

## EFFECT OF VARIOUS DOSES OF NPK ON THE YIELD OF SOYBEAN CULTIVAR LEE.

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### ABSTRACT

The effect of various levels of N (30, 60, 90 lbs/acre) P (40, 80, 120 lbs/Acre) and K (40, 60, 80 lbs/Acre) were investigated on the yield of soybean cultivar 'lee' at the Farm of Agriculture College University of Peshawar during two consecutive years. Phosphorus in all the combinations significantly increased the grain and dry matter yields, whereas nitrogen, in most of the combinations has little effect on yield. The effect of potash was found to be inconsistent on pods per plant, it, however, increased grain, stalk and dry matter yields significantly. The highest yield of 15.19 maunds per acre and 20.6 maunds were recorded with a dose of NPK 30, 120 and 60 lbs and N P K 90, 120 and 60 lbs per acre respectively for 1969 and 1970 respectively.

### INTRODUCTION

Soybean (*Glycine Max* (L) Merrill) of the family leguminosae sub-family papilionideae is one of the leguminous plants which fixes atmospheric nitrogen.

Soybean contains 35-43% protein and 15%-25% fat, which makes it one of the most important oil crops. The main use of protein in under developed countries be in supplementing wheat and maize proteins and its oil in manufacturing "ghee".

With such industrial and nutritional values, its importance is being realised through out the World and therefore its cultivation is at increase. In Pakistan some local low yielding black and chocolate coloured varieties of soybean have been growing in some hilly area from the time immemorial (1).

There is a wide gap in Pakistan between the consumption and production of edible oil. Improved cultivars of soybean have the potential to fill the gap. The improved types of soybeans are a new introduction to this country and its nutritional

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