Corn Rootworm MANAGEMENT GUIDE

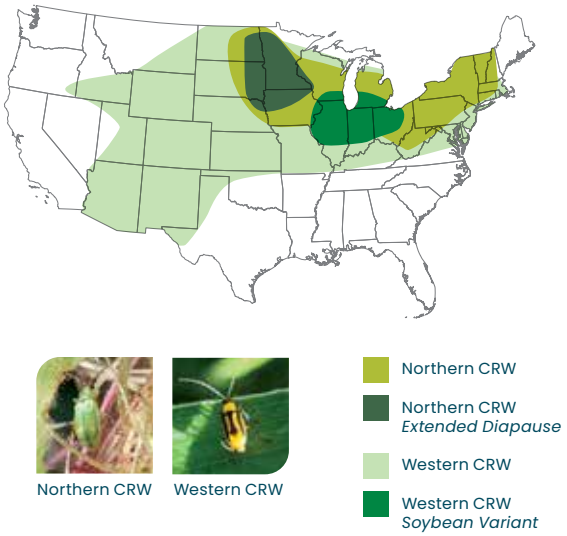
Effectively managing corn rootworm (CRW) requires a multiyear, field-by-field approach that depends on your geographical location, your crop rotation history and your CRW risk levels.

Corn rootworm costs farmers a 15% yield loss **on average per node injury.* Take control of your yield with a durable, long-term management strategy.**

Corn Rootworm Evolves To Overcome Rotation

In recent years, northern corn rootworm has been exhibiting extended diapause, allowing eggs to survive two or more years in the soil until corn is planted.

This adaptation of a longer overwinter dormancy period allows the rootworm population to survive crop rotation or harsh environmental conditions — leaving your crop vulnerable in the seasons ahead.



Northern CRW

Western CRW

Management Practices for High CRW Pressure Areas

Managing corn rootworm requires a specialized pest management approach over several years. Regular monitoring and understanding of local population dynamics are critical for long-term economic solutions.

Corn Rootworm Trait Stacks: Consider trait stacks with multiple modes of action against CRW. Rotating management options and alternating between MOAs can help minimize resistant rootworm populations which is especially important on continuous-corn/non-host rotated acres.

TRAIT STACKS WITH MULTIPLE MODES OF ACTION FOR CRW

- DurastakViptera™ — *COMING SOON*
- DuracadeViptera™
- DuracadeViptera™ Z3
- Durastak™ — *COMING SOON*
- Duracade®
- Agrisure® Total

See our full above- and below-ground traits portfolio.

* Source: Iowa State University, https://crops.extension.iastate.edu/cropnews/2015/08/corn-rootworm-management-update

Management Practices for High CRW Pressure Areas (cont.d)

Crop Rotation: Rotation to a non-crop host can disrupt the life cycle of CRW, even in areas with extended diapause. Rotating to a non-host crop such as soybeans will quickly lower CRW field populations and is highly effective in reducing the risk of insect adaptation.

In addition to traited hybrids and a strategic crop rotation, consider the following to protect your crop:

Soil-Applied Insecticides

Apply during planting to provide root protection. Secondary insects or other agronomic reasons may influence the decision to use soil insecticides.

Opello™ PLINAZOLIN® technology
COMING SOON

Force® 6.5G

Force® Evo

Foliar Insecticides

Well-timed foliar insecticide applications can minimize egg laying from adult CRW females. Multiple applications may be needed to effectively control beetles that have emerged at different times.

Warrior II with Zeon Technology®

Seed Treatments

Corn hybrids with Syngenta trait technology feature seed treatments for early-season insect protection and improved root strength.

CruiserMaxx® Corn 1250

Avicta® Complete Corn

Management Practices for Low CRW Pressure Areas

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

At Syngenta, we are constantly innovating to deliver top solutions against corn rootworm and provide the right options for your acres.

Contact your Syngenta seed seller to discuss a plan for managing corn rootworm on your operation.

syngenta®

LIBERTY LINK® HX HX YieldGard VT PRO