LOUISIANA CROPS NEWSLETTER

Cotton, Corn, Soybeans, Sorghum, and Wheat

LSU AgCenter
Research · Extension · Teaching

Volume 7, Issue 1 January 2017

Inside this issue:

Contributors

Dr. Ronnie Levy
Dr. Rick Mascagni
Dr. Boyd Padgett
Dr. Ernest Girouard
Dr. Steve Harrison

Soybean Fertility

Soybeans are big users of nitrogen, removing about four pounds of nitrogen per bushel. Soybeans that are poorly nodulated will have to take up most of the nitrogen they need from the soil. Since nitrogen fertilizer is generally not applied to soybeans, a crop that is poorly nodulated will quickly use up the available nitrogen in the soil and become chlorotic from nitrogen deficiency.

Soybean inoculant contains *Bradyrhizobium japonicum* bacteria. The Bradyrhizobium bacteria forms nodules on soybean roots and these nodules fix nitrogen from the atmosphere and supply it to the plants. For nitrogen fixation to occur, the nitrogen-fixing bacteria need to be readily available in the soil or must be applied to the seed or soil. When the seed germinates, the bacteria invade the root hairs of the seedling and begin to multiply forming nodules on soybean roots. Nodules, which house the bacteria, can be seen shortly after emergence but active nitrogen fixation does not begin until about the V2 stage. After this, the number of nodules formed and the amount of nitrogen fixed increase with time until about R5.5 (midway between R5 and R6), when they decrease sharply. There is a mutual benefit in the relationship between the *Bradyrhizobium* bacteria and the soybean plant. The plant, in turn, provides the bacteria's carbohydrate supply. A relationship such as this, where both bacteria and plant profit from the other, is called a symbiotic relationship.

If soybeans have been grown on the field in previous years, there may be enough Bradyrhizobium bacteria in the soil to nodulate the soybeans adequately. In that case, an inoculant may not benefit the crop. But if there is not enough Bradyrhizobium in the soil, the inoculant may increase yields by two bushels per acre or more on fields that have had soybeans in the recent past. On fields where soybeans have never been grown, the inoculant has been shown to increase yields by 10 bushels per acre or more.

Soybeans inoculation should be considered for the following circumstances:

--Where the field has not been planted to soybeans for the past three to four years or more;

--Where the soil pH is less than 5.5 or greater than 8.5;

--Where soil organic matter levels are less than one percent; and/or

--Where there has been severe drought or flooded conditions (rice rotation).

There may be several causes of poor nodulation and inoculation failure, including: poor quality inoculant; poor storage and handling; or poor seed coverage with inoculants. Most fungicide seed treatments should not harm the inoculant if applied according to directions, but be sure to check the label of the specific fungicide seed treatment to be used.

Phosphorous is critical in the early stages of soybean growth. It stimulates root growth, is essential in the storage and transfer of energy, and is an important component of several

biochemicals that control plant growth and development. Phosphorus is concentrated in the seed and strongly affects seed formation. Soybeans remove about 0.8 pounds of phosphate (P_2O_5) per bushel in the harvested portion of the crop. Phosphorus deficiencies are not easily observed. Usually no striking visual symptoms indicate phosphorus deficiency in soybeans. The most common characteristics of phosphorus-deficient soybean plants are stunted growth and lower yields. Phosphorus fertilization rates should be based on soil test results. Remember soil pH affects the availability of phosphorus; it is most available to soybeans at when the soil pH is between 6.0 and 7.0.

Potassium is essential in the growth and development of soybeans. Potassium is indirectly related to many plant cell functions. Some 60 enzymes require the presence of potassium. Plants with adequate amounts of potassium are better able to fight diseases than potassium-deficient plants. About four times as much potash (K_2O) is required by soybeans as phosphate (P_2O_5). About twice as much potash (K_2O) is removed in the seed as phosphate (P_2O_5). Soybeans remove about 1.4 pounds of potash (K_2O) in the harvested portion of the plant. Potassium deficiency symptoms are fairly easy to diagnose when they are severe enough to be seen visually. Potassium deficiency symptoms usually occur on the lower leaves. The deficiency symptom will usually occur during bloom or pod fill. The margins (edges) of the leaves are necrotic (dead and brown). Severe potassium deficiencies can greatly reduce yields. Potassium fertilizer rates should be based on soil test results.

Soil pH has a dramatic effect on the availability of native and applied plant nutrients. Availability of most plant nutrients is usually best in soils with a pH of 5.8-7.0. When the soil pH drops below 5.2 on sandy loam and silt loam soils, and below 5.0 on clay soils, manganese toxicity may occur. When the soil pH drops below 5.0, aluminum toxicity may also occur.

In extreme cases, manganese toxicity is expressed as a stunted plant with crinkled leaves. In milder cases, manganese toxicity may not show, but yield decreases will occur. Aluminum toxicity affects the roots. Roots on plants with aluminum toxicity are shorter and thicker than normal, resulting in a condition known as club root. Manganese and aluminum toxicities can be controlled by keeping the soil pH above the critical levels.

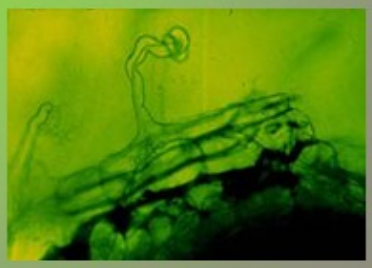
Molybdenum is a nutrient needed by soybeans in small quantities. There is enough molybdenum in our soils for optimum growth, but molybdenum is less available to plants as the soil becomes more acidic. At a pH higher than 6.2, additional molybdenum is not needed as seed treatments or fertilizer. When the soil pH is below 5.5, both lime and molybdenum are needed. The lime (enough to raise the soil pH to 5.5 or higher) is needed to eliminate the possibility of manganese and aluminum toxicities. When the soil pH is between 5.5 and 6.2, molybdenum should be used.

With the high cost of applied nutrients, having the right amount and being available are the keys to an efficient fertilization program. Don't let fertility become your limiting yield factor. Take soil samples to your local LSU AgCenter Extension Office in preparation for your crop. Reduced yields almost always cost producers more than the cost of the needed nutrients. Soil test - don't waste money or nutrients.

Soybean Inoculation

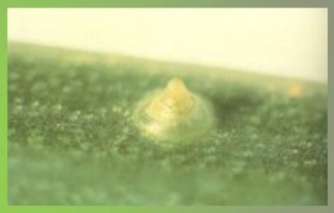
Infection and Invasion

- Root hairs respond by malformation
- Essentially captures bacteria
- Bacteria divide until penetrate to root



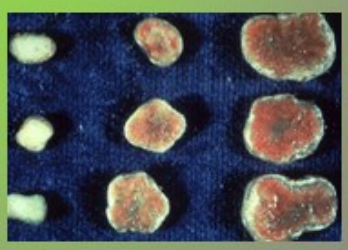
Nodule Formation

- Once bacteria are in the root, root cells divide and form a specialized structure– the nodule
- Bacteria continue to divide, causing increase in size of nodule



Nodule Function

- Plant produces leghaemoglobin to protect bacterial enzyme
- Plant provides sugars for bacteria
- Bacteria fix N_2 to form NH_3 for plant



Influence of Seeding Rate and Planter, Cone versus Vacuum Planter, on Yield Performance and Plant Spacing of Two Corn Hybrids Differing in Ear Flex

Rick Mascagni, Northeast Research Station

The cost of producing corn has increased dramatically over the last few years. Much of this increased cost has been associated with higher seed costs. Optimum seeding rate depends on many factors including hybrid, yield potential, and soil type. Higher seeding rates are generally needed for higher yield potentials. A important factor is hybrid genetics. Seed companies are developing hybrids with higher and higher yield potential that may require higher seeding rates. Additionally, fixed-ear (determinate) type hybrids may respond more to higher seeding rates than flex-ear hybrids.

A major advance that has contributed to increased yield has been the development of new planter technology, particularly in regards to seed placement. Typically, much research including variety testing utilize the cone planter in planting operations. Seed for a targeted seeding rate are counted for each planting unit. These planters are notorious for "bunching" plants as well as producing big skips between plants, which may detrimentally affect corn yield. On the other hand, the commercial vacuum planters used by producers are much better in uniformly spacing plants. Information is needed on the influence of seed placement for different seeding rates and hybrids.

A field experiment was conducted in 2016 on a Commerce sandy loam at the Northeast Research Station near St. Joseph, LA to evaluate the influence of hybrid, seeding rate, and planter on plant spacing and corn yield. Dekalb DKS 66-97 (fixed-ear hybrid) and REV®28HR20™ (flex-ear hybrid) were planted at five seeding rates, 26,400, 30,800, 35,200, 39,600, and 44,000 seed/acre, using a cone and John Deere 1700 vacuum planter. Seed for respective seeding rates are counted for the cone planter, while seeding rates for vacuum planters are set according to planter manuals. Trial was planted on April 7. Fertilization of the trial included a hand application of granular 33-0-0-11 at a N rate of 30 lb/acre at the three-leaf growth stage and about one week later 250 lb N/acre as 30-0-0-2 was injected. Furrow irrigations were applied on May 20, May 27, June 10, July 11, and July 15. All recommended cultural practices as recommended by the LSU AgCenter were followed.

The experimental design was a randomized complete block with four replications. Plots were four rows wide (40-inch row) and 30 ft long. Measurements included grain yield from the two center rows (reported at 15.5% grain moisture). Yield components, plants/acre, kernel weight (g/100 kernels), and ear size (kernels/ear). Kernels per ear were calculated using grain yield, plants/acre, and kernel weight. The variability in plant spacing was measured in 10 ft of row for both of the two center rows for each plot. The standard deviation for plant spacing was statistically determined. The standard deviation tells you the degree of variation between plant spacing. For example, if the average plant spacing for a treatment is 5 inches and the standard deviation is 2.5 inches, then the variation within the plot would range from 2.5 inches less than the average to 2.5 inches greater than the average or 2.5 to 7.5 inches. The smaller the standard deviation the less variation and more uniform spacing.

Targeted plant spacing for the different seeding rates ranged from 3.5 for the highest seeding rate to 5.9 inches for the lowest seeding rate (Table 1). Actual plant spacing for the vacuum planter was very close to the targeted spacing, while spacing for the cone planter was higher than targeted spacing at each seeding rate. This is reflected in higher plant populations for the vacuum versus cone planters. The standard deviation (Std. Dev.) for the cone and vacuum planters ranged from 2.5 to 4.3 inches and 1.4 to

1.7 inches for DKC 66-97, respectively, and 4.1 to 5.8 inches and 3.5 to 5.8 inches for REV 28HR20, respectively (Table 1). Standard deviation was not affected appreciably by seeding rate, particularly for the vacuum planter. Average standard deviation was about twice as high for cone versus vacuum planters, suggesting that plant spacing was more uniform or precise for the vacuum planter.

Table 1. Influence of hybrid, seeding rate, and planter (cone versus vacuum) on plant spacing and standard deviation (Std Dev), and harvest plant population on Commerce sandy loam at St. Joseph, 2016.

Hybrid	Seeding Rate	Targeted plant spacing	Actual plant Spacing (±Std Dev)		Plant population	
			Cone	Vacuum	Cone	Vacuum
	no/acre	inches	inches		plants/acre	
DKC 66-97	26,400	5.9	6.4 ±4.3	5.5±1.7	26,490	29,760
	30,800	5.0	5.5±3.0	5.0±1.7	28,120	33,030
	35,200	4.4	4.7±3.1	4.4±1.7	35,640	35,640
	39,600	4.0	4.5±2.9	3.9±1.5	38,590	41,200
	44,000	3.5	4.1±2.5	3.5±1.4	39,560	45,780
	Avg		**5.0±(3.2)**	**4.5±1.6**	**33,680**	**37,080**
REV 28HR20	26,400	5.9	5.8±3.8	5.8±3.2	27,800	29,100
	30,800	5.0	5.1±3.7	4.8±2.2	33,030	33,680
	35,200	4.4	4.8±3.1	4.1±2.0	34,010	38,260
	39,600	4.0	4.6±4.0	3.9±1.7	37,930	41,530
	44,000	3.5	4.1±2.7	3.5±1.9	41,200	46,110
	Avg		**4.9±3.5**	**4.4±2.2**	**34,790**	**37,740**

Although rainfall was relatively well distributed during the growing season, five furrow irrigations, two in May, one in June, and two in July, were applied on this sandy loam soil. Grain yields were excellent, averaging 204.7 bu/acre for DKC 66-97 and 196.2 bu/acre for REV 28HR20 (Table 1).

On average, actual plant populations were higher for the vacuum planter, particularly at the lower seeding rates for DKC 66-97. For DKC 66-97, a fixed-ear hybrid, yields generally increased with seeding rates up to 39,600 seed/acre, regardless of planter type. For REV 28HR20, a flex-ear hybrid, yields increased with seeding rate only for the cone planter and only at the lowest seeding rate (Table 2). Plant populations for the vacuum planter were about 29,000 plants/acre for the 26,400 seed/acre rate for both hybrids, while populations for cone planter at this low seeding rate was much smaller than for vacuum planter which may have contributed to yield differences. At each seeding rate, yields for DKC 66-97 were higher for the vacuum than for cone planter. These yield differences may be associated with either higher plant populations and/or more uniform plant spacing for the vacuum planter. Even at the two higher seeding rates, where yield would be expected to plateau yield differences were greater for the vacuum planter. This may indicate that variability in seed placement may have been an important factor in generating yield differences for this hybrid. For REV 28HR20, yield differences between planter types was apparent only at the three lower seeding rates. Unlike DKC 66-97, yield did plateau at the higher seeding rates regardless of planter. Yield differences at the lower seeding rates could have been due partly due to differences in plant population and seed spacing. Kernel weight and ear size (kernels/ear) generally decreased with increasing seeding rate for both hybrids, regardless of planter (Table 2).

Preliminary data from this study suggests that corn yield may be affected by plant spacing. This can be important in evaluating corn hybrids and making decisions in grower fields associated with plant spacing issues.

Table 2. Influence of hybrid, seeding rate, and planter (cone versus vacuum) on yield performance and yield components on Commerce sandy loam at St. Joseph, 2016.

Hybrid	Seeding rate	Yield		Ears		Kernel weight		Kernels per ear	
		Cone	Vacuum	Cone	Vacuum	Cone	Vacuum	Cone	Vacuum
	no/acre	bu/acre		ears/acre		g/100		no/ear	
DKC 66-97	26,400	183.7	189.2	26,490	29,760	43.2	41.8	399	382
	30,800	188.9	206.7	28,120	33,030	43	41.9	385	367
	35,200	200.5	214.1	35,640	35,640	40.2	41.7	361	362
	39,600	211.4	222.9	38,590	41,200	42.7	40	349	346
	44,000	207.2	222.7	39,560	45,780	41.4	38.3	322	322
	Avg	**198.3**	**211.1**	**33,680**	**37,080**	**42.1**	**40.7**	**363**	**356**
REV 28HR20	26,400	183.6	196.8	27,800	29,100	41.8	41.8	406	412
	30,800	201.5	207.0	33,030	33,680	41.2	41.8	349	361
	35,200	189.1	197.1	34,010	38,260	40.5	40.6	367	321
	39,600	199.3	201.9	37,930	41,530	40.8	41.1	326	312
	44,000	193.9	191.3	41,200	46,110	40.3	40.7	292	267
	Avg	**193.5**	**198.8**	**34,790**	**37,740**	**40.9**	**41.2**	**348**	**335**

FREEZE INJURY ON WHEAT

Boyd Padgett and Steve Harrison LSU AgCenter

Last week Louisiana wheat fields were exposed to below freezing temperatures for several hours over a three to four day period (January 6-9, 2017). In some areas, temperatures were in the upper teens. Fortunately, wheat was in the early growth stages prior to jointing which makes it tolerant to below freezing temperatures for several hours (Table 1). Producers will probably notice leaf injury but this is superficial and the plants should grow out of this injury (Figures 1-4). In the event we experience below freezing temperatures later this growing season , table 1 contains information on the impact of specific temperatures over two hours on injury and wheat yield.

Most oat varieties are more less tolerant of cold weather than wheat and oat varieties sustained more leaf injury in general. . However, like wheat the oat varieties are still in juvenile growth stages with growing points protected below the soil surface. Where leaves were significantly damaged by cold the plants should survive and regrow with no significant impact on yield.

For more information on freezing temperatures on wheat and oats contact your local county agent or specialist.

Table 1 is taken from Kansas State publication C-646
http://fieldcrop.msu.edu/uploads/files/Knsas%20freeze.pdf

Table 1. Injury Symptoms of Wheat Resulting from Freezing Temperatures

Growth Stage	Approximate injurious temperature (two hours)	Primary Symptoms	Yield Effect
Tillering	12 F (-11 C)/	Leaf chlorosis; burning of leaf tips; silage odor; blue cast to field	Slight to Moderate
Jointing	24 F (-4 C)	Death of growing point; leaf yellowing or burning; lesions, splitting, or bending of lower stem; odor	Moderate to severe
Boot	28 F (-2 C)	Floret sterility; head trapped in boot; damage to lower stem; leaf discoloration; odor	Moderate to severe

Heading	30 F (-1 C)	Floret sterility; white awns or white heads; damage to lower stems; leaf discoloration	Severe
Flowering	30 F (-1 C)	Floret sterility; white awns or white heads; damage to lower stems; leaf discoloration	Severe
Milk	28 F (-2 C)	White awns or white heads; damage to lower stems; leaf discoloration; shrunkened, roughened, or discolored kernals	Moderate to severe
Dough	28 F (-2 C)	Shriveled, discolored kernels; poor germination	Slight to moderate

Figure 1. Tip burn on wheat seven days after below freezing temperatures (about 20 F).

Figure 2. Tip burn on wheat seven days after below freezing temperature (about 20 F).

Figure 3. Freeze injury (silvery colored streaks) on wheat seven days after below freezing temperatures.

Figure 4. Freeze injury (silvery colored streaks) on wheat seven days after below freezing temperatures.

Louisiana Master Farmer Program

2017 Master Farmer University will be held January 24, 2017 at the Red River Research Station in Bossier City, LA. The event will offer producers and landowners the opportunity to receive both Phase I and II credit, as well as Continuing Education Credits (CECs) for those already certified. Plans are for the classroom education to begin around 8:30 am, followed by a field day on the station after lunch. Registration will be $30 and includes lunch. A website will be available for registration in early December.

Website Registration: https://www.regonline.com/builder/site/?eventid=1920740

For more information, contact: James Hendrix, LSU AgCenter, La. Master Farmer Program 318-766-3320; Ernest Girouard, Coordinator, (337) 852-3986; Allen Hogan, Office: (337) 788-7547; or Donna Morgan, Office: 318-473-6521

If you need to recertify your private pesticide card you **MUST** attend the entire meeting. For Private Applicator Recertification you will need a check payable to LDAF for $25. New for this year you will also need a check payable to LSU AgCenter for $15 to be recertified. Only checks or money orders will be accepted. **NO CASH WILL BE ACCEPTED.** The link for online registration is: https://store.lsuagcenter.com/p-221-private-pesticide-applicator-recertification-meeting-richland.aspx (When the link is opened, there are 4 dates for recertification in Richland Parish. Select the 2/2/1 date for this meeting.)

Louisiana Soybean Association

Affiliated with the **American Soybean Association**

Cory Devillier, President	*Charles Cannatella, Vice Pres.*	*Joey Olivier, Treasurer*	*Ron Levy, Exec. Director*
8976 La Hwy 1	13803 Highway 105	2056 Highway 31	8105 Tom Bowman Drive
Lettsworth, LA 70753	Melville, LA 71353	Arnaudville, LA 70512	Alexandria, LA 71302

Louisiana Soybean Association
Annual Meeting
Thursday, January 19, 2017
Dewitt Livestock Facility
Dean Lee Research Station
Alexandria, Louisiana

8:30 Registration and LSA Membership Drive*

Rapides Parish Soybean and Crop Production Meeting

12:10 **LSA Business Meeting**
Cory Devillier, LSA President Presiding
Call to order and minute approval
Membership/Treasury Report – Dr. Ron Levy
LA Farm Bureau Legislative Report – Kyle McCann
Election of New Officers for 2017 Calendar Year
New business

Lunch – Sponsored by LA Soybean and Grain Research and Promotion Board
La. Soybean & Grain Research & Promotion Board and United Soybean Board

* Membership costs are $55/year or $155 for three year memberships. To increase its representation on the national level, the LSA is seeking new members to be a part of their organization. By purchasing a three year membership to the LSA for $155.00 the new or renewing member will receive credit for four bags of seed at their respective seed dealership. After paying for a three year membership and purchasing your seed as you normally do, send in a copy of the receipt and where you purchased your seed back to LSA by June 30th, 2017. Your account at that seed dealership that you choose will then be credited for four bags by the respective seed representative. The seed companies participating in the LSA membership drive are: Asgrow Seed Brands, Croplan Genetics, Delta Grow, NK/Syngenta Seed, NC+, Pioneer, REV, and Progeny Ag Products.

Contest Rules

Rules will be included in the February Louisiana Crops Newsletter

LSU AgCenter Launches Crop Specific Text Message Groups

In an effort to better reach crop specific clientele, the LSU AgCenter has formed several crop specific text message groups. The intent of the text message groups is to provide timely information to growers, crop consultants, land owners, extension, research, and other related industry personnel. Text messages will be sent out as reminders for meetings, updates about product registrations, notifications of new publications and newsletters, updates of disease and pest outbreaks (somewhat as an early warning system), as well as other important information as it arises during the growing season.

It was pointed out that it would be important that text messages go out from the AgCenter and that recipient would not have the capability to text back to the whole group because this could cause endless text messages going back and forth. Another key was that all personal information should be kept private. The program that we have decided to manage the text message groups with is called Remind. This program is often used by school teachers to text-message students and parents and does not allow texts to be sent back to the group. All phone numbers from the different members of the group is kept confidential and is not shared with others within the group.

A Remind computer and smart phone application is also available if you would like to download it. The app allows you to receive the texts in the app in addition to the regular text message feature. This is convenient, especially if you do not have text message capabilities. *In addition, if you opt in for the feature, you can instant message/chat with others in the group within the app. Again, all phone numbers and other information is kept confidential. Only your name is visible.*

If you would like to join the one of the commodity text groups, simply send a text message to **81010** with the name of **one** of the groups in the body of the message:

@larice @lasoybean @lacorn @lacotton @lasorghum @lawheat @lacropcon @laspotato @lasugar

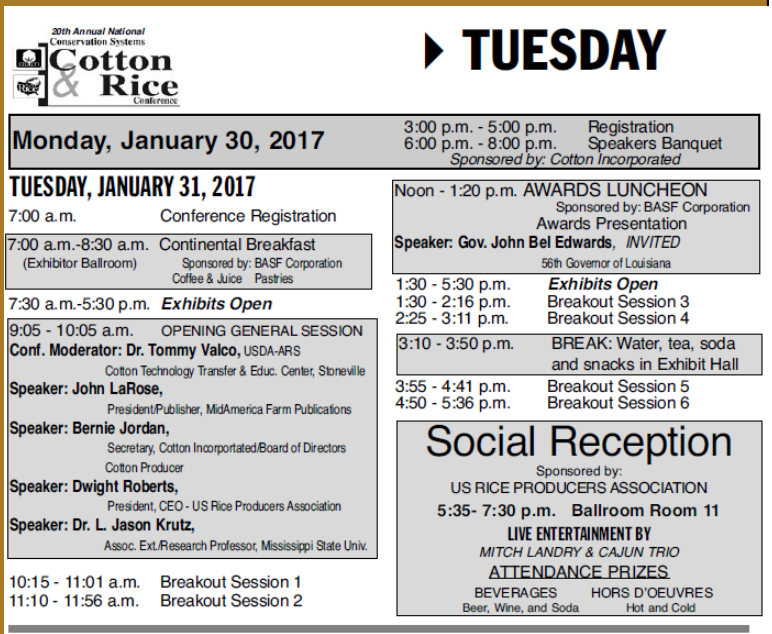
Repeat process to join more than one text group

To unsubscribe to any group, simply text back "unsubscribe**@larice**" (or other group name) to the group. If you would like to get the text messages by email, send an email to **larice@mail.remind.com** (or other group name). If you would like to unsubscribe to the email messages, simply email back with "unsubscribe" in the subject line.

Commodity	Group text number	Group Text Name
Rice	81010	@larice
Corn	81010	@lacorn
Grain Sorghum	81010	@lasorghum
Soybeans	81010	@lasoybean
Wheat	81010	@lawheat
Louisiana Crop Consultants	81010	@lacropcon
Sweet Potato	81010	@laspotato
Sugarcane	81010	@lasugar

Upcoming Calendar of Events

January 19	**Louisiana Soybean Association Annual Meeting— Dean Lee Research Station and Extension Center**
January 24	**2017 Master Farmer University — Red River Research Station in Bossier City, LA.**
Jan. 30 – Feb. 1	**20th Annual National Conservation Systems Cotton & Rice Conference, Southern Corn & Soybean Conference, Southern Precision Ag Conference and Delta States Irrigation Conference to be held at the Crowne Plaza in Baton Rouge, LA.**



Parish Contact Information

Parish	County Agent	Phone	Email
Acadia	Jeromy Herbert	337-788-8821	jherbert@agcenter.lsu.edu
Allen	Keith Fontenot	337-639-4376	kfontenot@agcenter.lsu.edu
Ascension	Al Orgeron	225-562-2320	aorgeron@agcenter.lsu.edu
Avoyelles	Justin Dufour	318-542-8045	jdufour@agcenter.lsu.edu
Beauregard	Keith Hawkins	337-463-7006	khawkins@agcenter.lsu.edu
Bossier	Ricky Kilpatrick	318-965-2326	rkilpatrick@agcenter.lsu.edu
Caddo	John Terrell	318-226-6805	jterrell@agcenter.lsu.edu
Calcasieu	James Meaux	337-475-8812	jmeaux@agcenter.lsu.edu
Caldwell	Jim McCann	318-649-2663	jmccann@agcenter.lsu.edu
Cameron	James Meaux	337-475-8812	jmeaux@agcenter.lsu.edu
Catahoula	Lucas Stamper	318-744-5442	lstamper@agcenter.lsu.edu
Concordia	Kylie Miller	318-336-5315	kmiller@agcenter.lsu.edu
Desoto	Chuck Griffin	318-872-0533	cgriffin@agcenter.lsu.edu
East Carroll	Donna Lee	318-282-1292	drlee@agcenter.lsu.edu
Evangeline	Todd Fontenot	337-363-5646	tfontenot@agcenter.lsu.edu
Franklin	Carol Pinnell-Alison	318-267-6713	cpinnell-alison@agcenter.lsu.edu
Grant	Donna Morgan	318-627-3675	dsmorgan@agcenter.lsu.edu
Iberia	Blair Hebert	337-369-4441	bhebert@agcenter.lsu.edu
Jeff Davis	Frances Guidry	337-824-1773	fguidry@agcenter.lsu.edu
Lafayette	Stan Dutile	337-291-7090	sdutile@agcenter.lsu.edu
LaSalle	Donna Morgan	318-992-2205	dmorgan@agcenter.lsu.edu
Lafourche	Mike Herbert	985-413-1158	mherbert@agcenter.lsu.edu
Madison	R.L. Frazier	318-267-6714	rfrazier@agcenter.lsu.edu
Morehouse	Richard Letlow	318-282-3615	rletlow@agcenter.lsu.edu
Natchitoches	Donna Morgan	318-627-3675	dsmorgan@agcenter.lsu.edu
Ouachita	Richard Letlow	318-282-2181	rletlow@agcenter.lsu.edu
Pointe Coupee	Mark Carriere	225-638-5533 ext: 102	mcarriere@agcenter.lsu.edu
Rapides	Donna Morgan	318-613-9278	dsmorgan@agcenter.lsu.edu
Red River	Robert Berry	318-932-4342	rmberry@agcenter.lsu.edu
Richland	Keith Collins	318-355-0703	kcollins@agcenter.lsu.edu
St. James	Mariah Simoneaux	985-513-4058	mjsimoneaux@agcenter.lsu.edu
St. Landry	Vincent Deshotel	337-831-1635	vdeshotel@agcenter.lsu.edu
St. Martin	Stuart Gauthier	337-332-2181	sgauthier@agcenter.lsu.edu
St. Mary	Jimmy Flanagan	337-828-4100	jflanagan@agcenter.lsu.edu
Tensas	Dennis Burns	318-267-6709	dburns@agcenter.lsu.edu
Vermilion	Andrew Granger	337-898-4335	agranger@agcenter.lsu.edu
West Baton Rouge	Stephen Borel	225-281-9474	sborel@agcenter.lsu.edu
West Carroll	Bruce Garner	318-331-9481	bgarner@agcenter.lsu.edu
West Feliciana	Andre' Brock	225-635-3614	abrock@agcenter.lsu.edu

LSU AgCenter Research & Extension

Specialists

Specialty	Responsibilities	Name	Phone	Email
Soybean	Soybean	Ron Levy	318-542-8857 (cell)	rlevy@agcenter.lsu.edu
Cotton , Corn, Sorghum	Cotton, Corn, Sorghum	Dan Fromme	318-880-8079 (cell)	dfromme@agcenter.lsu.edu
Weeds	Corn, Grain Sorghum, Cotton. Soybeans	Daniel Stephenson	318-308-7225 (cell)	dstephenson@agcenter.lsu.edu
Asst. Integrated Pest Management, Northeast	Cotton, Corn, Soybean, Grain Sorghum	Sebe Brown	318-498-1283 (cell)	sbrown@agcenter.lsu.edu
Entomology	Cotton, Corn, Soybean, Grain Sorghum	David Kerns	318-439-4844 (cell)	dkerns@agcenter.lsu.edu
Entomology	Soybean, Corn, Grain Sorghum, Sugarcane	Beuzelin, Julien	337-501-7087 (cell)	JBeuzelin@agcenter.lsu.edu
Nematodes	All agronomic crops	Charlie Overstreet	225-578-2186	coverstreet@agcenter.lsu.edu
Pathology	Soybean, Corn, Grain Sorghum ,Cotton, Wheat	Trey Price	318-2359805(cell)	pprice@agcenter.lsu.edu
Pathology	Soybean, Corn, Grain Sorghum	Clayton Hollier	225-578-4487	chollier@agcenter.lsu.edu
Irrigation	Corn, Grain Sorghum, Cotton. Soybeans	Stacia Davis	904-891-1103	sdavis@agcenter.lsu.edu
Ag Economics and Agribusiness	Soybean, Cotton, and Feed Grain marketing	Kurt Guidry	225-578-3282	kmguidry@agcenter.lsu.edu
Fertility	All agronomic crops			
Wheat	Wheat	Boyd Padgett	318-614-4354 (cell)	bpadgett@agcenter.lsu.edu

Louisiana Crops Newsletter created and distributed by:

Dr. Ronnie Levy

Dean Lee Research Station
8105 Tom Bowman Drive
Alexandria, LA 71302

Phone: 318-427-4424
Fax:318-473-6503

We're on the Web.

www.lsuagcenter.com/en/crops_livestock/crops

http://louisianacrops.com

Louisiana State University Agricultural Center, William B Richardson, LSU Vice President for Agriculture

Louisiana State University Agricultural Center

Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station

Louisiana Cooperative Extension Service

LSU College of Agriculture

Issued in furtherance of the Cooperative Extension work, Acts of Congress of May 8 and June 30, 1914, in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture.
The Louisiana Cooperative Extension Service provides equal opportunities in programs and employment