

2012

Soybean

Variety Yields & Production Practices



2012 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 is probably the single most important trait to consider when selecting soybean varieties – although other variety characteristics can 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 also should be considered. One or more of the following may be important, depending on the individual farm situation:

Herbicide Tolerance

LibertyLink® soybeans will be available again in 2012. There is LSU AgCenter information on variety performance. Limited acres were planted in Louisiana in 2011 due to the lack of information on varieties.

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.

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. Stem canker has become a serious disease statewide but is erratic from year to year.

Another disease of increasing importance is *Cercospora* (spp.). It 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 Branch 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 of differing maturity 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, which aids 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 2011. 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 is sometimes a problem, and a shorter variety is the better choice.

Seed Quality

Poor seed quality is more often found in early maturing varieties. This is especially true for indeterminate varieties that do not mature uniformly. In wet harvest seasons, however, when temperatures and humidity remain high, most varieties will have this problem. Poor seed quality occurs when fields are not harvested when ready or under heavy pressure of 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 range of 5.8 to 7.0. When the soil pH drops below 5.2 on sandy loam and silt loam soils or 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 our 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 between 5.5 and 6.2, molybdenum 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 *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. The deficiency symptoms usually will occur 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 temperature reaches 60 degrees F. Because emergence may also be

affected by cool soil temperatures after planting, early planting decisions should also consider the forecast. Adequate soil temperatures occur in April but can vary by location and year.

Maturity Group III and Group IV varieties do best in April plantings. Research in north Louisiana has 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 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 VI 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

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 Six Louisiana Locations:

Soybean Variety	DLRS ¹	DLRS WF ¹	MRRS ¹	NRS ¹	RRS ¹	RRS WF ¹	2011 AVG.	2 YR. AVG.
Delta Grow 4460RR	51*	44*	44*	67*	35*	30*	45	--
Pioneer 93Y92	38	43*	43*	55	35**	23	39	45
Progeny 3911RY	31	39	39	61*	18	15	34	--
Progeny 4211	57*	36	36	68*	33*	25	43	--
Rev 44R22TM	36	38	38	66**	29	25	38	44
S42-T4 Brand	51*	47*	47*	58	26	24	42	--
S44-D5 Brand	57**	50**	50**	62**	37**	32**	48	49

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

Soybean Variety	DLRS ¹	DLRS WF ¹	MRRS ¹	NRS ¹	RRS ¹	RRS WF ¹	2011 AVG.	2 YR. AVG.
Armor 55 R 22	50	49	27	60	34*	27	41	--
Armor X1210	55	57	57*	54	30	18	45	--
Armor X1211	53	60*	28	54	22	24	40	49
Asgrow 4832	55	57	26	67*	36*	25	44	--
Asgrow 4932	48	54	30	61	30	34*	43	--
Delta Grow 4670 R2Y	48	53	25	69*	33	22	42	--
Delta Grow 4875R2Y	57	51	21	61	31	34*	42	--
Delta Grow 4975RR	48	61**	35	62	25	24	42	51
Dyna-Gro 31RY45	59	57	27	70*	33	27	45	--
GoSoy 4810 LL	53	65*	34	55	29	24	43	--
HBK R4829	50	57	51*	55	20	18	42	52
HBK R4924	42	61**	33	59	23	24	40	49
HBK RY4721	52	51	27	66*	27	25	41	--
Miami 949LL	58	58*	28	58	30	31*	44	--
Morsoy 4707	55	58*	50*	60	22	20	44	--
Morsoy Xtra 46X29	44	53	38	68**	29	27	43	53
Morsoy Xtra 46X71	60	61*	37	72*	32	29	48	--
Pioneer 94Y70	53	53	56*	59	33	25	46	53
Pioneer 94Y80	51	67**	38	64**	42**	34**	49	55
Pioneer 94Y82	47	54	35	69*	36*	34*	46	--
Progeny 4510RY	50	58**	34	67*	32	31**	45	55
Progeny 4611RY	55	57	31	66*	35*	27	45	--
Progeny 4710RY	65**	58**	37	64**	24	21	45	53
Progeny 4750RR	60	62**	51*	66**	29	23	49	56
Progeny 4807RR	47	55	49	64**	24	20	43	50
Progeny 4811RY	53	52	26	65*	33	32*	44	--
Progeny 4906RR	48	48	35	65**	34*	28	43	50
Progeny 4911Ry	59	60*	41	55	30	30	46	--
Progeny 4928LL	63**	60**	24	56	29	26	43	52
REV @46R73TM	40	54	52*	66*	33	29	46	--
REV @47R53TM	55	55	32	71*	34*	29	46	--
REV @48R10TM	50	53	52**	59	25	19	43	51
REV @48R21TM	57	60**	52**	61	25	18	45	52
REV @48R22	51	47	50*	55	24	18	41	48
REV @48R33TM	49	58*	52*	53	28	22	44	--
REV @49R10TM	59	58*	39	60	28	26	45	49
REV @49R11TM	63*	37	42	63	20	19	41	--
REV @49R22TM	48	58**	52**	63	27	25	45	53
REV @49R43TM	58	48	49	64*	31	17	44	--
S08-14087 RR	79*	56	35	68*	31	26	49	--
S08-17361	57	58*	28	60	28	21	42	--
Schillinger 457.RCP	54	53	54*	61	24	23	45	51
Schillinger 458.RCS	53	49	24	66*	22	18	39	49
Schillinger 478.RCS	53	60**	27	58	15	15	38	50

continued

Table 1B. Highest Yielding Group IV Late Soybean Varieties From Six Louisiana Locations:								
Soybean Variety	DLRS ¹	DLRS WF ¹	MRRS ¹	NRS ¹	RRS ¹	RRS WF ¹	2011 AVG.	2 YR. AVG.
Schillinger 495.RC	49	61*	32	60	27	24	42	49
<i>Other Group IV Late Soybean Varieties Included In Louisiana Tests:</i>								
Armor DK 4744	46	52	30	63	26	18	39	48
Delta Grow 4770RR	47	47	39	60	26	24	40	--
Delta Grow 4861LL	45	47	26	50	25	24	36	45
Delta Grow 4880RR	59	53	45	62	29	19	44	52
Delta Grow 4970RR	50	48	33	56	27	24	40	49
Dyna-Gro 33G48	54	51	43	57	28	21	42	50
Dyna-Gro 33RY47	48	50	18	62	32	22	38	--
Dyna-Gro 37RY47	58	55	32	58	26	27	43	--
HALO 4:65	35	54	30	59	28	25	38	50
HALO 4:75	37	49	29	57	28	19	37	--
HALO 4:94	51	53	24	57	27	24	39	48
HBK R4729	53	56	49	62	21	20	43	51
HBK R4830	36	47	24	53	11	5	29	--
Morsoy Xtra 47X31	46	55	23	57	30	28	40	--
Morsoy Xtra 48X00	49	47	28	63	19	20	38	49
Pioneer 94Y50	54	53	49	62	29	24	45	--
REV @45R10TM	38	45	28	59	27	19	36	--
REV @47R22TM	45	47	19	54	33	28	38	48
S46-A1 Brand	46	56	34	57	25	22	40	--
S49-H7 Brand	48	55	46	55	22	22	41	51
Schillinger 4990.RC	41	49	28	59	19	16	35	46
UA 4910	49	48	39	46	26	17	37	48
USG 74E88	51	41	49	54	22	21	40	--

Table 1C. Highest Yielding Group V Soybean Varieties From Six Louisiana Locations:								
Soybean Variety	DLRS ¹	DLRS WF ¹	MRRS ¹	NRS ¹	RRS ¹	RRS WF ¹	2011 AVG.	2 YR. AVG.
AGS 568 RR	54	61*	35	47	18	24	40	48
AGS 5911 LL	60*	54	39	47	27	31*	43	--
AGS 597 RR	63**	59**	38	48	29	27	44	53
Armor DK5363	50	59*	12	51	18	24	36	--
Armor X1213	54	63*	24	48	22	15	38	--
Armor X1215	29	59*	28	45	18	22	33	--
Asgrow 5232	56	66*	49*	55*	15	16	43	--
Asgrow 5332	62*	65*	29	57*	29	23	44	--
Asgrow 5632	58	59*	16	54	18	21	38	--
Delta Grow 5110R2Y EX	65*	55	44*	50	29	30	45	--
Delta Grow 5545RR	59	59*	30	45	26	22	40	--
Delta Grow 5555RR	60*	62*	34	51	25	28	43	--
Delta Grow 5625R2Y	69*	65*	44*	53	22	24	46	--
Dyna-Gro 32RY55	60*	57	45*	56*	19	19	43	--
Dyna-Gro 35F55	55	56	30	52	28	33**	42	52
Dyna-Gro 35P53	58	59**	29	54	22	25	41	48
Dyna-Gro 37RY52	50	58	20	58*	17	17	37	45
Dyna-Gro 39RY57	65*	65*	44*	50	23	25	45	--
GoSoy 5111 LL	65*	57	21	47	15	18	37	--
HBK R5529	56	50	11	55**	19	15	34	45
HBK RY5121	63*	52	37	54	14	16	39	--
HBK RY5421	53	61*	28	47	13	11	36	--

continued

Table 1C. Highest Yielding Group V Soybean Varieties From Six Louisiana Locations:								
Soybean Variety	DLRS ¹	DLRS WF ¹	MRRS ¹	NRS ¹	RRS ¹	RRS WF ¹	2011 AVG.	2 YR. AVG.
HBK RY5521	61*	66*	23	54	14	19	40	--
Morsoy 5168	56	60*	26	54	31*	30	43	51
Osage	44	55	42	56**	29	23	41	50
Pioneer 95Y01	48	54	33	57*	34**	33**	43	51
Pioneer 95Y10	52	61*	24	60*	34*	31*	44	--
Pioneer 95Y20	49	50	31	49	22	23	37	43
Pioneer 95Y31	47	54	38	59*	23	23	40	48
Pioneer 95Y50	46	60*	42	55*	12	17	39	--
Pioneer 95Y70	61*	53	31	48	30	25	41	48
Progeny 5111RY	58	47	52*	48	24	21	42	--
Progeny 5330RR	54	60*	35	57**	21	22	41	49
Progeny 5610RY	54	51	44**	52	25	27	42	49
Progeny 5655RY	60*	59*	38	50	24	21	42	--
Progeny 5711RY	61*	60*	46*	53	29	26	46	--
Progeny 5811RY	62*	64*	21	54	21	21	41	--
Progeny 5960LL	54	57	43	48	33**	35**	45	53
REV @51R53TM	51	57	33	64*	35*	35*	46	--
REV @56R63TM	65*	66*	41	54	32*	31*	48	--
S54-V4 Brand	50	61*	41	53	24	24	42	--
USG 75Z98	57	62*	47*	49	24	25	44	--
<i>Other Group V Soybean Varieties Included In Louisiana Tests:</i>								
AGS 554 RR	55	56	29	51	26	18	39	49
AGS 6011 LL	53	46	31	47	18	16	35	--
Armor 53-R15	57	50	25	52	18	20	37	46
Armor X1216	53	56	24	53	14	11	35	--
Armor X1217	51	48	26	48	17	13	34	--
Armor X1218	57	54	39	51	19	20	40	--
Asgrow 5831	48	57	40	51	20	19	39	49
Asgrow 5832	50	48	27	42	27	26	37	--
Delta Grow 5160RR	46	50	22	49	28	22	36	--
Delta Grow 5252R2Y EX	54	56	39	49	27	16	40	--
Delta Grow 5275R2Y	55	57	20	49	17	23	37	--
Delta Grow 5280RR	47	57	31	49	24	21	38	48
Delta Grow 5300RR	40	44	12	54	18	12	30	42
Delta Grow 5461LL	55	55	25	50	9	28	37	45
Delta Grow 5565R2Y	52	54	37	48	26	22	40	--
Delta Grow 5656R2Y EX	55	45	40	53	22	18	39	--
GoSoy 5911 LL	53	52	43	49	29	25	42	--
GoSoy 6111 LL	38	53	42	47	15	14	35	--
HALO 5:25	55	51	23	50	23	19	37	47
HALO 5:65	52	53	33	49	27	29	40	51
HBK R5226	54	55	35	48	29	20	40	51
HBK R5525	57	54	36	44	19	21	39	48
HBK RY5220	48	51	41	50	22	11	37	48
Morsoy 5429	59	58	41	48	22	21	41	52
Morsoy Xtra 51X11	55	58	37	46	20	20	39	--
Morsoy Xtra 53X51	56	58	41	48	23	25	42	--
Ozark	53	54	32	46	18	20	37	46
Progeny 5160LL	51	58	12	46	23	24	36	48
Progeny 5210RY	54	55	30	54	20	20	39	49

continued

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

Soybean Variety	DLRS ¹	DLRS WF ¹	MRRS ¹	NRS ¹	RRS ¹	RRS WF ¹	2011 AVG.	2 YR. AVG.
Progeny 5261LL	50	53	28	45	26	26	38	--
Progeny 5321RY	52	50	30	43	29	26	38	--
Progeny 5460LL	54	55	21	49	28	25	39	48
REV @57R21TM	54	58	35	49	18	15	38	49
S56-G6 Brand	53	54	30	43	11	11	34	--
S57-K3 Brand	59	55	38	45	23	24	41	48
Schillinger 557.RC	58	53	20	47	18	15	35	45
Shillinger 5220.RC	45	57	26	48	20	21	36	--
USG 75J90R	56	56	43	51	20	25	42	--
USG 75Z38	48	51	35	48	28	21	39	--
USG ALLEN RR	50	54	11	42	25	19	33	--
Whitney 1154LL	55	58	26	44	28	26	40	--

¹Data from Dean Lee Research Station, Alexandria (DLRS); Dean Lee Research Station with fungicide (DLRS WF); Macon Ridge Research Station, Winnsboro (MRRS); Northeast Research Station, St. Joseph (NRS); Rice Research Station, Crowley (RRS); and Rice Research Station with fungicide (RRS WF). All yields are expressed in bushels per acre.

* Highest yielding (P=.10) at this location in 2011.

** Highest yielding (P=.10) at this location in both 2010 and 2011.

Table 2. Agronomic Data 2011

Maturity GP III and Early GP IV Varieties		Plant Height	Lodging	Iron Deficiency	CB 8/5/2011
		Inches	1 to 5	1 to 9	1 to 9
Delta Grow 4460RR		31	2	4.3	2.3
Pioneer 93Y92		24	1	3.3	4.7
Progeny 3911RY		24	1	4.0	5.0
Progeny 4211		28	2	3.0	2.7
Rev 44R22TM		26	2	4.3	3.3
S42-T4 Brand		30	2	2.7	4.3
S44-D5 Brand		33	2	3.3	1.0

Maturity GP IV Late Varieties	Maturity	Plant Height	Lodging	Iron Deficiency	CB 8/22/11
	DAP	Inches	1 to 5	1 to 9	1 to 9
Armor DK 4744	127	28	1.5	5.7	2.5
Armor 55 R 22	121	34	1.0	2.0	5.5
Armor X1210	123	30	2.3	3.3	4.0
Armor X1211	126	28	2.5	3.0	3.0
Asgrow 4832	123	36	1.5	3.7	4.0
Asgrow 4932	128	33	1.5	3.7	2.5
Delta Grow 4670 R2Y	121	26	2.3	2.3	5.5
Delta Grow 4770RR	116	30	1.3	3.3	7.5
Delta Grow 4861LL	121	34	1.0	3.0	4.5
Delta Grow 4875R2Y	118	34	1.5	4.3	4.5
Delta Grow 4880RR	122	32	1.8	4.0	4.0
Delta Grow 4970RR	122	33	2.3	5.0	3.0
Delta Grow 4975RR	124	35	2.0	4.7	3.5
Dyna-Gro 31RY45	120	31	1.0	2.7	5.5
Dyna-Gro 33G48	123	32	1.3	6.7	4.0
Dyna-Gro 33RY47	119	29	1.3	2.0	3.0

continued

Maturity GP IV Late Varieties	Maturity	Plant Height	Lodging	Iron Deficiency	CB 8/22/11
	DAP	Inches	1 to 5	1 to 9	1 to 9
Dyna-Gro 37RY47	124	29	2.5	2.3	2.5
GoSoy 4810 LL	124	33	1.8	4.7	3.0
HALO 4:65	118	28	1.3	5.0	6.5
HALO 4:75	116	37	1.5	2.3	6.6
HALO 4:94	127	36	1.3	5.0	3.0
HBK R4729	123	29	1.5	4.7	3.5
HBK R4829	124	32	2.5	5.3	4.0
HBK R4830	123	34	1.5	6.7	3.5
HBK R4924	121	36	2.8	7.3	2.5
HBK RY4721	120	33	1.8	2.7	4.0
Miami 949LL	121	32	1.8	3.0	2.5
Morsoy 4707	126	31	1.5	4.7	4.0
Morsoy Xtra 46X29	128	28	1.8	4.0	2.0
Morsoy Xtra 46X71	120	33	2.3	2.3	3.0
Morsoy Xtra 47X31	123	35	1.3	3.7	4.0
Morsoy Xtra 48X00	120	27	1.5	4.7	3.5
Pioneer 94Y50	119	30	2.3	4.0	6.5
Pioneer 94Y70	120	25	1.8	5.3	5.5
Pioneer 94Y80	121	30	2.0	4.7	4.5
Pioneer 94Y82	121	32	2.0	2.3	6.5
Progeny 4510RY	122	28	1.5	2.3	4.5
Progeny 4611RY	121	29	1.3	2.7	3.5
Progeny 4710RY	121	28	1.5	3.3	4.0
Progeny 4750RR	121	31	2.5	4.0	3.0
Progeny 4807RR	119	30	2.0	4.3	5.0
Progeny 4811RY	118	32	1.8	4.0	5.0
Progeny 4906RR	123	31	2.0	2.7	3.0
Progeny 4911Ry	127	36	3.8	4.7	2.5
Progeny 4928LL	125	35	2.5	4.7	2.0
REV @45R10TM	116	36	1.8	3.7	6.6
REV @46R73TM	119	29	1.5	4.3	6.5
REV @47R22TM	122	31	1.3	4.0	5.5
REV @47R53TM	120	29	2.5	5.3	5.5
REV @48R10TM	121	30	1.3	4.3	4.5
REV @48R21TM	126	29	2.5	3.7	3.5
REV @48R22	118	30	2.0	7.3	4.5
REV @48R33TM	121	30	2.0	4.3	5.5
REV @49R10TM	122	36	2.8	2.7	4.5
REV @49R11TM	118	30	1.8	5.7	6.5
REV @49R22TM	123	34	4.0	6.0	3.0
REV @49R43TM	120	28	1.5	3.7	5.5
S08-14087 RR	120	29	1.8	2.3	3.5
S08-17361	122	33	1.3	1.0	3.0
S46-A1 Brand	122	27	1.5	4.0	5.0
S49-H7 Brand	123	32	2.0	4.7	2.5
Schillinger 457.RCP	119	31	2.8	2.7	7.5
Schillinger 458.RCS	119	29	1.5	2.3	6.0
Schillinger 478.RCS	129	31	2.3	6.3	2.5
Schillinger 495.RC	126	31	2.8	7.0	2.0
Schillinger 4990.RC	128	30	2.3	7.0	3.0
UA 4910	122	33	1.5	6.3	2.5
USG 74E88	116	33	1.8	6.3	6.5

Maturity GP V Varieties	Maturity	Plant Height	Lodging	Iron Deficiency	CB 8/22/11	Defoliation 8/30/11	Salt 8/23/11
	DAP	Inches	1 to 5	1 to 9	1 to 9	%	
AGS 554 RR	147	24	1.3	2.7	3.0	10.0	--
AGS 568 RR	147	24	1.3	3.7	2.0	0.0	--
AGS 5911 LL	146	22	1.3	3.3	4.0	5.0	--
AGS 597 RR	147	23	1.3	3.7	4.0	10.0	--
AGS 6011 LL	132	23	1.5	3.0	5.0	85.0	1.5
Armor 53-R15	132	19	1.5	3.0	5.0	75.0	2.5
Armor DK5363	144	20	1.5	4.7	3.0	10.0	2.5
Armor X1213	131	22	1.3	3.0	5.0	90.0	2.5
Armor X1215	136	25	1.8	3.7	3.0	10.0	1.5
Armor X1216	131	19	1.3	3.3	8.0	98.0	3.5
Armor X1217	132	19	1.5	4.0	7.0	90.0	2.5
Armor X1218	136	24	1.5	3.0	4.0	45.0	--
Asgrow 5232	132	21	1.5	4.3	4.0	50.0	--
Asgrow 5332	131	28	2.3	2.7	5.0	85.0	4.5
Asgrow 5632	144	19	1.0	6.3	4.0	5.0	3.0
Asgrow 5831	132	19	1.5	3.3	5.0	80.0	--
Asgrow 5832	143	50	4.0	3.3	3.0	20.0	--
Delta Grow 5110R2Y EX	130	42	2.5	3.7	4.0	95.0	--
Delta Grow 5160RR	132	31	1.8	4.0	6.0	85.0	4.5
Delta Grow 5252R2Y EX	132	15	1.0	3.7	6.0	90.0	--
Delta Grow 5275R2Y	133	18	1.5	2.7	5.0	70.0	2.5
Delta Grow 5280RR	140	24	1.8	3.3	5.0	20.0	--
Delta Grow 5300RR	133	19	1.5	5.0	5.0	40.0	3.0
Delta Grow 5461LL	133	34	1.8	6.3	4.0	20.0	3.5
Delta Grow 5545RR	144	23	1.8	3.0	3.0	10.0	--
Delta Grow 5555RR	136	23	1.5	3.7	4.0	55.0	1.5
Delta Grow 5565R2Y	133	25	1.5	3.3	5.0	60.0	--
Delta Grow 5625R2Y	141	21	1.5	3.0	4.0	30.0	--
Delta Grow 5656R2Y EX	137	21	1.5	4.0	4.0	30.0	--
Dyna-Gro 32RY55	135	24	1.5	3.3	5.0	55.0	--
Dyna-Gro 35F55	136	26	1.5	3.3	5.0	30.0	1.5
Dyna-Gro 35P53	132	27	2.3	3.7	5.0	70.0	2.5
Dyna-Gro 37RY52	132	17	1.3	3.3	6.0	90.0	2.5
Dyna-Gro 39RY57	146	22	1.0	3.0	3.0	5.0	--
GoSoy 5111 LL	133	21	1.5	1.7	5.0	65.0	3.5
GoSoy 5911 LL	143	23	1.3	3.7	3.0	1.0	--
GoSoy 6111 LL	135	21	1.8	3.7	5.0	60.0	1.5
HALO 5:25	136	16	1.3	3.0	4.0	15.0	4.0
HALO 5:65	141	25	1.5	3.3	3.0	1.0	--
HBK R5226	132	21	1.5	2.7	5.0	55.0	--
HBK R5525	140	19	1.3	3.3	3.0	25.0	--
HBK R5529	139	21	1.5	3.3	3.0	15.0	2.5
HBK RY5121	132	23	1.5	4.3	5.0	90.0	1.5
HBK RY5220	132	23	1.5	3.7	5.0	65.0	--
HBK RY5421	131	21	1.3	2.3	7.0	98.0	2.5
HBK RY5521	134	27	1.5	4.7	4.0	55.0	3.0
Morsoy 5168	136	36	2.8	4.7	3.0	40.0	4.5

Maturity GP V Varieties	Maturity	Plant Height	Lodging	Iron Deficiency	CB 8/22/11	Defoliation 8/30/11	Salt 8/23/11
	DAP	Inches	1 to 5	1 to 9	1 to 9	%	
Morsoy 5429	137	26	1.8	3.0	4.0	35.0	5.0
Morsoy Xtra 51X11	146	23	1.8	3.7	3.0	5.0	--
Morsoy Xtra 53X51	132	25	2.0	2.3	4.0	65.0	--
Osage	136	19	1.0	5.7	4.0	25.0	--
Ozark	133	19	1.3	4.3	5.0	60.0	2.5
Pioneer 95Y01	131	31	1.8	4.3	6.0	85.0	4.5
Pioneer 95Y10	131	29	1.5	3.7	6.0	95.0	3.5
Pioneer 95Y20	133	18	1.5	3.3	4.0	25.0	--
Pioneer 95Y31	131	24	1.5	4.0	7.0	95.0	--
Pioneer 95Y50	133	23	1.3	3.7	3.0	15.0	--
Pioneer 95Y70	146	28	1.5	3.0	3.0	1.0	--
Progeny 5111RY	130	24	1.3	2.7	8.0	90.0	--
Progeny 5160LL	133	18	1.3	3.3	4.0	50.0	4.0
Progeny 5210RY	140	21	1.5	3.3	5.0	30.0	3.0
Progeny 5261LL	134	18	1.5	3.0	5.0	40.0	2.5
Progeny 5321RY	134	49	3.5	3.7	3.0	55.0	--
Progeny 5330RR	132	21	1.8	4.0	4.0	75.0	1.5
Progeny 5460LL	131	33	1.5	5.3	3.0	50.0	4.0
Progeny 5610RY	131	28	1.3	3.0	7.0	90.0	--
Progeny 5655RY	136	22	1.5	4.7	4.0	15.0	--
Progeny 5711RY	139	23	1.5	2.3	3.0	10.0	--
Progeny 5811RY	133	24	1.3	3.7	5.0	75.0	3.0
Progeny 5960LL	136	23	1.5	3.3	5.0	40.0	--
REV @51R53TM	132	28	2.0	3.7	5.0	55.0	4.5
REV @56R63TM	140	24	1.5	2.7	4.0	20.0	--
REV @57R21TM	131	25	1.8	3.0	6.0	85.0	--
S54-V4 Brand	140	22	1.5	3.7	3.0	5.0	--
S56-G6 Brand	139	27	1.8	4.3	2.0	1.0	--
S57-K3 Brand	147	22	1.5	3.3	3.0	1.0	--
Schillinger 557.RC	140	24	1.5	4.7	4.0	5.0	2.5
Shillinger 5220.RC	131	29	1.8	4.0	5.0	70.0	4.0
USG 75J90R	131	23	1.3	3.7	5.0	70.0	--
USG 75Z38	133	21	1.5	2.3	5.0	35.0	--
USG 75Z98	139	23	1.5	3.0	6.0	85.0	--
USG ALLEN RR	147	24	1.3	4.3	3.0	1.0	2.0
Whitney 1154LL	132	34	2.0	3.7	4.0	55.0	4.0

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 down

Iron Deficiency: Rated on a scale of 1-9, where 1 = no foliar symptoms and 9 = necrotic foliar tissue

Cercospora Blight: Rated on a scale of 1-9, where 1= no disease symptoms and 9 = total defoliation

Defoliation: Percentage of leaves dropped on rated date

Salt Tolerance (-) = not rated, Rated on a scale of 1-5, where 1 = no injury and 5 = Severe injury

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