Summary Of Corn Fungicide Results From On-Farm Trials In Iowa In 2011



DR. PAUL VINCELLI

LEXINGTON, KY.

olleagues at Iowa State University (Drs. Daren Mueller and Alison Robertson) recently shared results of 23 on-farm fungicide trials, comparing different fungicides and timings. Most of these trials were conducted in low-disease conditions. (For

the full report, go to: http://www.extension.iastate.edu/NR/rdonlyres/88CDD37F-E5D6-4 C B A - B 2 0 7 - C A 6 B 6 7 7 9 4 2 C 8 / 164380/ISUFARMFinal.pdf.)

I have summarized their timing work in Table 1. You can see that these studies show no advantage to applying fungicide early, and provided a modest positive response in about 40 percent of fields sprayed under mostly low disease conditions. These findings are consistent with the results of small-plot research conducted by other universities.

Bottom line: On-farm studies in Iowa in 2011 showed no benefit to applying fungicide early in the season. A significant benefit was sometimes found when applied near R1. This is consistent with results of small-plot research. Δ

DR. PAUL VINCELLI: Extension Plant Pathologist, University of Kentucky

Table 1. On-farm trial from lowa State University comparing performance of com fungicide applied at different times.

		Average yield	No. trials with
Application timing	No. of trials	response (bu/ac)*	statistical yield bump**
V5-V6	6	-0.4	0
VT-R2	13	6.3	5
V6 and VT-R1	4	-1.3	1

[&]quot;Treated minus control.



Link Directly To: AGROTAIN



Link Directly To: CASH RIVER



Link Directly To: SYNGENTA

^{**}Refers to number of times the treated out-yielded the control P=0.10 or less (error rate 10% or less).