Progress Report 309

Kentucky Soybean Performance Tests - 1987

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UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY • COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Experiment Station • Department of Agronomy • Lexington

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The Kentucky Soybean Performance Tests are conducted to provide an unbiased, objective estimate of the relative performance of soybean varieties in Kentucky. This information may be used by growers and seedsmen to aid in selecting a variety that will give the highest total production in a specific situation.

Soybean tests in 1987 were planted at six locations in the state. The testing locations, soil types, planting dates, and other information are shown on the following page.

The date of a 50% chance of a fall killing frost is important in determining which variety you select to plant (Table 1). For maximum yield, a variety must mature before the first killing frost in the fall. Maturity dates of varieties are listed for the Princeton, Wickliffe and Lexington locations in Tables 6, 7, and 8. Particular attention should be given to the maturity date of a variety when double-cropping soybeans (see the discussion on double-crop soybeans).

The dates presented in Table 1 are average dates over a long term. Actual dates will vary from year to year. For the date of a 1 year out of 10 chance of a fall killing frost subtract 13-18 days from the dates in Table 1.

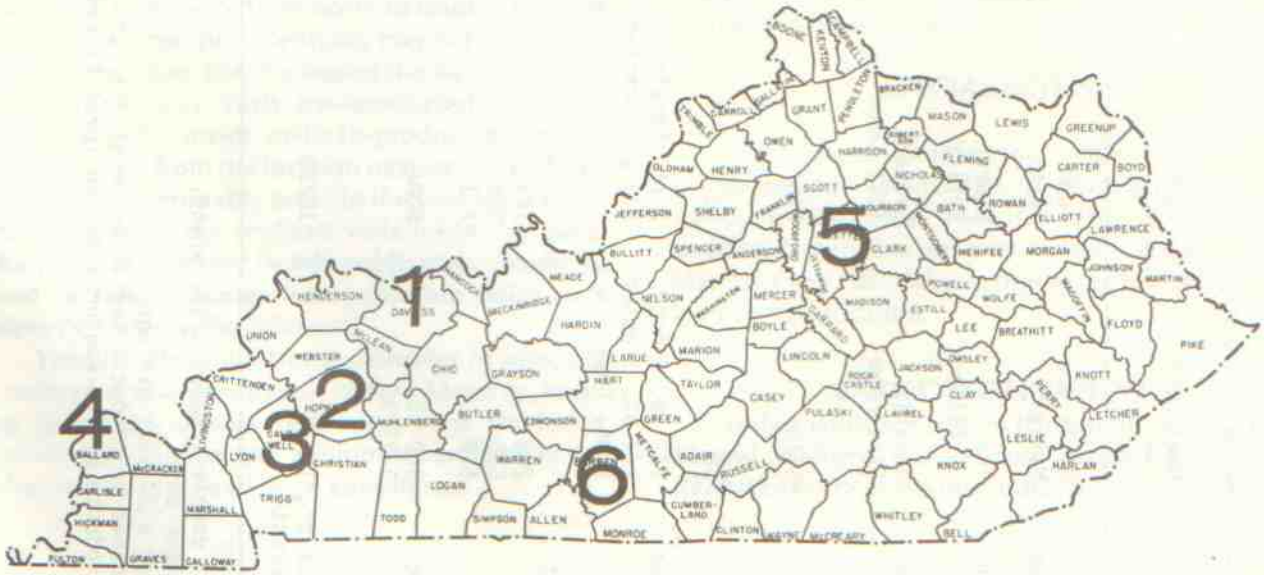
METHODS

All tests were planted in a randomized complete block design with three replications (plots) of each variety. Individual plots were 20 feet long and 4 rows wide with 30 inches between rows in the conventional tests; in the double-crop tests the plots were 20 feet long and 8 rows wide with 15 inches between rows. The seeding rate for the conventional tests was 8-10 viable seeds per foot of row and for the double-crop tests was 5-6 viable seeds per foot of row. All plots were planted with a modified soybean planter. All plots were treated with herbicides and maintained as weed free as possible.

Harvesting was done with a small plot combine according to maturity; thus several harvests were made at each location. Sixteen feet of the center rows were harvested from the plots. No allowances were made for beans that may have been lost as a result of combining or shattering.

YIELD—Yield is reported in bushels per acre adjusted to 13% moisture.

LODGING—Lodging was rated on a scale of 1 to 5; 1=almost all plants erect; 2=all plants over slightly



Location of the 1987 Kentucky Soybean Performance Tests

Table 1.—Location, Planting Date, and Climatic Data for the 1987 Soybean Performance Tests.

	1	2	3	3	4	5	6
	Owensboro	Nebo	Princeton	Princeton[1] Double Crop	Wickliffe	Lexington	Glasgow[1] Double Crop
Farmer Cooperator	Billy Joe Miles	John Hayes	Exp. Sta.	Exp. Sta.	Allen Ross	Exp. Sta.	LeRoyce Burks
Extension Agent	Tom Curtsinger	George Kelley			Rory DeWeese		Gary Tilghman
Soil Type	Waverly Silt Loam	Grenada Silt Loam	Crider Silt Loam	Crider Silt Loam	Grenada Silt Loam	Maury Silt Loam	Dickson Silt Loam
Date of Planting	5/10	6/3	5/28	6/27	5/26	5/20	6/10
Row Width (inches)	30	30	30	15	30	30	15
Herbicides[2*]	1/2 lb. Canopy 1/2 pt. Scepter 2 pt. Dual	2 pt. Sonalan 2/3 pt. Scepter	1 1/2 pt. Treflan 6 pt. Lasso	2 pt. Lasso 2 pt. Lorox 10 pt. Bronco	4 pt. Lasso 1 1/2 pt. Lorox	8 pt. Lasso	6 pt. Lasso
Soil Test							
P	200 +	104	111	111	54	200 +	182
K	538	235	417	417	95	263	368
pH	6.8	7.1	6.4	6.4	6.6	6.5	7.1
Fertilizer Applied	300 lb. 3-23-30	None	None	None	200 lb. 18-46-0 200 lb. 0-0-60 100 lb. 80-0-0	None	None
50% chance of Killing Frost[3]	10/21	10/20	10/19	10/19	10/24	10/26	10/23

[1] No-till double-cropped after wheat.
[2] Amount per acre.
[3] Based on a 30-year average.
[*] Trade names or products mentioned or similar products not named is neither intended as an endorsement nor criticism of such products by the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station.

or a few down; 3=all plants over moderately or 25% down; 4=all plants over considerably or 50-80% down; 5=all plants over badly.

MATURITY DATE—A variety was considered mature when 95% of the pods had turned their normal mature color. One to two weeks of good drying weather will be needed beyond the date given before the beans will be ready to combine. Maturity may also be expressed as days earlier (–) or later (+) than that of a standard variety (Williams). Maturity dates were recorded at the Lexington and Princeton locations.

PLANT HEIGHT—Plant height was measured in inches from the soil surface to the tip of the main stem.

POD HEIGHT—Height of the lowest pod was measured in inches from the soil surface to the point of attachment of the lowest pod on the plant.

INTERPRETATION

An important step in profitable soybean production is selecting good quality seed of the best variety for **your** management system. The Kentucky Soybean Performance Tests are conducted to provide information useful in making this selection.

Performance of soybean varieties is affected by many factors including season, location, soil type, and time of planting. A particular soybean variety is adapted for full-season growth in a band approximately 100 miles wide from north to south. Thus, the best variety in northern Kentucky may not be the best in southern areas. For this reason the Kentucky Soybean Performance Tests are conducted at several locations in the major soybean-producing areas of the state. Data from the location nearest to a soybean grower's farm probably provide the best estimate of the potential of the soybean varieties in that area. **The yields as reported in this publication should be used for relative comparisons; absolute yields on a grower's farm may be different.**

Yield is only one factor to consider in selecting a variety for your production system. Maturity, lodging resistance, disease resistance, seed shattering resistance, and time and equipment availability are other factors that need to be considered.

Performance of the soybean varieties will vary from year to year and location to location depending on adaptability, weather conditions, and management. The average performance of a variety over a period of years provides a better estimate of its potential and stability than its performance in a particular year. **When selecting a variety it is important to consider the three- or two-year average presented in the tables; this provides an estimate of a variety's stability and performance potential over years.**

Small differences in yield are usually of little importance. The yield of two varieties at a single location may differ because of chance factors (difference in soil characteristics, fertility, or availability of moisture) even though the inherent yielding ability is the same. To decide if an observed yield difference is real, use the LSD (least significant difference) value quoted at the bottom of the tables. The significance level used in the tables is 0.10. If the difference in yield is greater than the LSD value, you may be reasonably certain that the entries actually do differ in yielding ability. "N.S." in the tables indicates that no statistically significant differences were determined.

GROWING CONDITIONS FOR THE 1987 TESTS

Soybean growing conditions were less than optimum over most of Kentucky in 1987. Rainfall during the growing season was generally low, particularly at the Lexington and Wickliffe locations. Yields at both these locations were lowered appreciably, with the later maturing varieties showing greater yield reductions. More timely rainfall at the other locations resulted in better yields.

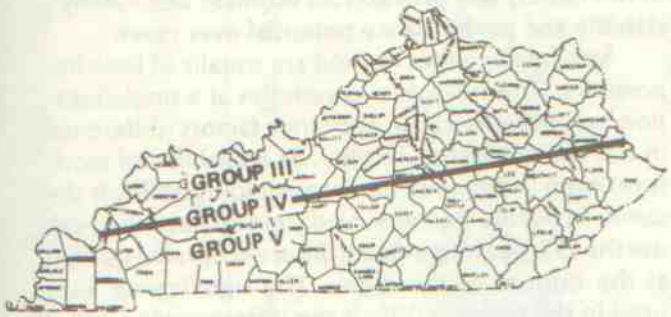
SPECIAL NOTES

The Glasgow double crop location data are not presented due to inability to establish reasonable stands in 1987. Data from the 1986, 1985 and 1983 Bowling Green double crop location are presented instead. Only 1987 data are presented for Nebo as this is a new test location.

VARIETY ADAPTATION

Early-maturing varieties (Group III), such as Pella 86 and Williams 82, are best adapted in areas of Kentucky north of the line indicated on the following

map. The line is approximately the same as where the Western Kentucky Parkway is located. Late-maturing varieties (Group V), such as Essex and Forrest, are best adapted in areas south of the indicated line. Mid-season varieties (Group IV), such as Union and Pennyrile, can be successfully grown in most areas in Kentucky.



Approximate areas of adaptation of the maturity groups commonly grown in Kentucky.

DOUBLE-CROP SOYBEANS

Planting soybeans in a double-cropping system usually results in a later planting date than conventional-planted beans. Previous research has shown that soybean yields are generally reduced by 1/2-3/4 bu/A per day for each day planting is delayed after mid-June and 1 bu/A per day when planted after the last part of June. **Practices such as high-moisture harvesting or swathing of the small grains and no-till planting of the soybeans all help to get the soybeans planted earlier and should be used where possible.**

The shorter growing season of a double-cropping system results in a shorter vegetative growth period, reduced plant height, and a smaller plant canopy. **Row spacing research has indicated that the highest yields in double-crop plantings are obtained using narrow rows (10-12 in.), particularly when the planting date is in late June and July.**

Variety selection is very important in a soybean double-cropping system. **Reseach has shown that the mid- to full-season maturing varieties adapted in your area perform best in a double-crop planting.** Caution must be used to select a variety that will mature before the first fall frost. **When plantings are made in July, a variety that is one maturity group earlier than normally used should be selected to prevent a yield reduction due to frost injury.**

SOIL FERTILITY and INOCULATION

Failure to adjust soil acidity is often the most limiting fertility practice. Acid soils should be limed to pH 6.4. If soil pH is below 6.2 at planting, molybdenum should be applied. Apply phosphate and potash as needs are indicated by soil test results. For double-cropped beans, phosphate and potash can be applied for both crops when seeding the small grain. Foliar applications may be necessary to correct manganese deficiency problems on some soils with high pH levels in the Western Coal Field region.

No nitrogen is recommended for soybeans. However, if soybeans have not been planted in the field in the past 3 years, seed should be inoculated as close to planting time as possible. See Kentucky Cooperative Extension publication AGR-1 for specific fertility and inoculation recommendations.

SEEDING RATES

Soybean seeding rates should be governed by the final stand desired in terms of plants per foot of row. **To obtain a given number of plants per foot of row, seed size and percent germination of the seed lot must be considered.** Soybean varieties differ considerably in seed size, with the more common varieties ranging from 2,600 to 3,500 seed per pound. After selecting the variety, row spacing, and the number of seeds per foot, the planting rate in pounds per acre can be determined from Table 2. If the field conditions are nearly ideal and the seed is of high quality use the lower rate. Adjustments also need to be made for differences in seed lot germination. The seeding

Table 2.—Soybean Planting Guide

Row spacing (inches)	7	15	20	30	36
Seeding Rate (seeds per ft. of row)	2-3	5-6	6-8	8-10	9-11
Viable seeds per pound	Pounds of Seed per Acre				
2000	80-110	85-105	78-104	70-87	65-80
2200	73-100	77-95	71-95	64-79	59-72
2400	66-93	71-88	65-87	58-73	54-66
2600	61-86	65-81	60-80	54-67	50-61
2800	57-80	61-75	56-75	50-62	46-56
3000	53-75	57-70	52-70	46-58	43-53
3200	50-70	53-66	49-65	44-54	41-49
3400	47-66	50-62	46-61	41-51	38-46
3600	44-62	47-58	44-58	39-48	36-44
3800	42-59	45-55	41-55	37-46	34-42
4000	40-56	43-53	39-52	35-44	33-40

rates in Table 2 are recommended for both conventional plantings and double-crop plantings. **When planting with a no-till system, the seeding rates should be increased by 10% to compensate for higher seedling mortality.**

CERTIFIED SEED

Always plant high quality seed of the variety you select. Certified seed is a reliable source of good seed. Certified seed has passed rigid field and laboratory standards for genetic identity and purity of a variety. Certified soybean seed also has good germination and is free of noxious weed seed and other crop seed. The Agricultural Experiment Station recommends that Kentucky-certified seed be used whenever possible for growing a commercial crop of soybeans. Information on certified seed growers in Kentucky can be obtained from your local county Extension agent or the Kentucky Seed Improvement Association (P. O. Box 12008, Lexington, KY 40579).

KENTUCKY STATE SEED LAW

The Kentucky state seed law requires all seed exposed, offered for sale, or sold in Kentucky to be labeled as to kind and variety for each agricultural seed component present in excess of 5% of the whole and the percentage by weight of each component. All soybean seed blends should be labeled as to the percentage composition of each variety that makes up the mixture. No blends were tested in 1987.

AVERAGE STATEWIDE PERFORMANCE

The performance data of varieties that have been in the Kentucky variety tests for at least 2 years are averaged over years and across locations in maturity zones and are shown in Table 3. **Performance of a variety across a period of years and at several locations in the state is a good indicator of its production potential.**

Varieties that have shown satisfactory yields and lodging resistance in Table 3 can be expected to have satisfactory field performance under similar conditions and locations in Kentucky. If you have soybean cyst nematode problems a resistant variety should be used in conjunction with a recommended crop rotation in your production system (see Kentucky Cooperative Extension publication PPA-3, "Soybean Cyst Nematode," available at your county Extension office.)

SOURCE OF SEED

The seed planted in the 1987 Soybean Performance Tests was acquired from the following sources:

Entry	Source
AgriPro AP4321, AgriPro AP350	AgriPro Seeds, RR 2, Hwy 30 E., Ames, IA 50010
A5149, A4595, A3803, A3935, A4393, A4906	Asgrow Seed Company, 7000 Portage Road, Kalamazoo, MI 49001
DeKalb CX366, DeKalb CX415	DeKalb-Pfizer Genetics, 3100 Sycamore, DeKalb, IL 60115
HyPerformer Brand 401, HSC B2J, Stevens, Shenandoah	HyPerformer Seed Company, 5100 Poplar, Suite 3200, Memphis, TN 38137
Hartz 5164, Hartz 5370, Hartz 5252	Jacob Hartz Seed Co., Inc. P.O. Box 946, Stuttgart, AR 72160
J-431, J-130	Jacques Seed Company, Box 370, Lincoln, IL 62656
Goliath	Miles Farm Supply, Inc., 2760 Keller Road, Owensboro, KY 42301
Pioneer® Brand 9442, Pioneer® Brand 9471, Pioneer® Brand 9531, Pioneer® Brand 9541, Pioneer® Brand 9581, Pioneer® Brand 5482, Pioneer® Brand 3981	Pioneer Hi-Bred Int., Inc., 1000 W. Jefferson Street, Tipton, IN 46072
Coker 393, RA-452, Coker 425	Coker's Pedigreed Seed Co., P.O. Box 507, Lebanon, IN 46052
SS-391, SS-443, FFR-561, FFR-451, FFR-398, FFR-565, FFR-499, FFR-487	Southern States Cooperative, Inc., P.O. Box 26234, Richmond, VA 23230
Wes	Plano-Farms, 1481 Plano-Rich Pond Road, Bowling Green, KY 42101
S-42-40, S-44-77, S-53-34	Northrup-King Co., 555 Republic Drive, Plano, TX 75083
Avery, Bay, Douglas, Egyptian, Essex, Fayette, Forrest, Lawrence, Pella 86, Pennyrile, Pershing, Pixie, Pyramid, Regal, Ripley, Stafford, TN5-85, Union, Vance, Williams 82	Kentucky Foundation Seed Project, P.O. Box 11950, Lexington, KY 40579

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE PERFORMANCE ACROSS YEARS AND LOCATIONS

Variety/Brand	Lexington, Nebo[f], and Owensboro Yield Bu/Ac 86-87	Lexington, Nebo[f], and Owensboro Lodging 86-87	Wickliffe and Princeton Yield Bu/Ac 86-87	Wickliffe and Princeton Lodging 86-87	Princeton and Bowling Green[a] Double Crop Yield Bu/Ac 86-87	Princeton and Bowling Green[a] Double Crop Lodging 86-87	Approx. Seed/Lb.	Approx.[b,c] Maturity
Early (Group II & III)								
A3803	44.6	1.4	40.9	1.0	36.3	1.1	2100	+ 2
Coker 393	42.5	1.9	42.8	1.4	38.5	1.1	3000	+ 2
Fayette[e]	41.8	2.2	39.2	1.4	33.9	1.1	2500	+ 2
Pella 86	41.4	1.6	41.8	1.3	32.7	1.0	2000	- 1
SS-391	44.5	1.8	41.9	1.3	33.1	1.1	2500	+ 1
Williams 82	43.6	2.2	39.1	1.3	38.0	1.0	2600	0
Mid-Season (Group IV)								
AgriPro AP350	41.4	2.6	36.8	2.0	38.2	1.6	2600	+ 3
AgriPro AP4321	40.0	1.7	42.8	1.1	39.5	1.1	2400	+ 4
A4595	44.2	2.3	40.8	1.6	41.2	1.3	2900	+ 8
CX 415	45.8	2.1	39.2	1.4	35.9	1.1	3000	+ 2
Douglas	40.3	1.9	38.9	1.5	38.4	1.3	2600	+ 7
Egyptian[e]	36.3	2.6	33.6	1.4	35.5	1.9	4000	+10
J-130	40.6	2.7	37.7	1.8	40.4	1.6	2900	+ 9
J-431	39.9	2.1	41.7	1.3	40.9	1.2	2600	+ 3
Lawrence	40.7	1.5	42.3	1.3	35.2	1.0	2600	+ 2
Pennyrile	42.7	1.7	38.3	1.1	41.8	1.0	2800	+ 9
Pershing	41.1	1.7	37.9	1.0	37.3	1.3	3800	+16
Pioneer®Brand 9471	42.3	2.0	40.9	1.5	37.3	1.2	3200	+ 8
Pixie	40.6	1.4	38.8	1.0	36.4	1.0	2600	+ 2
Pyramid[e]	39.1	2.8	34.6	1.3	34.1	1.5	3300	+ 4
RA-452	42.0	2.1	35.1	1.5	37.3	1.3	3200	+14
Ripley	41.2	1.4	42.2	1.0	40.8	1.1	3450	+ 1
SS-443	42.9	2.1	38.1	1.5	38.5	1.0	2900	+ 3
Stafford	42.7	2.0	39.7	1.6	41.1	1.6	3300	+14
Stevens	38.7	2.5	36.3	1.7	34.2	1.4	2800	+10
Union	41.4	2.8	38.2	2.1	39.1	1.7	2600	+ 3
Late (Groups V & VI)								
A5149	41.8	1.5	37.9	1.1	41.3	1.2	2400	+19
Bay	39.7	3.0	40.1	1.8	37.1	2.0	2800	+19
Coker 425	42.3	2.0	39.1	1.4	37.4	1.8	3000	+17
Essex	41.6	2.1	38.9	1.6	38.7	1.7	3500	+18
FFR-561	40.9	2.0	39.2	1.3	38.6	1.6	3400	+25
Forrest[d]	37.1	3.0	34.8	1.7	34.7	3.1	3500	+25
Hartz 5252[d]	38.3	3.1	39.0	2.1	37.9	2.8	3700	+25
Hartz 5370[d]	36.9	2.7	33.2	2.2	29.2	2.6	3800	+26
Pioneer®Brand9531[e]	37.8	2.7	37.7	1.8	33.0	1.7	3200	+18
Pioneer®Brand 9541	37.8	2.0	38.9	1.7	36.5	1.6	3200	+21
Pioneer®Brand9581[e]	38.5	2.8	37.1	1.8	30.8	2.7	3400	+16
Shenandoah	34.3	2.3	34.0	1.5	30.9	2.0	3200	+26
Wes	36.8	2.5	37.0	2.4	30.1	1.8	3500	+25
Average	40.7	2.1	38.7	1.5	36.9	1.6		
LSD (.10)	3.4	0.2	4.6	0.3	3.9	0.4		

[a] 1986 data only for Bowling Green.
[b] Days earlier (-) or later (+) than Williams 82.
[c] Data based on 1987 observations at Princeton and Wickliffe.
[d] Resistant to the soybean cyst nematode (Race 3).
[e] Resistant to the soybean cyst nematode (Race 3 and Race 4).
[f] Nebo location 1987 data only.

TABLE 4.—SOYBEAN VARIETY TESTS—OWENSBORO

VARIETY /BRAND	YIELD BU/AC 85-87	YIELD BU/AC 86-87	YIELD BU/AC 1987	LODG -ING 85-87	LODG -ING 86-87	LODG -ING 1987	HT.[a] (IN) 1987	POD HT. 1987
EARLY (GROUPS II AND III)								
A3803	54.3	60.0	66.6	1.4	1.6	1.7	34	4.7
A3935	-	-	67.4	-	-	2.0	39	5.7
COKER 393	53.1	55.2	62.8	1.7	1.8	2.3	39	6.3
DEKALB CX366	-	-	63.5	-	-	2.3	39	6.0
FAYETTE[c]	51.8	54.9	59.9	2.1	1.8	2.2	40	5.3
FFR-398	-	-	62.7	-	-	1.8	36	6.0
PELLA 86	-	56.7	62.2	-	1.5	1.7	35	5.3
PIONEER®BRAND 3981	-	-	63.1	-	-	2.3	41	5.3
SS-391	55.0	59.9	62.2	1.8	1.8	2.3	39	6.3
WILLIAMS 82	53.5	58.4	60.4	2.1	2.1	2.7	42	5.3
MID-SEASON (GROUP IV)								
AGRIPRO AP350	51.4	57.2	56.5	2.7	2.7	3.8	43	6.3
AGRIPRO AP4321	-	52.8	66.7	-	1.8	2.5	38	6.0
AVERY[c]	-	-	46.2	-	-	1.7	49	11.0
A4393	-	-	62.0	-	-	3.0	43	6.3
A4595	52.4	58.0	63.2	2.2	2.4	3.3	42	7.3
A4906	-	-	51.6	-	-	1.7	54	9.7
CX 415	55.9	61.0	60.8	2.1	2.2	2.7	43	5.0
DOUGLAS	51.6	60.4	63.3	1.7	2.0	2.3	36	5.7
EGYPTIAN[c]	48.4	53.3	49.2	2.5	1.9	2.3	34	7.7
FFR-451	-	-	57.5	-	-	2.2	45	9.0
GOLIATH	-	-	59.6	-	-	3.0	42	5.7
HYPERFORMER BRAND 401	-	-	58.5	-	-	4.3	52	8.3
J-130	52.2	56.6	51.0	3.1	3.3	4.5	51	8.3
J-431	-	53.6	60.1	-	1.9	2.3	41	6.0
LAWRENCE	48.5	53.9	63.5	1.6	1.8	2.2	42	5.7
PENNYRILE	53.1	60.3	65.1	1.5	1.6	1.7	45	9.3
PERSHING	53.3	60.8	59.3	1.7	1.6	1.7	33	8.0
PIONEER®BRAND 9442	-	-	65.6	-	-	2.0	40	6.0
PIONEER®BRAND 9471	54.1	59.4	56.9	1.9	1.9	2.3	45	8.3
PIXIE	49.6	56.0	53.8	1.4	1.5	1.5	18	3.3
PYRAMID[c]	51.3	56.6	56.6	3.0	2.9	4.0	50	9.7
RA-452	-	57.4	55.1	-	2.4	3.0	52	10.3
REGAL	-	-	59.8	-	-	3.7	43	6.7
RIPLEY	46.9	51.6	53.0	1.4	1.3	1.5	22	5.0
S-42-40	-	-	65.3	-	-	2.0	37	7.0
S-44-77	-	-	55.4	-	-	3.7	48	6.3
SS-443	54.0	56.0	54.5	2.2	2.3	3.2	42	7.0
SS-487	-	-	60.4	-	-	1.7	44	8.0
STAFFORD	-	59.5	60.1	-	1.8	2.0	34	9.3
STEVENS	49.7	56.8	53.8	2.7	2.6	3.5	47	9.3
UNION	50.6	55.0	54.7	2.9	3.2	4.8	45	7.3
LATE (GROUPS V AND VI)								
A5149	52.3	58.1	59.8	1.5	1.4	1.5	42	9.0
BAY	52.9	60.4	57.6	2.7	2.6	3.3	33	9.0
COKER 425	54.1	60.5	61.5	2.0	1.7	2.2	30	6.7
ESSEX	52.2	59.4	62.1	1.9	1.9	2.3	35	8.0
FFR 561	54.3	62.0	58.1	1.8	1.8	2.2	39	9.0
FFR-499	-	-	51.8	-	-	2.5	50	10.0
FFR-565[c]	-	-	57.1	-	-	3.3	40	9.3
FORREST[b]	51.6	56.4	58.6	2.9	2.3	2.8	37	7.0
HARTZ 5164[c]	-	-	56.2	-	-	4.5	39	11.0
HARTZ 5252[b]	-	54.5	53.1	-	3.2	4.5	34	8.7
HARTZ 5370	-	54.8	54.4	-	2.7	3.3	48	11.3
HSC B2J	-	-	45.7	-	-	3.3	43	10.3
PIONEER®BRAND 5482	-	-	55.0	-	-	2.8	37	8.3
PIONEER®BRAND 9531[c]	50.4	54.8	54.9	2.6	2.1	2.7	40	9.0
PIONEER®BRAND 9541	48.2	53.9	53.5	2.0	1.9	2.3	33	8.0
PIONEER®BRAND 9581[c]	-	54.8	52.8	-	2.7	3.3	38	9.3
S-53-34	-	-	55.8	-	-	1.7	36	8.3
SHENANDOAH	45.2	51.0	53.9	2.1	2.1	2.5	37	9.3
TN 5-85[b]	-	-	57.5	-	-	3.2	45	10.0
VANCE	-	-	56.1	-	-	1.5	32	6.3
WES	-	54.6	55.6	-	2.7	3.3	38	8.7
GRAND AVERAGE	51.7	56.8	58.1	2.1	2.1	2.7	40	7.6
LSD(.10)	2.0	4.9	2.8	0.3	0.5	0.3	2	1.0

[a] Plant height.

[b] Resistant to the soybean cyst nematode (Race 3).

[c] Resistant to the soybean cyst nematode (Race 3 and Race 4).