

## Effect of Planting Dates and Weed Control Treatments on Soybean Yield and Its Components

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### Abstract

Two field experiments were conducted at Agricultural Research Farm of the Faculty of Agriculture, Benha University, Egypt, during two growing seasons of 2018 and 2019 to investigate the productivity of soybean (*Glycine max L.*) under different sowing dates (May 5, May 20 and June 3) and weed control treatments (no weeding (control), two hand weeding at 20 and 40 DAP, and chemical control by the pendimethalin (omega herbicide) at rate of 1.7 L/fed and the oxyflurofen (goal) at a rate of 0.750 L/fed as pre-planting herbicide]. Results of the combined analyses of the two seasons showed that sowing in May 5 significantly increased weight of pods, No. and seed weight/plant (g) and seed yield (kg/fed) compared with other treatments. Each of the weed control treatments as spraying omega herbicide and application of hand hoeing twice increased weight of pods, No. of seeds/plant and seed yield/fed compared to their control and the goal herbicide application. The maximal straw and biological yield of 2907.51 and 4101.92 kg/fed, respectively were recorded following the application of the goal herbicide. Also, the interaction between earlier planting date (May 5) and hand hoeing twice recorded the maximum values for the number of pods (67.65 pod/plant), weight of seeds (19.63 g/plant), 100-seed weight (19.12 g) and seed yield (1427.67 kg/fed). Also, results show that soybean plants sowing in May 5 with hand hoeing twice or using weed herbicides led to increased seed yield/fed. And its components under experiment soil conditions.

**Keywords:** Soybean; planting date; Seed yield; Weed control; Herbicide.

### Introduction

Soybean (*Glycine max L.*) belongs to the family *Fabaceae*. It is one of the main oilseed crops in the world. Among the legume crops, soybean contains the highest amount of protein (40%), good amount of oil (20%) and it has a good quantity of other nutrients such as calcium, phosphorus, iron and vitamins (Rahman, 2001; and Devi *et al.*, 2012). Soybean is an important food legume that is used for different purposes including human food and animal feed. It is grown in many parts of the world and is of primary source of vegetable oil and protein for food and feed applications. It also has a balanced amino acid profile and its protein has great potential as a major source of dietary protein and can play an important role in solving malnutrition problems (Ruhul *et al.*, 2009).

In Egypt, although the production area of soybean increased from 2841 fed on 1972 to 36.000 fed on 2018, and the yield varied from 477 on 1972 to 1033 kg/fed on 2018 (FAO, 2018). However, suffering from a severe shortage of more than 95% of our needs from its edible oils. Therefore, to stabilize and improve the productivity of soybean, a new strategy/policy is required for both genetics and agronomic management as planting dates and weed control treatments.

The optimization of planting date is an imperative and least expensive agricultural strategy that influence soybean yield (Robinson *et al.* 2009). Moreover, Chen and Wiatrak (2010) reported that late sowing dates can reduce period of the vegetative

period, flowering, pods set, and to a less extent, seed-filling period. Ray *et al.* (2008) observed that the early planting date (late May) resulted in improved plant height, seed yield, protein and oil contents as compared with late planting date (late June). They also found that late planting date led to later maturity dates, larger seed size, and higher seed quality than of early planting date. Zhang *et al.* (2010) observed that soybean yield reduced by 34 to 55 kg·ha<sup>-1</sup>·d<sup>-1</sup> with a delayed planting time and this decreased of yield was ascribed to the reduction in No. of pods/plant and enhanced fresh weight of seed which might stimulate the loss of yield at full seeding stage. A reduction in yield due to late sowing is probably due to the shortened duration from planting to flowering and to maturity (Bastidas *et al.* 2008). Also, El Toum *et al.* (2020) indicated that sowing time significantly influenced ( $p < 0.05$ ) the yield parameters of soybean including weight of 100-seed, harvest index and seed yield. They also noticed that sowing time at July, 1 enhanced seed yield by 72% over the delayed planting date (July 15). Photoperiod and temperature are the two substantial factors affecting soybean development (Sinclair *et al.*, 2005). Photoperiod changes the temperature response in soybean plant with longer day length and reducing the rate of development through delaying the reproductive phase which decreases and/or delays the flowering stages, which because of longer day length at the later sowing time and resulting in the decrease of seed yield (Setiyono *et al.*, 2007).

Das *et al.* (2010) indicated that weeds can cause computational stress on soybean growth especially

during first 30 days from sowing and reduction of the yield by 58 - 85%, depending on the intensity of infestation. **Pinke et al. (2016)** stated that the abundance of some weed species was strongly influenced by the environmental and agronomic conditions and its infestation could be more efficiently managed by the proper selection of herbicides. **Abd El-Hamid and El-Metwally (2008)** observed that two hand hoeing treatments increased No. and weight of pods/plant and No. of seeds/plant by 140.7, 150.0 and 59.8%, respectively as compared with the non-weeded treatment (control). Seed yield of soybean was maximized from 508 to 858 kg/fed when used bentazon herbicide at a level of 0.75 L/fed. Also, they observed that fresh and dry weights of the narrow, broadleaved and total weeds were significantly reduced by weed management practices as compared to the non-weeded treatment.

In literature, there are several studies on the yield and yield components of soybean. Nevertheless, to the best of our knowledge, the supporting data and/or the fundamental information regarding the effect of planting date and weed control on soybean yield attributes are limited. Therefore, the objectives of this research were aimed to: (i) investigate the effect of sowing date and weed control on soybean yield and its components; and (ii) examine the combined impact of planting dates and weed control on the productivity performance of soybean.

## Materials and methods

Two field experiments were conducted in two summer seasons (2018 and 2019) at the Agricultural Research Farm, Faculty of Agriculture, Benha University, Egypt, to investigate the productivity of soybean under various planting dates (May 5, May 20 and June 3); weed control treatments (no weeding (control), two hand weeding at 20 and 40 DAP, and chemical control by the pendimethalin (omega herbicide) at rate of 1.7 L/fed and the oxyflurofen (goal) at a rate of 0.750 L/fed as pre-planting herbicide].

The experiment was laid out in a split plot design with four replications. Planting dates were allocated in the main plots and weed control treatments in sub-plots. The plot area was 10.5 m<sup>2</sup> (3×3.5 m) and each plot consists of 5 rows of spaced 60 cm apart and 3 m along.

The earlier winter crop was berseem clover (*Trifolium alexandrinum* L.) in the two growing seasons. The experimental field was prepared and then fertilize with super phosphate (P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>) (15.5%) fertilize at the rate of 150 kg/fed was added. Herbicides were applied as pre planting procedure at a rate of 200 L/fed on soil surface followed by irrigation. Soybean seeds were thoroughly inoculated with *Bradyrhizobium japonicum* strain before sowing. Seeds were hand sown in hills spaced 20 cm

on single ridges. Seeds rate of 30 kg/fed were sown at a soil depth of 3 to 5 cm. After three weeks from planting, plants were thinned (two healthy plants) on each hill. Afterward, nitrogen fertilizer was added in the form of urea (46.5% N) at the rate of 15-20 kg<sub>N</sub>/fed. The rest of the agricultural/agronomic practices for growing soybean were followed as the recommendations properly for soybean cultivation.

## 2.1. Data collection

At harvest, a sample of 5 plants was randomly selected from each plot of the four replications to determine the soybean yield and its components including plant height (cm), No. of pods/plant, weight of pods (g/plant), No. of seeds/plant, weight of seeds (g/plant) and weight of 100-seed (g). Furthermore, plants were taken from the two middle ridges in each experimental unit from the four replications to estimate seed, straw and biological yield/fed (kg)

## 2.3. Statistical analysis

Data were statistically analyzed using MSTAT statistical package (MSTAT-C with MGRAPH version 21). The combined analysis was conducted for data of the two seasons after testing the homogeneity of error variances according to **Gomez and Gomez (1984)**. Fisher's Least Significant Differences (LSDs) were determined at 0.05 significance level as described by **Snedecor and Cochran (1980)**.

## Results and discussion

### 3.1. Planting dates

#### 3.1.1. Plant height

Data in Table (1) clarified the impact of different plant dates (May 5, May 20 and June 3) on plant height of soybean. Results of the existing study proved that plant height clearly increased ( $p < 0.05$ ) when planting at May 5 and 20 over late sowing date at June 3, whereas differences were not significant among the early (May 5) and the middle (May 20) planting date ( $p > 0.05$ ). Tallest plants (99.53 cm) were recorded when planting on May 20, but the shortest plants were noticed (86.70 cm) in June 3. These observations were probably credited to the relatively longer duration of growth when the optimal environmental conditions including temperature and solar radiation, produced an increase in plant height at May 20.

#### 3.1.2. No. and weight of pods /plant

Significant differences were observed for the No. and weight of pods/plant due to the early and middle planting as compared with late planting of June 3 (Table 1). However, No. and weight of pods/plant exhibit no difference among early and middle sowing date ( $p > 0.05$ ). The maximal No. of pods (61.53 pod/plant) was obtained from planting

on May 20, whilst the minimal (55.92 pod/plant) was noticed when the delayed planting time at June 3. This outcome may be due to the higher No. of stem nodes, causing an enhancement in No. of pods/plant during the middle sowing (May 20).

**Kumar et al. (2005)** reported that early sowing (end May to early June) provides long vegetative/reproductive growth durations. Thereby increasing biomass production of the crop, which enhanced the No. of pods per plant and seeds per pod. Besides, planting at May 5 produced the highest weight of pods/plant (28.90 g) whereas the lowest weight (22.74 g) was found at June 3. These results are similar with to the observations of **kumagai (2018)**.

### 3.1.3. No. and weight of seeds/plant and weight of 100-seed

The effects of various sowing dates on No. and weight of seeds/plant and 100-seed weight of soybean plant are recorded in Table (1). Such observations indicated that there were no significant differences between the two planting dates (early and middle-May) on these measured parameters, except for No. of seeds/plant. Planting in May 5 and 20 have remarkable effect ( $p < 0.05$ ) on No. and weight of seeds/plant and 100-seed weight in comparison with control group. Additionally, highest No. and weight of seeds (93.39 seed/plant and 17.17 g/plant, respectively) which were observed from early planting on May 5 however, the minimal values (69.48 seed/plant and 13.60 g/plant) were obtained from the delayed planting time at June 3. The reduction in No. and weight of seeds/plant was possibly linked to the exposure of flowers to the high temperatures at the beginning of the season, resulting in incomplete growth, seed damage, and empty pods, which reduced the No. and weight of seeds/plant at late sowing date. Similar results were reported by **Yari et al. (2013)**.

On the other hand, planting at May 20 significantly enhanced the 100-seed weight (18.45 g)

above sowing in May 5 (17.97 g) and June 3 (16.24 g). This result may be associated with the short vegetative growth duration period, long reproductive and seed filling duration that improved of 100-seed weight. Also, this enhancement in the 100-seed weight is probably correlated with the ability of soybean plants for improving the enhancement of photosynthesis, causing an increase of the accumulation nutrients in soybean seeds.

Such comparable findings have been noticed by **shah et al. (2017)** who demonstrated that the early sowing has elapsed more time and the growth period which accumulated more photo-assimilates. In addition, high temperature caused deformed seeds during the delayed planting. This might be due to the short vegetative growth, long reproductive and grain filling duration which significantly increased the 100-seed weight. Similar results were confirmed by **Pedersen and Lauer (2004)** who reported that early sowing of soybean had more growth period to accumulate more photo-assimilates which increased the average seed weight than late sowing.

### 3.1.4. Seed, straw and biological yield

Seed, straw and biological yield were studied under varying sowing dates (Table 1). Differences ( $p < 0.05$ ) on the soybean yields were observed due to early and mid-May planting compared to late sowing time.

Regarding seed yield, it was notably influenced ( $p < 0.05$ ) by the three planting dates of soybean, especially at May 5 planting (Table 1). Results also showed that highest seed yield of soybean was obtained at May 5 (1314.56 kg/fed) followed by May 20 (1243.91 kg/fed) and June 3 (909.60 kg/fed). The enhancement of seed yield at May 5 is probably attributed to the long duration period of growth and development of plants, which were achieved by their potential ability for up-taking nutrients and intercepting light, then increased seed yield (**Ahmed et al., 2010**).

**Table 1.** Effect of planting dates on soybean yield and its components combined over two growing seasons (2018 and 2019).

Planting dates	Plant height (cm)	Number of pods /plant	Weight of pods /plant (g)	Number of seeds /plant	Weight of seeds /plant (g)	Weight of 100 seeds (g)	Seeds (kg/fed)	Straw (kg/fed)	Biology (kg/fed)
May 5	98.95	59.72	28.90	93.39	17.17	17.97	1314.56	2806.43	4120.99
May 20	99.53	61.53	28.13	86.82	16.80	18.45	1243.91	2936.90	4180.81
June 3	86.70	55.92	22.74	69.48	13.60	16.24	909.60	1960.97	2870.57
LSD at 0.05	2.52	2.94	1.73	3.09	0.66	0.61	63.57	129.50	146.20

### 3.2. Effect of weed control treatments

Furthermore, no significant difference was obtained between May 5 and 20 on straw and biological yield (Table 1). Whereas, planting at May 5 and 20 had significant effect ( $p < 0.05$ ) on straw and biological yield in comparison with delayed

sowing (June 3). Maximal straw and biological yield (2936.90 and 4191.22 kg/fed, respectively) were realized at May 20 and the lowest yields (1960.97 and 2870.57 kg/fed, respectively) which were noticed at June 3 plantation. Reduction in straw and biological yield was possibly linked to shortest plant

height, No. of plant/ m<sup>2</sup>, No. of pods/plant, and lower dry matter accumulation/plant. These results are well supported by the investigations of **Nagalamu et al. (2012)**. Moreover, these results were also agreed with the observations of plant height and No. of pods/plant as it is clear in Table 1)

### 3.2.1. Plant height

Plant height significantly influenced by the applied herbicide treatments and hand hoeing twice of weeds in comparison with untreated plants (control plot), but it had no differences ( $p > 0.05$ ) between the three weed control treatments including goal and omega herbicide and hand hoeing twice as indicated in Table 2. The values of plant height of soybean were increased in the following order: goal (96.51 cm) followed by omega (96.34 cm) and hand hoeing (95.50 cm) as compared with un-weeded check (91.89 cm).

### 3.2.2. No. and weight of pods /plant

It is obvious clear from the data of No. and weight of pods/plant varied vitally due to different weed control treatments (Table 2). No. and weight of pods/plant significantly influenced by the application of herbicide treatments and hand hoeing twice compared to the untreated plants (control), but they have no differences ( $p > 0.05$ ) between the omega, goal herbicide and hand hoeing twice procedure. The maximal and lowest No. of pods were recorded for the use of hand hoeing and under un-weeded treatment; (63.63 and 50.12 pod/plant). These observations were supported by the findings of **Odeleye et al. (2007)** who indicated that the flowering of soybean significantly delayed with high weed density due to high weed infestation for the growth and development of the soybean.

Furthermore, omega herbicide not-significantly enhanced weight of pods/plant (28.60 g) over goal (27.73), hand hoeing (28.41) and the control (21.62). This finding is possibly credited to the decreased in competition between associated weeds and soybean plants due to omega herbicide, resulting in an increase of the metabolites synthesized by soybean leaves; thus, soybean plants were able to form more No. of flowers and consequently higher No. of pods/plant when compared to the un-weeded treatment.

### 3.2.3. No. and weight of seed/plant and weight of 100-seed

Table (2) presents the effect of different weed control treatments on No. and weight of seeds/plant and 100-seed weight of soybean plant. Experimental data confirmed that there were no significant

differences among each of the three weed control treatments (goal, omega and hand hoeing twice) on these studied parameters of soybean plant, however omega and hand hoeing showed significant effect for No. of seeds/plant over goal herbicide application. Additionally, goal, omega and hand hoeing have remarkable impacts relative to their control ( $p < 0.05$ ). The application of hand hoeing twice recorded the highest No. and weight of pods/plant and 100-seed weight (91.94, 17.68 and 18.35 g, respectively), whilst the lowest values of the above were realized for control (64.60, 12.75 and 16.22 g, respectively).

### 3.2.4. Seed, straw and biological yield

As presented in Table (2), omega, goal and hoeing treatments exerted a significant influence ( $p < 0.05$ ) on seed, straw and biological yield of soybean relative to control, especially hoeing (for seed yield), and goal (for straw and biological yield). Seed yield (kg/fed) was significantly increased when using two-hand hoeing in both of the two growing seasons (1235.72 kg/fed) in comparison with un-weeded check (control) (983.03 kg/fed). Such increase in seed yield may be due to the lowest weed intensity in soybean plants due to the positive effect of weed management by hand hoeing which provided ideal environment conditions (e.g. light, water and nutrients) to the crop for better reproductive potential, which stimulating the improvement of seed yield (**Vijay et al., 2018**). Similar observations have been also presented in earlier studies (**Megawer and Seif El-Yazal 2008; and Hamoda et al., 2017**). Moreover, the reduction in seed yield following control may be ascribed to heavy infestation of weeds in soybean field which increased the competition between soybean and weeds during the growth and development phases which decreased the uptake of water and nutrients, as well as reducing photosynthesis by over shading of the crop, which reduce seed yield (**Shaikh et al., 2010; and Kumagai and Takahashi, 2020**). The improvement in seed yield after hand hoeing treatment was consistent with the observations of No. of pods/plant, No. of seeds/plant, weight of seeds/plant and weight of 100-seed as presented in Table (2).

On the other hand, goal herbicide resulted the maximum straw and biological yield which were 2907.51 and 4101.91 kg/fed, while the lowest yields (1787.25 and 2770.28 kg/fed) were obtained from un-weeded treatment. **Peer et al. (2013)** reported that different weed control treatments favorably influenced the biological yield. They indicated that weed free treatments increased the biological yield by 52% as compared to control plots.

**Table 2.** Effect of weed control treatments on soybean yield and its components, combined over two growing seasons (2018 and 2019).

Weed control treatments	Plant height (cm)	Number of bods /plant	Weight of bods /plant (g)	Number of seeds /plant	Weight of seeds /plant (g)	Weight of 100 seeds (g)	Seeds (kg/fed)	Straw (kg/fed)	Biology (kg/fed)
<b>Omega</b>	96.34	61.57	28.60	91.20	16.73	17.80	1210.94	2734.90	3945.84
<b>Goal</b>	96.51	60.90	27.73	85.18	16.28	17.85	1194.40	2907.51	4101.91
<b>Hoeing</b>	95.50	63.63	28.41	91.94	17.68	18.35	1235.72	2842.72	4078.44
<b>Control</b>	91.89	50.12	21.62	64.60	12.75	16.22	983.03	1787.25	2770.28
<b>LSD at 0.05</b>	<b>1.99</b>	<b>3.02</b>	<b>1.75</b>	<b>3.64</b>	<b>0.68</b>	<b>0.85</b>	<b>51.30</b>	<b>112.60</b>	<b>163.90</b>

### 3.3. Effect of the interaction between planting dates and weed control treatments

The impact of planting dates and weed control treatments are shown in Table (3). Results confirmed that the difference in plant height, weight of pods and weight of 100-seed were not statistically significant ( $p > 0.05$ ).

#### 3.3.1. No. of pods and No. and weight of seeds/plant

The effect of various planting dates and the applied weed control treatments on No. of pods and No. and weight of seeds/plant were recorded in Table (3). The combined effect of planting date at May 5 and hand hoeing twice produced the highest No. of pods and No. and weight of seeds (67.65 pod/plant, 106.27 seed/plant and 19.63 g/plant, respectively), whereas the lowest values (47.09 pod/plant, 57.99 seed/plant and 11.27 g/plant) were realized as a result of delayed planting time at June 3 and control check.

#### 3.3.2. Seed, straw and biological yield

Mean values of the seed yield of different sowing dates and weed control treatments are presented in Tables (3). Planting on May 5 and the application of hand hoeing twice showed an increasing seed yield (1427.67 kg/fed) as compared to the interaction of planting on June 3 and unweeded check (831.79 kg/fed). These observations were also noticed for No. of pods/plant, weight of pods/plant, No. seeds/plant and weight of seeds/plant.

On the other hand, straw and biological yield of soybean were found to be significantly largest due to the interaction between planting on May 20 and hand hoeing twice (3339.13 and 4673.09 kg/fed, correspondingly) than the interaction between the delayed planting time at June 3 and the control (1460.92 and 2292.71 kg/fed, respectively).

**Table 3.** Effect of the interaction between planting dates and weed control treatments on soybean yield and its components, combined over two growing seasons (2018 and 2019).

Planting date	Treatment		Plant height (cm)	Number of bods /plant	Weight of bods /plant (g)	Number of seeds /plant	Weight of seeds /plant (g)	Weight of 100 seeds (g)	Seeds (kg/fed.)	Straw (kg/fed.)	Biology (kg/fed.)
	Weed control										
<b>May 5</b>	<b>Omega</b>		100.65	59.26	30.92	105.50	18.46	17.99	1396.88	3120.29	4517.17
	<b>Goal</b>		98.83	61.93	29.97	92.58	17.17	18.34	1359.83	3113.25	4473.08
	<b>Hoeing</b>		99.83	67.65	31.06	106.27	19.63	19.12	1427.67	3138.96	4566.63
	<b>Control</b>		96.51	50.03	23.65	69.21	13.41	16.44	1073.88	1853.21	2927.09
<b>May 20</b>	<b>Omega</b>		99.38	65.06	30.81	94.38	17.63	18.82	1313.50	3040.25	4353.75
	<b>Goal</b>		102.63	61.92	29.13	90.64	17.17	18.67	1284.75	3320.58	4605.33
	<b>Hoeing</b>		99.25	65.90	30.08	95.67	18.83	19.38	1333.96	3339.13	4673.09
<b>June 3</b>	<b>Control</b>		96.84	53.25	22.51	66.58	13.57	16.95	1043.42	2047.63	3091.05
	<b>Omega</b>		88.99	60.39	24.08	73.73	14.09	16.61	922.46	2044.17	2966.63
	<b>Goal</b>		88.07	58.86	24.10	72.31	14.51	16.54	938.63	2288.71	3227.34
	<b>Hoeing</b>		87.41	57.33	24.07	73.98	14.57	16.54	945.54	2050.08	2995.62
	<b>Control</b>		82.32	47.09	18.71	57.99	11.27	15.29	831.79	1460.92	2292.71
	<b>LSD at 0.05</b>		<b>n.s</b>	<b>5.25</b>	<b>n.s</b>	<b>6.31</b>	<b>1.17</b>	<b>n.s</b>	<b>88.85</b>	<b>195.00</b>	<b>215.90</b>

### Conclusions

In this study, the effect of two different agricultural treatments (planting dates and weed control) on yield and its components was assessed. Results indicated that early sowing at May 5 favored

the yield components of soybean. Moreover, the yield parameters of soybean decreased when delayed planting at June 3 compared to other two planting date treatments May 5 and 20. Furthermore, two hand weeding at 20 and 40 DAS and omega

herbicide were the best of the applied weed control practice. Additionally, the interaction between the early planting date and hand hoeing twice showed better performance of soybean plants as compared to the other applied treatments.

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### تأثير مواعيد الزراعة ومعاملات مقاومة الحشائش على محصول فول الصويا ومكوناته

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أجريت تجربتان حقليتان بمحطة التجارب والبحوث الزراعية بكلية الزراعة بمشهور جامعة بنها خلال موسمي 2018 و2019 م، لدراسة تأثير ثلاث مواعيد زراعة مختلفة (5 مايو، 20 مايو و3 يونيو) وأربع معاملات لمقاومة الحشائش ( بدون مقاومة (الكنترول)، عزيق مرتين ، مبيد أعشاب جول ومبيد اعشاب أوميجا) على انتاجية فول الصويا ومكوناته صنف جيزة 111. وأظهرت النتائج أن ميعاد الزراعة المبكر (5 مايو) تفوق معنوياً في زيادة وزن القرون وعدد ووزن البذور للنباتات بالإضافة إلى إنتاجية البذور للفدان مقارنة بالميعادين الآخرين في موسمي النمو. بالنسبة الى معاملة مقاومة الحشائش، أدى الرش بمبيد أوميجا والعزيق مرتين إلى زيادة في وزن القرون، عدد البذور /نبات ومحصول البذور /فدان مقارنةً بالرش بمبيد جول والكنترول، على الجانب الآخر أدى الرش بمبيد جول إلى زيادة في صفتي وزن القش والمحصول البيولوجي/فدان (2907.51 و4101.92 كجم/فدان على التوالي) مقارنة بمعاملات المقاومة الأخرى في موسمي النمو. كان للتفاعل بين ميعاد الزراعة ومعاملات مقاومة الحشائش تأثيراً معنوياً على كل الصفات المدروسة في كلا الموسمين. وقد أدى زراعة فول الصويا مبكراً في 5 مايو والعزيق مرتين إلى الحصول على أعلى قيم لعدد القرون /نبات (67.65 قرن) ووزن البذور /نبات (19.63 جم)، ووزن الـ100 بذرة بالجرام (19.12 جم) وكذا محصول البذور /فدان بالكجم (1427.67 كجم/فدان).