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Cotton, Corn, Soybeans, Sorghum, and Wheat

Volume 7, Issue 4 April 2017

Fusarium Head Blight of Wheat (Scab)

Boyd Padgett, Interim Wheat Specialist, Dean Lee Research and Extension Center
Trey Price, Field Crop Pathology, Macon Ridge Research Station

For the past three years, Fusarium head blight (scab), caused primarily by *Fusarium graminearum*, has devastated Louisiana wheat. We have seen the worst scab ever in 30 years of walking wheat fields. There are several reasons this has happened. First, warm and wet weather conditions during flowering favored infection. Second, these conditions persisted which fueled epidemics. Third, there are no highly effective management practices (varieties or fungicides), which makes the disease difficult to manage.

While it is too late to implement management practices in most fields this year. It is not too late to plan for next year. There is not a single effective management practice to manage scab, but combining a moderately resistant variety with a timely fungicide application for suppression can reduce the damage from this disease. **It important to have a management plan in place before planting.** Over the past several years LSU AgCenter scientists have been able to evaluate scab severity in varieties at some LSU AgCenter official variety trial locations. These ratings can be found at:

http://www.lsuagcenter.com/topics/crops/wheatoats/variety_trials_recommendations or at www.wheat.lsu.edu. This information can be used to avoid planting a susceptible variety. However, varieties that rate low for scab may not be resistant because conditions may not have been conducive for infection at the time of flowering. Determination for genetic resistance should be based on multiple locations and years when scab was present.

Managing scab begins with a knowledge of the conditions that favor infection and disease development. The fungus can infect corn; therefore, wheat grown in fields planted to corn the previous year may be at higher risk to this disease. Infected corn debris (also wheat straw and other hosts) can serve as initial inoculum. Fungal spores produced on this debris are dispersed by rain splash or wind to nearby wheat plants. Later in the season, plant to plant spread is possible. Infection can occur from head emergence to harvest, but infection during flowering through soft dough is most damaging. Conditions that favor infection are temperatures from 75-85°F and 48-72 hours of free moisture.

Symptoms of the disease can appear 10 to 14 days after flowering as bleached heads, which will be evident from the turn row (Photo 1). This symptom is often mistaken with the appearance of maturing wheat. Upon closer inspection, affected wheat heads will usually have infected kernels showing the characteristic bleached appearance with pinkish/salmon/light orange coloration along the glumes (Photo 2). This coloration is millions of microscopic spores (reproductive structures) of the fungal pathogen. There are usually healthy kernels along with the diseased kernels on the same head (Photo 3). In extreme cases, however, the entire head may be infected. At harvest, affected seed will be shriveled, off color, much lighter than healthy kernels, and are referred to as "tombstones" (Photo 4).

The pathogen over summers on corn, wheat, small grain residue, and other grasses. Therefore, some cultural practices may aid in management: crop rotation, tillage, mowing/shredding, or staggered planting/variety maturity. At harvest, combine fan speed may be increased to blow out infected seed, which is lighter than healthy seed. Additionally, seed cleaning equipment may help remove affected seed but may not be cost effective. These cultural practices alone will not completely manage FHB. An integrated approach is required to lessen the impact of FHB.

1. If possible plant moderately resistant, locally adapted varieties.
2. Plant high quality seed (FUNGICIDE SEED TREATMENTS ARE NOT EFFECTIVE MANAGING SCAB).



Contributors

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3. Apply a suppressive fungicide in a timely manner. Triazole fungicides may be somewhat effective on FHB. Some earlier research indicated that tebuconazole (Folicur and generics) may reduce incidence and severity of FHB. Later research has shown that Prosaro (prothioconazole + tebuconazole), Proline (prothioconazole), and Caramba (metconazole) are most efficacious on FHB. **THESE APPLICATIONS WERE MADE UNDER IDEAL CONDITIONS WITH IDEAL TIMINGS AND THE MAXIMUM CONTROL WAS AROUND 50%. AVERAGE CONTROL WAS ABOUT 40%.**

Timing is critical. We have a very short window during flowering to make an effective application for FHB. The biggest problem is that ideal conditions (wet weather) for FHB infection are not ideal for making fungicide applications by ground. Head coverage also is critical. Sprayers should be calibrated to deliver maximum water volume (minimum 15 GPA by ground, 5 GPA by air) and optimal droplet size (300 to 350 microns). For ground sprayers, nozzles angled at 30° to the horizontal will maximize head coverage. Some research has shown that dual nozzles angled in opposite directions will also increase head coverage.

It is common to see 2-3 years of epidemics of FHB followed by years with little to no disease. An online (www.wheatscab.psu.edu) risk assessment tool that is based on temperature and relative humidity is available online, which has regional commentary that will help you to determine your risk at a given location.

For more information, please see the following resources:

www.scabsmart.org

www.scabusa.org



Photo 1.



Photo 2.



Photo 3.



Photo 4.

Varieties of soybean with some level of resistance against Southern root-knot nematode
Charles Overstreet, Extension Nematologist

Information relating to resistance in soybean against the root-knot nematode previously published in the February addition of the Crops Newsletter may be incorrect. The information had come from nematologists in Arkansas. However, I recently found out that the experiments to evaluate the nematodes may have been overwatered, causing erroneous information to be generated. The nematologists in Arkansas have pulled that information from their website.

The following table lists some of the soybean varieties from other sources that list some level of resistance against the Southern root-knot nematode.

Table 1. Varieties with moderate levels of resistance against southern root-knot nematode*.

Armor 440L	CZ 4181	Go Soy 4914GTS	MorSoy 39X14
Armor 47-L10	Delta Gro 4995	MorSoy 41X45	Terral REV 48A46
Armor 53-D04RR2Xtend	Dyna-Gro 31RY45	MorSoy 43X53RR2Y	
Armor 55-R22RR			

*Information from seed companies and root galling and yield evaluations in Mississippi.

One of the major problems with soybean varieties and resistance to nematodes is yield performance. A variety may be very resistant to the nematode but have low yield potential. Other varieties may be susceptible but somewhat tolerant and yield very high. Dyna-Gro 31RY45 and Go Soy 4914GTS were high yielding varieties that were resistant to the Southern root-knot nematode in studies conducted in Mississippi.

The Southern root-knot nematode has proven to be a serious pest in soybean production in Louisiana. Our current rotation with corn may be a contributing factor. Corn is a good host of this nematode and keeps populations high enough to be damaging to more susceptible crops like soybean.

Entomology Update

Sebe Brown: LSU AgCenter Entomologist

Cotton

With the abnormally warm winter and spring, cotton planting in Louisiana has gotten off to an early start. In Louisiana, and across most of cotton states, thrips are considered the number one early season insect pest. The species we encounter greater than 85% of the time is tobacco thrips with western flower thrips typically comprising the other 15%.

Thrips control options are limited to seed treatments, in-furrow applications and foliar sprays. Over the past few years, control of tobacco thrips with thiamethoxam (Avicta, Cruiser, etc) has been declining and resistance has been confirmed through bioassays. As a result, we have switched almost exclusively to imidacloprid products (Aeris, Gaucho, Acceleron F1) and no longer recommend thiamethoxam (alone) as a seed treatment in cotton. Aeris treated seed contains imidacloprid + thiodicarb and performs very well in our thrips trials and in the field. The use of imidacloprid alone is another option; however, it may not perform as well as Aeris or imidacloprid + an acephate overtreatment. Overtreatment with acephate is an economical option that has demonstrated increased thrips control when applied on top of imidacloprid. Acephate alone controls thrips but the residual is significantly shorter than currently used products and increases the likelihood of foliar follow up applications.

The use of in-furrow applications of imidacloprid and AgLogic 15G are also options that work well for controlling thrips and other early season insects in cotton. AgLogic 15G is an aldicarb based replacement for Temik that is available in either gypsum or corn cob grit formulations with performance very similar to Temik when used at the appropriate rate.

Finally, foliar rescue treatments are utilized when seed treatments have played out. Foliar treatments should be made when immature thrips are present and/or when large numbers of adults are present and damage is occurring. The presence of immature thrips often signifies that the insecticide seed treatment has lost its efficacy. Avoid spraying solely based on plant injury since the damage has already occurred. Below are some considerations when deciding what foliar insecticide to use.

Dimethoate:

Positives: Relatively inexpensive, good efficacy at high rates, less likely to flare spider mites and aphids than acephate

Negatives: Ineffective towards western flower thrips, less effective than acephate or bidrin when applied at lower rates

Acephate

Positives: Relatively inexpensive, effective towards western flower thrips

Negatives: May flare spider mites and aphids if present, may be weaker against tobacco thrips in certain circumstances

Bidrin

Positives: Effective, less likely to flare spider mites and aphids than acephate

Negatives: Less flexibility with applications early season

Radiant

Positives: Effective, least likely to flare spider mites and aphids

Negatives: More expensive, requires adjuvant

Insecticide choice depends on a number of factors such as cost, impact on secondary pests and spectrum of thrips species present. If a foliar thrips treatment is justified, do not wait for a herbicide application and only spray when necessary to avoid flaring spider mites and aphids.

Scouting

Reports from North Louisiana (Richland and Franklin Parishes) indicate a large buildup of redbanded stink bugs, tarnished plant bugs and bollworms in white and crimson clover. Some of these insects are to be expected especially bollworms and tarnished plant bugs; however, the buildup of redbanded stink bugs is greater than what was found this time last year. This report is not meant to alarm agricultural producers but to serve as a reminder that redbanded stink bugs will probably be a serious threat as soybeans across the state begin to develop. We typically recommend producers budget 3 to 5 dedicated stink bug applications per year especially in late soybeans. Unfortunately South Louisiana experiences earlier and heavier redbanded stink bug pressure than North Louisiana, so those application numbers may be more depending on planting date and production practices in South Louisiana. The threshold for redbanded stink bugs is 4 insects per 25 sweeps.

Finally, I would like to personally congratulate Dr. Ronnie Levy on his retirement from the LSU AgCenter this month. Dr. Levy's contributions to Louisiana agriculture are too numerous to list and the impact he's had on current and future professionals is something that will undoubtedly ensure the success of agriculture across the United States. It has been my pleasure to work with you and I wish you the best in retirement.

Soybean Growth Stages



VE – Emergence

VC – Unifoliate leaves unrolled in addition to cotyledons



V1 – One unrolled fully developed trifoliate leaf.

V2 – Two unrolled fully developed trifoliate leaves



R1 – Beginning bloom. At least one flower on the main stem.

R2 – Full bloom. Flowers are found on any of the top two nodes.



R3 – Beginning pod. Pods are at 3/16 inch long on one of the top four nodes.

R4 – Full pod. Pods are at 3/4 inch long on long on one of the top four nodes.



R5 – Beginning seed. Seeds are at 1/8 inch long on one of the top four nodes.

R6 – Full seed. Pods are completely filled by seeds on one of the top four nodes.

R7 - Beginning maturity. One mature pod found on the plant.

R8 - Full maturity. 95% pods have reached mature pod color.



NEWS RELEASE

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS SERVICE
United States Department of Agriculture • Washington, DC 20250
Ag Statistics Hotline: (800) 727-9540 • www.nass.usda.gov



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Contact: Sue King, (202) 690-8122,
or Teresa White, (202) 690-8123

CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE COUNTDOWN BEGINS FOR AMERICA'S FARMERS AND RANCHERS

WASHINGTON, March 16, 2017 – America's farmers and ranchers will soon have the opportunity to strongly represent agriculture in their communities and industry by taking part in the 2017 Census of Agriculture. Conducted every five years by the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), the census, to be mailed at the end of this year, is a complete count of all U.S. farms, ranches, and those who operate them.

"The Census of Agriculture remains the only source of uniform, comprehensive, and impartial agriculture data for every county in the nation," said NASS Administrator Hubert Hamer. "As such, census results are relied upon heavily by those who serve farmers and rural communities, including federal, state and local governments, agribusinesses, trade associations, extension educators, researchers, and farmers and ranchers themselves."

The Census of Agriculture highlights land use and ownership, operator characteristics, production practices, income and expenditures, and other topics. The 2012 Census of Agriculture revealed that over three million farmers operated more than two million farms, spanning over 914 million acres. This was a four percent decrease in the number of U.S. farms from the previous census in 2007. However, agriculture sales, income, and expenses increased between 2007 and 2012. This telling information and thousands of other agriculture statistics are a direct result of responses to the Census of Agriculture.

"Today, when data are so important, there is strength in numbers," said Hamer. "For farmers and ranchers, participation in the 2017 Census of Agriculture is their voice, their future, and their opportunity to shape American agriculture – its policies, services and assistance programs – for years to come."

Producers who are new to farming or did not receive a Census of Agriculture in 2012 still have time to sign up to receive the 2017 Census of Agriculture report form by visiting www.agcensus.usda.gov and clicking on the 'Make Sure You Are Counted' button through June. NASS defines a farm as any place from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were produced and sold, or normally would have been sold, during the census year (2017).

For more information about the 2017 Census of Agriculture and to see how census data are used, visit www.agcensus.usda.gov or call (800) 727-9540.

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USDA is an equal opportunity provider, employer, and lender. To file a complaint of discrimination, write to USDA, Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, S.W., Stop 9410, Washington, DC 20250-9410, or call toll-free at (866) 632-9992 (English) or (800) 877-8339 (TDD) or (866) 377-8642 (English Federal-relay) or (800) 845-6136 (Spanish Federal-relay).

Grow For The Win!

Do you have what it takes to claim the title of highest soybean yield winner in Louisiana?



Enter the 2017 Louisiana Soybean Association High Soybean Yield Challenge co-sponsored by the LSA and BASF by July 1, 2017, for a chance to win the title of highest soybean yield in Louisiana and claim the grand prize — \$7,500.

Name_____

Farm Name_____

Mailing Address_____

City State Zip_____

Home Phone_____ Cell Phone_____ Fax_____

Email Address_____

Primary ACO (see rules)_____

Signature of Applicant_____ Date_____

Entry Deadline

July 1, 2017 - (No exceptions - entry form may be mailed, emailed or faxed to office)

Submit this form to: Louisiana Soybean Association, 8105 Tom Bowman Drive, Alexandria, LA 71302

Questions? Contact the Louisiana Soybean Association at 318-542-8857 or levy@agcenter.lsu.edu.

2017 Louisiana Soybean Association High Yield Soybean Challenge-sponsored by the LSA and BASF

Eligibility

1. Each contestant must be at least 18 years of age on or before August 1, 2017, and must also be actively engaged in soybean production.
2. All Contestants must complete ALL contest entry, field and/or production and harvest information forms to be eligible for any of the cash awards. Data form will be provided following submission of entry form.
3. Contestants are only eligible to receive one official contest cash prize per year.
4. Prize winners agree to allow Louisiana Soybean Association and BASF to use field data, and to appear in person in promotional and educational activities.
5. Prize will be presented at the Louisiana Soybean Association Annual meeting in January 2018.
6. Current directors of the Louisiana Soybean Promotion Board, Louisiana Soybean Association, Louisiana State University Personnel and their immediate families are not eligible. (Immediate family is defined as: spouses, parents, grandparents, siblings, children and grandchildren.)
7. Contest entries must have a 60 bushel/acre minimum to win.

Field Criteria

1. Contest field must be located within the land boundaries of the State of Louisiana.
2. Contest field must be owned or operated by the contestant and easily accessible by an Approved Contest Official (ACO). An ACO includes a Louisiana State University AgCenter Employee.
3. ACOs not eligible to serve as judge if employed as consultant by the producer/contestant.
4. Contest is limited to one producer/one field.
5. Harvest area must consist of a minimum of five (5) contiguous acres and a maximum of seven (7) contiguous acres.
6. Harvest area must have four (4) straight sides and harvest area must have four (4) right angles forming a square or rectangle.
7. Field must have been planted to soybeans in at least one of the last three production years prior to 2017, and contestant must have paid the appropriate checkoff assessments on soybeans.

Yield Contest Rules

1. Harvest soybeans must meet minimum Federal Grain Quality Standards.
2. State certified scales and moisture testers must be used for all measuring and weighing processes. Original weigh ticket (No photocopies) must be attached to the Harvest Report Form. Weigh ticket must depict percent foreign matter (FM).

3. LSU AgCenter reserves the right to have a designated representative present (with prior notice) during all measurement, harvest and weighing processes.
4. Entry forms must be postmarked by July 1, 2017. Incomplete entry or harvest report forms will be returned.
5. Contestants are officially entered only after their entry form has been received and processed by the Louisiana Soybean Association and notified in writing as officially entered in the 2017 Louisiana Soybean Association High Yield Soybean Challenge, sponsored by the LSA and BASF.
6. Contest field location should be submitted to ACO 14 days prior to harvest. ACO and contestant will establish and designate the boundaries of the contest field prior to harvest.
7. Contestant must contact primary ACO at least 48 hours prior to harvest. Primary ACO will arrange for two additional ACO's to be present during harvest.
8. All three (3) ACO, Producer and Certified Scale Official and the contestant will sign the Harvest Report and attest and certify the following: harvested area, percent moisture to nearest tenth percent (00.0%), total foreign material, yield in pounds and final yield (adjusted to 13% moisture on a per acre basis). Final report must be postmarked by December 1, 2017, and mailed to ARSA. For the purpose of this contest a 100 bushels per acre yield shall constitute 6,000 pounds per acre after adjustments are made for moisture and total foreign material.
9. No yield information is to be released to the media unless it has been verified by the LSU AgCenter.
10. Primary ACO will acquire and maintain a probed one (1) pound sample (in bag provided) until January 31, 2018.
11. All contestants are reminded to read and follow ALL directions on crop protections products. Number of applications and rates must be within the label.
12. Variety: No experimental line(s) allowed. Variety selected must be available, in the marketplace and listed in the company sales brochure for Louisiana.

**Questions? Please contact the Ronnie Levy at 318-542-8857
or rlevy@agcenter.lsu.edu.**

2017 Yield Contest Worksheet

All calculations should be rounded off at the third decimal place.

_____ ÷ 60 = _____ (A) Pounds Bushels

100 - _____ ÷ 87 = _____ (B) Moisture 0.0% Factor

Certified Area

_____ x _____ ÷ 43560 = _____ (C) Length in feet Width in feet

Acres

_____ x _____ ÷ _____ = _____ Bu/A (D) (A) (B) (C)

_____ x _____ = _____ Bu/A (E) (D) (FM ÷ 100)

_____ - _____ = _____ Bu/A (F)** (D) (E)

**Indicates the Final Yield from the contest area of the field adjusted to 13% moisture and for all foreign matter.

TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE, I CERTIFY THE ACCURACY OF THIS REPORT

Signature of Grower

Date

Signature of Primary ACO

Date

Signature of Certified Scale Official

Date

Signature of Judge 3

Date

Extension Title

Extension Title

Extension Title

Field must be harvested before December 1, 2017, and report postmarked on or before December 1, 2017.
Mail form to: Louisiana Soybean Association, 8105 Tom Bowman Drive, Alexandria, LA 71302

2017 Soybean Yield Contest – Production Information

Producer Name_____

1. Previous Crop in Field 2016_____

2015_____

2014_____

Please Enter 2017 Growing Season Information Below

2. Soil Type (Series) & Texture_____

a. Soil Test Information (Series) & Texture_____

b. Fertilizer Applied & Application Date_____

3. Pre-Plant Tillage Practices & Observations_____

4. Planting Practices_____

a. Date_____

b. Type of Planter_____

c. Row Width_____

5. Variety Information_____

a. Variety_____

b. % Germination & A.A. Info_____

6. Seedling Rate & Seedling Depth_____

7. Seed Treatment & Inoculation_____

8. Established Plant Population_____

9. Pest Control Practices_____

a. Weed Management Practices_____

1. Pre-Plant_____

2. Pre-Emergence_____

3. Post-Emergence_____

4. Weed Control Observations_____

b. Insect Management Practices_____

c. Disease Management Practices_____

10. Other Foliar Application(s)_____

11. Water Management Practices_____

a. Date & Amounts of Irrigation_____

12. Harvest Aid Management Practices_____

13. Agronomic Information at Maturity_____

a. Date (R8 Growth Stage)_____

b. Plant Height (at R8)_____

c. Lodging Rate_____

d. Shatter Rating_____

14. Agronomic Information at Harvest_____

a. Date_____

b. Plant Height_____

c. Lodging Rates_____

d. Shatter Rates_____

e. Grain Quality Observations_____

Continue on back if additional space is needed.

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

LSU AgCenter would like you to join our crop specific text groups!

To receive messages by email, send an email to larice@mail.remind.com. To unsubscribe, reply with "unsubscribe" in the subject line.

Upcoming Calendar of Events



Louisiana Master Farmer Program Upcoming Trainings/Field Days:

****DETAILS WILL BE UPDATED AS THEY ARE CONFIRMED****

Phase I Training:

June 27, 2017 - Rice Research Station (Phase 1) - H. Rouse Caffey Rice Research Station, Crowley, LA 8:00 AM to 2:00 PM.
Contact Allen Hogan or Ernest Girouard (337) 788-7547

Phase II/CEC Field Days:

April 27, 2017 - Northwest Regional Beef/Forage Field Day; Red River Research Station; Bossier City, LA

June 20, 2017 - Northeast Research Station Pest and Crop Field Day; NE Research Station; St. Joseph, LA

June 28, 2017 - Rice Station Field Day; H. Rouse Caffey Rice Research Station; Crowley, LA

July 13, 2017 - Dean Lee Research and Extension Center Crops Field Day; Dean Lee Research Station, Alexandria, LA

July 18, 2017 - NE Louisiana Crops Rolling Field Tour; Morehouse Parish; Contact Richard Letlow (318) 281-5741

July 19, 2017 - Sugarcane Field Day; Sugar Research Station; St. Gabriel, LA

August 17, 2017 - Sweet Potato Field Day (CEC only); Sweet Potato Research Station; Chase, LA

October 19, 2017 - Central Region Beef/Forage Field Day; Dean Lee Research Station; Alexandria, LA

For additional calendar information on LSU AgCenter Parish and Statewide events,
visit our website at www.lsuagcenter.com/calendar

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
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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

Specialists

Specialty	Responsibilities	Name	Phone	Email
Soybean	Soybean			
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	Sebe Brown	318-498-1283 (cell)	sbrown@agcenter.lsu.edu
Entomology	Soybean, Corn, Grain Sorghum, Sugarcane	Sebe Brown	318-498-1283 (cell)	sbrown@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

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