Effect of Warrior Applied at the R2 or R4 Growth Stage on Soybean Grain Yield

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Objective

To evaluate yield response of soybeans to Warrior (lambda-cyhalothrin) insecticide applied at soybean growth stages R2 or R4.

Background

Crop Year: 2014

Location: OSU Unger Farm County/Town: Crawford Soil Type: Blount/Pewamo Drainage: Systematic Previous Crop: Corn

Tillage: No – tillage

Soil Test: pH 6.5, P 63 ppm, K 197 ppm

Soybean Planting Date: May 11, 2014

Soybean Variety: NK- S29-V2 CMV+C (twin)

Pioneer 93Y05 (10 inch)

Herbicide: 3.5 oz Canopy, 1 quart glyphosate

Post: 1 quart glyphosate

Treatment Date: July 17, 2014 or August 1, 2014 Soybean Seeding Rate: 160,000 seeds/acre -

Twins

168,000 seeds/acre-10 inch

Date of Harvest: October 2, 2014 Rainfall: 12.5 inches (from 5/11-9/1)

Methods

Trial A (Twins): NK S29-V2 soybeans containing SCN resistance source PI88788 to races R3 and MR14 were planted at a rate of 160,000 seeds per acre on May 11th with a Great Plains YP 425A, Twin row (rows 8 inches apart with a 22 in skip) precision planter.

Trial B (10 inch): Pioneer P93Y05 soybeans containing SCN resistance PI88788 were planted at a rate of 168,000 seeds per acre on May 10th with a Great Plains 2010P, 10 inch precision drill.

All treatments received the following burndown and pre-emergent herbicide applications on May 1: Canopy at a rate of 3.5 oz/acre with 1 quart/acre glyphosate. Post emergence weed control was accomplished with one applications of 1 quart of glyphosate/acre, applied on July 2. The field is systematically tiled.

Treatments were Warrior (lambda-cyhalothrin) at 3.2 ounces/a applied at R2/R3, Warrior applied at 3.2 ounces/a at R4, and an untreated control. R2/R3 treatments were applied on July 17, with defoliation below 3% and grasshoppers, Japanese beetles and corn rootworm beetles present. R4 applications were made on August 1st with plant defoliation around 4 percent; the insects present included grasshoppers, bean leaf beetles, and green stink bugs. Each plot was sprayed with a CO₂ small plot sprayer calibrated to deliver 15 gallons per acre at 40 PSI.

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This study was arranged in a randomized complete block design replicated four times. Each plot was 10 feet wide and 45 feet long. Plots were trimmed to 40 feet in length. Plots were harvested on October 2nd using a Kincaid 8 XP small plot combine harvesting seven and a half feet of the plot and the entire 40 foot length.

Treatments

- 1) Warrior applied on July 16th at R2/R3
- 2) Warrior applied on August 1st at R4
- 3) Control

Results

Table 1. Trial A (Twin row soybeans): Soybean yield adjusted to 13.5 % moisture

Treatment	Mean yield (bu/acre)
Warrior @ R2	70.8
Warrior @ R4	68.9
Control	65.8

P>F=0.099, NS; STD=4.31; CV=6.32

Table 1. Trial B(10 inch soybeans): Soybean yield adjusted to 13.5 % moisture

Treatment	Mean yield (bu/acre)
Warrior @ R2	70.7
Warrior @ R4	69.2
Control	69.0

P>F=0.84, NS; STD=3.47; CV=4.99

Summary

There were no significant differences observed in yield. Defoliation levels and individual insect population levels were below threshold. In trial A there is a 5 bushel non-significant difference between the control and the R2 treatment based on the large CV we can concluded that there was a large yield variation between replications in this trial due to field variation.

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