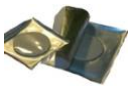
Technical Bulletin for:

Northern Corn Rootworm

Diabrotica barberi (R. Smith & Lawrence) • Coleoptera, *Chrysomelidae* • DIABAR

DISTRIBUTION	North and Central America
HOSTS	Corn and various species of Cucurbits.
DESCRIPTION	
Adult Moth	Roughly 6.4mm in length. New adults are tan or cream colored, turning a solid yellowish-green with age. No distinctive markings.
Larvae	Begin at 3.2 mm long, and white. Mature larvae have brown heads and brown markings on the last abdominal segment.
Eggs	Oval-shaped, white, less than 0.10 mm long.
LIFE HISTORY	Overwinter as eggs near the base of cornstalks. Larvae hatch in the spring and begin feeding on corn roots, going through 3 instars before pupation. Adults emerge 5-10 days later, feeding on corn pollen or silks. Mated females deposit egg clutches near the base of corn stalks. Adults live until frosts in autumn.

MONITORING INFORMATION

LURE ACTIVE INGREDIENTS, SUBSTRATE & FIELD LIFE	Indole, trans-Cinnamaldehyde and 1,2,4-trimethoxybenzene in a Coaster Lure Packet. Lure longevity: Thirty (30) days. 
TRAP TO USE	Yellow Card 
MONITORING STRATEGY	Sticky traps should be placed horizontally near plants spaced at least 100 feet apart over a field. The number beetles on traps is recorded each time the traps are changed. The traps are typically changed every seven days but can last 30 or more days without significant reduction in catching ability. Since adult emergence can stretch over a period of 6-9 weeks, the traps should remain in the field for 6-9 weeks. If the economic threshold for yellow sticky traps of 6 beetles per day is reached there is a high potential for problems the following spring.
CULTURAL & PHYSICAL CONTROL	Planting with variety, crop rotation, and early planting are all good preventative measures.

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