





Technical Bulletin for: **Agriotes Wireworm (lineatus)**

Agriotes lineatus (Linnaeus) • Coleoptera, Elateridae • AGRLIN



DISTRIBUTION	Europe, North America, Iran, Israel, and Turkey
HOSTS	Many species, including winter cereals, beet, carrot, onion, alfalfa, clover, tomato, and fruit saplings. Potato tubers and sweet potatoes are also potential hosts.
DESCRIPTION	
Adult	About 7-10 mm long, dark-brownish in color, with rounded, reddish-brown elytra and a near-black head.
Larvae	Initially whitish, turning light brown with maturity, and able to grow up to 15 mm.
Eggs	
LIFE HISTORY	This species prefers humid soil conditions along with relatively high temperatures. The adults appear in early spring, fly at night when temperatures are above 20°C and are attracted to light. They place their eggs (100-300/female) in vegetation-covered humid soil. The emerging larvae, which are sensitive to dryness, initially feed on humus and then on under- and above-ground plant material. They may go through several (up to 12) instars. At maturity they pupate in the soil, to appear in the spring, sometimes dispersing by flying. Total development requires several years.

MONITORING INFORMATION

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS, LURE, FIELD LIFE	Geranyl butyrate and Geranyl octanoate in a plastic vial. Lure longevity: 30 Days	
TRAP TO USE	Yellow Card, Double-sided or back-folding	
MONITORING STRATEGY	Hang trap near potential host plants just before spring. Check with Cooperative Extension or Master Gardener for local information and recommendations.	
CULTURAL & PHYSICAL CONTROL	Check soil near roots for wireworm presence or roots themselves for damage. Flooding fields for a few days prior to seeding and crop rotation are other effective preventative measure.	

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