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RESEARCH ARTICLE :

Influence of various levels of sulphur and boron supply on nutrient uptake by soybean (*Glysine max* L.)

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SUMMARY : An experiment was carried outduring *Kharif* season 2015 at Indira Gandhi Krishi Viswavidyalaya, Krishak Nagar Raipur (Chhattisgarh) in vertisol with objective to evaluate the influence of sulphur and boron application on nutrient uptakeby soybean. The experiment was laid out in a RCBD with 16 treatments comprised four levels of sulphur *viz.*, 0, 15, 30 and 45 kg ha^{-1} and four levels of boron *viz.*, 0, 0.5, 1.0 and 1.5 kg ha^{-1}. Sulphur and boron application resulted in increased nutrient uptake by soybean. Maximum nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, sulphur and boron uptake (147.03, 10.17, 39.61, 8.35 kg ha^{-1} and 98.71 g ha^{-1}, respectively) was observed with 30 kg S ha^{-1}. Maximum uptake of nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, sulphur and boron (131.51, 9.10, 36.85, 7.74 kg ha^{-1} and 89.38 g ha^{-1}, respectively) was associated with application of 1.0 kg B ha^{-1}.Yield of soybean was significantly influenced by different sulphur levels and maximum yield (20.04 kg ha^{-1} seed yield and 22.55 kg ha^{-1} stover yield) was observed with 30 kg sulphur per hectare. Among boron levels, 1.0 kg boron per hectare was superior to others for getting maximum soybean yield (18.82 seed yield and 21.05 kg ha^{-1} stover yield).

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