

syngenta®



Take control of corn rootworm

Management recommendations



Avicta Complete Corn 250, Avicta Duo Corn, Avicta Duo 250 Corn, Force, Force Evo, Force, CS, Force 3G, Force 6.5 and Warrior II with Zeon Technology are Restricted Use Pesticides.

Corn rootworm management recommendations

Low CRW pressure

High CRW pressure

Is crop rotation an option?

YES

NO

Have you used CRW trait(s) and experienced any of the following?

- Unexpected damage observed
- Excessive root feeding
- Lodged corn not explained by environmental factors

NO

YES

- Use CRW trait(s)
- Scout and consider adult beetle control with foliar insecticide

- Rotate CRW traits
- Use CRW trait(s) + soil-applied insecticide
- Scout and consider adult beetle control with foliar insecticide

Monitoring cornfields for corn rootworm (CRW) beetles can help determine CRW pressure in the subsequent year. Gauge next year's CRW larval threat based on this year's beetle numbers. If scouting reveals 1-1 ½ beetles per plant, CRW larval feeding activity may be high the following year.

• **When planting first-year corn in areas without western CRW variant or northern CRW extended diapause:** consider a non-CRW treated hybrid with or without Force soil insecticide.

• **When planting first-year corn in areas with western CRW variant or northern CRW extended diapause:** consider a CRW treated hybrid or a non-CRW treated hybrid with Force soil insecticide.

• **When planting continuous corn:** consider a CRW treated hybrid or a non-CRW treated hybrid with Force® soil insecticide.

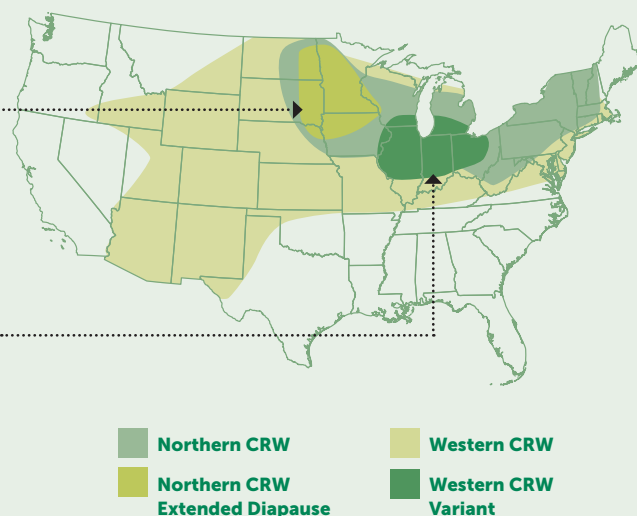
Crop rotation

Rotating to a non-host crop such as soybeans will quickly lower CRW field populations and is highly effective at reducing risk of insect adaptation.

- **When planting corn in a corn-soybean rotation in areas with northern CRW extended diapause:** consider a CRW treated hybrid and/or Force® brand insecticide. If you are in a geography with the potential for the northern CRW extended diapause, rotate to multiple years of non-host crop or monitor/ take action to treat CRW as needed.
- **When planting corn following soybeans in areas with western CRW variant:** consider a CRW treated hybrid and/or Force soil insecticide. If you are in a geography with the potential for the western CRW variant, monitor soybeans for beetles and based upon beetle observations in previous year's soybeans take action in next year's corn crop.

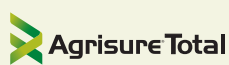
See back for further details on variants.

Geographic distribution of western CRW variant and northern CRW extended diapause



Trait stacks with multiple CRW traits

- DuracadeViptera™ trait stacks are available with multiple CRW traits for excellent control and a simple, in-bag E-Z Refuge® seed blend for convenience.



Foliar insecticide

- Minimize egg laying from adult CRW females.
- Facilitate proper pollination by preventing silk clipping.



Soil-applied insecticide

- The Force® brand of soil insecticides, when used in combination with CRW treated hybrids, drives yield.
- Secondary insects or other agronomic reasons may influence the decision to use a soil insecticide.



Seed Treatments

- CruiserMaxx® Corn 1250 seed treatment (or Avicta Complete Corn 1250) controls early-season insects and seedborne and soilborne diseases; offering a higher rate of thiamethoxam for enhanced corn rootworm and billbug protection.



Key Facts on rootworm variants

Northern corn rootworm variant

In some areas of Northern Corn Belt states, Northern corn rootworm eggs can sometimes lay dormant in soils for more than one winter, allowing eggs to hatch in years following soybeans, potentially causing damage when rotated back to corn. Also known as "extended diapause."



Corn rootworm – it's all about management

- Long-term corn rootworm (CRW) management will require a multi-year, field by field approach
- There's an important balance between CRW control, yield protection and resistance management
- It's not one-size-fits-all: Effective CRW management will require the integration of multiple control measures, not a singular technology

Western corn rootworm variant

Western corn rootworm normally only lay eggs in corn fields. But over the years in some Eastern Corn Belt states, a variant has evolved where females will travel into neighboring soybean fields to lay eggs. When this occurs, corn planted following soybeans may benefit from CRW management.



Align with the industry leader in corn insect control

- Our portfolio of traits, seed treatments and insecticides successfully controls more insects than any other company
- We know how to develop tailored solutions that manage CRW, preserve technology and help farmers grow more corn
- Our breakthrough DuracadeViptera™ trait stacks are available in high-performing genetics and offer best-in-class insect control to protect quality and yield potential

Contact your Syngenta representative to discuss a plan for managing corn rootworm in your operation.



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