

Managing Roundup Ready 2 Xtend ® Soybean (Glycine max) **Using Dicamba**

Anique Josuttes University of Saskatchewo

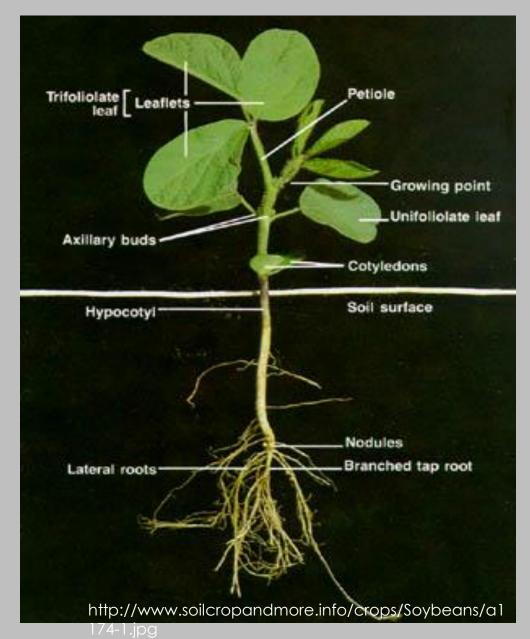
Mhå

- Possibility of a new pulse entering western Canadian rotations
- Expand knowledge in a crop I am not familiar with
- Chance to run a trial out at Kernen Crop Research Farm

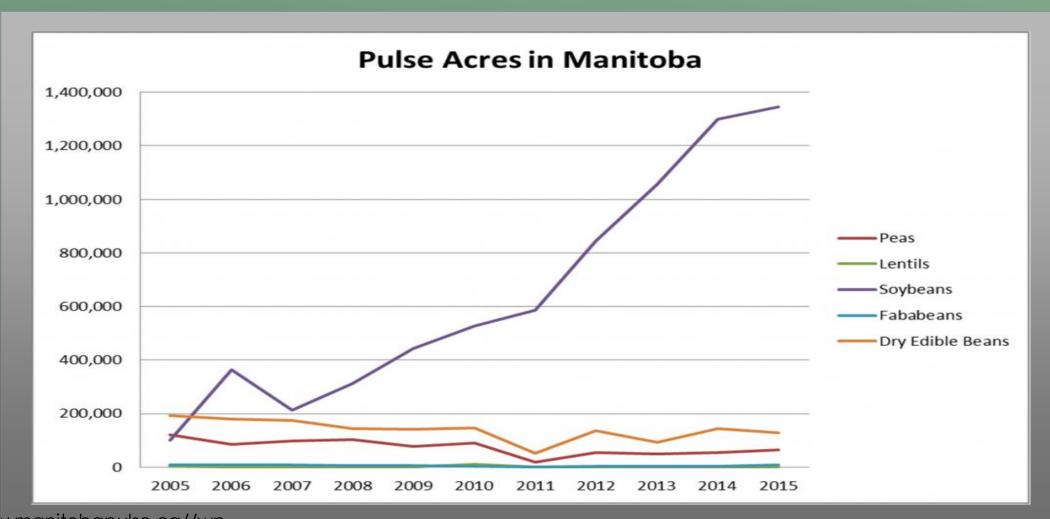


Agronomy of Soybean (Glycine max)

- Broadleaf
- Legume
- Family: Fabaceae
- Indeterminate
- Sown as a summer annual
- Warm season, short day



Soybean Production in Western Canada



Problem Weeds of Western Canada

* Kochia, Cleavers, Wild Mustard, Redroot Pigweed, Stinkweed

❖ Issue due to increase glyphosate application creating resistant

weeds

RR Canola

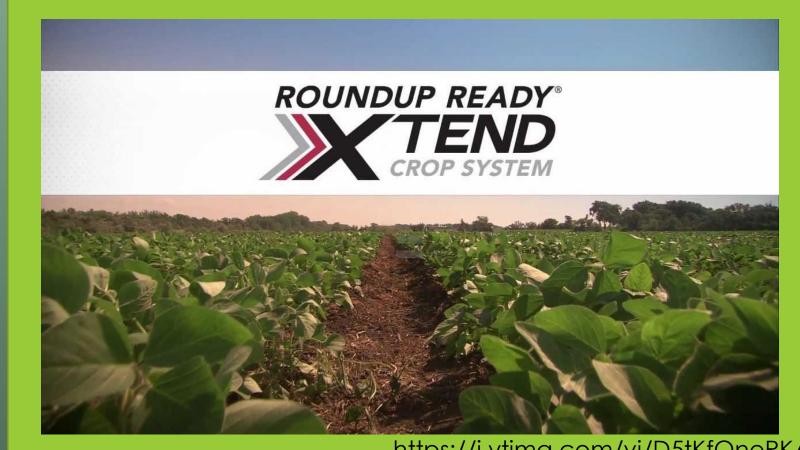
- * Ranked: 4th
- Large seed bank present in soil

http://www.healthandwellness360.com/img.c px?id=/temp/imagecache/1/.bp.blogspot.com-Brassica_napus_2-: 249-400.jpg

* Resistant to glyphosate and need alternative control/measures

Roundup Ready 2 Xtend ® Soybean

- ❖ 2500 CHU
- Pubescent
- Small seed size
- Optimal in 7inch row spaces
- * Helium Color: Green



https://i.ytimg.com/vi/D5tKfQneRKA/maxresdefault,jpg

Dicamba

3,6-dichloro-2-methoxybenzoic acid

- Group 4 Herbicide
- Benzoic Acid Family



Soil Activity





http://agronwww.agron.iastate.edu/~weeds/Ag317/manage/herbi

cide/dicamba.html

Objective of Experiment

Determine the control and length of broadleaf weeds, in particular RR Canola, with different rates of spring applied Dicamba in Soybean.

In addition, Dicamba's residual affects on Pea.

Materials and Methods Field Study

- * Location: Kernen Crop Research Farm
- Randomized Complete Block Design
- * Soil Type: Silty Clay Loam
- ❖ Treatment: Glyphosate 1800 g ae ha⁻¹
 Dicamba 150 g ae ha⁻¹ to 2400 g ae ha⁻¹
- ❖ Weeds: kochia, redroot pigweed, stinkweed, wild mustard, clean/ers
- ❖ Weed of Interest: RR canola
- * Rated following the "Canadian Weed Science Society Scale"



Seeding on May 27th

Spraying on June 20th





Material and Methods Phytotron Study

Soil Samples: 3 samples/plot 15cm depth

- Peas seeded into soil samples
- Monitored for signs of injury for three weeks



Dicamba's recommended rate on Roundup Ready 2 Xtend ® Soybean

Low rate = $300 g ae ha^{-1}$

High rate = 600 g ae ha⁻¹

Results: Broadleaf Control









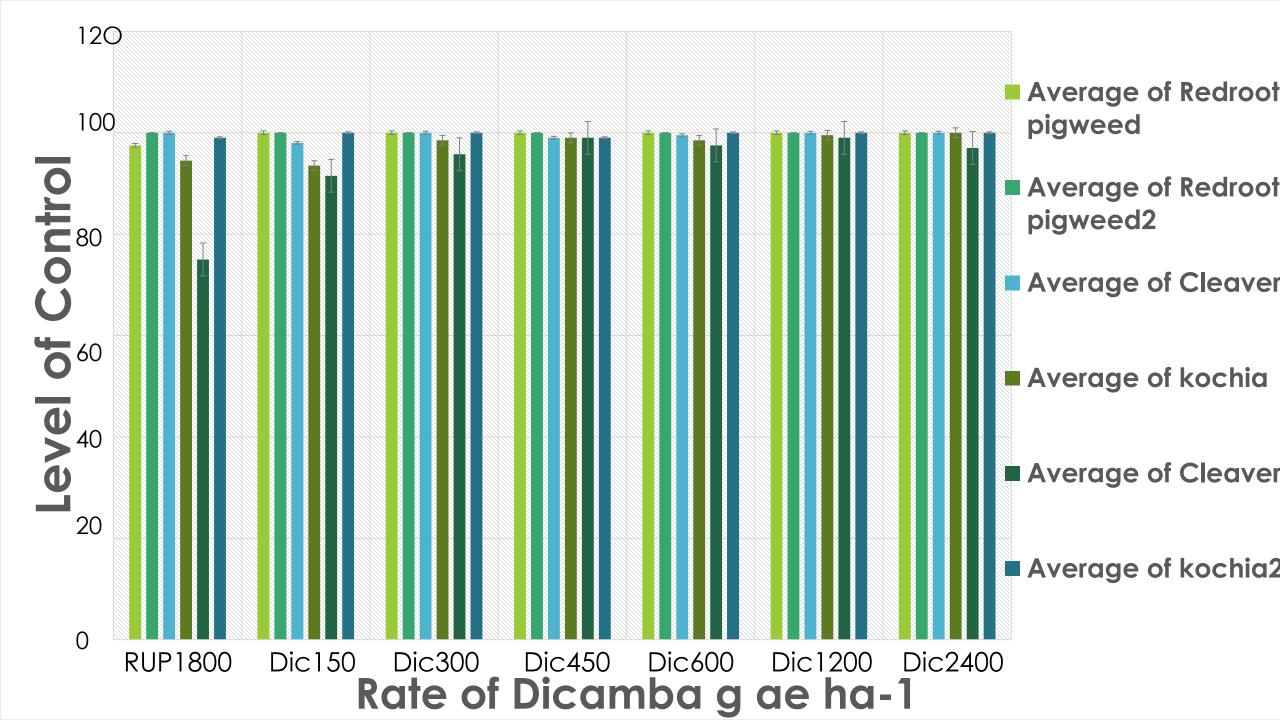
https://madhuwellness.files.wordpress.com/2013/03/cleavers.jpg?w=2 40

http://eattheweeds.com/wp-content/uploads/2011/08/mustard2.jpg

http://www.canolawatch.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/05/Kochia-Sapsford-small1.jpg

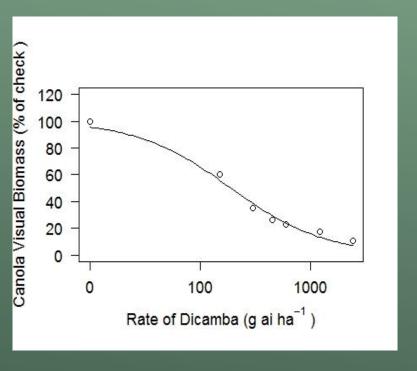
http://mint.ippc.orst.edu/images/redpigs_l.ipg

https://www.gov.mb.ca/agriculture/crops/weeds/images/fab15s00c.

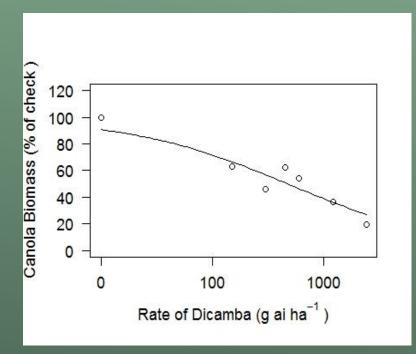


Results: Canola Control

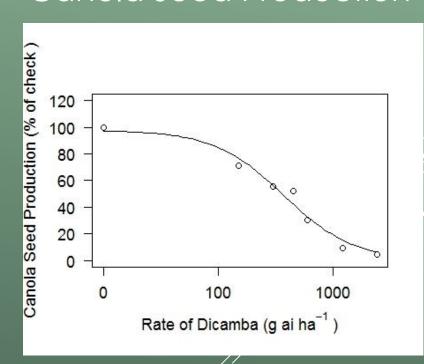
Visual Control of Canola

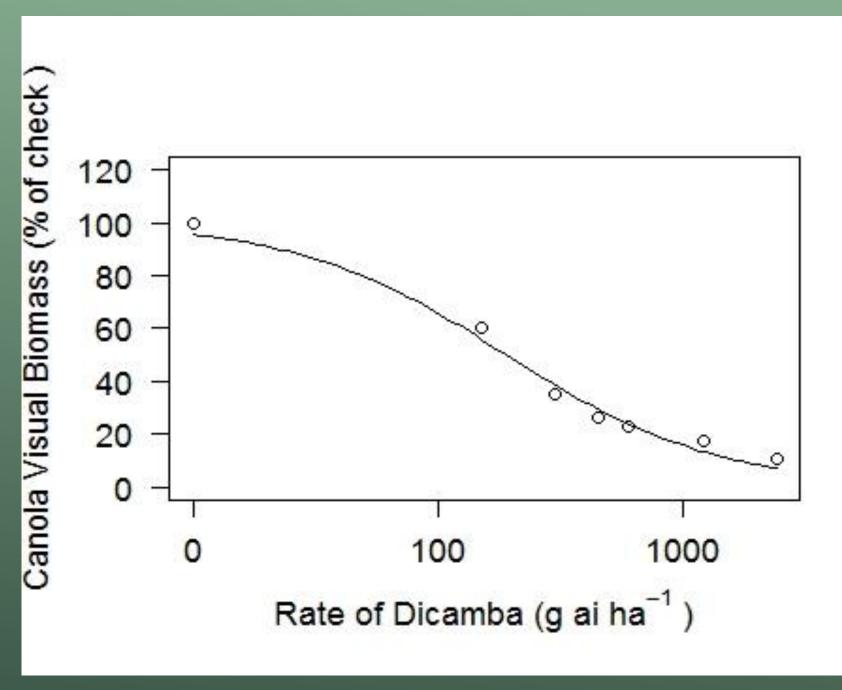


Canola Biomass Control



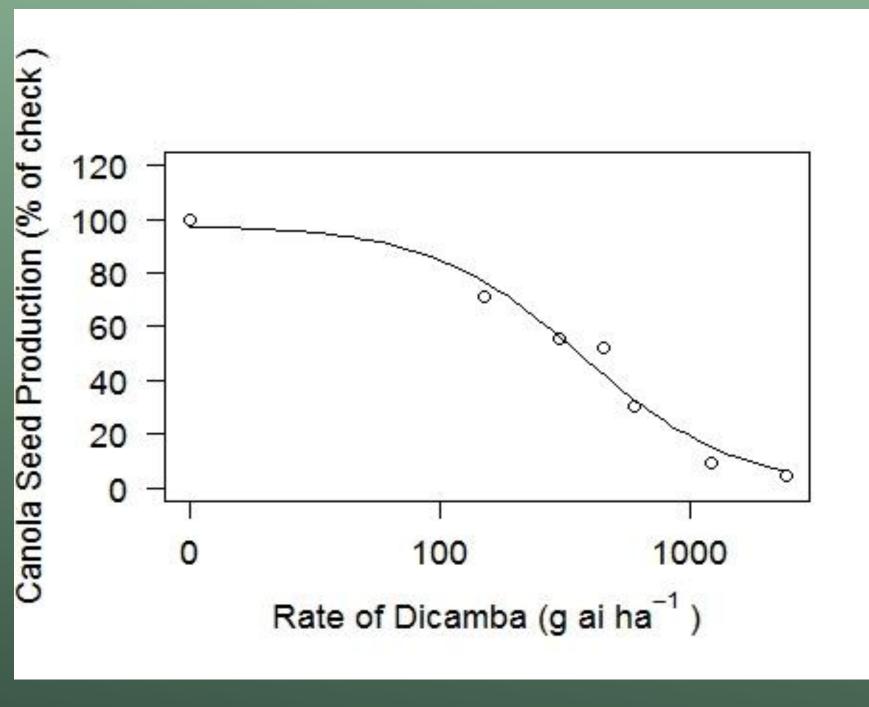
Canola Seed Production





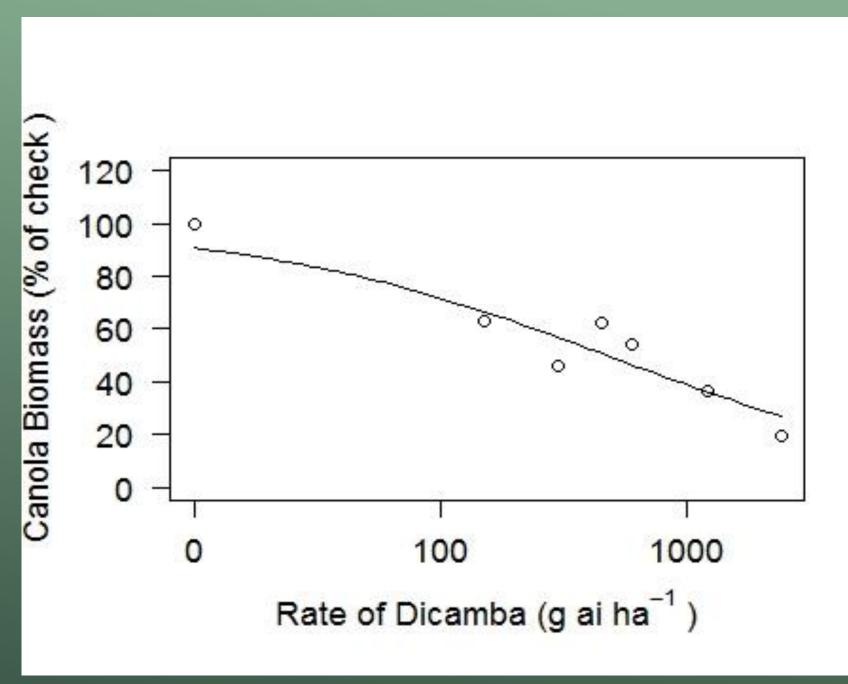
Visual Control Ratings of Canola

ED90: 1642.1g/ae/ha



Canola Seed Production

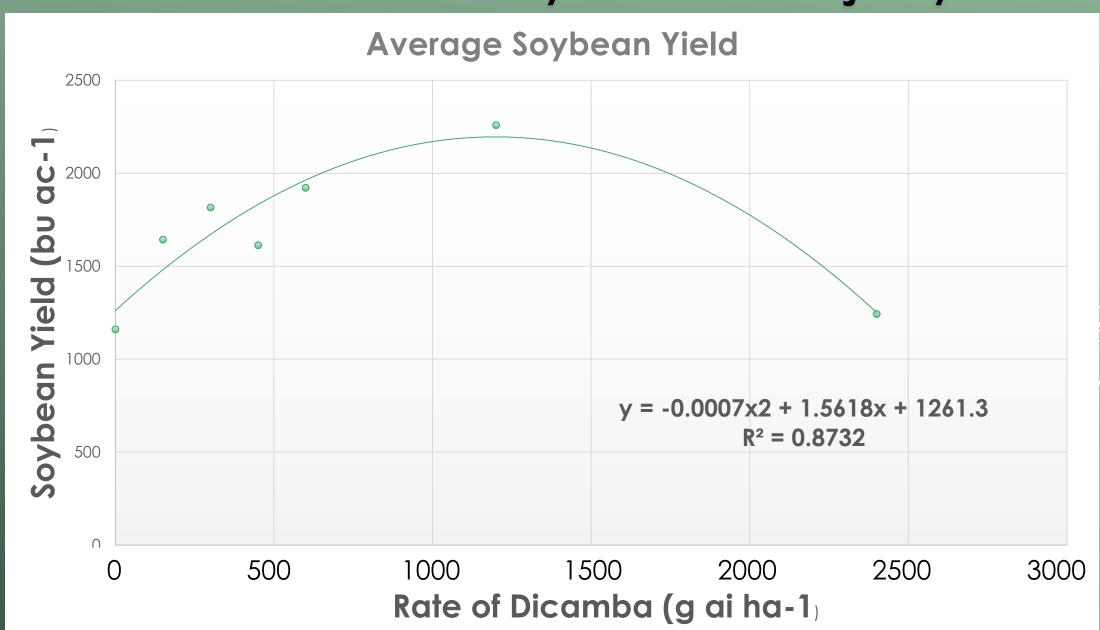
ED90: 1714.5g/ae/ha



Canola Biomass Control

ED70: 1942.3g/ae/ha

Results: Soybean Injury





Results: Phytotron Study

- There was no visual injury or symptoms to the pea
- * No statistical differences in pea fresh weight throughout trials nor reps
- ❖ Weed regrowth only in soils samples taken on October 17th

	25-Nov	28-Nov	30-Nov
# Canola Volunteers	17	28	5
# Redroot Pigweed	3	1	2
# Stinkweed	0	2	1
# Wild Mustard	0	1	2

Conclusion

- Most broadleaf weeds were controlled throughout the growing season
- Exception being RR canola
- Dicamba would need to be applied at 3X the recommended rate to gain sufficient control of RR Canola
- Increasing rates of Dicamba increased soybean injury and decreased soybean yield overall
- ❖There was no evident injury to the pea from residual Dicamba in the soil, though we cannot say confidently that there was no soil activity due to weed seedlings emerging in certain soil sample dates

References

NORTH CAROLINA SOYBEAN PRODUCTION ASSOCIATION. (2014). Uses of Soybean. Retrieved March 1, 2017, from North Carolina Soybean Producers Association website: http://ncsoy.org/media-resources/uses-of-soybeans/

Monsanto Company. (2016). Soybean Traits. Retrieved March 1, 2017, from Genuity website: https://www.genuitytraits.ca/en/soybeans/roundup-ready-xtend-crop-system/enchanced-chemistry-options/

Dicamba. (1997). Retrieved March 1, 2017, from Aromatic Carboxylic Acids Benzoic Acids website: http://agronwww.agron.iastate.edu/~weeds/Ag317/manage/herbicide/dicamba.html

Podolsky, K. (2015). Soybean Maturity: It's Complicated. Retrieved March 3, 2017, from Manitoba's Pulse Growers Association website: http://www.mmpp.com/mmpp.nsf/ym_2015_06_soybean_maturity.pdf

Roundup Ready 2 Xtend Soybean. (2017). Retrieved March 3, 2017, from Dekalb website: http://www.dekalb.ca/soybeans/details/439/dkb00881?gclid=Cj0KEQiAxeTFBRCGmlq_7Gt_r8BEiQANdPqUjvpMv1-pu9q7g__msz4CsLpFH_6oPy8pFAGWHA4BlMaAl2_8 P8HAQ

Characteristics of Soybean. (2017). Retrieved March 5, 2017, from Botanical Online website: http://www.botanical-online.com/english/soybean.htm

Lesion, Julie (2015) Saskatchewan Weed Survey, Saskatchewan Pulse Growers. Agriculture and AgriFood Canada



Questions?