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(715) 658-2767

RED CEDAR AG

ANTHRACNOSE

About

Anthracnose is one of the major stalk rots of corn, responsible for significant yield and economic losses across the Midwest. While infection can reduce yield by limiting nutrient movement during grain fill, the greater risk is lodging due to weakened stalk integrity.

The pathogen (*Colletotrichum graminicola*) survives in crop residue and can persist in soil. Spores are dispersed by rain splash and wind, moving from infected residue at the soil surface upward onto lower leaves and stalk tissue. From there, the fungus can colonize stalks systemically, particularly when plants are stressed.

Infection commonly occurs through wounds caused by insect feeding, hail, or mechanical injury. Disease development is favored by warm (75–85°F), humid conditions—especially during and after silking. Extended periods of cloudy, wet weather increase the likelihood of infection and stalk colonization.

SEE IT IN THE FIELD

Acres: 17766

	2024	2025
% High Risk	31.2%	42.0%
% Moderate Risk	10.7%	9.1%
% Low Risk	58.1%	48.9%

Our Solution



XYWAY
LFR[®]
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