

Soybean Inoculation Trial, 2007

D. K. Lee, Ezra Aberle, and Blaine Schatz

Biological nitrogen fixation is the process that changes atmospheric N₂ to biologically useful NH₃ by common soil bacterium, *Rhizobium*. In legumes, bacteria live in small growths on the roots called nodules. Nitrogen fixation in legume crops starts with the formation of a nodule. In a new field with legume crops, the poor nitrogen fixation is often attributed to the lack of native nitrogen fixing bacteria to form nodules. In this case, using seed inoculated with the correct *Rhizobium* should be considered as an option.

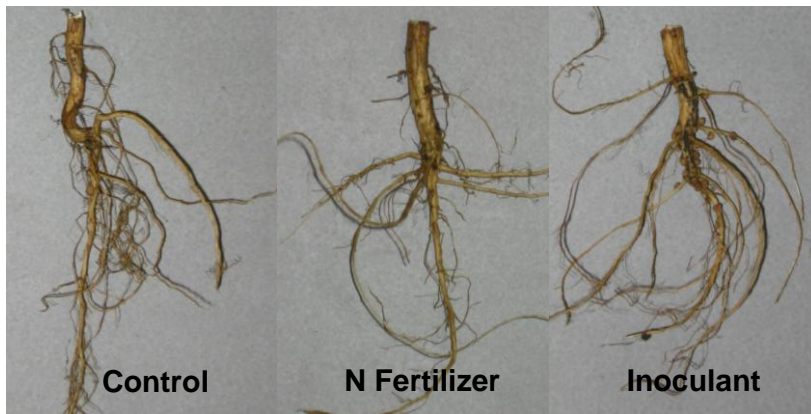
A soybean inoculation trial was conducted at the Carrington Research Extension Center to compare inoculant treatments submitted by commercial manufacturers / distributors to an absolute control (no inoculum, no N fertilizer) and a treatment with 60 lbs. total N (soil test + fertilizer)/acre. The experiment was conducted on a field which did not have a known history of soybean production. A soil test the previous fall indicated 40 lbs. NO₃⁻-N / acre in the top 24 inches. The soil tested 6 ppm (Olsen) for phosphate. Cultivar, RG601RR, was sown at the rate of 200,000 live seeds / acre on 5 June in a randomized complete block design with six replicates. Individual plots were 7 (7-inch) rows wide x 25-foot long. Plant and root samples for biomass and nodule measurement were collected at early bloom (July 12) and soybean was harvested on October 22.

The number of nodules and the dry matter of the nodules in 9 of 11 inoculant treatments were significantly higher than the control and N treatment and there was no difference between the control and N treatment (Table 1 and Figure 1). However, these differences were not translated into significant differences in days to bloom, canopy closure, and physiological maturity, plant height, and plant biomass. Treatment differences in plant stand population and root biomass were not related to inoculation.

Table 1. Soybean development in commercial inoculant evaluation trial at North Dakota State University Carrington Research Extension Center, 2007.

Product/Treatment	Brand-Company	Formulation	Plant Stand plant/ac	Days to Bloom	Days to Canopy Closure	Days to PM	Plant Ht at Harvest cm	Plant Biomass g/plant	Root Biomass g/plant	Nodule Number No./plant	Nodule Mass g/plant
Control	NA	NA	160266	37.2	37.3	107.7	94.3	4.95	0.82	1.3	0.020
60 lbs. N (soil + Fert)	NA	NA	152679	37.3	37.2	107.8	100.0	6.28	1.00	1.0	0.011
Dyna-Start	Loveland Products	Liquid	169749	37.3	37.2	108.7	98.5	5.25	0.93	8.4	0.045
Dyna-Start + Dyna-Start Pro	Loveland Products	Liquid	182077	37.0	37.0	108.3	104.0	5.35	0.98	13.3	0.070
Dyna-Start + LI 6194	Loveland Products	Liquid	175439	37.2	37.8	108.4	94.8	5.05	0.77	8.5	0.058
LI 6226	Loveland Products	Liquid	157895	37.3	37.3	108.8	105.5	5.40	0.90	2.3	0.011
Excalibre	Advanced Bio.	Dry + Liquid	171053	37.2	37.0	108.0	100.5	5.88	1.10	2.5	0.021
Nod+	Becker underwood	Liquid	177810	38.2	38.3	107.3	90.5	4.67	0.78	11.5	0.058
Nod+ plus Extender	Becker underwood	Liquid	152679	37.3	37.8	107.8	96.2	5.65	0.97	9.5	0.063
Vault	Becker underwood	Liquid	169275	37.3	37.8	108.0	96.7	5.60	0.87	8.7	0.051
Optimize	EMD Crop Bio.	Liquid	148412	37.2	37.2	107.7	96.2	7.02	1.18	11.8	0.072
Cell Tech	EMD Crop Bio.	Liquid	162162	37.5	38.3	107.5	93.5	4.83	0.82	9.1	0.064
Protec + Nitrogen S	Pro Coat Tech.	Peat	183658	37.7	37.8	108.8	100.0	4.72	0.77	6.0	0.045
		Mean	167746	37.4	37.6	108.0	97.1	5.44	0.93	7.1	0.045
		C.V.%	11.9	2.0	4.5	1.0	9.9	25.4	25.5	39.7	67.1
		LSD.05	23085	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	0.3	3.3	0.035

Figure 1. Effect of N fertilization and inoculation on soybean nodule development in the commercial inoculant evaluation trial at North Dakota State University Carrington Research Extension Center, 2007.



Soybean yields were exceptional with a trial average of 50.3 bushels/acre. Although there were no statistical differences in yield, seeds per pound, and test weight, soybean yields in all inoculant treatments were numerically higher with 1.6 – 8.9 bushels/acre yield increase over the control and N treatment. Protein and oil content in soybean grain were significantly affected by inoculation. Inoculation significantly increased protein content in the grain, while oil content tended to decrease in association with this response.

Our results indicated that inoculation significantly improved nodule development in soybean planted in a field having no soybean history. Although nodulation in soybean did not have significant correlation with soybean yield and quality, soybean yield tended to increase and grain protein content increased with seed inoculation.

Table 2. Soybean yield and quality in the commercial inoculant evaluation trial at North Dakota State University Carrington Research Extension Center, 2007.

Product/Treatment	Brand-Company	Formulation	Protein %	Oil %	Seeds/ pound	Test Weight lb/bu	Seed Yield bu/ac
Control	NA	NA	32.9	17.0	3572	58.1	46.1
110 lbs. N (soil + Fert)	NA	NA	32.4	17.0	3481	58.1	48.8
Dyna-Start	Loveland Products	Liquid	34.7	16.4	3358	57.8	51.4
Dyna-Start + Dyna-Start Pro	Loveland Products	Liquid	34.3	16.6	3266	57.9	55.0
Dyna-Start + LI 6194	Loveland Products	Liquid	34.8	16.4	3400	58.1	54.9
LI 6226	Loveland Products	Liquid	34.1	16.6	3318	58.0	52.0
Excalibre	Advanced Bio.	Dry + Liquid	33.0	16.8	3458	57.6	51.3
Nod+	Becker underwood	Liquid	34.5	16.5	3545	57.7	49.4
Nod+ plus Extender	Becker underwood	Liquid	34.4	16.5	3515	57.8	51.1
Vault	Becker underwood	Liquid	34.3	16.7	3529	58.1	50.4
Optimize	EMD Crop Bio.	Liquid	34.2	16.7	3521	57.6	49.6
Cell Tech	EMD Crop Bio.	Liquid	34.9	16.4	3572	58.1	47.9
Protec + Nitrogen S	Pro Coat Tech.	Peat	34.8	16.4	3342	57.2	51.2
Mean			34.0	16.6	3466	57.8	50.3
C.V.%			3.5	2.2	5.4	1.3	10.6
LSD.05			1.4	0.4	NS	NS	NS