

CONCLUSION

There were significant differences among varieties and fertilizer application levels on soybean grain yields. CM 60 yielded higher than SJ 5 variety at all levels of fertilizer and test sites, averaging 184 kg/rai for CM 60 and 156 kg/rai for SJ 5. The average yield of fertilizer treated plot for CM 60 was 197 kg/rai. This was 24 percent significantly higher than the no fertilizer treatment of about 158 kg/rai. It was concluded that the most appropriate soybean production technology for The Chom Thong Land Reform area would be soybean variety CM 60 with fertilizer application of 1.5-4.5-3.0 (N-P₂O₅-K₂O) kg/rai. The variety - fertilizer package showed high stability over the test sites, thus giving one recommendation domain.

ลิขสิทธิ์มหาวิทยาลัยเชียงใหม่

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