

## **2007 GEORGIA SOYBEAN OUTLOOK**

### **Prepared by John M. Woodruff**

The growing demand for crops for bio-energy production has mid-west corn and soybeans competing for 2007 acres. Most of the interest is in getting enough corn to meet demands for ethanol production. The associated frenzy has created a vacuum which has elevated early season soybean market prices to above \$8.00/bu. Soybean fundamentals don't support soybean market prices at this level so soybean market prices will likely retreat somewhat as planting intentions are made known. At \$7.00/bu, there is a fair chance to make a profit growing soybeans in Georgia. At this level soybeans appear somewhat competitive with cotton and peanuts in Georgia. If/when Georgia soybean producers have a chance to book soybeans at or above \$7.00/bu, UGA Extension Economist; Dr. Nathan Smith encourages growers to consider forward contracting 33 to 50 percent of production (10-15 bu/A dryland, and 20-25/bu/A irrigated) to take advantage of favorable early season prices.

2006/2007 Georgia wheat planting are up about 100,000 acres. Increased wheat plantings usually mean increased double crop soybeans. Increasing 2007 double crop soybean plantings will be a challenge because of limited soybean seed supply, especially of the late maturing MG VII and MG VIII varieties which are normally doubled cropped after wheat. Early booking will be important this year to get best soybean varieties.

Most soybeans currently grown in Georgia have glyphosate herbicide tolerance, and are grown as part of the "Round Up Ready" production system. This system has worked well for weed control, but is being challenged in some fields with resistant or "hard to control" weeds. To keep the RR system effective, growers are encouraged to consider (1) pre-plant herbicides such as Prowl and Valor, (2) early and more timely post-emergent glyphosate applications, and/or (3) tank mixing broadleaf weed herbicides such as Classic with glyphosate.

There has been much concern about the relative new foliar soybean disease, Asian Soybean Rust. It has been found in Georgia soybean fields over the last three years. So far, it has not caused great widespread yield losses, but Asian soybean Rust has potential to cause major yield reductions. We are fortunate to have Sentinel plot monitoring of this disease by Dr. Bob Kemmerait, and his staff. Growers planning for 2007 soybeans should carefully stay abreast of Asian Soybean Rust reports, and plan for control measures if/when recommended.

The 2007 Georgia Soybean Production Guide is now posted on the UGA soybean website. The site has been moved from Griffin to Athens and now has a new listing: <http://commodities.caes.uga.edu/fieldcrops.soybeans> Please update your bookmarks or favorites to this new site. At this site you can find information on all aspects of soybean production and marketing. Also, we will soon have posted on this site slide sets and materials for conducting local meetings should you desire.

## **Preparing for Asian Soybean Rust in 2007**

Kemerait and Sconyers

It is difficult to believe, but the 2007 will mark the 4<sup>th</sup> season that soybean producers in Georgia have faced Asian soybean rust. Because the disease first appeared late in 2004, producers would have remained completely unaware of this disease that year had it not been found first by Dr. Ray Schneider in Louisiana and later by Extension agents in Georgia such as Rome Ethredge, Will Duffie, and Tim Varnedore.

In both 2005 and 2006, Asian soybean rust was detected in Georgia; however significant spread of the disease did not occur until the soybean crop had entered reproductive growth and pod set had occurred. From our observations, had growers in Georgia not been warned that Asian soybean rust was active in the state, many would never have noticed the disease. This is despite the fact that soybean rust has been shown to reduce yields in some fungicide trials in the state by as much as 21 bu/A and in a commercial field by 16.1 bu/A.

If Asian soybean rust has really reduced yields by as much as 21 bu/A when not adequately controlled, one may question how such an event could have gone unnoticed. There are several reasons for this and include the following:

1. Until the arrival of Asian soybean rust, many soybean producers did not scout their fields for disease and could have easily missed the rust.
2. In its earliest stages, Asian soybean rust is very difficult to detect and is likely to be missed even by experienced scouts if not assessed with the help of a microscope or with a hand lens and GREAT patience in the field. (Note: early detection seems critical to maximize effectiveness of timely fungicide applications.)
3. In 2005 and 2006, defoliation caused by Asian soybean rust occurred in the “window” when natural senescence/defoliation would have occurred anyway. Therefore, growers were not unduly concerned when leaves started to drop. (This phenomenon is best noted by observations from two commercial fields, one in Early County and one in Laurens County, which were severely affected by rust but overlooked by growers because the defoliation seemed appropriate at the time.)

### **Monitoring Asian soybean rust in 2007**

Soybean producers in Georgia can be assured that monitoring efforts and work with sentinel plots will continue uninterrupted again in 2007, despite the loss of Dr. Phil Jost and the impending loss of Dr. Layla Sconyers. As in the past, sentinel plots will be planted across the state beginning in April and will be monitored for rust throughout the season. Funding from the USDA and other organizations is absolutely critical for the success of this work.

Recommendations from UGA Cooperative Extension to apply fungicides will be largely based upon the detection of rust in these plots.

## **Asian soybean rust in Georgia in 2007**

Dr. Layla Sconyers and her rust-scouting team have determined that Asian soybean rust has successfully survived in southern Georgia on small pockets of kudzu protected from killing frosts and low temperatures. Ironically, all of the kudzu infected with rust found thus far in 2007 has been located in cities rather than in the countryside. Sites where rust has been found thus far include Colquitt (Miller County), Cairo (Grady County), Thomasville (Thomas County), Quitman (Brooks County), and Valdosta (Lowndes County).

The survival of Asian soybean rust in 2007 appears confined to very limited areas in the extreme southern counties of Georgia, much as it was in 2006.

## **Managing Asian soybean rust in 2007**

In future newsletters, much attention will be given to specific recommendations for managing Asian soybean rust in Georgia using fungicides.

At this point in the season, suffice it to say that ANY grower who plants soybeans this season MUST be prepared to use fungicides to maximize yields and manage rust. For most growers, we believe that the earliest fungicide application likely to be needed for control of rust will be timed at the first-bloom, R1 growth stage, and we hope to be able to delay the first application until early pod set (R3) if at all possible. Growers who wish to use chlorothalonil products for control of rust will likely need to apply this fungicide earlier than first bloom in order to have a chance at success.

Again, specific strategies in managing rust with fungicides and timing of application will be addressed in full in future newsletter articles. For now, suffice it to say that Asian soybean rust will occur in our soybean crop in Georgia in 2007. The time of initial spread will depend primarily on weather patterns early in the season.

## Changes in the 2007 Georgia Pest Control Handbook for Soybeans (Prostko)

In order to keep you up-to-date on the latest changes that were made to the soybean weed control section of the 2007 Georgia Pest Control Handbook, the following is a brief description of those changes:

- 1) Added Firestorm. Firestorm is a generic formulation of paraquat marketed by Chemtura. It contains 3 lbs ai/gallon.
- 2) Added Select Max. Select Max is a new formulation of clethodim marketed by Valent. Select Max contains a proprietary top-secret ingredient which is supposed to enhance adsorption and translocation. Valent refers to this as "*Inside Technology*". Select Max is formulated as a 1.0EC. The general use rate for annual grass control is 12 oz/A
- 3) Added Propel. Propel is a generic formulation of Outlook marketed by Rosen's, Inc. The active ingredient is dimethenamid-p which is very similar in activity to the various s-metolachlor/metolachlor products (i.e. Dual Magnum/generics).
- 4) Added Aim to reduced tillage section. This would be very useful for those situations when planting is eminent and annual morningglory plants are present. Aim should be tank-mixed with glyphosate in this situation.
- 5) Included rain-free periods for all postemergence herbicides.
- 6) Added Canopy and Canopy XL. Canopy is a pre-mixture of (metribuzin + chlorimuron). Canopy XL is a pre-mixture of metribuzin + sulfentrazone. These products were discontinued in 2005 but were resurrected for the 2007 growing season.
- 7) The Boundary herbicide formulation was changed.

**old** Boundary = metribuzin (1.5 lbs) + s-metolachlor (6.3 lbs) = 1-1.75 pts/A

**2007** Boundary = metribuzin (1.25 lbs) + s-metolachlor (5.25 lbs) = 1.2-2.1 pts/A

- 8) Intro replaces Lasso. As far as I know, the old formulation of alachlor sold as Lasso can no longer be purchased. Alachlor is now sold under the trade name of Intro and is labeled for use on sorghum, soybeans, peanuts, beans, and woody ornamentals. Intro looks very suspiciously like Lasso (purple juice).
- 9) There are numerous generic formulations of the active ingredients s-metolachlor/metolachlor. A very specific table listing these various formulations can be found in the field corn weed control section of the 2007 handbook on page 37. The generics have been included in the soybean section for 2007. Just remember that UGA tests have shown that the generic formulations of metolachlor have not provided the same length of residual weed control as the s-metolachlor formulations.

- 10) Due to the numerous questions that I have received about the control of volunteer RR-corn in RR-soybeans, I have included a table with the various rates of the grass herbicides that can be tank-mixed with glyphosate to solve this problem. Look for this table on page 181.
- 11) Generic formulations of Bayer's Sencor (metribuzin) are now available and sold under the following trade names: Metri 75DF (UPI) and Metribuzin 75DF (MANA).
- 12) Reflex was added to the preemergence weed control section for those growers who are having difficulty controlling pigweed. As you have probably witnessed in cotton, Reflex provides very good control of pigweed but is more expensive than Valor. Be on the lookout for a product called Prefix. Prefix will be a mixture of Reflex + Dual Magnum.
- 13) Due to all the problems that Georgia growers have been experiencing with the management of both ALS and glyphosate resistant Palmer amaranth, I have included a table of control suggestions for soybeans to address this issue. This table can be found on page 182.
- 14) Ignite is labeled for use as a burndown in conservation tillage soybean systems. Ignite would be most useful for volunteer peanut, mature wild radish, and mature cutleaf eveningprimrose control.

## **SOYBEAN VARIETIES RECOMMENDED FOR PLANTING IN GEORGIA, 2007**

### **Prepared by John M.Woodruff**

The University of Georgia Soybean Committee each year develops a list of recommended soybean varieties for planting in Georgia. Recommendations are specific for geographic location (Coastal Plain, Piedmont, or Limestone Valley) and for early (May 10-June 10) or late (June 11 – 30) planting. A given soybean variety can be added to this list only when it has been in the UGA Official Variety Trials (OVT) for three years and has average OVT yield over the last three years of testing. A list of recommended soybean varieties and their characteristics are in tables on the following pages.

From the list, growers can choose early (MG V), mid-season (MG-VI), and late (MG VI and MG VIII) maturing soybean varieties. With early planting dates, the MG V varieties will mature in late September, the MG VI varieties mature in early October, and the late MG VII and VIII's mature in mid-late October. Maturity for a given variety is usually delayed about one week as planting date is delayed from mid-May to mid-June, or as planting is moved from south to north Georgia.

Early MG V varieties are generally recommended only for early planting and for productive, high yield soils. Early maturing varieties usually perform best when planted in close row spacings (something less than 36 inches). Poor seed quality can be a problem for these varieties if they are not harvested soon after maturity.

Mid-season VI varieties usually perform best with early planting, but some tall growing VI varieties may be suitable for early or late planting. The MG VI varieties are the most widely adapted varieties around Georgia and are suited for wide or close row plantings. Several of the MG VI varieties lack Rook Knot nematode resistance and are not well suited to nematode infested soils. MG VI varieties, in recent year dryland environments, have out yield late maturing varieties by 2 to 4 bushels per acre.

Late maturing MG VII & VIII varieties tend to be better suited for late planting than early maturing varieties, especially if there are fertility, Root Knot nematode or soil moisture stress issues. In late and/or wide row (35-39") plantings, late maturing varieties will more likely develop full canopies for top yields than early maturing varieties. In northern areas of Georgia, frost injury before maturity can be a problem for late maturing varieties. Such injury can reduce yield and seed quality.

Study characteristics of recommended soybean varieties carefully to determine which is best for a given planting date, soil type, and desired harvest date. Assess the status of cyst and Root Knot nematodes, and select appropriate soybean varieties. If the Round Up Read herbicide system is desired, be sure to select varieties with glyphosate herbicide tolerance. In large scale plantings, plant varieties of early to late maturity to spread drought risks and optimum harvest time.

## **2007 GEORGIA SOYBEAN VARIETY RECOMMENDATIONS**

(20 December 2006)

### **I. Coastal Plain (Early Planted)**

#### MG V

♣AGSouth AGS568RR\*  
♣Asgrow AG5905\*  
Caviness\*  
Deltapine DP5634RR\*  
Deltapine DP5915RR\*  
SS RT5540N\*  
SS RT5930N\*  
♣SS RT5951N\*  
♦SS RT5999N\*  
♦TV56R12\*  
USG 7582nRR\*

#### MG VI

♣Deltapine DP6568RR  
♦Garst 6333RR/N  
NC Roy  
♣Hornbeck HBK R5924  
♣Pioneer 96M60  
SS RT6202N  
♦SS RT6630N  
USG 620nRR  
♣USG 7635nRR  
♦Vigoro V622NRR

#### MG VII

AGSouth AGS758RR  
♦Asgrow AG7601  
Benning  
DeKalb H7242RR  
Deltapine DP7220RR  
♣Deltapine DP7330RR  
Deltapine DP7870RR  
♦DynaGro 34J71  
NC Raleigh  
♣NK S78-G6  
Pioneer 97B52  
Santee  
♦USG 7732nRR  
USG 7743nRR  
♦Vigoro V71N4RR  
♦Vigoro V74N4RR

#### MG VIII

NK S80-P2  
♣Pioneer P97M50

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### **II. Coastal Plain (Late Planted)**

#### MG VII

♦AGSouth AGS751  
AGSouth AGS758RR  
♦Asgrow AG7601  
Benning  
DeKalb H7242RR  
Deltapine DP7220RR  
♣Deltapine DPL7330RR  
Deltapine DP7870RR  
♦DynaGro34J71  
NC Raleigh  
♣NK S78-G6  
Pioneer 97B52  
Santee  
♣SS RT7499N  
USG7732nRR  
USG7743nRR  
♦Vigoro V71N4RR  
♦Vigoro V74N4RR

#### MG VIII

♣Pioneer P97M50

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**III. Piedmont (Early Planted)**MG V

♣AGSouth AGS568RR  
♣Asgrow AG5905  
Deltapine DP5634RR  
Deltapine DP5915RR  
Ozarks  
SS RT 5540N  
SS RT 5930N  
♦SS RT 5999N  
♦Terral TV56R12  
USG 7582nRR

MG VI

♣Asgrow AG6702  
♦Deltapine DP6215RR  
♣Deltapine DP6568RR  
♦Garst 633RR/N  
♣Hornbeck HBK R5924  
NC Roy  
SS RT6202N  
♣SS RT6451N  
♦SS RT 6630N  
USG 620NRR  
♦Vigoro V622NRR

MG VII

AGSouth AGS758RR  
♦Asgrow AG7601  
Benning  
DeKalb H7242RR  
Deltapine DP7220RR  
♣Deltapine DP7330RR  
Deltapine DP7870RR  
♦DynaGro 34J71  
NC Raleigh  
♣NK S78-G6  
Pioneer 97B52  
Santee  
♦USG 7732nRR  
USG 7743nRR  
♦Vigoro V71N4RR  
♦Vigoro V74N4RR

MG VIII

NK S80-P2  
♣Pioneer P97M50

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**IV. Piedmont (Late Planted)**MG VII

♦AGSouth AGS751  
AGSouth AGS758RR  
♦Asgrow AG7601  
Benning  
DeKalb H7242RR  
Deltapine DP7220RR  
♣Deltapine DPL7330RR  
Deltapine DP7870RR  
♦DynaGro34J71  
NC Raleigh  
♣NK S78-G6  
Pioneer 97B52  
Santee  
♣SS RT7499N  
USG7732nRR  
USG7743nRR  
♦Vigoro V71N4RR  
♦Vigoro V74N4RR

MGVIII

♣Pioneer P97M50

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**V. Limestone Valley (Early Planted)**MG V

♣AGSouth AGS568RR  
♣Asgrow AG5905  
Deltapine DP5634RR  
Deltapine DP5915RR  
Ozarks  
SS RT 5540N  
SS RT 5930N  
♦SS RT 5999N  
♦Terral TV56R12  
USG 7582nRR

MG VI

♣Asgrow AG6702  
♦Deltapine DP6215RR  
♣Deltapine DP6568RR  
♦Garst 633RR/N  
♣Hornbeck HBK R5924  
NC Roy  
SS RT6202N  
♣SS RT6451N  
♦SS RT 6630N  
USG 620NRR  
♦Vigoro V622NRR

MG VII

AGSouth AGS758RR  
♦Asgrow AG7601  
Benning  
DeKalb H7242RR  
Deltapine DP7220RR  
♣Deltapine DP7330RR  
Deltapine DP7870RR  
♦DynaGro 34J71  
NC Raleigh  
♣NK S78-G6  
Pioneer 97B52  
Santee  
♦USG 7732nRR  
USG 7743nRR



♦ Vigoro V71N4RR  
♦ Vigoro V74N4RR

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**V. Limestone Valley (Late Planted)**

MG VI

♣Asgrow AG6702  
♦Deltapine DP6215RR  
♣Deltapine DP6568RR  
♦Garst 633RR/N  
♣Hornbeck HBK R5924  
NC Roy  
SS RT6202N  
♣SS RT6451N  
♦SS RT 6630N  
USG 620NRR  
♦Vigoro V622NRR

MG VII

♦AGSouth AGS751  
AGSouth AGS758RR  
♦Asgrow AG7601  
Benning  
DeKalb H7242RR  
Deltapine DP7220RR  
♣Deltapine DPL7330RR  
Deltapine DP7870RR  
♦DynaGro34J71  
NC Raleigh  
♣NK S78-G6  
Pioneer 97B52  
Santee  
♣SS RT7499N  
USG7732nRR  
USG7743nRR  
♦Vigoro V71N4RR  
♦Vigoro V74N4RR

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Footnotes:

- \* - Recommended only for highly productive soils.
- ♦ - To be dropped from recommended list in 2008.
- ♣ - New for 2007.

**Table 1. Characteristics of Soybean Varieties Recommended for Planting in Georgia in 2007**

Variety and Maturity Group	Recommended Planting Period	Resistance Ratings						Plant Height	Remarks
		<u>Cyst Nematodes</u>		<u>Root-knot Nematodes</u>			Stem Canker		
		Race 3	Race 9/14	*So.	Peanut	Jav.			
-----COASTAL PLAIN RECOMMENDATIONS-----									
<b><i>MG V (Critical Moisture Period, July 25-September 1) Plant only on highly productive soils</i></b>									
AG5905	early	R	R	S	S	S	VG	medium	Roundup Ready
AGS568RR	early	R	R	R	S	S	G	medium	Roundup Ready
Caviness	early	R	M	S	S	S	G	medium	
Deltapine DP5634RR	early	R	S	R	S	S	G	medum	Roundup Ready
Deltapine DP5915RR	early	R	S	S	S	F	G	medium	Roundup Ready
SS RT5540N	early	R	R	S	S	S	G	medium	Roundup Ready
SS RT5930N	early	R	R	S	S	S	VG	medium	Roundup Ready
SS RT 5951N	early	R	R	S	S	S	G	tall	Roundup Ready
SS RT5999N	early	R	R	S	S	S	G	tall	Roundup Ready
Terral TV 56 R 12	early	R	R	S	S	S	VG	medium	Roundup Ready
USG 7582nRR	early	R	RR	S	S	S	VG	medium	Roundup Ready
<b><i>MG VI (Critical Moisture Period, August 5-September 10)</i></b>									
Deltapine DP 6568RR	early	R	R	SS	S	S	VG	average	Roundup Ready
Garst 6333RR/N	early	R	S	R	S	S	G	medium	Roundup Ready
HBK R 5924	early	R	R	S	S	S	G	medium	Roundup Ready
NC Roy	early	S	S	S	S	S	F	medium	
Pioneer 96M60	early	S	S	S	S	S	G	average	Roundup Ready
SS RT6202N	early	R	M	S	S	S	F	medium	Roundup Ready
SS RT 6630N	early	R	R	S	S	S	F	med-tall	Roundup Ready
USG 620NRR	early	R	M	S	S	S	G	medium	Roundup Ready
USG 7635nRR	early	M	S	S	S	R	G	average	Roundup Ready
Vigoro V622NRR	early	R	R	S	S	S	G	med-short	Roundup Ready

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Variety and Maturity Group	Recommended Planting Period	Resistance Ratings						Plant Height	Remarks
		<u>Cyst Nematodes</u>		<u>Root-knot Nematodes</u>			Stem Canker		
		Race 3	Race 9/14	*So.	Peanut	Jav.			
-----COASTAL PLAIN RECOMMENDATIONS-----									
<b><i>MG VII (Critical Moisture Period, August 15-September 20)</i></b>									
Asgrow AG 7601	early & late	S	S	S	S	S	VG	medium	Roundup Ready
AgSouth AGS751RR	late	S	S	R	S	S	G	medium	Roundup Ready
AgSouth AGS758RR	early & late	R	S	R	R	R	F	short	RR-good nematode package
Benning	early & late	R	S	R	M	R	G	med-tall	Good Pest Resistance
DeKalb H7242RR	early & late	R	S	R	M	R	G	med-tall	Roundup Ready
Deltapine DP7220RR	early & late	R	R	S	S	S	G	med-tall	Roundup Ready
Deltapine 7330 RR	early & late	S	S	R	S	S	G	average	Roundup Ready
DP7870RR	early & late	S	S	S	S	S	VG	med-tall	Roundup Ready
Dynagro 34J71	early & late	S	S	S	S	S	VG	short	Roundup Ready
NC Raleigh	early & late	S	S	S	S	S	G	medium	
NK S73-Z5 (RR)	early & late	R	M	G	F	G	G	med-tall	Roundup Ready
NKS 578-G6	early & late	R	M	R	S	S	VG	average	Roundup Ready
Pioneer 97B52	early & late	R	S	M	S	S	G	medium	Roundup Ready
Santee	early & late	R	S	M	S	S	VG	med-tall	
USG 7732nRR	early & late	S	S	R	R	R	G	med-tall	Roundup Ready
USG 7743nRR	early & late	R	R(14)	R	S	S	G	tall	Roundup Ready
Vigoro V71N4RR	early & late	S	S	S	S	S	G	med-short	Roundup Ready
Vigoro V74N4RR	early & late	R	R	S	S	S	G	tall	Roundup Ready
<b><i>MG VIII (Critical Moisture Period, August 25-October 5)</i></b>									
NK S80-P2	early	R	S	S	S	S	VG	tall	Some Lance Tolerance
Pioneer 97 M50	early & late	R	S	R	S	S	G	medium	Roundup Ready

**Table 1. Characteristics of Soybean Varieties Recommended for Planting in Georgia in 2007**

Variety and Maturity Group	Recommended Planting Period	Resistance Ratings						Plant Height	Remarks
		<u>Cyst Nematodes</u>		<u>Root-knot Nematodes</u>			Stem Canker		
		Race 3	Race 9/14	*So.	Peanut	Jav.			
<b>-----PIEDMONT RECOMMENDATIONS-----</b>									
<b><i>MG V (Critical Moisture Period, August 1-September 5)</i></b>									
AGS 568 RR	early	R	R	R	S	S	G	medium	Roundup Ready
AG 5905RR	early	R	R	S	S	S	VG	medium	Roundup Ready
Deltapine DP5634RR	early	R	S	R	S	S	G	medium	Roundup Ready
Deltapine DP5915RR	early	R	S	S	S	M	VG	medium	Roundup Ready
Ozarks	early	S	S	S	S	S	G	med-short	
SS RT5540N	early	R	R	S	S	S	G	medium	Roundup Ready
SS RT5930N	early	R R(14)	R(14)	S	S	S	VG	medium	Roundup Ready
SS RT5999N	early	R	R	S	S	S	G	tall	Roundup Ready
Terral TV56R12	early	R	S	S	S	S	G	med-tall	Roundup Ready
USG 7582nRR	early	R	R	S	S	S	VG	medium	Roundup Ready
<b><i>MG VI (Critical Moisture Period, August 10-September 15)</i></b>									
AG6 6702	early	R	R/M	R	S	S	G	medium	
Deltapine DP6215RR	early	S	S	R	S	S	F	medium	Roundup Ready
DP 6568RR	early/late	R	R	S	S	S	G	medium	Roundup Ready
Garst 6333RR/N	early	R	S	R	S	S	G	medium	Roundup Ready
HBK 5924	early & late	R	R	S	S	S	G	medium	Roundup Ready
NC Roy	early	S	S	S	S	S	F	medium	
RT 6451N	early & late	R	S	R	S	S	F	Average	Roundup Ready
SS RT6202N	early	R	M	S	S	S	F	medium	Roundup Ready
SS RT6630N	early	R	R(14)	S	S	S	F	med-tall	Roundup Ready
USG 620NRR	early	R	R	S	S	S	G	medium	Roundup Ready
Vigoro V622NRR	early	R	R	S	S	S	F	medium	Roundup Ready
<b><i>MG VII (Critical Moisture Period, August 20-September 25)</i></b>									

Asgrow AG 7601	early	S	S	S	S	S	VG	medium	Roundup Ready
AGSouth AGS758RR	early & late	R	S	R	R	R	F	short	RR-good nematode package
Benning	early & late	R	S	R	M	R	G	med-tall	Good Pest Resistance
DeKalb H7242RR	early & late	R	S	R	M	R	G	med-tall	Roundup Ready
Deltapine DP7220RR	early & late	R	R	S	S	S	G	med-tall	Roundup Ready
Deltapine DP7870RR	early & late	S	S	S	S	S	VG	med-tall	Roundup Ready
DP 7330	early & late	S	S	R	S	S	G	medium	Roundup Ready
Dynagro 34J71	early & late	S	S	S	S	S	VG	short	Roundup Ready
NC Raleigh	early & late	S	S	S	S	S	G	medium	
NKS 78-G6	early & late	R	M	R	S	S	VG	medium	
Pioneer 97B52	early & late	R	R	S	S	S	G	medium	Roundup Ready
RT 7499N	late	R	S	M	S	S	G	medium	Roundup Ready
Santee	early & late	R	S	M	S	S	VG	med-tall	
USG 7732nRR	early & late	S	S	R	R	R	G	med-tall	Roundup Ready
USG 7743nRR	early & late	R	R(14)	R	S	S	G	tall	Roundup Ready
Vigoro V71N4RR	early & late	S	S	S	S	S	G	med-short	Roundup Ready
Vigoro V74N4RR	early & late	R	R	S	S	S	G	tall	Roundup Ready
<b><i>MG VIII (Critical Moisture Period, September 1-October 10)</i></b>									
NK S80-P2	early & late	R	S	S	S	S	VG	medium	Roundup Ready
Pioneer P97M50	early & late	R	S	R	S	S	G	medium	Roundup Ready

**Table 1. Characteristics of Soybean Varieties Recommended for Planting in Georgia in 2007**

Variety and Maturity Group	Recommended Planting Period	Resistance Ratings						Plant Height	Remarks
		<u>Cyst Nematodes</u>		<u>Root-knot Nematodes</u>			Stem Canker		
		Race 3	Race 9/14	*So.	Peanut	Jav.			
-----LIMESTONE VALLEY RECOMMENDATIONS-----									
<b><i>MG V (Critical Moisture Period, August 5-September 10)</i></b>									
AG5905	early	R	Race 9/14	S	S	S	G	tall	Roundup Ready
AGSouth AGS568RR	early	R	R	R	S	S	G	Med	Roundup Ready
Deltapine DP5634RR	early	R	S	R	S	S	G	medium	Roundup Ready
Deltapine DP5915RR	early	R	S	S	S	M	VG	medium	Roundup Ready
Ozarks	early	S	S	S	S	S	G	med-short	
SS RT 5540N	early	R	R	S	S	S	G	medium	Roundup Ready
SSRT 5930N	early	R	R(14)	S	S	S	VG	medium	Roundup Ready
SS RT 5999N	early	R	R	S	S	S	G	tall	Roundup Ready
USG 7582nRR	early	R	R	S	S	S	VG	medium	Roundup Ready
Terral TV56R12	early	R	S	S	S	S	G	med-tall	Roundup Ready
<b><i>MG VI (Critical Moisture Period, August 15-September 20)</i></b>									
AG 6702									
Deltapine DP6215RR	early & late	S	S	R	S	S	F	medium	Roundup Ready
Deltapine6568RR	early & late								Roundup Ready
Hornbeck HBK5924									
SS RT6451N									Roundup Ready
Garst 6333RR/N	early & late	R	S	R	S	S	G	medium	Roundup Ready
NC Roy	early & late	S	S	S	S	S	F	medium	
SS RT6202N	early & late	R	M	S	S	S	F	medium	Roundup Ready
SS RT6630N	early & late	R	R(14)	S	S	S	F	tall	Roundup Ready
USG 620NRR	early & late	R	M	S	S	S	G	medium	Roundup Ready

Vigoro V622NRR	early & late	R	R	S	S	S	G	medium	Roundup Ready
<i><b>MG VII (Critical Moisture Period, August 25-October 1)</b></i>									
Asgrow AG7601	early	S	S	S	S	S	VG	medium	Roundup Ready
AgSouth AGS751RR	late	S	S	R	S	S	G	medium	Roundup Ready
AgSouth AGS758RR	early & late	<b>R</b>	<b>S</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>G</b>	short	Roundup Ready
Benning	early & late	<b>R</b>	S	G	F	G	G	med-tall	Good Pest Resistance
DeKalb H7242RR	early & late	<b>R</b>	S	R	M	R	G	med-tall	Roundup Ready
Deltapine DP7220RR	early & late	<b>R</b>	R	S	S	S	G	med-tall	Roundup Ready
DP 7330 RR	early & late								Roundup Ready
Deltapine DP7870RR	early & late	<b>S</b>	S	S	S	S	VG	med-tall	Roundup Ready
Dynagro 33Z74	early & late	<b>R</b>	R(14)	M	S	S	G	short	Roundup Ready
Dynagro 34J71	early & late	<b>S</b>	S	S	S	S	VG	short	Roundup Ready
NC Raleigh	early & late	<b>S</b>	S	S	S	S	G	medium	
NK S78 G6	early & late	<b>R</b>	M	M	M	M	G	med-short	Roundup Ready
Pioneer 97B52	early	<b>R</b>	R	S	S	S	G	medium	Roundup Ready
Santee	early & late	<b>R</b>	S	M	S	S	VG	med-tall	
SS RT7499N	late							med-tall	Roundup Ready
USG 7732nRR	early & late	<b>S</b>	S	R	R	R	G	med-tall	Roundup Ready
USG 7743nRR	early & late	<b>R</b>	R(14)	R	S	S	G	tall	Roundup Ready
Vigoro V71N4RR	early & late	<b>S</b>	S	S	S	S	G	med-short	Roundup Ready
Vigoro 74N4RR	early & late	R	R	S	S	S	G	tall	Roundup Ready
*Abbreviations used in titles: So. = Southern; Jav. = Javanese									

## **EARLY SYSTEM SOYBEAN PRODUCTION**

**Prepared by John M. woodruff**

Most soybeans planted in Arkansas, Mississippi, and north Alabama are Early System Soybeans (ESS). ESS involves very early maturing (MG IV) indeterminate soybean varieties and very early to early soybean planting (mid-April to mid-May). ESS growers have used the system as a means to partially escape late season drought and insects. ESS yields are usually good but seed quality can be very poor unless harvest is made just after maturity. Most ESS varieties grown in the mid-south are of the MG IV maturity group. Most of these varieties have cyst nematode resistance, but no Root Knot nematode resistance which is much needed for sandy textured soils of the Georgia Coastal Plain. ESS varieties have not been included in UGA Official Variety Trials, as such; we have no recommendations for them.

## **SOYBEAN SEED SITUATION**

Soybean varieties suitable for planting in Georgia will likely be in short supply for 2007, especially the late maturing MG VII and VIII varieties.

The January-February market price rallies have created renewed Georgia interest in planting soybeans. If the market prices don't recede too much from the early season rallies, 2007 Georgia soybean plantings could increase about 100,000 acres to about 250,000 acres. There is already a significant increase in Georgia wheat plantings, most of these acres will be double cropped with soybeans or other summer crops.

Planting this many soybean acres will be a challenge. Seed supplies of early maturing varieties are somewhat limited but probably adequate for Georgia needs, but supplies of late maturing varieties are quite limited. Georgia growers with a definite need for the late maturing soybean varieties should make early arrangements to secure planting seed.