PA-113

Growth Characteristics of Soybean Cultivar According to the Temperature Rise

Pyeong Shin¹*, Yun-Ho Lee¹, Hyun Soo Jang¹, Dea-Wook Kim¹, Hee-Woo Lee¹, Jin-Hee Ryu¹, Jong-Tak Yun¹

¹Crop physiology and production, National Institute of Crop Science, Rural Development Administration, 181, Hyeoksin-ro, Iseo-myeon, Wanju-gun, Jeollabuk-do 55365, Republic of Korea

[Abstract]

As the average temperature rises due to climate change, damage to caused by rising temperatures is spreading all over the world. If soybeans are exposed to high temperature during the reproductive stage, pod setting rate and seed weight is reduced, therefore, various studies are needed to prevent crop damage due to high temperature. This study is to research the effect of high temperature on yield decrease during the grow stage of soybean.

[Materials and methods]

This study was carried out Temperature Gradient Chamber($2.4m \times 25m$) in NICS. Cultivars of soybeans were Daewon and Pungsan, and it was sown at intervals $60 \times 15cm$ on June 23rd. Temperature treatments were average temperature(Ta) +1°C, +2°C, +3°C +4°C, and temperature sensors were installed to measure the temperature during the growth period of soybean. The reproductive stage of soybean was measured from beginning bloom stage(R1) to full pod stage(R4). Height, stem diameter, No. of branch, and pod per plant were measured as the growth and yield component.

[Results and discussion]

Full bloom(R2) stage of Daewon and Pungsan was measured at $Ta+1^{\circ}C$, $+2^{\circ}C$ on Aug. 2nd and Aug. 6th, respectively. But it was delayed to Aug. 3rd and Aug. 8th at $Ta+3^{\circ}C$ and to Aug. 5th and Aug. 10th at $Ta+4^{\circ}C$. In beginning pod(R3) stage, Daewon was measured on Aug. 12th and Pungsan on Aug. 19th at $Ta+1^{\circ}C$ and $Ta+2^{\circ}C$. But it was delayed to Aug. 13th in Daewon and Aug. 22nd in Pungsan at $Ta+3^{\circ}C$ and to Aug. 18th in Daewon and Aug. 26th in Pungsan at $Ta+4^{\circ}C$, so as the temperature increased, growth of soybean was delayed. In growth and yield component of Daewon, height was the highest(71.4cm) at $Ta+1^{\circ}C$ and the lowest(58.4cm) at $Ta+4^{\circ}C$. No. of pod per plant was more than 60 at $Ta+1^{\circ}+3^{\circ}C$, $Ta+4^{\circ}C$ was 47.2. In Pungsan, height was the highest(69.0cm) at $Ta+3^{\circ}C$ and the lowest(55.8cm) at $Ta+4^{\circ}C$. Stem diameter the thickest(9.3mm) at $Ta+2^{\circ}C$ and the thinnest(6.1mm) at $Ta+4^{\circ}C$. No. of pod per plant was the most at $Ta+2^{\circ}C$ (113.8), but the least at $Ta+4^{\circ}C$ (62.8). Therefore the higher temperature, the worse growth and yield of soybeans.

[Acknowledgement]

본 연구는 농촌진흥청 어젠다사업(사업번호:PJ015083)의 지원에 의해 이루어진 결과로 이에 감사드립니다.

^{*}Corresponding author: E-mail. pang0626@korea.kr Tel. +82-63-238-5284