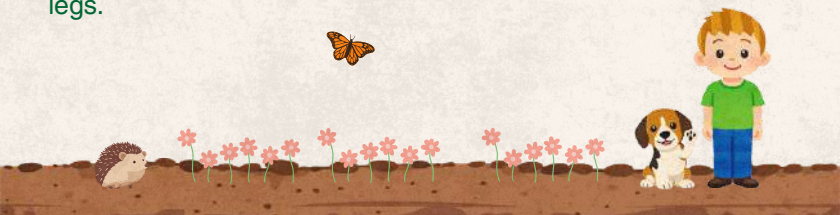
- ✓ Grass that comes loose easily
- ✓ Bare or yellow patches in the lawn
- ✓ Poor grass growth
- ✓ Birds pecking at the lawn

CHECK IF YOU HAVE GRUBS

Dig out a small patch of grass with a shovel. Do you see multiple white, C-shaped larvae with a brown head and distinct legs? Then you probably have a grub infestation.

WHAT ARE THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN GRUBS AND LEATHERJACKETS?

Grubs are white, C-shaped, and have distinct legs at the front. Leatherjackets are grey-brown, elongated, and have no distinct legs.



BEFORE YOU BEGIN

DAMPEN THE LAWN

Water the lawn a few hours before the treatment. The soil should feel moist, but not waterlogged.

CHECK THE GROUND TEMPERATURE

Nematodes against grubs work from a soil temperature of 12 °C. Check the current soil temperature before you start.

CHOOSE THE RIGHT MOMENT

Preferably treat in the evening or in cloudy weather. This way, the nematodes dry out less quickly and can move through the soil more easily.

TREAT THE ENTIRE LAWN

Always treat the entire lawn. Even if the damage is only visible in a few spots, grubs may have already spread over a larger area of the lawn.

EXPECTATION

The first results are usually visible after 2 to 3 weeks. In case of extensive damage, a second treatment may be necessary.



STEP 1: MIX THE NEMATODES

Mix the entire contents of the sachet with 1 liter of lukewarm water. Stir the mixture well and let it stand for about 15 minutes. Then stir again and rinse the empty sachet with a little water so that no nematodes remain.

STEP 2: DILUTE THE MIXTURE

Use 1 liter of water per m^2 of lawn.

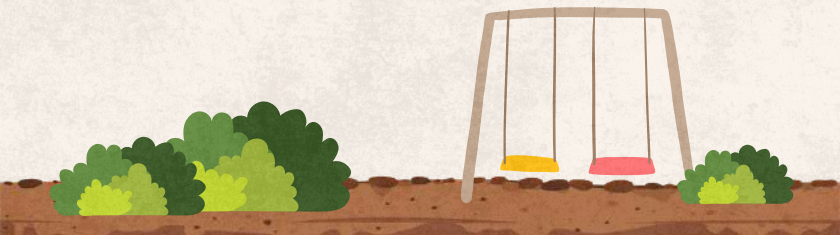
10 m^2 = 10 liter water

25 m^2 = 25 liter water

50 m^2 = 50 liter water

100 m^2 = 100 liter water

Stir regularly during distribution so that the nematodes remain evenly distributed.



STEP 3: DISTRIBUTE THE NEMATODES

Distribute the mixture evenly over the lawn. Treat the entire surface, even if the damage is visible mainly in a few spots.

Pay extra attention to bare spots, yellow patches, and areas where the grass comes loose easily.

Rinse the lawn with water afterwards so that the nematodes penetrate the soil well.

STEP 4: KEEP THE LAWN MOISTURE

Keep the lawn slightly moist for 5 to 7 days after the treatment. The soil does not need to be soaking wet, but it must not dry out either.

Do you still see many live grubs after 2 to 3 weeks, or does the damage continue to increase? Then a second treatment is necessary.



WHY GRUBS CAUSE DAMAGE

DAMAGE STARTS AT THE ROOTS

Grubs feed on grass roots. As a result, the grass can no longer absorb water and nutrients, and bare or yellow patches appear.

THE GRASS COMES EASILY

In the event of severe infestation, entire sections of grass can come loose. The roots are then eaten away to such an extent that the turf lies almost loose on the soil.

YOUNG GRUBS ARE THE BEST TO COMBAT

Young grubs are closer to the roots and are more susceptible to nematodes. Therefore, treatment in the summer and early late summer often yields the best results.

KEEP CHECKING

Beetles can lay eggs in the lawn again every year. Therefore, check regularly for new damage starting from the summer.



HOW DO NEMATODES WORK?

STEP 1: LOOKING FOR GRUBS

Nematodes move through the moist soil and search for grubs around the grass roots.

STEP 2: PENETRATE AND DISABLE

They penetrate the grub through natural openings and eliminate it from the inside.

STEP 3: FURTHER DISTRIBUTION

The nematodes can multiply in the eliminated grub. Afterwards, they continue searching for new grubs.

STEP 4: WHAT YOU NOTICE

The damage does not always stop immediately. The lawn needs time to recover. Usually, you will see a clear difference after 2 to 3 weeks.



LIFE CYCLE OF THE GRABERRY

MAY – JULY

Adult beetles lay their eggs in the lawn.

JULY – SEPTEMBER

The eggs hatch and young grubs immediately start eating grass roots.

This is often the best time to treat.

AUTUMN

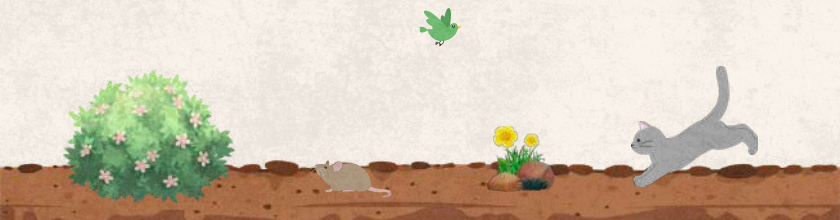
The grubs continue to grow and keep feeding on the grass roots.

WINTER

The grubs overwinter in the soil. At low temperatures, they burrow deeper into the ground.

SPRING

As soon as the soil warms up, the grubs become active again and continue feeding on the grass roots.



PREVENT NEW GRUB

REPAIR BALD SPOTS

Have the grubs disappeared? Then reseed the bare patches. This gives the lawn a chance to recover more quickly.

MOW REGULARLY

A healthy and dense lawn is more resistant to damage and makes it less attractive for beetles to lay eggs.

AERATE THE LAWN

Airy soil stimulates healthy root growth and helps drain excess water more effectively.

CHECK YOUR LAWN

From the summer onwards, regularly check for bare patches, loose grass, and birds that peck frequently at the lawn. The sooner you detect an infestation, the easier it is to treat.



FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

WHEN WILL I SEE RESULTS?

You usually see a clear difference after 2 to 3 weeks. The lawn does not recover immediately, because damaged roots need time to regrow.

I STILL SEE GRUBS. IS THAT NORMAL?

This is possible in the event of a severe infestation. Not all grubs are reached at the same time. Repeat the treatment if you still see many live grubs after 2 to 3 weeks.

CAN I SOW GRASS AGAIN?

Yes. Reseed bare patches as soon as the grubs have been dealt with. Keep the soil slightly moist afterwards.

DO NEMATODES ALSO WORK AGAINST ADULT BEETLES?

No. Nematodes work against the larvae in the soil: the grubs. Adult beetles are not controlled.

