Good record keeping is the backbone of sound pest, nutrient and irrigation management programs. Many of us like to think we can remember details about past management of several fields, but often our memories fail and are of no use in legal or regulatory matters. Records help explain yield problems or successes for making future decisions more profitable. Sound record keeping will become more critical as advances in genetically modified crops become more common and markets require higher standards of purity.

**Record Keeping Checklist**

**Preseason/Planting:**
- Previous crop/rotation
- Preplant herbicide application*
- Preplant fertilizer application
- Preseason irrigation
- Planting date, hybrid, seeding rate
- At planting rootworm control*

**Knee-high to tassel:**
- Irrigation dates & amounts
- Insecticide application(s) information*
- Fertigation dates/amounts
- Scouting observations
- Tassel appearance

**Emergence to knee-high:**
- Emergence date, stand count
- Post-emergence herbicide application*
- Sidedress nitrogen rate and application date
- Scouting observations
- First irrigation date

**Tassel to maturity:**
- Kernel development/ maturation dates
- Success of insect and weed control
- Final irrigation date/ amount
- Appearance of black layer (maturity)

*Federal law requires specific records to be kept for all restricted use pesticide (RUP) applications

**Yield records for each field should be kept by**
- hybrid,
- weed/insect control package,
- fertilizer rate and amounts,
- soil type,
- irrigation timing and amount, and
- other management differences to help explain yield differences later.

Source: R. Khosla