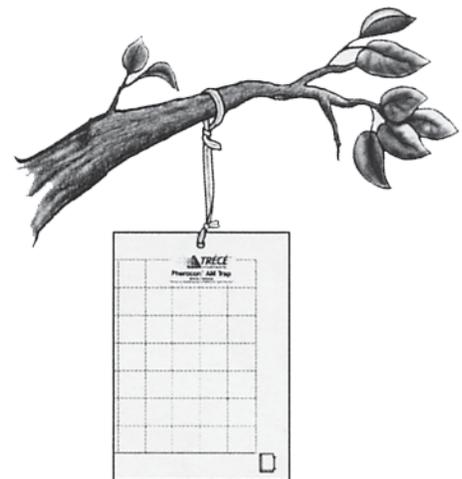
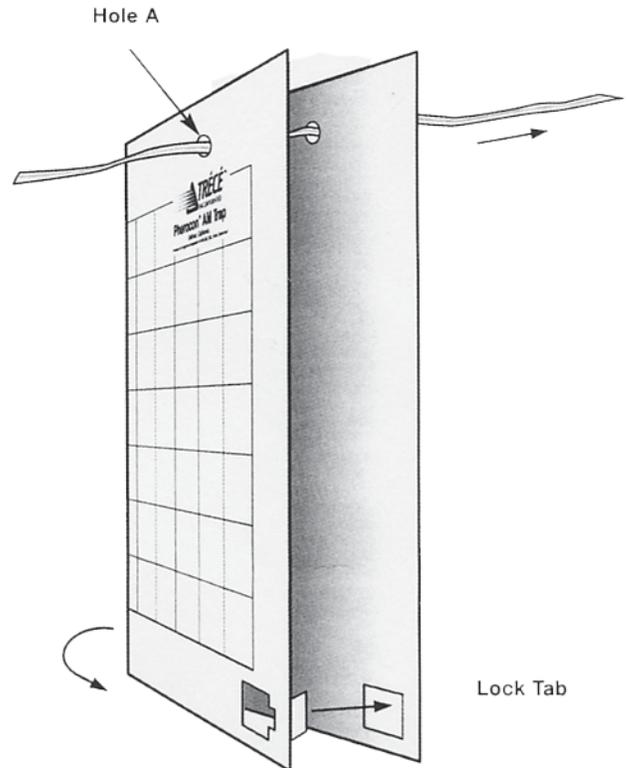


Pherocon[®] AM or AM/NB Assembly Instructions



1. Remove one trap card and one twist-tie from the kit box.
2. Fold trap inside out so that yellow surface with glue is exposed. Lock the trap in this position with the locking tab at the bottom.
3. Push out the die-cut perforation at the top of the trap in center (Hole A). Insert the twist-tie into Hole A and secure one end around the top of the trap.
4. Attach the free end of the twist-tie to a tree branch or stand.



Distributed by:
Great Lakes IPM, Inc.
10220 Church Rd NE
Vestaburg MI 48891

989-268-5693
800-235-0285
FAX: 989-268-5311

www.greatlakesipm.com
E-mail: glipm@greatlakesipm.com



TRECE PHEROCON AM/NB
CORN ROOTWORM MONITORING SYSTEM
USE GUIDELINES/TREATMENT ADVISORY

<u>KEY ROOTWORM SPECIES</u> <u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>SCIENTIFIC NAME</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
Western Corn Rootworm	<i>Diabrotica virgifera virgifera</i>	<i>Check with</i>
Northern Corn Rootworm	<i>Diabrotica barberi</i>	<i>local University</i>
Southern Corn Rootworm	<i>Diabrotica undecimpunctata howardi</i>	<i>Extension</i>
Mexican Corn Rootworm	<i>Diabrotica virgifera zea</i>	<i>personnel</i>

TRAPS:

- * Traps should be placed in the field at first silk and left for 4 to 5 weeks.
- * Place Pherocon AM/NB traps on corn plant in accordance with the assembly instructions.
- * Place 12 AM/NB traps per field.
- * Place traps 10 steps in from field edges at equal distance around fields.
- * Check traps at weekly intervals.
- * Change traps weekly.

TREATMENT THRESHOLDS/SOIL INSECTICIDE USE:

A treatment level (threshold) has been established for the Pherocon AM/NB trap. The threshold relates adult capture to larval pressure expected the following season and related root damage. Following these guidelines allows pest managers to determine the need for soil insecticide treatments at the beginning of the next season.

The treatment threshold for individual fields is an average of 6 beetles/trap/day for 7 days consecutively.

FACTORS INFLUENCING TREATMENT DECISIONS:

* Planting date: For example, late plantings of corn among earlier plantings of corn can create large concentrations of rootworm on the later silking fields. Many of these can be gravid females.

* Irrigation: Emergence peaks can be more extended in irrigated corn.

* Soil types: Loose, moist soils appear to attract more beetles for egg lay than dark, damp, tight soils.

* Cultivars: Some cultivars may be more susceptible to damage by corn rootworm due to maturity patterns, etc.

* Crop rotation: Typically, corn has been rotated with sorghum and soybeans to reduce corn rootworm damage. Apparently there has been some change in practices or an adaptation of some rootworm species because major egg lay by rootworm has been reported in soybeans and sorghum in some areas. If you plan to follow these crops with corn then you should be monitoring them with traps to determine possible rootworm infestations.

* Crop use: Typically, corn grown for silage can withstand more damage than field corn or seed corn before economic damage occurs.