

2018

Soybean

Variety Yields and Production Practices



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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 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 multi-environment data to use when comparing multiple varieties from various seed companies. The official variety trials (OVT) are small-plot trials with the ability to 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, 18 in total during the 2017 growing season. 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 multi-year and multi-environment data and to identify stable varieties that perform well over a range of environments.

For best use of this guide, we recommend evaluating 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 postemergence 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 soybean 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. The disease, *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, although 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 hopper, beetles and several Lepidopteran defoliators (soybean looper, velvetbean caterpillar, green cloverworm and corn earworm) 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, MGIV soybeans will have more damage than MGIV as 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 the 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 seed 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 mature 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 and is only needed 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.

Nitrogen

Soybeans need large quantities of nitrogen, removing 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 (P_2O_5) 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 is removed in the seed as phosphate. Soybeans remove about 1.4 pounds of potash 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 F. 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 F at planting. A few varieties, 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	Estimated lb. per Acre	Population in 1,000s
36-40	8-9	6-8	35	78-104
30-32	6-7	4-5	40	78-104
20-24	5-6	4-5	45	104-130
7-10	4-5	3	70	104-130
Broadcast	5-6/sq.ft.	3/sq.ft.	75-90	150
Late planting	6-7/sq.ft.	4/sq.ft.	80-100	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 Seven Louisiana Locations

Variety	Central Station	Rice Station	Dean Lee	Macon Ridge	Red River	Northeast	Iberia	2017 Average	2016/2017 Average	2015/2016 Average
AG 43X7	65	71	58	71	63	81	47	65		
AG 43X8	60	69	57	72	61	84	40	63		
AG 44X6	62	70	55	72	61	82	37	63	57	
Armor 44-D40	66	68	57	72	67	81	42	65		
CZ 3841LL	60	49	50	59	54	67	23	52	48	45
CZ 4105LL	59	51	52	52	63	65	21	52	47	42
CZ 4181RY	60	67	56	64	71	79	33	61	56	51
CZ 4222LL	59	54	52	68	69	76	24	58	58	
CZ 4308LL	61	61	56	66	70	74	38	61		
P4247LL	59	58	58	69	67	78	32	60	55	
P 4255RX	55	65	59	70	74	83	34	63		
P 4444RX5	66	66	56	67	82	80	39	65		
S13-3851C	58	66	55	61	77	81	30	61		
S39-P5X	59	49	54	68	62	77	30	57		
S39-R9X	58	59	47	59	66	63	31	55		
S41XS98	59	62	57	66	56	76	38	59		
S42-P6	63	52	56	68	71	77	38	60	55	
S43RY95	63	71	57	72	77	81	41	66	59	54
S43-V3X	62	68	57	69	63	84	37	63		
S44S57	60	67	55	70	65	82	36	62		
Average	61	62	55	67	67	77	35			
Other Group 3.0-4.4 Soybean Varieties Included in Louisiana Tests										
CZ 3601LL	48	51	43	57	55	65	23	49		
CZ 3737LL	55	46	30	47	47	49	16	41		
CZ 3945LL	52	57	53	63	52	70	23	53	47	42
CZ 4044LL	53	58	53	60	46	64	33	52	52	
S13-10590C	54	51	44	50	62	68	22	50		
S41-A1X	56	54	50	61	62	71	36	56		
Average	53	53	46	56	54	64	26			
LSD (p < 0.05)	8.77	7.11	4.96	5.67	13.4	5.85	5.97			
Standard Deviation	6.23	5.05	3.52	4.03		4.13	4.24			
CV	10.58	8.4	6.64	6.26	12.7	5.54	13.07			

All yields expressed in bushels per acre and readjusted to 13% moisture. Bold — highest yielding (P=0.10) at this location in 2017.

Research station locations for all tables:

Dean Lee Research and Extension Center — Alexandria, La.
 Central Research Station — Baton Rouge, La.
 Red River Research Station — Bossier City, La.
 Rice Research Station — Crowley, La.
 Iberia Research Station — Jeanerette, La.
 H. Rouse Caffey Rice Research Station — Rayne, La.
 Northeast Research Station — St. Joseph, La.
 Macon Ridge Research Station — Winnsboro, La.

Table 2A. MG 3.0-4.4 - Agronomic Data from Various Locations across Louisiana

Variety	Dean Lee	Iberia	Rice Station	Macon Ridge Research Station			Northeast Research Station		
	Maturity ¹			CLB ²	FLS ³	TS ⁴	CLB	FLS	TS
S13-10590C	122	115	115	0.7	0.3	2.0	2.7	1.3	2.3
S13-3851C	124	113	120	0.0	2.0	2.7	0.3	3.0	3.3
CZ 4105 LL	114	110	109	1.7	0.0	2.0	.	.	.
CZ 4181 RY	120	111	117	0.7	1.0	1.7	3.7	1.3	2.0
S43RY95	124	114	120	0.0	0.7	1.0	2.0	2.3	1.0
AG 43X8	123	115	121	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.3	0.0	1.3
S44XS57	121	115	120	2.0	0.0	1.3	1.3	0.0	1.0
Armor 44-D40	121	116	121	2.7	0.0	1.3	1.0	0.0	1.7
AG 43X7	123	114	121	0.3	0.0	3.7	2.3	0.3	3.0
P4444RXS	123	114	120	0.3	0.0	1.3	2.3	0.3	3.3
P4255RX	121	109	118	0.3	1.0	1.3	2.3	1.7	2.3
P4247LL	120	111	113	0.3	0.0	1.7	1.3	0.3	2.3
S42-P6	127	116	109	1.0	0.0	1.7	2.3	0.3	1.7
S43-V3X	122	115	117	2.0	0.0	1.0	0.7	0.3	1.0
S39-R9X	114	111	109	1.7	1.3	3.0	.	.	.
S41-A1X	116	106	113	1.0	0.3	3.7	1.3	2.3	1.3
S39-P5X	114	108	107	2.3	1.0	2.0	0.5	1.5	1.0
AG 44X6	122	114	121	0.3	0.3	1.0	2.0	0.0	2.3
CZ 4044 LL	116	110	111	1.3	0.3	3.0	.	.	.
CZ 4222 LL	120	112	114	0.7	4.0	2.0	1.0	4.7	1.3
CZ 3601 LL	116	106	108	2.7	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0
CZ 3841 LL	115	106	108	2.3	0.0	1.7	1.0	0.0	0.0
CZ 3945 LL	118	109	111	1.7	0.0	1.7	.	.	.
CZ 3737 LL	116	112	105	2.0	0.0	.	.	.	.
S41XS98	114	108	111	2.0	2.7	2.7	3.0	1.5	2.0
CZ 4308 LL	120	111	112	0.3	0.3	1.3	1.0	0.0	2.3
Mean	119	112	114	1.2	0.6	1.9	1.6	1.1	1.7
LSD (p < 0.05)	.	.	.	2.2	1.7	2.7	3.2	2.2	2.4
Standard Deviation	.	.	.	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.7
CV	.	.	.	57.8	85.6	42.7	55.1	58.9	37

¹Maturity (R8 95% brown pods; days after emergence); ²Cercospora Leaf Blight (0-9 scale; 0=no disease); ³Frogeye Leaf Spot (0-9 scale; 0=no disease); ⁴Target Spot (0-9 scale; 0=no disease); Bold – increased disease incidence.

Table 1B. Highest Yielding Maturity Group 4.5-4.7 Soybean Varieties from Seven Louisiana Locations

Variety	Central Station	Rice Station	Dean Lee	Macon Ridge	Red River	Northeast	Iberia	2017 Average	2016/2017 Average	2015/2016 Average
AG 45X8	67	68	52	81	55	84	54	66		
AG 46X6	71	66	53	80	55	81	46	65	59	
AG 46X7	61	69	50	71	60	77	53	63	57	
AG 46X8	65	66	49	76	61	83	55	65		
AG 47X6	67	60	47	74	67	79	53	64	57	
AGS GS45R216	63	63	48	75	66	68	54	62		
Armor 46-D08	65	66	46	72	61	75	54	62	59	
Armor ARX4607	63	60	49	69	51	76	53	60		
CZ 4540LL	59	58	46	65	61	75	49	59	56	53
CZ 4548LL	63	62	48	71	64	76	51	62		
CZ 4748LL	58	64	50	67	65	63	48	59	56	54
DG 4587LL	67	63	48	73	60	76	54	63	58	55
DG 4670RR2	62	63	50	72	64	75	55	63	59	54
DG 4790RR2	65	69	54	75	65	72	49	64	59	54
GT - 4540XS	66	65	53	75	68	79	52	65		
GT - 4721X	63	67	50	78	63	74	52	64		
P 4516RXS	65	60	51	70	67	78	51	63	59	
P45T74X	64	62	54	77	63	77	51	64		
P 4620RXS	60	64	47	70	64	75	55	62	54	
P46A16R	64	69	56	82	69	86	55	69		
P4716LL	58	65	46	64	56	66	50	58		
P 4757RY	61	66	50	71	57	74	57	62	58	54
P 4799RXS	64	61	48	70	48	77	49	60	53	
REV 45A46	67	68	52	75	31	81	53	61	58	
REV 45L57	56	60	46	64	68	62	51	58		
REV 47R34	66	66	51	80	57	86	49	65	59	55
RX4516S	64	69	49	70	58	73	54	62		
S14-9051R	54	63	44	65	46	71	38	54		
S45-K5X	60	63	46	74	57	81	51	62		
S45LL67	55	52	46	67	63	70	42	56		
S45-W9	69	59	48	75	56	79	51	63	57	
S45XS37	69	64	49	69	58	73	57	63		
S47-K5	68	55	49	76	54	77	52	61	56	
S47RY13	57	65	53	73	62	76	46	62	57	51
SX17846XS	62	62	48	71	53	78	50	61		
Average	63	63	49	72	59	76	51			
Other Group 4.5-4.7 Soybean Varieties Included in Louisiana Tests										
479GTS	54	44	41	59	50	62	37	50		
S14-15146R	58	58	49	69	52	75	47	58		
Average	56	51	45	64	51	68	42			
LSD (p < 0.05)	6.04	8.16	4.68	5.36	11.90	5.37	7.18			
Standard Deviation	4.31	5.82	3.34	3.83		3.83	5.12			
CV	6.88	9.27	6.81	5.32	12.20	5.09	10.08			

All yields expressed in bushels per acre and readjusted to 13% moisture. Bold – highest yielding (P=0.10) at this location in 2017.

Table 2B. MG 4.5-4.7 – Agronomic Data from Various Locations across Louisiana

Variety	Dean Lee	Iberia	Rice Station	Macon Ridge Research Station			Northeast Research Station		
	Maturity ¹			CLB ²	FLS ³	TS ⁴	CLB	FLS	TS
DG 4790RR2	125	120	125	1.7	0.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	3.0
DG 4670RR2	124	116	124	0.3	0.0	3.3	2.0	1.3	4.0
P45T74X	122	113	124	1.3	1.3	3.3	3.7	2.0	2.3
REV 45L57	121	117	125	1.0	0.3	6.7	2.0	1.0	4.5
REV 47R34	124	117	124	0.3	0.3	2.3	1.0	0.7	2.3
REV 45A46	123	115	123	1.7	1.3	1.7	3.0	1.3	1.7
DG 4587LL	125	114	123	1.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.3	1.0
479 GTS	124	112	114	0.7	2.0	2.0	1.3	1.3	2.0
S14-9051R	128	119	123	0.0	0.3	2.3	1.3	0.3	1.0
S14-15146R	127	114	124	1.3	0.7	3.3	3.0	1.7	2.0
AGS GS45R216	126	116	124	0.7	1.0	1.7	1.7	0.3	1.7
S47RY13	125	117	126	1.0	0.3	2.3	2.3	1.7	2.7
SX17846XS	127	119	125	1.0	0.3	2.0	2.0	1.7	3.0
S45XS37	130	120	125	1.3	0.7	2.0	2.7	1.7	2.0
P46A16R	120	115	121	0.3	0.0	1.3	1.3	0.7	2.0
AG 46X6	129	121	125	1.3	0.7	2.0	2.0	0.7	2.3
AG 45X8	125	119	125	1.3	1.0	1.7	2.3	1.0	2.7
S45LL97	125	114	119	1.0	0.7	3.0	1.3	1.0	3.3
S45-K5X	123	116	121	3.0	0.3	3.7	3.0	1.0	3.7
Armor ARX4607	126	116	123	1.0	0.7	2.3	1.7	1.0	2.0
Armor 46-D08	129	121	125	1.0	0.0	2.0	3.0	1.3	3.3
AG 46X7	125	119	127	0.3	0.0	5.0	1.7	1.0	3.0
AG 46X8	122	118	123	1.7	1.3	2.0	2.7	2.0	2.7
AG 47X6	125	117	120	0.3	0.0	4.3	1.0	1.0	2.7
GT - 4721X	124	118	125	1.3	0.3	2.7	2.3	1.0	2.7
P4620RXS	128	120	126	1.3	0.0	1.3	3.0	1.0	1.0
RX4516S	130	120	127	1.0	0.3	1.3	2.0	1.0	1.3
P4799RXS	126	118	125	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.7	1.0	3.0
P4757RY	127	119	126	1.7	0.3	1.7	2.0	1.0	2.3
S45-W9	122	118	122	2.7	0.3	1.3	3.3	1.3	1.3
P4516RXS	128	121	126	0.7	0.0	3.3	1.0	0.3	3.0
GT - 4540XS	128	121	125	0.7	0.0	3.0	1.0	1.3	1.7
CZ 4540 LL	129	117	125	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.3	0.7	1.3
CZ 4748 LL	124	119	126	0.3	0.0	5.3	0.7	0.7	4.3
CZ 4548 LL	123	112	123	0.7	0.0	1.7	0.3	0.0	1.0
P4716LL	126	118	125	1.7	0.0	6.7	2.5	1.0	4.0
S47-K5	127	121	125	0.3	0.0	1.3	0.7	0.7	2.3
Mean	125	117	124	1.0	0.4	2.6	1.9	1.0	2.4
LSD (p < 0.05)	.	.	.	2.4	1.8	2.3	2.7	.	3.1
Standard Deviation	.	.	.	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.9
CV	.	.	.	71.9	141.6	27.5	43.9	59.1	38.8

¹Maturity (R8 - 95% brown pods; days after emergence); ²Cercospora Leaf Blight (0-9 scale; 0=no disease); ³Frogeye Leaf Spot (0-9 scale; 0=no disease); ⁴Target Spot (0-9 scale; 0=no disease); Bold – increased disease incidence.

Table 1C. Highest Yielding Maturity Group 4.8-4.9 Soybean Varieties from Seven Louisiana Locations

Variety	Central Station	Rice Station	Dean Lee	Macon Ridge	Red River	Northeast	Iberia	2017 Average	2016/2017 Average	2015/2016 Average
4916GT	56	56	47	68	62	75	55	60		
AG 48X8	63	72	45	71	69	80	59	66		
AGS GS48R216	64	78	47	70	67	83	59	67		
Armor ARX4807	54	73	43	71	64	70	53	61		
Armor ARX4817	57	74	46	68	68	79	58	64		
CZ 4820LL	54	70	45	65	63	69	55	60		
CZ 4938LL	55	66	35	69	73	69	57	60		
DG 4825RR2	61	65	45	69	63	77	51	62	56	51
DG 4967LL	59	65	39	64	69	71	56	60	55	51
Go Soy 49G16	56	60	48	68	66	76	55	61	58	
Go Soy IREANE	58	52	45	63	46	73	49	55	55	
GT - 4817XS	59	73	47	67	69	81	57	65		
HBK LL4953	64	58	49	66	64	71	58	61	57	53
P 4816RX	57	61	50	72	58	82	50	62	62	
P4851RX	58	71	43	71	62	68	43	59		
P4929RXS	59	75	51	71	64	80	57	65		
P4930LL	62	73	43	63	70	72	57	63	57	52
P4996RXS	61	61	50	72	63	79	52	63		
REV 4857X	63	62	46	68	62	78	50	61		
REV 48A26	63	70	40	73	66	81	49	63	58	
REV 48A76	62	66	47	73	72	80	56	65	60	
REV 48L63	62	61	44	71	60	72	45	59	53	
REV 4927X	64	66	37	76	68	81	53	64		
REV 49L88	57	66	45	71	70	77	50	62		
REV 49R94	61	69	48	71	76	75	53	65	58	54
RX4825	57	63	49	71	56	80	48	61	57	
S13-1805C	58	54	48	63	67	67	55	59		
S48-R2X	58	69	47	73	65	77	57	64		
S48XT56	61	67	50	73	59	81	50	63	56	
S49LL34	55	68	45	68	74	75	59	63	57	53
S49XS88	59	71	51	75	63	81	53	65		
SX17648XT	62	62	48	72	62	79	55	63		
Average	59	66	46	70	65	76	54			
Other Group 4.8-4.9 Soybean Varieties Included in Louisiana Tests										
CZ 4818LL	55	63	41	66	64	68	43	57	53	49
CZ 4918LL	55	58	44	68	58	75	52	59		
DG 488GLY	52	63	43	71	59	74	50	59	55	52
DG 4970GLY	54	62	33	65	52	74	42	55	51	49
DG 4995GLY	53	50	44	65	56	71	46	55	54	52
Average	54	59	41	67	58	72	47			
LSD (p < 0.05)	6.57	8.13	6.35	4.47	9.40	5.16	7.16			
Standard Deviation	4.69	5.80	4.53	3.19		3.68	5.11			
CV	8.00	8.91	10.04	4.61	10.40	4.87	9.69			

All yields expressed in bushels per acre and readjusted to 13% moisture. Bold – highest yielding (P=0.10) at this location in 2017.

Table 2C. MG 4.8-4.9 – Agronomic Data from Various Locations across Louisiana

Variety	Dean Lee	Iberia	Rice Station	Macon Ridge Research Station			Northeast Research Station		
	Maturity ¹			CLB ²	FLS ³	TS ⁴	CLB	FLS	TS
DG 4995GLY	130	113	127	4.0	0.7	2.3	2.0	0.0	1.3
DG 4880GLY	126	118	130	2.3	0.7	2.3	3.0	0.3	2.0
REV 49R94	128	117	125	1.3	0.3	1.3	2.3	0.3	1.3
REV 48A26	125	119	124	2.7	0.7	2.7	2.3	0.7	1.7
REV 4857X	126	120	124	2.3	1.3	2.0	2.0	1.0	2.3
REV 4927X	124	116	124	1.0	0.3	2.7	2.0	0.7	1.7
REV 48A76	129	117	125	1.7	0.3	2.0	1.7	0.7	1.3
REV 48L63	125	122	128	1.0	0.7	2.7	0.0	1.0	2.3
DG 4967LL	131	120	127	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.7	0.3	3.7
DG 4970GLY	127	120	129	1.7	0.0	3.0	2.7	0.7	3.0
4916 GT	129	114	127	3.0	0.3	2.3	2.3	0.3	2.0
DG 4825RR2	131	121	131	2.0	3.3	3.0	2.7	3.7	3.0
S13-1805C	129	118	128	4.7	0.3	2.7	4.0	0.7	1.7
AGS G548R216	128	122	128	2.7	0.3	1.3	3.7	1.0	0.7
Go Soy IREANE	132	124	131	3.7	0.3	1.3	3.3	0.7	1.7
Go Soy 49G16	129	115	127	4.7	0.3	3.3	2.0	0.3	1.7
S48XT56	128	124	129	3.0	0.7	1.3	1.0	1.3	0.3
S49XS88	127	124	130	0.7	0.0	2.0	0.7	0.3	2.7
S49LL34	131	120	126	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
SX17648XT	130	120	125	2.7	0.3	1.3	2.7	0.7	1.7
Armor 48-D87	125	118	127	2.3	0.3	2.7	2.3	1.3	1.7
S48-R2X	128	116	124	2.7	3.0	2.0	1.0	3.3	1.7
AG 48X8	126	118	129	3.3	2.0	3.7	2.3	1.7	3.7
P4930LL	131	121	126	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	3.3
P4816RX	129	127	130	2.0	0.3	0.0	1.3	0.3	1.0
RX4825S	132	127	130	2.0	0.7	0.0	1.3	0.3	0.7
P4929RXS	126	121	129	1.0	0.0	5.3	1.7	1.0	4.7
P4996RXS	125	124	132	0.0	0.3	2.0	0.3	0.0	2.3
P4851RX	125	120	127	1.7	0.7	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
GT - 4817XS	125	120	129	2.0	0.0	5.0	1.7	1.0	4.0
Armor ARX4807	126	120	129	1.0	0.0	5.0	0.7	1.0	3.3
CZ 4820 LL	126	117	128	2.0	0.7	5.7	1.3	1.7	4.7
CZ 4818 LL	129	114	127	2.0	0.3	3.3	1.3	0.7	3.3
HBK LL4953	134	121	127	0.0	0.3	2.3	0.0	0.0	3.3
CZ 4938 LL	130	119	128	0.0	1.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	4.7
CZ 4918 LL	126	119	125	3.3	0.7	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.7
REV 49L88	127	118	125	2.7	0.3	1.3	4.0	1.3	1.3
Mean	128	120	127	2.0	0.6	2.5	1.7	0.9	2.3
LSD (p < 0.05)	.	.	.	3.0	1.9	2.3	2.1	1.8	2.3
Standard Deviation	.	.	.	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7
CV	.	.	.	47.1	101.2	27.3	36.1	63.7	29.8

¹Maturity (R8 - 95% brown pods; days after emergence); ²Cercospora Leaf Blight (0-9 scale; 0=no disease); ³Frogeye Leaf Spot (0-9 scale; 0=no disease); ⁴Target Spot (0-9 scale; 0=no disease); Bold – increased disease incidence.

Table 1D. Highest Yielding Maturity Group 5.0-5.3 Soybean Varieties from Seven Louisiana Locations

Variety	Central Station	Rice Station	Dean Lee	Macon Ridge	Red River	Northeast	Iberia	2017 Average	2016/2017 Average	2015/2016 Average
AG 51X8	65	66	49	76	73	77	36	63		
Armor ARX5107	63	65	53	74	70	73	35	62		
CZ 5150LL	65	61	47	66	79	71	41	61	56	52
CZ 5242LL	60	59	40	64	74	60	46	58	53	51
CZ 5375RY	65	59	47	70	74	76	52	63	59	
DG 5067LL	57	60	38	62	75	58	39	56	53	52
DG 5170RR2	60	66	49	70	82	72	44	63	58	52
Go Soy 5115LL	63	67	49	66	76	69	45	62	54	51
Go Soy 5214GTS	55	51	45	72	73	71	38	58	54	
Go Soy 5215LL	54	63	40	61	78	69	43	58		
GT - 5022XS	62	63	47	73	66	77	35	60		
P5016RXS	68	58	48	71	52	79	41	60	54	
P5157RXS	62	63	48	62	65	77	47	60		
P52A26R	69	68	57	86	72	85	49	69		
REV 50A47	62	65	50	82	72	74	43	64		
REV 51A56	64	66	46	74	58	81	41	61	54	50
REV 52A98	57	53	53	76	73	77	39	61		
RX5136	57	69	46	63	68	72	43	60		
S52-Y7X	57	66	44	63	62	73	44	58		
SX17651XS	65	69	48	66	58	78	47	61		
UA 5115C	58	51	51	72	57	77	47	59		
Average	61	62	47	70	69	74	43			
Other Group 5.0-5.3 Soybean Varieties Included in Louisiana Tests										
Armor 53-D04	60	46	48	75	51	70	39	56	54	
AG 53X6	57	55	47	72	58	74	44	58	54	
CZ 5147LL	59	48	55	61	54	70	40	55	53	51
P5376RX	62	54	50	70	62	71	44	59		
Schillinger 5220.RC	59	59	48	67	67	71	39	59	53	46
UA 5014C	55	43	41	65	52	71	40	52	50	
Average	59									
LSD (p < 0.05)	6.22	7.90	4.69	6.23	13.70	7.39	6.09			
Standard Deviation	4.42	5.61	3.33	4.43		5.25	4.32			
CV	7.27	9.41	7.01	6.36	14.60	7.19	10.23			

All yields expressed in bushels per acre and readjusted to 13% moisture. Bold — highest yielding (P=0.10) at this location in 2017.

Table 2D. MG 5.0-5.3 – Agronomic Data from Various Locations across Louisiana

Variety	Dean Lee	Iberia	Rice Station	Macon Ridge Research Station			Northeast Research Station		
	Maturity ¹			CLB ²	FLS ³	TS ⁴	CLB	FLS	TS
REV 51A56	128	120	127	2.3	0.0	2.7	2.7	0.7	1.7
REV 50A47	128	119	126	1.7	0.3	2.3	1.0	1.3	2.3
DG 5067LL	132	124	130	0.0	0.3	2.7	0.3	0.3	4.3
Go Soy 5215LL	132	122	130	0.0	0.7	3.7	0.3	0.7	4.7
Schillinger 5220.RC	132	122	129	1.0	1.0	3.3	1.7	1.3	4.0
Go Soy 5115LL	132	123	128	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.7	3.3
Go Soy 5214GTS	130	116	127	2.3	1.7	2.7	2.7	1.7	3.7
CZ 5242 LL	133	121	130	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	4.3
CZ 5150 LL	131	124	127	0.0	0.7	2.7	0.0	0.3	3.7
Armor 53-D04	130	120	129	4.7	0.7	2.0	4.3	0.7	0.7
SX17651XT	130	123	131	2.0	0.0	2.3	0.7	0.0	1.7
S52-Y7X	132	122	131	0.0	2.0	6.3	0.3	2.3	6.0
Armor ARX5107	129	126	130	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	2.0
DG 5170RR2	133	126	132	1.0	4.7	2.7	1.7	3.0	3.0
AG 51X8	131	125	128	0.3	0.3	2.0	0.3	0.3	2.7
AG 53X6	130	117	128	4.0	0.0	2.0	2.7	1.3	2.0
P5157RXS	131	123	128	1.7	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.7	1.0
P5016RXS	128	122	127	2.0	1.3	1.7	3.0	1.0	3.7
GT - 5022XS	131	123	131	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.3	0.3	2.0
RX5136S	129	120	129	1.3	0.0	1.3	1.3	0.7	2.0
UA 5014C	130	117	127	4.7	0.7	2.3	3.7	1.0	2.0
P5376RX	128	116	126	4.0	0.3	2.0	3.0	1.0	1.0
UA 5115C	130	118	129	4.3	1.3	2.3	4.0	1.7	2.3
CZ 5147 LL	131	117	131	2.7	0.0	1.7	3.3	1.0	2.0
CZ 5375 RY	134	124	133	2.0	0.0	2.7	1.7	0.3	2.0
P52A26R	130	122	127	0.0	0.3	1.7	1.0	0.3	1.3
REV 52A98	130	116	127	2.7	0.0	2.0	2.7	1.0	3.3
Mean	131	121	129	1.7	0.6	2.4	1.6	0.9	2.7
LSD (p < 0.05)	.	.	.	1.7	1.8	2.5	1.5	1.4	2.6
Standard Deviation	.	.	.	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.8
CV	.	.	.	31.5	93.5	32.3	28.6	50.3	30.8

¹Maturity (R8 - 95% brown pods; days after emergence); ²Cercospora Leaf Blight (0-9 scale; 0=no disease); ³Frogeye Leaf Spot (0-9 scale; 0=no disease); ⁴Target Spot (0-9 scale; 0=no disease); Bold – increased disease incidence.

Table 1E. Highest Yielding Maturity Group 5.4-6.0 Soybean Varieties From Seven Louisiana Locations

Variety	Central Station	Rice Station	Dean Lee	Macon Ridge	Red River	Northeast	Iberia	2017 Average	2016/2017 Average	2015/2016 Average
Armor ARX5607	59	46	47	67	87	74	44	61		
DG 5580RR2	66	54	52	63	88	73	48	63	60	
DG 5585RR2	61	42	49	68	80	65	39	58		
Go Soy 5515LL	53	49	47	58	85	66	34	56	53	52
Go Soy 56C16	50	48	45	62	80	70	40	57		
P5414LLS	56	45	47	59	84	74	38	58	54	
P5417RX	54	53	49	61	82	63	39	57	52	
P5623LL	54	53	46	66	79	75	38	59	56	
P5752RY	58	57	42	63	76	67	46	58	56	55
R09-3789	57	49	48	68	79	69	46	59		
R11-7999	54	39	45	61	81	69	39	55		
R11-8346	50	34	38	61	83	70	31	52		
REV 55A67	55	40	52	70	77	75	45	59		
REV 56A58	60	47	50	73	82	71	46	61		
REV 56R63	59	50	41	65	72	72	48	58	56	56
S13-1955C	60	49	42	71	85	73	42	60		
S14-9017R	64	50	42	66	79	77	33	58		
S55-Q3	61	51	53	68	88	74	50	64	58	
S56RY84	62	52	50	69	78	75	44	62	57	54
S56XT98	59	47	48	70	88	76	46	62		
S57RY26	58	46	45	71	84	66	35	58	54	52
Schillinger 557.RC	57	40	43	67	84	64	35	56	54	
UA 5715GT	55	47	52	61	74	63	43	56		
UA R98-1821	54	45	39	52	73	58	45	52		
Average	57	47	46	65	81	70	41			
Other Group 5.4-6.0 Soybean Varieties Included in Louisiana Tests										
AG 54X6	56	57	39	63	73	68	41	57	50	
CZ 5515LL	43	56	40	50	68	55	35	50	41	41
CZ 5727LL	54	51	45	54	77	58	39	54		
Go Soy 54G16	54	45	40	60	70	70	36	53		
UA 5414RR	52	63	38	54	74	62	37	54	52	48
Average	52	54	40	56	72	62	38			
LSD (p < 0.05)	5.59	—	4.94	7.20	7.90	4.89	6.99			
Standard Deviation	3.98	10.80	3.47	5.12		3.48	4.97			
CV	7.06	22.34	7.64	8.08	6.90	5.07	12.21			

All yields expressed in bushels per acre and readjusted to 13% moisture. Bold — highest yielding (P=0.10) at this location in 2017.

Table 2E. MG 5.4-6.0 - Agronomic Data from Various Locations across Louisiana

Variety	Dean Lee	Iberia	Rice Station	Macon Ridge Research Station			Northeast Research Station		
	Maturity ¹			CLB ²	FLS ³	TS ⁴	CLB	FLS	TS
REV 56R63	133	127	132	3.3	1.0	4.0	3.7	1.0	3.7
REV 56A58	137	127	132	4.3	0.3	4.0	3.3	1.0	4.0
DG 5580RR2	138	128	133	3.3	0.7	2.7	2.7	1.3	5.0
S14-9017R	136	133	132	1.7	0.7	3.3	1.7	1.0	3.3
S13-1955C	135	122	132	4.7	0.3	4.0	3.0	1.0	3.3
Schillinger 557.RC	136	127	133	4.0	0.3	3.7	3.3	1.7	3.3
Go Soy 54G16	132	124	132	4.7	0.3	3.3	4.0	1.3	2.3
Go Soy 5515LL	135	127	133	3.0	0.3	4.0	3.3	1.0	4.0
Go Soy 56C16	136	130	133	3.3	0.7	3.0	3.3	1.7	2.7
S57RY26	135	125	131	3.7	1.0	3.0	2.3	1.0	2.3
S56XT98	136	125	132	3.3	1.0	3.0	2.0	1.3	2.3
S56RY84	137	132	133	5.3	0.3	2.3	2.7	1.3	3.3
UA 5814HP	139	130	134	3.3	0.7	3.0	3.0	1.3	5.0
R11-8346	137	129	132	4.0	1.0	3.0	2.7	1.0	1.7
Osage	136	122	132	2.7	2.3	4.3	3.0	1.7	3.3
AG 54X6	134	128	134	1.7	0.0	5.3	3.0	1.3	4.7
P5417RX	133	131	132	4.3	1.0	2.3	3.7	1.3	2.0
P5414LLS	136	126	133	2.7	0.3	3.3	2.7	1.3	3.7
UA 5414RR	128	119	132	5.3	0.7	5.7	4.3	1.7	5.0
Armor 57-D77	136	125	132	3.0	0.0	2.7	1.7	1.3	2.7
P5752RY	135	125	132	3.0	0.3	2.7	3.0	1.3	2.3
REV 55A67	135	125	132	2.7	0.3	3.7	2.7	1.0	2.3
R11-7999	134	129	133	4.7	0.7	4.0	3.0	1.3	3.7
UA 5715GT	139	131	134	2.7	0.3	3.3	2.7	1.7	4.0
CZ 5515 LL	135	129	134	0.7	0.3	2.3	0.7	1.0	2.3
CZ 5727 LL	137	128	134	3.0	0.3	4.7	3.0	1.3	5.3
P5623LL	138	129	133	4.3	0.3	4.0	3.3	1.3	3.3
S55-Q3	137	127	133	3.7	0.0	3.7	2.7	1.3	3.3
DG 5585RR2	134	126	131	3.3	0.0	2.3	1.7	1.0	3.0
Mean	135	127	133	3.4	0.5	3.5	2.8	1.3	3.4
LSD (p < 0.05)	.	.	.	2.1	1.6	3.1	2.2	.	3.0
Standard Deviation	.	.	.	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.9
CV	.	.	.	19.0	94.1	27.9	24.0	37.0	

¹Maturity (R8 - 95% brown pods; days after emergence); ²Cercospora Leaf Blight (0-9 scale; 0=no disease); ³Frogeye Leaf Spot (0-9 scale; 0=no disease); ⁴Target Spot (0-9 scale; 0=no disease); Bold – increased disease incidence

Table 3A: Summary of soybean demonstrations at 18 locations identified by parish. Yield expressed in bushels per acre (13% Moisture)

GP IV Varieties	Location by Parish											
	Angola	Avoynes	Concordia	Franklin	Madison	Morehouse	Ouachita	Pointe Coupee	St. Landry - 1	St. Landry - 2	W. Carroll - 1	W. Carroll - 2
Armor 46D-08	55		45	74	79	57	70	67	53	52	72	78
Armor 48-D24			42	89	82		75	52	51	55	67	75
Asgrow Ag 46X6	67		42	84	76	60	80	63	63	44	70	99
Asgrow Ag 47X6	60		51	67	77	51	73	60	55	51	52	67
Credenz CZ 4181RY		49						45				
Credenz CZ 4590RY	65	49		73	71	53	70		51	42	42	23
Delta Grow 4670	58	51	43	66		52	61	60	69	53	53	75
Delta Grow 4790	55	52	43	81		58	71	52	60	69	59	77
DynaGro S45XS37	56		44		78	60	76	56	55	50	71	84
DynaGro S48XT56	65		50	86	84	64	78	55	51	46	63	76
Dyna-Gro S49XS76		39										
Petrus 479 GTS	50			63	68	54	63	46	48	39	43	80
Petrus 4916GT	51	46		57	63	59		50	49	50	51	75
REV 48A26	57			69								
REV 48A76	66	49										
Stratton GS49G16	48	45		59	62	57		53	49	51	62	81
Syngenta NK 45-K5X		46										
Syngenta NK 47-K5		49			70	53	71	57	55	57	59	73
Syngenta NK 48-R2X		43			62	48	73		60	28	46	78

Table 3B: GP V Varieties

	Avoynes - 1	Avoynes - 2	Beauregard - 1	Beauregard - 2	Grant	Rapides
Armor 53-D04	48	62	47	40	56	58
Armor 55-R68	52	59	55	48	47	81
Asgrow 53X6	50	54	43	39	62	71
Asgrow 54X6	43	53	50	34	46	65
Credenz CZ 5375RY	50	61	54	41	60	77
Delta Grow 5170	54	52	50	55	55	78
Delta Grow 5580	37	57	55	39	47	78
Dyna-Gro S52RY75	54	55	46	44	59	76
REV 52A98	50	57	47	38	55	66
REV 56R63	41	41	43	44	45	71
Stratton GS54G16	59	59	45	43	46	53
Syngenta NK 52Y2	50	52	53	47	54	76

Table 3C: Group IV & V Extend Soybeans

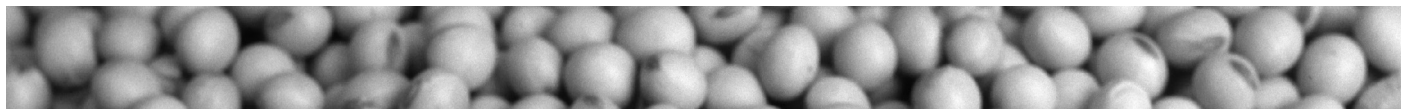
	Location: Natchitoches
Armor 46-D08	84
Armor 48-D24	82
Armor 53-D04	75
Asgrow 46x6	84
Asgrow 47x6	80
Asgrow 53x6	79
Asgrow 54x6	73
Dyna-Gro S45XS37	83
Dyna-Gro S48XT56	82

Seed Companies and Varieties								
Armor Seed	Bayer CropScience	Delta Grow Seed	Dupont Pioneer	Dyna-Gro Seed	Great Heart Seed	Monsanto	Petrus Seed	Progeny Ag Products
Armor 53-D04	CZ 5242LL	DG 4790RR2	P45T74X	Dyna-Gro	GT - 4721X	AG 46X6	Petrus Seed	P4444RXS
Armor 44-D40	CZ 5150LL	DG 4670RR2	P46A16R	S47RY13	GT - 5022XS	AG 45X8	4916 GT	P5417RX
Armor ARX4607	CZ 4105LL	DG 4995GLY	P52A26R	Dyna-Gro	GT - 4817XS	AG 43X8	Petrus Seed	P4255RX
Armor 48-D87	CZ 4181RY	DG 4880GLY		S57RY26	GT - 4540XS	AG 43X7	479 GTS	P5414LLS
Armor ARX5107	CZ 4820LL	DG 4967LL		Dyna-Gro		AG 54X6		P5157RXS
Armor 46-D08	CZ 4044LL	DG 4970GLY		SX17846XS		AG 46X7		P5016RXS
Armor 57-D77	CZ 4222LL	DG 4587LL		Dyna-Gro		AG 51X8		P4247LL
Armor ARX4807	CZ 4540LL	DG 5580RR2		S45XS37		AG 46X8		P4930LL
	CZ 3601LL	DG 4825RR2		Dyna-Gro		AG 53X6		P4816RX
	CZ 3841LL	DG 5067LL		S48XT56		AG 48X8		P4620RXS
	CZ 4818LL	DG 5170RR2		Dyna-Gro		AG 47X6		P4799RXS
	CZ 5147LL	DG 5585RR2		S43RY95		AG 44X6		P4757RY
	CZ 4748LL			Dyna-Gro				P4929RXS
	CZ 3945LL			S49XS88				P4996RXS
	CZ 5515LL			Dyna-Gro				P4851RX
	CZ 3737LL			S56XT98				P5376RX
	CZ 5727LL			Dyna-Gro				P5752RY
	HBK LL4953			S49LL34				P4516RXS
	CZ 5375RY			Dyna-Gro				P5623LL
	CZ 4308LL			S56RY84				P4716LL
	CZ 4938LL			Dyna-Gro				
	CZ 4548LL			S44XS57				
	CZ 4918LL			Dyna-Gro				
				S45LL97				
				Dyna-Gro				
				SX17651XT				
				Dyna-Gro				
				SX17648XT				
				Dyna-Gro				
				41XS98				

Stratton Seed	Syngenta Seeds	Terral Seed	University of Arkansas	University of Missouri	Winfield United
Go Soy 5215LL	S42-P6	REV 49R94	R09-3789	S13-10590C	RX4825S
AGS GS48R216	S45-W9	REV 48A26	R11-8346	S13-3851C	RX5136S
Schillinger 557.RC	S39-R9X	REV 56R63	UA R98-1821	S14-9017R	RX4516S
Schillinger 5220.RC	S41-A1X	REV 51A56	UA 5014C	S13-1955C	
Go Soy 5115LL	S39-P5X	REV 4857X	UA 5414RR	S14-9051R	
Go Soy 54G16	S47-K5	REV 4927X	R11-7999	S13-1805C	
Go Soy 5515LL	S55-Q3	REV 45L57	UA 5115C	S14-15146R	
Go Soy IREANE	S52-Y7X	REV 48A76	UA 5715GT		
AGS GS45R216	S45-K5X	REV 48L63			
Go Soy 49G16	S48-R2X	REV 47R34			
Go Soy 5214GTS	S41-V3X	REV 45A46			
Go Soy 56C16	S43-V3X	REV 56A58			
		REV 50A47			
		REV 55A67			
		REV 52A98			
		REV 49L88			



NOTES



NOTES

For more information on Louisiana soybeans, visit:
www.lsuagcenter.com/en/crops_livestock/crops/soybeans

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