LOUISIANA CROPS NEWSLETTER

Cotton, Corn, Soybeans, Sorghum, and Wheat

LSU AgCenter Research · Extension · Teaching

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2016 Preliminary Soybean (OVT) Official Variety Trial Results

MG 3.0-4.4	Baton Rouge	Crowley	Alexandria	Winnsboro	Bossier City	St. Joseph
S39-T3	47.3	21.3	49.1	40.1	58.8	68.9
S39-C4	46.2	26.1	37.6	38.9	64.8	72.9
P41T33R	39.9	32.1	50.0	37.3	63.0	76.4
CZ 3841LL	44.6	24.4	42.2	28.3	53.8	70.8
CZ 4181RY	45.7	33.9	51.6	44.3	54.0	76.2
CZ 3945LL	44.1	24.4	45.3	25.8	45.8	75.8
CZ 4222LL	40.2	31.7	39.5	44.4	65.5	73.0
AG 44X6	49.1	33.5	49.6	42.0	52.8	75.7
S42-P6	49.8	31.5	49.4	32.5	56.5	75.8
5N414R2	47.1	33.5	50.9	36.1	56.8	80.7
5N433R2	43.2	24.0	54.3	43.0	53.5	79.2
5N406R2	40.6	20.0	42.5	34.9	58.5	57.4
CZ 4105LL	41.9	20.0	41.4	35.4	51.5	65.4
CZ 4044LL	39.8	26.3	45.3	26.2	56.8	68.3
CZ 3991RY	45.4	24.1	45.4	29.6	58.8	69.5
5N424R2	42.2	25.7	45.7	40.6	62.5	78.7
P4211RY	42.6	22.6	55.2	33.1	58.0	78.7
P4247LL	37.7	32.3	52.0	42.0	59.3	75.9
S43RY95	45.8	31.7	53.2	49.4	56.8	80.8
S42RY77	39.9	24.9	47.1	33.9	46.3	72.4
LSD P=.05	8.92	8.47	7.57	13.76	11.00	8.36
Standard Deviation	6.30	5.98	5.34	9.72		5.91
CV	14.44	21.99	11.28	26.67	11.90	8.02

2016 Preliminary Soybean (OVT) Official Variety Trial Results

MG 4.5-4.7	Baton Rouge	Crowley	Alexandria	Winnsboro	Bossier City	St. Joseph
4670RR2	48.6	30.0	53.9	49.5	59.8	81.6
4790 RR2	47.3	32.2	53.2	45.7	61.0	80.9
4587 LL	48.2	38.3	48.0	51.8	62.0	74.0
REV 47R34	46.3	39.4	48.5	50.1	60.8	80.2
S47-K5	47.4	24.0	49.6	41.3	61.4	77.1
P47T36R	49.4	28.9	54.3	54.0	49.8	85.0
P47T89R	47.9	34.1	59.9	57.6	58.8	86.1
CZ4540LL	53.9	34.2	45.5	51.8	61.5	77.0
CZ 4656RY	48.3	39.0	43.2	48.4	54.3	60.7
CZ 4748LL	49.2	36.7	54.8	43.1	61.5	65.8
CZ 4590RY	53.2	32.8	53.8	54.1	57.3	77.3
S12-3782	47.1	23.5	46.3	44.6	60.3	64.5
S12-3791	52.1	27.9	50.0	42.3	65.8	71.6
RJS47016R	46.7	31.5	53.9	48.7	60.3	82.8
AG 45X6	56.3	30.9	47.5	42.2	50.3	76.6
AG 46X6	45.7	39.9	49.0	49.6	51.3	91.2
Armor 47-R70	51.8	35.6	49.5	46.3	57.8	73.4
AG 46X7	49.9	31.5	52.8	40.6	57.8	80.5
AG 47X6	46.5	27.7	47.7	40.0	57.5	81.8
5N452R2	50.7	30.7	46.8	48.7	62.8	80.2
Armor 47-D17	50.1	32.5	49.4	45.5	57.5	79.5
ARX4706	48.8	32.0	47.4	40.0	51.8	82.0
S45W9	51.8	31.2	49.5	40.9	57.0	82.9
Armor 46-D08	47.2	39.0	49.2	54.8	63.8	82.9
P4788RY	55.2	33.7	50.2	45.0	49.8	77.6
P4757RY	49.6	33.2	50.8	49.4	62.3	77.8
P4613RY	48.3	29.7	49.0	46.6	59.5	73.9
P4588RY	51.6	22.5	40.3	41.4	58.8	63.0
Rev 45A46	50.1	38.4	51.1	54.3	51.3	85.0
S45XS66	45.6	32.2	48.9	41.9	52.8	84.2
GS47R216	51.7	36.3	58.6	51.5	60.0	77.9
GS45R216	46.3	28.2	46.8	48.5	61.3	84.0
Go Soy 4714GTS	49.3	26.7	45.0	49.6	61.3	77.2
S47RY13	49.9	34.4	51.2	47.2	56.5	77.7
R2C4775	50.2	35.7	48.1	48.7	53.0	73.4
P4516RXS	51.8	34.3	50.0	46.1	58.0	81.6
P4620RXS	46.5	36.9	52.2	43.7	12.2	84.1
P4799RXS	48.4	35.7	46.6	51.6	15.0	79.1
LSD P=.05	5.68	5.94	5.81	8.91	15.00	6.63
Standard Deviation	4.06	4.24	4.15	6.36		4.73
CV	8.20	12.97	8.33	13.53	12.20	6.05

2016 Preliminary Soybean (OVT) Official Variety Trial Results

MG 4.8-4.9	Baton Rouge	Crowley	Alexandria	Winnsboro	Bossier City	St. Joseph
4880 RR	42.3	39.9	50.7	55.4	45.3	74.6
4825 RR2	42.3	35.0	48.8	39.7	51.8	79.7
4967 LL	45.8	37.0	45.8	47.6	53.5	63.2
4970 RR	45.7	31.9	48.9	44.6	46.8	69.6
4995 RR	47.8	29.6	51.5	58.4	55.3	70.9
REV 49R94	48.3	30.1	49.1	50.1	51.8	84.1
REV 49A75	43.9	32.8	54.3	51.7	50.0	74.3
CZ 4818LL	47.6	33.7	44.1	49.4	47.5	66.3
CZ 4959RY	49.8	37.1	51.6	36.5	54.0	75.6
CZ 4898RY	47.1	37.5	46.0	61.2	51.0	62.4
S12-2418	47.9	25.8	49.2	45.8	56.5	78.7
Rev 48A76	46.3	38.0	53.5	48.9	58.5	82.1
Rev 48L63	44.9	31.7	51.0	29.4	53.5	72.6
Rev 49L49	39.4	35.0	51.8	48.2	55.0	75.7
Armor 49-D90	42.9	40.6	52.3	49.9	49.8	77.1
AG 48X7	50.4	40.8	56.2	50.8	52.8	63.5
AG 49X6	47.1	38.1	50.0	40.0	52.5	63.3
Armor 49-D66	37.2	34.8	50.1	39.1	45.8	51.7
ARX4906	48.9	33.8	50.6	53.7	57.8	59.1
5N490R2	50.6	24.4	49.9	47.5	57.5	82.1
HBKLL4953	48.3	33.4	50.3	50.6	59.3	69.2
DGX4845RR2	43.9	32.7	52.4	61.4	49.0	88.0
Rev 48A26	42.3	33.2	56.3	51.7	50.8	81.4
S49XT07	44.5	32.7	52.3	41.3	43.0	52.0
P4900RY	46.7	29.1	52.4	49.0	52.5	77.3
P4814LLS	42.6	27.6	42.4	41.9	44.0	65.9
P4930LL	50.5	33.6	44.4	49.3	62.0	70.1
Armor 48-D24	40.7	31.2	53.6	55.1	48.8	82.4
S48RS53	46.7	36.0	51.1	44.2	51.8	67.7
5N480R2	49.2	36.9	56.7	45.8	12.5	66.4
S48XT56	45.1	26.0	50.4	48.9	47.8	82.1
Armor 48-D80	47.3	41.0	58.5	42.7	49.8	61.8
S49LL34	41.5	34.4	48.8	50.5	63.0	68.1
Go Soy 4915R2	46.6	37.7	56.2	42.0	48.0	59.5
Go Soy 49G16	45.6	37.4	55.4	56.6	60.3	71.4
GS48R216	47.6	36.7	48.5	51.6	56.3	83.0
Go Soy IREANE	40.6	32.1	41.6	72.2	55.8	79.5
Go Soy 4913LL	44.1	35.3	47.0	46.5	58.0	72.4
RX4825	51.2	32.0	46.1	56.8	52.3	84.8
RX4926	44.4	35.2	51.7	43.1	47.3	56.8
P4816RX	52.6	27.7	52.4	50.4	51.3	83.3
P4944RX	49.3	34.4	53.4	42.5	41.3	58.5
LSD P=.05	10.07	5.96	7.06	14.96	10.00	5.98
Standard Deviation	7.19	4.26	5.04	10.69		4.27
CV	15.68	12.69	9.96	21.99	12.40	5.96

2016 Preliminary Soybean (OVT) Official Variety Trial Results

MG 5.0-5.3	Baton Rouge	Crowley	Alexandria	Winnsboro	Bossier City	St. Joseph
5230 RR2	51.9	43.5	48.0	47.5	54.8	69.9
5067 LL	57.6	41.7	45.6	44.6	47.0	63.3
5170 RR2	45.5	39.4	52.4	47.2	52.3	77.9
REV 51A56	47.3	28.0	50.0	30.3	47.3	75.8
CZ 5147LL	41.5	34.4	50.4	52.5	57.0	72.2
CZ 5242LL	48.2	39.0	47.0	47.5	48.3	63.2
CZ 5150LL	48.7	37.3	47.4	37.9	62.8	68.3
S11-17025	46.3	34.2	42.4	49.9	56.3	85.0
S11-20124	46.5	48.2	52.7	56.0	63.8	73.6
S12-4718	50.4	40.7	53.5	54.4	52.3	79.1
UA 5213C	44.5	33.1	52.5	54.6	58.0	66.8
R09-430	53.9	35.0	54.0	40.9	61.5	75.3
UA 5014C	47.2	29.9	46.0	39.7	47.5	73.5
AG 53X6	44.3	31.8	48.2	39.5	56.5	73.0
CZ 5375RY	42.6	42.2	52.4	52.3	62.0	76.4
Armor 50-D04	40.6	30.3	53.3	46.9	59.5	81.0
CZ 5225LL	48.0	44.7	48.5	44.2	61.0	70.1
5N523R2	53.3	27.7	54.9	36.5	50.3	76.3
P5289RY	43.8	29.5	39.1	32.1	34.8	52.5
P5226RYS	44.9	30.1	49.4	43.0	55.5	68.5
S52LL66	38.6	31.6	46.6	46.5	44.3	60.3
S52RY77	43.3	38.1	42.3	45.4	60.0	64.6
Schillinger 5220.RC	40.2	30.1	52.7	37.7	51.8	71.9
Go Soy 5214GTS	45.0	35.1	51.4	53.3	50.5	69.7
Go Soy 5115LL	48.3	34.5	45.9	33.8	53.8	64.9
Go Soy LELAND	47.8	36.3	44.3	53.1	61.0	72.7
P5016RXS	45.3	34.5	48.4	33.2	53.0	72.5
LSD P=.05	11.62	6.70	5.15	8.00	8.00	12.73
Standard Deviation	8.25	4.76	3.66	5.69		9.04
CV	17.75	13.53	7.49	12.79	10.80	12.73

2016 Preliminary Soybean (OVT) Official Variety Trial Results

MG 5.4-6.9	Baton Rouge	Crowley	Alexandria	Winnsboro	Bossier City	St. Joseph
5625 RR2	43.5	46.8	57.3	42.6	54.9	76.4
REV 57R21	35.8	40.9	49.9	40.4	57.4	71.8
REV 56R63	40.2	50.5	50.7	49.3	60.1	70.7
REV 52A95	39.1	38.5	49.9	48.4	64.9	65.8
5461 LL	40.9	38.3	45.4	42.0	54.2	66.8
P54T94R	30.7	39.4	51.2	57.1	66.6	78.3
5520RR2	42.8	43.1	54.0	52.0	64.6	77.0
CZ 5515LL	37.6	26.1	29.3	25.9	28.0	52.1
CZ 5445LL	42.2	47.1	46.1	40.7	62.9	68.1
R10-197RY	40.6	40.7	49.7	41.0	60.4	76.1
UA 5612	44.4	38.7	46.8	45.9	58.0	73.3
OSAGE	52.3	39.9	45.3	41.4	65.4	75.3
R10-230	41.3	42.4	47.2	41.9	58.3	69.6
UA 5414RR	49.1	43.1	45.0	39.7	59.7	63.0
R07-6614RR	41.3	38.7	48.7	47.7	52.9	61.8
UA 5814HP	41.2	40.1	38.4	40.5	49.1	59.2
AG 55X7	43.8	30.1	41.8	35.8	58.4	81.4
Armor 55-R68	50.2	46.5	52.8	49.6	54.2	80.2
AG 54X6	40.8	35.0	42.8	36.1	39.6	67.2
ARX5506	34.2	33.4	46.5	36.6	46.5	48.7
AG59X7	44.9	41.3	40.5	41.9	52.1	69.3
S55Q3	32.5	44.5	50.2	53.1	65.5	72.7
P5555RY	42.7	43.4	53.3	47.1	57.9	77.6
P5414LLS	41.5	41.8	47.8	39.5	58.4	68.2
P5752RY	41.8	37.7	50.6	50.1	58.7	77.7
S57RY26	40.1	34.5	48.4	47.0	55.1	77.9
S56RY84	41.4	42.9	49.1	47.4	58.4	76.4
Go Soy 5515LL	40.6	41.1	45.7	45.5	58.8	69.2
Schillinger 557.RC	53.0	36.6	47.3	45.5	59.0	69.9
P5417RX	43.2	31.1	46.2	33.8	52.9	75.8
P5768RX	45.0	31.9	31.0	37.2	42.3	57.5
P5631RX	43.8	37.5	46.8	38.8	51.0	57.5
P5623LL	51.2	52.2	46.4	51.3	50.9	71.1
LSD P=.05	13.52	5.47	4.85	4.66	9.00	6.93
Standard Deviation	9.64	3.89	3.45	3.32		4.94
CV	22.82	9.77	7.39	7.65	11.50	7.08

Wheat Variety Performance and Production Practices in Louisiana

Boyd Padgett, Steve Harrison and Trey Price, LSU AgCenter

Wheat acreage in Louisiana was an estimated 40,000 acres in 2016. This was down 63% from 2015, and the lowest in 37 years. This was due in part to poor planting conditions and low prices. Rainfall during flowering resulted in moderate to severe scab epidemics across the wheat producing regions of the state. Results from the LSU AgCenter Official Variety Trials are listed in the 2016 Small Grain Performance Trials publication: http://www.lsuagcenter.com/profiles/lblack/articles/page1471977873895

Variety selection:

Choice of varieties for planting is a crucial management decision that sets the stage for yield potential and input costs. Since the 2016 and 2015 seasons were atypical and yields were poor, producers should place more emphasis on yield means over two or even three years within their region (North or South Louisiana). While grain yield is the most important factor, test weight, disease resistance, and heading date are also important considerations as they also impact economic return.

Test weight is important because low test weights result in dockage at the elevator. Heading day is an indication of cold requirement (vernalization) and day length (photoperiod) requirement that determines when a variety heads out. Some varieties head very late or not at all in south Louisiana due to a long vernalization requirement or photoperiod response, while those same varieties perform well in north Louisiana. By contrast, early-heading varieties sometimes perform poorly in north Louisiana due to spring freeze damage. Vernalization and photoperiod response are the primary reasons for dividing Louisiana into North and South regions.

Early-heading and maturing varieties permit earlier harvest and timelier planting in a double-cropping system, while later-heading varieties guard against damage from a late spring freeze and can be planted earlier in north Louisiana. Early-heading varieties should be planted in the second half of the recommended planting window to avoid the likelihood of spring freeze damage. Lodging resistance helps guard against test weight decreases and yield loss that can result from near-mature heads laying on the ground from storms.

Disease resistance protects yield and reduced input costs. Varieties planted in the official variety trials are rated for naturally-occurring diseases. This information is provided in the 2016 Small Grain Performance Trials publication.

The 2015 and 2016 seasons were notable for moderate to severe Fusarium head blight (FHB), also known as scab, epidemics that occurred as a result of prolonged rainfall during flowering. There are no varieties fully resistant to FHB, but some varieties have a moderate level of resistance that helps reduce losses. It should be noted that varieties less susceptible to disease may not always produce the highest yields, especially if disease pressure is not present. However, in the presence of high disease pressure, the resistance preserves yield, as well as, enhances profitability by saving the costs of fungicide applications.

Triazole fungicides may suppress FHB. In earlier research tebuconazole (Folicur and generics) reduced incidence and severity of FHB. Prosaro (prothioconazole + tebuconazole), Proline (prothioconazole), and Caramba (metconazole) were somewhat efficacious on FHB in other studies. When applications are made under ideal conditions, one can expect a maximum of 50% control. On average, 40% control is more realistic.

Timing is critical. Essentially, we have a 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. Head coverage 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 may 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. If similar weather conditions are encountered next year during flowering, expect to encounter FHB again in 2017. An online (www.wheatscab.psu.edu) risk assessment tool based on temperature and relative humidity is available online, which has regional commentary that will help determine risk at a given location next year.

Crop management:

Planting dates for Louisiana wheat depend on location and variety. For southern and central Louisiana optimum planting dates range from November 1 through November 30. The optimum planting for northern Louisiana is slightly earlier, ranging from October 15 through November 15. Early-heading varieties should generally be planted after the mid-date, while late-heading varieties can be pushed a little on the early side of the planting window. The weather in north Louisiana is cooler in the fall and early winter, which slows growth and prevents excess winter growth. It is important that the wheat crop be well-established and fully tillered before going dormant in the coldest part of the winter. Additionally, because of the cooler conditions, the threat for fall pests (Hessian fly, armyworms and leaf rust) are decreased earlier in the fall compared to south and central Louisiana. While these dates are the optimum planting window averaged over years, the timing will vary in some years depending on weather patterns. Additionally, if wheat cannot be planted within these optimum windows, planting later than the optimum window is usually better than planting too early. Early planting can result in greater insect and fall rust establishment and also could predispose plants to spring freeze injury due to excessive fall growth and development. However, planting too late (more than 14 days after the optimum window) can result in significant yield loss due to slow emergence, seed rotting and decreased tillering period, which can result in fewer and smaller heads.

Wheat can be planted by broadcasting seed and incorporating; however, it is preferred that the seed be drilled. Drilling the seed increases the uniformity of depth and stand. Use recommended planting rates for drilled wheat (60 to 90 lb/A) or broadcast wheat (90-120 lb/A) of quality seed into a good seedbed with adequate moisture. This higher seeding rate should be adapted for conditions in which high germination or emergence is not expected, as with late-planted wheat or heavy, wet soils. Late-planted seed should be planted at a higher seeding rate using a drill to ensure rapid, adequate and uniform emergence.

Good surface drainage is critical to successful wheat production. Saturated fields lead to diseases such as root rots and downy mildew, reduce tillering and vegetative growth, and decrease root development and nutrient utilization. Yields in wheat fields suffering from waterlogging stress are greatly reduced. Fields with marginal drainage should be ditched to ensure water moves off the field as fast as possible, especially after heavy rainfall.

Nitrogen (N) fertilization of wheat can be a challenging aspect of production. Total N application should normally range from 90 to 120 pounds per acre, but this will vary depending on soil type and rainfall after applications. Timing of N application depends on several factors. The wheat crop needs adequate N in the fall and early winter to establish ground cover and properly tiller; however, excessive levels of fall N can result in rank growth and increased lodging potential, as well as increased susceptibility to spring freeze damage due to early heading. If the wheat crop is following soybean, soil residual or mineralizable N should be adequate for fall growth, and no pre-plant N is needed. However, if the wheat crop follows corn, sorghum, rice or cotton, the application of 15 to 20 pounds of N per acre would typically be beneficial. Where the wheat crop is planted later than optimum, additional N may be necessary to ensure adequate fall growth prior to winter conditions. If the wheat crop did not receive a fall application and appears to be suffering from N deficiency in January, the initial topdress N application can be made early to promote additional tillering. Early spring is when the majority of N for the wheat crop should be applied. There is no universal rule on how early spring N should be applied. Each field should be evaluated based on tillering, stage of development, environmental conditions and crop color. A crop that has good growth and good color should not need N fertilization prior to erect leaf sheath (Feekes 5), usually sometime in February. However, the first spring fertilizer application should be applied prior to first node (Feekes 6) to ensure optimum head development, tiller retention and head size. Crop N stress around jointing (Feekes 6) will result in yield losses. Any additional N applied following flag leaf typically contributes very little to crop yield. Splitting topdress N into two or three applications is common in Louisiana production systems due to the increased risk of N losses often associated with heavy rainfall and our long growing season. Splitting N typically occurs by applying fertilizer N at or just prior to jointing with a second application occurring 14 to 28 days later. About 50 percent of the topdress N is normally applied with the first split, but this may be decreased if the first split is put out early and plants are not able to take up that much N.

Phosphorus, potassium, and micronutrients should be applied in the fall based on soil test reports. All fertilizers applied as well as lime should be incorporated into the soil prior to planting. Required lime should be applied as soon as possible because it takes time for the lime to begin to neutralize the acidity of most soils. The application of sulfur (S) is a growing concern in Louisiana production systems, with increasing deficiencies appearing every year. Oftentimes, early spring sulfur deficiencies are mistaken for N deficiencies, and additional S is not applied. Because sulfur is mobile, similar to N, the application solely in the fall will not be adequate. Supplemental applications of S with spring N applications are often warranted.

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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

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
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Ouachita	Richard Letlow	318-282-2181	rletlow@agcenter.lsu.edu
Pointe Coupee	Mark Carriere	225-638-5533 ext: 102	mcarriere@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

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	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	225-578-1464	chollier@agcenter.lsu.edu
Irrigation	Corn, Grain Sorghum,	Stacia Davis	904-891-1103	sdavis@agcenter.lsu.edu
Ag Economics and Agribusiness	Soybean, Cotton, and Feed Grain	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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We're on the Web.
www.lsuagcenter.com/en/crops_livestock/crops
http://louisianacrops.com

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Louisiana State University Agricultural Center

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