Extension Report No. 10

1990 Dry Bean Grower Survey

of Pest Problems and Pesticide Use in Minnesota and North Dakota

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TENSION SERVICE



An annual survey of production and pest problems, pesticide use and grower practices of Northarvest dry bean growers has been conducted since 1987. Results of the 1987, 1988 and 1989 surveys have been published (1, 2, 4). The Northarvest Bean Growers Association comprises the dry edible bean growers of Minnesota and North Dakota.

A single page survey form was designed with questions on production and pest problems, pesticide use, and non-chemical (alternative) control practices (Figure 1). The survey form was mailed in October 1990 to all 4,537 growers on the mailing list of the Northarvest Bean Growers Association. Questionnaires were identified only by Northarvest district; otherwise it was an anonymous survey. The 10 Northarvest districts are shown in Figure 2. To simplify the discussion, Minnesota districts 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 are referred to as MN 1, MN 2, MN 3, MN 4, and MN 5; similarly the five North Dakota districts are designated as ND 1, ND 2, ND 3, ND 4, and ND 5.

Results presented in this report are from actual responses. Values are not adjusted to represent the total dry bean crop.





<u>ND 3</u>

PLEASE CIRCLE OR FILL IN THE REQUESTED INFORMATION ON PEST PROBLEMS AND PESTICIDE USE ON YOUR 1990 DRY BEAN CROP

tal acres planted in 1	990 Vland acres	EVALUATE WEED CONTROL AND D	RY BEAN IN	JURY	
rigated acres Dry	land acres	Mark weed control used	and		
tal acres harvested		indicate acres treated	LOL .	WEED	BEAN
res with hail damage _		each item. Count double		CONTROL	INJURY
		application, double			
		cultivation, etc.,		1=Excellent 2=Good	
ATE AND COUNTY WHERE	BIGGEST WEATHER PROBLEM IN	as double acres.	Acres		2=Slight 3=Moderate
OWN. (IF BEANS GROWN	DRY BEANS IN 1990		treated		4=Severe
MORE THAN ONE COUNTY,		Weed control used	created	4-P001	4-Jevere
ST EACH COUNTY AND	(CIRCLE ONE) :	Roundup (preplant)		1234	1234
	Drought	Eptam (fall)	·	1 7 7 4	1234
RES.				1234	1234
<u>ate County Acres</u>	11000	Eptam (spring) Treflan (fall)	······································	1234	1234
N	Hail	Trefian (Lati)		1 2 3 4	1234
	Wind/Sandblasting	Treflan (spring) Treflan + Eptam		$1 2 3 4 \\ 1 2 3 4$	1234
D	Other (specify)			1234	1234
		Sonalan Amiben		1234	1234
D		Lasso		1 2 3 4	1234
	BIGGEST PRODUCTION PROBLEM			1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4	1234
		Dual		1234	1234
	IN DRY BEANS IN 1990	Prowl Basagran		1234	1234
	(CIRCLE ONE) :			1234	1234
ARIETY GROWN IN 1990	None	Poast Sodium Chlorate	······································	1 2 3 4	1,234
	Weeds	Gramoxone Extra		1 2 3 4	1234
into <u>Acres</u>	Emergence/Stand	No herbicide used	******************	1 2 3 4	1234
iesta	Insects (specify)			1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4	1234
odak	Diseases	Cultivation		1 2 3 4	1 2 3 4
lathe	Micronutrient deficiency	Hand Weeding		1234	1234
thello	Herbicide injury	Other	·	1234	1254
opaz	Other (specify)				1.4
ther (specify)	other (specify)				· .
	······································				
	INTERDATED DEST WANAGEWENT	UNDET VEED BRODIENC IN	CHING	ICIDE(S) USED	ON DOV
	INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT	WORST WEED PROBLEMS IN			UNIUNI
	Did you hire consultant to	DRY BEANS IN 1990 (RANK	BEAD	IS IN 1990	Asses No. of
lavy	scout dry beans? _yes_no	<u>1-3, 1=WORST):</u>			. Acres No. of
2-20	If yes, how many acres?	Redroot pigweed			reated Sprays
	If yes, estimate economic	Wild Oats		vo	
leetwood	return from using consultan	+Foxtail (pigeon		mpion	
lyden	\$20 + /acre	grass)		ide	
lidland		Eastern black		late	
nowbunting	\$15-20/acre	nighshade	(b	rodcast)	
Ipland	\$10-15/acre	Wild mustard	Ben	late	
ther (specify)	\$5-10/acre	Lambsguarters	(b	anded)	
Cincr (Spectry)	\$0-5/acre	Kochia	Тор	sin	
·······	0	Cocklebur	(b	rodcast)	
	other	Other (specify)	Top	sin	
			(b	anded)	
(idney (specify)			Zin	c (micro	
	Practices other than		'n	utrient)	1
	pesticides:	WORST DISEASE PROBLEMS			
Other Market Class	Crop rotationacres	1990 (RANK 1-3, 1=WORS	T		•.
	Crop rotationacres Preceding crop	None	- r	FOR IRR	IGATORS ONLY
(specify class/variety)	How long since previous	White mold.	1		tion* used in 1990
	dry bears?	D			_yesn
	dry beans?(No. of the contract of the co	mes)Bacterial blig	nt l		herbicide
SEED SOURCE IN 1990 AND	Cultivation(No. of C.	Alternaria			fungicide
ACRES:	Resistant Varietyacm	Boot Rot			insecticide
bagged and tagged	Other (specify)acre	other (specify	, I		fertilizer
bin run	-	(· 1		
	-			Chemicals A	pplied Acre
			1	SHOMAGOLD A	Here were
			I		
-		WORST INSECT/MITE PROBL	EM		
Results of survey wil	l be published in Bean talk.	<u>in 1990</u>			
Thank you. Please re	turn by November 20, 1990			+annlicatio	n of chemical
		List insecticide(s)			e irrigation
		and acres treated in			e Trraduron
		Acres		system.	
		Insecticide treated	sprays		
Arthur Lamey		·		h	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	1	*****			
Extension Plant Patho	IOGIST				
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	•			•	

Figure 1. Survey instrument.

Results and Discussion

The survey response was 19 percent, or 851 returned forms. Eighty one respondents did not grow dry beans in 1990. The remaining 770 useable forms represented 17 percent of the growers contacted; 219 were from Minnesota and 551 from North Dakota. Respondents planted 176,735 acres or 25 percent of the bi-state total of 710,000 planted acres (3). Respondents planted 35,416 acres in Minnesota, or 25 percent of the state total of 140,000 acres, and 141,319 acres in North Dakota, also 25 percent of the state total of 570,000 acres (Table 1).

Irrigated Acres. Respondents reported that 28 percent and four percent of their Minnesota and North Dakota acres were irrigated, respectively. The percentage of irrigated acres varied with Northarvest district, ranging from 0 in MN 1, MN 5 and ND 4 to 16 percent in ND 5 and 95 percent in MN 2 (Table 2).

Chemigation. Application of agricultural chemicals through an irrigation system is called chemigation. Chemigation was used on 63 percent of respondents' irrigated acres, and was as high as 75 percent in ND 5 and and 91 percent in MN 2. Over 100 percent of the irrigated acres in ND 1 were reported to be chemigated; this suggests that some respondents used chemigation more than once on their irrigated acres (Table 2).

Table 1. Number of respondents and acres planted in1990 by respondents in each Northarvest district ofMinnesota and North Dakota.

Ν	lortharves	t Ré	espondents	Acı	es Planted
State	District	Number	% of Total	Number ^a	% of Total
MN	MN1	56	25.6	14,622	41.3
	MN2	- 4	1.8	4,988	14.1
1	MN3	107	48.9	10,996	31.1
	MN4	41	18.7	4,318	12.2
	MN5	11	5.0	491	. 1.4
MŅ Ť	otal	219	100.0	35,416	100.0
ND	ND1	179	32.5	40,523	28.7
	ND2	109	19.8	29,558	20.9
	ND3	93	16.9	23,489	16.6
	ND4	. 76	13.8	22,641	16.0
	<u>ND5</u>	94	17.1	25,107	<u> 17.8</u>
ND T	otal	551 ^b	100.0	141,319°	100.0
North	arvest				
Total		770		176,735	

^aRespondents' acres only

^b71.6% of all respondents

°80.0% of all respondents' acres

Fertilizer was the chemical most commonly applied by chemigation in both states, with 51 and 52 percent of respondents' irrigated acres treated in Minnesota and North Dakota, respectively. Fungicide was applied by chemigation on 39 percent of irrigated acres in North Dakota, while insecticide was applied on 8 percent of irrigated acres in North Dakota (Table 3).

Zinc Micronutrient Use. Zinc was applied to 17 percent of respondents' acreage (Table 4). Use varied considerably among Northarvest districts. Zinc was applied to 35 percent of respondents' acres in MN 1 and very little was applied in other Minnesota districts. Zinc was applied to 27 percent

Table 2. Irrigated acres and use of chemigation in1990 for respondents in each Northarvest district ofMinnesota and North Dakota.

			· ·		
Aretanna	Northarvest	Acres	Irrigated ^a	Acres	Chemigateda
State	District	Number	% of District	Number	% of Irrigated
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	•	Acres		Acres
MN	MN1	0	0	500	Op
	MN2	4,740	95.0	4,290	90.5
	MN3	3,621	33.0	130	3.6
	MN4	1,468	34.0	100	6.8
	MN5	0	0	0_	0
MN	Total	9,829	27.8	5,020	51.1
ND	ND1	637	1.6	1,750	100+°
	ND2	56	0.2	0	0
	ND3	1,073	4.6	0	0
	ND4	0	0	0	0
	ND5	<u>3.887</u>	15.5	<u>2,923</u>	75.2
ND .	Total	5,653	4.0	4,673	82.7
Nort	harvest		1. 1. 1. ¹ .		<i>1.</i>
Tota		15,482	8.8	9,693	62.6

^aRespondents' acres only.

^bNo irrigated acres reported for this district.

°Indicates some multiple applications.

Table 3. Type of chemigation used in 1990 by respondents in Minnesota and North Dakota.

	Type of		Acres Treated ^a
State	Chemigation	Number	% of Irrigated Acres
MN	Fertilizer	5,020	51.1
ND	Fertilizer	2,923	51.7
	Fungicide	2,180	38.6
	Insecticide	430	7.6

"Respondents' acres only.

of respondents' acres in ND 4, 22 percent in ND 2 and to lesser percentages in other North Dakota districts.

Seed Source. Bagged and tagged seed was used on 80 percent of respondents' acres in 1990 (Table 5), compared to 90 percent of acres in 1989 (2). Bagged and tagged seed was used on 82

Table 4. Use of zinc micronutrient in 1990 by respondents in each Northarvest district in Minnesota and North Dakota.

		and the second				
Ň	lortharvest	Respo	ndents	Acres Tre	ateda	
State	District	Number	% ^b	Number	%b	
MN	MN1	14	25.0	5,154	35.3	
	MN2	0	0	- 0	Ð	
	MN3	4	3.7	355	3.2	
	MN4	1	2.4	200	4.6	
	<u>MN5</u>	1	<u>9.1</u>	10	2.0	
MN	Total	20	9.1	5,719	16.2	
ND	ND1	27	15.1	4,946	12.2	
	ND2	24	22.0	6,526	22.1	
	ND3	19	20.4	4,129	17.6	
	ND4	16	21.1	6,167	27.2	
	<u>ND5</u>	_14	<u>14.9</u>	<u>3,032</u>	<u>12.1</u>	
ND	Total	100	18.2	24,800	17.6	
Northa	arvest			n station in attach		
Total		120	15.6	30,519	17.3	

^aRespondents' acres only.

^b% of District respondents, except for state and Northarvest totals.

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Table 5. Use of bagged and tagged seed in 1990 by respondents in each Northarvest district of Minnesota and North Dakota.

State		Northarvest District	% of Respondents' Acres Planted With Bagged and Tagged Seed
MN		MN1 MN2 MN3 MN4 <u>MN5</u>	90.4 12.0ª 71.1 91.3 <u>86.8</u>
MN	•	Total	73.4
ND		ND1 ND2 ND3 ND4 <u>ND5</u>	80.2 82.8 81.2 84.1 <u>82.7</u>
ND	· ·	Total	82.0
Northa	arvest		80.3

^aData based on 4 respondents reporting on 4,988 acres.

percent of North Dakota respondents' acres, but only 73 percent of Minnesota respondents' acres. The low percentage for Minnesota is affected by the low percentage reported for MN 2, a statistic based on only four respondents who planted 4,998 acres and indicated that they used no bagged and tagged seed. It is possible that these large acreage growers planted a commercial company's seed that was sold in bulk, was from an inspected seed lot, and was not bin run seed. In spite of the low percentage of bagged and tagged seed for MN 2, the percentage of respondents' acres planted to bagged and tagged seed in the other Minnesota districts was lower than the 94 percent reported for Minnesota in 1989. Similarly, 82 percent use of bagged and tagged seed in 1990 by North Dakota respondents was also lower than the 90 percent reported in 1989.

Varieties. The most commonly grown varieties and percentage of respondents' total acres planted to that variety were: Upland (navy), 17 percent; Topaz (pinto), 17 percent; Othello (pinto), 15 percent; Fiesta (pinto), Nodak (pinto) and Olathe (pinto), 5 percent; and Montcalm (dark red kidney), 3 percent (Table 6).

Table 6. Varieties grown^a in 1990 by all Northarvest respondents in Minnesota and North Dakota.

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Respondents Acres Plan						
Variety	Туре	Number	%	Number	%	
Agri 1	Ν	36	4.9	2,314	1.3	
Albion	N	11	1.4	1,357	0.8	
Crestwood	N	25	3.3	2,415	1,4	
C20	N	41	5,3	4,707	2.7	
Fiesta	P	92	12.0	9,416	5.3	
Fleetwood	Ν	39	5.1	2,850	1.6	
Hyden	Ň	36.	4.7	3,415	1.9	
Mayflower	N	21	2.7	1,498	0.9	
Midland	N	17	2.2	1,824	1.0	
Montcalm	DRK	19	2.5	5,599	3.2	
Nodak	P	92	12.0	9,308	5.3	
Olathe	P	79	10.3	7,931	4.5	
Othello	P	182	23.6	25,841	14.6	
Pearl	N	34	4.4	4,068	2.3	
RS 101	P	39	5.1	5,017	2.8	
Sacramento	LRK	2	0.3	2,230	1.3	
Snow-bunting	g N	24	3.1	2,996	1.7	
Stinger	N	25	3.3	1,568	0.9	
Topaz	P	248	32.2	. 29,909	16.9	
Black turtle (T-39)	BT	27	3.5	2,717	1.5	
Upland	N.	241	31.3	30,671	17.4	

alincludes all varieties reported grown on more than 1,000 acres. Bespondants' acres only.

^eBT = Black Turtle; DRK = Dark Red Kidney; LRK = Light Red Kidney; N = Navy; P = Pinto

Upland was the leading variety in 1987, the fourth year in a row (1987 to 1990) (1, 2, 4). Topaz was grown on nearly as many acres. Othello moved from fourth to third most commonly planted variety in 1990, with double the acres compared to 1989 (2).

The most commonly grown varieties in Minnesota in 1990 were Upland, Montcalm, Fiesta, Snowbunting and Topaz (Table 7). The most commonly grown varieties in North Dakota were Topaz, Othello, Upland, Nodak and Olathe:

Sacramento (light red kidney) and Montcalm (dark red kidney) each were grown on over 40 percent of respondents' acres in MN 2 (Table 8). Upland was grown on over 50 percent of respondents' acres in MN 3 and MN 5, and was the leading navy variety in MN 1. Topaz was the leading pinto variety in ND 1 and ND 2, Othello (pinto) in ND 3, and Upland (navy) in ND 4 and ND 5.

Hail. Ten percent of respondents' acres were damaged by hall in 1990 (Table 9). Northarvest districts with above average hall damage included MN 5 (29 percent), ND 1 (21 percent), ND 5 (16 percent), and MN 2 (14 percent). The extent and amount of hall damage and insurance settlements were not reported.

Weather Problems. Drought was the worst weather problem on 83 percent of respondents' acres (87 percent in North Dakota and 68 percent in Minnesota). Excess moisture was the worst weather Table 8. Varieties most commonly grown^a in 1990 byrespondents in each Northwest district of Minnesotaand North Dakota.

State	Notharvest District	Variety	% of Acres ^b
MN	MN1	Upland	28.4
	. · ·	Fiesta	18.3
		Sno-bunting Topaz	12.8 10.2
	MN2	Sacramento	43.9
		Montcalm	42.1
	MN3	Upland	55.1
	MN4	Montcalm	17.5
	N 4N 10	Fleetwood	12.8
	MN5	Upland Fleetwood	50.7 .13.2
		Fieetwood	10.2
ND	ND1	Topaz	36.6
- ·.		Othello	16.2
	ND2	Topaz	23.8
		Upland	15.1
	NDO	Othello	10.4
	ND3	Othello Nodak	30.4 12.5
	•	Topaz	12.5
	ND4	Upland	21.6
		Topaz	15.6
		Othello	11.7
	ND5	Upland	27.7
	1. 11 Th	Othello	23.0

^aGrown on more than 10% of respondents' acres in each district. ^bDistrict respondents' acres only

Table 7. Five varieties most commonly grown in	1990
by respondents in Minnesota and North Dakota.	

State	Variety	Acres	s Planted ^a
Gluio	in the second	Number	%
MN	Upland Montcalm Fiesta Snow-bunting Topaz	10,832 3,795 2,759 1,951 1,554	30.6 10.7 7.8 5.5 4.4
ND	Topaz Othello Upland Nodak Olathe	28,355 25,197 19,839 8,376 7,736	20:1 17.8 14.0 5.9 5.5
North- arvest Total	Upland Topaz Othello Fiesta Nodak	30,671 29,909 25,841 9,416 9,308	17.4 16.9 14.6 5.3 5.3

"Respondents' acres only.

Table 9. Hail damage in 1990 to respondents' beans in each Northarvest district of Minnesota and North Dakota.

	Northarvest	Respondents	Reporting Hail	Acres Da	amaged
State	District	Nümber	% ^b	Number	% ^b
MN	MN1	12	21.4	1,308	9.0
	MN2	1	25.0	700	14.0
	MN3	13	12.2	729	6.7
	MN4	3	7.3	171	4.0
	<u>MN5</u>	2	18.2	<u> 142</u>	28.9
MN To	otal	31	14.2	3,050	8.6
ND	ND1	65	36.3	8,524	21.0
	ND2	່ 7	6.4	817	2.8
	ND3	11	11.8	1,325	5.6
	ND4	3	4.0	130	0.6
	ND5	30	<u>31.9</u>	3,900	15.5
ND To	otal	116	21.1	14,696	10.4
North	arvest				
Total		147	19.1	17,746	10.0

^aRespondents' acres only.

^b% of District respondents, except for state and Northarvest totals.

problem on 18 percent of Minnesota respondents' acres (Table 10). Although hail damaged 10 percent of respondents' acres, it was the worst weather problem on only 5 percent of their acres.

Drought was the worst weather problem in all five North Dakota districts and in MN 1, MN 2 and MN 3 (Table 11). Excess moisture was the worst weather

Table 10. Worst weather problem in 1990 for respondents in Minnesota and North Dakota.

1	Worst	Respond	ents	Acres Affec	ted ^a
State	Weather	Number	%	Number	%
	Problem	. <u>.</u>		*	à
MN	Drought	111	50.7	24,019	67.8
	Excess Moisture	61	27.9	6,471	18.3
	Wind	12	5.5	1,356	3.8
	None	25	11.4	2,734	7.7
ND	Drought	474	86.0	123,298	87.3
	Hail	32	5.8	7,530	5.3
	Excess Moisture	12	2.2	3,173	2.3
	Wind	8	1.5	2,649	1.9
· · · ·	None	20	3.6	3,005	2.1
Northarvest	Drought	585	76.0	147,317	83.4
(MN and	Excess Moisture		9.5	9,644	5.5
ND)	Hail	40	5.2	8,286	4.7
,	Wind	20	2.6	4,005	2.3
	None	45	5.8	5,739	3.3
			· · ·		

Respondents' acres only.

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Table 11. Worst weather problem^a in 1990 for respondents in each Northarvest district of Minnesota and North Dakota.

State	Northarvest District	Worst Weather	% of Respondents	% of Acres
		Problem		Affected ^b
MN	MN1	Drought	92.3	94.2
	MN2	Drought	50.0	86.6
		Excess Moisture	50.0	· 13.4
	MN3	Drought	49.5	48.5
		Excess Moisture	23.4	26.3
	MN4	Excess Moisture	58.5	, 58.0
	MN5	Excess Moisture	81.8	68.0
	11 L		11 A. S. A. C.	
ND	ND1	Drought	84.9	···. 86.1
•1		Hail	11.7	11.6
	. ND2 .	Drought ·	<u>94.5</u>	92.1
н. Кар	ND3	Drought	79.6	83.0
	ND4	Drought	93.4	92.5
	ND5	Drought	78.7	82,6

Reported as the worst weather problem by more than 10% of respondents in the district.
Respondents' acres only.

problem in MN-4 and MN 5, and also was a significant problem in MN 3, where 26 percent of respondents' acres were affected.

Production Problems. Weeds were the worst production problem on 26 percent of respondents' acres, followed by insects on 12 percent, diseases on 6 percent and emergence on 6 percent (Table. 12). No production problems were reported on 45 percent of respondents' acres.

In Minnesota, diseases were the worst production problem on 19 percent of respondents' acres, weeds on 18 percent and insects on 16 percent. By contrast, weeds were the worst problem on 28 percent of respondents' acres in North Dakota, insects on 12 percent and diseases on 3 percent (Table 12).

Table 12. Worst production problem in 1990 forrespondents in Minnesota and North Dakota.

	Worst		v	1 a	•
State	Production	Respo	ondents	Acres Affe	ecteda
	Problem	Number	%	Number	%
MN	Diseases	20	9.1	6,861	19.4
	Weeds	50	22.8	6,321	17.9
	Insects	18	-8.2	5,546	15.7
	Emergence	20	9.1	2,223	6.3
	Herbicide Injury	4	1.8	650	1.8
	Micronutrient Deficiency	5	2.3	230	0.7
	None	102	46.6	13,584	38.4
ND	Weeds	137	24.9	40,178	28.4
	Insects	66	12.0	16,348	11.6
	Emergence	27	4.9	8,534	6.0
	Diseases	17	3.1	4,330	3.1
•.	Micronutrient Deficiency	3	0.5	1,020	0.7
	Harvest	4	0.7	555	0.4
	None	286	51.9	66,442	47.0
North-	Weeds	187	24.3	46,499	26.3
arvest	Insects	84	10.9	21,894	12.4
(MN &	Diseases	37	4.8	11,191	6.3
ND)	Emergence	47	6.1	10,757	6.1
	Herbicide Injury Micronutrient	/ 5	0.7	1,350	0.8
	Deficiency	8	1.0	1,250	- 0.7
	Harvest	4	0.5	555	0.3
i a	None	388	50.0	80,026	45.3
*Respor	idents' acres only.		÷.,.		anita et

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Table 13. Worst production problem^a in 1990 for respondents in each Northarvest district of Minnesota and North Dakota.

State	Northarvest District	Worst Production Problem	% of Respondents	% of Acres Affected ^b
MN	MN1	Insects	28.6	36.7
		Weeds	16.1	14.8
	MN2	Diseases	50.0	86.6
	MNЗ	Weeds	29.0	22.7
		Emergence	15.0	15.8
<u>~</u>	•	Diseases	12.2	18.1
	MN4	Weeds	22.0	23.2
	MN5	None	100.0	100.0
ND	ND1	Insects	13.4	17.0
		Weeds	13.4	11.9
	ND2	Weeds	23.9	24.0
		Insects	10.1	10.3
	ND3	Weeds	35.5	43.2
	ND4	Weeds	23.7	20.9
		Insects	10.5	9.2
	ND5	Weeds	38.3	53.3
		Insects	16.0	11.3

^aReported as the greatest production problem by more than 10% of respondents in the district.

^bRespondents' acres only.

Table 14. Worst weed problem^a in 1990 for all Northarvest respondents in Minnesota and North Dakota.

		· · · · ·			
Respon	dents	Acres Affe	Acres Affected ^b		
Number	%	Number	%		
128 114	16.6 14.8	38,799 27,393	22.0 15.5		
111 67	14.4 8.7	21,364 17,192	12.1 9.7		
51 64	6.6 8.3	10,823 10,457	6.1 5.9		
21 19	2.7 2.5	8,710 5,194	4.9 2.9		
18	2,3	2,958	2.1 1.7 1.3		
4 1 3	0.5 0.1 0.4	1,823 1,405	1.0 0.8 0.8		
	Number 128 114 111 67 51 64 21 19 20 18 10 4 1	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Number % Number 128 16.6 38,799 114 14.8 27,393 111 14.4 21,364 67 8.7 17,192 51 6.6 10,823 64 8.3 10,457 21 2.7 8,710 19 2.5 5,194 20 2.6 3,681 18 2.3 2,958 10 1.3 2,250 4 0.5 1,823 1 0.1 1,405		

^aRanked as No. 1 weed problem on more than 0.5% of respondents' acres.

^bRespondents' acres only.

Diseases were the worst production problem in MN 2 with 87 percent of respondents' acres affected (Table 13). Insects were the worst production problem in MN 1, with 37 percent of respondents' acres affected and weeds in MN 3 and MN 4, with 23 percent affected in each district. No production problems were reported for MN 5.

Weeds were the worst production problem in ND 2, ND 3, ND 4, and ND 5 with 24, 43, 21 and 53 percent of respondents' acres affected (Table 13). Insects were the worst production problem in ND 1, with 17 percent of respondents' acres affected.

Weed Problems. Wild mustard was reported as the worst weed problem on 22 percent of respondents' acres (Table 14), and as one of the three worst on 49 percent (Table 17), figures almost

Table 15. Worst weed problem^a in 1990 for respondents in Minnesota and North Dakota.

State Worst					
	Weed	Respor	dents_	Acres Affe	ected ^b
	Problem	Number	%	Number	%
MN	Ragweed (Common &				
IVII N	Giant)	5	6.9	6,364	18.0
	Foxtail (Pigeon Grass)	41	18.7	5,145	14.5
	Wild Mustard	19	8.7	4,383	12.4
	Redroot Pigweed	14	6.4	2,699	7.6
	Eastern Black	1~1	0.4	2,000	1.0
	Nightshade	27	12.3	2,284	6.5
	Kochia	7	3.2	1,934	5.5
1.1	Common Lambsquarters	s 11	5.0	1,695	4.8
	Common Cocklebur	25	11.4	1,537	4.3
	Marshelder	3	1.4	360	1.0
	Wild Oats	2	0.9	190	0.5
ND	Wild Mustard	109	19.8	34,416	24.4
	Kochia	107	19.4	25,459	18.0
	Foxtail (Pigeon Grass)	70	12.7	16,219	11.5
	Redroot Pigweed	53	9.6	14,493	10.3
	Common Cocklebur	39	7.1	8,920	6.3
	Eastern Black				
	Nightshade	. 24	4.4	8,539	6.0
	Marshelder	16	2.9	4,834	3.4
	Wild Oats	18	3.3	3,491	2.5
	Ragweed (Common &				
•	Giant)	6	1.1	2,346	1.7
	Russian Thistle	9	1.6	2,190	1.6
	Smartweed	3	0.5	1,703	1.2
	Wild Buckwheat	-3	0.5	1,358	1.0
	Common Lambsquarter		1.3	1,263	0.9
	Volunteer Soybean	1	0.2	800	0.6
•	Canada Thistle	7	1.3	716	0.5

^aRanked as No. 1 weed problem on more than 0.5% of respondents' acres for that state.

^bRespondents' acres only.

identical to those reported for 1989 (2). Kochia was the second most common weed problem, followed by foxtail, redroot pigweed, eastern black nightshade, common cocklebur and ragweed, a ranking similar to that for 1989.

Differences in weed problems between the two states occurred. Ragweed, foxtail, wild mustard and redroot pigweed were the worst weed problems in ... Minnesota, according to the percentage of respondents' acres affected, while wild mustard, kochia, foxtail, and redroot pigweed were most severe in North Dakota (Table 15).

Wild mustard was most commonly cited as the worst weed problem in MN 1, ragweed was the worst weed problem on 86 percent of respondents' acres in MN 2, foxtail was the worst weed problem in MN 3. and MN 4, and volunteer corn in MN 5 (Table 16).

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Table 16. Worst weed problem^a in 1990 for respondents in each Northarvest district of Minnesota and North Dakota.

State		Acres Affected ^b
	District Worst Weed Problem	Number %
MN	MN1 Wild Mustard	4,112 28.1
	Kochia	1,879 12.9
	Redroot Pigweed	1,858 12.7
	Foxtail (Pigeon Grass)	1,836 12.6
	MN2Ragweed (Common & Giant	t) 4,290 86.0
	MN3 Foxtail (Pigeon Grass)	2,272 20.7
	Eastern Black Nightshade	1,704 . 15.5
	MN4 Foxtail (Pigeon Grass)	1,027 23.8
	Ragweed (Common & Gian	t) 825 19.1
	MN5 Volunteer Corn	65 ,13.2
	Eastern Black Nightshade	54 11.0
		the second of
ND	ND1 Kochia	9,071 22.4
	Wild Mustard	8,707 - 21.5
	Redroot Pigweed	5,398 13.3
	ND2 Wild Mustard	10,787 36.5
1	Kochia	3,535 12.0
,	Redroot Pigweed	3,007 10.2
	ND3 Kochia	6,371 🔬 27.1
	Common Cocklebur	3,845 16.4
•	Foxtail (Pigeon Grass)	2,343 . 10.0
	ND4 Wild Mustard	9,224 28.1
	Foxtail (Pigeon Grass)	4,008 17.7
. •	Redroot Pigweed	2,856 12.6
14	ND5 Eastern Black Nightshade	5,630 22.4
	Kochia	4,367 17.4
	Foxtail (Pigeon Grass)	4,136 16.5
· •	Wild Mustard	3,978 15.8

^aRanked as the No. 1 weed problem on more than 10% of respondents' acres for that district. ^bDistrict respondents' acres only.

Kochia was most frequently cited as the worst weed problem in ND 1 and ND 3, wild mustard in ND 2 and ND 4, and eastern black nightshade in ND 5.

Dry bean producers were also asked which three weeds were the worst in 1990. Common lambsquarters, redroot pigweed, wild mustard and eastern black nightshade were among the three worst weeds in Minnesota; wild mustard, kochia, foxtail and common cocklebur were among the three worst weeds in North Dakota (Table 17).

den al l'arte area data da Table 17. Weeds ranked as one of the three worst^a in the second s 1990 by respondents in Minnesota and North Dakota.

State	No.1, No.2,	8 a.		• •	:
	or No.3 Weed	Responde	ents	Acres Affect	
	Problem	Number			%.',
N AN I	Contraction of the second	. ,			
MN	Common	60		14 070	40.0
	Lambsquarters				40.1
•	Redroot Pigweed	1.5	24.0	14,200	
•	Wild Mustard	60	24.5	12,302	27 G
4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	Eastern Black Nightshade	09	01.0		. 02.0
	Foxtail				
., 4	(Pigeon Grass)	88	40.6	10,486	29.6
.1	Common Cocklebu				
	Ragweed				
• .	(Common & Gian	t) 24	11.1	7,366	20.8
te ker	Kochia		12.9	6,650	18.5
	Wild Oats		9.7	3,725	10.5
4. J				۰ ا	
ND	Wild Mustard	249	45.2	73,995	
• • • •	Kochia	250 _{ce} rci	,45.4	71,209	50.4
	Foxtail		- 4-4	· · •	
	(Pigeon Grass)				31.9
	Common Cocklebu	r 121	22.0	38,070	26.9
	Wild Oats	93.		22,888	16.2
	Eastern Black	55	10.0	20,388	14.4
+ . • ·	Nightshade			•	
2 1 2	Common	···			10.0
	Lambsquarters	57	10,3	17,278	12.2
North	Wild Mustard	202	20.4	86,617	48.9
North-	Wild Mustard Kochia			77,769	40.9
arvest (MN &	Foxtail	210	30.1	11,109	44.0
(IVIN Q ND)	(Pigeon Grass)	281	26.5	55,537	31.4
IND)	Redroot Pigweed	201			
	Common Cocklebu	r 188	20.0	45 893	26.0
	Common	100	<u> </u>		20.0
	Lambsquarters		15.5	32,256	18.3
•	Eastern Black			31,928	
		1 m = 1			

aRanked as No. 1, No. 2, or No. 3 weed problem on more than 10% of respondents' acres.

^bRespondents' acres only.

Among the three worst weeds in different Northarvest districts, wild mustard was cited on 74 percent of respondents' acres in MN 1, common lambsquarters and eastern black nightshade on 100 and 99 percent in MN 2, common cocklebur on 48 percent in MN 3, foxtail on 36 percent in MN 4 and eastern black nightshade on 25 percent in MN 5 (Table 18). In North Dakota, wild mustard was cited on the highest percentage of respondents' acres in

Table 18. Weeds ranked as one of the three worst^a in 1990 in each Northarvest district in Minnesota and North Dakota.

N	lortharve	st No.1, No. 2, or No. 3	Acres Af	ected ^b
State	District	Weed Problem	Number	%
MN	MN1	Wild Mustard	10,788	73.8
		Kochia	4,381	30.0
		Common Lambsquarters	3,988	27.3
	MN2	Common Lambsquarters	4,988	100.0
	. •	Eastern Black Nightshade	4,950	99.2
		Ragweed (Common & Giant)	4,290	86.0
	MNЗ	Common Cocklebur	5,248	47.7
		Common Lambsquarters	4,446	40.4
		Foxtail (Pigeon Grass)	4,247	38.6
		Eastern Black Nightshade	4,180	38.0
	MN4	Foxtail (Pigeon Grass)	1,564	36.2
		Eastern Black Nightshade	1,529	35.4
•:		Common Lambsquarters	1,495	34.6
	· •	Redroot Pigweed	1,370	31.7
		Ragweed (Common & Giant)	1,268	29.4
	MN5	Eastern Black Nightshade	124	25.3
ND	ND1	Wild Mustard	23,302	57.5
		Kochia	21,446	52.9
•		Redroot Pigweed	12,160	30.0
11. er		Foxtail (Pigeon Grass)	9,972	24.6
•	ND2	Wild Mustard	19,312	65.3
		Kochia	13,251	44.8
		Foxtail (Pigeon Grass)	7,836	26.5
	L.D.O.	Redroot Pigweed	7,535	25.5
	ND3	Kochia	14,444	61.5
· ·		Common Cocklebur	12,167	51.8
		Wild Mustard	9,077	38.6
		Foxtail (Pigeon Grass)	5,003	21.3
	ND4		16,289	71.9
		Kochia	9,976	44.1
		Foxtail (Pigeon Grass)	9,035	39.9
	ND5	Redroot Pigweed	5,416	23.9 52.6
	NDO	Foxtail (Pigeon Grass) Common Cocklebur	13,205	- 52.0 - 49.6
	•	Kochia	12,457 12,092	49.0
		Eastern Black Nightshade	12,092	40.2
		Common Lambsquarters	9,780	47.0 39.0
		Redroot Pigweed	9,780	39.0
		Wild Mustard	9,217 6,014	24.0
		which musiality	0,014	24.0

^aRanked as No. 1, No. 2, or No. 3 on more than 20% of respondents' acres for that district.
^bDistrict respondents' acres only.

ND 1 (58 percent), ND 2 (65 percent) and ND 4 (72 percent). Kochia was cited on 62 percent of respondents' acres in ND 3 and foxtail on 53 percent of respondents' acres in ND 5.

Weed Control Practices. Cultivation for weed control was used on 80 percent of the respondents' acres. Among herbicide treatments, Sonalan was the most commonly used, on 51 percent, bentazon was used on 36 percent and spring applied trifluralin on 26 percent (Table 19). Hand weeding was used on 9 percent of respondents' acres.

When weed control practices for each state were compared, cultivation was used on 82 percent of respondents' acres in North Dakota and 75 percent in Minnesota (Table 20). In North Dakota, Sonalan was applied to 56 percent of respondents' acres, followed by bentazon on 35 percent and spring applied trifluralin on 24 percent. In Minnesota, bentazon was applied to 40 percent of respondents' acres, followed by Sonalan and spring applied trifluralin each on 31 percent. Alachior and Amiben were used on 21 and 20 percent of respondents' acres, respectively, in Minnesota, but were not used in North Dakota.

The three most common weed control practices varied by Northarvest district, with bentazon being used on the highest percentage of respondents'

Table 19. Weed control practices^a in 1990 by all Northarvest respondents in Minnesota and North Dakota.

Weed Control	Respond	dents	Acres Tre	Acres Treated ^b		
Practice	Number	%	Number	%		
Cultivation	414	53.8	141,689	80.2		
Sonalan	435	56,5	89,978	50.9		
Bentazon	375	48.7	62,959	35.6		
Trifluralin, Spring Applied	265	34.4	45,426	25.7		
Hand Weeding	195	25.3	15,447	9.3		
Trifluralin, Fall Applied	46	6.0	10,479	5.9		
Poast	110	14.3	9,408	5.3		
Alachlor	24	4.9	8,678	4.9		
Amiben	23	3.0	7,612	4.3		
Glyphosate	56	7.3	6,961	3.9		
Trifluralin + Eptam	25	3.3	5,723	3.2		
Eptam, Spring Applied	26	3.4	4,248	2.4		
Gramoxone Extra	35	4.6	3,464	2.0		
Prowl	26	3.4	2,788	1.6		
Rotary Hoe	9	1.2	2,396	1.4		
Sodium Chlorate	19	2.5	2,390	1.4		
Dual	19	2.5	1,927	1.1		

alnoludes all practices or herbicides used on more than 1,000 acres.

^bRespondents' acres only.

State	Weed Control	Acres	Freat	ed ^ь
	Practice	Number	ć	%
MN	Cultivation	26,582		75.1
	Bentazon	14.181	÷ •	40.0
	Sonalan	11,128		31.4
	Trifluralin, Spring Applied	10,984		31.0
	Alachlor	7,265	•	20.5
	Amiben	7,008		19.8
· · ·	Hand Weeding	5,985		16.9
• 	Glyphosate	4.377		12.4
1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 -	Poast	3,798		10.7
ND	Cultivation	115,107	• .	81.5
	Sonalan	78,850		55.8
	Bentazon	48,778	. ··	34.5
	Trifluralin, Spring Applied	34,442	5	24.4
Northarvest	Cultivation	141,689	·•	80.2
(MN & ND)	Sonalan	89.978	•	50.9
(Bentazon	62,959		35.6
	Trifluralin, Spring Applied	45,426		25.7

Table 20. Common weed control practices^a in 1990 of respondents in Minnesota and North Dakota.

^aPractice used on more than 10% of respondents' acres. ^bRespondents' acres only.

Table 22. Effectiveness of weed control practices in 1990 reported by all Northarvest respondents in Minnesota and North Dakota.

Weed Control	Number	Effic	cacy of We	eed Cont	rola
Practice	ot Respondents	1	. 2	3	4
	2000 - 100 -	% (of Respo	ondente	S .
Alachlor	24	20.8	58.3	16.7	0
Amiben	23	26.1	39.1	30.4	0
Bentazon	375	28.3	43.5	19.2	5.6
Cultivation	414	22.0	50.7	11.6	0.2
Dual	19	47.4	36.8	10.5	0
Eptam, Spring Applied	26	42.3	42.3	15.4	0
Glyphosate	56	57.1	28.6	3.6	1.8
Gramoxone Extra	35	40.0	8.6	25.7	11.4
Hand Weeding	195	43.1	33.8	9.7	1.5
Sodium Chlorate	19	21.1	31.6	15.8	5.3
Poast	110	52.7	29.1	10.9	2.7
Prowl	26	34.6	30.8	23.1	7.7
Rotary Hoe	9	33.0	33.0	0	Ω í
Sonalan	435	45.5	43.0	7.4	2.3
Trifluralin + Eptam	25	48.0	40.0	8.0	0
Trifluralin, Fall Applied	46	41.3	41.3	10.9	4.3
Trifluralin, Spring Appli	ed 265	35.5	41.9	15.1	4.2

a1=Excellent control, 4=Poor control; includes all practices or herbicides used on more than 1,000 acres.

acres in MN 3 and MN 5 and cultivation in the other three Minnesota districts (Table 21). Alachlor and Amiben were frequently used in MN 2. Cultivation was the weed control practice used on the highest percentage of respondents' acres in all five districts of North Dakota, ranging from 95 percent of respondents' acres in ND 1 to 66 percent in ND 5. Sonalan was the second most commonly used weed control practice in all North Dakota districts except ND 4, where post-applied bentazon was second, used on 44 percent of respondents' acres.

Respondents ranked most weed control practices as giving good to excellent control (Table 22). Amiben, Gramoxone Extra and Prowl reportedly gave slightly less weed control than most other

Table 21. Three most common weed control practices in 1990 of respondents in each Northarvest district in Minnesota and North Dakota.

N	ortharvest	Weed Control	Acres Tr	eated®
State-	District	Practice	Number	%
MN	MN1	Cultivation	14,008	95.8 43.8
		Bentazon Sonalan	6,410 5.687	43.0 38.9
	MN2	Cultivation	6.090	122.1 ^b
	111112	Alachlor	5,350	107.3 ^b
:	4	Amiben	4,318	86.6
2	MN3	Bentazon	5,955	54.2
		Trifluralin, Spring Applied	4,989	45.4
		Cultivation	2,729	24.8
	MN4	Cultivation	3,255	75.4
		Sonalan	1,683	39.0
		Trifluralin, Spring Applied	1,583	36.7
	MN5	Bentazon	197	40.1
	y na se se	Trifluralin, Spring Applied	175	35.6
		Hand Weeding	164	33.4
ND	ND1	Cultivation	38,646	95.4
· · · · ·		Sonalan	23,134	57.1
		Bentazon	10,612	26.2
	ND2	Cultivation	22,359	75.6
	÷	Sonalan	18,107	61.3
	1.1.1.1.1.1.1	Bentazon	9,491	32.1
	ND3	Cultivation	16,781	71.4
		Sonalan	16,216	69.0
		Bentazon	5,276	22.5
	ND4	Cultivation	18,887	83.4
		Bentazon Triffuralia Spring Applied	10,019	44.3
	ND5	Trifluralin, Spring Applied Cultivation	8,506	37.6 65.5
	UD5	Sonalan	16,434 14,412	57.4
	•	Bentazon	13,381	53.3
		Dentazon	10,001	00.0

^aDistrict respondents' acres only.

^bFigures in excess of 100% indicates that some acres received more than one treatment or application.

products or practices. Respondents ranked most weed control practices as producing no or slight crop injury (Table 23).

Insect Problems. Grasshoppers were reported as the worst insect problem by 15 percent of all respondents on 20 percent of their acres (Table 24).

Table 23. Bean injury from weed control practices in 1990 reported by all Northarvest respondents in Minnesota and North Dakota.

Weed Control	Number	De	gree of B	ean Injur	y ^a
Practice	of Responder	nts 1	2	3	4
		% o	f Respo	ondent	S
Alachlor	24	75.0	16.7	0	0
Amiben	23	73.9	8.7	0	0
Bentazon	375	47.2	32.3	3.7	0.5
Cultivation	414	41.8	28.3	1.2	0
Dual	19	36.8	21.1	0 -]	0
Eptam, Spring Applied	26	61.5	15.4	0	0
Glyphosate	56	73.2	3.6	0	0
Gramoxone Extra	35	34.3	2,9	11.4	0
Hand Weeding	195	54.4	16.9	0.5	0
Sodium Chlorate	19	26.3	5.3	. Ó	0
Poast	110	61.8	16.4	4.5	0
Prowl	26	57.7	15.4	3.8	0
Rotary Hoe	9	11.1	33.3	0	0
Sonalan	435	74.5	12.0	0.9	0
Trifluralin + Eptam	25	64.0	8.0	0	0
Trifluralin, Fall Applied	46	73.9	0	0	2.2
Trifluralin, Spring Applie	d 265	68.3	9.8	0.8	0

*1=No injury, 4=severe injury; table includes all practices or herbicides used on more than 1,000 acres.

Table 24. Worst insect problem^a in 1990 for respondents in Minnesota and North Dakota.

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Otata h	Worst	Democratic transformation and	1h-1
State	Insect	Respondents Acres Aff	ected
1.0	Problem c	Number % Number	%
<u>م</u> .	in the second	Sector Street	
MN	Grasshopper	20 9.1 9,593	27.1
	Potato Leafhopper	8 3.7 2,414	6.8
	None	181 82.7 21,096	59.6
ND	Grasshopper	95 17.2 26,320	18.6
	Potato Leafhopper	8 1.5 2,028	1.4
·	None	438 79.5 110,400	78.1
•	1. S. M. C.		
North-	Grasshopper	115 14.9 35,913	20.3
arvest	Potato Leafhopper	16 2.1 4,442	2.5
(MN &	None	619 80.4 131,496	74.4
ND)		e de la contra de la	

Insect problems reported on more than 1% of respondents' acres.
PRespondents' acres only.

Grasshoppers were the worst insect problem on 19 and 27 percent of North Dakota and Minnesota respondents' acres, respectively. Potato leafhoppers were reported as the worst insect problem on 7 percent of Minnesota respondents' acres but only 1 percent of North Dakota respondents' acres (Table 24).

Grasshoppers were the worst insect problem in all five of the North Dakota districts and in MN 1 and MN 2 (Table 25). Grasshoppers were the worst insect problem on 86 percent of respondents' acres in MN 2. Grasshoppers and potato leafhoppers each were the worst insect problem on 12 percent of respondents' acres in MN 4 and potato leafhoppers were the worst insect problem on 6 percent of respondents' acres in MN 3. Potato leafhoppers were the worst insect problem on 8 percent of respondents' acres in ND 5. No insect problems were reported for MN 5.

Table 25. Worst insect problem^a in 1990 in each Northarvest district for respondents in Minnesota and North Dakota.

	Northarvest	Worst Insect	Acres Affe	ected ^e
State	District	Problem	Number	%
MN	MN1	Grasshoppers	4,701	32.2
		Potato Leafhoppers	551	3.8
	MN2	Grasshoppers	4,290	86.0
	· · · ·	Potato Leafhoppers	660	13.2
	MN3	Potato Leafhoppers	685	6.2
	MN4	Grasshoppers	518	12.0
		Potato Leafhoppers	518	. 12.0
	MN5	None		
ŇĎ	ND1	Grasshoppers	9,522	23.5
•	ND2	Grasshoppers	5,458	18.5
	ND3	Grasshoppers	3,640	15.5
		Cutworms	300	1.3
	ND4	Grasshoppers	4,964	21.9
	ND5	Grasshoppers	2,736	10.9
<u> </u>		Potato Leafhoppers	2,028	8.1

^aInsect problems reported on more than 1% of respondents' acres; those reporting no problem are not included. ^bDistrict respondents' acres only. **Insecticide Use.** Over 80 percent of respondents did not treat with an insecticide. Where insecticides were used, Asana XL was most common, with 12 percent of Minnesota respondents' acres treated and 3 percent of North Dakota respondents' acres treated (Table 26). Cygon, Sevin and Lorsban each were used on a small percentage of respondents' acres.

Disease Problems. White mold was cited as the worst disease problem on 13 percent of respondents' acres, followed by bacterial blight on 10 percent, and root rot on 5 percent (Table 27). White mold was the worst disease problem in Minnesota, affecting 36 percent of respondents' acres, followed by rust on 7 percent and root rot on 3 percent. Bacterial blight was the worst disease problem on 12 percent of North Dakota acres, followed by white mold and root rot on 7 and 6 percent, respectively (Table 27).

Diseases seldom occur singly, so a better estimate of disease problems may be obtained by ranking diseases as one of the three worst in the crop. When diseases were ranked among the three worst diseases, white mold was reported as one of the three worst on 41 percent of respondents' acres in Minnesota. Bacterial blight was reported as one of the three worst diseases on 17 percent of all Northarvest respondents' acres (Table 28).

Table 26. Insecticide usage^a in 1990 by respondents in Minnesota and North Dakota.

		Respond	dents	Acres Tre	ated ^b
State	Insecticide	Number	%	Number	%
MN	Asana XL	18	8.3 1.8	4,097 1,026	11.6 2.9
	Cygon Sevin	4	0.5	200	0.6
·	None ^b	187	85.4	22,453	63.4
ND	Asana XL Sevin	46 12	8.3 2.2	4,759 900	3.4 0. 6
	Lorsban	4	0.7	651	0.5
	None⁵	443	80.4	112,779	1.7
North-	Asana XL	64	8.3	8,856	5.0
arvest (MN &	Cygon Sevin	7 13	0.9 1.7	1,200 1,100	0.7 0.6
ND)	None	630	81.8	135,232	76.5

^aData includes any insecticide applied to over 0.5% of respondents' acres.

^bRespondents' acres only.

"None" means no acres treated by respondent.

Table 27. Worst disease	problem ^a in 1990 for respon-
dents in Minnesota and	

	Worst Disease	Respond	lents	Acres Trea	ated ^a
State	Problem	Number	%	Number	%
MN	White Mold Rust Root Rot Bacterial Blight Alternaria	44 6 10 8 1	20.1 2.7 4.6 3.7 0.5	12,769 2,497 1,068 979 500	36.1 7.1 3.0 2.8 1.4
ND	Bacterial Blight White Mold Root Rot Rust Alternaria	58 24 21 11 2	10.5 4.4 3.8 2.0 0.4	17,298 9,982 8,087 2,396 1,065	12.2 7.1 5.7 1.7 0.8
North- arvest (MN & ND)	White Mold Bacterial Blight Root Rot Rust Alternaria	68 66 31 17 3	8.8 8.6 4.0 2.2 0.4	22,751 18,277 9,166 4,893 1,565	12.9 10.3 5.2 2.8 0.9

^aRanked as No.1 disease problem by respondents. ^bRespondents' acres only

Table 28. Diseases ranked as one of the three worst^a in1990 by respondents in Minnesota and North Dakota.

State	No.1, No.2 or No.3 Disease	Respond	lents.	Acres Affe	ected ^b
	Problem	Number	%	Number	%
MN	White Mold Rust Root Rot Bacterial Blight Alternaria	58 15 25 18 2	26.7 6.9 11.5 8.3 0.9	14,487 4,707 4,134 3,158 745	40.9 13.3 11.7 8.9 2.1
ND	Bacterial Blight Root Rot White Mold Rust Alternaria	73 42 40 26 11	13.2 7.6 7.3 4.7 2.0	24,016 16,554 15,801 7,549 6,627	17.0 11.7 11.2 5.3 4.7
North- arvest (MN & ND)	White Mold Bacterial Blight Root Rot Rust Alternaria	98 91 67 41 13	12.7 11.8 8.7 5.3 1.7	30,288 27,174 20,689 12,256 7,372	17.1 15.4 11.7 6.9 4.2

^aRanked as No. 1, No. 2, or No. 3 disease problem by respondents.

Bespondents' acres only.

The worst disease problem by Northarvest district (Table 29) was rust in MN 1 (16 percent of respondents' acres); white mold in MN 2 (99 percent), MN 3 (35 percent); and MN 4 (46 percent); and root rot in MN 5 (8 percent). Bacterial blight was the worst disease problem in ND 1 (10 percent of respondents' acres), ND 2 (12 percent), ND 3 (21 percent), and ND 4 (15 percent); and white mold in ND 5 (24 percent).

Fungicide Use. Benlate and Topsin were used on a small percentage of respondents' acres (Table 30).

Benlate was banded on 13 percent of Minnesota respondents' acres and broadcast on 7 percent; Benlate was not used in North Dakota (Table 30). Topsin was banded on 1 percent and broadcast on 2 percent of respondents' acres in Minnesota and on 3 and 2 percent, respectively, in North Dakota. The Minnesota data represents a reversal from 1989 when 14 percent of Minnesota respondents' acres were broadcast with Benlate or Topsin and only 1 percent was band treated with either product (2).

Most of the fungicide use in Minnesota was in MN 2, where 90 percent of respondents' acres were band treated with Benlate, 43 percent broadcast treated with Benlate, 4 percent band treated with Topsin and 13 percent broadcast treated with Topsin (Table 31). The data indicate that many of the acres in MN 2 were treated more than once with Benlate or Topsin. The highest percentage of treated acres in North Dakota were in ND 1 and ND 2 where Topsin was band applied on 4 and 6 percent of acres and

Table 29. Worst disease problem^a in 1990 in each Northarvest district for respondents in Minnesota and North Dakota.

2	an a	Worst		
State	Northarvest	Disease	Acres Affe	ected⁵
	District	Problem	Number	%
MN	MN1	Rust	2,358	16.1
	MN2	White Mold	4,950	99.2
17 17	MN3	White Mold	3,804	34.6
	MN4	White Mold	2,003	46.4
	MN5	Root Rot	40	8.2
ND	ND1	Bacterial Blight	4,156	10.3
	ND2	Bacterial Blight	3,505	11.9
	ND3	Bacterial Blight	4,823	20.5
	ND4	Bacterial Blight	3,386	15.0
	ND5	White Mold	6,036	24.0

Ranked as No.1 disease problem on the largest % of respondents' acres for that district.
 District respondents' acres only.

Table 30. Fungicide use^a in 1990 by respondents in Minnesota and North Dakota.

State	Fungicide and	Respond	ents	Acres Tre	ated ^b
•	Method of Application	Number	%	Number	%
MN	Benlate, Banded	4	1.8	4,615	13:0
•	Benlate, Broadcast	4	1.8	2,425	6.9
	Topsin, Broadcast	2	·0.9 ·	800	2.3
	Topsin, Banded	2	0.9	430	1.2
ND	Topsin, Banded	20	3.6	3,483	2.5
	Topsin, Broadcast	14	2.5	2,132	1.5
	Bravo,	1	0.2	700 .	0,5
North-	Benlate, Banded	5	0.7	4,815	2.7
arvest	Topsin, Banded	22	2.9	3,913	2.2
(MN &	Topsin, Broadcast	16	2.1	2,932	1.7
ND)	Benlate, Broadcast	. 7	0.9	2,520	1.4

^aData includes any fungicide applied to 0.5% of respondents' acres.

^bRespondents' acres only.

Table 31. Fungicide use^a in 1990 by respondents in each Northarvest district in Minnesota and North Dakota.

State	Northarvest	Fungicide and	Acres T	reated ^b
Oldie	District	Method of Application	Number	%
MN	MN1	Topsin, Banded	230	1.6
		Topsin, Broadcast	140	1.0
		Benlate, Banded	125	0.9
	MN2	Benlate, Banded	4,490	90.0
		Benlate, Broadcast	2,145	43.0
		Topsin, Broadcast	660	13.2
		Topsin, Banded	200	4.0
	MN3	Benlate, Broadcast	195	1.8
	MN4	Benlate, Broadcast	85	2.0
54 - 2 19 - 2	MN5	None	_c	_c
		Tauria Davada d	1 400	.05
ND	ND1	Topsin, Banded	1,429	3.5
÷		Topsin, Broadcast	841 700	2.1 1.7
	ND2	Bravo Topoin Bandod	1,699	5.8
	ND2	Topsin, Banded Topsin, Broadcast	200	0.7
	ND3	None ^c	_c	_c
	ND4	Topsin, Banded	220	1.0
	ND5	Topsin, Broadcast	946	3.8
	1100	Champion	456	1.8
	••	Benlate, Banded	200	0.8
		Topsin, Banded	135	0.5

^aData includes any fungicide applied to more than 0.5% of respondents' acres in the district. ^bDistrict respondents' acres only. ^cLess than 0.5% of respondents' acres treated.

broadcast on 2 and 1 percent, respectively. Most use of fungicides in both states was for white mold control. A small amount of Bravo and Champion were used in North Dakota for other diseases.

Non-Chemical Control Measures. Resistant varieties were reportedly used on 19 percent of respondents' acres, although no definition of resistance was provided in the questionnaire (Table 32). However, NDSU Extension Circular A-654, *North Dakota Dry Bean Performance Testing*, lists varieties that are tolerant to rust (many navy and most dark red kidney and black turtle varieties), to white mold (some navy and most dark red kidney and black turtle varieties), and to halo blight (many pinto, navy, dark red kidney and black turtle varieties), so selection of tolerant varieties is possible based on available information.

Crop Rotation was used by most respondents (Table 33). Most respondents reported three or four years since the previous bean crop; a few reported two years since the previous bean crop. Twenty nine percent of Minnesota respondents and 13 percent of North Dakota respondents reported they had planted beans on land with no previous history of beans. A significant number of respondents (17 percent) reported "0" years since the previous dry bean crop. This would seem to imply that beans had been planted the previous year. It is not clear if some of these respondents intended to indicate that they had never planted beans previously on that land. It seems likely that at least some respondents may have intended "never" to be their answer since this

Table 32. Use of resistant varieties in 1990 by respondents in Minnesota and North Dakota.

State	Northarvest District	% of Respondents' Acres Planted to Resistant Varieties
MN	MN1	9.1
	MNЗ	14.5
1	MN4	14.2
	<u>MN5</u>	<u>12.2</u>
MN	Total	10.2
P. F. 18		
ND	ND1	15.8
	ND2	19.7
	ND3	18.8
	ND4	33:8
	<u>ND5</u>	20.2
ND	Total	20.8
Northarvest		18.6

high a percentage of respondents with beans two years in a row seems unlikely.

Wheat was the crop that most commonly preceded a bean crop, being planted on 33 percent of Minnesota respondents' acres and 42 percent of North Dakota respondents' acres (Table 34). Corn was also planted on 33 percent of Minnesota respondents' acres. Barley was planted on 15 percent of respondents' acres in North Dakota. No crop was planted prior to dry beans on about 20 percent of all Northarvest respondents' acres; this would seem to imply that a fairly substantial amount of beans is planted on fallow land.

Table 33. Crop rotation in 1990 by respondents in Minnesota and North Dakota.

No. of Years Since Previous Dry Bean Crop	Minnesota	North Dakota	Northarvest
na ta ka na na ta ta ta	%	of Responde	nts
Oª	18.3	17.1	17.4
1	2.7	1.6	2.0
2	6.9	11.4	10.1
3	12.3	27.6	23.3
4	13.2	18.2	16.8
5	6.9	6.9	6.9
6+	9.6	4.0	5.6
Never	28.8	12.9	17.4

^aA "zero" on the survey form was intended to signify dry beans following dry beans. The high number of "zero" responses suggests there may have been confusion among some growers as to the interpretation of this entry on the form (possibly some growers intended "zero" to mean that they had never before grown dry beans on the land).

Table 34. Crop rotation: crop grown by respondents in Minnesota and North Dakota preceding the 1990 dry bean crop.

Preceding Crop	Minnesota North Dakota Northarv				
	% of Respondents				
Barley Canola Corn Durum Fallow Oats	5.9 15.4 12.7 0.5 0 0.1 33.3 6.4 14.0 0 1.3 0.9 0 0.4 0.3 1.4 0.5 0.8	1			
Potatoes Rye Small Grains Soybeans Sugarbeets Wheat None	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$				

The most common crop preceding beans varied with the district: wheat or barley in MN 1; corn, potatoes, or rye in MN 2; corn or wheat in MN 3, and corn in MN 4 and MN 5 (Table 35). Wheat was the most common crop to precede beans in all five North Dakota districts; barley was the second most common crop to precede beans in ND 1, ND 2, ND 3, and ND 4; corn was the second most common crop to precede beans in ND 5. Use of a small grain or corn crop preceding dry beans helps reduce the carryover of root diseases such as Rhizoctonia root rot.

Crop Consultants. Crop consultants were used by 14 percent of respondents on 13 percent of their acres (Table 36). However, the percentage of respondents using crop consultants was as high as 75 percent in MN 2 where 107 percent of acres were reported scouted to a low of 4 percent of respondents in ND 3. Minnesota had a much higher percentage of acres scouted by crop consultants than North Dakota.

Although 63 percent of respondents using a crop consultant reported \$5.00/acre or less economic

Table 35. Crop rotation: crops most commonly grown preceding the 1990 dry bean crop by respondents in each Northavest district of Minnesota and North Dakota.

State	Northarvest . District		% of Respondents
MN	MN1	Wheat	62.5
	1.0.10	Barley	19.6
	MN2	Corn	25.0
the here's	1. 43 - C	Potatoes	25.0
	RANDO	Rye	25.0
	MN3	Corn	42.1
*	N.4N-1.4	Wheat	28.0
1. A. A.	MN4	Corn est	43.9
	MN5	Corn	81.8
ND .	ND1	Wheat	48.0
2		Barley	14.0
•	ND2	Wheat	39.5
		Barley	17.4
	÷	Small Grains	11.9
	ND3	Wheat.	46.2
1.00		Barley	14.0
Ĩ	ND4	Wheat	30.3
		Barley.	27.6
··•	•	Small Grains	19.7
	ND5	Wheat	40.4
÷. ···		Corn 🔗	25.5

^aCrop grown by more than 10% of respondents in a district.

Table 36. Consultants: number of respondents in each Northarvest district of Minnesota and North Dakota who hired consultants and acres scouted in 1990.

State	Northarvest District	Hired a C	Respondents Who Hired a Consultant Acres S		
		Number	%	Number	%
MN .	MN1 MN2 MN3 MN4 MN5	13 3 14 7 2	23.2 75.0 13.1 17.1 18.2	3,093 5,350 1,237 1,173 75	20.2 107.3 11.3 27.2 15.3
MN	Total		17.8	10,928	30.9
ND ND	ND1 ND2 ND3 ND4 <u>ND5</u> Total	25 9 4 13 <u>16</u> 67	14.0 8.3 4.3 17.1 <u>17.0</u> 12.2	4,073 1,387 0 2,140 <u>4,174</u> 11,774	10.1 4.7 0 9.5 <u>16.6</u> 8.3
Northar	vest Total	105	13.8	22,702	12.8

^aDistrict respondents' acres only except for state and Northarvest totals.

Table 37. Economic return from use of a crop consultant in 1990 for respondents in Minnesota and North Dakota.

العربي العربي الأربي الريبي العرب العربي الأربي الريبي العربي العربي الأربي الأربي الأربي الأربي الأربي الأربي	Return, \$/A			Acres ^a		
· · · ·	ιωατή, ψ/Λ		% Using Consultant	Number	%	
MN	0 0-5 5-10 10-15 15-20	7 17 3 7 <u>4</u> 38	18.4 44.7 7.9 18.4 10.5	4,781 4,400 291 398 397	13.5 12.4 0.8 1.1 1.1	
ND	0 0-5 5-10 10-15- 15-20	13 28 14 2 <u>8</u> 65	20.0 43.1 21.5 3.1 12.3	2,099 4,972 2,829 80 1,474	1.5 3.5 2.0 0.1 1.0	
	0 0-5 5-10 10-15 15-20	20 45 17 9 <u>12</u> 103	19.4 43.7 16.5 8.7 11.7	6,880 9,372 3,120 478 1,872	3.9 5.3 1.8 0.3 1.1	
^a All responder	nts' acres.					
		11 A 1		_14_1		

return from use of a consultant (Table 37), 20 percent reported an economic return of \$10.00-20.00/ acre. The data from both states were fairly similar. Economic returns of \$10.00/acre or more were reported primarily in MN 3, MN 4 and ND 5 (Table 38).

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Table 38. Economic return from use of a crop consultant in 1990 for respondents in each Northarvest district in Minnesota and North Dakota.

	Northarvest	Number of Respondents ^a (Used Consultant)	Economic Gain					
	District		0	\$0-5/A	\$5-10/A	\$10-15	\$15-20	
			% of district acres					
MN	MN1	13	1.4	18.2	1.2	0.2	0.3	
•••••	MN2	3	86.0	8.0	0	0	0	
	MN3	. 14	1.7	2.9	1.1	2.3	3.3	
	MN4	7	1.2	23.2	0	2.9	0	
	MN5	2	10.2	5.1	0	0	0	
ND	ND1	25	2.3	3.6	3.7	0	0.5	
	ND2	9	0	3.7	1.0	0	0	
	ND3	4	0	0	0	0	0	
	ND4	13	2.9	1.5	3.3	0.4	0	
	ND5	16	2.1	8.4	1.1	0	5.0	

^aNumber in district responding that they had used a crop consultant.

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