

2013

Soybean

Variety Yields and Production Practices



2013 Soybean Variety Yields and Production Practices

Soybean production guidelines prepared by the LSU AgCenter (Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station researchers and Louisiana Cooperative Extension Service specialists).

Grain yield probably is the single most important trait to consider – although other variety characteristics indirectly affect yield, as well. Table 1 gives current year and two-year averages, when available. Performance of superior varieties is indicated by bold type and footnotes in Table 1. Varieties are listed alphabetically.

Soybean varieties in Maturity Groups IV-V are recommended for Louisiana because they consistently outperform other maturity groups in quality and yield per acre. The early indeterminate varieties have been grown successfully in certain parts of Louisiana, but poor seed quality and excess shattering can be a problem with them if weather conditions before harvest are warm and wet.

For best use of this guide, refer to Tables 1A-1C for variety yield results and pick the location that best fits your situation. If your farm does not fit any location, choose varieties that perform well at multiple locations.

Other Varietal Characteristics

Yield per acre is an important trait in selecting a variety, but other varietal characteristics should be considered. One or more of the following may be important, depending on the individual farm situation.

Herbicide Tolerance

LibertyLink® soybeans were grown on limited acres in Louisiana in 2012. LibertyLink® soybeans have been grown to control weeds resistant to existing herbicides and to rotate herbicide modes of action.

Ignite 280 SL (Glufosinate) is a broad spectrum herbicide that can be applied only to LibertyLink® soybean varieties. Do not apply Ignite 280 SL to any variety not labeled as LibertyLink® – including Roundup Ready varieties. Applications of Ignite to non-LibertyLink® soybeans will cause significant injury to and/or death of non-LibertyLink® soybeans.

LibertyLink® soybeans may help reduce resistance issues associated with currently available herbicides. The decision to plant these should be based on their adaptability to Louisiana's climate and disease situation.

Insect Pests

Soybeans are damaged by a diverse insect pest complex of stink bugs, three-cornered alfalfa hoppers, beetles and several Lepidopteran defoliators (corn earworms, velvetbean caterpillars, soybean loopers and green cloverworms) from plant emergence until harvest. Soybeans can compensate for considerable insect injury; but high pest populations can cause severe yield reductions or a total crop loss.

To reduce yield loss, scout fields weekly using a shake sheet or sweep net. If insect numbers reach action thresholds, insecticides should be applied. Soybean varieties differ in susceptibility to insects, and the varieties that are more susceptible will need to be scouted more often.

Disease Resistance

Varieties of soybeans differ in susceptibility to diseases and nematodes.

Aerial blight is an important disease south of Alexandria, but it can also spread into other parishes during wet seasons. Cercospora blight also has become a major disease problem throughout the state. These late-season diseases cause yield losses and harvest delays.

Among the other diseases, Phytophthora root rot is more prevalent in clay or poorly drained soils, and root-knot nematodes are more prevalent in sandy soils. Cyst nematodes may occur on all soils. When these diseases occur, results can be devastating, so variety selection is very important.

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 LSU AgCenter's 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.

Maturity

There is a certain amount of overlap in maturity between groups within the state. Environmental conditions, especially drought, can cause variation in maturity. In the southern region of Louisiana, varieties may mature five to 10 days later than in the northern region. Most varieties within a group mature in the following range when planted at recommended times:

- Very early maturity — Aug. 10-Aug. 19
- Early maturity — Aug. 20-Sept. 10
- Early medium maturity — Sept. 11-Oct. 1

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

Lower Pod Height

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

Poor Drainage

Most soybeans in Louisiana are planted on heavy clay soils with poor internal drainage. Research has determined 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 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. Table 2 indicates relative plant height among varieties tested in 2012. If canopy closure has been a problem, a taller variety should be selected or narrower row spacing adopted. On highly fertile soil, too much growth sometimes is a problem, and a shorter variety is the better choice.

Seed Quality

Poor seed quality more often is found in early maturing varieties. This is especially true for indeterminate varieties, which do not mature uniformly. During wet harvest seasons when temperatures and humidity remain high, however, most varieties will have the problem.

Poor seed quality occurs when fields are not harvested when ready or under heavy pressure from some diseases. 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 usually is best 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 also may occur.

In extreme cases, manganese toxicity is expressed as a stunted plant with crinkled leaves. In milder cases, manganese toxicity may not show, but yield decreases will occur. Aluminum toxicity affects the roots. Roots on plants with aluminum toxicity are shorter and thicker than normal, resulting in 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 nutrient needed by soybeans in small quantities. There is enough molybdenum in area soils for optimum growth, but molybdenum is less available to plants as the soil becomes more acidic.

At a pH higher than 6.2, additional molybdenum is not needed as seed treatments or fertilizer. When the soil

pH is below 5.5, both lime and molybdenum are needed. The lime (enough to raise the soil pH to 5.5 or higher) is needed to eliminate the possibility of manganese and aluminum toxicities. When the soil pH is below 6.2, a molybdenum seed treatment should be used.

Nitrogen

Nitrogen is needed in large quantities by soybeans. 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 bacteria *Rhizobium japonicum*.

These bacteria use soybean roots as a livable environment. They form nodules on soybean roots that capture nitrogen from the atmosphere and fix it in a usable form. Seed should be inoculated with *Rhizobium japonicum* bacteria in soils with no recent history of soybeans or when conditions have reduced the likelihood of *Rhizobium japonicum* 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 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 pounds 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 is stunted growth and lower yields.

Phosphorus fertilization rates should be based on soil test results. Remember soil pH affects the availability of phosphorus. It 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. Potassium is indirectly related to many plant cell functions. Some 60 enzymes require the presence of potassium. Plants with adequate amounts of potassium are better able to fight diseases than potassium-deficient plants.

About four times as much potash (K_2O) is required by soybeans as phosphate (P_2O_5). 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) in the harvested portion of the plant.

Potassium deficiency symptoms are fairly easy to diagnose when they are severe enough to be seen. Potassium deficiency symptoms usually occur on the lower leaves – and generally will be seen during bloom or pod fill. The margins (edges) of the leaves are 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 temperatures reach 60 degrees F. Because emergence also may be affected by cool soil temperatures after planting, early planting decisions also should consider the forecast. Adequate soil temperatures occur 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 shows instances of high yields for Group IVs and Vs planted in mid- to late March. In these cases, daily average soil temperatures generally were at or above 60 degrees F 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 fungicide seed treatments 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 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 VI soybeans should be used when planting after June 1. Also, when planting late, seeding rates should be increased to compensate for reduced vegetative growth.

Seeding Rate

Too dense a plant population reduces yields, encourages diseases and lodging and increases 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 Pounds/ Acre	Population in Thousands
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	4/sq.ft.	80-100	200

Dates of Seeding

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 a half bushel per day is lost for every day 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 – 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 low yields. Research has shown narrow row spacing (30 inches or less) has outyielded wide row spacing.

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 to obtain a stand by conserving moisture.



Table 1A. Highest Yielding Group III and Early Group IV Soybean Varieties From Five Louisiana Locations:

Soybean Variety	Dean Lee	Macon Ridge	Rice Station	Northeast	Red River	2012 Average	2011/2012 Average
Armor 44-R08	63	61	49	67	64	61	/
Armor X1303	56	60	48	54	54	54	/
Dyna-Gro S44RS93	67	66	58	57	56	61	/
MorSoy R2 44X82	60	61	54	50	54	56	/
Pioneer 94Y23	66	68	60	52	58	61	/
Progeny 4211RY	60	64	51	58	55	58	54
S08-X14117	60	55	50	46	57	54	/
S44-D5 Brand	65	62	71	57	68	65	58

Other Group III and Early Group IV Soybean Varieties From Five Louisiana Locations:

Dyna-Gro S38RY63	53	57	49	53	44	51	/
S39-U2 Brand	58	55	49	52	51	53	/
S42-W9 Brand	57	56	56	47	48	53	/

Table 1B. Highest Yielding Late Group IV Soybean Varieties From Five Louisiana Locations:

Soybean Variety	Dean Lee	Macon Ridge	Rice Station	Northeast	Red River	2012 Average	2011/2012 Average
Aggrow AG4633	70	50	58	69	50	59	/
AGS 47R242	72	47	65	56	70	62	/
Armor DK 4744	70	46	69	71	66	65	53
Armor 46-R64	70	47	69	66	61	63	/
Armor 48-R91	66	47	70	68	62	63	53
Armor 49-R11	69	65	67	61	50	62	/
Armor X1306	73	53	70	64	73	67	/
Armor X1307	76	55	70	69	55	65	/
Armor X1309	74	48	62	70	64	63	/
Armor X1311	68	51	69	57	70	63	/
Armor X1312	71	54	72	63	67	65	/
Asgrow 4933	72	44	74	55	62	61	/
Asgrow AG4632R2Y	72	50	75	63	58	64	/
Asgrow AG4732	74	39	64	69	55	60	/
Asgrow AG4832	76	48	68	68	71	66	56
Asgrow AG4932	72	46	69	61	53	60	52
DeltaGrow 4670R2Y	72	47	69	69	69	65	54
DeltaGrow 4755R2Y	76	52	66	62	63	64	/
DeltaGrow 4765R2Y/sts	72	50	74	66	67	66	/
DeltaGrow 4815R2Y	73	47	64	62	55	60	/
DeltaGrow 4825R2Y/sts	81	64	77	75	69	73	/

continued

Table 1B. Highest Yielding Late Group IV Soybean Varieties From Five Louisiana Locations:							
Soybean Variety	Dean Lee	Macon Ridge	Rice Station	Northeast	Red River	2012 Average	2011/2012 Average
DeltaGrow 4875R2Y	74	44	67	54	61	60	51
DeltaGrow 4880RR	70	53	68	58	47	59	56
DeltaGrow 4925R2Y	69	49	74	72	71	67	/
DeltaGrow 4967LL	69	47	72	53	62	61	/
DeltaGrow 4970RR	70	51	63	61	62	61	52
DeltaGrow 4990LL	73	49	64	63	77	65	/
Dyna-Gro 31RY45	71	52	72	67	64	65	57
Dyna-Gro 33G48	73	55	73	66	57	65	56
Dyna-Gro 33RY47	73	47	70	60	69	64	51
Dyna-Gro 37RY47	66	55	73	65	63	64	53
Dyna-Gro S48RS53	76	56	76	71	59	68	/
GoSoy 4411 LL	73	53	64	59	66	63	/
GoSoy 4812 LL	73	50	66	57	70	63	/
GoSoy 4912 LL	68	50	70	61	75	65	/
Halo 4:94	76	48	59	64	68	63	51
Halo 4:95	69	50	69	58	56	60	48
Halo 5:01	67	50	64	63	70	63	/
Halo X456	70	48	56	52	66	58	/
Halo X478	70	43	64	49	62	57	/
HBK 4924	71	47	75	70	68	66	53
HBK RY 4620	67	54	68	71	60	64	/
MorSoy R2 47X31	66	48	68	70	52	61	51
MorSoy R2 46X29	66	52	67	74	49	62	55
MorSoy R2 47X12	75	55	73	77	55	67	/
MorSoy R2 48X00	70	54	73	69	61	65	53
MorSoy R2 48X02	76	53	69	67	58	65	/
Pioneer 94Y82	66	52	77	67	57	64	56
Progeny 4510RY	71	51	69	72	73	67	56
Progeny 4611RY	71	48	65	70	73	65	55
Progeny 4710RY	66	53	61	70	52	60	55
Progeny 4747RY	74	51	70	53	63	62	/
Progeny 4814RY	73	45	65	66	65	63	/
Progeny 4819LL	74	47	59	56	68	61	/
Progeny 4900RY	70	53	63	61	52	60	/
Progeny 4920RY	73	44	73	59	66	63	/
Progeny 4928LL	68	49	64	67	78	65	53

continued

Table 1B. Highest Yielding Late Group IV Soybean Varieties From Five Louisiana Locations:							
Soybean Variety	Dean Lee	Macon Ridge	Rice Station	Northeast	Red River	2012 Average	2011/2012 Average
R2C4541	76	47	64	67	66	64	/
R2C4801	73	45	62	57	58	59	/
REV@47R53TM	65	52	68	70	54	62	56
REV@48R10TM	71	54	60	58	56	60	54
REV@48R22TM	66	59	63	60	59	61	54
REV@48R33TM	66	57	65	62	58	62	53
REV@49R10TM	66	45	73	61	55	60	54
REV@49R11TM	65	56	56	51	49	55	52
S08-X2499	72	51	70	70	68	66	/
S48-P4 Brand	73	49	63	61	65	62	/
Schillinger 458.RCS	69	46	63	71	44	58	52
Schillinger 478.RCS	76	43	70	59	51	60	50
Schillinger 4990.RC	71	47	65	66	49	59	50

Other Late Group IV Soybean Varieties Included in Louisiana Tests:

AGS 45R212	66	50	64	65	57	60	/
Armor X1308	67	52	65	59	67	62	/
DeltaGrow 4715R2Y	64	52	64	65	60	61	/
DeltaGrow 4770RR	61	48	64	65	57	59	52
DeltaGrow 4867LL	68	47	60	48	57	56	/
DeltaGrow 4975RR	63	51	65	65	56	60	52
GoSoy 4711 LL	67	39	74	61	63	61	/
Halo 4:65	69	49	68	46	55	57	48
HBK RY 4721	69	46	65	67	61	62	53
MorSoy R2 46X71	66	48	65	61	54	59	56
R2T4799S	62	46	63	63	58	58	/
REV@46R73	56	53	61	60	52	56	53
REV@47R74TM	60	54	60	56	57	57	/
REV@49R22TM	66	50	67	55	68	61	54
REV@49R43TM	66	55	63	58	55	59	56
REV@49R54TM	62	53	64	64	59	60	/
S46-A1 Brand	69	51	65	63	65	62	51
S46-T3 Brand	69	49	66	57	56	59	/

Table 1C. Highest Yielding Group V Soybean Varieties From Five Louisiana Locations:

Soybean Variety	Dean Lee	Macon Ridge	Rice Station	Northeast	Red River	2012 Average	2011/2012 Average
AGS 5911 LL	59	48	66	73	72	64	53
AGS 597 RR	61	50	69	83	61	65	57
Armor 53-R88	66	47	69	73	55	62	44
Armor 55-R22	67	41	64	81	70	65	54
Armor X1312	60	40	65	70	58	59	/
Armor X1313	71	40	67	62	58	60	/
Armor X1314	71	50	70	73	69	67	47
Armor X1315	71	51	64	73	63	64	/
Armor X1316	72	56	58	77	51	63	/
Asgrow AG5332	72	46	68	75	59	64	54
Asgrow AG5533	70	58	71	73	70	68	/
Asgrow AG5633	71	51	59	78	62	64	/
DeltaGrow 5175R2Y	71	39	60	66	57	59	/
DeltaGrow 5300RR/STS	70	45	60	71	67	63	41
DeltaGrow 5461LL	68	44	61	67	62	60	48
DeltaGrow 5475R2Y	70	48	61	76	65	64	/
DeltaGrow 5535R2Y	74	49	70	78	55	65	/
DeltaGrow 5555RR	62	33	65	76	61	59	51
DeltaGrow 5556RR	64	36	72	83	58	62	/
DeltaGrow 5565RR2	66	42	63	83	65	64	51
DeltaGrow 5625R2Y	69	52	66	78	65	66	57
Dyna-Gro 32RY55	71	43	68	73	53	62	53
Dyna-Gro 35RY51	73	53	54	74	67	64	/
Dyna-Gro 39RY57	68	51	69	67	58	63	55
Dyna-Gro S53RY23	73	43	56	79	56	61	/
Dyna-Gro S54RY43	68	51	64	71	61	63	/
GoSoy 5010 LL	71	44	61	73	67	63	/
GoSoy 5111 LL	71	50	60	60	59	60	48
GoSoy 5410 LL	63	44	65	67	61	60	/
GoSoy 5911 LL	59	42	64	80	64	62	52
Halo 5:01	68	40	61	69	65	61	/
Halo 5:26	67	43	65	76	55	61	/
Halo X5:25	65	41	59	78	64	61	/
Halo X55	55	46	69	63	62	59	/
HBK RY5221	56	26	61	67	68	56	/
HBK RY5421	68	47	59	62	66	60	46
HBK RY5521	64	43	66	72	65	62	49
MorSoy R2 51X52	66	36	63	56	65	57	/
MorSoy R2 53X82	73	46	65	75	65	65	/
MorSoy R2 54X41	68	38	66	75	61	62	/

continued

Table 1C. Highest Yielding Group V Soybean Varieties From Five Louisiana Locations:							
Soybean Variety	Dean Lee	Macon Ridge	Rice Station	Northeast	Red River	2012 Average	2011/2012 Average
MorSoy RT 5429	62	44	61	75	68	62	52
Osage	74	62	66	76	70	69	53
Ozark	67	43	66	77	66	64	49
Pioneer 95Y61	61	38	55	69	65	58	/
Pioneer 95Y80	66	52	69	77	58	64	/
Progeny 5160LL	63	42	65	77	66	63	46
Progeny 5210RY	75	46	61	79	66	65	50
Progeny 5412RY	70	46	63	78	69	65	/
Progeny 5460LL	70	46	62	69	57	61	48
Progeny 5610RY	65	49	67	81	75	68	53
Progeny 5655RY	65	52	66	60	59	61	51
Progeny 5711RY	64	49	69	73	67	64	55
Progeny 5811RY	62	39	66	66	54	58	38
Progeny 5960LL	60	44	63	76	60	60	52
R02-3065	65	47	54	59	65	58	/
R2C5081	69	57	48	71	57	60	/
REV@51R53TM	60	48	66	66	68	62	52
REV@54R84TM	68	55	60	85	67	67	/
REV@55R53TM	75	62	60	80	55	66	/
REV@55R83TM	71	52	62	80	59	65	/
REV@56R63TM	70	49	68	78	56	64	60
REV@57R21TM	62	46	67	75	65	63	50
REV@59R13TM	64	33	64	82	59	61	/
S08-X6399	66	45	60	67	66	61	/
S08-X7279	66	47	65	67	60	61	/
S51-H9 Brand	68	52	56	72	54	60	/
Schillinger 5220.RC	70	40	58	70	65	61	44
UA-5612	60	47	65	75	57	61	/

Other Group V Soybean Varieties Included in Louisiana Tests:

DeltaGrow 5160RR/StS	62	36	55	64	62	56	45
Halo 5:45	60	49	63	67	61	60	/
Pioneer 95Y01	61	52	60	66	58	59	50
Progeny 5111RY	64	35	61	68	62	58	51
R2C5360	64	36	58	69	54	56	/
Ro3-1250	63	50	58	72	54	59	/
S08-X17371	59	38	59	65	61	57	/

Data from these LSU AgCenter research stations: Dean Lee Research Station, Alexandria; Macon Ridge Research Station, Winnsboro; Rice Research Station, Crowley; and Northeast Research Station, St. Joseph.

All yields expressed in bushels per acre.

Bold - Highest yielding (P=.10) at this location in 2012.

Table 2. Agronomic Data 2012: Macon Ridge Research Station				
Group III and Early GP IV Varieties	Maturity	Plant Height	Lodging	CB
	DAP	Inches	1 to 5	1 to 9
Armor 44-R08	118	37	1	4.8
Armor X1303	117	39	1	6
Dyna-Gro S38RY63	118	34	1.3	6.3
Dyna-Gro S44RS93	119	38	1.5	4.5
MorSoy R2 44X82	118	38	1.3	5
P4211RY	118	36	1.3	4.8
Pioneer 94Y23	118	35	1	5.3
S08-X14117	118	45	2	4.3
S39-U2 Brand	119	35	2	5.3
S42-W9 Brand	117	34	1	7
S44-D5 Brand	119	39	1.5	3.5

Group IV Late Varieties	Maturity	Plant Height	Lodging	CB
	DAP	Inches	1 to 5	1 to 9
Aggrow AG4633	117	36	1	5
AGS 45R212	118	39	1	4
AGS 47R242	118	37	1	4
Armor DK 4744	123	36	1	4.5
Armor 46-R64	118	38	1.3	4.5
Armor 48-R91	120	40	1	4
Armor X1306	120	39	1	4
Armor X1307	120	43	1.3	4
Armor X1308	121	39	1.5	4
Armor X1309	120	45	1.8	4
Armor X1310	124	34	1.3	3.5
Armor X1311	120	38	1	3.5
Armor X1312	122	35	1.5	4.5
Asgrow 4933	118	37	1	4
Asgrow AG4632R2Y	118	37	1	4.5
Asgrow AG4732	118	41	1.3	4.5
Asgrow AG4832	120	41	1.5	4
Asgrow AG4932	121	38	1	3
DeltaGrow 4670R2Y	117	37	1	4.5
DeltaGrow 4715R2Y	117	40	1	4.5
DeltaGrow 4755R2Y	120	31	1	4.5
DeltaGrow 4765R2Y/sts	121	42	1.3	4
DeltaGrow 4770RR	121	41	1.8	5
DeltaGrow 4815R2Y	117	35	1	3.5
DeltaGrow 4825R2Y/sts	125	38	1.8	4
DeltaGrow 4867LL	120	36	1.3	2

continued

Group IV Late Varieties	Maturity	Plant Height	Lodging	CB
	DAP	Inches	1 to 5	1 to 9
DeltaGrow 4875R2Y	121	39	1	4
DeltaGrow 4880RR	121	39	1.5	4
DeltaGrow 4925R2Y	121	39	1.3	2.5
DeltaGrow 4967LL	124	45	2.3	2
DeltaGrow 4970RR	121	41	1.3	4
DeltaGrow 4975RR	121	43	2	4.5
DeltaGrow 4990LL	120	42	1.3	2.5
Dyna-Gro 31RY45	117	39	1	4.5
Dyna-Gro 33G48	121	38	1.8	3.5
Dyna-Gro 33RY47	118	42	1	4.5
Dyna-Gro 37RY47	119	36	1	4
Dyna-Gro S48RS53	119	43	1.5	4
GoSoy 4411 LL	115	37	1	4
GoSoy 4711 LL	118	45	1.5	2.5
GoSoy 4812 LL	119	35	1.3	4
GoSoy 4912 LL	124	47	2	2
Halo 4:65	116	38	1	4.5
Halo 4:94	120	41	1.5	2.5
Halo X456	120	39	1.3	4
Halo X478	119	34	1.3	3
Halo X48	121	35	1.5	3
Halo X49	123	44	1.8	2
HBK 4924	121	45	2	2.5
HBK RY 4620	120	35	1.3	3.5
HBK RY 4721	120	41	1.3	3.5
MorSoy R2 47X31	120	43	1.3	4
MorSoy R2 46X29	121	35	1	4
MorSoy R2 46X71	116	37	1.5	4.5
MorSoy R2 47X12	120	42	1	4
MorSoy R2 48X00	121	35	1.5	3.5
MorSoy R2 48X02	120	38	1	4.5
P4510RY	120	35	1	3.5
P4611RY	117	35	1	4.5
P4710RY	120	37	1.3	4.5
P4747RY	119	39	1	4
P4814RY	118	36	1	4
P4819LL	119	34	1	2.5
P4900RY	123	33	1	3.5
P4920RY	120	35	1	3.5
P4928LL	121	43	1.3	2

continued

Group IV Late Varieties	Maturity	Plant Height	Lodging	CB
	DAP	Inches	1 to 5	1 to 9
Pioneer 94Y82	117	41	1.3	4.5
R2C4541	117	35	1	4
R2C4801	119	42	1.5	4
R2T4799S	119	33	1	4
REV@46R73	121	40	2	3.5
REV@47R53TM	119	38	1.3	4.5
REV@47R74TM	121	36	1.3	3.5
REV@48R10TM	120	38	1.8	3.5
REV@48R22TM	119	38	1.5	3
REV@48R33TM	120	40	1.5	3
REV@49R10TM	117	46	1.5	4
REV@49R11TM	122	34	1	4
REV@49R22TM	119	43	1.8	4
REV@49R43TM	120	39	1	3
REV@49R54TM	124	44	2.3	3.5
S08-X2499	121	42	1.5	3
S46-A1 Brand	118	40	1	4
S46-T3 Brand	118	39	1.3	3.5
S48-P4 Brand	120	43	1.5	4
Schillinger 458.RCS	121	37	1.5	4.5
Schillinger 478.RCS	121	38	1.5	3.5
Schillinger 4990.RC	121	40	1.8	3.5

Group V Late Varieties	Maturity	Plant Height	Lodging	CB
	DAP	Inches	1 to 5	1 to 9
AGS 5911 LL	136	38	1.5	5
AGS 597 RR	138	40	1	3.5
Armor 55-R22	136	35	1.3	3.5
Armor X1217	128	41	1.3	6
Armor X1312	124	35	1.5	5
Armor X1313	130	38	1	6
Armor X1314	134	39	1	6
Armor X1315	133	40	1.3	4
Armor X1316	133	40	1.5	6
Asgrow AG5332	127	39	1	5.5
Asgrow AG5533	129	39	1.3	4.5
Asgrow AG5633	127	37	1	5.5
DeltaGrow 5160RR/StS	133	38	1.3	6
DeltaGrow 5175R2Y	128	40	1.3	6.5

continued

Group V Late Varieties	Maturity	Plant Height	Lodging	CB
	DAP	Inches	1 to 5	1 to 9
DeltaGrow 5300RR/STS	127	35	1.3	6
DeltaGrow 5461LL	125	35	1	5.5
DeltaGrow 5475R2Y	134	37	1	5.5
DeltaGrow 5535R2Y	132	39	1.5	5
DeltaGrow 5555RR	134	38	1.3	5
DeltaGrow 5556RR	136	42	1.5	4.5
DeltaGrow 5565RR2	138	40	1.3	4
DeltaGrow 5625R2Y	132	42	2	4.5
Dyna-Gro 32RY55	135	41	1.3	3.5
Dyna-Gro 35RY51	126	38	1	6.5
Dyna-Gro 39RY57	131	38	1	5.5
Dyna-Gro S53RY23	130	36	1	6.5
Dyna-Gro S54RY43	132	39	1.3	5.5
GoSoy 5010 LL	123	38	1.5	4.5
GoSoy 5111 LL	126	38	1.5	6
GoSoy 5410 LL	127	38	1	6
GoSoy 5911 LL	137	37	1.3	5.5
Halo 5:45	133	39	1.3	5.5
Halo X5:25	128	39	1.8	5.5
Halo X50	125	39	1	7
Halo X51	125	38	1	6.5
Halo X55	133	39	1.3	6
HBK RY5221	132	42	1.5	4.5
HBK RY5421	125	40	1.8	5.5
HBK RY5521	132	38	1	6
MorSoy R2 51X52	130	40	1.5	6.5
MorSoy R2 53X82	131	37	1.3	5.5
MorSoy R2 54X41	138	35	1	3.5
MorSoy RT 5429	135	38	1.3	4
Osage	130	40	1.8	3.5
Ozark	125	38	1	5.5
P5111RY	128	39	1.8	6
P5160LL	123	37	1.8	6.5
P5210RY	127	41	1.5	5.5
P5412RY	132	37	1.3	5.5
P5460LL	123	42	1.5	5
P5610RY	139	36	1.3	4
P5655RY	134	31	1	4.5
P5711RY	135	42	1.8	4

continued

Group V Late Varieties	Maturity	Plant Height	Lodging	CB
	DAP	Inches	1 to 5	1 to 9
P5811RY	134	39	1.3	5.5
P5960LL	133	44	1.8	5
Pioneer 95Y01	124	41	1	6
Pioneer 95Y61	128	38	1	6
Pioneer 95Y80	134	38	1	3
R02-3065	132	39	1.3	3.5
R2C5081	125	40	1.3	5.5
R2C5360	124	42	1.3	6.5
REV@51R53TM	131	41	1.3	6.5
REV@54R84TM	131	40	1	3.5
REV@55R53TM	134	38	1.3	4.5
REV@55R83TM	134	39	1	4
REV@56R63TM	134	41	1.5	4.5
REV@57R21TM	134	39	1.3	3.5
REV@59R13TM	132	40	1.5	5
Ro3-1250	134	38	1.5	5
S08-X17371	123	38	1	6
S08-X6399	124	43	1.3	5.5
S08-X7279	130	42	1.5	5
S51-H9 Brand	125	37	1.5	5.5
Schillinger 5220.RC	128	38	1.3	5
UA-5612	135	42	1.3	5

Maturity – Number of days to reach physiological maturity (R8 growth stage)

Plant Height – Taken at R8 and reported in inches

Lodging – Rated on a scale of 1-5, where 1 = no lodging and 5 = all plants are prostrate

Cercospora Blight (CB) – Rated on a scale of 1-9, where 1 = no disease symptoms and 9 = total defoliation



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