



Corn Rootworm: Biology, Ecology, Behavior and Integrated Management

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Message from the Guest Editors

Dear Colleagues,

Diabroticite corn rootworms are economically significant pests of grain maize in North America and Europe.

Corn rootworm biology is closely tied to that of their maize hosts. Historically, the success or failure of corn rootworm management tactics was determined by how well pest managers understood and exploited rootworm biology, ecology, and behavior. The highly adaptable nature of the key pest, *Diabrotica virgifera virgifera* Leconte, the western corn rootworm, has made management an ongoing challenge. Over time, this species has evolved resistance to four insecticide classes and all commercially available rootworm-active Cry toxins expressed in Bt-maize hybrids.

The future success of corn rootworm management may require a more holistic view of management than implemented in the past and the development of new tactics that are based on firm understandings of *Diabrotica* biology, physiology, ecology, and behavior.

For this upcoming Special Issue, we are seeking original submissions and reviews that address and update our understanding of corn rootworm biology and management in modern production systems.

