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The objective of this study was to select the best genotypes of soybean (Glycine max (L.) Merr.) from Persia to improve the yield of main stem seed.

Materials and Methods

The study used 372 genotypes from different regions of Persia. The genotypes were evaluated for yield and yield components of soybean. The data were analyzed using the SPSS software. The genotypes were classified into five groups according to their yield levels: Group 1: High yield; Group 2: Medium-high yield; Group 3: Medium-low yield; Group 4: Low yield; Group 5: Very low yield.

Results and Discussion

The results showed that the highest yield was obtained from the genotype 'Persian Black' with a yield of 1.56 t/ha. The genotype 'Persian White' had the lowest yield with a yield of 0.24 t/ha. The yield of the middle group was between 0.5 and 1.0 t/ha.

Conclusion

The results of this study showed that the yield of soybean in Persia can be improved by selecting the best genotypes. The selection process can be improved by using more advanced statistical methods and by considering other factors such as disease resistance and environmental conditions.