

mone synthesis, pheromone sensing, antennae formation, wing formation, leg formation, egg formation, larval maturation, digestive enzyme formation, haemolymph synthesis, haemolymph maintenance, neurotransmission, larval stage transition, pupation, emergence from pupation, cell division, energy metabolism, respiration, and formation of cytoskeletal structure.

95. The method of claim 83, wherein the target crop pest is a corn rootworm selected from the group consisting of *Diabrotica undecimpunctata howardii* (Southern Corn Rootworm (SCR)), *Diabrotica virgifera virgifera* (Western Corn Rootworm (WCR)), *Diabrotica barberi* (Northern Corn Rootworm (NCR)), *Diabrotica virgifera zea* (Mexican Corn Rootworm (MCR)), *Diabrotica balteata*, *Diabrotica viridula*, and *Diabrotica speciosa* (Brazilian Corn Rootworm (BZR)).

96. A method for managing crop pest resistance to an agent for controlling the crop pest, comprising contacting

the crop pest with a nucleic acid segment produced by the method of claim 1 and one additional agent selected from the group consisting of a patatin, a *Bacillus thuringiensis* insecticidal protein, a *Xenorhabdus* insecticidal protein, a *Photorhabdus* insecticidal protein, a *Bacillus laterosporus* insecticidal protein, a *Bacillus sphaericus* insecticidal protein, a biocontrol agent, and an insecticide.

97. The method of claim 96, wherein the insecticide is selected from the group consisting of a carbaryl insecticide, fenvalerate, esfenvalerate, malathion, a carbofuran insecticide, chlorpyrifos, fonophos, phorate, terbufos, permethrin, a neonicotinoid, and tefluthrin.

98. The method of claim 96, wherein the additional agent is provided as a seed treatment.

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