

# Hula Hoop Math



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## How might you predict yield in a field of soybeans?

- You have a hula hoop and a field of soybeans.
- How might the hula hoop give you a prediction of how many soybeans will be produced?
- Why does this matter?



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# Your turn!

## Use the hula hoops to predict yield.

- Toss the hoop on the field three different times
- Calculate the average plants from the numbers in the hoop for each toss
- Measure the diameter of your hoop
- Use the factor on the worksheet to determine the number of plants/acre in your “field”



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# Data

<b>Yield data</b>	<b>Field 1</b>	<b>Field 2</b>	<b>Field 3</b>
<b>Average bushels</b>			



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# Factors that affect soybean yield

**Row spacing:** 7, 10, 15, 20, 22, 30, or 36 inches

**Seeding rate:** 75,000, 125,000, 175,000, or 225,000 seeds per acre

**Planting method:** drill or planter

**Other events beyond a grower's control:** drought, flooding, erosion, etc.



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# Row spacing

## Benefits of closer row spacing (less than 30")

- Canopy closure before R3 when seed pods begin to set, resulting in fewer weed seedlings able to grow
- Canopy closure helps prevent soil moisture loss
- Equal distribution of plants allows for greater light interception and increased leaf area
- Harvesting is easier since combine can more easily cut and collect plants/seeds
- Harvesting is more efficient due to no cultivator ridges



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# Row spacing

## Concerns about narrow row spacing

- Diseases like brown stem rot and soybean cyst nematode (SCN) can affect yield
- Plant proper variety for environmental conditions
- Lack of proper equipment (need planter specifically for soybean): drill?
- Split-row planters give versatility
- High seed cost and uneven growth in field
- Need higher seeding rate if drill is used
- Plant establishment is higher for narrow rows than wide rows
- Potential to inhibit insecticide penetration, if applied



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# Seeding rates

Using the table below, determine which seeding rate results in the highest percentage of survival...

## Soybean seeding vs final population

<b>Planted (seeds/acre)</b>	75,000	125,000	175,000	225,000
<b>Final population in 15" row</b>	71,500	107,800	146,500	174,400
<b>Final population in 30" row</b>	62,700	95,900	122,000	153,900





# Equipment used

## Drill

- Spotty or non-uniform seeding rate
- Often requires higher seeding rate to make up for uneven distribution
- Increased seed cost for higher rate/acre

## Planter

- Gives uniform seeding rate
- Wider row spacing



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# Related careers

- Agronomists help farmers determine their yield, scout for pests, test their soils, discuss growing practices.
- People who work at co-ops (Legacy, Andersen's, TruPointe, etc.) help farmers to:
  - determine fertilizer blends based on soil tests.
  - apply herbicides and pesticides.
  - store and measure the moisture content of harvested products.
  - determine feed blends for livestock.
- Visit **[grownextgen.org/careers](https://grownextgen.org/careers)** for more agriculture career information.



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