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Title: An estimate for the length of an arithmetic progression the product of whose terms is almost square

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Erdős conjectured that

$$n(n+d)\dots(n+(k-1)d) = y^2 \tag{1}$$

in positive integers n, $k \geq 3$, $d > 1$, y with $\gcd(n,d) = 1$, implies that k is bounded by an absolute constant. Shorey and Tijdeman [16] showed that (1) implies that k is bounded by an effectively computable number depending only on $\omega(d)$, the number of distinct prime divisors of d. In this paper, an explicit bound for k in terms of $\omega(d)$ is presented.

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