



Improving management of white mold in **pinto beans**: Optimizing **fungicide spray volume**

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Optimizing fungicide spray volume

Research question tested in these studies:

what is the impact of fungicide spray volume on white mold management in pinto beans?

Improving white mold management in dry beans:

Fungicide spray volume – methods

Study location: Carrington

Row spacing = 14 inches

Seeding rate = 90,000 viable seeds/ac

Driving speed, nozzles, and application pressure within each study were kept constant across spray volumes by modifying pulse width.

Fungicide spray droplet size: calibrated relative to canopy density and lodging from 2022-2024; medium droplets in both applications in 2020-2021.

Number of experimental replicates = 7 to 14, depending on the study year

White mold assessment: Assessed at or near dry bean maturity by evaluating every plant individually in minimum half of the rows per plot for percent of the plant impacted by white mold.

Harvest: To ensure that variability in dry bean standability (lodging) across the study did not bias yields, plants were clipped at base concurrent with disease assessments, wind-rowed to dry, and manually lifted into the combine.

Supplemental irrigation: Supplemental overhead irrigation was applied as needed to establish the white mold disease pressure needed to evaluate fungicide performance.

Improving white mold management in dry beans:

Fungicide spray volume – methods

Table 1. Detailed methods – fungicide spray volume studies, pinto beans

Location and year		Carrington 2020	Carrington 2021	Carrington 2022	Carrington 2023	Carrington 2024
App. #1	Driving speed	6.0 mph	6.0 mph	9.0 or 11.5 mph	6.0 mph	6.0 mph
	Fungicide	Endura 8 oz/ac	Topsin 40 fl oz	Topsin 40 fl oz	Topsin 40 fl oz	Topsin 40 fl oz
	Droplet size	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
	Nozzles, psi	XR11006, 35 psi	XR11006, 35 psi	XR11008, 50 psi	XR11006, 35 psi	XR11006, 35 psi
App. #2	Driving speed	6.0 mph	6.0 mph	8.0 mph	7.0 mph	6.0 mph
	Fungicide	Endura 8 oz/ac	Endura 8 oz/ac	Endura 8 oz/ac	Endura 8 oz/ac	Endura 8 oz/ac
	Droplet size	Medium	Medium	Coarse	Coarse	Coarse
	Nozzles, psi	XR11006, 35 psi	XR11006, 35 psi	XR11010, 30 psi	XR11008, 30 psi	XR11010, 30 psi
Applic. interval		11 days	12 days	11 days	10 days	7 days
Plot size (average)		5 x 10.9 ft	5 x 16.8 ft	5 x 17.8 ft	5 x 15.2 ft	5 x 16.5 ft
Exp. replicates		14	8	8	10	7

Plot size = Harvested plot size. The planted plot size and sprayed area were larger.

Non-harvested plots were established on either side and either end of sprayed plots to permit overspray of treatments and facilitate turning on and off the spray boom between treatment plots while maintaining full driving speed.

Calibration

Pulse width was modified as needed to maintain the same driving speed, nozzles and application pressures across spray volume treatments.

Pulse-width calibration was manually conducted in the field (with the fungicide in the tank) immediately before application.

Objectives:

- 1. Ensure the precise target spray volume.** Manual adjustments to pulse width were made as needed.
- 2. Confirm that all nozzles are operating correctly –** consistent output across all nozzles; no plugs.

Calibration

A pulse width modulation system from Capstan AG that permits manual pulse width calibration was utilized.

- Immediately before applying treatments (after the fungicide was added to the tank), the sprayer was run for 10.0 seconds. Spray output was measured for each nozzle.
- Pulse width was manually adjusted until the correct output was achieved for the driving speed and spray volume



Application methods

Applications were made with a tractor-mounted, PTO-driven spray equipped with a pulse width modulation system



Fungicide spray volume: **pinto beans**

Growth stage	Study location: Carrington, ND						Dry bean market class: pinto					
at time of application	2020		2021		2022		2023		2023		2024	
<i>pinto bean variety</i>	Palomino		Palomino		Palomino		Torreon		Vibrant		Torreon	
	applic. #1		applic. #1		applic. #1		applic. #1		applic. #1		applic. #1	
% plants in bloom:	54		75		no data		100		100		88	
% plants with pods:	6		30		no data		38		36		26	
max pod length (in.)	no data		1.0		no data		1.2		1.1		0.5	
<i>application number</i>	app 1	app 2	app 1	app 2	app 1	app 2	app 1	app 2	app 1	app 2	app 1	app 2
canopy closure (%)	69.5	87.1	52.1	95.0	60.6	89.8	94.0	98.5	94.2	93.9	80.4	88.0
canopy height (in.)	15.4	18.9	18.3	18.0	no data	19.8	20.2	27.5	20.5	26.5	19.8	22.0
trifoliates/plant	no data		no data		no data		13.3	29.8	13.3	33.6	no data	no data
lodging (% from vertical)	no data		no data		no data		no data	9.3	no data	7.0	22.0	42.7

Delta T	Study location: Carrington, ND						Dry bean market class: pinto					
at time of application	2020		2021		2022		2023		2023		2024	
<i>pinto bean variety</i>	Palomino		Palomino		Palomino		Torreon		Vibrant		Torreon	
<i>application number</i>	app 1	app 2	app 1	app 2	app 1	app 2	app 1	app 2	app 1	app 2	app 1	app 2
Non-treated												
10 gal/ac	7.6	3.7	5.7	4.3	9.2	1.8	6.5	3.9	6.5	3.9	3.9	4.6
15 gal/ac	6.8	3.4	5.1	3.1	9.3	1.7	6.5	3.8	6.5	3.8	3.9	4.6
20 gal/ac	7.3	3.8	5.3	4.0	9.2	1.4	6.4	3.6	6.4	3.6	4.0	4.6
25 gal/ac	7.3	4.0	6.0	4.8	9.2	1.2	6.3	3.6	6.3	3.6	4.1	4.6

2020, 2021, 2023, 2024: All treatments were applied under optimal Delta T (optimal evaporative potential)

2022: Treatments were applied under marginal Delta T

Application #1, 2022: High Delta T (high evaporative potential) Application #2, 2022: Low Delta T (low evaporative potential)

Fungicide spray volume: pinto beans

The response to spray volume was inconsistent across studies. A trend of increased yield and reduced white mold with increased spray volume was observed in only 2 of 6 studies. The trend was not statistically significant.

WHITE MOLD		Study location: Carrington, ND					Combined analysis
% of canopy	2020	2021	2022	2023	2023	2024	
<i>pinto bean variety</i>	Palomino	Palomino	Palomino	Torreón	Vibrant	Torreón	White mold (%)
Non-treated	56 b	58 b	60 b	73 b	61 b	50 c	60 b
10 gal/ac	44 a	46 a	42 a	52 a	48 ab	23 ab	42 a
15 gal/ac	43 a	37 a	45 a	54 a	47 ab	23 ab	41 a
20 gal/ac	45 a	42 a	40 a	60 ab	43 a	32 b	44 a
25 gal/ac	43 a	48 ab	40 a	50 a	37 a	18 a	39 a
CV:	21.7	17.7	20.2	22.8	29.3	17.3	9.3
PINTO BEAN		Study location: Carrington, ND					Combined analysis
YIELD (lbs/ac)	2020	2021	2022	2023	2023	2024	
<i>pinto bean variety</i>	Palomino	Palomino	Palomino	Torreón	Vibrant	Torreón	Yield (lbs/ac)
Non-treated	2680 b	2126 b	2822 b	1854 b	2385 b	3122 b	2498 b
10 gal/ac	3364 a	2680 a	3339 a	2961 a	3056 a	3967 a	3228 a
15 gal/ac	3116 ab	2786 a	3373 a	2932 a	3113 a	3859 a	3197 a
20 gal/ac	2961 ab	2892 a	3548 a	2591 a	3275 a	3842 a	3185 a
25 gal/ac	3233 a	2665 a	3479 a	2922 a	3399 a	4012 a	3285 a
CV:	11.3	9.3	7.0	20.0	15.3	8.4	4.8

Within-column means followed by different letters are significantly different ($P < 0.05$; Tukey multiple comparison procedure)

Fungicide spray volume: **pinto beans**




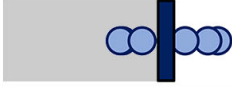
RESPONSE TO FUNGICIDE SPRAY VOLUME:

Combined analysis across six studies conducted over 5 years

Carrington, ND (2020-2024)

Endura 8 oz/ac applied twice (1 study)

Topsin 40 fl oz f.b. **Endura** 8 oz (5 studies)

Fungicide spray volume	White mold % of canopy	Yield lbs/ac	Yield gain (lbs/ac) from fungicide
Non-treated	60 b	2498 b	
10 gal/ac	42 a	3228 a	 730 a
15 gal/ac	41 a	3197 a	 698 a
20 gal/ac	44 a	3185 a	 687 a
25 gal/ac	39 a	3285 a	 787 a
CV:	9.3	4.8	19.4

Within-column means followed by different letters are significantly different ($P < 0.05$; Tukey multiple comparison procedure)

On average across six studies, little or no response to spray volume was observed. These results parallel findings from fungicide spray volume testing conducted targeting white mold in soybeans.

Most of the testing was conducted under optimal spray conditions. A stronger response to spray volume might be observed under sub-optimal spray conditions.

- Spray volume testing under sub-optimal spray conditions in one study (2022; application #1 applied when evaporative potential was high, application #2 applied when evaporative potential was low).
- High evaporative potential = low relative humidity, especially when combined with warm temperatures
- Low evaporative potential = increased risk of drift and, when leaves are wet with dew, risk of runoff and irregular fungicide deposition
- Response to spray volume is expected to be highest under conditions of high evaporative potential



People

Staff, Carrington: Aaron Fauss, Suanne Kallis, Jesse Hafner, Gabriela Henson



Funding support

Research funding:

- Northarvest Bean Growers Association
- ND Crop Protection Product Harmonization & Registration Board administered by the North Dakota Department of Agriculture
- Contract testing (BASF, Bayer, Corteva, FMC, Gowan, Syngenta, Valent, others)

Seed was donated by:

- Bollingberg Seeds Company (Kurt Bollingburg; Cathay, ND)
- Green Valley Bean Company (John Berthold; Park Rapids, MN)