

Trial Objective

- Tough, wet soil conditions where the ground has excessive moisture at planting followed by dry conditions can
 cause soil crusting occasionally during the spring. This challenging environment can cause difficulty in obtaining a
 consistent soybean stand.
- The objective of this study was to determine the potential benefits of increasing soybean seeding rates to increase stand establishment and subsequent yield potential in challenging, wet field conditions.

Experiment/Trial Design

Location	Soil Type	Previous Crop	Tillage Type	Planting Date	Harvest Date	Potential Yield (bu/acre)	Seeding Rate (seeds/acre)
Gothenburg, NE	Hord silt loam	Corn	Strip-Tillage	05/28/2021	10/05/2021	80	See Below

- The study used a randomized split-plot design with four replications where soybean seeding rate was the whole
 plot, and soybean product was the sub-plot.
- Seeding Rates (seeds/acre)
 - » 40,000, 80,000, 120,000, 160,000, 200,000, and 240,000
- Soybean Products
 - » 2.5 maturity group (MG) XtendFlex® soybean product
 - » 2.7 MG XtendFlex® soybean product
 - » 2.9 MG XtendFlex® soybean product
- The study was irrigated throughout growing season.
- Fertilizer (lb/acre) applied through strip-tillage prior to planting included 60 lb phosphorous, 25 lb sulfur, and 0.25 lb zinc.
- Weeds were controlled uniformly across the study.
- Excessive rain occurred prior to planting on May 28th. Soil conditions were wet, but planting was pushed in order to move planting along. The closing wheels on the planter may have caused some compaction over the seed furrow. After the 0.6" of rain on May 30th, minimal rainfall occurred in June. During the first half of June, daily high temperatures climbed into the 80's, 90's, and even low 100's with daytime relative humidity as low as 19% led to significant soil crusting, over the seed furrow. Thinly planted soybean seeds had a more difficult time emerging while seeds planted at a higher population were able to push through the crust together.



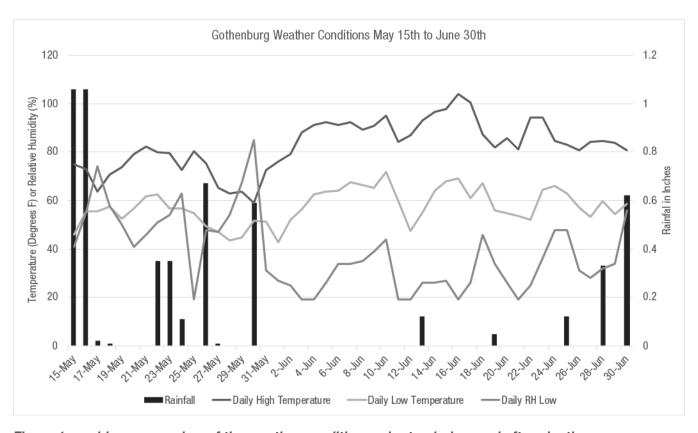


Figure 1 provides an overview of the weather conditions prior to, during, and after planting.





Understanding the Results

- Soybean grain yield was positively impacted by increased seeding rate (Figure 2).
- The 40,000 seeds/acre seeding rate resulted in the lowest average yield among the six seeding rates (Figure 2).
- The 80,000 and 120,000 seeding rates/acre resulted in similar average yields which were 82% and 98% greater than the 40,000 seeds/acre rate, respectively (Figure 2).
- The average yield in the plots with the 160,000 seeds/acre rate was 46% and 34% greater than the 80,000 and 120,000 seeding rates, respectively (Figure 2).
- The average yield in the plots with the 200,000 and 240,000 seeding rates/acre reached statistically similar grain yields and were 21% and 36% greater compared to the 160,000 seeds/acre rate, respectively (Figure 2).
- Representative pictures (Figure 3) show the difference in the soybean stands of the 2.5 Maturity Group soybean on September 21, 2021.

Key Learning

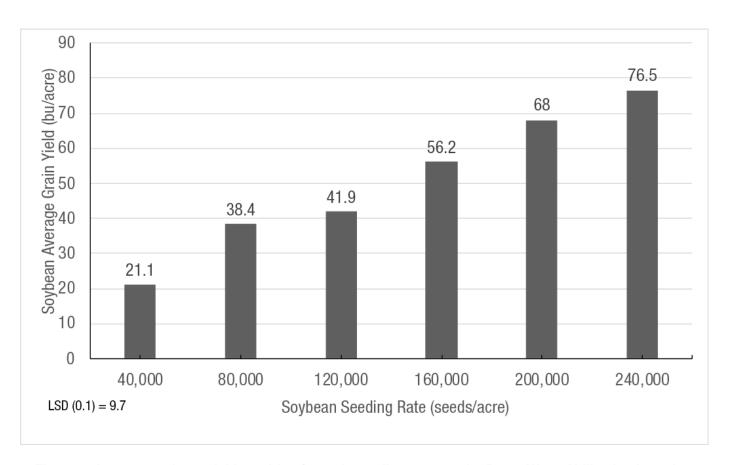


Figure 2. Average soybean yield resulting from six seeding rates at the Bayer Water Utilization Learning Center, Gothenburg, NE. 2021







Figure 3. Comparison of 2.5 maturity group soybean stands at planting rates of 40,000, 80,000, 120,000, 160,000, and 200,000 seeds/acre on September 21, 2021, at the Bayer Water Utilization Learning Center, Gothenburg, NE.





- Higher soybean seeding rates (e.g., 200,000 and 240,000 seeds/acre) resulted in increased grain yield and should be considered when planting under tough/wet conditions in the spring. Other research from Gothenburg on soybean seeding rate indicates the optimal seeding rate would be 160,000 seeds/acre when the seed is planted in more favorable soil conditions.
- Farmers should work with their local seeds sales team members to help identify the best adapted soybean product for their production systems.

Legal Statements

The information discussed in this report is from a single site, replicated trial. This informational piece is designed to report the results of this demonstration and is not intended to infer any confirmed trends. Please use this information accordingly.

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