# **Reducing Habitat Conducive to JB Populations**

In areas experiencing an incipient infestation of JB, residents may reduce the habitat conducive to JB populations in the affected area. The following three steps may be utilized:

- Plant JB resistant plant species
- Keep trees and plants healthy, they are less prone to attack
- Remove prematurely ripening or diseased fruit from the trees and the ground

#### **Use of JB Resistant Plants**

While the use of JB resistant plants does not change CDFA's eradication approach as recommended by the JB SAP in 2015, it can reduce the favorable habitat conducive to JB. The JB SAP recommended, and CDFA accepted, the elimination of the use of a JB host list while performing its JB eradication activities. While the use JB resistant plants may reduce a habitat conducive for JB, such plant material would still be treated per CDFA's eradication protocol.

While there may be other credible references, CDFA has summarized the following information from the USDA's Program Aid No. 1599, "Managing the Japanese Beetle: A Homeowner's Handbook, 2004." This document can be accessed at:

https://www.aphis.usda.gov/plant\_health/plant\_pest\_info/jb/downloads/JBhandbook.pdf

The USDA's "Conclusions" when discussing the integrated pest management strategies contained in the document, including the use of JB resistant plants, states:

"The Japanese beetle can be a destructive pest of trees, plants, and turf. It is important to understand that an IPM program will not eliminate all Japanese beetles from your property; however, the management options discussed here can help you reduce the damage inflicted by this pest."

### **JB Resistant Plants**

### **Trees and Shrubs**

Common Name	Scientific Name
Red maple	Acer rubrum
Boxwood	Buxus spp.
Hickory	Carya spp.
Redbud	Cercis spp.
Tulip poplar	Liriodendron tulipifera
Dogwood	Cornus spp.
Burning-bush	Euonymus spp.
Forsythia	Forsythia spp.
Ash	Fraxinus spp.
Holly	<i>llex</i> spp.
Juniper	Juniperus spp.
Sweetgum	Liquidambar styraciflua
Magnolia	<i>Magnolia</i> spp.
Spruce	Picea spp.
Pine	Pinus spp.



Northern red oak
Lilac
Syringa spp.
Yew
Taxus spp.
Arborvitae
Thuja spp.
Hemlock
Tsuga spp.

# **Herbaceous Plants**

<u>Common Name</u> <u>Scientific Name</u>

Ageratum Ageratum spp. Columbine Aquilegia spp. Dustymiller Centaurea spp. Cineraria Lychnis coronaria Begonia Begonia spp. Lily-of-the-valley Convallaria majalis Coreopsis Coreopsis spp. Larkspur Delphinium spp. Foxglove Digitalis spp.

California poppy Eschscholzia californica
Coral-bells Heuchera sanguine

Hosta Hosta spp.
Impatiens Impatiens spp.
Lantana Lantana camara
Forget-me-not Myosotis spp.
Pachsandra Pachysnadra spp.
Poppy Papaver spp.

Moss-rosePortulaca grandifloraShowy sedumSedum spectabileNasturtiumTropaeolum majus

Pansy, viola Viola spp.

## Trees and Shrubs Susceptible to Adult Japanese Beetle Feeding

## Primary:

Common Name Scientific Name

Japanese maple Acer palmatum
Norway maple Acer platanoides
Crape-myrtle Lagerstroemia indica

Apple, crabapple Malus spp.

Virginia creeper Parthenocissus quinquefolia

Plum, apricot, cherry, peach Prunus spp.
Pin oak Quercus palustris
Sassafras Sassafras albidum
American mountain-ash Sorbus americana

Linden (American, European) Tilia spp.

Secondary

Common Name Scientific Name

Horse-chestnut Aesculus hippocastanum



Althaea spp. Althaea Birch Betula spp. Summer-sweet Clethra spp. Crataegus spp. Hawthorn Fagus grandifolia Beech Black walnut Juglans nigra Larch Larix laricina Lombardy poplar Populus nigra var.

Willow Salix spp.



<sup>\*</sup>These plant lists do not document all the species that are susceptible or resistant to Japanese beetle attack.