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Fungicide-Insecticide Study on Soybean

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Fungicide-Insecticide Study on Soybean

Abstract
This study was designed to optimize insecticide and fungicide use on soybean by comparing different products applied at different timings. To explain yield responses, foliar disease severity and aphid populations were assessed throughout the season.

Disciplines
Agricultural Science | Agriculture

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Fungicide-Insecticide Study on Soybean

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Introduction
This study was designed to optimize insecticide and fungicide use on soybean by comparing different products applied at different timings. To explain yield responses, foliar disease severity and aphid populations were assessed throughout the season.

Materials and Methods
Plots were established on July 10, 2008. Plot size was four 30 in. rows by 35 ft long. The field was set up in a randomized block design with five replications.

Fungicides and insecticides were sprayed either alone or in combination at growth stage R1 or growth stage R3. Two controls were included, one was a non-treated control and the other was an IPM-based control that used the 250 aphid threshold to trigger an insecticide application (Table 1). The R1 sprays were on July 13 and the R3 sprays were on August 4, 2008.

Data were collected for foliar disease three times during the summer. The upper and lower canopies were assessed for percent coverage of foliar disease cause by fungal pathogens. Because of low disease pressure only the last assessment (September 8) was included in Table 1. Aphids were assessed regularly throughout the summer and are reported as Cumulative Aphid Days (CAD). Before harvest, stems from selected treatments were rated for anthracnose stem blight. Finally, grain yield (adjusted to 13 percent moisture), moisture, protein, and oil were recorded.

Results and Discussion
Aphid populations at the Northeast Farm reached economic threshold and the IPM control plots were sprayed August 29, 2008.

Preliminary results indicate that insect and disease pressure was greater in plots receiving R1 sprays compared with R3 sprays. In nearly every case an R1 treatment had more disease or aphid pressure than an R3 treatment (Table 1). This suggests that insect and disease pressure did not start until well after the R1 application, so these products were not able to manage the pests.

Yields reflect these results by showing differences between R1 and R3 sprays.

This project will continue for the next three growing seasons. We will continue to look at the interaction between insecticides and fungicides to optimize the use of these products on soybean.

Acknowledgements
Thanks to Ken Pecinovsky, Northeast Farm superintendent, for his assistance and cooperation with this study. This work was funded, in part, by soybean checkoff funds from the Iowa Soybean Association.
Table 1. Fungicides and insecticides applied at growth stages R1 and R3 and resultant disease and insect pressure and yield response.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Application timing</th>
<th>Brown spot in lower canopy (%)</th>
<th>Cercospora leaf blight in upper canopy (%)</th>
<th>Anthracnose stem blight (%)</th>
<th>Cumulative aphid days (CAD)*</th>
<th>Protein (%)</th>
<th>Oil (%)</th>
<th>Moisture (%)</th>
<th>Yield (bu/A)</th>
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<td>Stratego Pro</td>
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<td>19.1</td>
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<td>1.7</td>
<td>17310.6</td>
<td>34.2</td>
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<td>.</td>
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*Threshold of 250 aphids/plant; Asana was assigned as the IPM insecticide.