Tissue tests for dicamba and other variables

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Tissue tests for dicamba injury

• Concept:

- One suspects a soybean field has drift injury
- Leaf samples are collected and sent to a lab to check for dicamba
- Results come back with indisputable proof that dicamba was applied
 - Said no one ever

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Sample analysis

Date Received : 2016-06-22 Package Id : 20160622-001

16PE009150	Description: Vegetation		Date Collected: 2016-06-21
101 Analyte		Result	
Dicamba		ND ppb	
Glyphosate		ND ppb	
<u>16PE009151</u>	Description: Vegetation		Date Collected: 2016-06-21
102			
Analyte		Result	
Dicamba		1.10 ppb	
Glyphosate		ND ppb	
<u>16PE009152</u>	Description: Vegetation		Date Collected: 2016-06-21
103			
Analyte		Result	
Dicamba		6.80 ppb	
Glyphosate		ND ppb	

How to interpret plant tissue results

- To start: (page 108 in 2018 ND weed control guide)
 - Contact analytic lab before starting
 - They will have good instructions
 - Collect tissues soon after suspected incident
 - Collect from the top of the plant (actively growing portion)
 - COLLECT A CHECK SAMPLE (do this first)
 - Go to an area that wasn't affected to collect a sample for comparison
 - May want to consider collecting several samples in-between
 - Send samples to lab as quickly as possible

How to interpret plant tissue results

- Profit
- The number you get back is a concentration
- The tissue analysis may or may not indicate a higher level of herbicide in affected area compared to check
 - Many things affect how a herbicide is degraded or moved in a plant
 - Visual evidence is usually more indicative than tissue analysis
- The tissue test can tell you if a herbicide is present, but it is difficult to determine what concentration will cause yield loss

Example

Table 1. Field pea injury, leaf residue levels, and yield following dicamba and glyphosate applications									
		Phytotoxicity Residue Level 10 DA Residue Level 20 DAT							
Treatment	Rate	10 DAT	20 DAT	Dicamba	Glyphosate	Dicamba	Glyphosate	Yield	Protein
	fl oz/a	%	%	ppb	ppb	ppb	ppb	%	%
Check		0	0	0	0	0	0	0.90	29.74
Dicamba	0.05	1	0.3	3.1	0	2.4	5.9	0.89	29.62
Dicamba	0.25	5.5	3.4	<mark>8</mark> .7	0	<mark>8</mark> .9	0	0.88	29.81
Dicamba	0.5	12	6.9	11.4	0	17.9	0	0.86	29.84
Glyphosate	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.4	0	0	0	0.89	29.89
Glyphosate	0.5	0.8	1.3	0.3	3.3	0	0	0.91	30.13
Glyphosate	1	3.4	2.8	0.8	0	0	5.2	0.88	29.92
Glyphosate + dicamba	0.1 + 0.05	1.4	0.9	2.7	4.7	3.1	0	0.92	29.85
Glyphosate + dicamba	0.5 + 0.25	13	8.1	10.5	0	11.7	0	0.82	29.81
Glyphosate + dicamba	1 + 0.5	26.6	17.1	18.4	14.7	17.0	4.5	0.73	29.90
LSD (0.05)		5.2	3.0	5.2	NS	6.3	NS	0.06	NS

So

- So
- In lea

Did severity of leaf cupping cause yield loss?



,, (0.5)

Change in yield (%) from 2016 to 2017



Drift injury in soybeans 1.4 oz dicamba = ~4 oz/a of Extendimax

			Var 1	Var 2	Var 2
Treatment	Rate	Injury	Yield	Yield	Leaf Residue
	fl oz/a	20 DAT	bu/a	bu/a	ppb dicamba
Check		0.0	48.2	34.0	0.0
Glyphosate	0.025	0.0	46.5	34.5	•
Glyphosate	0.25	0.0	51.8	36.3	•
Glyphosate	2.5	3.8	50.7	33.0	•
Dicamba	0.014	0.0	41.7	30.3	0.7
Dicamba	0.14	7.5	50.4	29.4	2.9
Dicamba	1.4	47.5	23.3	1.0	5.0
Glyphosate + Dicamba	0.025 + 0.014	0.0	42.7	31.9	
Glyphosate + Dicamba	0.25 + 0.14	10.0	43.3	29.0	
Glyphosate + Dicamba	2.5 + 1.4	58.8	22.3	0.8	
LSD (0.05)		5.2	9.9		

Tests ongoing

- Germination of harvested seeds
- Herbicide residue screening of harvested seeds

Questions?