

1974

Effect of Soil Moisture Depletion on Soybeans

Robert J. Raney

James Sharplaz

Follow this and additional works at: <https://newprairiepress.org/kaesrr>

Recommended Citation

Raney, Robert J. and Sharplaz, James (1974) "Effect of Soil Moisture Depletion on Soybeans," *Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station Research Reports*: Vol. 0: Iss. 12. <https://doi.org/10.4148/2378-5977.7268>

This report is brought to you for free and open access by New Prairie Press. It has been accepted for inclusion in Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station Research Reports by an authorized administrator of New Prairie Press. Copyright 1974 Kansas State University Agricultural Experiment Station and Cooperative Extension Service. Contents of this publication may be freely reproduced for educational purposes. All other rights reserved. Brand names appearing in this publication are for product identification purposes only. No endorsement is intended, nor is criticism implied of similar products not mentioned. K-State Research and Extension is an equal opportunity provider and employer.



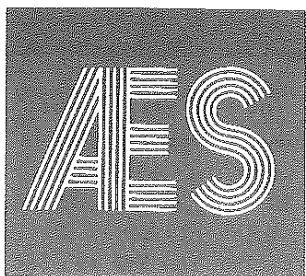
Effect of Soil Moisture Depletion on Soybeans

Keywords

Keeping up with research; 13 (Nov. 1974); Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station contribution; no. 43; Soil moisture; Depletion; Soybeans; Irrigation scheduling

Creative Commons License

This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).



Keeping
Up With
Research
31

APRIL 1977

Effect of Soil Moisture Depletion on Soybeans

Robert J. Raney, Agronomist in Charge
James Sharplaz, Irrigation Engineer

Since 1974 we have evaluated soybean yields and lodging as influenced by scheduling irrigations during stage of bloom and by soil moisture depletion. The results could help irrigators who want to use water more efficiently.

The study was on the Irrigation Experiment Field, approximately 5 miles northwest of Scandia. The soil is a Crete silt loam developed from wind blown deposits. Data from the study are given in Table 1. Plots received approximately 4 inches of water each irrigation. Available moisture for plant use in the top 3 feet of the soil profile was approximately 4.3 inches. Tables 2, 3, and 4 present soybean yield and lodging data for 1974-76.

Precipitation for the period after harvest until May, (Table 1), was fairly uniform. The greatest difference was from May until October. In 1974 and 1975, when rainfall from May to October exceeded 10 inches, irrigating at early bloom and again at late bloom produced equal yields from plots with 30% and 60% of their available soil moisture depleted before being irrigated.

In 1976, when precipitation from May to October was only 7.8 inches, scheduling irrigations by stage of bloom

Contribution no. 1642-s, Department of Agronomy, and 243-s, Department of Agricultural Engineering, Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, Manhattan, 66506.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
Kansas State University, Manhattan
Floyd W. Smith, Director

Table 1.—Information on soybean test plots, Irrigation Experiment Field, Scandia.

	1974	1975	1976
Planting date	May 28	May 16	May 14
Variety	Cutler	Calland	Mitchell
Row width (inches)	30	30	30
Plant spacing (inches)	1.7	1.6	2.7
Plot size (feet)	15 x 350	15 x 350	15 x 350
Precipitation, October of previous year to May	13.40	10.15	12.05
Precipitation, May to Oct.	10.35	15.01	7.80
Early bloom date	July 10	July 6	July 7
Harvest date	Oct. 17	Oct. 3	Oct. 8

Table 2.—Soybean yield and lodging as influenced by irrigation, Scandia, 1974.

Schedule for applying irrigation water	Number of irrigations	Lodging %	Yield* bu./acre
Early bloom stage	1	1.2	35.0
Late bloom stage	1	1.6	36.1
Early bloom + late bloom	2	0.2	42.9
30% available soil moisture depleted**	5	2.3	43.7
60% available soil moisture depleted**	1	0.7	39.1
LSD (.05)		1.8	2.0

* Grain yields corrected to 12.5% moisture.

** Soil moisture depletion measured in top 36 inches.

Table 3.—Soybean yield and lodging as influenced by irrigation, Scandia, 1975.

Schedule for applying irrigation water	Number of irrigations	Lodging %	Yield* bu./acre
Early bloom stage	1	2.2	37.6
Late bloom stage	1	0.9	40.9
Early bloom + late bloom	2	1.7	45.0
30% available soil moisture depleted**	5	4.1	49.8
60% available soil moisture depleted**	2	0.4	48.8
LSD (.05)		2.3	8.9

* Grain yields corrected to 12.5% moisture.

** Soil moisture depletion measured in top 36 inches.

was significantly inferior to scheduling by either 30% or 60% depletion of the available soil moisture. Irrigating at 30% depletion did not increase grain yield but significantly increased lodging for the 3 years, (Table 5).

Figure 1 shows soil moisture depletion and resultant yields for two treatments from June 15 until September each year. Apparently stresses during the early bloom stage are less detrimental than during bean development.

Figure 1.—Effect of soil moisture depletion on grain yields for selected irrigation treatments (1974-76).

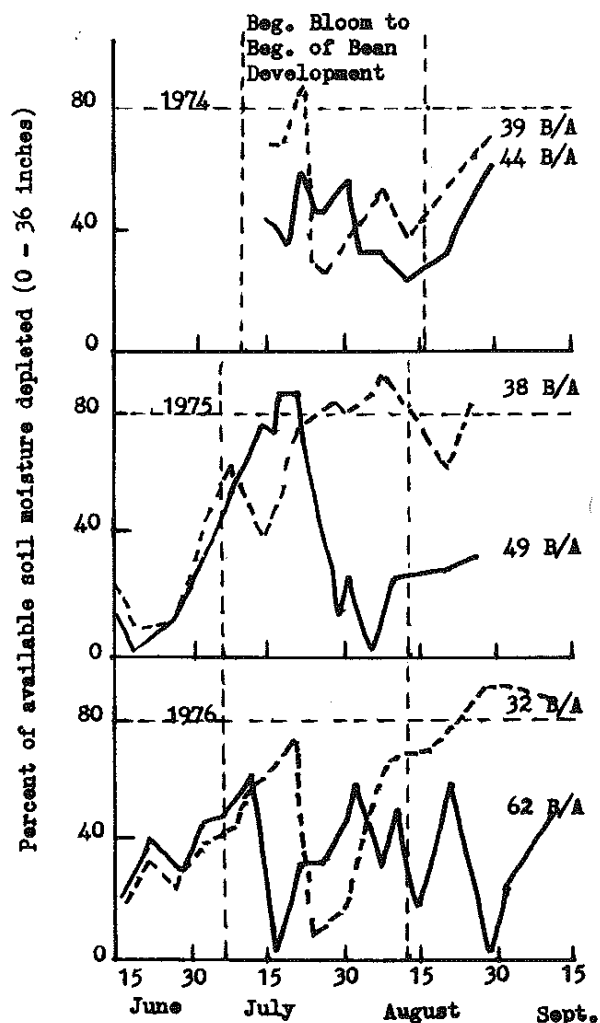


Table 4.—Soybean yield and lodging as influenced by irrigation, Scandia, 1976.

Schedule for applying irrigation water	Number of irrigations	Lodging %	Yield* bu./acre
Early bloom stage	1	0.7	19.5
Late bloom stage	1	5.3	31.9
Early bloom + late bloom	2	4.8	26.0
30% available soil moisture depleted**	7	4.6	51.7
60% available soil moisture depleted**	4	4.0	61.8
LSD (.05)		4.7	12.2

* Grain yields corrected to 12.5% moisture.

** Soil moisture depletion measured in top 36 inches.

Table 5.—Soybean yield and lodging as influenced by irrigation. Three-year average 1974-76, Scandia.

Schedule for applying irrigation water	Number of irrigations	Lodging %	Yield* bu./acre
Early bloom stage	1	1.4	30.7
Late bloom stage	1	2.6	36.3
Early bloom + late bloom stage	2	2.2	38.0
30% available soil moisture depleted**	5.7	3.7	48.4
60% available soil moisture depleted**	2.3	1.7	49.9
LSD (.05)	1.6	8.3

* Grain yields corrected to 12.5% moisture.

** Soil moisture measured in top 36 inches.

Information in this report is intended to help in irrigation management. Results are based on three years' research at one location. If limited irrigation water is available, it appears that it could best be used by delaying irrigation until the late bloom and pod development stages of growth when a moderate amount of soil water is stored before planting time.

Publications and public meetings by the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station are available and open to the public regardless of race, color, national origin, sex, or religion.