Take control of corn rootworm

Management recommendations

**Corn rootworm management recommendations**

**Low CRW pressure**

**High CRW pressure**

Is crop rotation an option?  

**YES**

- Use CRW traited hybrids
- Scout and consider adult beetle control with foliar insecticide

**NO**

**Is crop rotation an option?**

**NO**

- Scout and consider adult beetle control with foliar insecticide

**Have you used CRW trait(s) and experienced any of the following?**

- Unexpected damage observed
- Excessive root feeding
- Lodged corn not explained by environmental factors

**YES**

- Rotate CRW traits
- Use CRW traited hybrids + soil-applied insecticide
- Scout and consider adult beetle control with foliar insecticide
Monitoring cornfields for corn rootworm (CRW) beetles can help determine CRW pressure in the subsequent year. Gauge next year’s CRW larval threat based on this year’s beetle numbers. If scouting reveals 1-1 ½ beetles per plant, CRW larval feeding activity may be high the following year.

- When planting first-year corn in areas without western CRW variant or northern CRW extended diapause: consider a non-CRW traited hybrid with or without Force soil insecticide.

- When planting first-year corn in areas with western CRW variant or northern CRW extended diapause: consider a CRW traited hybrid or a non-CRW traited hybrid with Force soil insecticide.

- When planting continuous corn: consider a CRW traited hybrid or a non-CRW traited hybrid with Force® soil insecticide.

Crop rotation
Rotating to a non-host crop such as soybeans will quickly lower CRW field populations and is highly effective at reducing risk of insect adaptation.

- When planting corn in a corn-soybean rotation in areas with northern CRW extended diapause: consider a CRW traited hybrid and/or Force® brand insecticide. If you are in a geography with the potential for the northern CRW extended diapause, rotate to multiple years of non-host crop or monitor/take action to treat CRW as needed.

- When planting corn following soybeans in areas with western CRW variant: consider a CRW traited hybrid and/or Force soil insecticide. If you are in a geography with the potential for the western CRW variant, monitor soybeans for beetles and based upon beetle observations in previous year’s soybeans take action in next year’s corn crop.

See back for further details on variants.

Trait stacks with multiple CRW traits
- DuracadéViptera™ trait stacks are available with multiple CRW traits for excellent control and a simple, in-bag E-Z Refuge® seed blend for convenience.

Foliar insecticide
- Minimize egg laying from adult CRW females.
- Facilitate proper pollination by preventing silk clipping.

Soil-applied insecticide
- The Force® brand of soil insecticides, when used in combination with CRW traited hybrids, drives yield.
- Secondary insects or other agronomic reasons may influence the decision to use a soil insecticide.

Seed Treatments
- CruiserMaxx® Corn 1250 seed treatment (or Avicta Complete Corn 1250) controls early-season insects and seedborne and soilborne diseases; offering a higher rate of thiamethoxam for enhanced corn rootworm and billbug protection.

Geographic distribution of western CRW variant and northern CRW extended diapause

Corn rootworm – it’s all about management

- Long-term corn rootworm (CRW) management will require a multi-year, field by field approach
- There’s an important balance between CRW control, yield protection and resistance management
- It’s not one-size-fits-all: Effective CRW management will require the integration of multiple control measures, not a singular technology

Align with the industry leader in corn insect control

- Our portfolio of traits, seed treatments and insecticides successfully controls more insects than any other company
- We know how to develop tailored solutions that manage CRW, preserve technology and help farmers grow more corn
- Our breakthrough DuracadeViptera™ trait stacks are available in high-performing genetics and offer best-in-class insect control to protect quality and yield potential

Contact your Syngenta representative to discuss a plan for managing corn rootworm in your operation.

Key Facts on rootworm variants

Northern corn rootworm variant
In some areas of Northern Corn Belt states, Northern corn rootworm eggs can sometimes lay dormant in soils for more than one winter, allowing eggs to hatch in years following soybeans, potentially causing damage when rotated back to corn. Also known as “extended diapause.”

Western corn rootworm variant
Western corn rootworm normally only lay eggs in corn fields. But over the years in some Eastern Corn Belt states, a variant has evolved where females will travel into neighboring soybean fields to lay eggs. When this occurs, corn planted following soybeans may benefit from CRW management.

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