

# Stalk Rot in Corn - Fertilizer Factors

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Corn growers in Eastern Canada and across the Corn Belt have noticed high levels of lodging and stalk rot this year.

In the words of [Albert Tenuta](#), crop disease specialist with the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs, "Stresses that contribute to an increase in stalk rot infection include: a) moisture stress (lack of or excess water); b) leaf diseases (rust, Stewart's wilt, etc.); c) leaf and ear damage (hail, birds, frost, etc.); and d) insect damage (corn borer)." These stresses are largely controlled by weather factors, but there are others.

Two additional factors that could have led to the problem are **potassium (K)** and **chloride (Cl)** - two critical nutrients affecting the incidence of stalk rot. If you notice excessive lodging while harvesting this fall, it's too late to do much about it - for this year's crop. But it's not too late to diagnose prevention for next year.

**Potassium** has long been the nutrient most associated with [plant disease](#) reduction. It has been shown to reduce stalk rots caused by *Fusarium moniliforme*, *Gibberella zeae*, and *Diplodia zeae*, in research reports from the period 1960 to 1977. An Illinois study showed the benefits of K fertilization in a crop fertilized with high rates of nitrogen (see Table 1). The soil test for K was high in this study.

**Table 1.** Potassium fertilization effects on corn in Illinois.

Potassium Fertilizer Rate	Yield, bu/A (mean of 4 years)	Stalk Lodging, % (mean of 4 years)	Corn Stalk Rind Thickness, mm	Corn Stalk Crushing Strength, kg
Control	138	42	0.91	254
120 lb/A K <sub>2</sub> O	159	32	1.00	374

**Chloride** also has a role in reducing stalk rot. Recent research on maximum yield systems in New Jersey (Heckman, 1995) confirmed that fact in a maximum yield experiment with high rates of muriate of potash (KCl). Data are shown in Table 2. For more information, see [Better Crops Vol. 80\(2\):14-15](#). Rates of chloride need not be as high as in this study. The amount supplied by muriate of potash at normal rates of K fertilization is likely sufficient.

**Table 2.** Effect of chloride fertilization, mean of 4 years (1991-1995).

Treatment	Chloride Rate	Stalk Rot	Yield
	lb/A	%	bu/A
Sulfate of potash	0	13	255
Muriate of potash	360	6	272

In fact, such findings on chloride are not new. As long ago as 1958, chloride was also found to reduce stalk rot in New York state, as reported by Younts and Musgrave.

Many corn growers use liquid starters, for their benefit in efficient delivery of phosphorus to the young seedling. However, less attention has been paid to the potassium and chloride supply in these liquid forms. Starters placed near the seed may often be low in chloride by choice: chloride sources have a higher salt index and thus greater risk of harming the seedling. But the crop may need more of both potassium AND

chloride later in the season.

Recent research in Ontario has confirmed an increased need for K in starters in no-till corn ([see the Better Crops article by Dr. T.J. Vyn and others](#)). Indeed, potash deficiency symptoms were observed in many places across the Corn Belt during the 2000 growing season.

When you assess your corn crop this fall, consider the full gamut of possible causes of stalk rot. Fertilizer nutrients aren't going to eliminate stalk rot, but they can help to suppress it. Consider ALL the following as possible management strategies to reduce the impact:

- hybrid selection to minimize insect damage
- hybrid selection for strong stalks
- soil test potassium levels
- starter fertilizer - does your starter supply both potassium and chloride?
- crop rotation and residue management

[\(see more on other causes - click here\)](#)

#### References

Heckman, JR. 1995. Corn responses to chloride in maximum yield research. *Agron. J.* 87:415-419.

Younts SE and Musgrave RB. 1958. Chemical composition, nutrient absorption and stalk rot incidence of corn as affected by chloride in potassium fertilizer. *Agron. J.* 50:426-429.