LOUISIANA CROPS NEWSLETTER

Cotton, Corn, Soybeans, Sorghum, and Wheat

LSU AgCenter Research & Extension

Volume 4, Issue 8 August 2014

Inside this issue:

Issue Contributors

Dr. Ronnie Levy

Dr. David Kerns

Sebe Brown

Dr. Jim Griffin

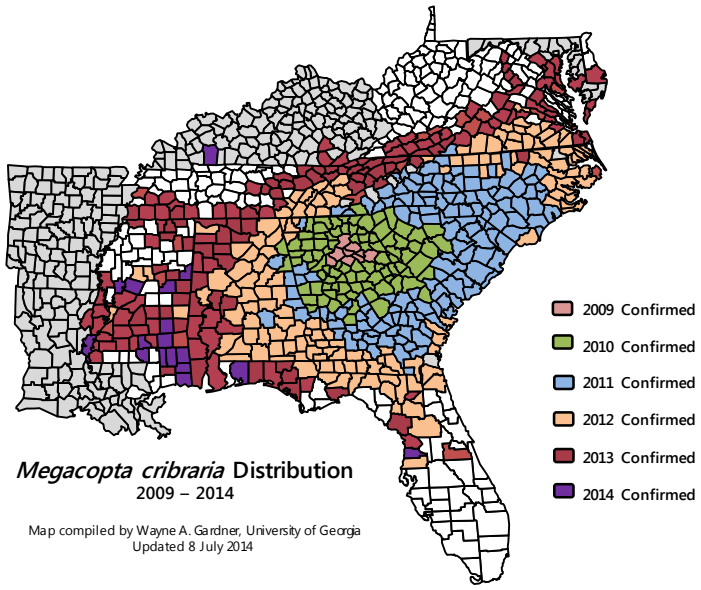
Dr. Jeff Davis

Dr. Trey Price

Dr. Josh Lofton

Dr. Steve Harrison

Kudzu Bug



The distribution map from July 8, 2014. Two additional parishes have had kudzu bug confirmations since then; West Carroll (July 18) and Tangipahoa (August 14). Please be aware that you may be seeing this pest in soybean or receiving calls from homeowners as this insect likes to overwinter in homes.

Kudzu Bug

Pre-Harvest Desiccation of Soybeans

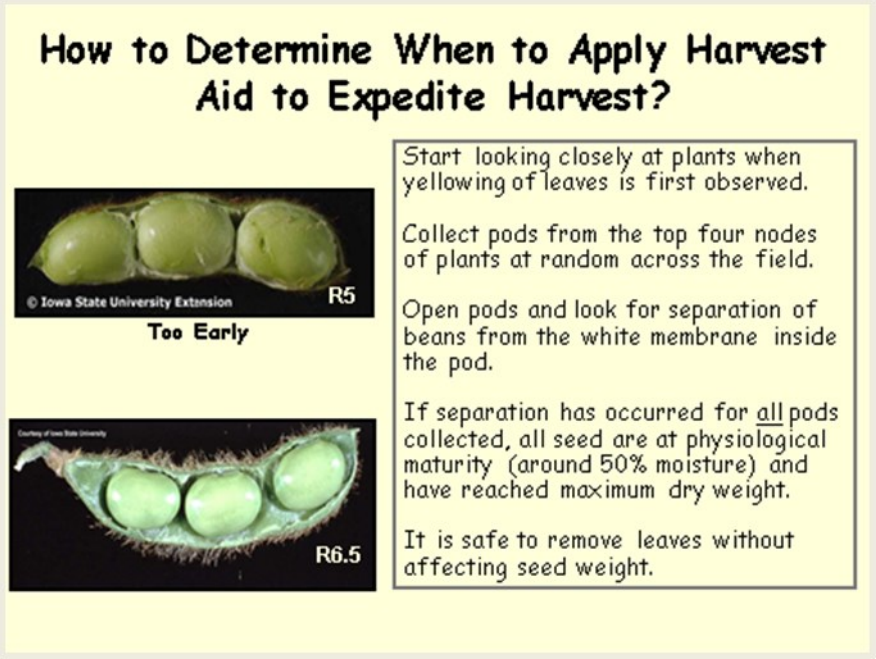
Jim Griffin School of Plant, Environmental, and Soil Sciences

In Louisiana, use of harvest aids to desiccate soybeans is a popular practice. Stress from diseases, insects, and weather conditions can often result in soybean leaf retention and presence of green stems and pods later into the growing season. Pockets of green plants in fields can attract stink bugs which can affect soybean quality. Use of harvest aids to desiccate soybeans can improve seed quality and harvest efficiency, and if applied early enough, can result in harvest 10 to 14 days earlier than nontreated soybeans.

Harvest aid	Rate/A	Timing (indeterminate)	Timing (determinate)	Spray volume/A	Harvest interval / Notes
Gramoxone Inteon/ Paraquat products	8-16 oz - 2 lb/gal product 5.4-10.7 oz - 3 lb/gal product Add 0.25% v/v nonionic surfactant	Apply when at least 65% of pods have reached mature brown color or when seed moisture is 30% or less	Apply when beans are fully developed, half of leaves have dropped, and remaining leaves are yellowing	20 gallons by ground; 5 gallons by air	Allow at least 15 days before harvest; will desiccate weeds
Sodium Chlorate	1 gal - 6 lb/gal product l.2 gal - 5 lb/gal product 2 gal - 3 lb/gal product	Same as for Gramoxone Inteon/Paraquat products	Same as for Gramoxone Inteon/Paraquat products	20 gallons by ground; 5 gallons by air	Allow 7 to 10 days before harvest; level of desiccation affected by environment; will desiccate weeds
Sharpen	1-2 oz	Spray over the top of soybeans that have reached physiological maturity (all pods and seeds have no more green color); same as for Gramoxone Inteon/Paraquat products	Spray over the top of soybeans that have reached physiological maturity (all pods and seeds have no more green color); same as for Gramoxone Inteon/Paraquat products	Minimum of 5 gallons	Allow at least 3 days before harvest; allow up to 10 days for optimum desiccation depending on environmental conditions; will desiccate broadleaf weeds
Aim	1.4 oz Add 1% v/v crop oil concentrate	Apply after crop has matured and grain has begun to dry down	Apply after crop has matured and grain has begun to dry down	10 gallons by ground; 5 gallons by air	Allow at least 3 days before harvest; will desiccate broadleaf weeds (active on vines)

Harvest aids for desiccation of soybeans, 2014.

If the goal of harvest aid use in soybeans is to promote earlier harvest, desiccant should be applied as early as possible. For both indeterminate and determinate varieties the most immature seed are located in the top of the plant. Once seed have reached maximum dry weight (physiological maturity) leaves are no longer needed for seed fill and can be removed without negatively affecting seed weight. Consequently, rather than considering percent leaf drop and pod color to determine when to safely apply harvest aid, concentrate on the seed within the pod using the procedure described below.



Final Comments:

To obtain the most benefit from using a harvest aid the "trigger should be pulled" early. Remember that the earlier the harvest aid is applied – the earlier the harvest. It is also important that the label be followed in regard to number of days between harvest aid application and crop harvest (see Table above). My experience has shown that for Gramoxone Inteon or other paraquat containing products applied early at the recommended rates using the procedure described above, 15 days were required to fully desiccate plants. Delaying application in most cases will result in soybeans ready for harvest prior to the required 15 day interval. Although the label states that soybeans can be harvested 3 days after application of Sharpen, it also states that depending on environmental conditions, 10 days may be needed for optimum desiccation.

Note that when Gramoxone Inteon or other paraquat containing product and sodium chlorate are used, desiccation of grasses and some broadleaf weeds can also be expected. Aim should only be used as a harvest aid when vines and other broadleaf weeds are present.

Louisiana Ag Industries Association, Inc. Annual Convention Rescheduled

The Louisiana Ag Industries Association would like to invite you to attend its annual convention on November 11-12, 2014 in Marksville, Louisiana at the Paragon Casino and Resort. The previously scheduled meeting was held in January of this year, but unfortunately inclement weather ended the meeting abruptly and was rescheduled for later this fall. Representatives from the seed, chemical, fertilizer, grain, and feed industries will hear presentations on fertilizer markets, industry updates, new herbicide 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 two half – day business sessions, beginning at 8:00am on Tuesday, November 11th, followed by a luncheon, skeet shoot and golf tournament for those wanting to participate. The meeting will conclude at noon on Wednesday, November 12th.

Registration will be $75 for current members and $125 for non-members. 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.

Entomology Update

Sebe Brown and David Kerns: LSU AgCenter Entomologists

Cotton

With much of the cotton at or close to 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.

Bollworm pheromone trap catches have remained high throughout the cotton production season and instances of escapes in Widestrike and BollGard 2 cotton have been reported in Louisiana as well as much of the Mid-South. However, in the past weeks trap catches have declined and insect numbers found in cotton are becoming inconsistent. During most years, the need to overspray *Bt* cotton for bollworm does not result in significantly higher yields. However, in years where worm pressure is consistently high throughout the season, the need to overspray is justified especially in Widestrike cotton.

Brown, green and southern green stink bug numbers have been increasing 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 alfalfa hoppers 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, Steward and Intrepid. Another new option is Intrepid Edge, which is a pre-mix of the ingredients in Intrepid and Radiant.

Velvetbean (VBC) caterpillars, like soybean loopers, can build large populations quickly and defoliate large portions of soybeans in a limited amount of time. The Louisiana threshold for VBC is 8 worms ½ inch or longer per row foot or 300 worms in 100 sweeps. Unlike loopers, VBC are easily controlled with pyrethroids and applications for insects such as stink bugs effectively control this pest.

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 and acephate + pyrethroid. Intrepid Edge has also demonstrated good activity to CEW in soybeans.

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 scattered 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 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

Louisiana sorghum production has experienced many setbacks in 2014. Unseasonably cold weather, torrential rains and the white sugarcane aphid have made growing a once low input, easily managed crop into a full season commitment. Late season issues that plagued many producers in 2013 are beginning to occur again. We are receiving a number of phone calls on harvest efficiency losses and combine stoppages due to honey dew and aphids still residing in sorghum. Reports of aphids moving into the heads after the use of a glyphosate is increasing as well. Additionally, it appears that the accumulation of honeydew and sooty mold on sorghum leaves may prevent efficient glyphosate uptake and activity. Below is a list of considerations in anticipation of harvesting grain sorghum:

- Two to three weeks before harvest, remaining applications of Transform 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 is 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.

As with any new pest, research information dissemination is a gradual process and new questions are asked and investigated every day. As such, projects we are investigating moving forward are:

The use of alternative insecticide chemistries for control of sugarcane aphid.

The effectiveness of tank mixed applications of currently labelled insecticides with desiccants.

Managing and preventing aphids in the grain head.

Varietal resistance screenings and aphid threshold studies.

The effectiveness of adjuvants on currently labelled insecticides for control of sugarcane aphid.

Insecticide resistance monitoring of sugarcane aphids to Transform.

The use of non-traditional insecticides for simultaneous midge and aphid control.

Black Root Rot Suspected in Louisiana Soybean

Trey Price, Assistant Professor, Field Crop Pathology, Macon Ridge Research Station

Over the past two weeks, I have received many phone calls and conducted numerous field visits concerning black root rot of soybean. The suspected causal agent is *Thielaviopsis basicola*, which has primarily been described as a seedling disease of cotton. In 2009, the disease was described as a disease of vegetative soybean in Arkansas (http://www.apsnet.org/publications/plantdisease/2010/September/Pages/94_9_1168.1.aspx) and has been mentioned as an issue in Mississippi over the past several years (http://www.mississippi-crops.com/2014/08/01/soybean-disease-update-august-1-2014/). Information concerning late-season (R5-R6) symptoms and epidemiology of black root rot is limited.

During pod fill foliar symptoms of black root rot become obvious in soybean fields (below, Plate 1).

These symptoms are easily noticed from the turnrow, and upon closer inspection, interveinal chlorosis is evident with leaf veins remaining green (Plates 2 & 3). Inspection below the canopy in the center of the affected area will usually reveal one or several plants that died earlier in the season (Plate 4).

Plate 2. Interveinal chlorosis caused by black root rot.

Plate 3. Interveinal chlorosis.

Plate 4. Soybean plant death caused by BRR.

Apparently, these dead plants go unnoticed because the death occurred during vegetative or early reproductive stages, and adjacent plants quickly covered them. Surviving, infected plants adjacent to the dead plants will be stunted and displaying these foliar symptoms (Plate 5).

Plate 5. Dead plants (left), stunted plants (center), and healthy plants (right) from a field affected by black root rot.

Affected plants may snap-off at the soil line when pulled. When plants are excised, roots are black in color (below, Plate 6).

Splitting stems near the crown will reveal white fungal growth in the center of the stem (below, Plate 7). Additionally, infected plant stems from the previous season are often observed near infected roots.

We have isolated what appears to be *Thielaviopsis basicola* from diseased roots using a selective medium, and are currently working to confirm identity and pathogenicity. The effects of fungicide seed treatments and in-furrow sprays are unknown. Varietal susceptibilities are currently unknown; however, the official variety trial at Dean Lee Research Station is significantly affected by black root rot and will be rated in an attempt to identify sources of resistance. Additionally, greenhouse screenings may be conducted this winter to corroborate rating information.

This fungus has a broad host range and survives in the soil for long periods of time. Apparently, conditions have been optimal for disease development this year. Incidence in most fields has been <1%; however, in some fields that have been planted to soybean continuously for several years and in a minimum/no till program, incidence has been as high as 10%. This does not necessarily translate to a 10% loss, as affected plants will have the ability to produce some seed depending on disease severity. Anecdotal evidence indicates that rotation to corn will lessen disease incidence. Other diseases/conditions that we have seen this year that may be confused

with black root rot include: red crown rot, sudden death syndrome, and triazole burn (Plates 8, 9, 10, and 11).

Plate 8. Foliar symptoms of sudden death syndrome and/or red crown rot.

Plate 9. Red crown rot fruiting structures on soybean.

Plate 10. Whitish to bluish spore masses produced by the fungus that causes sudden death syndrome.

Plate 11. Triazole fungicide burn.

For more information on these topics or others, please contact your local extension agent, specialist, nearest research station, or visit www.lsuagcenter.com or www.louisianacrops.com.

Wheat culture management in Louisiana

Josh Lofton and Steve Harrison, LSU AgCenter

As much of the state is just gearing up for harvest of corn, soybeans and grain sorghum, it is time to start preparing for the state's wheat crop. While wheat planting is still months away, it is this early season management that begins to determine the yield potential for the upcoming season.

Variety selection:

Choosing varieties for the upcoming season is potentially your most important decision prior to planting. Most producers agree that grain yield is the most important criterion for variety selection. However, there are many aspects of grain yield that need to be evaluated when selecting varieties. Two-year average yields give some indication of stability. This not only demonstrates the performance of varieties across various growing environments but also attempts to minimize environmental influence on variety performance (i.e. current year was better for early- or late-maturing varieties). Additionally, test weight is important because varieties with low test weight may result in the producer being docked at the mill. Therefore, when evaluating variety yield performance, it is essential to use as many parameters as possible.

Heading day, plant height, lodging and disease susceptibility are also important selection criteria. Heading day allows producers to gauge relative maturity of the individual variety. 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 a little earlier. 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 in some years. Intense storms can occur during late grain fill and cause severe lodging, which results in lower test weight, decreased yields and lower harvest efficiency. Disease susceptibility is very important in terms of yield and profitability. 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 high disease pressure situations, the resistance may result in higher yields as well as enhanced profitability by saving the costs of fungicide applications. Therefore, managers and producers must weigh the benefits of disease susceptibility with potential yields.

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, army worms and 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 would be preferred. Early planting can result in greater insect and fall rust establishment and also makes plants more prone to spring freeze injury due to excessive fall growth and development. Planting too late (more than 14 days after the optimum window) can result in significant stand loss due to slow emergence and seed rotting and can decrease yield potential due to poor tillering and decreased canopy density.

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. If drill seeding, wheat should be planted at a rate of 60 to 90 pounds per acre of high quality seed into a good seedbed with adequate moisture. If the seed is broadcast, seeding rates should be increased to 90 to 120 pounds of high quality seed to account for decreased germination and emergence. 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.

Nitrogen 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 a higher probability of spring freeze damage from early heading. If the wheat crop is following soybeans, soil residual or mineralizable nitrogen 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, first spring fertilizer application should be applied prior to first node (Feekes 6) in order 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 well enough developed to take up that much N.

Phosphorus, K, 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 is a growing concern in Louisiana production systems, with increasing deficiencies appearing every year. Oftentimes, early spring S 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.

Upcoming Calendar of Events

October 9, Landscape Horticulture Field Day at the Hammond Research Station, Hammond.

November 11-12, Louisiana Ag Industries Association, Inc. Annual Convention, Marksville

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	Barrett Courville	337-788-8821	bcourville@agcenter.lsu.edu
Allen	Randall Bellon	337-639-4376	rbellon@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	Sebe Brown	318-498-1283	sbrown@agcenter.lsu.edu
Concordia	Sara Nuss	318-336-5315	snuss@agcenter.lsu.edu
Concordia	Sebe Brown	318-498-1283	sbrown@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	Keith Fontenot	337-363-5646	kfontenot@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
Madison	R.L. Frasier	318-267-6714	rfrasier@agcenter.lsu.edu
Morehouse	Terry Erwin	318-282-3615	terwin@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	Miles Brashier	225-281-9469	mbrashier@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. Charles	Rene' Schmit	985-785-4473	rschmit@agcenter.lsu.edu
St. John	Mariah Bock	985-497-3261	mbock@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	Soybeans	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	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	225-578-1464	chollier@agcenter.lsu.edu
Economics	Cotton	Kurt Guidry	225-578-3282	kmguidry@agcenter.lsu.edu
Ag Economics and Agribusiness	Soybean and Feed Grain marketing	Kurt Guidry	225-578-3282	kmguidry@agcenter.lsu.edu
Fertility	All agronomic crops	J. Stevens	318-308-0754 (cell)	jstevens@agcenter.lsu.edu
Sorghum	All agronomic crops	Josh Lofton	318-498-1934 (cell)	jlofton@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