



USING MULTI-STATE VARIETY TRIAL RESULTS FOR 2023 DECISIONS

Selecting varieties for Mississippi soybean farming is arguably the most important producer decision. Thus, Mississippi soybean producers should select varieties using knowledge from all available sources.

Fortunately, the adjoining states of Arkansas, Louisiana, and Tennessee publish results from soybean official variety trials (OVT) that are conducted each year, and results from some locations in these states can be used to supplement the information provided by the Mississippi OVT's when the latitudes are similar.

In addition to yield, each state's results may also include varietal traits such as protein and oil content of harvested seed, height at maturity, maturity date or relative maturity, and tolerance/resistance to disease and nematode pathogens.

Measurements of and ratings for traits provided in the results of the Midsouth states' OVT's provide a source of information that corroborates and/or supplements that provided by seed companies for important characteristics of their varieties (click [here](#) to access private seed company varietal information). These information sources used together should provide effective resources to allow assessment of varietal traits that are considered important for the varied environments used in Mississippi soybean farming.

The below table contains links to Mississippi and adjoining states' OVT websites. Information in the table also includes test locations and their latitude, soil type and irrigation management at each location, and measurements reported in the results. Since the OVT's of these states will have several or many varieties that are common across states and will also have test locations with latitudes similar to those in Mississippi, data from some locations in each of these states can be used to aid in the selection of varieties for Mississippi soybean farming.

An explanation of some facts that pertain to OVT conduct and results is warranted here. The below topics are discussed to help you appropriately use data from the various locations within the states.

Latitude. Maturity date and/or relative maturity of

soybean varieties are strongly influenced by latitude. Therefore,

- Varieties considered for Mississippi soybean farming should be evaluated using OVT data from a location with a latitude that is similar to that of an intended planting site. Otherwise, days to maturity or maturity date of soybeans planted by the producer at that site may not be the same as that indicated in OVT data.
- Latitude of the location of an intended planting site can be found on the [USGS website](#), and that of OVT locations in each state is given in the below table. (Hint: one degree of latitude equals about 69.5 miles). For best results and if possible, use data from OVT's that are conducted within one degree of latitude to the north or south of an intended planting site. Remember, OVT results from a state with a latitude similar to that of a location in an adjoining state can be used, especially when data from a location at that latitude within a state are not available.

Statistics. LSD (least significant difference) values are used as a statistical tool to determine significant differences among variety yields in OVT results. The average yields of any two varieties being compared must differ by more than the LSD value to be considered different in yield in a particular test.

Put another way, the LSD is the smallest difference between two varieties than can be attributed to an actual difference in the varieties' yield potential in a particular trial. Thus, a difference in the yields of two varieties that exceeds the LSD is attributable to a difference in the yield potential of the two varieties. Even though the average yield of two varieties may be numerically different, the two yields are not considered significantly different in terms of yield potential if that difference does not exceed the test LSD.

- Be aware that some states use a 10% level of probability while some use a 5% level. This means that a yield difference between two varieties that exceeds the LSD value will be expected to do so 9 times out of 10 at the 10% level of probability, and 19 times out of 20 at the 5% level. LSD values calculated at the 5% level



are a more stringent statistical test.

- CV (coefficient of variation) and/or R^2 (coefficient of determination) values are often shown in tables of OVT data. These values are a measure of the relative precision of a given trial and can be used to compare the relative precision of different trials.
- The CV is generally considered to be an estimate of the amount of unexplained variation in a given OVT, while the R^2 is a measure of the amount of variation that is explained or accounted for in a given OVT. A CV below 10% (10% unexplained variation in a trial) is desired, while an R^2 above 0.90 (90% of the variation in a trial has been accounted for) is desired.
- CV and R^2 values calculated from irrigated test data should be lower and higher, respectively, than those calculated from nonirrigated test data. Using data from OVT's with a high CV or low R^2 may result in erroneous variety choices.

Irrigation vs. no irrigation. Yield potential of a variety and yield comparisons among varieties are best determined using data that are collected from irrigated OVT's. Properly applied irrigation removes the effects of drought-related stress that will affect and may differentially affect varietal performance at any location. Thus, a true comparison of how varieties perform in relation to each other is best determined from OVT's that are properly irrigated.

- When evaluating results from irrigated OVT's, it is important to determine if varieties within the different maturity group (MG) classifications were blocked so that irrigation was started and stopped at the proper stages for varieties within each MG class. This may not be stated in the Methods section of the reports, so contact with the Program Director(s) shown below may be needed to get this information.
- It is generally agreed that a variety that performs well under irrigated conditions will also perform well under nonirrigated conditions if all other conditions remain the same. Most varieties from both public and private breeding programs were and are selected and evaluated in irrigated environments.

Soil texture. Soil texture (also commonly referred to as soil type) of a test site should be considered when evaluating OVT results for three important reasons.

- Soil texture is a determining factor in whether or not a field is or will become infested with SCN. SCN infestations will be problematic on sandy and medium-textured soils, but will rarely be a production problem on clay soils, which are prevalent in the Midsouth. Thus, when selecting varieties for clay soils, resistance to SCN is not a major consideration.
- A given soybean variety planted on a given date will grow taller on sandy to silt loam soils than on a clay soil. This is an important consideration if height at maturity is important in a producer's environment.
- Seedling diseases are generally more problematic when soybeans are planted on clay soils. Thus, it is desirable to ascertain if a [broad spectrum seed treatment](#) was used to alleviate potential stand problems that might have affected and/or differentially affected yields of varieties in OVT's conducted on clay soil sites.

Disease and seed quality ratings. Disease ratings or scores can be helpful when selecting a variety for a particular environment. However, consider the following points when evaluating disease rating scores.

- Determine whether or not a disease rating is based on its response to a natural infestation of a pest, or on its response to an artificial introduction of the pathogen into the OVT environment. Level of response of varieties to the two levels of infestation likely will be quite different; therefore, peruse the methods used in each OVT to determine just what environment preceded the rating. Again, contact the Program Director for the state if this information is not available in the procedures section of the OVT.
- No two specialists' ratings will be the same, so there likely will be some disparity among the scores from the different state OVT's based on this factor.
- Seed quality is highly dependent on environmental conditions that prevailed before and after maturity, and that plus the inherent inconsistency among rating systems and criteria should be considered before assigning importance to a particular variety's seed quality rating.

Herbicide tolerance. All states' variety trial results indicate herbicide tolerance of each variety, or have



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separated the results into herbicide tolerance categories. The University of Arkansas determines [metribuzin sensitivity](#) of new varieties in its trials. This will be important if metribuzin (Group 5 herbicide) is to be used as part of a weed control program.

Cross Reference Guide. Soybean brand names/product numbers are arbitrarily assigned by the seller for marketing purposes. Thus, if soybean seed is sold only by brand name/product number, growers have no way to make comparisons between the brands of different selling companies. If only the brand name/product number is provided, a grower could easily and unintentionally be buying the same variety

(and thus the same genetics) as that sold under a different brand/product number assigned by another company instead of actually buying two different varieties with different genetics.

To help soybean producers navigate this possible dilemma when selecting soybean “varieties” to plant, Dr. Jeremy Ross, Extension Soybean Agronomist with the Univ. of Arkansas Division of Agriculture, has compiled “Cross Reference Guide for Common Soybean Varieties”, which has a list of varieties under the category heading of “Variety of Interest” followed by a list of “Same Varieties as the Variety of Interest”. Click [here](#) to access this compilation.

Contacts. Often, background or supporting information that can or should be used to make a wise variety decision is lacking in OVT publications. The following contact information is provided if additional information about a particular OVT trial is needed.

Arkansas: John Carlin at jfcarlin@uark.edu

Louisiana: David Moseley at dmosley@agcenter.lsu.edu

Mississippi: Brad Burgess at Brad.Burgess@msstate.edu

Tennessee: Virginia Sykes at vsykes@utk.edu



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INFORMATION

Pertinent information about soybean OVT's conducted in Midsouth states.				
Location	Latitude ^a (deg./min.)	Soil type ^b	I ^c	NI ^c
Arkansas: OVT Yield Data and Pest Ratings				
Kibler (Veg. Res. Sta.)	35°25'	L	X	
Keiser (NEREC)	35°40'	C	X	
Marianna (Cotton Res. Sta.)	34°46'	L	X	
Rohwer (Rohwer Res. Sta.)	33°45'	L	X	
Stuttgart (Rice REC)	34°29'	L	X	X
Colt (Pine Tree Res. Sta.)	35°07'	L	X	
Measurements: Yield, maturity date, and plant height at maturity. Ratings for frogeye leaf spot, stem canker, and southern root-knot nematode. Click here for metribuzin sensitivity ratings from all years. Herbicide trait (HT) categories ^d : CONV, Enlist, Enlist E3, E3/STS, RR2X, RR2X/LL, RR2X/STS, XF, XF/STS.				
Louisiana: OVT data and Pest Ratings				
Alexandria (Dean Lee Sta.)	31°18'	L		X
Baton Rouge (Central Sta.)	30°26'	L		X
Winnsboro (Macon Ridge)	32°10'	L	X	
St. Joseph (NE Sta.)	31°55'	C, L	X (C,L)	
Rayne/Crowley (Rice Sta.)	30°13'	L		X
Bossier City (Red River Sta.)	32°33'	L	X	
Measurements: Yield, maturity (days after planting), plant height. Ratings for Tap Root Decline and Cercospora Leaf Blight. Overall disease tolerance with and without foliar fungicides. Root Knot Nematode population and egg production. HT categories ^d : E3, LL, RR, RR2X, XF, STS/Bolt.				
Mississippi: OVT, Stem Canker, and Seed Damage data, On-farm Variety Demo Program				
Crystal Springs	31°59'	L		X
Raymond (CMREC)*	32°15'	E		X
Stoneville (DREC)	33°25'	C, L	X (C, L)	X (L)
Longwood*	33°08'	E	X	
Brooksville (Black Belt Sta.)	33°14'	C	X	X
Clarksdale	34°11'	C	X	
Olive Branch	34°57'	L		X
Tippo	33°54'	L		X
Verona (NMREC)	34°11'	C		X
Measurements: Yield, maturity date, plant height at maturity. Ratings for natural occurrence of cercospora leaf blight, septoria brown spot, target spot, southern blight, frogeye leaf spot, anthracnose, and green stem, and inoculated stem canker. Click here to access disease ratings from all years. *Either not planted or not harvested in 2022. HT categories ^d : CONV, E3, RR2X, RR2X/STS, XF, XF/STS, STS				
Tennessee: Overall, OVT Yield Data and Pest Ratings, and Search Tool				
Jackson (WTREC)	35°39'	L		X
Milan (Milan REC)	35°54'	L	X	X
Measurements: Yield (including from fungicide-treated/untreated plots), maturity date (days after planting), plant height at maturity, protein and oil content of harvested seed, and ratings for severity of frogeye leaf spot, target spot, and brown spot diseases in natural infestations. Ratings for susceptibility/resistance to HG Type 1.2.5.7/Race 2 SCN. HT categories ^d : CONV, E3, E3/STS, RR/RR2, RR2X, RR2X/STS, XF, XF/STS.				
^a Latitude for a location can be found on the USGS website .				
^b L = loam; C = silty clay or clay.				
^c I = irrigated; NI = nonirrigated.				
^d Click here to access a White Paper with description of HT categories.				

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