Effect of plant geometry and in situ soil moisture conservation techniques on soyabean (*Glycine max* L.)

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A field experiment was conducted during kharif season of 2011 at Parbhani to study the effect of plant geometry and in situ moisture conservation techniques on soyabean (*Glycine max* L.). The experiment was laid out in split-plot design which consist of nine treatment combinations comprising of 3 spacing (45 x 5 cm, 30 x 7.5 cm and 45 x 7.5 cm) and 3 moisture conservation techniques (flat bed, opening of furrow in each row and opening of furrow in alternate row) and replicated thrice. The results indicated that growth, yield attributes, yield and oil content were found to be significantly higher at a spacing of 45 x 5 cm and at opening of furrow at each row. Growth parameters like plant height, no. of functional leaves, leaf area, number of branches, total dry matter accumulation were obtained maximum at spacing 45 x 5 cm and opening of furrow in each row. Moisture conservation technique opening of furrow at each row and 45 x 5 cm spacing recorded highest seed yield (kg ha⁻¹), straw yield (kg ha⁻¹), gross monetary ratio, net monetary ratio and benefit: cost ratio over all other treatments.

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