**Maturity And Adaptation of Sub-Tropical x Temperate Soybean Populations in Zamabia And Zimbabwe**

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Soybean (*Glycine max* (L.) Merrill) is a pivotal crop within the global food and feed industries due to rich protein and oil content. Early maturity in soybean allows the crop to escape drought. Introgressing temperate germplasm into subtropical improves subtropical populations for earliness among other traits. The objective of this study was to assess maturity and adaptation of F4 subtropical x temperate soybean populations to the subtropical environments in Zimbabwe and Zambia. Thirty-seven tropical x temperate populations and 13 checks were evaluated across 14 sites in Zimbabwe and Zambia in the 2020/21 and 2021/22 cropping seasons. AMMI analysis showed that the Genotype, environment and genotype by environment interactions were significant for yield, maturity and other traits measured, signifying differences in performance of genotypes across environments. GGE comparison biplots and Cultivar Superiority Index identified S1735-4 and S1724-4 as superior genotypes yielding comparably with the highest yielding subtropical check varieties: Status, PAN1867, Lukanga and Sentinel. Additionally, these exhibited early maturity with S1735-4 maturing in 109 and S1724-4 in 112 days after planting, both earlier than the trial mean of 116 days. S1735-4 yielded 3808 kg/ha while S1724-4 achieved a yield of 3688 kg/ha. Test environments were divided into 3 mega environments with Africa University in the 2021/22 emerging as the most discriminating and representative. Selections from advanced generations of S1735-4 and S1724-4 are expected to isolate early maturing and high yielding lines. Should the isolated lines demonstrate superior performance in the preliminary testing, they can be recommended to be recycled as parents.