



Sweet Corn Disease Guide

- » Only a few leaf diseases affect the yield potential of sweet corn.
- » When sweet corn diseases occur, they may cause significant losses by reducing yield potential and quality of marketable corn ears.
- » Northern and southern corn leaf blights and southern and common rusts are the major foliar diseases.
- » The most effective control strategy is using resistant sweet corn to help control these diseases.

Northern Corn Leaf Blight (NCLB)

This disease is caused by the fungus *Exserohilum turcicum*. NCLB development is favored by moderate temperatures between 65 to 77° F, high relative humidity, and heavy dew events. Hence, NCLB is one of the primary foliar diseases of spring crops of sweet corn grown in Florida and mid-to-late summer crops in the Midwest and Northeast.

Symptoms. NCLB disease attacks the foliage and can occasionally attack husk leaves covering sweet corn ears. Lesions appear on the lower leaves first and progress upward to the newly emerged leaves at the top of the sweet corn plant. Lesions are long (up to 6 inches) and generally cigar-shaped (Figure 1).¹ Lesions are initially silver-gray in color and have a water-soaked appearance. They become tan and necrotic as they mature, often with darkened areas where the fungus is sporulating. Lesions often form in bands across leaves as a result of infection in the whorl prior to tasseling.



Figure 1. Typical gray cigar-shaped lesions associated with northern corn leaf blight.

Management options:¹

- » Bury infected debris through deep plowing.
- » Select resistant sweet corn products.
- » Applying strobilurin - and sterol-inhibiting fungicides as preventive measure can be a very effective control, if applied prior to when a substantial amount of the leaf area is symptomatic.

Southern Corn Leaf Blight (SCLB)

This disease is caused by the fungus *Bipolaris maydis*. Compared to NCLB, it develops at warmer temperatures, between 68 to 90° F, and under damp conditions.¹

Consequently, SCLB typically is a common disease of fall crops of sweet corn in Georgia and Florida.

Symptoms. Foliage symptoms include small elongated, (up to 1-inch long), yellow to tan parallel-sided lesions bordered by yellow to green or yellow halos. Symptoms can vary considerably on different sweet corn (Figure 2). If a sweet corn product is susceptible, damage can be severe when young plants are infected.



Figure 2. Elongated, tan parallel-sided lesions associated with southern corn leaf blight.

Management options:

- » Bury infected debris through deep plowing.
- » Select resistant sweet corn products.
- » Applying strobilurin -and sterol-inhibiting fungicides can be a very effective control measure, if applied prior to when a substantial amount of the leaf area is symptomatic.

Common Rust

This disease is caused by the fungus *Puccinia sorghi*. The fungus is favored by moderate to cool temperatures (60 to 78° F) and high relative humidity.

Symptoms. Common rust is most severe when plants are infected initially at early vegetative growth stages and leaves forming plant whorls become infected.



Figure 3. Corn leaf infected by common rust shows cinnamon colored blister-like growth.

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By silking, both sides of sweet corn leaves may show oval, cinnamon colored pustules (blister-like growth) (Figure 3). Seminis sweet corn products may have one or more of many different resistance genes that prevent formation of common rust pustules, thus effectively controlling the disease. However, many different races of the rust fungus occur. The effectiveness of rust resistance depends on the races of rust present in a particular location.

Management options:

- » Use resistant/tolerant sweet corn products.² Many sweet corn products have Resistance to *Puccinia* (Rp) gene that provides nearly complete control - chlorotic fleck reactions – across several prevalent races of common rust.
- » Applying strobilurin -and sterol-inhibiting fungicides as preventive measure can be a very effective control measure, if applied prior to when a substantial amount of the leaf area is symptomatic.

Southern Rust

This disease, which is caused by the fungus *Puccinia polysora*, is similar to common rust in sweet corn but can cause more damage.¹ Favorable conditions for the fungus are warm temperatures and high relative humidity. These conditions can make the disease more prevalent in the summer and early fall.

Symptoms. Leaves, leaf sheaths surrounding stalks, and husk leaves surrounding ears may be infected by this fungus (Figure 4). Compared to common rust disease, this fungus produces smaller, lighter orange, and more circular pustules, which generally rupture only on the upper leaf surface and leaf sheaths (Figure 4).

Management options:

- » Plant resistant sweet corn products.
- » Preventive applications of strobilurin - and sterol-inhibiting fungicides are recommended.

Summary

The four major diseases covered in this publication can cause significant losses to sweet corn yield potential. The severity of any disease depends on the presence of the pathogen, favorable weather, and susceptibility of the sweet corn products.

Planting sweet corn products resistant to these diseases is one of the most effective control strategies.



Figure 4. Southern rust pustules are small, light orange, and circular and may be observed on leaves, leaf sheaths surrounding stalks, and husk leaves surrounding corn ears.

FAVORABLE CONDITIONS FOR MAJOR SWEET CORN DISEASES

Disease	Favorable Conditions
Northern corn leaf blight	Temperatures between 65 - 77° F and high relative humidity.
Southern corn leaf blight	Temperatures between 68 - 90° F and damp conditions.
Common Rust	Moderate to cool temperatures (60 to 78° F) and high relative humidity.
Southern Rust	Warm temperatures and high relative humidity.

Sources:

¹ Langston, D. 2011. Commercial sweet corn production in Georgia. University of Georgia. Bulletin 1388. ² Davis, R.M. 2014. Common rust. UC IPM pest management guidelines: Corn - UC ANR publication 3443. Other sources used: Mossler, M. 2015. Corn profile for sweet corn in Florida. University of Florida. <http://edis.ifas.ufl.edu/>. Zitter, T. A checklist of sweet corn diseases and suggested control measures. Cornell University. Vegetable MD online. <http://vegetablemdonline.ppath.cornell.edu/>. Web sources verified 05/06/15.

For additional agronomic information, please contact your local seed representative. Developed in partnership with Technology, Development & Agronomy by Monsanto.

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