

Experiment Report on the Performance of Soybeans Applied with Yongye Plant Nutrient

1. Purpose of Experiment

Yongye Plant Nutrient, highly purified through modern biological technology, is a natural fertilizer with weathered coal and lignite as its raw materials. The nutrient is very effective and can be easily absorbed by plants. It will accelerate photosynthesis and growth of plants, improve plant resistance and enhance the effect of fertilizer. This experiment is thereby carried out to verify the effect of the product.

2. Method and Field of Experiment

The experiment is conducted by way of contrast without replication. Yongye Plant Nutrient is sprayed three times on foliage during the whole growth season, with a dosage of 100ml per mu.

Experimental Field: Institute of Agricultural Sciences, Bayan County

Treatment 1: contrast (without spraying)

Treatment 2: foliage spray of Yongye Plant Nutrient

3. Crop for Experiment: Soybean

4. Investigation on the phenophase of soybeans

Unit: Month_ Day_

Crop	Treatment	Variety	Sowing period	Emergence period	Flowering season	Podding stage	Filling stage	Harvesting time
Soybean	Treatment 1 (CK)	Heinong 50	5.20	6.2	7.8	7.10	7.25	10.8
	Treatment 2	Heinong 50	5.20	6.2	7.7	7.8	7.21	10.4

5. Soybean yield

Crop	Treatment	Plant number /m ²	Plant height (cm)	Pod number	Seed number per plant	100-seed weight (g)	Yield/mu (kg)	Increased yield/mu (kg)	Rate of increase (%)
Soybean	Treatment 1 (CK)	21	97	980	71	19.5	193.8		
	Treatment 2	23	105	1050	78	20.35	243.4	49.6	25.6

Based on the above analysis, the soybeans sprayed with Yongye Plant Nutrient had their phenophase 2-4 days earlier than that of the contrast, and the yield increased significantly by 49.6kg per mu at the rate of 25.6%.

It is self-evident that Yongye Plant Nutrient has regulating effects on the growth of soybeans and can foster their early ripening.

6. Conclusion

It can be concluded from the one-year experiment of applying Yongye Plant Nutrient to

soybeans that the product can not only accelerate the growth of plants but strengthen crop resistance to disease and lodging as well as ensure stronger stalks, thus boosting yield and improving crop quality. Since the nutrient helped increase crop yield significantly in the above experiment, it is suggested that further experiments be carried out next year, with demonstration in large areas.

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