CROP WEATHER RELATIONSHIP OF SOYBEAN VARIETIES UNDER DIFFERENT DATES OF SOWING IN CHHATTISGARH PLAIN ZONE

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Abstract: Soybean (Glycine max (L) Merril.) is one of the leguminous oilseed crops in tropical and sub-tropical regions of India and is one of the classical short day plants and most of its genotypes respond as quantitative short day plant. Soybean varieties “JS-93-05”, JS-9752, and JS-335 were grown as a test crop and recommended dose of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium i.e., 20:60:40 kg ha-1, respectively. The crop was sown on 10 June, 20 June and 30 June 2014 after the onset of monsoon maintaining spacing of 30 cmX10 cm using a certified seed rate of 75 kg ha-1. At 25 DAS, significantly higher dry matter observed under D1 (10 June) which was found at par to D3 (30 June). Maximum crop growth rate was found in 10 June and the lowest crop growth rate was observed in 20 June. Highest accumulated growing degree day, Accumulated Photo thermal units (PTU), Accumulated Helio thermal units (HTU) and heat use efficiency was observed under 10 June sown variety JS-9752 at maturity stage (2057.2) and the lowest GDD recorded with variety JS-335 under D3 (30 June) (1615.8).

Keyword: Soybean varieties, Oil seed crops, Weather

REFERENCES


