

Evaluating fungicide efficacy, desiccant applications, and delayed harvest for soybean grain quality, 14-2023 Annual Report

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Rationale/Justification for research

Soybean seed quality has become a growing concern with seed companies and growers. Many variables attribute to seed value after harvest including seed size, vigor, germination and seed health. Pod and stem blight caused by the *Phomopsis/ Diaporthe* complex are one of the most important seed borne diseases affecting the quality of seed and causes more losses in soybean than any other fungal pathogen worldwide. *Phomopsis longicola* Hobbs is the primary cause of seed decay (PSD) in soybean, *Glycine max* (L.). Previous research indicates *P. longicola* isolate aggressiveness differs between geographic regions and isolates from weeds were more aggressive towards soybean than soybean isolates. Additional research suggests overhead irrigation or rainfed environments produce an increase in *Phomopsis* sp. infection in seed. Soybean growers in the mid-southern U.S. have suffered extreme economic losses from *P. longicola* which can be attributed to the adoption of the early soybean production system. In 2009 0.33 metric tons of soybean were lost to PSD across 16 southern states. Symptoms of this disease include shriveled, elongated seed which appear chalky and have reduce seed germination and emergence. Seed will also have reduced oil content and viability which will incur potential docking at the grain elevator. Seed infection is more severe with early maturing cultivars, when harvest is delayed and environmental conditions continue to be warm and humid during late season and harvest. Current management strategies for this disease include crop rotation with non-hosts, tillage, fungicide applications during pod-fill and resistant cultivars, although these are limited to non-existent. Additional research is needed to determine what other, if any, fungi are contributing to this reduction in seed quality whether it be a single pathogen or relationship between one or more present and methods for management. Further funding will allow continuation of this research towards additional management options for issues surrounding damaged grain.

Report of Progress/Activity

Objective 1: Evaluate the effect of early and mid-season fungicide application in combination with desiccation on seed quality.

Field experiments were established May 18, 2023. Plots were planted to a DynaGro soybean variety. The experiment was arranged as a randomized complete block with 4 replications. Plots were established as 20 foot by 4 row to assess seed quality with combinations of fungicide and desiccant applications. Plots were sprayed with Miravis Top fungicide starting at R3 (beginning pod) growth stage to simulate an automatic R3-R4 application implemented in many of the southern soybean production systems. Fungicide and desiccant applications were made at appropriate timings (R3-August 1, 2023, R6 September 6, 2023, and maturity-September 18, 2023). Harvest began on October 23, 2023. Each of the four rows in the plots were harvested individually every 2 weeks to simulate an optimal timing and delayed harvest situations and rated for seed quality on a 0-10 scale with 0=no damage and 10= complete damage to sample. Samples were taken from each plot and stored in cold storage. These seed were used to complete objective 3. 2024 field trials are in progress.

Results

No significant differences were observed at any harvest timing in regards to Phomopsis, purple seed stain or overall seed quality when compared to the control. Numerically differences were observed between treatments at each of the harvest timings. During harvest #1 which would be the optimal harvest timing there was up to a 99% increase in overall seed quality with a stand alone application of Miravis Top at R3 or R6 growth stage when compared to the untreated plots (Table 1). During harvest timings #3 and #4, up to a 67% increase in overall quality was observed with a Miravis Top application applied at R6 alone and a desiccant application at maturity when compared to the nontreated plots (Table 3 and Table 4).

Discussion

During 2023 *phomopsis* and purple seed stain ratings were at minimal levels during each of the harvest timings and overall quality was at acceptable levels; however, some treatments did provide increased quality when compared to the nontreated plots. From this one year of data there is no significant effect observed on overall seed quality due to fungicide applications alone or in combination with a desiccant, however numerical differences were observed. Additional research is needed to determine the effect, if any, of fungicide application alone or in combination on seed quality when harvest is delayed.

Objective 2: Evaluate desiccation application rates in reducing seed quality in delayed harvest situations.

Field experiments were established April 2023. Plots were planted to a DynaGro soybean variety. The experiment was arranged as a randomized complete block with 4 replications. Plots were established as 20 foot by 4 row to assess seed quality with combinations of fungicide and desiccants at increased rates applications. Plots were sprayed starting at R5.5 growth stage.

Fungicide and desiccant applications were made at appropriate timings (R5.5-August 1, 2023, R6-August 16, 2023, R6.5- September 6, 2023, R7-September 18, 2023). Single rows were harvested with at least 2 weeks between harvests to simulate delays.

Harvest began on October 17, 2023. Row 1 of the four row plots was harvested individually at optimal timing followed by row 2 approximately 2 weeks later and finally rows 3 and 4 were harvested together due to concern for weather preventing the final harvest. These timings were used to simulate a delayed harvest situation and to determine the effect of early application and increased rates of desiccants on seed quality. Seed samples were rated for quality on a 0-10 scale with 0=no damage and 10= complete damage to sample. Samples were taken from each plot and stored in cold storage. The stored seed were used to complete objective 3.

2024 field trials are in progress.

Results

According to these results, R6.5 growth stage had the least amount of damage when compared to other growth stages even at the greatest desiccant rates. At the normal harvest timing (maturity) applications at R6.5 had an average of up to 76% reduction in damage (Table 5), an average up to 50% was observed at the second harvest timing (Table 6), and an average up to 8.5% reduction in damage was observed at the latest harvest (Table 7). The R6 growth stage application seemed to have consistently greater damage when compared to the other growth stages at all three harvest timings.

Discussion

During 2023 *phomopsis* scores were at minimal levels during each of the harvest timings. Purple seed stain and overall quality increased as harvest timings were delayed. From this year of data there are no consistent significant negative effects observed on overall seed quality due to increase in desiccant application rates; however, desiccant applications at earlier growth stages may have negatively impacted the last harvest timing quality. Additional research is needed to determine the effect, if any, of increased rates and timings on seed quality when harvest is delayed.

Objective 3: Determine the causal agents of reduced soybean seed quality in harvested soybean seed

Seed harvested from trials in objective 1 and 2 are being processed in the lab to determine fungi present on seed. Seed have been plated on PDA and fungi allowed to grow (Fig. 1). Subcultures of individual fungi were grown to pure culture to acquire DNA for PCR processing/ fungi identification before subjecting to fungicide sensitivity experiments (Fig. 2).

Grain harvested from 2023 field trials was used to isolate fungi present on soybean seed. Fungi were isolated on potato dextrose agar and morphologically identified from pure cultures followed by DNA extraction and PCR for species confirmation. Three isolates were used from each confirmed fungi (*Fusarium incarnatum* (Fig. 3), *Diporthe longicolla*, and *Alternaria alternata* (Fig. 4).

Results

Fusarium incarnatum:

On PDA, white to primrose, floccose colony were observed. Conidia were hyaline and septate.

The 650-bp consensus sequence resulted in 100% identity with *F. incarnatum* GA19C20.1 isolate from Georgia, USA.

Alternaria alternaria:

On PDA, round, dark olive-green colonies with gray to white aerial mycelia were observed. Conidia were irregular, ovate to obclavate, and light to dark brown in color.

The 540-bp consensus sequence resulted in 100% identity with *A. alternaria* F2_3 isolate from Italy.

Diporthe longicolla:

On PDA, dense, white mycelium with floccose texture, along with greenish-yellow areas and black stroma on the colony. Conidiophore were hyaline and septate.

The 300-bp consensus sequence resulted in 100% identity with *D. longicolla* 14-DIA-014 isolate from Serbia.

Discussion

Three fungi were identified, namely *Fusarium incarnatum*, *Diporthe longicolla*, and *Alternaria alternaria*.

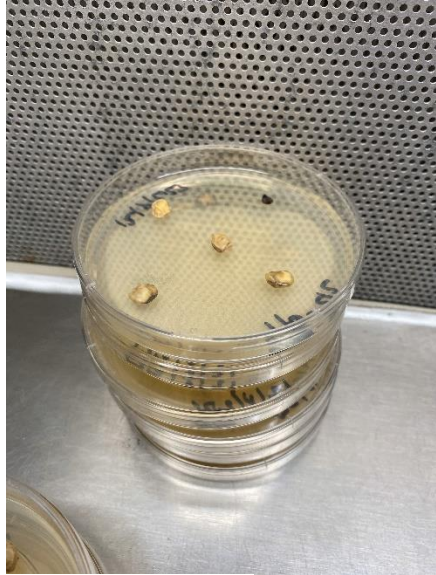


Fig. 1

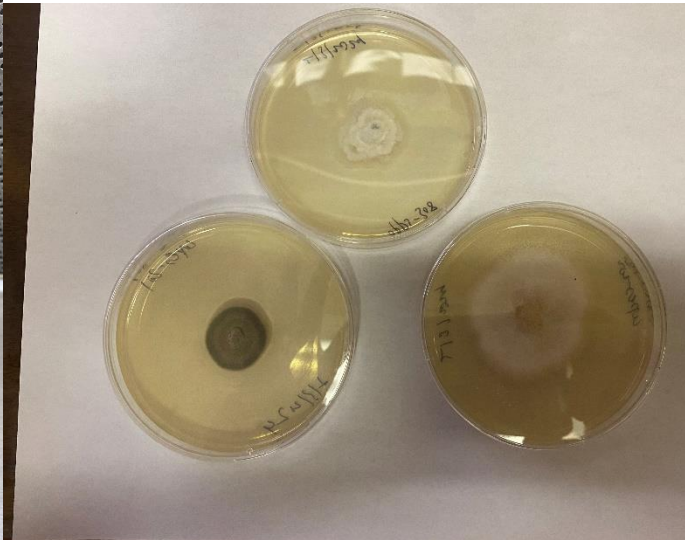


Fig. 2



Fig. 3



Fig. 4

Objective 4: Determine efficacy of fungicide on reducing growth of pathogen causing seed rot in vitro.

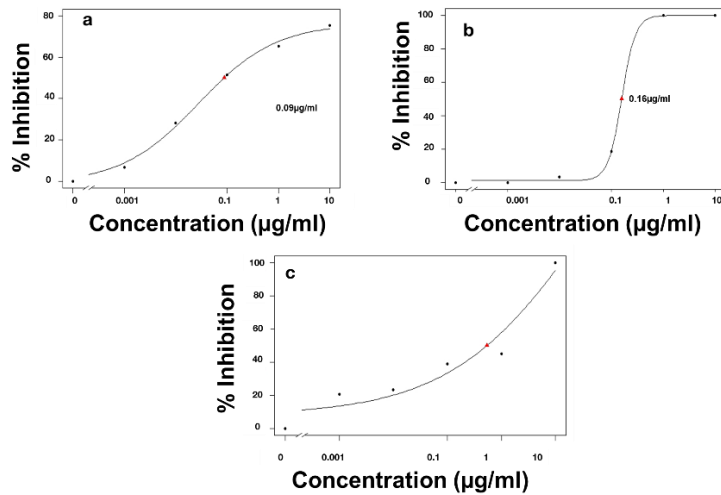
A fungal sensitivity assay was conducted using five fungicides (fluxapyroxad, fluazinam, flutolanil, azoxystrobin, and difenoconazole) at varying concentrations (0 to 0.001 $\mu\text{g/ml}$) (Fig. 5). A 5mm mycelial plug was placed on fungicide-amended plates, each with three replicates, and incubated at 25°C in darkness. The experiment was arranged in a completely randomized design and repeated 3 times. After 4 days, colony diameter was measured to calculate percentage inhibition. For *F. incarnatum*, the lowest EC₅₀ was observed with azoxystrobin (0.087 $\mu\text{g/ml}$), while for *D. longicolla* and *A. alternata*, it was with fluazinam (0.001 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ and 0.055 $\mu\text{g/ml}$, respectively.).

Results

***Fusarium incarnatum*:**

No EC₅₀ value was calculated for the fluxapyroxad and flutolanil because all the isolates had percentage inhibition less than 50%.

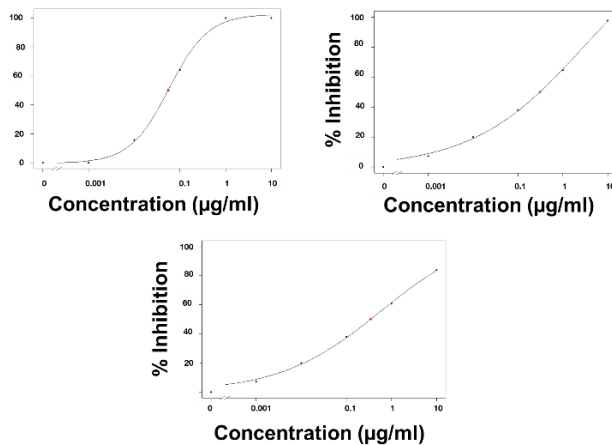
Significant difference were observed in EC₅₀ for the azoxystrobin, fluazinam, and difenoconazole with EC₅₀ value of 0.09 µg/ml, 0.16 µg/ml, and 0.54 µg/ml respectively.



Alternaria alternaria:

No EC₅₀ value was calculated for the azoxystrobin and flutolanil because all the isolates had percentage inhibition less than 50%.

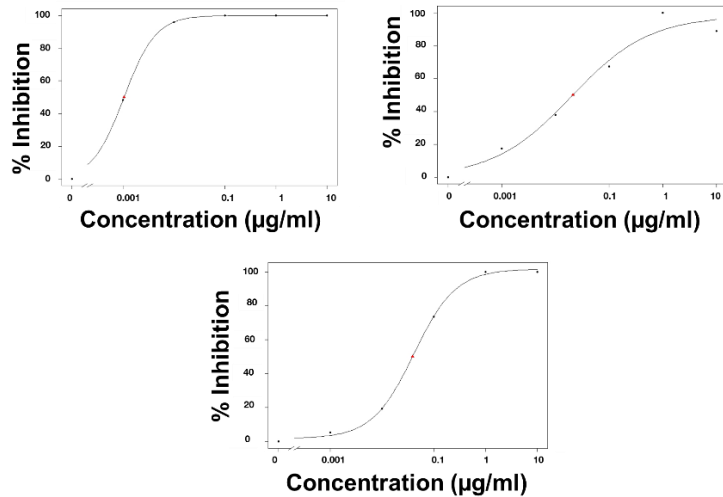
Significant difference were observed in average EC₅₀ for the fluazinam (0.06 µg/ml), fluxapyroxad and difenoconazole (both approximately 0.30 µg/ml).



Diporthe longicolla:

No EC₅₀ value was calculated for the fungicides azoxystrobin and flutolanil because all the isolates had percentage inhibition less than 50%.

Significant difference were observed in average EC₅₀ for the fungicide fluazinam (0.001 µg/ml), difenoconazole (0.02 µg/ml), and azoxystrobin (0.04 µg/ml).



Discussion

Significant difference were observed for all the isolate in their EC_{50} values.

For *F. incarnatum*, the percent mycelium inhibition were less than 50% for fluxapyroxad and flutolanil. However, the isolates showed high sensitivity to azoxystrobin, with EC_{50} of $0.08 \mu\text{g/ml}$.

For *D. longicolla* and *A. Alternaria*, the percent mycelium inhibition were less than 50 % for azoxystrobin and flutolanil. However, isolates were highly sensitive to fluazinam, with EC_{50} of $0.001 \mu\text{g/ml}$ and $0.055 \mu\text{g/ml}$, respectively.

Additional research is needed to establish the baseline sensitivity of the isolates obtained from harvested soybean grain.




Impacts and Benefits to Mississippi Soybean Producers

Outreach

Project components have been discussed at board meetings including the Mississippi Soybean Promotion Board summer tour and at the Mid-South Soybean Promotion Board summer and winter meetings.

End Products—Completed or Forthcoming

A poster entitled In-vitro fungicide efficacy on fungal isolates recovered from Mississippi soybean seed will be presented at the American Phytopathological Society Conference July 27-31, 2024 in Memphis, TN.



MISSISSIPPI STATE UNIVERSITY

DELTA RESEARCH AND EXTENSION CENTER

In-vitro fungicide efficacy on fungal isolates recovered from Mississippi soybean seed
Delia Tipton, Tracy McCreary and Tom Adee
 Delta Research and Extension Center, Hattiesburg, MS

Introduction

Soybean production in Mississippi is a major crop with an estimated yield of 5.5 t/ha in 2022. Soybean seed loss from abiotic causes accounts for 10-15% of total seed loss. The major soybean losses may be due to poor grain quality which is due to fungal diseases that affect the seed. The major fungal diseases of soybean are caused by *Ascochyta blight*, *Sclerotinia blight*, *Phytophthora blight*, and *Phytophthora root rot*. Fungal inoculum is known to cause mycelium in soybean, leading to soybean mycelium growth in soybean seed. This mycelium can be used as a green to brown discoloration, as well as produce heat.

Objectives

To identify the pathogenicity of fungal isolates and pathogens recovered from harvested soybean plants to commonly used fungicides.

Materials and Methods

Fungal isolates were recovered from harvested soybean plants and identified by PCR. Fungal isolates were tested for pathogenicity on soybean seed (Fig. 1). Fungal isolates were tested for pathogenicity on soybean seed (Fig. 1). Fungal isolates were tested for pathogenicity on soybean seed (Fig. 1). Fungal isolates were tested for pathogenicity on soybean seed (Fig. 1).

Results

Three species were identified: *Ascochyta blight*, *Phytophthora blight*, and *Phytophthora root rot*.

Fungal inoculation

- On 10/15/2022, soybean plants were inoculated with *Ascochyta blight*, *Phytophthora blight*, and *Phytophthora root rot*.
- The 10/15/2022 inoculation was performed in a greenhouse.
- Significant differences were observed in EC₅₀ for the ascochyta, phytophthora, and phytophthora root rot isolates (Fig. 1).

Phytophthora blight

- On 10/15/2022, soybean plants were inoculated with *Phytophthora blight*.
- The 10/15/2022 inoculation was performed in a greenhouse.
- Significant differences were observed in EC₅₀ for the phytophthora blight isolates (Fig. 1).

Phytophthora root rot

- On 10/15/2022, soybean plants were inoculated with *Phytophthora root rot*.
- The 10/15/2022 inoculation was performed in a greenhouse.
- Significant differences were observed in EC₅₀ for the phytophthora root rot isolates (Fig. 1).

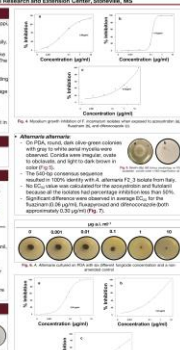


Figure 1: Fungal growth curves showing log CFU/ml vs Concentration (µg/ml) for Ascochyta blight, Phytophthora blight, and Phytophthora root rot. Each graph shows a sigmoidal curve with EC50 values indicated.

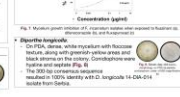


Figure 2: Soybean seed samples showing fungal growth on the surface and inside the seed.



Table 1. Copes soybean trial, harvest 1, 10-17-2023, Stoneville, Mississippi ^x

TRT	TOT WT	MOIST	TEST WT	PHOMOPSIS	PSS	OVERALL
Untreated	2.2	9.7	49.4	0.0	0.5	1.0
Miravis Top 13.7 Fl oz/a						
NIS 0.25% v/v (R3)	2.1	9.4	50.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Miravis Top 13.7 Fl oz/a						
NIS 0.25% v/v (R3)						
Miravis Top 13.7 Fl oz/a						
NIS 0.25% v/v (R6)	2.1	9.6	48.9	0.0	0.7	0.7
Miravis Top 13.7 Fl oz/a						
NIS 0.25% v/v (R6)	1.8	9.2	50.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Miravis Top 13.7 Fl oz/a						
NIS 0.25% v/v (R3)						
Desicant	2.4	9.3	50.0	0.3	0.0	0.5
Miravis Top 13.7 Fl oz/a						
NIS 0.25% v/v (R6)						
Desicant	2.4	9.9	48.9	0.0	0.3	0.5
Miravis Top 13.7 Fl oz/a						
NIS 0.25% v/v (R3)						
Miravis Top 13.7 Fl oz/a						
NIS 0.25% v/v (R6)						
Desicant	2.5	9.3	50.3	0.0	0.3	0.5
MSE	0.4	0.2	3.7	0.0	0.3	0.9
CV	29.1	4.9	3.9	503.5	232.7	211.3
P	0.7642	0.3891	0.7475	0.5256	0.5834	0.8012

^xTest was planted at the Delta Research and Extension Center, Stoneville, MS.

Table 2. Copes soybean trial, harvest 2, Stoneville, Mississippi ^x

TRT	TOT WT	MOIST	TEST WT	PHOMOPSIS	PSS	OVERALL
Untreated	1.7	10.8	48.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Miravis Top 13.7 Fl oz/a						
NIS 0.25% v/v (R3)	2.0	10.2	51.4	0.0	0.3	0.5
Miravis Top 13.7 Fl oz/a						
NIS 0.25% v/v (R3)						
Miravis Top 13.7 Fl oz/a						
NIS 0.25% v/v (R6)	1.8	10.5	50.6	0.0	0.3	0.5
Miravis Top 13.7 Fl oz/a						
NIS 0.25% v/v (R6)	1.8	10.7	47.0	0.0	0.3	0.5
Miravis Top 13.7 Fl oz/a						
NIS 0.25% v/v (R3)						
Desicant	2.0	10.5	50.6	0.0	0.3	0.5
Miravis Top 13.7 Fl oz/a						
NIS 0.25% v/v (R6)						
Desicant	1.8	10.5	49.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Miravis Top 13.7 Fl oz/a						
NIS 0.25% v/v (R3)						
Miravis Top 13.7 Fl oz/a						
NIS 0.25% v/v (R6)	1.8	10.6	50.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Desicant						
MSE	0.2	0.2	8.0	0.0	0.2	0.6
CV	23.5	4.3	5.7	.	271.8	271.8
P	0.9726	0.6906	0.3053	.	0.819	0.819

^x Test was planted at the Delta Research and Extension Center, Stoneville, MS.

Table 3. Copes soybean trial, harvest 3, Stoneville, Mississippi ^x

TRT	TOT WT	MOIST	TEST WT	PHOMOPSIS	PSS	OVERALL
Untreated	2.0	13.9	47.4	0.0	0.8	1.5
Miravis Top 13.7 Fl oz/a						
NIS 0.25% v/v (R3)	2.0	13.4	46.9	0.3	0.5	1.5
Miravis Top 13.7 Fl oz/a						
NIS 0.25% v/v (R3)						
Miravis Top 13.7 Fl oz/a						
NIS 0.25% v/v (R6)	1.9	14.2	46.9	0.0	0.5	1.0
Miravis Top 13.7 Fl oz/a						
NIS 0.25% v/v (R6)	2.3	13.4	48.9	0.3	0.3	1.0
Miravis Top 13.7 Fl oz/a						
NIS 0.25% v/v (R3)						
Desicant	2.3	13.9	47.5	0.0	0.8	1.5
Miravis Top 13.7 Fl oz/a						
NIS 0.25% v/v (R6)						
Desicant	1.9	13.9	47.0	0.0	0.3	0.5
Miravis Top 13.7 Fl oz/a						
NIS 0.25% v/v (R3)						
Miravis Top 13.7 Fl oz/a						
NIS 0.25% v/v (R6)	2.7	13.8	48.5	0.0	0.3	0.5
Desicant						
MSE	0.4	0.6	6.9	0.1	0.3	1.2
CV	30.8	5.8	5.6	384.4	117.5	101.8
P	0.6086	0.8229	0.8919	0.5897	0.6678	0.6678

^x Test was planted at the Delta Research and Extension Center, Stoneville, MS.

Table 4. Copes soybean trial, harvest 4, Stoneville, Mississippi ^x

TRT	TOT WT	MOIST	TEST WT	PHOMOPSIS	PSS	OVERALL
Untreated	1.7	13.5	48.0	0.5	0.5	1.5
Miravis Top 13.7 Fl oz/a						
NIS 0.25% v/v (R3)	1.7	13.7	47.1	0.0	0.5	1.0
Miravis Top 13.7 Fl oz/a						
NIS 0.25% v/v (R3)						
Miravis Top 13.7 Fl oz/a						
NIS 0.25% v/v (R6)	1.8	13.6	48.5	0.3	0.5	1.5
Miravis Top 13.7 Fl oz/a						
NIS 0.25% v/v (R6)	2.0	14.0	47.5	0.0	0.3	0.8
Miravis Top 13.7 Fl oz/a						
NIS 0.25% v/v (R3)						
Desicant	1.7	14.0	47.3	0.0	0.3	0.5
Miravis Top 13.7 Fl oz/a						
NIS 0.25% v/v (R6)						
Desicant	1.8	14.0	46.7	0.3	0.0	0.5
Miravis Top 13.7 Fl oz/a						
NIS 0.25% v/v (R3)						
Miravis Top 13.7 Fl oz/a						
NIS 0.25% v/v (R6)	2.3	14.0	47.6	0.3	0.8	1.8
Desicant						
MSE	0.2	0.7	1.9	0.2	0.2	1.3
CV	23.0	6.2	2.9	233.9	199.9	107.6
P	0.3360	0.9147	0.6319	0.5700	0.4152	0.5845

^xTest was planted at the Delta Research and Extension Center, Stoneville, MS.

Table 5. Oops soybean trial, harvest 1, 10-23-2023, Stoneville, Mississippi ^x.

TRT	TOTAL WEIGHT	MOISTURE	TEST WT	PHOMOPSIS	PURPLE SEED	OVERALL
NIS 0.25% V/V + DESSICANT 10.7 FL OZ/A	1.9 bc	12.6	46.5	0.0	0.3 bc	0.5 cd
NIS 0.25% V/V + DESSICANT 22 FL OZ/A	0.9 d	12.3	47.0	0.0	0.3 bc	0.5 cd
NIS 0.25% V/V + DESSICANT 32 FL OZ/A	0.8 d	12.9	46.9	0.0	0.8 ab	2.0 ab
NIS 0.25% V/V + DESSICANT 10.7 FL OZ/A	2.0 bc	12.4	46.3	0.0	0.5 abc	1.0 a-d
NIS 0.25% V/V + DESSICANT 22 FL OZ/A	2.3 bc	12.9	44.7	0.0	0.0 c	0.5 cd
NIS 0.25% V/V + DESSICANT 32 FL OZ/A	2.6 ab	12.4	46.2	0.0	0.3 bc	0.8 bcd
NIS 0.25% V/V + DESSICANT 10.7 FL OZ/A	3.2 a	11.7	48.6	0.0	1.0 a	2.0 ab
NIS 0.25% V/V + DESSICANT 22 FL OZ/A	2.2 bc	10.9	47.9	0.0	0.0 c	0.0 d
NIS 0.25% V/V + DESSICANT 32 FL OZ/A	2.5 ab	10.8	47.3	0.3	0.5 abc	1.8 abc
NIS 0.25% V/V + DESSICANT 10.7 FL OZ/A	2.2 bc	11.1	47.8	0.3	0.8 ab	2.3 a
NIS 0.25% V/V + DESSICANT 22 FL OZ/A	2.6 ab	11.3	46.5	0.0	0.5 abc	1.0 a-d
NIS 0.25% V/V + DESSICANT 32 FL OZ/A	2.6 ab	12.1	48.0	0.3	0.5 abc	1.0 a-d
Miravis top 13.7 FL OZ/A + NIS 0.25% V/V + DESSICANT 10.7 FL OZ/A	1.6 cd	12.4	47.3	0.0	0.0 c	0.0 d
Miravis top 13.7 FL OZ/A + NIS 0.25% V/V + DESSICANT 22 FL OZ/A	0.8 d	13.0	45.4	0.0	0.3 bc	0.5 cd
Miravis top 13.7 FL OZ/A + NIS 0.25% V/V + DESSICANT 32 FL OZ/A	0.8 d	11.6	46.4	0.0	0.0 c	0.0 d
Miravis top 13.7 FL OZ/A + NIS 0.25% V/V + DESSICANT 10.7 FL OZ/A	1.4 cd	10.6	48.4	0.0	0.0 c	0.0 d
Miravis top 13.7 FL OZ/A + NIS 0.25% V/V + DESSICANT 22 FL OZ/A	1.9 bc	11.4	46.2	0.0	0.5 abc	1.0 a-d
Miravis top 13.7 FL OZ/A + NIS 0.25% V/V + DESSICANT 32 FL OZ/A	2.1 bc	10.9	46.9	0.3	0.0 c	0.5 cd
Miravis top 13.7 FL OZ/A + NIS 0.25% V/V + DESSICANT 10.7 FL OZ/A	2.5 ab	10.7	48.0	0.3	0.5 abc	1.3 a-d
Miravis top 13.7 FL OZ/A + NIS 0.25% V/V + DESSICANT 22 FL OZ/A	2.6 ab	11.1	47.4	0.3	0.3 bc	0.0 d
Miravis top 13.7 FL OZ/A + NIS 0.25% V/V + DESSICANT 32 FL OZ/A	1.9 bc	11.6	45.2	0.0	0.5 abc	1.0 a-d
Miravis top 13.7 FL OZ/A + NIS 0.25% V/V + DESSICANT 10.7 FL OZ/A	2.5 ab	11.4	46.6	0.3	0.8 ab	1.8 abc
Miravis top 13.7 FL OZ/A + NIS 0.25% V/V + DESSICANT 22 FL OZ/A	2.7 ab	11.9	45.1	0.3	1.0 a	2.3 a
Miravis top 13.7 FL OZ/A + NIS 0.25% V/V + DESSICANT 32 FL OZ/A	2.1 bc	11.8	45.3	0.3	0.8 ab	1.3 a-d

MSE	0.4	2.7	4.2	0.1	0.2	1.0
CV	31.3	13.9	4.4	318.1	117.2	103.8
P	<0.0001	0.7545	0.3709	0.8416	0.0316	0.0048

^x Test was planted at the Delta Research and Extension Center, Stoneville, MS.

^y Means followed by the same letter(s) within a column are not significantly different according to Fisher's Protected LSD ($P = 0.05$).^x.

Table 6. Oops soybean trial, harvest 2, 11-6-2023, Stoneville, Mississippi ^x.

TRT	TOTAL WEIGHT	MOISTURE	TEST WT	PHOMOPSIS	PURPLE SEED	OVERALL
NIS 0.25% V/V + DESSICANT 10.7 FL OZ/A	2.3 abc	11.1	47.0	0.5	0.8 bcd	2.0 a-e
NIS 0.25% V/V + DESSICANT 22 FL OZ/A	1.3 e	11.2	45.9	0.3	0.8 bcd	2.0 a-e
NIS 0.25% V/V + DESSICANT 32 FL OZ/A	1.4 de	11.3	45.4	0.8	0.8 bcd	2.5 a-d
NIS 0.25% V/V + DESSICANT 10.7 FL OZ/A	2.0 a-d	10.3	48.8	0.5	0.0 e	1.0 efg
NIS 0.25% V/V + DESSICANT 22 FL OZ/A	1.9 a-e	10.8	46.9	0.0	0.0 e	0.5 fg
NIS 0.25% V/V + DESSICANT 32 FL OZ/A	2.1 abc	11.0	47.5	0.5	1.0 abc	2.5 a-d
NIS 0.25% V/V + DESSICANT 10.7 FL OZ/A	2.5 ab	10.8	48.2	0.3	0.3 de	1.3 d-g
NIS 0.25% V/V + DESSICANT 22 FL OZ/A	2.5 ab	10.2	48.9	0.7	0.3 de	2.0 a-e
NIS 0.25% V/V + DESSICANT 32 FL OZ/A	2.0 a-d	10.9	46.7	1.0	0.3 de	2.3 a-e
NIS 0.25% V/V + DESSICANT 10.7 FL OZ/A	2.5 ab	11.2	46.1	0.7	1.0 abc	2.7 abc
NIS 0.25% V/V + DESSICANT 22 FL OZ/A	2.2 abc	10.8	47.9	1.0	0.7 b-e	2.7 abc
NIS 0.25% V/V + DESSICANT 32 FL OZ/A	2.5 ab	10.5	47.3	0.7	0.7 b-e	2.3 a-e
Miravis top 13.7 FL OZ/A + NIS 0.25% V/V + DESSICANT 10.7 FL OZ/A	1.3 e	11.1	46.5	0.0	0.0 e	0.0 g
Miravis top 13.7 FL OZ/A + NIS 0.25% V/V + DESSICANT 22 FL OZ/A	1.9 a-e	11.1	45.4	0.3	0.3 de	1.3 d-g
Miravis top 13.7 FL OZ/A + NIS 0.25% V/V + DESSICANT 32 FL OZ/A	1.8 cde	10.3	46.7	0.3	0.3 de	1.0 efg
Miravis top 13.7 FL OZ/A + NIS 0.25% V/V + DESSICANT 10.7 FL OZ/A	1.9 a-e	10.4	48.3	0.0	0.0 e	0.5 fg
Miravis top 13.7 FL OZ/A + NIS 0.25% V/V + DESSICANT 22 FL OZ/A	2.5 ab	11.2	46.2	0.8	0.8 bcd	2.5 a-d
Miravis top 13.7 FL OZ/A + NIS 0.25% V/V + DESSICANT 32 FL OZ/A	2.0 a-d	10.7	46.7	0.3	0.5 cde	1.3 d-g
Miravis top 13.7 FL OZ/A + NIS 0.25% V/V + DESSICANT 10.7 FL OZ/A	2.6 a	10.9	47.1	0.8	1.5 a	3.3 a
Miravis top 13.7 FL OZ/A + NIS 0.25% V/V + DESSICANT 22 FL OZ/A	2.1 abc	11.2	46.0	0.5	0.5 cde	1.5 c-f

Miravis top 13.7 FL OZ/A + NIS 0.25% V/V + DESSICANT 32 FL OZ/A	2.3 abc	10.6	47.7	0.3	0.8 bcd	1.8 b-f
Miravis top 13.7 FL OZ/A + NIS 0.25% V/V + DESSICANT 10.7 FL OZ/A	2.4 abc	11.1	45.9	0.7	1.3 ab	3.0 ab
Miravis top 13.7 FL OZ/A + NIS 0.25% V/V + DESSICANT 22 FL OZ/A	2.3 abc	10.6	47.9	0.3	0.3 de	1.0 efg
Miravis top 13.7 FL OZ/A + NIS 0.25% V/V + DESSICANT 32 FL OZ/A	2.2 abc	11.4	46.4	0.5	1.0 abc	2.5 a-d
MSE	0.3	0.6	4.4	0.2	0.2	0.8
CV	20.8	7.1	4.5	100.9	84.7	51.4
P	0.0021	0.7617	0.6772	0.1835	0.0009	0.0002

^x Test was planted at the Delta Research and Extension Center, Stoneville, MS.

^y Means followed by the same letter(s) within a column are not significantly different according to Fisher's Protected LSD ($P = 0.05$).^x.

Table 7. Oops soybean trial, harvest 3-4, 11-20-2023, Stoneville, Mississippi ^x

TRT	MOISTURE	TEST WT	PHOMOPSIS	PURPLE SEED	OVERAL
NIS 0.25% V/V + DESSICANT 10.7 FL OZ/A	13.6	44.4 def	1.3	1.3 d	3.5
NIS 0.25% V/V + DESSICANT 22 FL OZ/A	14.1	42.6 f	1.5	1.5 cd	4.0
NIS 0.25% V/V + DESSICANT 32 FL OZ/A	12.8	44.0 ef	1.8	2.0 a-d	4.8
NIS 0.25% V/V + DESSICANT 10.7 FL OZ/A	13.5	46.0 a-e	1.8	2.0 a-d	4.8
NIS 0.25% V/V + DESSICANT 22 FL OZ/A	13.7	43.9 ef	1.3	2.0 a-d	4.0
NIS 0.25% V/V + DESSICANT 32 FL OZ/A	13.9	44.7 c-f	2.0	1.3 d	4.3
NIS 0.25% V/V + DESSICANT 10.7 FL OZ/A	13.3	48.3 a	1.0	2.5 ab	4.5
NIS 0.25% V/V + DESSICANT 22 FL OZ/A	13.8	46.4 a-d	1.0	2.0 a-d	4.0
NIS 0.25% V/V + DESSICANT 32 FL OZ/A	13.8	45.6 b-e	1.3	2.0 a-d	4.3
NIS 0.25% V/V + DESSICANT 10.7 FL OZ/A	14.3	45.2 b-e	1.0	2.3 abc	4.3
NIS 0.25% V/V + DESSICANT 22 FL OZ/A	13.7	45.3 b-e	1.3	2.3 abc	4.5
NIS 0.25% V/V + DESSICANT 32 FL OZ/A	13.9	45.2 b-e	1.8	1.8 bcd	4.5
Miravis top 13.7 FL OZ/A + NIS 0.25% V/V + DESSICANT 10.7 FL OZ/A	13.3	43.9 ef	1.0	1.5 cd	3.5
Miravis top 13.7 FL OZ/A + NIS 0.25% V/V + DESSICANT 22 FL OZ/A	12.9	46.5 a-d	1.3	2.0 a-d	4.3
Miravis top 13.7 FL OZ/A + NIS 0.25% V/V + DESSICANT 32 FL OZ/A	13.3	45.1 b-e	1.3	1.3 d	3.5
Miravis top 13.7 FL OZ/A + NIS 0.25% V/V + DESSICANT 10.7 FL OZ/A	13.4	46.0 a-e	1.5	1.8 bcd	4.3
Miravis top 13.7 FL OZ/A + NIS 0.25% V/V + DESSICANT 22 FL OZ/A	13.5	45.4 b-e	1.5	2.3 abc	4.8
Miravis top 13.7 FL OZ/A + NIS 0.25% V/V + DESSICANT 32 FL OZ/A	13.0	45.6 b-e	1.0	1.5 cd	3.5
Miravis top 13.7 FL OZ/A + NIS 0.25% V/V + DESSICANT 10.7 FL OZ/A	13.8	45.0 b-f	1.5	2.0 a-d	4.5
Miravis top 13.7 FL OZ/A + NIS 0.25% V/V + DESSICANT 22 FL OZ/A	14.1	45.4 b-e	1.0	2.0 a-d	4.0
Miravis top 13.7 FL OZ/A + NIS 0.25% V/V + DESSICANT 32 FL OZ/A	13.5	47.2 ab	1.0	2.0 a-d	4.0

Miravis top 13.7 FL OZ/A + NIS 0.25% V/V + DESSICANT 10.7 FL OZ/A	14.3	44.9 b-f	1.3	1.8 bcd	4.0
Miravis top 13.7 FL OZ/A + NIS 0.25% V/V + DESSICANT 22 FL OZ/A	14.5	44.5 def	0.8	2.8 a	4.5
Miravis top 13.7 FL OZ/A + NIS 0.25% V/V + DESSICANT 32 FL OZ/A	13.6	47.1 abc	1.3	2.3 abc	4.5
MSE	0.5	2.9	0.4	0.3	0.7
CV	5.0	3.8	49.7	29.7	20.0
P	0.0643	0.0106	0.5579	0.0230	0.5950