

Efficacy of Peroxide-based Products for Management of White Mold in Soybeans and Dry Beans

Michael Wunsch, Jesse Hafner, Aaron Fauss, Heidi Eslinger, Spencer Eslinger, and Suanne Kallis

The use of peroxide-based fungicides has been adopted by some producers in our region as a tool for inhibiting the development of white mold and this study was designed to provide rigorous data to growers, agronomists, and crop advisors who have inquired about the efficacy and profitability of this management tool.

Applications of the peroxide-based fungicides OxiDate 5.0 (hydrogen peroxide, 27%; peroxyacetic acid, 5%) and SaniDate 12.0 (hydrogen peroxide 18.5%, peroxyacetic acid 12.0%) were made to irrigated soybeans in Carrington and Oakes, ND. The efficacy of OxiDate 5.0 was tested at 1.0% v/v in 15 gal/a tank-mixed with traditional fungicides at standard fungicide application timing and as a stand-alone application after white mold disease development to dry beans and soybeans that received the two-application sequence of traditional fungicides. The impact of application rate and spray volume on the efficacy of OxiDate 5.0 was tested with applications at the R3 and/or R4 growth stage with a tractor-mounted sprayer equipped with a pulse-width modulation system. Pulse width was manually calibrated on the basis of the measured spray output to maintain a constant driving speed across treatments differing in spray volume. Applications of OxiDate 5.0 were made with flat-fan nozzles and medium or coarse droplets, with spray droplet size calibrated relative to canopy closure. Applications of SaniDate 12.0 were conducted via chemigation, with SaniDate applied at 0.02% v/v in 0.19 inch of irrigation at the early R3 and full R4 growth stages. To facilitate proper randomization of treatments, chemigation was delivered via rotating micro-sprinklers established in an offset, overlapping pattern. To ensure rigorous results, all studies were conducted with 6 to 12 experimental replicates.

Applications of OxiDate 5.0 and SaniDate 12.0 were often associated with moderate improvements in white mold management and soybean yield, but variability in the response to the peroxide-based fungicides was high and no statistically significant responses were observed. The impact of OxiDate 5.0 on end-of-season white mold severity and soybean yield were similar irrespective of application rate and spray volume. Applications of the traditional fungicides Endura, Topsin and ProPulse conferred stronger, more consistent improvements in white mold that were often statistically significant ($P < 0.05$). The results suggest that OxiDate 5.0 and Sanidate 12.0 may have limited effectiveness against white mold in kidney beans and soybeans.



Harvest of soybeans in the peroxide-based products evaluation.

KIDNEY BEANS: Carrington, ND (2023)

White mold incidence 5-10% in non-treated control at the second fungicide application

White mold incidence in fungicide-treated plots to which OxiDate was applied 9 days after 2nd fungicide application: 20%, Red Hawk; 43%, Pink Panther.

	White mold % of canopy			White mold % of canopy average across varieties	Yield pounds/acre		Yield pounds/acre average across varieties	Yield gain conferred by fungicide program
	KIDNEY BEAN VARIETY:				KIDNEY BEAN VARIETY:			
	PINK PANTHER	RED HAWK			PINK PANTHER	RED HAWK		
Non-treated control	41 b*	34 b*	37 b*	3103 c*	2595 b*	2849 c*		
Single application of T-Methyl	38 ab	20 a	29 ab	3147 bc	2787 ab	2967 bc	+118 b**	
T-Methyl followed by ProPulse	Standard fungicide	26 a	18 a	22 a	3419 ab	2879 a	3149 ab	+301 ab
	OxiDate tank-mixed with second fungicide	34 ab	19 a	27 a	3367 abc	2920 a	3143 ab	+295 ab
	OxiDate at 9 days after second fungicide	29 ab	18 a	23 a	3406 ab	2983 a	3195 a	+346 ab
T-Methyl followed by Endura	Standard fungicide	27 a	20 a	23 a	3397 abc	2854 a	3126 ab	+277 ab
	OxiDate tank-mixed with second fungicide	27 a	19 a	23 a	3518 a	2934 a	3226 a	+377 a
	OxiDate at 9 days after second fungicide	30 ab	15 a	23 a	3351 abc	3004 a	3178 a	+329 ab
CV:	28.8	46.0	35.5	6.1	5.2	5.8		

SOYBEANS: Carrington, ND (2023)

No white mold observed in applications made at the R2 or R3 growth stages.

Percent of plants wilted due to white mold in fungicide-treated plots to which OxiDate was applied at R4 growth stage: 11% (Topsin, ProPulse); 8% (Endura)

	White mold % of canopy			White mold % of canopy average across fungicide programs	Yield bushels/acre			Yield bu/ac average across fungicide programs	Yield gain conferred by fungicide program	
	STANDARD FUNGICIDE:				STANDARD FUNGICIDE:					
	TOPSIN 20 fl oz	PROPULSE 6.0 fl oz	ENDURA 5.5 oz		TOPSIN 20 fl oz	PROPULSE 6.0 fl oz	ENDURA 5.5 oz			
Non-treated control	60 b*	42 a*	50 c*	51 b*	32 a*	44 b*	41 b*	39 c*		
Single application of standard fungicide at R2	Standard fungicide	48 a	41 a	34 bc	41 ab	38 a	48 ab	49 ab	45 ab	+5.4 b*
	OxiDate tank-mixed at R2	55 ab	35 a	34 bc	42 ab	33 a	49 ab	50 a	44 b	+4.5 b
	OxiDate applied at R3	50 ab	40 a	36 bc	42 ab	35 a	49 ab	49 ab	44 ab	+5.2 b
Two applications of standard fungicide (R2, R3)	Standard fungicide	47 a	32 a	29 ab	36 a	40 a	53 a	53 a	49 a	+9.5 a
	OxiDate tank-mixed at R3	50 ab	30 a	24 ab	35 a	36 a	51 ab	52 a	46 ab	+7.0 ab
	OxiDate applied at R4	48 a	33 a	21 a	34 a	38 a	51 ab	52 a	47 ab	+7.7 ab
CV:	15.4	35.9	11.9	10.4	17.0	12.5	12.9	3.4		

Figure 1. Efficacy of Oxidate 5.0 applied at 1.0% v/v in 15 gal/a applied as a tank-mix with traditional fungicides at standard fungicide application timing or applied as a stand-alone application to kidney beans or soybeans that received two applications of a standard fungicide. In dry beans, testing was conducted with T-methyl @ 40 fl oz/ac or T-methyl followed by Endura @ 8 oz/ac. In soybeans, testing was conducted by a single or two sequential applications of T-methyl @ 20 fl oz/ac, ProPulse @ 6 fl oz/ac, and Endura @ 5.5 oz/ac. Within-column means followed by different letters are significantly different (P < 0.05; Tukey multiple comparison procedure).

SOYBEANS: Carrington, ND (2023)

OxiDate treatments applied at late R3 before the development of white mold and at late R4 when incidence of wilted plants due to white mold was 8% in 14" rows and 5% in 28" rows

Application at R3 and R4	Spray Volume	White mold % of canopy		White mold % of canopy average across 14" and 28" rows	Yield bushels/acre		Yield bushels/acre average across 14" and 28" rows	Yield gain conferred by fungicide program Bar = average Circle = result from one row spacing	
		ROW SPACING:			ROW SPACING:				
		14"	28"	14"	28"				
No fungicide applied at early R2	Non-treated	69 a*	73 a*	71 a*	36 a*	22 a*	29 a*		
	OxiDate @ 0.5% v/v	20 gal/ac	61 a	73 a	67 a	38 a	23 a	30 a	+1.7 b*
	OxiDate @ 1% v/v	20 gal/ac	62 a	72 a	67 a	38 a	23 a	30 a	+1.6 b
	OxiDate @ 1% v/v + Topsin 20 fl oz/ac	20 gal/ac	58 a	65 a	61 a	43 a	27 a	35 a	+6.2 a
	OxiDate @ 0.5% v/v	10 gal/ac	63 a	71 a	67 a	40 a	26 a	33 a	+3.8 ab
	OxiDate @ 1.0% v/v	10 gal/ac	61 a	68 a	64 a	39 a	26 a	33 a	+3.7 ab
	OxiDate @ 2.0% v/v	10 gal/ac	67 a	70 a	68 a	37 a	24 a	30 a	+1.5 b
	OxiDate @ 1.0% v/v + Masterlock 6.4 fl oz	10 gal/ac	67 a	69 a	68 a	37 a	23 a	30 a	+1.4 b
CV:		20.4	10.9	12.8	22.5	18.8	19.3		
Endura applied at early R2	Non-treated	52 a*	63 a*	58 a*	46 a*	29 a*	38 a*		
	OxiDate @ 0.5% v/v	20 gal/ac	55 a	64 a	59 a	45 a	29 a	37 a	-0.6 ab*
	OxiDate @ 1% v/v	20 gal/ac	49 a	57 a	53 a	46 a	32 a	39 a	+1.6 ab
	OxiDate @ 1% v/v + Topsin 20 fl oz/ac	20 gal/ac	49 a	55 a	52 a	49 a	33 a	41 a	+3.3 a
	OxiDate @ 0.5% v/v	10 gal/ac	49 a	66 a	58 a	46 a	27 a	37 a	-1.0 ab
	OxiDate @ 1.0% v/v	10 gal/ac	52 a	64 a	58 a	47 a	30 a	39 a	+1.2 ab
	OxiDate @ 2.0% v/v	10 gal/ac	46 a	62 a	54 a	46 a	30 a	38 a	+0.4 ab
	OxiDate @ 1.0% v/v + Masterlock 6.4 fl oz	10 gal/ac	52 a	68 a	60 a	44 a	28 a	36 a	-1.6 b
CV:		25.7	15.2	17.1	19.4	19.3	18.2		

SOYBEANS: Oakes, ND (2023)

OxiDate treatments applied at R4 before the development of white mold

Application at R4	Spray Volume	White mold % of canopy		White mold % of canopy average across 14" and 28" rows	Yield bushels/acre		Yield bushels/acre average across 14" and 28" rows	Yield gain conferred by fungicide program Bar = average Circle = result from one row spacing	
		ROW SPACING:			ROW SPACING:				
		14"	28"	14"	28"				
No fungicide applied at early R2	Non-treated	33 a*	33 a*	33 a*	71 a*	61 b*	66 a*		
	OxiDate 0.5% v/v	20 gal/ac	23 a	33 a	28 a	73 a	63 ab	68 a	+1.7 b**
	OxiDate 1% v/v	20 gal/ac	31 a	34 a	33 a	74 a	61 b	68 a	+1.5 b
	OxiDate 1% v/v + Topsin 20 fl oz/ac	20 gal/ac	18 a	25 a	22 a	78 a	70 a	74 a	+7.8 a
CV:		38.3	41.8	32.1	6.2	6.8	4.6		
Endura applied at early R2	Non-treated	24 a*	33 b*	29 a*	72 a*	62 a*	67 a*		
	OxiDate 0.5% v/v	20 gal/ac	32 a	32 ab	32 a	71 a	63 a	67 a	+0.3 a*
	OxiDate 1% v/v	20 gal/ac	16 a	25 ab	20 a	76 a	63 a	69 a	+2.4 a
	OxiDate 1% v/v + Topsin 20 fl oz/ac	20 gal/ac	24 a	20 a	22 a	74 a	64 a	69 a	+2.3 a
CV:		65.1	29.2	42.6	6.5	7.1	5.7		

Figure 2. Impact of application rate, spray volume, and tank-mix partners on efficacy of Oxidate 5.0. Applications were made with a tractor-mounted sprayer at the R3 and/or R4 growth stages. Within-column means followed by different letters are significantly different (P < 0.05; Tukey multiple comparison procedure).

SOYBEANS: Carrington, ND (2023)

SaniDate treatments applied at early R3 before the development of white mold and at R4 when incidence of wilted plants due to white mold was 3-11%, depending on row spacing and treatment

	Irrigation quantity	White mold % of canopy		White mold % of canopy average across 14" and 28" rows	Yield bushels/acre		White mold % of canopy average across 14" and 28" rows	Yield gain conferred by chemigation Bar = average Circle = result from one row spacing	
		ROW SPACING:			ROW SPACING:				
		14"	28"	14"	28"	14"	28"		
No foliar fungicide	Water	0.19 inch	66 a*	56 a*	61 a*	30 a*	32 a*	31 a*	 +5.2
	SaniDate 0.02% v/v	0.19 inch	57 a	55 a	56 a	38 a	34 a	36 a	
CV:			16.4	19.6	16.4	18.5	21.7	18.1	
Endura applied at R2	Water	0.19 inch	30 a*	36 a*	33 a*	54 a*	46 a*	50 a*	 +0.4
	SaniDate 0.02% v/v	0.19 inch	34 a	30 a	32 a	52 a	48 a	50 a	
CV:			25.3	42.5	32.0	13.3	17.1	14.9	

Figure 4. Efficacy of SaniDate 12.0 (0.2% v/v) applied via chemigation in 0.19 inch of water at the early R3 and full R4 growth stages, Carrington, ND (2023). Within-column means followed by different letters are significantly different ($P < 0.05$; Tukey multiple comparison procedure).

Partial support for this research was provided by the North Dakota Soybean Council.