








Question	Description	In-Field View	Answer
<p>Does the field have a history of one of the described diseases?</p>	<p>Northern Corn Leaf Blight Brown cigar- like lesions on the leaves, beginning at the top leaf canopy and progressing downwards</p> 		<p>Yes/No</p>
	<p>Grey Leaf Spot Early lesions are dead/ dying tissue with yellowish border. Difficult to distinguish from other leaf diseases</p>  <p>Typical rectangular lesions, gray in colour</p> 		<p>Yes/No</p>
	<p>Anthracnose Stalk Rot A two-stage disease that begins in leaves and progresses to stalk infection</p> 	<p>Visual appearance of Anthracnose infection in corn stalks</p> 	<p>Yes/No</p>
<p>Do you have considerable amounts of corn residue in your field from the previous year? Many foliar pathogens survive in corn residue, so the high levels of residue can increase the risk of foliar diseases. Corn on corn rotations increase the levels of residue.</p>			<p>Yes/No</p>
<p>What has the weather been like? Rainy and / or humid weather is most favorable to foliar diseases. Risk for disease increases under these conditions.</p>			<p>Yes/No</p>
<p>During Corn Silage harvest, do you notice variability in moisture that is NOT sourced from growing a different hybrid, different soil type, or soil fertility?</p>			<p>Yes/No</p>
<p>Have your fresh corn silage samples had a history of testing high for Vomitoxin, T-2 Toxin, or Zearalenone?</p>			<p>Yes/No</p>
<p>Are the hybrid(s) rated as susceptible corn hybrids (rating less than 4)?</p>			<p>Yes/No</p>

If you answered “yes” to 5 or more of the questions above, your return on investment (ROI) for applying a fungicide are likely high.