## SOYBEAN

Harvesting Period: Once bloom started, varieties from the two maturity groups had nearly equal lengths of time (94 and 96 days).

## PRODUCTION PROFILE

PLANTING	Disease & Pest control	Ecological Zones	Varieties
			"Salintuya 1"
Method:	Aphids (Aphis craccivora and other	Soybean is tolerant to a wide range	and
	species)	of soil conditions but does best on	"Salintuya II"
Mode of planting is by seed	Storage mothss (Ephestia cantella, Corcyra	warm, moist, and well drained fertile	
3 - 7	cephabonica)	loamy soils, that provide adequate	
	Storage weevils (Callosobruchus	nutrients.	
	maculates)		
Seasons:	Sucking bugs (Anoplocnemis spp.,	It grows well in the tropical,	
	Clavigralla spp. and other species)	subtropical and temperate climates.	
Soybean varieties from maturity	Anthracnose disease (Colletotrichum	·	
groups 4, 5, and 6 are planted in the	truncatum		
Mid-South. The majority are planted			
in April and May	Rhizectonia Root Rot		
n April and May	Fusarium Root Rot		
	Phytophthora Root Rot		
	White Mold (Sclerotinia stem rot)		
	Stem Canker		
	Brown Stem Rot		
	Powdery Mildew		
	Downy Mildew		
	Bacterial Blight		
	Pod and Stem Blight (Phomopsis seed		
	mold)		
	Cercospora Leaf Spot and Purple Stain of		
	Seed		
	INSECTS AND MITES		
	Soybean Cyst Nematode		
	CONTROL		
	Use of sound agronomic practices is		
	critical for profitable soybean production.		
	Choose a well adapted, disease resistant		
	variety from a appropriate maturity group.		
	Plant soybeans in a timely manner on a		
	suitable planting site with proper field and		
	seedbed preparation, fertility and soil pH to		
	enhance production success. The use of		
	clean, certified seed is highly		
	recommended. If bin run seed is used have		
	seed checked for germination, seed borne		
	diseases, and presence of weed seed.		
Harvest / Post Harvest Info			

Soybeans can be harvested at moisture levels below 20% but they must be stored at 14% moisture or lower. Harvest losses and damage are high when soybeans are harvested below 12% moisture. Four beans per 900 cm2 (per square ft) represent a 70 kg/ha (1 bu/ac) loss.

Safe moisture levels for storage depend on air temperature, volume stored and whether the beans are to be used for processing, feeding or as seed.

The effect of seed moisture on storage is complicated by the fact that moisture migrates in the bin. During cool periods, air in the bin adjacent to the outer walls sinks as it cools and warmer air rises through the center of the bin carrying moisture with it.

## Other Information

Post Harvest

Market Price (GH¢/Kg)	Potential Market	Uses of Soybean
1.40	Agbogbloshie Mkt (Accra)	Oil
1.01	Bawku Mkt	Milk
1.05	Kumasi Central Mkt	bakery products
1.01	Tamale Mkt	Meal
1.00	Techiman Mkt	
1.60	Takoradi Mkt	
1.35	Hohoe Mkt	

Storage