

# Soybean Seeding Rates in 30-Inch Rows

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## Objective

To determine whether there are significant yield differences when seeding rates of soybeans are increased from 110,000 to 165,000 to 220,000 seeds per acre.

## Background

Cooperator:	Darke County Farm	Fertilizer:	Broadcast 100 lb/A 0-41-0
County:	Darke County		125 lb/A 0-0-60
Nearest Town:	Greenville	Planting Date:	May 30, 2002
Drainage:	Subsurface	Planting Rate:	See treatment
Soil types:	Miami silt loam and Eldean loam	Row Width:	30-inch
Tillage:	No-till	Herbicides:	
Previous Crop:	Corn	PRE:	26 oz/A Roundup Ultra Max 1.4 oz/A Sceptor
Variety:	Cropland 3276	POST:	26 oz/A Roundup Ultra Max 0.2 oz/A First Rate
Soil test:	pH 5.9, P 28 ppm, K 150 ppm	Harvest Date:	October 4, 2002

## Methods

Soybeans were planted using a Buffalo slot planter with Kinze brush-type seed meter units. The plots were replicated four times with each plot 30 feet wide and approximately 750 feet in length. One stand count was taken approximately three weeks after emergence in each of the four replications of each population to verify differences in seeding rates.

## Results

**Table 1. Soybean Stand, Moisture, and Yield.<sup>a</sup>**

Planted Population (seeds/A)	Stand Count (plants/A)	Harvest Moisture (%)	Yield (bu/A)
110,000	93,573 a	12	12.4
165,000	138,747 b	12	12
220,000	157,551 b	12	13.7
LSD (0.05)	32,263	NS	NS
F-test	16	<1	1.8

## Summary

<sup>a</sup>Means followed by the same letter in the same column are not significantly different.  
NS = Not Significant

There were no significant differences in the yields when comparing three different seeding rates of soybeans planted in 30-inch rows. This was not an exceptionally good year for growing soybeans in our area. Expected yields are usually four to five times greater than what was experienced this year. Due to the extremely dry and hot weather, herbicide efficacy was very low, and the canopy was thin. This resulted in significant weed pressure.

For further information, contact:

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