Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station Research Reports

Volume 0 Issue 12 *Keeping up with Research*

Article 73

1975

Irrigating Soybeans With Limited Water

Loyd R. Stone

William L. Powers

Cecil D. Nickell

Follow this and additional works at: https://newprairiepress.org/kaesrr

Recommended Citation

Stone, Loyd R.; Powers, William L.; and Nickell, Cecil D. (1975) "Irrigating Soybeans With Limited Water," *Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station Research Reports*: Vol. 0: Iss. 12. https://doi.org/10.4148/2378-5977.7310

This report is brought to you for free and open access by New Prairie Press. It has been accepted for inclusion in Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station Research Reports by an authorized administrator of New Prairie Press. Copyright 1975 Kansas State University Agricultural Experiment Station and Cooperative Extension Service. Contents of this publication may be freely reproduced for educational purposes. All other rights reserved. Brand names appearing in this publication are for product identification purposes only. No endorsement is intended, nor is criticism implied of similar products not mentioned. K-State Research and Extension is an equal opportunity provider and employer.



Irrigating Soybeans With Limited Water

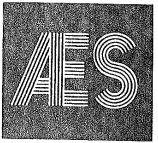
Keywords

Keeping up with research; 16 (Mar. 1975); Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station contribution; no. 1490; Irrigation; Soybeans; Limited water; Yield; Lodging

Creative Commons License



This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 License.



Keeping Up With Research 18

MARCH 1975

Irrigating Soybeans With Limited Water

Loyd R. Stone, Soil Physicist William L. Powers, Soil Physicist Cecil D. Nickell, Soybean Geneticist

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

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

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	(12 Jun)
Physiological maturity reached		Sept. 10	

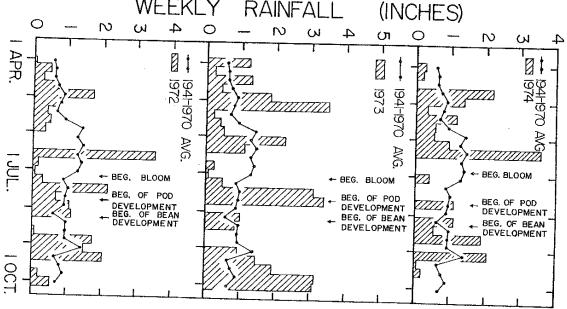
increases lodging over soybeans irrigated only during pod formation and filling (bean development). Limited in-season irrigation is most practical in soils with large water-holding capacity and nothing to restrict extensive root development; and if a moderate to large amount of soil water is stored before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

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

Trealment				
Growth stage at first irrigation	Soil-moisture depletion (%)	Irrigation* (inches)	Lodging**	Yield (bu/acre)
	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
No 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.

This publication from Kansas State University Agricultural Experiment Station and Cooperative Extension Service has been archived. Current information: http://www.ksre.ksu.edu.

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

Treatment					
Growth stage at first irrigation	Soil-moisture depletion (%)		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
	············	40 55 65	7.7 5.2 5.2	1.8 1.9 1.8	48.8 50.7 5 2.0
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		1.2	42.9
Beginning bloom, beginning pod development, and beginning			
bean development	12.0	2.2	39.5
No irrigation	0.0	1.0	35.6
0.05		0.5	4.5

^{*} Lodging score from 1 to 5; 1 \equiv all plants standing erectly, 5 \equiv 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.

Contribution no. 158, Kansas Water Resources Research Institute, Manhattan. The U. S. Department of Interior, Office of Water Research and Technology provided partial support. Contribution no. 1493, Agronomy Department, Evapotranspiration Laboratory, Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kansas 66506.

Publications and public meetings by the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station are available and open to the public regardless of race, color, national origin, sex, or religion.

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