

Evaluation of growth parameters and yield characteristics of three soybean cultivars in upland and drained paddy field

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Objectives

- To estimate grain yield as possible as earlier before harvesting of soybean by use of growth characteristics in upland and paddy field
- To find out relationships between growth parameters and soybean yield

Materials and Methods

- 1. Sites: This experiment was conducted at two NICS(National Institute of Crop Science) experimental fields, upland and drained paddy field
- 2. Soil texture and nutrients: The soils were loam in both sites and the compositions were 44.4%: 44.4% for Sand; 24.4%: 22.7% for Silt; 31.2%: 32..9% for Clay in upland and drained paddy field, respectively.
- Soil nutrients of surface soil (0-20cm): Organic matter was 2.7: 2.4% in upland and drained paddy field, respectively. The pH 6.4: 6.1; EC 1.2: 1.2 (μ s /m); P₂O₅ 121:58 (mg/kg); SiO₂ 84: 74 (mg/kg), N 0.15: 0.12%; CEC 12.7: 13.4 in upland and drained paddy field, respectively.
- 3. Experimental design and soybean cultivars: The experiment was a randomized block design with two different cropping systems, and three soybean cultivars with 3 replicates. Soybean cultivars were Taegwangkong, Daewonkong, and Hwanggumkong and they are sized midium-large (5-7mm) and mostly using for soy pasta or soy sauce.

Results and Discussion

- 1. Grain yield was usually higher in upland cultivated soybeans than in the drained paddy field cultivation
- 2. In both experimental sites, Leaf Area Index of soybean was maintained 2.9-3.5 between 8WS and 13WS and they mostly positively related with shoot dry weight
- 3. The highest positive correlation coefficient for grain yield was grain no./plant and this was closely related with leaf area index

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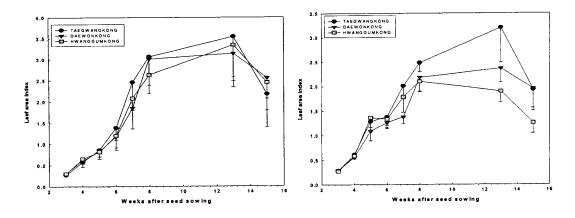


Fig. Changes of leaf area index of three soybean cultivars in paddy field (left) and upland (right).

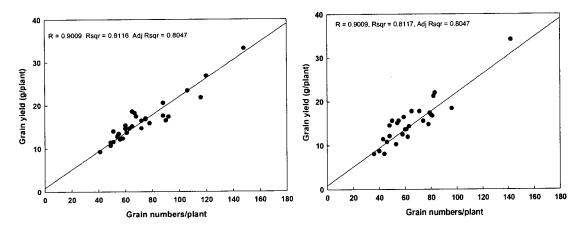


Fig. Correlation coefficients between grain yield and grain no./plant in paddy field (left) and upland (right)