

Soybean Response To Row Width and Seeding Rate in Ontario

Objectives

GrowingPoint

 On-farm trials were conducted in 2016 to evaluate row width and seeding rate effects on soybean yield in Eastern Ontario. The 2016 trials repeated a similar study conducted at several locations in 2015.

Study Description

Locations:	5 co-operator sites in Eastern Ontario
Plot Layout:	Field-length strips
Replicates:	2 replications per location
Planting Timing:	May 10
Seeding Rates:	120,000 and 170,000 seeds per acre
Row Width:	15-inch and 30-inch
Equipment:	Case IH Early Riser® 12/23 split-row planter
Variety/Brand ¹ :	91Y01 (R)



In-Season Observations

 2016 was noteworthy for being abnormally hot and dry throughout the vegetative growth phase of the growing season. Under these conditions, soybeans in 15-inch rows reached canopy closure faster than soybeans in 30-inch rows.

Results

- In 2016, the average soybean yield was significantly greater in 15inch rows than in 30-inch rows (Figure 1).
- Seeding rate did not have a significant effect on soybean yield (data not shown).

Glyphosate Tolerant trait. Always follow grain marketing, stewardship practices and pesticide label directions. Varieties with the Glyphosate Tolerant trait (including those designated by the letter "R" in the product number) contain genes that confer tolerance to glyphosate herbicides. Glyphosate herbicides will kill crops that are not tolerant to glyphosate.



2016

Figure 1. Average soybean yield (bu/acre) by row width across five study locations in 2016.

Two-Year Results and Considerations

- 2016 was the second year of the trial. Although 15-inch rows were advantageous in 2016, in the combined 2-year results 30-inch row soybeans yielded an average of 1.7 bu/acre more than soybeans in 15-inch rows (Figure 2).
- In a wide row soybean system, early planting dates and soybean varieties with aggressive growth are key to maximizing soybean yields.
- Populations can be reduced on highly productive soils with early planting dates especially in areas where white mold is historically present.
- However, heavy corn residue situations such as no-till may warrant higher populations under cool and moist soil conditions.



Figure 2. Average soybean yield (bu/acre) by row width across 16 study locations in 2015 and 2016.

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