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PERFORMANCE OF SOYBEAN VARIETIES, UNDER NO-TILL SYSTEM, IN MARGINAL AREAS.

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RESUMO

Soybean (Glycine max L.) cultivation has a great social and economic impact, since it is one of the most important commodities in the world. More and more research is required to develop and evaluate improved varieties for different production environments. In this sense, the production of oilseeds in marginal soils is a great challenge to be faced by researchers and producers due to its low fertility and production difficulties. In order to investigate this, a trial with five soybean cultivars was conducted in the irrigated experimental area of UNESP FCAT - Dracena Campus. The predominant climate of the region is Aw according to Köeppen's classification, and the soil at the experimental site is classifieODEO, Intelicrops ICS 1332, Intelicrops ICS 7019 and Intelicrops ICS TORO, sown in no-till under Urod as a red dystrophic argissolo with sandy texture. The cultivars Nidera NS 6700, Intelicrops ICS Rchloa ruziziensis straw at a spacing of 0.45 m between rows, were evaluated. A randomized block design with three repetitions was used. In the experimental unit, the following characteristics were evaluated: height, height of first pod, number of stems, mass of 1000 grains and grain yield (13% humidity). For the characteristics that presented significance in the variance analysis, Tukey's test ($p<0.05$) was used to compare means. Significance was detected for all characteristics except grain yield. Although not significant, the average yield was 58 bags per hectare, with the most productive variety (ICS 1332 - 64 bags) exceeding the least productive by 11 bags per hectare. The results indicate good adaptability and productivity of the soy cultivars evaluated for the western region of the state of São Paulo.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: Glycine max, cultivar evaluation, Biometry

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