



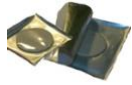

Technical Bulletin for: Mexican Corn Rootworm

Diabrotica virgifera zea (LeConte) • Coleoptera, Chrysomelidae • DIAVZE



DISTRIBUTION	Mexico, Texas, New Mexico, Oklahoma
HOSTS	Corn
DESCRIPTION	
Adult	Roughly 6.4 mm in length, beige to pale-green wings, with tan-colored heads and antennae.
Larvae	Begin at 3.2 mm long, and white. Mature larvae have brown heads and brown markings on the last abdominal segment.
Eggs	American-football-shaped, white, less than 0.10 mm long.
LIFE HISTORY	Overwintering is done in the egg stage within the soil. Larvae hatch in late May or early June and begin to feed on corn roots. After 3 instars, larvae pupate in the soil then emerge as adults in July and August.

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, Double-Sided or Back-Folded	
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 preventative measures for <i>D. virgifera</i>	

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