

LOUISIANA CROPS NEWSLETTER

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Issue

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Cotton, Corn, Soybeans, Sorghum, and Wheat



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Performance of Corn Hybrids in Louisiana, 2015

H.J. "Rick" Mascagni, Jr.,

Performance of corn hybrids is annually evaluated by Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station (LAES) researchers in Official Variety Trials (OVT's). The purpose of these trials is to provide to Louisiana growers, seedsmen, county agents of the Louisiana Cooperative Extension Service (LCES), and other interested individuals and organizations with unbiased performance data for commercial corn hybrids submitted for evaluation by private agencies. The cooperating LAES units in 2015 were: Dean Lee Research Station, Alexandria; Red River Research Station, Bossier City; Northeast Research Station, St. Joseph; and Macon Ridge Research Station, Winnsboro. The LCES also conducted on-farm core block trials in 2015 evaluating corn hybrids on farms around the state. Results from these trials and the OVT's provide information to the grower to help in hybrid selection.

Preliminary data is included below. Red River Station preliminary data results should be available in the next few days.

The coefficient of variation (CV) reflects the magnitude of experimental error (random variation not accounted for by hybrids and replications) in relation to the trial mean. A high CV means that relative differences among hybrids were not consistent among replications, which reduces the precision of a test.



Corn OVT Preliminary Yield Data 2015

Hybrid	Alexandria	St. Joseph		Winnsboro
		Commerce silt loam	Sharkey clay	
Golden Acres 26V21	163.0	213.5	179.7	205.2
Golden Acres G6611	178.6	212.0	198.1	199.0
Mycogen 2C797	184.5	203.3	195.6	195.3
Mycogen 2Y744	177.6	213.7	182.0	195.3
Mycogen 2C786	170.9	188.3	183.9	178.1
Mycogen 2D848	159.0	216.0	190.2	198.6
Mycogen X13813VH	180.3	203.7	189.8	208.8
Mycogen X13726VH	171.2	218.8	197.3	208.7
Delta Grow DG 3660 GTCBLLBL	156.5	191.9	162.0	190.5
Delta Grow DG 2888 GTCBLLBL	155.7	178.7	172.8	191.2
DKC62-08 GENSS	168.0	.	179.8	201.4
DKC64-69	181.4	209.6	183.2	204.2
DKC66-87	164.7	219.2	179.5	211.0
DKC66-59	159.1	206.1	180.1	212.0
DKC67-14	169.9	212.7	192.0	198.0
DKC67-72	159.9	210.7	177.7	199.1
DKC 68-26	180.8	220.8	181.8	201.5
DKC 62-77	134.4	196.5	167.1	177.3
ARMOR 1414	164.7	210.4	170.1	198.5
ARMOR AXC5115	159.2	208.5	181.7	198.7
ARMOR 1555	164.6	204.5	171.9	182.3
ARMOR 1616	169.7	198.5	180.0	187.2
ARMOR 1621	167.2	190.7	171.4	196.5
ARMOR AXC5117	172.4	209.5	193.2	201.5
ARMOR AXC4119	162.9	210.1	192.7	204.0
Dyna-Gro D52VC91	163.4	190.7	176.4	195.8
Dyna-Gro D54DC94	181.8	216.8	188.9	203.7
Dyna-Gro D55VP77	158.6	202.8	174.8	187.5
Dyna-Gro D56VC46	171.8	217.2	183.5	208.3
Dyna-Gro D57DC58	146.7	195.9	188.2	184.4
Dyna-Gro D57VP51	178.7	217.1	198.2	204.7
Dyna-Gro D58QC72	185.8	214.3	175.0	199.2
Dyna-Gro CX15118	170.5	204.4	174.1	209.2
NK N76A	156.2	199.9	180.0	197.7
NK N79M	170.0	200.8	181.1	197.4
NK N83D	174.0	211.6	187.5	201.4
NK 785	161.2	204.9	180.9	188.3
REV 22BHR43	162.5	189.4	185.6	183.0
REV 23BHR55	180.9	216.6	182.2	200.0
REV 24BHR93	178.4	208.2	181.7	183.3
REV 25BHR26	173.5	225.9	193.1	203.0
REV 26BHR50	175.8	226.4	195.5	220.7
REV 28HR20	176.2	235.1	195.2	218.1
REV 28R10	174.1	223.1	200.5	213.4
BH 8660VTTT	189.0	210.9	187.2	187.4
BH 8688DG2P	159.2	215.1	184.6	204.6
Croplan 8512DGV2P	166.5	206.5	193.1	192.1
Croplan 7927VT3/P	161.2	201.0	179.1	189.9
Croplan 6640VT3/P	179.4	198.6	192.4	205.7
Average	168.8	207.7	184.2	198.4
CV, %	9.9	5.8	5.8	5.5
LSD (0.10)	19.6	16.3	11.0	12.7

Dan Fromme
State Corn, Cotton, & Grain Sorghum Specialist
LSU AgCenter
Dean Lee Research & Extension Center
Alexandria, Louisiana

2015 Corn Core Block Trials

As of August 20th, results for twelve of the seventeen corn core block trials are posted on the web. Trial locations that are currently available for viewing include: Pointe Coupee, Beauregard, West Baton Rouge, Avoyelles-1, Rapides -1, West Carroll, Ouachita, St. Landry, Madison, Rapides-2, Concordia, and Caldwell. See below for the link:

http://www.lsuagcenter.com/en/crops_livestock/crops/varietytrial/Performance-of-Corn-Hybrids-in-Louisiana-2015.htm



Entomology Update

Sebe Brown and David Kerns: LSU AgCenter Entomologists

Cotton

With much of the cotton well beyond cutout, insect management decisions should be based on protecting those existing harvestable bolls and insects present in the field. Once cut out (average of 5 nodes above white flower) is reached, growers and consultants can calculate the daily heat units (DD60s) from cutout and terminate insecticide applications accordingly. Fields that have accumulated 325 DD60s are safe from plant bugs, while fields that have accumulated 350 DD60s are safe from first and second instar cotton bollworms and fields accumulating 475 DD60s are protected from stink bugs.

Plant bugs have been persistent in many fields throughout the growing season with insect numbers often reaching 10 – 15X threshold. Larger, more mature bolls are typically less susceptible to plant bug injury while smaller, less mature bolls may still be susceptible to adults and large nymphs. Overall, most of the harvestable bolls we now have should be safe from most plant bug injury, although adults and large immature plant bugs may still be a problem in later planted cotton. Therefore, plant bug treatment thresholds can be increased 2.5X and small first and second instar nymphs can be omitted when determining insecticide applications.

Brown, green and southern green stink bug numbers will often increase as corn is harvested and the cotton crop matures. The Louisiana threshold for stink bugs in cotton is when one adult/nymph are found per 6 row feet, 5% adults/nymphs are in sweep nets or 15-20% of 12 to 16 day old bolls have internal injury. Late season applications of acephate + pyrethroid or ULV malathion give excellent control of stink bugs and plant bugs.

Soybeans

As Louisiana progresses into late summer, producers and consultants should be wary of late season defoliators such as soybean looper, velvet bean caterpillar and lingering populations of corn earworms.

Soybean loopers (SBL) have the ability to build large populations quickly and are exaggerated by the use of broad-spectrum insecticides for three-cornered alfalfaoppers and stink bugs. The threshold for SBL in Louisiana is 150 worms in 100 sweeps or 8 worms ½ inch or longer per row foot. Because SBL are foliage feeders, adequate insecticide coverage is essential to limiting defoliation and reducing population numbers. Soybean loopers often initiate feeding in the lower portion of the canopy defoliating soybean plants from the inside out. This cryptic behavior allows SBL to stay protected from some predators and insecticide applications in the dense canopy of soybean plants. Thus, good insecticide coverage is essential for optimal control of SBL. Insecticides currently recommended for use against SBL in Louisiana include Belt, Prevathon, Besiege, Intrepid Edge, Steward and Intrepid. Once soybeans reach R6.5, yield is set and protection from soybean looper defoliation is no longer critical.

As stated above, numbers of corn earworm (CEW) moths are declining and instances of CEW infesting soybean fields around the state are becoming fewer. Of the previously mentioned caterpillar pests, CEW are the only insect that feeds on fruiting structures of the soybean plant. The Louisiana threshold for CEW is 3 worms per row foot or 38 in 100 sweeps, after bloom. Corn earworms in Louisiana have the highest levels of pyrethroid resistance in the United States. Therefore, control of CEW with the use of a pyrethroid alone is strongly discouraged. Products recommended for control of CEW in Louisiana are Belt, Prevathon, Besiege, Intrepid Edge and acephate + pyrethroid.

Finally, when making insecticide application decisions for caterpillar pests in soybeans: insect species present, insect numbers present and defoliation percentage should be taken into consideration. After bloom, soybeans can tolerate 20% defoliation and not experience a significant yield loss. However, with insects such as CEW, pod and seed injury can occur without excessive defoliation.

Stink bug issues in much of the soybean acreage around Louisiana have been minor this season. Brown stink bugs have been the predominate species found in North Louisiana with increasing reports of redbanded stink bugs occurring as the season progresses. Brown and redbanded stink bugs can be difficult to control with pyrethroids, and acephate + pyrethroid would be a better control option in fields where populations of these insects occur. The Louisiana threshold for brown stink bugs is 36 insects in 100 sweeps and the redbanded threshold is 16 insect in 100 sweeps.

Sorghum

With many of the fields around Louisiana at or nearing harvest, late season sugarcane aphid infestations can have a severe impact on harvest ability and efficiency. Below is a list of considerations in anticipation of harvesting grain sorghum:

- Two to three weeks before harvest, remaining applications of Transform (14 day PHI) or Sivanto (21 day PHI) can be used to control aphids present. This serves two fold, by eliminating the remaining aphids, honey dew build up can be slowed along with problems stemming from the aphids and sticky leaves clogging the combine.

- As soon as the sorghum nears harvest maturity, ~25% grain moisture in the lower portion of the head, a harvest aid should be used to kill and dry down the crop. Harvest aid choice will depend on whether aphids or heavy honeydew are present in the upper canopy.

 - If aphids are not present or present in low numbers, and if honeydew is not heavy in the upper canopy, glyphosate is the best option.

 - If aphids are present in high numbers, or if honeydew and sooty mold has accumulated on the leaves, sodium chlorate + 1% crop oil concentrate may be a better option. Although sodium chlorate is caustic and hard on spray equipment, it tends to dry the upper sorghum canopy down fairly quickly, and has been fairly effective when honeydew is present. Aphids may still move up into the head but preliminary information suggests that the aphids may not be as numerous.

- The effectiveness of Transform tank mixed with a glyphosate or sodium chlorate is uncertain. However, some preliminary information suggests that the addition of Transform may help prevent aphids from moving up to the head following desiccation; this is untested but has been observed in mixes with both glyphosate and sodium chlorate. Keep in mind that Transform has a 14 day pre-harvest interval.

- Once the crop is desiccated and if a large number of aphids have infested the head, there are few options available and no options that have been tested. The only insecticide labelled with

less than a 14 day preharvest interval is Malathion. When applied to at 1.5 pts per acre with a 1% COC, Malathion provided 30-45% control of aphids infesting the foliage. Control may be better on aphids infesting the heads, but we are not certain.

Combine cutting heads should be kept as high as possible to prevent any unnecessary vegetative material from passing through the machine.

Slower harvest speeds may need to be maintained to allow adequate time for aphid and honey dew infested plant material to be expelled.

Louisiana Ag Industries Association Annual Convention Moved to Baton Rouge

The Louisiana Ag Industries Association would like to invite you to attend its annual convention on November 9-10, 2015 at the Crowne Plaza Hotel in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Representatives from the seed, chemical, fertilizer, grain, and feed industries will hear presentations on fertilizer markets, industry updates, new technologies, as well as other timely, market-driven information that affects not only Louisiana industries, but processors, and producers as well. The format will include a day and a half of business sessions, beginning at 1:00pm on Monday, November 9th, followed by an evening reception. Tuesday, November 10th, will begin at 8:30am and end at 5pm. Attendance at the entire meeting will qualify for CCA credits, as well as RUP Salesmen re-certification.

Registration will be \$125 for current members and \$150 for non-members and packets will be sent out the end of September. All agricultural industry, university, state and federal agency, and crop consultants are encouraged and invited to attend. Please contact Donna Morgan at dsmorgan1@suddenlink.net or 318-229-9955 for more information.

Upcoming Calendar of Events



Oct. 8, Landscape Horticulture Field Day at the Hammond Research Station, Hammond.

Oct. 8, Beef Cattle and Forage Field Day at the Dean Lee Research and Extension Center, Alexandria.

Oct. 22-Nov. 8, AgMagic, an agricultural awareness exhibit for youth at the State Fair, Shreveport.

November 9-10th, LAIA Annual Convention: Crowne Plaza Hotel, Baton Rouge



DEAN LEE BEEF CATTLE & FORAGE FIELD DAY





For more information,
please contact Dr.
Glen Gentry @ 318-
473-6520 or ggentry
@agcenter.lsu.edu

WHEN: THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 2015
2:30 PM REGISTRATION

WHERE: STATE EMERGENCY EVACUATION SHELTER,
HWY 71 N., ALEXANDRIA, LA (SOUTH OF LSUA)

FIELD TOUR

- NUTRIENT RUNOFF FROM WINTER PASTURES
- UTILIZING DIFFERENT PLANTING METHODS OF WINTER FORAGES
- BODY CONDITION SCORING
- CELLULAR TRAPS FOR FERAL HOGS
- ARMYWORM CONTROL AND BERMUDA STEM MAGGOT
- PASTURE WEED CONTROL WITH NON-2, 4-D HERBICIDES
- STANDING FORAGES & WINTER SUPPLEMENTATION

INDOOR PROGRAM

- ADMINISTRATIVE COMMENTS
- GRAZING MANAGEMENT FOR BEEF PRODUCERS
- LA MASTER CATTLEMEN GRADUATION
- LA CATTLEMEN'S ASSOCIATION UPDATE

Sponsored meal will be served immediately after

FIELD DAY WILL SERVE AS CREDIT FOR:
LA MASTER FARMER PROGRAM PHASE II
LA MASTER FARMER PROGRAM CEUS
CCA CEUS

ORGANIZED BY: DONNA MORGAN, JEFF GURIE, & RODNEY JOHNSON
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For additional calendar information on LSU AgCenter Parish and Statewide events, visit our website at www.lsuagcenter.com/calendar

PARISH CONTACT INFORMATION

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St. Mary	Jimmy Flanagan	337-828-4100	jflanagan@agcenter.lsu.edu
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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	Ron Levy	318-542-8857 (cell)	rlevy@agcenter.lsu.edu
Cotton , Corn	Cotton, Corn	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
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Sorghum	All agronomic crops	Josh Lofton	318-498-1934 (cell)	jlofton@agcenter.lsu.edu

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We're on the Web.

www.lsuagcenter.com/en/crops_livestock/crops

<http://louisianacrops.com>

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Louisiana State University Agricultural Center

Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station

Louisiana Cooperative Extension Service

LSU College of Agriculture