2022

Do Late Season Soybean Management Practices Impact Seed Yields in East Kansas?

A. A. Correndo  
*Kansas State University*, correndo@k-state.edu

L. F. A. Almeida  
*Kansas State University*, luizfelipeaa@k-state.edu

E. Adee  
*Kansas State University*, eadee@ksu.edu

See next page for additional authors

Follow this and additional works at: [https://newprairiepress.org/kaesrr](https://newprairiepress.org/kaesrr)

Part of the Agronomy and Crop Sciences Commons

**Recommended Citation**

Correndo, A. A.; Almeida, L. F. A.; Adee, E.; and Ciampitti, I. A. (2022) "Do Late Season Soybean Management Practices Impact Seed Yields in East Kansas?" *Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station Research Reports* Vol. 8: Iss. 4. [https://doi.org/10.4148/2378-5977.8301](https://doi.org/10.4148/2378-5977.8301)

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 2022 the Author(s). 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.
Do Late Season Soybean Management Practices Impact Seed Yields in East Kansas?

Authors
A. A. Correndo, L. F. A. Almeida, E. Adee, and I. A. Ciampitti

This soybean is available in Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station Research Reports: https://newprairiepress.org/kaesrr/vol8/iss4/7
Do Late Season Soybean Management Practices Impact Seed Yields in East Kansas?

A.A. Correndo, L.F.A. Almeida, E. Adee, and I.A. Ciampitti

Introduction
In soybean (*Glycine max* [L.] Merr.), maintaining favorable growth conditions (e.g., water, solar radiation, and nutrients) during the seed filling period is crucial to avoid limitations that could reduce seed weight and ultimately constrain seed yield. The objective of this study was to explore potential effects and identify if “late-season” management practices can contribute to increasing seed weight and seed yield in soybeans.

Procedures
In the 2021 season, two soybean studies were conducted in Topeka (39.08° N, 95.77° W), and Kiro (39.09° N, 95.79° W). Soils were Eudora silt loam (Topeka) and Muir silt loam (Kiro), with 2 and 3% of soil organic matter (SOM, 0–6 in.), respectively. Right before planting, composite soil samples (6 cores) were taken from 0–6 in. depth to describe general soil fertility (Table 1).

Both Topeka and Kiro (adjacent locations) accumulated approximately 23 inches of rain each during the growing season (Figure 1). Between June and September, both locations recorded 6 days with temperatures above 95°F.

Plots were arranged in a randomized complete blocks design (RCBD) with four repetitions. Plots were 35 feet long at Topeka and 25 feet long at Kiro, and had four rows spaced at 30 in. in both locations. When needed, treatments were sprayed with a handheld backpack sprayer. Treatments were applied at full pod formation (R4 stage) and consisted of different management practices:

- Fungicide protection late-season application
- Insecticide protection late-season application
- Full-foliar protection (fungicides+insecticides late-season application)
- N fixation longevity (inoculant late-season application)
- Plant nutrition -standard- (sulfur (S) late-season application)
- Plant nutrition -complete- (micronutrients plus S late-season application)
- Nutrition -complete- + N fixation (combination of both for improving nutrition)
- Intensified inputs (all practices combined)
- Control condition (standard practices)

At physiological maturity (R7 stage) plant samples were collected from 12.5 sq ft (5 ft × 30 inch) to determine aboveground biomass at the control treatment.
At harvest maturity (R8), an area of 18.75 sq ft in the two central rows of each plot was manually harvested to determine final seed yield.

**Data Analysis**
The data analysis was executed by performing an analysis of variance (ANOVA) split by variable (seed yield, seed weight, and biomass) and location. For each ANOVA, a mixed model structure was considered, with treatment as the fixed factor and block as the random factor. Treatment effects were considered significant if $P$-value ≤ 0.05. Analyses were carried out using the lme4 and emmeans packages of R software (R Core Team, 2020).

**Results**

**Seed Yield**
Seed yield ranged between 54 and 85 bu/a at Topeka and between 63 to 88 bu/a at Kiro (Figure 2). No significant seed yield differences between treatments were observed at either of the locations ($P$-value > 0.05), averaging 66 bu/a for Topeka and 75 bu/a for Kiro.

**Seed Weight**
Seed weight ranged between 0.28 and 0.33 lb/1000 seeds at Topeka and between 0.27 to 0.37 lb/1000 seeds at Kiro (Figure 3). No significant seed weight differences between treatments were observed at either of the locations ($P$-value > 0.05), averaging 0.30 lb/1000 seeds for Topeka and 0.31 lb/1000 seeds for Kiro.

**Plant Dry Biomass**
Final dry biomass ranged between 6,346 and 12,354 lb/a at Topeka and between 5,764 to 14,997 lb/a at Kiro (Figure 4). No significant final biomass differences between treatments were observed at either of the locations ($P$-value > 0.05), averaging 9,102 lb/a for Topeka and 10,373 lb/a for Kiro.

**Conclusions**
The tested late-season treatments did not impact seed yield, seed weight, or crop biomass production. Specific soil and weather conditions may be needed to observe differences between the tested treatments. Future research could consider exploring more environments across Kansas to identify specific production conditions that are responsive to late-season management practices.

**References**

*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. Persons using such products assume responsibility for their use in accordance with current label directions of the manufacturer.*
Table 1. Soil fertility at the planting time of soybean at Topeka and Kiro, KS, locations during the 2021 growing season

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>pH</th>
<th>SOM</th>
<th>Sand</th>
<th>Silt</th>
<th>Clay</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>K</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Topeka</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiro</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>420</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2. General soybean crop management at Topeka and Kiro, KS, locations during the 2021 growing season

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Tillage</th>
<th>Irrigation</th>
<th>Planting date</th>
<th>Row spacing</th>
<th>Soybean variety</th>
<th>Seeding rate (seeds/a)</th>
<th>Harvest</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Topeka</td>
<td>Vertical</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>05/12/2021</td>
<td>30 in.</td>
<td>AG40X70</td>
<td>141,000</td>
<td>10/04/2021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiro</td>
<td>Vertical</td>
<td>Rainfed</td>
<td>05/12/2021</td>
<td>30 in.</td>
<td>AG40X70</td>
<td>141,000</td>
<td>10/08/2021</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 1. Daily precipitation in inches, and maximum and minimum temperatures (°F) at Topeka and Kiro, KS, locations for the 2021 growing season. Source: Kansas Mesonet (https://mesonet.k-state.edu/).
Figure 2. Seed yield (bu/a) for each treatment at Topeka and Kiro, KS, locations for the 2021 growing season. Vertical bars are the standard deviations.

Figure 3. Final seed weight rate for each treatment at Topeka and Kiro, KS, locations for the 2021 growing season. Vertical bars are the standard deviations.
Figure 4. Final dry biomass at physiological maturity (R7) for each treatment at Topeka and Kiro, KS, locations for the 2021 growing season. Vertical bars are the standard deviations.