



Estimating Soybean Yield

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Estimating soybean yield while the crop is still standing in the field can be a challenging procedure. Proceed with caution since variability in yield components such as plant

population, seeds per pod, and seed size can all drastically affect the final yield. Yield estimates may be inaccurate when conducted before seed fill is complete, and assumptions of final pod number, seeds per pod, and seed size may not accurately reflect those values at maturity. The best estimate can be achieved at reproductive growth stage R6 (green pods with seeds that fill the pod cavity) or later.

Estimates of yield components should be made in five to ten random locations across the field to get a better field average yield. Each of the locations should be typical of the surrounding areas. Sampling from multiple locations in the field will improve the overall yield estimate.

Soybean yield is estimated by completing the terms in the following equation:

Soybean Yield Estimate Equation:

$$(plants\ per\ acre) \times (pods\ per\ plant) \times (seeds\ per\ pod) \div (seeds\ per\ pound) \div (pound\ per\ bushel) = (bushels\ per\ acre)$$

Step 1. Estimate plants per acre.

The number of plants per acre must be determined at each location in the field. Use the data in Table 1 to quickly convert stand counts into plants per acre. Count the number of plants in 10 feet of one row and divide that number by 10 to determine plants per foot for row widths of 30, 20, and 15 inches. For row widths of 7.5 and 7 inches, count the number of plants in 40 feet of one row (or 10 feet of four separate rows) to determine plants per acre.

Example:

In 15-inch rows, you count an average of 3.5 plants per foot of row.

According to Table 1, 3.5 plants per foot in 15-inch rows equal 121,968 plants per acre.

Table 1. Estimated soybean plants per acre. For 30, 20, and 15-inch rows, determine plants per foot of row by counting the number of plants within 10 feet of a row and divide the number of plants by 10. For 7.5 and 7.0-inch rows, determine the number of plants in 40 feet of row by counting plants in 10 feet of four separate rows.

Soybean Plants Per Foot of Row	Row Width (inches)			Soybean Plants in 40 Feet of Row	Row Width (inches)	
	30	20	15		7.5	7
	Estimated Plants / Acre				Estimated Plants / Acre	
0.5	8,712	13,068	17,424	5	8,712	9,340
1.0	17,424	26,136	34,848	10	17,424	18,679
1.5	26,136	39,204	52,272	15	26,136	28,019
2.0	34,848	52,272	69,696	20	34,848	37,358
2.5	43,560	65,340	87,120	25	43,560	46,698
3.0	52,272	78,408	104,544	30	52,272	56,037
3.5	60,984	91,476	121,968	35	60,984	65,377
4.0	69,696	104,544	139,392	40	69,696	74,716
4.5	78,408	117,612	156,816	45	78,408	84,056
5.0	87,120	130,680	174,240	50	87,120	93,395
5.5	95,832	143,748	191,664	55	95,832	102,735
6.0	104,544	156,816	209,088	60	104,544	112,074
6.5	113,256	169,884	226,512	65	113,256	121,414
7.0	121,968	182,952	243,936	70	121,968	130,753
7.5	130,680	196,020	261,360	75	130,680	140,093
8.0	139,392	209,088	278,784	80	139,392	149,432
8.5	148,104	222,156	296,208	85	148,104	158,772
9.0	156,816	235,224	313,632	90	156,816	168,111
9.5	165,528	248,292	331,056	95	165,528	177,451
10.0	174,240	261,360	348,480	100	174,240	186,790
10.5	182,952	274,428	365,904	105	182,952	196,130
11.0	191,664	287,496	383,328	110	191,664	205,469
11.5	200,376	300,564	400,752	115	200,376	214,809
12.0	209,088	313,632	418,176	120	209,088	224,148

If you would prefer to count plants in 1/1,000th acre, you can use Table 2 to determine the row lengths needed. When using this method, count the number of plants within 1/1,000th acre, and multiply that number by 1,000 to estimate plants per acre for each location.

Table 2. Row width and length of row needed to equal 1/1000th acre.

Row Width (inches)	Length of Row Needed to Equal 1/1000th Acre
6	87 feet 1 inch
7	74 feet 8 inches
7.5	69 feet 8 inches
15	34 feet 10 inches
30	17 feet 5 inches

Step 2. Estimate pods per plant.

Count the pods on each plant for 10 consecutive plants in one row, regardless of plant size. Determine the average number of pods per plant.

Example:

At one location, 220 pods were counted on a total of 10 consecutive plants.

The total number of pods (220) is divided by 10, and the average number of pods per plant is determined to be 22.

Step 3. Estimate seeds per pod.

Healthy soybean plants will average about 2.5 seeds per pod. For healthy soybeans, multiply pods per acre from Step 2 by 2.5 seeds per pod to estimate seeds per acre. For soybeans under stress, the seeds per pod could drop to 2, 1.5, or even less under high stress situations. You can count the seeds per pod from the same soybean plants used in Step 2.

Example:

The majority of pods appear to have three seeds while some have two seeds. The overall estimate of seeds per pod is 2.5.

Step 4. Estimate seeds per pound (seed size).

Seeds per pound may be the most difficult estimate to make. Research in Kentucky indicates that 2,500 seeds per pound is an average seed weight estimate, but seeds per pound can be as high as 3,400. If the soybean plant experienced stress, the seed size may be smaller, meaning that a larger seeds-per-pound number should be used for the estimate. The original seed size from the seed bag may provide a reasonable indication of soybean seed size. When the seed tag is not available, use 2,500 seeds per pound. You may want to adjust the seed size if the final yield estimate seems unusually high or low.

Example:

Without knowing the actual seeds per pound, you estimate 2,500 seeds per pound.

Step 5. Estimate bushels/acre.

One bushel of soybeans weighs 60 pounds.

Example:

Using the numbers obtained and the yield calculation formula, the following yield estimate is determined:

$$(\text{plants per acre}) \times (\text{pods per plant}) \times (\text{seeds per pod}) \div (\text{seeds per pound}) \div (\text{pound per bushel}) = (\text{bushels per acre})$$

$$121,968 \times 22 \times 2.5 \div 2,500 \div 60 = 44.72 \text{ or } 45 \text{ bushels per acre}$$

Step 6. Repeat yield estimate at other locations.

The yield estimate should be repeated five to ten times across the field. Use Table 3 as a worksheet to record the values estimated for each yield component. If the first five yield estimates are relatively close to each other, additional yield estimates at more locations may not be necessary. If the first five yield estimates vary widely, additional yield estimates at more locations are necessary.

Keep the Yield Estimate in Perspective

Remember that the yield estimate is only as good as the numbers put into the equation. Yield estimates made closer to harvest are typically more reliable than yield estimates made earlier in growth and development of the soybean plant. If you have additional questions regarding soybean yield estimates, contact your county Cooperative Extension agent.

Table 3. Worksheet for yield estimates. Use this table to fill in the yield components for each location in a field. Average the yields of each location together for a yield estimate of the entire field. Use the following equation to calculate yield at each location in the field.
 $(\text{plants per acre}) \times (\text{pods per plant}) \times (\text{seeds per pod}) \div (\text{seeds per pound}) \div (\text{pound per bushel}) = (\text{bushels per acre})$

Location	Plants per Acre	x	Pods per Plant	x	Seeds per Pod	÷	Seeds per Pound	÷	Pound per Bushel	=	Bushels per Acre
1		x		x		/		/	60	=	
2		x		x		/		/	60	=	
3		x		x		/		/	60	=	
4		x		x		/		/	60	=	
5		x		x		/		/	60	=	
6		x		x		/		/	60	=	
7		x		x		/		/	60	=	
8		x		x		/		/	60	=	
9		x		x		/		/	60	=	
10		x		x		/		/	60	=	
Average										=	