

Managing for High Yield in Soybean

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Louisiana Historical Yield

Year	Yield (bu A ⁻¹)	Year	Yield (bu A ⁻¹)
2017	54	2007	43
2016	48.5	2006	36
2015	41	2005	34
2014	56.5	2004	33
2013	48.5	2003	34
2012	46.5	2002	32
2011	36	2001	33
2010	41	2000	24
2009	39	1999	27
2008	33	1998	21

High Yielding Soybean

- Steps to High Yield
 1. Soil Management: pH
 2. Fertility
 3. Genetics/Variety Selection
 4. Light Interception
 5. Protection

Soil Management: pH

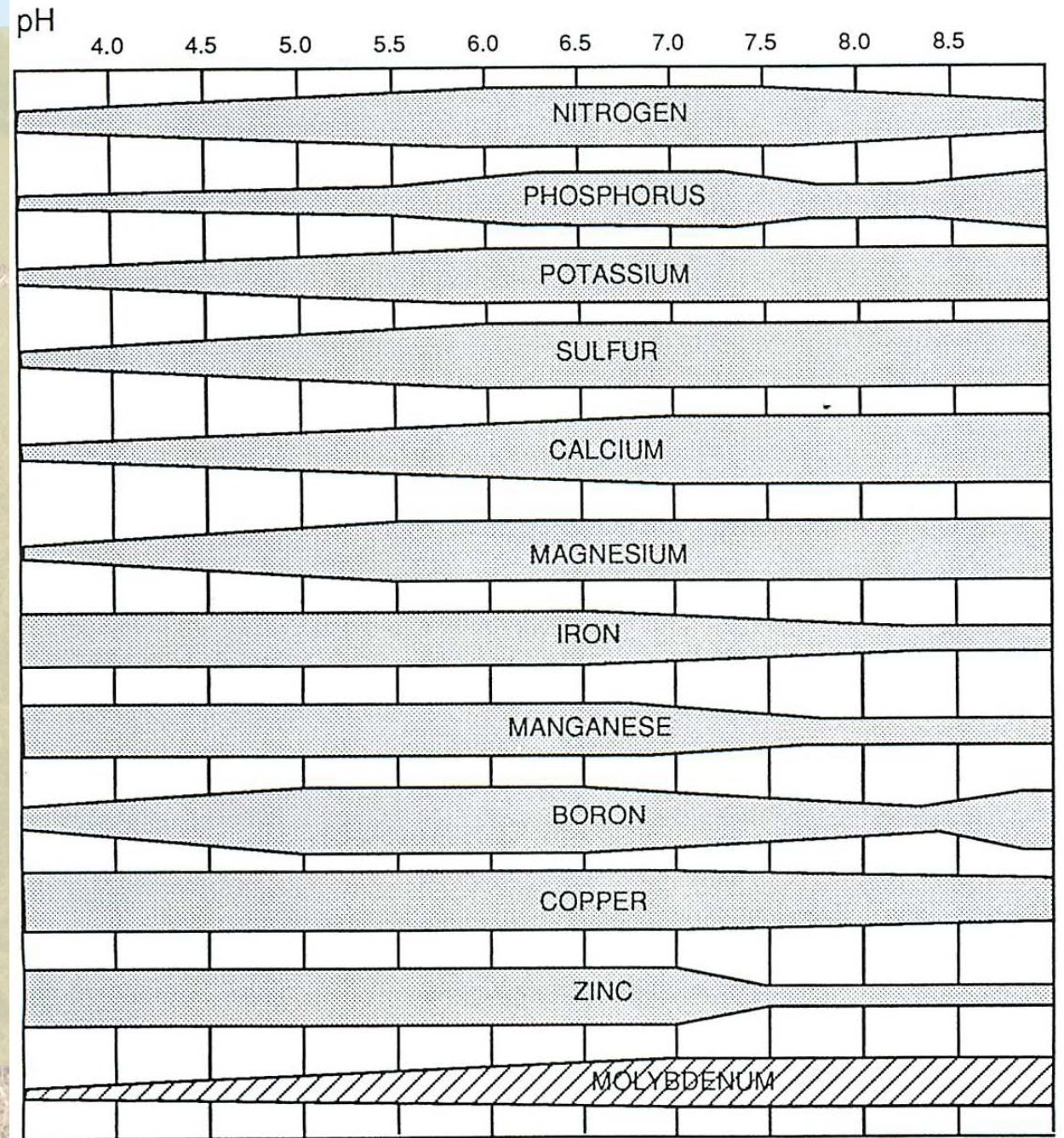
Soil Test pH – 6.5-7.2

- Phosphorus

- **pH < 5.5** – H_2PO_4^- forms less soluble compounds with iron (Fe) and aluminum (Al)
- **pH > 7.5** – HPO_4^{2-} forms less soluble compounds with calcium (Ca) and magnesium (Mg)

- Toxicity

- **pH < 5.2** – Manganese
- **pH < 5.0** – Aluminum



Fertility: P & K

Fertility: P & K

- Phosphorus

- Removal – $0.8 \text{ lb P}_2\text{O}_5 \text{ bu}^{-1} \text{ A}^{-1}$
- Total Uptake – $1.2 \text{ lb P}_2\text{O}_5 \text{ bu}^{-1} \text{ A}^{-1}$

- Potassium

- Removal – $1.4 \text{ lb K}_2\text{O bu}^{-1} \text{ A}^{-1}$
- Total Uptake – $4 \text{ lb K}_2\text{O bu}^{-1} \text{ A}^{-1}$



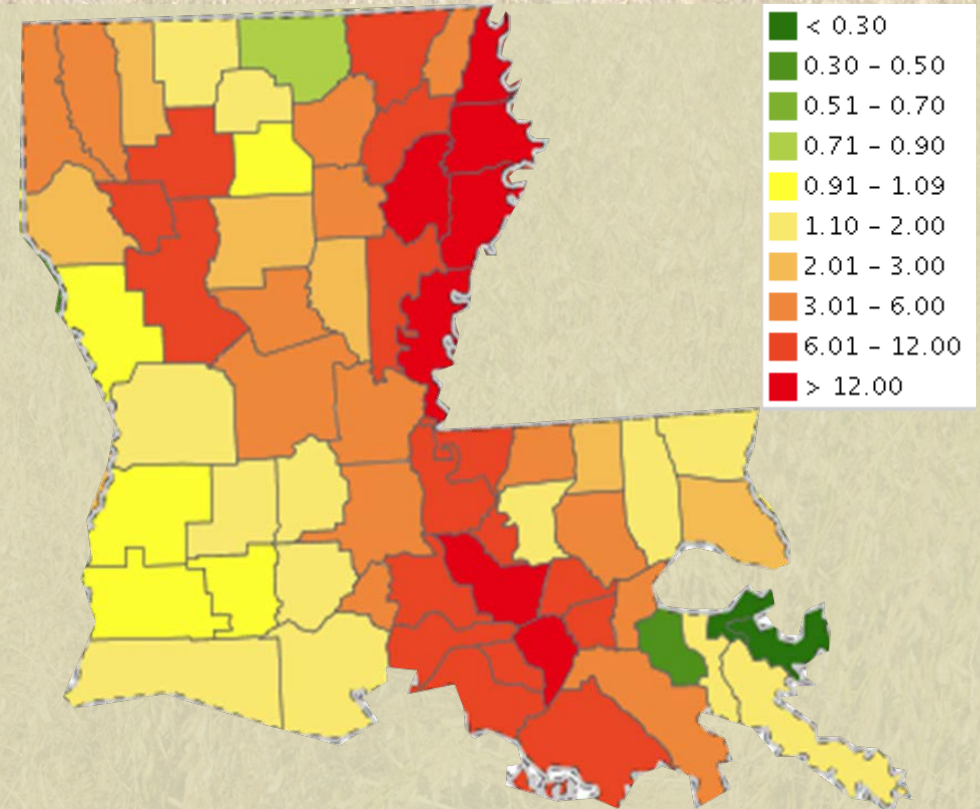
Photo Credit: University of Missouri Extension

Soybean Uptake and Removal

Yield Level	Phosphorus (P)		Potassium (K)	
	<u>Uptake</u>	<u>Removal</u>	<u>Uptake</u>	<u>Removal</u>
40	48	32	160	56
60	72	48	240	84
80	96	64	320	112

Nutrient Removal

- Less than 30% of LA soybean acres received K or P in 2015.
- Top 15 soybean parishes (2012)
 - Removal:Replacement
 - **K = 6:1**
 - **P = 3.25:1**
 - Net Balance
 - **K₂O = -54 lb A⁻¹**
 - **P₂O₅ = -27 lb A⁻¹**

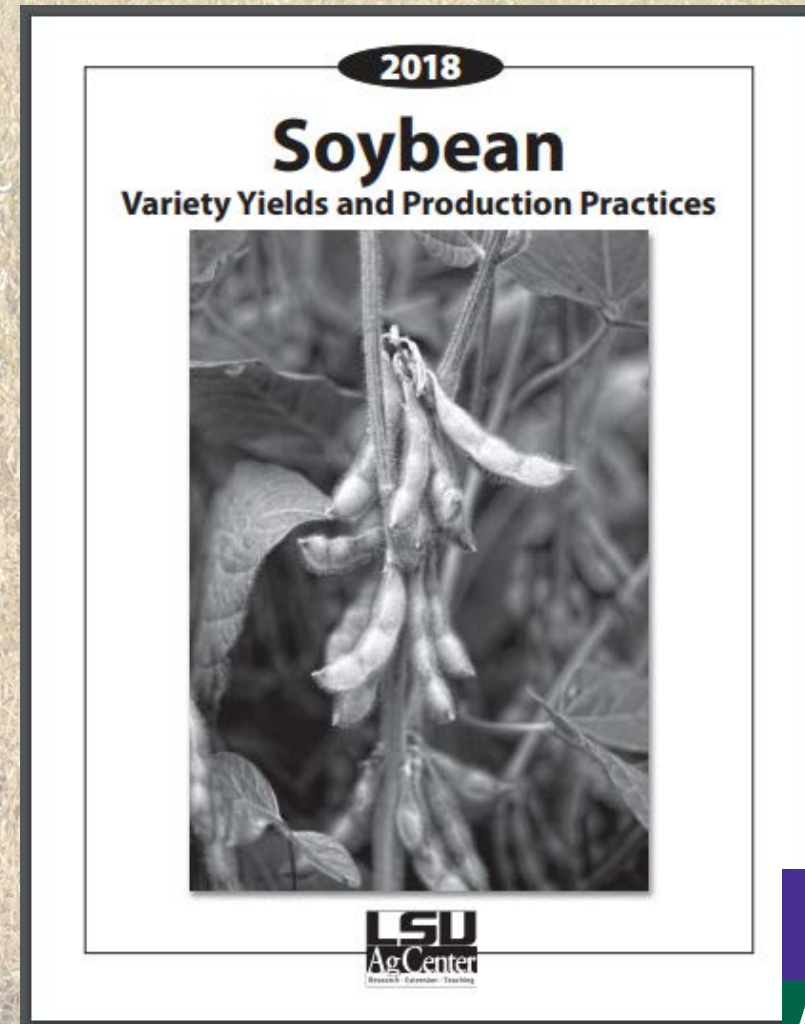


Adapted from: *nugis.ipni.net*

Variety Selection

Variety Selection

- A decision that costs.
- 2017 Core-Block ($\$8.50 \text{ bu}^{-1}$)
 - Small error (above average)
 - \$55
 - Large error (below average)
 - \$155



Variety Selection

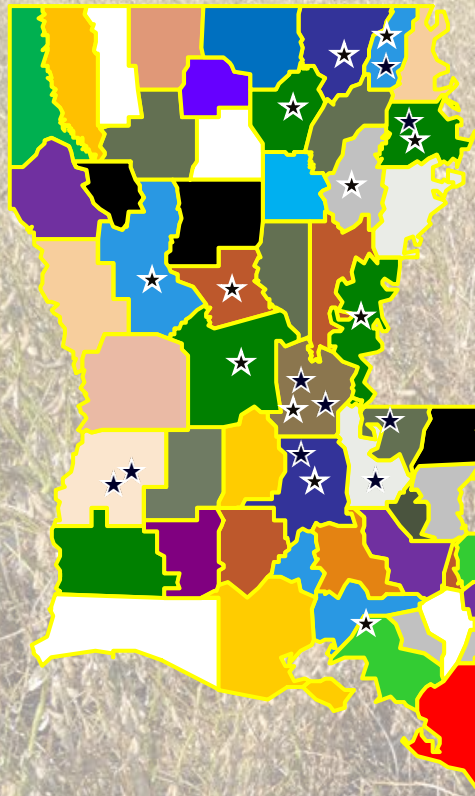


Table 1A: Summary of soybean demonstrations at 27 locations identified by parish.
Yield expressed in bushels per acre (13% Moisture)

GP IV Varieties:

GP IV Varieties:	Location by Parish											
	Angola	Avoynelles	Concordia	Franklin	Madison	Morehouse	Quachita	Point Coupee - 1	St. Landry - 1	St. Landry - 2	W. Carroll - 1	W. Carroll - 2
Armor 46D-08	55		45	74	79	57	70	67	53	52	72	78
Armor 48-D24			42	89	82		75	52	51	55	67	75
Asgrow Ag 46X6	67		42	84	76	60	80	63	63	44	70	99
Asgrow Ag 47X6	60		51	67	77	51	73	60	55	51	52	67
Credenz CZ 4181RY		49										
Credenz CZ 4590RY	65	49										
Delta Grow 4670	58	51	43	73	71	53	70	60	41	42	42	23
Delta Grow 4670	55	52	43	66	66	52	61	60	69	53	53	75
Dyna-Gro S45XS37	56	52	44	81	58	71	52	60	69	59	59	77
Dyna-Gro S46XT56	65		50	86	84	64	78	55	51	46	63	76
Dyna-Gro S49XS76	50	39										
Promis 4916GT	50											
REV 48	51		63	68	54	63	46	48	39	43	80	
REV 48	57		57	63	59	50	49	50	51	75		
REV 48	49		69	63	59	50	49	50	51	75		
REV 48	45		59	62	57	53	49	51	62	81		
REV 48	46		70	53	71	57	55	57	59	73		
REV 48	49		62	48	73	60	28	46	46	78		

Table 1B: Summary of soybean demonstrations at 27 locations identified by parish.
Yield expressed in bushels per acre (13% Moisture)

GP V Varieties:

GP V Varieties:	Location by Parish				
	Avoynelles - 1	Avoynelles - 2	Bassenger - 1	Bassenger - 2	Rapides
Armor 53-D04	48	62	47	40	56
Armor 55-R68	52	59	55	48	47
Asgrow 53X6	50	54	43	39	62
Asgrow 54X6	43	53	50	34	46
Credenz CZ 5375RY	50	61	54	41	60
Delta Grow 5170	54	52	50	55	55
Delta Grow 5580	37	57	55	39	47
Dyna-Gro S52RY75	54	55	46	44	59
REV 52A98	50	57	47	38	55
REV 56R63	41	41	43	44	45
Stratton GS54G16	59	59	45	43	46
Syngenta NK 52Y2	50	52	53	47	54

- Performance – high yielding in environment
 - Near your farm
- Stability – high yielding in all environments
 - Across all locations

Light Interception

Light Interception

- To maximize photosynthesis we must maximize light interception
- Canopy closure
 - “3 feet tall and lapping the middles”
 - Leaf Area Index (LAI) – **3.5-4** m² leaf area m⁻² ground area

Light Interception

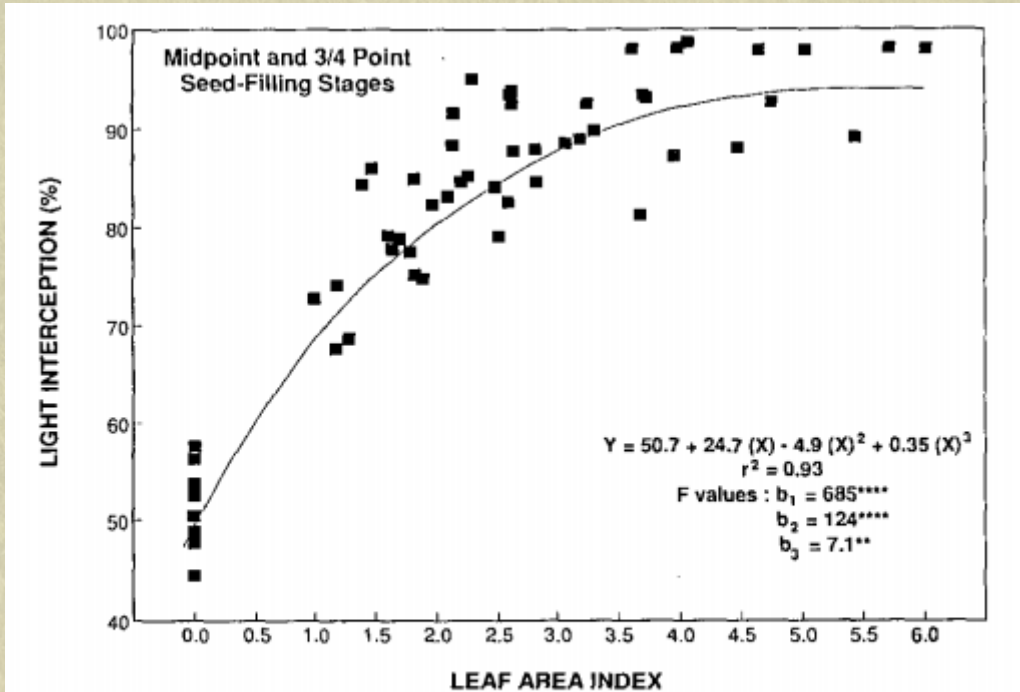


Fig. 1. Relation between light interception and leaf area index for control and defoliated soybean at midpoint and 3/4-point seed-filling stages.

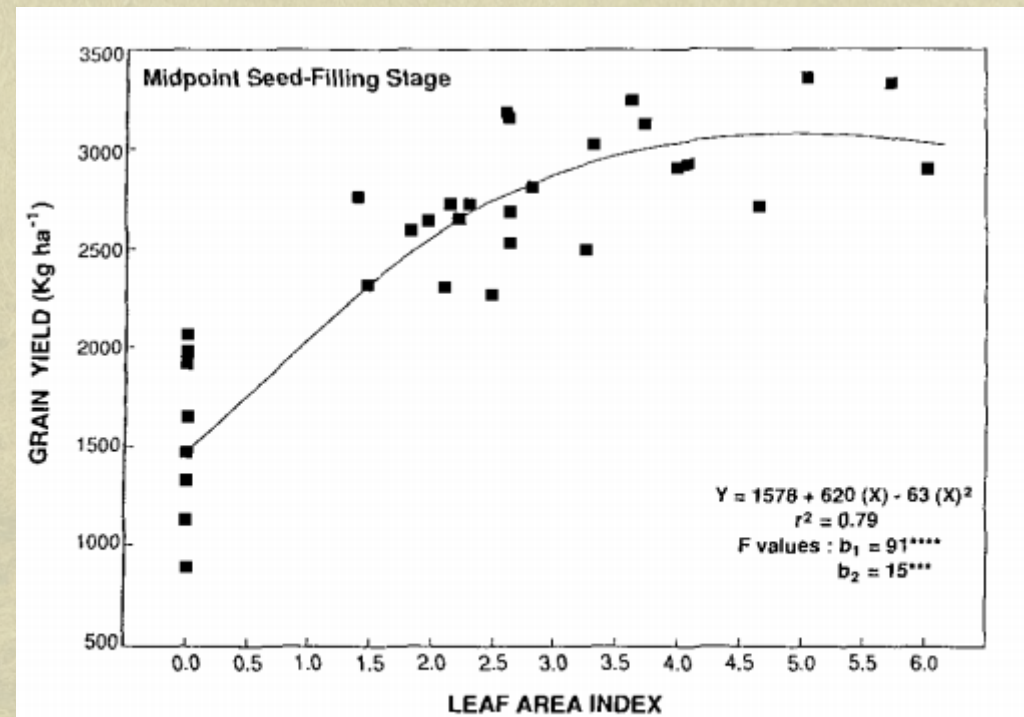


Fig. 2. Relation between grain yield and leaf area index for control and defoliated soybean treated at midpoint seed-filling stage.

James Board, Ph.D., St. Gabriel, LA

Light Interception

- Early Planting
- Uniform Plant Spacing
- Proper fertility and soil management

Maximizing Crop Yield

- Steps to High Yield
 1. Soil Management: pH
 2. Fertility
 3. Genetics/Variety Selection
 4. Light Interception
 5. Protection

Our goal is to ensure that the most limiting factor is one out of our control.

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