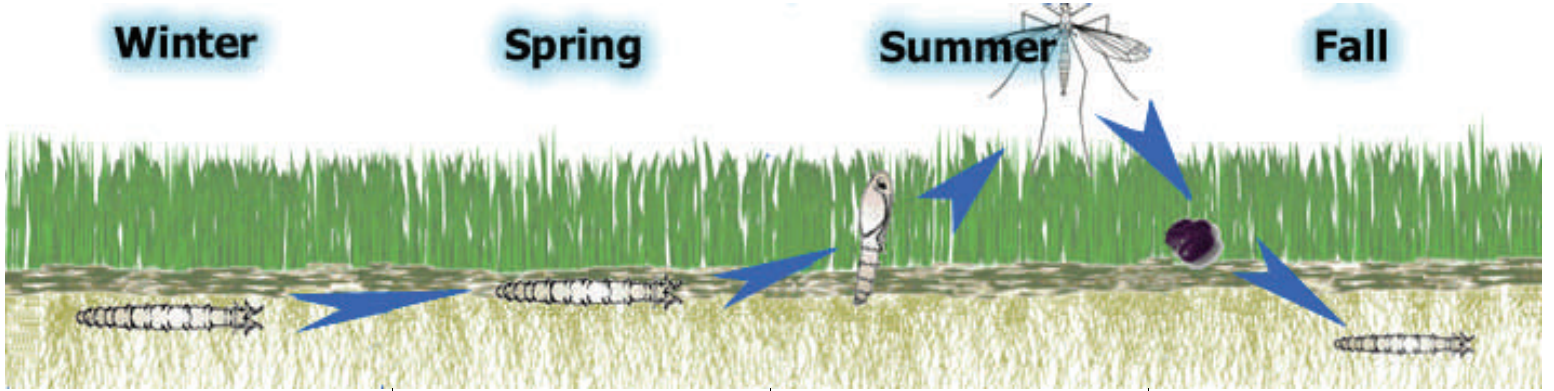


Living Water

Lawn & Tree Care



Crane Fly Fact Sheet



The crane fly is in the larval stage, feeding on the roots. During the winter, birds can prey on crane flies helping control the population.

Control: Begin by looking for evidence of infestation when snow has melted, larvae will be present in the thatch layer. If large Numbers, consider an application to control them.

Crane fly larvae are actively feeding on the roots of your turf grass. A large number of birds pecking at your soil is a good indicator you have a problem. Damaged turf may begin to appear as yellowed, wilted grass.

Control: Either as a preventative, or if damage is evident, an insect control application can assist you in keeping a healthy lawn. If severely damaged, it may take some time for turf grass to grow back, consider overseeding if needed.

The crane fly pupate and emerge as adults in mid to late summer, and as adults, are harmless to your lawn, people and pets. They do not bite or sting. They begin mating immediately after they emerge, and the females then lay eggs which begins the cycle all over again.

Control: If you see large numbers of adult crane fly in your area, consider a treatment for next spring.

Crane fly will finish mating and depositing eggs by early to mid fall, around the time of the first frost. The earliest deposited eggs hatch, and new larvae will begin feeding on the roots of turf. Colder weather will cause them to go dormant for most of the winter, when they will begin again, as temperatures begin to rise.

Control: Consider spring preventative application to help control the population in your lawn.