

7% Yield increase

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OBJECTIVE

To evaluate the effect of mycorrhizal inoculation on soybean (*Glycine max*) yield.

METHODS

This field plot trial was conducted in Thorndale (ON) in a loamy soil. Soybean seeds of the variety "Pride PS 1460R2" were seeded in June. The rainy spring weather impeded earlier seeding. All seeds were treated with *Bradirhizobium* bacteria. The treatments were:

- a) without inoculation
- b) two mycorrhizal inoculation modes;
 - powdered inoculant mixed with the seeds
 - powdered inoculant mixed with water and applied in the furrow.

Plots were 3 m x 10 m and comprised four rows spaced at 75 cm. A randomized

complete block design with six replicates was used for each treatment.

The recommended herbicides were applied during the season. Yields were measured at harvest in November and were analysed with an analysis of variance (ANOVA).

RESULTS

The 2011 season weather had a big impact on crop growth. The Thorndale area suffered from heavy rain in the spring, then severe drought in July, and again, rain at the time of harvest.

However, the yields obtained were in the expected range and both inoculation methods increased yields significantly by more than 7% ($p=0.0001$).

