2019 SOYBEAN

Variety Yields and Production Practices

LSU AgCenter
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2018 Soybean Variety Yields and Production Practices

Soybean production guidelines are prepared by LSU AgCenter cooperating personnel from Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station researchers and by Louisiana Cooperative Extension Service specialists.

Variety Selection

Variety selection is not a decision to be made lightly as it is the most important decision facing a producer going into the season. No other input can radically change the yield potential to the extent that variety selection can. This decision can be daunting, but through the LSU AgCenter, producers do have information at their disposal to improve this decision-making process.

Fortunately, growers in Louisiana have two types of multienvironment data to use when comparing multiple varieties from varying seed companies. The official variety trials (OVT) are small-plot trials that evaluate a large number of varieties side by side. Because of the size of these trials and the equipment required to maintain and harvest small plots, these trials are only conducted at a handful of locations, typically at one of the LSU AgCenter research stations. The core block program is designed to evaluate a reduced number of soybean varieties in large plots located across the state. The main strength of this program is the ability to include a large number of locations. Although 21 plots were planted in 2018, only 14 of the original locations were harvested because of the poor conditions that plagued the state in the fall of 2018. Because of the limitation of the number of varieties in the core block program, it is important that growers consider the OVT for a complete evaluation of the available varieties. It is also important that growers consider the data from the core block program to help determine variety performance in a location most similar to their farm sites. We would advise growers to make all variety decisions based on multiyear and multienvironment data and to identify stable varieties that perform well over a range of environments.

For best use of this guide, we recommend judging variety yield results by looking at what we call performance and stability. Performance refers to identifying the varieties that are high yielding in environments that best represent your local farm. Stability refers to the performance of a variety across multiple environments across the state. It is important for growers to consider both of these factors when making variety decisions.

Other Varietal Characteristics

Variety yield potential is an important trait in selecting a variety, but other varietal characteristics should also be considered. How these criteria rank in importance to the grower may vary from one grower to the next and may vary from one field to the next. Several of these criteria for variety selection are discussed below.

Herbicide Tolerance and Weed Management Programs

Liberty Link soybeans are tolerant of the herbicide glufosinate (Liberty), which is a nonselective, broad-spectrum herbicide. The LSU AgCenter has information on Liberty Link variety performance. Do NOT apply Liberty herbicide to any variety not labeled as Liberty Link, which includes, but is not limited to, Roundup Ready and/or STS and/or BOLT varieties. Applications of Liberty (glufosinate) to non-Liberty Link soybeans will cause significant injury to and/or death of non-Liberty Link soybeans. Regardless of the herbicide-tolerant technology utilized, application of a residual herbicide prior to soybean emergence followed by a post-emergence application of a residual herbicide that is tank-mixed with a nonselective herbicide is the best strategy to manage herbicide-resistant weeds. Furthermore, research has shown that maintaining soybeans weed-free for the first five weeks after emergence can maximize soybean yields.

Disease Resistance

Varieties of soybeans differ in susceptibility to diseases and nematodes. Aerial blight is an important foliar disease south of Alexandria but can occur in other parishes during wet seasons. Cercospora leaf blight has become a major disease problem throughout the state. Frogeye leaf spot has been an annual occurrence for the past several years. These, and other foliar diseases, may cause significant yield losses and harvest delays. Soilborne diseases may also be a problem in any given year. Sudden death syndrome (SDS) has been confirmed in Louisiana, but it is considered a rare occurrence. A soilborne disease with similar foliar symptoms as SDS known as taproot decline has recently been confirmed by pathologists and is likely the most prevalent issue in the state. Phytophthora root rot is an isolated issue and is more prevalent in clay or poorly drained soils. Root-knot nematodes are prevalent in sandy soils and can be an annual problem in certain areas. When these and other diseases occur in official variety trials, ratings are conducted to identify potential sources of resistance, making variety selection the most economical way for producers to manage diseases.

Insects

Soybeans are damaged by a diverse insect pest complex of stink bugs, three-cornered alfalfa hoppers, beetles and several Lepidopteran defoliators (soybean loopers, velvetbean caterpillars, green cloverworms and corn earworms) from plant emergence until harvest. Soybeans can compensate for considerable insect injury; however, high pest populations can cause severe yield reductions or total crop loss. To reduce yield loss, fields should be scouted weekly using a shake sheet or sweep net, and applications of the proper insecticide materials should be made when action thresholds have been met. Soybean varieties can differ in their ability to tolerate various insect pests, and those that are less tolerant should be scouted more often.

Scouting fields is especially important for locating the most damaging soybean pest in Louisiana, the redbanded stink bug. This pest feeds only on legumes; thus, earlier maturing varieties have the most potential for stink bug damage. In general, maturity group IV soybeans will have more damage than maturity group V at pod initiation, and seed set begins earlier and lasts longer. This results in longer exposure to stink bugs over time, resulting in greater opportunities for stink bug injury. As a rule, scouting for redbanded stink bug should begin at R2 and occur every five days, if possible. Failure to detect early populations can result in missed opportunities for control. As a reminder, the action threshold for the redbanded stink bug is 16 insects per 100 sweeps.

For several years, we have screened high-yielding, commercially available soybean varieties for susceptibility to stink bugs to provide agents, consultants and growers information on what to expect from stink bug pressure. No varieties are currently available that provide immunity from stink bugs. Many commercial varieties, however, provide excellent yields under varied growing conditions that are highly susceptible to stink bugs.

Salt-Chloride Tolerance

Soybeans under continuous irrigation may be subjected to high levels of salts or chlorides from well or surface water. Observations from several years at the Macon Ridge Research Station at Winnsboro have made it possible to pinpoint varieties that have resistance or sensitivity to the problem. The problem shows up as leaf scorching and usually occurs shortly after irrigation water is applied. When choosing varieties to be utilized in irrigated systems, excluders (those varieties that can tolerate high chloride levels) should be chosen. However, yield potential of both excluders and includers (those varieties that cannot tolerate high chloride levels) will be reduced in soils with high chloride levels.

Maturity

There is a certain amount of overlap in maturity between groups within the state. Environmental conditions, especially drought and pest pressure, can cause variation in maturity. Most varieties within a group mature in the following range when planted at recommended times:

- Very early maturity (MG 3.0-4.5): Aug. 10 – Aug. 19
- Early maturity (MG 4.5-4.9): Aug. 20 – Sept. 10
- Medium maturity (MG 5+): Sept. 11 – Oct. 1

Table 2 indicates the approximate days to maturity from emergence of varieties if planted at the optimum time. Where large acreages are involved, varieties of differing maturity should be selected to stagger the harvest and avoid losses from shattering and poor quality.

Lower Pod Height

Pod height is especially important in rough, poorly drained soils and new ground. It is important for all varieties to set pods a reasonable distance above the soil surface to aid in harvestability.

Poor Drainage

Many soybeans in Louisiana are planted on heavy clay soils with poor internal drainage. Research has determined that certain varieties are superior to others under these conditions. Consult results from the St. Joseph Sharkey clay test to select varieties for tolerance to poor drainage. Planting on raised beds is desirable where drainage is less than optimal.

Lodging Resistance

Soybean varieties are more likely to lodge if a population of more than six plants per foot of row is present and if grown on a highly fertile soil. Tall varieties tend to lodge more severely than short ones. When lodging occurs, seed quality and yield are affected. A lodged field is more susceptible to disease and reduces harvest efficiency.

Plant Height

Plant height varies according to growing conditions, planting date, soil type and variety. If canopy closure has been a problem, a taller variety should be selected or a closer row spacing should be adopted. On highly fertile soil, too much growth is sometimes a problem, and a shorter variety is the better choice. Though not included in the tables in this guide, plant heights from small plot trials are available at LSUAgCenter.com.

Seed Quality

Poor seed quality is more often found in early maturing varieties. Poor quality is especially true for indeterminate varieties that do not mature uniformly. However, in wet harvest seasons when temperatures and humidity remain high, seed quality issues can often be observed for most varieties. Poor seed quality occurs when fields are not harvested when ready or under heavy disease pressure. When poor conditions occur between physiological maturity (maximum dry matter accumulation) and harvest, chances increase for a decline in seed quality.

Cultural Practices

Lime and Molybdenum

Availability of most plant nutrients is typically greatest in soils with a pH of 5.8-7.0. When the soil pH drops below 5.2 on sandy loam and silt loam soils, and below 5.0 on clay soils, manganese toxicity may occur. When the soil pH drops below 5.0, aluminum toxicity may also occur. Soil testing should be conducted on a regular basis, and agricultural lime should be used to correct low pH soils to proper levels.

In extreme cases, manganese toxicity is expressed as a stunted plant with crinkled leaves. In milder cases, manganese toxicity may result in reduced yields even when visible symptoms are not present. Aluminum toxicity typically affects the roots, resulting in short, thick roots, a condition known as club root. Manganese and aluminum toxicities can be controlled by keeping the soil pH above the critical levels.

Molybdenum is a critical component of the nitrogenase complex that fixes atmospheric nitrogen into a usable form for the soybean plant. Molybdenum is a nutrient needed by soybeans in small quantities. Although our soils typically have enough molybdenum for optimum growth, molybdenum is less available to plants as the soil becomes more acidic. At soil pH below 6.2, molybdenum should be applied as seed treatment at planting. However, if a commercial inoculum is needed and is applied as a seed treatment, molybdenum should not be applied as a seed treatment. The molybdenum salt will reduce the viability of the inoculum and will result in poor nodulation.

Nitrogen

Soybeans need large quantities of nitrogen. Soybeans remove about 4 pounds of nitrogen in each harvested bushel. Fortunately, soybeans are legumes and can obtain most of their nitrogen from the atmosphere. They accomplish this with the aid of the bacterium *Rhizobium japonicum*. These bacteria use soybean roots as a livable environment and form nodules on soybean roots that capture nitrogen from the atmosphere and fix it into a usable form. Seed should be inoculated with *Rhizobium japonicum* bacteria in soils with no recent history of soybeans or when conditions have reduced bacteria survival.

Phosphorous

Phosphorous is critical in the early stages of soybean growth. It stimulates root growth, is essential in the storage and transfer of energy throughout the plant and is an important component of several biochemicals that control plant growth and development. Phosphorus is concentrated in the seed and strongly affects seed formation. Soybeans remove about 0.8 pound of phosphate (P2O5) per bushel in the harvested portion of the crop.

Phosphorus deficiencies are not easily observed. Usually no striking visual symptoms indicate

phosphorus deficiency in soybeans. The most common characteristics of phosphorus-deficient soybean plants are stunted growth and reduced yields.

Phosphorus fertilization rates should be based on soil test results. Soil pH affects the availability of phosphorus, which is most available to soybeans when the soil pH is between 6.0 and 7.0.

Potassium

Potassium is essential in the growth and development of soybeans and is indirectly related to many plant cell functions. Some 60 enzymes require the presence of potassium, and plants with adequate amounts of potassium are better able to resist diseases than potassium-deficient plants. About four times as much potash (K_2O) is required by soybeans as phosphate, (P_2O_5) and about twice as much potash (K_2O) is removed in the seed as phosphate (P_2O_5). Soybeans remove about 1.4 pounds of potash (K_2O) per bushel in the harvested portion of the plant.

Potassium deficiency symptoms are fairly easy to diagnose when they are severe enough to be seen visually and will usually occur on the lower leaves during pod fill as margins (edges) of the leaves appear necrotic (dead and brown). Severe potassium deficiencies can greatly reduce yields. Potassium fertilizer rates should be based on soil test results.

Early Planting

Soybeans should not be planted until soil temperature reaches 60 degrees Fahrenheit. Because emergence may also be affected by cool soil temperatures after planting, early planting decisions should also consider the forecast up to seven days after planting. Adequate soil temperatures are often observed in April but can vary by location and year. Maturity group IV and indeterminate group V varieties do best in April plantings. Research in north Louisiana has shown instances of high yields for group IV and V planted in mid- to late March. In these cases, daily average soil temperatures were generally at or above 60 degrees Fahrenheit at planting. A few (especially determinate types) may be sensitive to planting before early May. Narrow row spacing may be beneficial when planting early due to the potential of reduced plant height. Always use a base fungicide seed treatment when planting early and conditions are less than favorable.

Late Planting

When planting is delayed until June 15 or later, the amount of vegetative growth that the plant produces becomes more critical. It is important to choose varieties that grow rapidly in a short time. When blooming starts, most vegetative growth ceases in determinate varieties. Maturity group V soybeans should be used when planting after June 1. When planting late, seeding rates should be increased to compensate for reduced vegetative growth.

Seeding Rate

Plant populations that are too dense reduce yields, encourage diseases and lodging, and increase seed cost. When calibrating planters, use seed-per-foot as your guide rather than pounds of seed per acre. In the following table, the estimated pounds per acre should be used only to calculate how much seed to buy. Because of varietal difference in seed size, as well as seasonal variation within lots of the same variety, planting rates can be misleading if expressed in pounds per acre. The following rates are recommended:

Row Width (Inches)	Seed/Row Foot	Plants/ Row Foot	Population in 1,000s
36-40	8-9	6-8	78-104
30-32	6-7	4-5	78-104
20-24	5-6	4-5	104-130
7-10	4-5	3	104-130
Broadcast	5-6/sq.ft.	3/sq.ft.	150
Late planting	6-7/sq.ft.	4/sq.ft.	200

Planting Dates

Because weather conditions are different from year to year, seeding dates can be affected by environmental conditions. Early or late planting can cause reduction in plant height in many varieties. Generally, late plantings have less chance of success unless irrigation is available or optimal weather and timely rains occur throughout the growing season. A general rule is that half a bushel per day is lost for every day that planting is delayed past the first week of June.

Optimal seeding dates for each maturity group planted in Louisiana are:

- Group III: April 15 – May 10
- Group IV: April 15 – May 10
- Group V: March 25 – May 5
- Group VI (not typically recommended in Louisiana): March 25 – April 30

Row Spacing

Varieties respond differently to row spacing. The most important consideration is that the canopy be closed as quickly as possible to avoid late-season weed problems and to maximize the amount of light captured. Research has shown that narrow row spacing (30 inches or fewer) may outyield wide row spacing in some environments.

Depth of Seeding

Plant only deep enough to get the seed in moist soil. On sandy or silt loam soils, plant only 1 inch deep if moisture is available. On clay soils, plant 1 to 2 inches deep, depending on moisture conditions. Rolling the soil, especially clays, after planting will help obtain a stand by conserving moisture.

Table 1A. Highest Yielding Maturity Group 3.0-4.4 Soybean Varieties From Six Louisiana Locations.									
Variety	**Central Station**	**Rice Station**	**Dean Lee**	**Macon Ridge**	**Red River**	**Northeast**	**2018 Average**	**2-Year Average**	**3-Year Average**
A4447NSXR2	52	**20**	**62**	64	**50**	**84**	55		
AG 43X7	**56**	14	**64**	58	**48**	**86**	54	60	
AG 43X8	45	**18**	**63**	65	**46**	**82**	53	58	
ARMOR X44D36	48	16	**63**	50	**52**	76	51		
CZ 4044LL	52	10	**61**	54	-	78	51	52	52
CZ 4222LL	**60**	10	55	55	-	**83**	52	55	56
CZ 4308LL	**59**	17	**61**	71	-	**83**	58	60	
LS4388XS	**62**	12	59	60	44	**85**	54		
LS4458XS	54	**21**	**65**	60	**49**	**81**	55		
P4247LL	**58**	**18**	**65**	65	-	**83**	58	59	58
P4255RX	51	12	**65**	59	**47**	**82**	52	58	
P4444RXS	54	15	**66**	65	**52**	**81**	55	60	
S13-3851C	**57**	17	**66**	**82**	-	75	59	60	
S41XS98	**60**	11	58	54	39	77	50	55	
S43V3X	50	13	60	56	41	**87**	51	57	
USG 7447XTS	53	11	59	55	**48**	78	51		
Average	54	15	62	61	47	81			
Other Group 3.0-4.4 Soybean Varieties Included in Louisiana tests:									
CZ 3601 LL	49	7	56	49	-	72	47	48	
CZ 3841 LL	46	7	52	50	-	73	46	49	49
CZ 4105 LL	46	9	55	53	-	70	47	50	49
P4318RX	52	11	56	63	44	75	50		
S13-10590C	41	13	50	57	-	71	46	48	
S13-2743C	43	6	54	54	-	75	46		
Average	46	9	54	54	44	73			
LSD ($p < 0.10$)	5.69	4.02	6.07	10.98	6.66	5.76			
Standard Deviation	4.82	3.4	4.3	9.3	5.57	4.88			
CV	9.25	26.11	7.19	15.72	11.94	6.17			

Data from these LSU AgCenter research stations: Dean Lee, Alexandria; Macon Ridge, Winnsboro; Northeast, St. Joseph; Red River, Bossier; Rice Research, Rayne; and Central Research, Baton Rouge.

All yields expressed in bushels per acre and readjusted to 13% moisture.

Bold *— Highest yielding (P=.10) at this location in 2018.*

Table 2A. MG 3.0-4.4 - Agronomic Data From Various Locations Across Louisiana.							
Variety	CRRS	DLRS	RRRS	MRRS	MRRS	DLRS	NERS
	Maturity[1]			Salt[2]	CLB[3]		
CZ 4044 LL	93	101	121	**7.0**	**2.0**	-	-
CZ 4308 LL	106	105	123	5.5	**2.5**	-	-
CZ 4222 LL	102	102	122	3.5	**2.0**	-	-
CZ 4105 LL	96	102	120	1.5	**2.0**	-	-
CZ 3601 LL	95	98	120	**8.0**	**2.1**	-	-
CZ 3841 LL	95	98	122	**8.5**	**1.9**	-	-
S13-3851C	107	111	126	0.0	0.0	-	-
S13-2743C	96	100	122	5.0	**2.5**	-	-
S13-10590C	105	105	125	1.5	**2.0**	-	-
ARMORX44D36	107	110	121	1.5	**3.5**	-	-
S41XS98	103	102	122	2.5	**2.0**	-	-
S43V3X	105	109	122	3.5	**2.0**	-	-
P4255RX	102	106	123	3.0	**2.5**	-	-
P4444RXS	107	113	124	1.0	**3.5**	-	-
P4318RX	107	106	123	3.0	**2.5**	-	-
P4247LL	107	107	124	2.5	**2.5**	-	-
A4447NSXR2	107	111	126	2.0	**3.5**	-	-
LS4458XS	107	112	127	2.0	**3.0**	-	-
LS4388XS	103	106	121	2.0	**2.0**	-	-
AG 43X7	105	112	127	3.0	**3.0**	-	-
AG 43X8	107	112	124	0.5	**2.5**	-	-
USG 7447XTS	108	115	128	2.0	**3.5**	-	-
Mean	103	106	123	3.1	2.4	-	-
LSD ($p < 0.05$)	.	.	.	1.68	1.56	-	-
Standard Deviation	.	.	.	0.81	0.75	-	-
CV	.	.	.	23.40	30.76	-	-

Data from these LSU AgCenter research stations: Dean Lee, Alexandria; Macon Ridge, Winnsboro; Northeast, St. Joseph; Red River, Bossier; Rice Research, Rayne; and Central Research, Baton Rouge.

[1]Maturity (R8 - 95% brown pods; days after emergence); [2]Salt Tolerance (0-9 scale; 0=no injury); [3]Cercospora Leaf Blight (0-9 scale; 0=no disease).

Bold *— increased disease incidence.*

Table 1B. Highest Yielding Maturity Group 4.5-4.7 Soybean Varieties From Six Louisiana Locations.									
Variety	**Central Station**	**Rice Station**	**Dean Lee**	**Macon Ridge**	**Red River**	**Northeast**	**2018 Average**	**2-Year Average**	**3-Year Average**
A4637NSXR2	57	10	**66**	58	48	77	53		
AG 45X8	57	16	**63**	55	48	**86**	54	60	
AG 46X6	53	15	**65**	**66**	53	**84**	56	61	60
AG 47X6	55	19	59	57	49	**85**	54	59	59
AG 47X9	55	13	**68**	57	53	**87**	56		
AGS GS46X17	54	11	**64**	**65**	47	**83**	54		
ARMORX45D50	58	18	**64**	57	**60**	**82**	56		
ARMORX46D63	56	18	**64**	62	55	78	55		
ARMORX47D22	53	16	**61**	57	51	**80**	53		
AV47W2X	55	16	**65**	60	50	**79**	54		
Croplan RX4500s	60	16	**63**	62	53	**80**	56		
CZ 4540 LL	54	17	**65**	52	-	76	53	56	56
CZ 4548 LL	60	21	**66**	59	-	76	56	59	
CZ 4649 LL	57	**34**	**65**	53	-	67	55		
CZ 4748 LL	57	16	**60**	60	-	76	54	57	56
DG4670RR2	**65**	18	**66**	57	-	**83**	58	61	60
DG4790RR2	51	14	**65**	59	-	78	53	59	59
GT- 4540XS	60	21	**62**	57	50	77	54	60	
GT- 4628X	59	19	**69**	50	54	78	55		
LS4565XS	59	16	**65**	60	54	**80**	56		
LS4583X	57	23	**67**	58	**63**	**81**	58		
LS4677X	58	10	**63**	55	**57**	**80**	54		
LS4689X	59	19	**60**	55	50	76	53		
MEX4608	61	18	**68**	52	50	61	52		
P4570RXS	56	17	**68**	60	**58**	75	56		
P4620RXS	60	15	55	**64**	50	**85**	55	59	57
P46A16R	53	18	56	**68**	-	**86**	56	63	
P4799RXS	55	17	**66**	58	47	78	53	57	55
Petrus 479 GTS	49	12	**66**	53	-	68	50	50	
REV 4679X	**62**	17	**67**	57	**55**	**81**	56		
REV 47A98	55	14	**67**	**67**	-	**80**	57		
S13-10592C	47	20	**61**	55	-	72	51		
S14-15146R	55	15	**64**	56	-	74	53	56	
S14-9051R	51	11	**66**	**64**	-	67	52	53	
S45J3X	57	12	**63**	55	45	**80**	52		
S45K5X	58	10	58	**64**	42	**80**	52	57	
S45XS37	60	15	**69**	60	46	**83**	56	60	
S45XS66	57	15	59	59	53	**83**	54		
Average	56	16	64	59	52	79			
Other Group 4.5-4.7 Soybean Varieties Included in Louisiana Tests:									
Go Soy E4510S	44	8	59	49	-	75	47		
P4757RY	58	19	60	60	-	74	54	58	58
Average	51	13	60	55	-	75			
LSD ($p < 0.05$)	4.15	5.16	8.72	4.80	7.60	8.84			
Standard Deviation	3.54	4.40	7.43	4.09	6.45	7.54			
CV	6.30	27.23	11.70	7.01	12.54	9.63			

Data from these LSU AgCenter research stations: Dean Lee, Alexandria; Macon Ridge, Winnsboro; Northeast, St. Joseph; Red River, Bossier; Rice Research, Rayne; and Central Research, Baton Rouge.

All yields expressed in bushels per acre and readjusted to 13% moisture.

Bold *— Highest yielding (P=.10) at this location in 2018.*

Table 2B. MG 4.5-4.7 - Agronomic Data From Various Locations Across Louisiana.							
Variety	CRRS	DLRS	RRRS	MRRS	MRRS	DLRS	NERS
	Maturity[1]			Salt[2]	CLB[3]		
CZ 4540 LL	115	118	128	0.5	0.5	-	**3.5**
CZ 4548 LL	114	113	125	4.9	2.0	-	1.0
CZ 4748 LL	117	117	129	**9.0**	**3.0**	-	2.0
REV 47A98	117	115	128	1.5	**3.0**	-	**3.0**
REV 4679X	116	117	129	**8.9**	2.5	-	2.0
S14-9051R	115	116	125	2.9	1.5	-	1.0
S14-15146R	115	112	127	3.5	**3.0**	-	**3.0**
S13-10592C	116	110	127	0.0	0.0	-	0.5
Petrus 479 GTS	112	109	124	1.0	0.5	-	1.0
P46A16R	114	113	127	0.0	0.5	-	2.0
DG4670RR2	117	115	127	**6.9**	**3.0**	-	**2.5**
GT- 4628X	116	112	127	**9.0**	**3.5**	-	1.5
GT- 4540XS	119	117	127	**6.9**	2.5	-	**2.5**
AG 47X9	117	118	127	**6.9**	**3.0**	-	2.0
ARMORX45D50	119	115	127	5.9	2.0	-	1.5
S45XS66	118	117	128	**6.9**	2.0	-	1.5
S45K5X	113	110	125	**9.0**	**3.5**	-	2.0
S45J3X	112	108	123	**9.0**	2.5	-	-
CZ 4649 LL	125	124	129	0.0	0.0	-	1.5
AG 47X6	117	114	128	**9.0**	**3.5**	-	**2.5**
P4570RXS	117	117	127	0.5	1.5	-	**3.0**
P4799RXS	117	118	128	5.9	1.5	-	2.0
P4620RXS	118	117	129	2.0	2.5	-	**3.0**
P4757RY	117	116	128	**6.9**	**4.0**	-	**2.5**
ARMORX46D63	118	118	127	1.0	**3.0**	-	**2.5**
A4637NSXR2	116	114	127	**9.0**	**3.0**	-	1.5
MEX4608	115	112	127	**9.0**	**3.0**	-	1.0
ARMORX47D22	117	116	125	**9.0**	**3.5**	-	2.0
DG4790RR2	119	117	128	**8.9**	**4.0**	-	**3.0**
AV47W2X	117	116	126	1.0	0.5	-	2.0
LS4689X	116	111	128	**9.0**	2.5	-	1.0
LS4565XS	118	118	128	0.5	2.0	-	**4.0**
LS4583X	118	118	128	5.9	2.5	-	2.0
LS4677X	114	115	127	**9.0**	**3.0**	-	2.0
AG 45X8	115	112	126	**9.0**	2.5	-	2.0
AG 46X6	115	115	127	0.5	0.0	-	2.0
Croplan RX4500s	117	118	129	0.5	2.5	-	**2.5**
S45XS37	118	120	129	1.0	1.5	-	**3.5**
Go Soy E4510S	113	105	123	**8.9**	**3.0**	-	-
AGS GS46X17	112	112	125	1.5	2.0	-	**2.5**
Mean	116	115	127	5.0	2.3	-	2.1
LSD ($p < 0.05$)	.	.	.	1.54	1.12	-	1.58
Standard Deviation	.	.	.	0.72	0.55	-	0.78
CV	.	.	.	27.63	24.60	-	36.76

Data from these LSU AgCenter research stations: Dean Lee, Alexandria; Macon Ridge, Winnsboro; Northeast, St. Joseph; Red River, Bossier; Rice Research, Rayne; and Central Research, Baton Rouge.

[1]Maturity (R8 - 95% brown pods; days after emergence); [2]Salt Tolerance (0-9 scale; 0=no injury); [3]Cercospora Leaf Blight (0-9 scale; 0=no disease).

***Bold** — increased disease incidence.*

Table 1C. Highest Yielding Maturity Group 4.8-4.9 Soybean Varieties From Six Louisiana Locations.									
Variety	**Central Station**	**Rice Station**	**Dean Lee**	**Macon Ridge**	**Red River**	**Northeast**	**2018 Average**	**2-Year Average**	**3-Year Average**
AG 48X9	**65**	22	**63**	52	50	**82**	55		
AG 49X9	59	21	**63**	50	42	80	52		
AGS GS48X18	**67**	15	61	43	52	75	52		
ARMORX48D02	**63**	29	**62**	52	33	76	52		
ARMORX49D31	**62**	24	60	44	51	77	53		
AV49W3X	**64**	20	61	58	42	78	54		
Croplan RX4825	59	20	59	56	45	**85**	54		
Croplan RX4928	**66**	27	60	48	53	77	55		
CZ 4820 LL	**62**	26	60	49	-	72	54	57	
CZ 4938 LL	56	**39**	61	54	-	64	55	58	
DG 48X45	58	19	60	55	48	**83**	54		
Go Soy 49G16	57	18	55	**65**	-	74	54	58	58
Go Soy Ireane	53	7	51	48	-	**85**	49	52	53
GT- 4833XS	**64**	25	**64**	45	44	80	54		
LS4889XS	**67**	26	**68**	44	37	78	53		
LS4966X	56	21	**63**	**60**	47	81	55		
LS4968XS	**65**	20	55	49	46	80	53		
MEX4908	**63**	24	**62**	49	57	78	55		
P 4816RX	53	17	**63**	53	54	**84**	54	58	59
P4851RX	**63**	27	56	44	43	70	51	55	
P48A60X	**63**	25	61	**62**	57	**83**	58		
P4955RX	**62**	19	61	40	40	73	49		
Petrus 4916 GT	56	18	55	**63**	-	78	54		
REV 48A26	**63**	20	**64**	57	-	**85**	58	61	60
REV 48A76	61	21	62	**62**	-	81	57	61	61
REV 4927X	**64**	26	59	**60**	38	**82**	55	60	
S14-15138R	55	22	58	**60**	-	68	53		
S48XT56	59	16	61	**66**	44	81	54	59	58
S49XS76	60	20	**63**	48	51	80	54		
Average	61	22	60	53	46	78			
Other Group 4.8-4.9 Soybean Varieties Included in Louisiana Tests:									
CZ 4918 LL	58	26	56	47	-	70	51	55	
P4930LL	61	27	58	50	-	61	51	57	57
P4994RX	61	18	59	56	42	78	52		
REV 4857X	56	22	60	50	57	76	54	58	
REV 49L88	59	17	61	58	-	79	55	59	
S48R2X	58	18	58	48	50	73	51	58	
S49XT39	58	20	59	42	47	79	51		
USG 7487XTS	58	31	61	52	55	66	54		
Average	59	22	59	51	50	73			
LSD ($p < 0.05$)	5.33	5.72	5.62	6.81	-	4.08			
Standard Deviation	4.54	4.88	4.79	5.81	-	3.48			
CV	7.52	22.29	7.98	11.07	-	4.51			

Data from these LSU AgCenter research stations: Dean Lee, Alexandria; Macon Ridge, Winnsboro; Northeast, St. Joseph; Red River, Bossier; Rice Research, Rayne; and Central Research, Baton Rouge.

All yields expressed in bushels per acre and readjusted to 13% moisture.

Bold *— Highest yielding (P=.10) at this location in 2018.*

Table 2C. MG 4.8-4.9 - Agronomic Data From Various Locations Across Louisiana.

Variety	CRRS	DLRS	RRRS	MRRS	MRRS	DLRS	NERS
	Maturity[1]			Salt[2]	CLB[3]		
CZ 4918 LL	124	115	130	**8.2**	1.0	7.5	2.0
CZ 4820 LL	127	119	136	**9.2**	1.5	4.5	1.5
CZ 4938 LL	129	124	136	4.5	0.0	3.0	1.0
REV 49L88	125	117	130	1.0	**2.5**	3.0	**4.5**
P48A60X	124	116	130	1.0	1.5	6.5	1.5
DG48X45	128	125	133	0.5	1.0	5.5	2.0
Petrus 4916 GT	122	117	132	0.0	**2.5**	6.5	**4.0**
S14-15138R	122	120	132	**7.5**	2.0	6.0	1.0
GT- 4833XS	129	121	134	**7.5**	1.5	6.0	1.5
AG 49X9	126	121	130	**8.2**	2.0	5.0	2.5
AG 48X9	122	118	131	1.0	1.5	4.5	2.0
S49XS76	125	122	133	**8.0**	2.0	3.5	3.0
Croplan RX4928	128	124	132	6.2	1.0	5.0	0.0
S48XT56	128	124	131	1.0	2.0	6.0	3.0
S49XT39	128	118	132	6.2	1.0	5.5	2.5
P 4816RX	128	123	136	0.0	1.5	2.0	2.0
P4930LL	128	122	128	3.5	0.0	3.0	0.5
P4994RX	125	117	130	0.5	2.0	5.0	3.0
P4955RX	126	121	131	**7.2**	1.0	3.5	2.5
ARMORX48D02	129	121	132	**7.2**	2.0	3.5	2.0
P4851RX	126	121	133	**8.2**	1.0	4.5	2.0
Croplan RX4825	128	123	137	0.5	**2.5**	4.5	2.0
ARMORX49D31	128	121	133	**9.0**	1.5	4.0	2.5
MEX4908	128	122	136	6.2	2.0	4.0	0.5
AV49W3X	120	112	132	1.0	1.0	5.0	2.5
REV 48A76	120	112	126	1.0	1.5	8.3	2.0
LS4966X	127	125	133	0.5	1.0	5.5	**3.5**
REV 4857X	120	121	132	0.0	1.0	5.5	2.0
LS4968XS	127	122	133	5.2	1.5	3.0	**3.5**
REV 4927X	120	113	128	1.0	2.0	4.5	1.0
REV 48A26	120	112	126	2.0	2.0	7.0	**3.5**
LS4889XS	129	123	134	**7.2**	1.5	3.5	2.5
S48R2X	120	115	128	**7.2**	**2.5**	5.5	**3.5**
USG 7487XTS	128	123	133	3.5	**2.5**	3.5	2.0
Go Soy 49G16	120	115	130	0.0	**3.0**	5.0	**4.0**
Go Soy Ireane	125	123	134	1.0	**3.5**	6.0	**4.5**
AGS GS48X18	124	119	130	**9.0**	1.5	6.0	2.5
Mean	125	120	132	4.1	1.6	4.9	2.3
LSD ($p < 0.05$)	.	.	.	1.76	1.26	-	1.27
Standard Deviation	.	.	.	0.85	0.62	-	0.63
CV	.	.	.	27.83	37.83	-	26.96

Data from these LSU AgCenter research stations: Dean Lee, Alexandria; Macon Ridge, Winnsboro; Northeast, St. Joseph; Red River, Bossier; Rice Research, Rayne; and Central Research, Baton Rouge.

[1]Maturity (R8 - 95% brown pods; days after emergence); [2]Salt Tolerance (0-9 scale; 0=no injury); [3]Cercospora Leaf Blight (0-9 scale; 0=no disease).

***Bold** — increased disease incidence.*

Table 1D. Highest Yielding Maturity Group 5.0-5.3 Soybean Varieties From Six Louisiana Locations.									
Variety	**Central Station**	**Rice Station**	**Dean Lee**	**Macon Ridge**	**Red River**	**Northeast**	**2018 Average**	**2-Year Average**	**3-Year Average**
AG 51X8	**66**	40	65	66	66	68	62	63	
AG 52X9	**69**	35	**72**	75	56	**75**	64		
AG 53X9	63	21	**66**	74	48	**77**	58		
AGS GS51X18	64	22	**72**	60	48	71	56		
ARMORX50D13	66	32	**72**	62	49	**76**	59		
CZ 5147 LL	59	28	**70**	74	-	72	61	58	56
CZ 5150 LL	**67**	37	61	57	-	57	56	59	58
CZ 5242 LL	58	**49**	64	64	-	61	59	59	57
DG5170RR2	**67**	37	**72**	**86**	-	**76**	68	66	63
Go Soy 50G17	56	23	**69**	**82**	-	**77**	61		
Go Soy 51C17	59	25	**66**	76	-	**76**	61		
Go Soy 53C16	61	16	**67**	71	-	**75**	58		
LS5087X	67	35	**68**	67	59	70	61		
MO5201D CONV	50	27	65	81	-	**79**	60		
P5016RXS	60	28	**66**	67	47	72	57	59	57
P5018RX	**67**	29	**69**	65	52	70	59		
P5226RYS	**71**	32	**72**	**87**	-	**77**	68		
P5252RX	63	**49**	64	52	53	63	57		
REV 51A56	61	23	**66**	72	-	71	59	60	58
REV 52A98	63	26	**66**	79	-	**75**	62	62	
S11-20242C	64	40	65	**83**	-	72	65		
S52XT08	61	20	62	66	57	**78**	57		
SX18652XS	**69**	**42**	**67**	58	51	62	58		
Average	63	31	67	71	53	72			
Other Group 5.0-5.3 Soybean Varieties included in Louisiana Tests:									
CZ 5225 LL	65	30	63	68	-	68	59		
CZ 5328 LL	61	30	62	62	-	66	56		
Go Soy 5214GTS	58	23	64	74	-	62	56	57	56
Go Soy 53G19	58	27	57	65	-	68	55		
P5279RXS	64	24	65	56	43	63	53		
S50G9X	64	24	64	66	37	67	54		
Average	62								
LSD ($p < 0.05$)	4.41	8.25	6.97	6.24	-	5.59			
Standard Deviation	3.75	7.02	4.96	5.31	-	4.75			
CV	5.96	23.3	7.49	7.64	-	6.74			

Data from these LSU AgCenter research stations: Dean Lee, Alexandria; Macon Ridge, Winnsboro; Northeast, St. Joseph; Red River, Bossier; Rice Research, Rayne; and Central Research, Baton Rouge.

All yields expressed in bushels per acre and readjusted to 13% moisture.

Bold *— Highest yielding (P=.10) at this location in 2018.*

Table 2D. MG 5.0-5.3 - Agronomic Data From Various Locations Across Louisiana.							
Variety	CRRS	DLRS	RRRS	MRRS	MRRS	DLRS	NERS
	Maturity[1]			Salt[2]	CLB[3]		
CZ 5225 LL	131	122	135	0.0	**4.5**	**5.5**	3.5
CZ 5147 LL	128	121	136	0.0	4.0	**4.5**	3.5
CZ 5242 LL	132	126	135	3.5	2.0	2.0	0.5
CZ 5150 LL	130	124	130	3.0	1.0	3.5	1.0
MO5201D CONV	130	133	138	1.4	**4.5**	3.0	**4.0**
S11-20242C	128	119	133	0.0	3.0	**5.0**	2.5
REV 51A56	129	119	130	0.0	2.0	**6.0**	3.5
S14-9017R	128	125	133	**6.4**	3.0	3.5	2.0
AG 51X8	130	125	132	**6.0**	2.0	3.0	1.5
AG 52X9	129	125	134	**6.0**	2.5	2.5	1.5
S50G9X	128	122	130	**6.5**	2.5	3.5	1.5
SX18652XS	130	124	132	1.0	0.5	2.0	0.0
S52XT08	127	121	132	**5.0**	**5.5**	**6.0**	**5.0**
P5279RXS	132	126	134	**4.5**	1.5	3.0	1.5
P5016RXS	127	124	135	**6.0**	4.0	**4.0**	2.5
P5018RX	132	122	131	**5.4**	3.5	**4.0**	0.5
CZ 5328 LL	129	123	135	1.0	**5.0**	**5.0**	**5.0**
P5252RX	131	126	134	2.0	1.0	2.0	1.5
P5226RYS	137	127	139	0.0	2.5	1.5	1.5
ARMORX50D13	130	123	133	5.0	1.5	**4.5**	0.5
DG5170RR2	137	132	139	0.0	3.0	1.5	1.5
AG 53X9	131	123	136	**5.5**	2.5	**4.5**	2.5
LS5087X	132	123	136	**6.0**	2.0	3.0	0.5
REV 52A98	127	119	132	0.5	**4.5**	**6.0**	**4.0**
Go Soy 53c16	134	131	135	2.5	**5.0**	3.5	**4.5**
Go Soy 51C17	127	121	130	1.5	**5.0**	**4.5**	**4.5**
Go Soy 50G17	127	125	132	1.0	4.0	**4.5**	**4.0**
AGS GS51X18	128	124	132	**6.0**	1.5	3.0	2.5
Go Soy 5214GTS	128	122	132	1.5	4.0	**4.5**	3.5
Mean	130	124	134	3.0	3.0	3.8	2.4
LSD ($p < 0.05$)	.	.	.	2.49	1.20	2.45	1.20
Standard Deviation	.	.	.	1.20	0.59	1.19	0.59
CV	.	.	.	39.83	19.39	31.76	24.16

Data from these LSU AgCenter research stations: Dean Lee, Alexandria; Macon Ridge, Winnsboro; Northeast, St. Joseph; Red River, Bossier; Rice Research, Rayne; and Central Research, Baton Rouge.

[1]Maturity (R8 - 95% brown pods; days after emergence); [2]Salt Tolerance (0-9 scale; 0=no injury); [3]Cercospora Leaf Blight (0-9 scale; 0=no disease).

Bold *— increased disease incidence.*

Table 1E. Highest Yielding Maturity Group 5.4-6.0 Soybean Varieties From Six Louisiana Locations.									
Variety	**Central Station**	**Rice Station**	**Dean Lee**	**Macon Ridge**	**Red River**	**Northeast**	**2018 Average**	**2-Year Average**	**3-Year Average**
AG 54X9	55	20	68	68	**62**	79	58		
AG 56X8	65	20	**79**	67	**71**	79	63		
CZ 5515 LL	63	**43**	55	45	-	56	52	51	48
DG 5580 RR2	**71**	38	**77**	68	-	72	65	64	63
DG 5585 RR2	57	26	**79**	69	-	77	61	60	
Go Soy 60G19	65	**41**	71	60	-	65	60		
P54A54X	66	26	**75**	**76**	**70**	**85**	66		
P5554RX	63	29	**80**	69	**63**	78	64		
P5688RX	61	32	**75**	**73**	**74**	71	64		
REV 55A67	57	27	68	**73**	-	73	59	59	
REV 56A58	64	30	**74**	**74**	-	**81**	65	63	
REV 56R63	61	**47**	65	72	-	72	63	61	59
S15-10434C	**67**	28	67	**78**	-	71	62		
S56XT98	64	29	**73**	68	**72**	76	64	63	
USG 7568XT	**67**	29	**77**	**73**	**68**	74	65		
Average	63	31	72	69	69	74			
Other Group 5.4-6.9 Soybean Varieties Included in Louisiana Tests:									
AG 55X7	56	9	67	45	47	79	51		
CZ 5445 LL	63	19	66	62	-	69	56		
Go Soy 54G16	48	15	57	61	-	68	50	52	
Go Soy 56C16	61	21	70	69	-	76	59	58	
P5414LLS	63	33	66	59	-	66	58	58	57
P5752RY	56	23	72	70	-	77	60	59	57
S13-1955C	56	16	62	68	-	77	56	58	
SX18854XT	55	19	65	68	53	74	56		
Average	57	19	66	63	50	73			
LSD ($p < 0.05$)	4.65	7.05	6.27	5.43	14.31	4.71			
Standard Deviation	3.94	5.95	5.31	4.6	11.89	4			
CV	6.46	22.16	7.58	6.9	18.38	5.42			

Data from these LSU AgCenter research stations: Dean Lee, Alexandria; Macon Ridge, Winnsboro; Northeast, St. Joseph; Red River, Bossier; Rice Research, Rayne; and Central Research, Baton Rouge.

All yields expressed in bushels per acre and readjusted to 13% moisture.

Bold *— Highest yielding (P=.10) at this location in 2018.*

Table 2E. MG 5.4-6.0 - Agronomic Data From Various Locations Across Louisiana.							
Variety	CRRS	DLRS	RRRS	MRRS	MRRS	DLRS	NERS
	Maturity[1]			Salt[2]	CLB[3]		
CZ 5445 LL	134	126	130	0.5	4.0	5.5	**5.0**
CZ 5515 LL	138	138	136	3.0	1.0	2.0	1.5
REV 56A63	137	129	128	0.5	3.5	4.0	3.5
S13-1955C	132	129	125	**5.0**	4.0	4.0	**4.0**
S15-10434C	139	137	135	0.5	4.0	3.0	**4.0**
DG5580RR2	138	137	131	3.5	4.0	3.0	3.0
P54A54X	131	129	125	0.0	4.5	**5.0**	3.0
AG 54X9	133	130	128	0.0	**5.0**	4.5	**5.0**
S56XT99	135	131	131	0.5	4.0	3.0	3.5
SX18854XT	133	129	127	2.0	**6.0**	4.0	**4.5**
AG 56X8	133	133	130	0.0	4.5	3.0	**4.0**
P5414LLS	135	129	129	0.0	2.5	3.5	**4.0**
P5554RX	135	134	131	0.0	3.5	3.0	3.5
P5688RX	135	133	132	0.0	3.5	3.0	**4.0**
P5752RY	134	135	131	0.5	3.0	3.0	3.5
AG 55X7	133	127	128	**5.5**	3.0	**5.5**	**5.0**
REV 56A58	136	132	131	0.0	4.0	3.5	**4.0**
REV 55A67	136	132	128	0.5	4.0	3.0	**4.5**
DG5585RR2	136	133	130	0.0	3.5	3.0	3.5
USG 7568XT	135	131	132	0.0	3.5	3.0	**4.0**
Go Soy Exp 6.0	139	142	137	4.0	2.5	2.0	**4.0**
Go Soy 54G16	135	125	125	1.5	4.5	**5.0**	**5.0**
Go Soy 56C16	134	135	126	0.5	4.5	3.5	**4.0**
Mean	135	132	130	1.2	3.8	3.6	3.9
LSD ($p < 0.05$)	.	.	.	1.16	1.23	0.75	1.08
Standard Deviation	.	.	.	0.56	0.59	0.36	0.52
CV	.	.	.	46.05	15.77	7.58	13.35

Data from these LSU AgCenter research stations: Dean Lee, Alexandria; Macon Ridge, Winnsboro; Northeast, St. Joseph; Red River, Bossier; Rice Research, Rayne; and Central Research, Baton Rouge.

[1]Maturity (R8 - 95% brown pods; days after emergence); [2]Salt Tolerance (0-9 scale; 0=no injury); [3]Cercospora Leaf Blight (0-9 scale; 0=no disease).

Bold *— increased disease incidence.*

Table 3A. Summary of Soybean Demonstrations at 14 Locations Identified by Parish. Yield Expressed in Bushels per Acre.

Group III Varieties	Location		Group III Varieties	Location	
	St. James	St. Martin		St. James	St. Martin
Asgrow AG40X6		61	Pioneer P37A78X	73	71
Asgrow AG43X7	70	66	Pioneer P40A47X	81	64
Asgrow AG46X6		55	Pioneer P42A52X	79	62
Dyna-Gro S45XS37	69	56	Pioneer P42A96X	82	58
Dyna-Gro S31RY45	71		Pioneer P44A72BX	74	57
Dyna-Gro S41XS98	76	69	Syngenta NKS39-PSX		60
Dyna-Gro S43RY95	79	65	Syngenta NKS41-A1X	73	59
Dyna-Gro S45XS66	68	53	Syngenta NKS43-V3X	84	57
			Syngenta NKS45-J3X		65

Table 3B. Group IV Varieties.

	Location by Parish									
	Angola	Avoyelles	Concordia	E. Carroll	Franklin	Madison - 1	Madison - 2	Ouachita	Pointe Coupee	W. Carroll
Armor 46-D08		63		79	79	101	40	59	36	52
Armor 48-D24		62	49	88	89	100	50	52	48	66
Asgrow AG 45X8	74	61	22	79	85	102	42	58	45	46
Asgrow AG 46X6	71	60	25	86	87	108	42	56	35	73
DeltaGrow 4670RR2		59	42	83	66	101	42	52	33	64
DeltaGrow 4790RR2		64	28	82	77	106	47	53	31	63
DynaGro S45XS37	73	49	41	78	81	94	42	55	32	58
DynaGro S48XT56	73	63		84	81	99	48	52	35	56
Petrus 4916 GT		67		70	65	80	46	54	38	47
Pioneer P46A16R		56	40	85	82	104	50	55	38	54
Stratton AGS GS46X17	62									
Stratton AGS GS48X18	63									
Stratton AGS GS51X18	68									
Stratton Go Soy 49G16		61		73	52.56	77	47	55	42	57
Syngenta NKS43-V3X		36	39	70	79	98	40	51	39	31
Syngenta NKS48-R2X		60		82	77	96	39	47	32	56
Terral REV 4679X	63									
Terral REV 48A26		60	41	88	81	101	47	59	49	68
Terral REV 48A76		72	26	86	83	98	48	59	46	54
Terral REV 4927X	71									

Table 3C. GP V Varieties.		
	Acadia	W. Baton Rouge
Asgrow AG55X7	28	75
Asgrow AG56X8	50	63
Delta Grow 5170RR2	53	54
Delta Grow 5580RR2		50
Dyna-Gro S52XT08	49	63
Dyna-Gro S56XT99	35	59
Pioneer P54A54X	51	60
Stratton GSG 5116		46
Syngenta NKS52-A7X	36	43
Syngenta NKS57-Y7X	29	39
Terral Rev 52A98	50	56
Terral Rev 55A67	47	58

Seed Companies and Varieties.								
Armor Seed	**BASF**	**Delta Grow Seed**	**Dupont Pioneer**	**Dyna-Gro Seed**	**Great Heart Seed**	**Local Seed**	**Mission Seed**	**Monsanto**
ARMORX44D36	CZ 4044 LL	DG4670RR2	P46A16R	S41XS98	GT- 4628X	LS4458XS	A4447NSXR2	AG 43X7
ARMORX45D50	CZ 4308 LL	DG4790RR2	P48A60X	S45XS66	GT- 4540XS	LS4388XS	A4637NSXR2	AG 43X8
ARMORX46D63	CZ 4222 LL	DG48X45	P54A54X	S45XS37	GT- 4833XS	AV47W2X	MEX4608	AG 47X9
ARMORX47D22	CZ 4105 LL	DG5170RR2		S49XS76		LS4565XS	MEX4908	AG 47X6
ARMORX48D02	CZ 3601 LL	DG5580RR2		S48XT56		LS4583X		AG 45X8
ARMORX49D31	CZ 3841 LL	DG5585RR2		S49XT39		LS4677X		AG 46X6
ARMORX50D13	CZ 4540 LL			SX18652XS		AV49W3X		AG 49X9
	CZ 4748 LL			S52XT08		LS4966X		AG 48X9
	CZ 4748 LL			S56XT99		LS4968XS5		AG 51X8
	CZ 4820 LL							AG 52X9
	CZ 4938 LL							AG 53X9
	CZ 5225 LL							AG 54X9
	CZ 5147 LL							AG 56X8
	CZ 5242 LL							AG 55X7
	CZ 5150 LL							
	CZ 5328 LL							
	CZ 5445 LL							
	CZ 5515 LL							

Perus Seed	**Progeny Ag Products**	**Strattion Seed**	**Syngenta Seed**	**Terral Seed**	**University of Missouri**	**Unisouth Genetics**	**WinnField United**
Petrus 479 GTS	P4255RX	Go Soy E4510S	S43V3X	REV 47A98	S13-3851C	USG 7447XTS	Croplan RX4500s
Petrus 4916 GT	P4444RXS	AGS GS46X17	S45K5X	REV 4679X	S13-2743C	USG 7487XTS	Croplan RX4928
	P4318RX	Go Soy 49G16	S45J3X	REV 49L88	S13-10590C	USG 7568XT	Croplan RX4825
	P4247LL	Go Soy Ireane	S48R2X	REV 48A76	S14-9051R		
	P4570RXS	AGS GS48X18	S50G9X	REV 4857X	S14-15146R		
	P4799RXS	Go Soy 53c16		REV 4927X	S13-10592C		
	P4620RXS	Go Soy 51C17		REV 48A26	S14-15138R		
	P4757RY	Go Soy 50G17		REV 51A56	M05201D CONV		
	P 4816RX	PAGS GS51X18		REV 52A98	S11-20242C		
	P4930LL	Go Soy 5214GTS		REV 56A63	S14-9017R		
	P4994RX	Go Soy Exp 6.0		REV 56A58	S13-1955C		
	P4955RX	Go Soy 54G16		REV 55A67	S15-10434C		
	P4851RX	Go Soy 56C16					
	P5279RXS						
	P5016RXS						
	P5018RX						
	P5252RX						
	P5226RYS						
	P5414LLS						
	P5554RX						
	P5688RX						
	P5752RY						

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