

Improving management of white mold in soybeans: Fungicide Efficacy | Drop Nozzles

Michael Wunsch, Jesse Hafner, Billy Kraft, Suanne Kallis, Thomas Miorini NDSU Carrington Research Extension Center Heidi Eslinger, Kelly Cooper, Seth Nelson NDSU Robert Titus Research Farm, Oakes

RESEARCH FUNDED BY THE NORTH DAKOTA SOYBEAN COUNCIL

OPTIMIZING FUNGICIDE DEPOSITION WITHIN SOYBEAN CANOPIES Drop nozzles - methods

- '360' Undercover drop nozzles (360 Yield Center)
- Constant driving speed (3.8 mph), spray volume (15 gal/ac)
- Drop nozzles centered between 21-inch rows

Applications were made with a tractor-mounted boom equipped with a pulse-width modulation system (Capstan AG). Pulse width was calibrated and confirmed by measuring nozzle output. Spraying Systems TeeJet spray nozzles were used.





Sclerotinia management in soybeans – field trials conducted in Carrington and Oakes, ND (2018) Impact of application method and application frequency on fungicide efficacy



BOOM-MOUNTED NOZZLES: **Two fungicide applications** (R2 + R3 growth stages)

XR8006 flat-fan nozzles, 40 psi (medium droplets) spray vol. = 15 gal/ac driving speed = 6.7 mph applications 11 days apart

Non-treated control Omega 16 fl oz/ac Topsin 20 fl oz/ac Endura 8 oz/ac Proline 5 fl oz/ac

32

17

28

13

32

CV: 33.2



Sclerotinia management in soybeans – field trials conducted in Carrington and Oakes, ND (2018) Impact of application method and application frequency on fungicide efficacy



XR11001 flat fan (side ports) + TX-VK3 hollow cone (lower rear), 40 psi (fine, v. fine) 15 gal/ac 3.8 mph applic. 11 days apart

Non-treated control 33 **Omega** 16 fl oz/ac **Topsin** 20 fl oz/ac Endura 8 oz/ac **Proline** 5 fl oz/ac

11

5

CV: 61.7

9



Sclerotinia management in soybeans – field trials conducted in Carrington and Oakes, ND (2019) Impact of application method and application frequency on fungicide efficacy



BOOM-MOUNTED NOZZLES: Two fungicide applications (R2 + R3 growth stages)

Wilger MR110-03 flat-fan nozzles, 40 psi (coarse droplets), 15 gal/ac, 5.9 mph applications 7 or 10 days apart



Sclerotinia management in soybeans – field trials conducted in Carrington and Oakes, ND (2019) Impact of application method and application frequency on fungicide efficacy

Soybean row spacing: 21 inches	: Carrington, ND (20 Peterson Farms '17X04N' (0.4 maturit		Oakes, ND Peterson Farms '18X'	(2019) 11N' (1.1 maturity)	
	White mold (% of canopy)	Yield (bushels/acre)	White mol (% of canopy)	d Yield (bushels/acre)	
DROP NOZZLES: TeeJet TJ60-1102 twin-jet no	One fungicide	e application (drop nozzle, 40 psi (R2 growth stages) very fine droplets) 15 gal	/ac 4.0 mph	
Non-treated control Topsin 20 fl oz/ac Endura 5.5 oz/ac Endura 8.0 oz/ac Miravis NEO 13.7 fl oz/ac Miravis NEO 20.8 fl oz/ac ProPulse 6.0 fl oz/ac ProPulse 8.0 fl oz/ac	44 34 36 26 36 36 36 27 14 CV: 40.3	b 32 ab 38 ab 38 ab 44 ab 37 ab 42 ab 43 ab 51 CV: 17.1	b 22 21 ab ab ab 7 b b ab 18 ab ab cV: 49.6	a 58 59 a 62 a 58 a 58 a 68 CV: 9.6	a a a a

DROP NOZZLES: Two fungicide applications (R2 + R3 growth stages)

d

bc

bc

bc

cd

cd

b

а

TJ60-1102 nozzles on side ports of drop nozzle, 40 psi (very fine droplets), 15 gal/ac, 4.0 mph applications 7 or 10 days apart

Non-treated control48Topsin 20 fl oz/ac22Endura 5.5 oz/ac22Endura 8.0 oz/ac20Miravis NEO 13.7 fl oz/ac30Miravis NEO 20.8 fl oz/ac30ProPulse 6.0 fl oz/ac10ProPulse 8.0 fl oz/ac30







Sclerotinia management in soybeans – Carrington and Oakes, ND (2017, 2018) Applying fungicides with drop nozzles improved white mold control when fungicides were applied to soybean canopies at or near closure 21-inch row spacing



Sclerotinia management in soybeans – field trials conducted in Carrington and Oakes, ND (2017, 2018) Applying fungicides with drop nozzles improved soybean yield under white mold pressure when applied to soybean canopies at or near closure 21-inch row spacing



OPTIMIZING FUNGICIDE DEPOSITION WITHIN SOYBEAN CANOPIES '360 Undercover' drop nozzles (360 Yield Center; Morton, IL)

(1) When to use the '360 Undercover' drop nozzle:

Drop nozzles are most likely to improve fungicide performance when the **soybean canopy is at or near closure**

Drop nozzles may facilitate **more consistent fungicide performance**, providing opportunities to use a cheaper product

(2) Drop nozzle setup:

Use wide-angle (110-degree) nozzles on side ports Multi-directional sprays within the canopy are likely optimal

110° twin-jet nozzles on side ports <u>or</u> 110° twin-jet or flat-fan nozzles on side ports + 80° hollow-cone on lower rear port





Thank You!

Research funding: North Dakota Soybean Council





 $\begin{array}{c} NDSU \text{ NORTH DAKOTA AGRICULTURAL} \\ \text{EXPERIMENT STATION} \end{array}$