

2018 CONVENTIONAL SOYBEAN REGIONAL VARIETY TRIAL (SRVT)

Name	PBR status	Company Maturity Grouping ¹	Herbicide tolerance type ²	Hilum Colour ³	Years tested	Site years	Yield (Kg/ha) ⁴	Yield rank	Days to Maturity ⁵ (+/- OAC Prudence = 110 days)			Yield (% OAC Prudence)		Mean yield % OAC Prudence ⁴
									Redvers	Rosthern	Mean mat	Redvers	Rosthern	
OAC Prudence		00.3	Con	Y	1	2	1756	4	0	0	0	100	100	100
AAC Edward	UPOV 91	00.4	Con	CLR	1	2	2092	2	-7	-5	-5	117	122	119
Alaska		00	Con	IY	1	2	1423	7	-6	-3	-4	67	96	81
PR110524Z023		00	Con	IY	1	2	2117	1	-3	-2	-2	122	120	121
CFS18.1.01		00.5	Con	IY	1	2	1816	3	1	-1	1	109	97	103
Maxus		00	Con	IY	1	2	1653	5	4	-1	2	98	90	94
Terra S-11			Con	IY	1	2	1521	6	5	0	3	87	86	87
Jari		00.9	Con	IY	1	2	1137	8	8	1	5	80	48	65
GRAND MEAN							1689					1787	1592	
Yield (bu/ac)							25					26.6	23.7	

CV6	5.5	6.0	5.8
LSD7 (kg)	173	168	155
LSD (%)	10%	11%	9%

Seeding date	May-23	May-21
Harvest date	Oct-11	Sep-27

1 Maturity Groups are assigned by individual companies to assist growers select varieties suitable for their area; growers should not rely on only one source of information for judging maturity.

2 All varieties in this table are conventional (con) soybean varieties and do not have tolerance to glyphosate.

3 Hilum is the point where seed attaches to the pod. Y-Yellow, IY-Imperfect Yellow, CLR-Clear

4 One-year mean yield of the check variety OAC Prudence over 2 sites was 25 bushels/acre in 2018. Typical on-farm yields are 25-38 bu/acre.

5 Days to maturity indicates days from seeding to 95% mature pods. Only sites which reached maturity prior to a killing frost were used for calculating days to maturity. From past experience, moist growing seasons result in delayed maturity.

Soybeans are not native to the Canadian Prairies and so crop must be inoculated with soybean inoculant that contains *Bradyrhizobium japonicum* bacteria.

6 CV = Coefficient of variation is a measure of relative variability. It is the ratio of the standard deviation to the mean (or average). It shows the extent of variability in relation to the mean or average of a population. For variety trials, a CV of 15% is usually the maximum allowed for a site to be included in the analysis. Higher CVs mean there is too much variability in the data. The lower the CV, the less variability in the data.

7 LSD - Least Significant Difference allows comparisons between the means of two varieties. For two varieties to be statistically different the difference in their means must be larger than the LSD. For example - with an LSD at 10% and a yield difference between two varieties of 5% equate to no statistical difference between those two varieties. If the yield difference was 15% then there would be a statistical difference and one variety would be ranked higher than another.