

SIMULATED DICAMBA DRIFT ON ROUNDUP-READY SOYBEAN. Andrew P. Robinson and William G. Johnson, Graduate Research Assistant and Professor, Department of Botany and Plant Pathology, Purdue University, 915 W. State St., West Lafayette, IN 47907.

New trait technologies incorporating dicamba tolerance in soybean will increase the use of dicamba causing a greater potential for drift and redeposition. Our objective was to quantify crop injury and yield loss from dicamba drift on glyphosate-tolerant soybean. Ten rates (0, 0.05675, 0.0227, 0.5675, 1.135, 2.27, 4.54, 9.08, 22.7 and 454 g ae ha⁻¹) were applied at three timings (V2, V5 and R2) on Becks brand 342NRR soybean planted at Lafayette and Fowler, IN. Soybean was most sensitive to dicamba drift when it occurred at V5 and R2. Soybean had a greater recovery from the V2 timing than V5 and R2 applications, but this may be due to a longer period of time to overcome the damaging effects of dicamba. Yield will be reported.