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Effect of cultivar, row spacing and seeding rate on Alfalfa hay yield

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Key words: Alfalfa, cultivar, row spacing, seeding rate, forage yield

Introduction Density of alfalfa stand required for high yield varies as the area and climatic conditions change (Tesar and Marble, 1988; Kephart et al., 1992). Little information is available on the effects of cultivar, row spacing and seeding rate on alfalfa hay yield in the western China. A field experiment was conducted in Yunmen City, Jiuquan, Gansu Province, China to evaluate the effects of cultivar, row spacing and seeding rate on alfalfa hay yield.

Materials and methods The field experiment was conducted at Yumen Daye alfalfa forage production site located in Jiuquan , Gansu . Three cultivars of alfalfa were established in the spring of 2003 . Initial chemical characteristics of the soil (0-20 cm) were : pH 8.5 , organic matter 0.74g kg $^{-1}$ dry matter , available N 25.0 mg kg $^{-1}$, available P 4.3 mg kg $^{-1}$ (Olsen method) , available K 126.0 mg kg-1 (NH4Ac) , total salt 21.8 g kg $^{-1}$. The experiment utilized a randomized complete block design with three replications . Each replication had 24 treatment combinations . Treatments were arranged as $3\times2\times4$ factorial combination of three cultivars (C) [Zhongmu No .1 , Gannong No .3 , WL232] , two row spacings (R) [15 cm , 25 cm] and four seeding rates (S , kg ha $^{-1}$) [14 , 20 , 26 , 32] . Individual plot size was 2.0 m by 5.0 m with 1.5-m spacing between the adjacent plots .

Table 1 Average forage hay yield (kg DM ha⁻¹) in three cultivars, two row spacing and four seeding rates in 2004 and 2005.

Factor	Level	Forage yield	
		2004	2005
Cultivar	Zhongmu No . 1	15060a	19320a
	Gannong No . 3	14550 a	18525a
	WL232	15075 a	17310a
Row space	15cm	17535 a	19350a
	25cm	12255b	17415b
Seeding rate	14 kg ha ⁻¹	$13350\mathbf{c}$	17535 b
	20 kg ha ⁻¹	14580 b	18300b
	26 kg ha ⁻¹	15675a	21060a
	32 kg ha^{-1}	15975 a	16650Ь

Note: Different letters in the same factor in each year means significantly different (p \leq 0.05) according to the Duncan's Multiple Range Test.

Table 2 Statistical probabilities of F test for main effects, and their interactions on forage yield.

Treatments	df	2004	2005
Cultivar (C)	2	0 83ns	1 .56ns
Row space (R)	1	194 .57**	4 .23*
Seeding rate (S)	3	9 .90**	4 .17*
$C \times R$	2	9 .53**	0.61ns
$c \times s$	6	6 .76**	0.65ns
$_{ m R} imes{ m S}$	3	2 .62ns	1 .44ns
$C \times R \times S$	6	4 .96**	0 .23ns

Note: ns and $\tilde{}^*$ mean not significant and significant at the 0.01 probability level, respectively.

Results The results indicated that both row spacing and seeding rates had significant effects on forage yield in two years , but the yield was not significantly different among three cultivars . All interaction effects except for row spacing \times seeding rate were significant in the first production year , but were not significantly different in second year .

Conclusions In the west of Gansu, China, a seeding rate of 26 kg ha⁻¹ and a row spacing of 15cm have the highest alfalfa forage yield. There was no significant difference in forage yield among Zhongmu No.1, Gannong No.3, WL232 cultivars, but Zhongmu No.1 as a salt tolerance cultivar offered slightly higher yield than other two cultivars.

References

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