

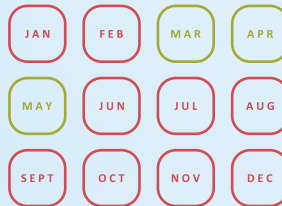
Soybean Spring Planting Tips

USB Source material: Seth Naeve, University of Minnesota

Don't trust a post-emergence-only herbicide program: Including pre-emergence herbicides into an overall weed-management strategy provides a wider window for mid-season applications and allows more options for weed control. **Reduce short- and long-term risks by using herbicides with diverse modes of action.**

Plant in narrow rows: Soybeans planted in narrow rows will out-yield those planted in 30-inch rows or wider. **You can expect approximately 5 percent of yield advantage for every 10 inches of narrowing, down to about 10 inches.** Fields with a history of white mold may still be planted in narrow rows, but populations should be managed carefully.

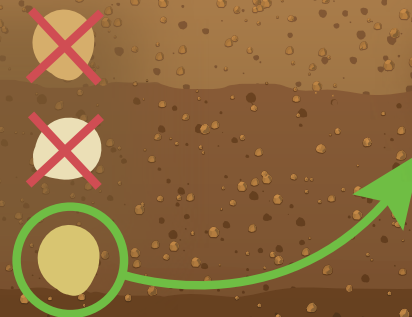
Plant early: In most areas, soybean yields respond to early planting. Avoid planting with extreme cold and wet weather in the near-term forecast, **especially if slug pressure is high, or in extremely dry soils.**



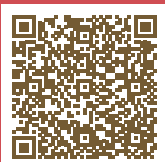
Correct low-testing soils now: Conduct a soil test in the spring and carefully evaluate the results. **Soybeans can typically utilize residual phosphorous and potassium from a well-fertilized previous corn crop**, but if you're unsure it is best to conduct a test. Do not apply nitrogen to soybeans. Nitrogen very rarely increases soybean yields.



Select and plant only the best varieties: Not all soybeans are equal. Typically, the **best-yielding varieties produce between 20 percent and 40 percent greater yields than those at the bottom.** Make your initial selections carefully by using third-party yield information and only accept substitutions with proven yield potential.



Scan here to download the 2024 Pennsylvania Soybean Yield Contest Report to see what varieties the 2024 contest winners used.



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