

## Technical Bulletin for: Western Corn Rootworm

Diabrotica virgifera (LeConte) • Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae • DIAVIR

DISTRIBUTION	North America, notably Montana, Utah, Arizona, New York, Connecticut, Virginia, Iowa, Southern Ontario
Hosts	Corn
DESCRIPTION	
Adult	6.4 mm long, yellowish with a black stripe on each wing cover.
Larvae	White and about 3.2 mm long, with brown heads and brown abdominal markings.
Eggs	Oval-shaped, white, 0.1 mm long.
LIFE HISTORY	Females mate soon after emergence. Western corn rootworm females need to feed for about two weeks before they can lay eggs. Temperature and food quality influence the pre-oviposition period. Females typically lay eggs in the top 200 mm of soil, although they may be laid more than 300 mm deep, particularly if the soil surface is dry. Western corn rootworm females are more likely to lay some of their eggs below the 200 mm depth than northern corn rootworm females.
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, as well as cover-cropping, compost application, and burning of diseased plant matter are pertinent preventative measures.
	Alpha Scents, Inc.