To effectively manage corn rootworm (CRW), implement a multi-year plan that includes a variety of tactics.

**CROP ROTATION**

**PRODUCTS WITH MULTIPLE CRW B.T. TRAITS**

**SOIL, SEED OR FOLIAR-APPLIED INSECTICIDES**

- Did you plant corn rootworm traits for consecutive years in the same fields?
- Did you notice large populations of corn rootworm beetles?
- Did you observe root injury from corn rootworm larvae?
- Are your fields planted to continuous corn?

**ASSESS RISK**
**CORN ROOTWORM BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES**

**TAKE ACTION**

**Rotate Crops** — at least every 3rd year if any of the following:

- In long-term continuous corn system
- Corn rootworm populations are high
- Experiencing problems with corn rootworm trait performance

In areas where rotational-resistant corn rootworm variants exist, such as extended diapause eggs or soybean, corn rootworm management options may be needed the following year.

**Rotate Traits**

- Preferred: Switch to products with multiple corn rootworm B.t. traits versus single-traited products
- Do not plant the same single B.t.-traited product in the same field for 3 consecutive years
- If using a product with multiple corn rootworm B.t. traits is not an option, rotate to a different B.t.-traited product

**Plant the Required Refuge**

**Manage Corn Rootworm (CRW) with Insecticide:**

**ADULT CRW**

- Scout fields for CRW adults during silking stage (typically July and August) as adult corn rootworm beetles feed on corn silks and may reduce yield
- Sprays may be an option if CRW beetle populations reach an economic threshold for damage (=1 beetle per plant)\(^1\)
- Follow university extension service or local crop consultant recommendations for products, rates, and proper timing of adult spray applications for reducing CRW beetle populations
- Multiple sprays may be necessary

**LARVAL CRW**

- Prescriptive use of soil-applied insecticides may be warranted based on field/trait history and CRW populations
- A soil insecticide should be considered to protect yield on a single B.t.-traited product that has not performed as expected
- Soil-applied insecticides for CRW protection should NOT be necessary for products with multiple CRW B.t. traits

**CORN ROOTWORM (CRW) MANAGEMENT PLANNING GUIDE**

**IS CROP ROTATION AN OPTION?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YES</th>
<th>NO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Plant Different Crop — SOYBEANS</strong></td>
<td><strong>Low CRW Population</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt; 1 beetle per plant</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Utilize seed treatments –or–</td>
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<td>- Plant non-B.t. product and use soil insecticides –or–</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Plant products with multiple CRW traits</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>High CRW Population</strong></td>
<td>&gt; 1 beetle per plant</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Plant products with multiple CRW traits –or–</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Rotate to a different B.t.-traited product every 2 years –or–</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Plant non-B.t. product and use soil insecticides</td>
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</tbody>
</table>


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All corn rootworm photos by Marlin E. Rice