

Keeping Up With Research Research

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Irrigating Soybeans With Limited Water

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During the past three years we have evaluated soybean yields and lodging as influenced by irrigation amount and time. The results should help irrigators who want to use less water because of limited water supply, limited pumping capacity, limited time, increased cost of fuel for pumping, or other reasons. The study was on the Ashland Research Farm, approximately 8 miles southwest of Manhattan. The soil is a Muir silt loam developed from river sediments. Pertinent information on the soybean field plots is listed in Table 1. In early June each year, available water stored in the 5-foot soil profile exceeded 10 inches.

Tables 2 and 3 present soybean yield and lodging data for 1972 and 1973, respectively. The treatments consisted of an irrigation at vegetative, flowering, or podding stage when each of three predetermined soil-moisture depletion levels (percent of available water depleted) was reached. Then each plot was irrigated (until soybeans matured) when its soil-moisture depletion

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Kansas State University, Manhattan Floyd W. Smith, Director level was reached. A no-irrigation control was included.

Table 4 presents soybean yield and lodging for 1974. Treatments consisted of no irrigation; one 4-inch irrigation at either beginning bloom, beginning pod development, or beginning bean development; and three 4-inch irrigations, one at each of the three growth stages mentioned. Figure 1 presents the 30-year average rainfall pattern and rainfall received during the three study years.

The 3 years of data indicate that full-season irrigation does not increase soybean yields, but

Table 1.—Information on experimental soybean field plots, Ashland Research Farm.

| | | 1973 | 1974 |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|----------|
| Planting date | May 18 | May 14 | May 13 |
| Variety | Calland | Calland | Williams |
| Population (plants/acre) | 109,000 | 105,000 | 144.500 |
| Row width (inches) | 24 | 30 | 30 |
| Plot size, ft | 16 x 42 | 25 x 42 | 25 x 40 |
| Inches of available water | | | |
| in 5-ft. profile on date listed | (8 Jun) 10.7 | (18 Jun) 11.8 | |
| Physiological maturity | | | 11.0 |
| reached | Sept. 8 | Sept. 10 | Sept. 14 |

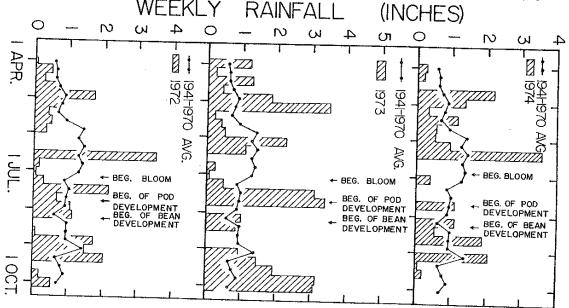
increases lodging over soybeans irrigated only during pod formation and filling (bean development). Limited in-season irrigation is most practical in soils with large water-holding capacity and nothing to restrict extensive root development; and if a moderate to large amount of soil water is stored before planting.

Table 2.—Soybean yield and lodging as influenced by irrigation in 1972.

| Treat | ment | Irrigation* (inches) | Lodging** | Yield (bu/acre) |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|------------|--------------------|
| Growth stage at first irrigation | Soil-moisture depletion (%) | | | |
| Vegetative | 20 | 21.7 | 3.3 | 55.9 |
| | 40 | 19.3 | 2.8 | 52.8 |
| | 60 | 14.2 | 2.3 | 56.1 |
| Flowering | 20 | 20.5 | 3.1 | 53.3 |
| | 40 | 17.5 | 2.3 | 49.3 |
| | 60 | 14.8 | 2.0 | 58.1 |
| Podding | 20 | 12.4 | 2.3 | 57.5 |
| | 40 | 12.3 | 1.9 | 56.8 |
| | 60 | 11.8 | 1.9 | 55.9 |
| lo irrigation . LSD 0.05 | •••••• | 0.0 | 1.3 0.6 | 45,8 7.3 |

^{*} Water applied each time soil moisture was depleted to indicated percentage after first irrigation.

Figure 1.—Thirty-year rainfall pattern and rainfall received during the three study years.



^{**} Lodging score from 1 to 5; 1= all plants standing erectly, 5= no plants standing erectly.

Table 3.—Soybean yield and lodging as influenced by irrigation in 1973.

| Treatment | | | | | |
|---|-----------|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| Growth stage at Soil- first irrigation deple | | noisture tion (%) | irrigation* (inches) | Lodging** | Yield (bu/acre) |
| Vegetative | ********* | 40 55 65 | 16.0 9.8 5.2 | 3.2 3.0 1.8 | 49.0 49.2 49.2 |
| Flowering | ********* | 40 55 65 | 13.3 10.4 5.2 | 3.0 3.1 2.4 | 49.6 50.2 52.0 |
| Podding | •••••• | 40 55 65 | 7.7 5.2 5.2 | 1.8 1.9 1.8 | 48.8 50.7 52.0 |
| No irrigation LSD | •••••• | | 0.0 | 1.4 | 40.6 |
| 0.05 | | | | 0.7 | 4.3 |

^{*} Water applied each time soil moisture was depleted to indicated percentage after first irrigation.

Table 4.—Soybean yield and lodging as influenced by irrigation in 1974.

| Time of Irrigation | Irrigation (inches) | Lodging* | Yield (bu/acre) |
|---|------------------------|----------|--------------------|
| Beginning bloom | 4.0 | 1.4 | 38.0 |
| Beginning pod development | 4.0 | 1.2 | 38.7 |
| Beginning bean development | 4.0 | 1.2 | 42.9 |
| Beginning bloom, beginning pod development, and beginning | | | |
| bean development | 12.0 | 2.2 | 39.5 |
| No irrigationLSD | 0.0 | 1.0 | 35.6 |
| 0.05 | | 0.5 | 4.5 |

^{*} Lodging score from 1 to 5; 1 \pm all plants standing erectly, 5 \pm no plants standing erectly.

Information in this report is for farmers, producers, colleagues, industry cooperators, and other interested persons. It is intended to help in irrigation management, not to be an irrigation guide. It is not a recommendation but represents three years' research at one location.

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^{**} Lodging score from 1 to 5; 1 = all plants, standing erectly, 5 = no plants standing erectly.