LOUISIANA CROPS NEWSLETTER

Cotton, Corn, Soybeans, Sorghum, and Wheat

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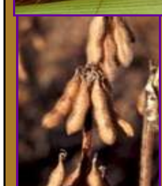



Issue Contributors

Dr. Ronnie Levy

Dr. David Kerns

Dr. Rick Mascagni

Dr. Boyd Padgett

Sebe Brown

Dr. Trey Price

Raymond W. Schneider

Clayton A. Hollier,

Foliar Disease Management in Soybean

Clayton A. Hollier, Professor, Department of Plant Pathology and Crop Physiology (Extension and Research)

Paul P. (Trey) Price III, Assistant Professor, Macon Ridge Research Station (Research and Extension)

Raymond W. Schneider, Professor, Department of Plant Pathology and Crop Physiology (Research and Teaching)

G. Boyd Padgett, Director, Central Region and Professor, Plant Pathology (Research and Extension)

Some diseases have more potential to cause losses than others.

Fungicides are available with a variety of modes-of-action as single or pre-mixed products.

Rate, timing and choice of fungicide application(s) are based on the environment, plant growth stage, intent of preventative or curative action and the pathogen(s) involved.

Fungicide use varies by situation. There are no blanket recommendations for fungicide use for soybean diseases.

The average residual of soybean fungicides is three (3) weeks.

The LSU AgCenter does not recommend an R1 application of fungicides to manage Cercospora blight.

Lack of Cercospora blight management is due, in part, to fungicide resistance in the strobilurins (Group 11) and thiophanate-methyl (Group 1).

Lack of frogeye leaf spot management is due, in part, to fungicide resistance in the strobilurins (Group 11) and planting of susceptible varieties.

Fungicide use recommendations are in the table at the end of the text.

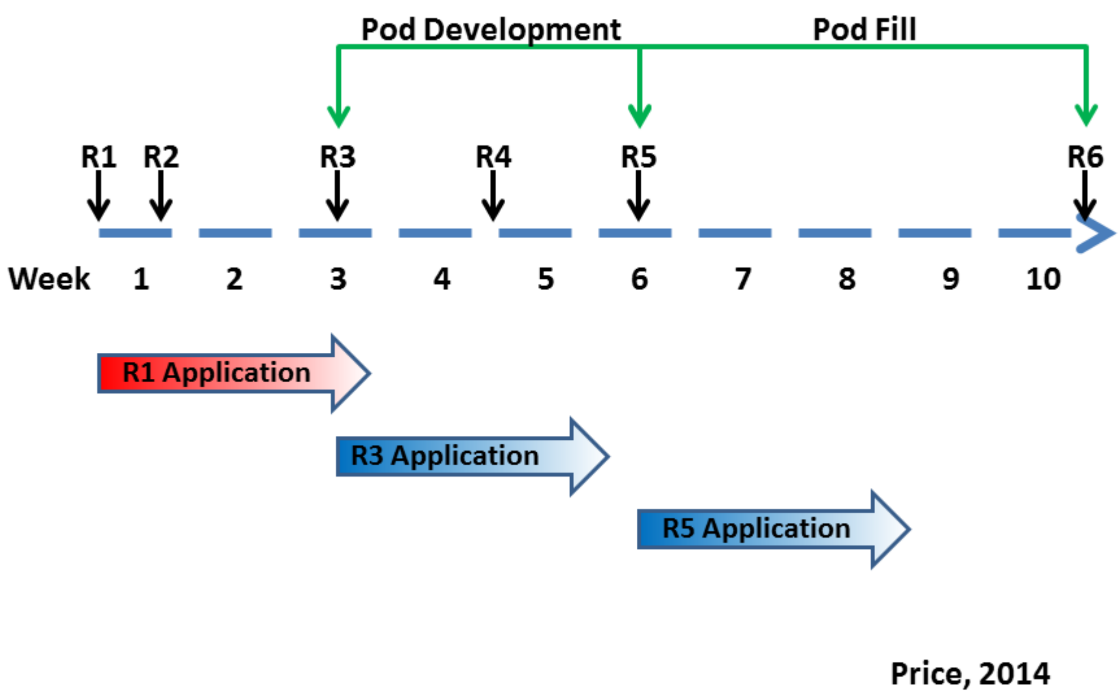
Often we are asked for the appropriate fungicide application timing for managing soybean diseases. Interestingly enough, that is a question that will be followed by additional questions from the plant pathologist. The reason for asking for more information is simple, but the answer might not be so cut and dry. Those questions might be: 1) Which disease(s) are you concerned about? 2) What is the variety? (Is it susceptible to the pathogen of concern?) 3) Have you grown this variety before? 4) Was this disease present the last time you grew that variety? 5) What is the current growth stage of the crop? 6) Are you seeing symptoms of the disease at present or are you concerned about preventing an anticipated problem? 7) Is the field irrigated? 8) Have you used fungicides on this crop this season? There could be others depending on the individual situation. Why are these questions asked? Because all of this information is important in answering the original question. direct answer to the original question without additional information would be inappropriate. A direct answer to the original question without additional information would be inappropriate.

Let us begin with the facts. Plant diseases may cause yield and quality losses in the soybean crop, but not all diseases are equal in importance. Disease management systems vary from one grower/region to another, but integrated approaches to management should be the norm. Integrated approaches include, disease resistance, cultural practices that might reduce disease development, and the use of fungicides. No soybean variety has resistance to all diseases, but variety choice should include any available resistance to the main diseases of the geographic area where the crop is grown if the variety also possesses agronomic and yield characteristics desirable to the grower. Often fungicides are needed to protect yield and quality of the crop.

Current Considerations and Basic Principles

If a fungicide application is warranted, there are many considerations before choosing a product. Many fungicides are labeled for use in soybean. Basically, producers have five chemistry types from which to choose based on mode-of-action. The Group 11 fungicides, or strobilurins ("strobies"), include but are not limited to products such as Aproach, Quadris, Headline, and Gem. The Group 7 fungicides, or SDHIs, include Endura, Vertisan, Priaxor, and others. Group 3 fungicides, or triazoles, include products such as: Domark, Proline, and Topguard. A single Group 1 fungicide, thiophanate-methyl, is available to producers in several products (Topsin, Incognito, and Cercobin). A Group M5 fungicide, chlorothalonil, is available to producers in three products: Bravo, Echo, and Equus. All of the above-mentioned chemistry types are available in a number of premixes containing two different modes-of-action.

Fungicide groups having a preventative effect on disease include the strobilurins (Group 11) and SDHIs (Group 7). Ideally, these products should be applied prior to disease development. Triazoles (Group 3) and chlorothalonil (Group M5) products have curative effects on diseases, halting or slowing existing disease development. Thiophanate-methyl (Group 1) is described as having both preventative and curative effects. The strobilurins (Group 11), SDHIs (Group 7), and thiophanate-methyl (Group 1) have site-specific modes-of-action and should be used conservatively. These products can select for resistant pathogen populations very quickly. In fact, widespread resistance to strobilurin fungicides and thiophanate-methyl has been documented in the Cercospora leaf blight pathogen throughout soybean-producing areas in Louisiana. Concurrently, a decline in efficacy of strobilurins and thiophanate-methyl on Cercospora leaf blight has been observed over the past 10-15 years. Additionally, strobilurin resistance has been confirmed in the frogeye leaf spot pathogen in several parishes throughout the state. Additional research is needed to determine the extent of this resistance. Triazoles have a less-specific mode-of-action, but resistance is still possible and will occur much slower when compared to strobilurins. There have been no documented cases of resistance to chlorothalonil in soybean pathogens. Appropriate application timing also is an important consideration with fungicide applications to soybean. **An automatic fungicide application at or near R1 is not currently recommended**. Ongoing research at LSU AgCenter may or may not result in modification of these recommendations in the future. More information is needed to determine if an R1 application timing is effective for producers statewide. According to results from many years of LSU research trials, fungicides have proven most efficacious when applied near the R3 stage. A second application may be considered at R5 as well. Residual activity of fungicides and the timing between soybean growth stages are also an important consideration. **Residual efficacy of fungicides varies, but the <u>average</u> residual of fungicides is 2 to 3 weeks.** However, residual activity does not simply cease after 2 to 3 weeks as if a light switch was thrown to the OFF position. Rather, we would expect a decline in activity until the concentration of the fungicide is no longer sufficient to suppress growth of the pathogen within the leaf. The analogy would be a light bulb getting dimmer with time until there is insufficient light to read. We would also expect that initial concentrations of the fungicide in the leaf and the rate of decline in activity (residual activity) would be a function of rate of application. Keeping in mind that it takes about 10 weeks to progress from R1 to R6, and assuming a fungicide residual of 3 weeks, an application at R3 (pod development) would last until R5 (beginning pod fill). If a second fungicide was applied at R5, the material would last for most of the period until R6 (end pod fill). In this situation, plants would be protected for approximately 6 of the 7.5 weeks of seed formation (see figure below).

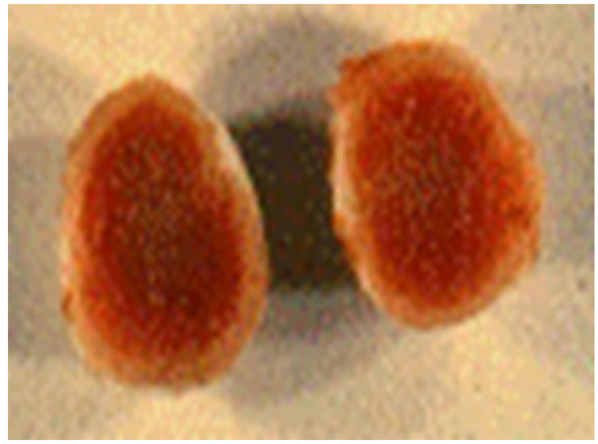


In addition to application timing, coverage and spray volume also are key components. Proper nozzle selection to obtain smaller droplet sizes will enhance coverage and, in turn, efficacy. Most fungicide labels recommend a minimum of 10 gallons/A spray volume by ground and 5 gallons/A by air. Finally, avoid unnecessary or excessive applications of fungicides, and always follow label directions for the best results. For more information visit www.lsuagcenter.com or contact your local county agent, specialist, or nearest research station.

*Recommendations for Fungicide Use**

Disease	Fungicide use
Aerial Blight	**If observed at any growth stage prior to R6 and conditions are favorable for further development.**
Frogeye Leaf Spot**	**R3-R4.**
Soybean Rust	**If observed in a soybean field or in a nearby field and conditions are conducive for disease development (prior to R6).**
Anthracnose **Pod and Stem Blight**	**At R5 if there is a field/varietal history of these diseases, especially in central and southern Louisiana.**
Cercospora Blight*** **Purple Seed Stain**	**At R3-R4 (*if applied at early R3, a second application at R5 should be considered*) if Cercospora blight is a recurring problem in the area.**

Soybean Inoculation



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

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

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

Soybeans inoculation should be considered for the following circumstances:

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

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

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

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

There may be several causes of poor nodulation and inoculation failure, including: poor quality inoculant; poor storage and handling; or poor seed coverage with inoculants. Most fungicide seed treatments should not harm the inoculant if applied according to directions, but be sure to check the label of the specific fungicide seed treatment to be used. If you have questions concerning inoculation contact your local County Extension Service Agent.

Emerging Issues in Row Crop Entomology

Sebe Brown and David Kerns: LSU AgCenter Entomologists

Grain Sorghum

The 2013 grain sorghum production season was very generous year for many farms around Louisiana with excellent harvest weather and high yields; however, many producers became familiar with the white sugarcane aphid, an insect pest that has the potential to severely reduce yield and harvest efficiency. The white sugarcane aphid emerged as a wide spread pest late in the production season when many producers had suspended routine insect scouting in anticipation of harvest. Fields at harvest maturity were often completely covered in honey dew, a sticky substance that aphids excrete as a byproduct of feeding, which clogged internal components causing mechanical failure and combine stoppage. Adding to this issue, many products used for crop desiccation were unable to reach the leaf surface due to the layer of honey dew covering green foliage. Later planted sorghum afflicted with this insect saw significant yield loss and some cases total crop loss after field colonization. Compounding this matter is the lack of effective insecticides currently labeled for use on aphids in grain sorghum and the extended pre-harvest intervals these insecticides require (28 to 60 days depending on insecticide and amount used per acre). This aphid was found to be overwintering on Johnson grass in the much of south Texas and Rapides Parish, LA. Currently, available seed treatments do appear to offer early-season protection from sugarcane aphid.

Cotton

Late last year, Syngenta confirmed resistance to thiamethoxam, the active ingredient in Cruiser, Avicta Complete, Avicta Duo and Acceleron N seed treatments in four populations of tobacco thrips collected in the Mid-South. Early indications suggest that this resistance is confined to the Mid-South. Thiamethoxam is a widely used seed treatment for cotton, corn, soybeans and rice in Louisiana; however, thrips rarely inflict enough injury to corn and soybeans to cause economic losses. Over the past three years we, as well as our colleagues around the Mid-South, have seen a decline in efficacy of thiamethoxam treated cotton seed against tobacco thrips. Based on limited information, resistance appears to be confined to thiamethoxam and has not been detected with imidacloprid. Additionally, current data suggests that resistance to thiamethoxam is limited to tobacco thrips; thus western flower thrips, which occur in high numbers some years in Louisiana, still appear to be susceptible. A larger resistance screening program will be conducted in 2014 and more information and specifics will provided as data become available.

Soybeans

Any farmer that has grown soybeans in Louisiana, in the past decade, has had the unfortunate experience of combating the redbanded stink bug in their fields. This insect has the capability of severely reducing yield and grain quality while also contributing to green stem syndrome. However, there may be some good news regarding redbanded stink bugs coming out of Louisiana's extraordinary cold winter. Research conducted by Dr. Jeff Davis of the LSU AgCenter has determined that the lethal temperature for 90% of insects tested was exposure to 23°F for 7 hours. At 32°F, redbanded stink bugs had to be exposed for a week to experience 95% mortality. Compiled weather data from research stations in North Louisiana as of February 3 had Dean Lee experiencing 53 hours below 23°F and Macon Ridge experiencing 61 hours below 23°F. This in turn, may result in a very light redbanded stink bug year for soybean fields North of Alexandria. However, this data does not apply to native green, southern green and brown stink bug populations. Due to the destructive nature of redbanded stink bugs in soybeans, the LSU AgCenter has lowered the sweep net threshold from 6 per 25 sweeps to 4 per 25 sweeps.

Influence of Planting Date on Yield, Plant Development, and Seed Quality of Seven Corn Hybrids on Mississippi River Alluvial Soils

Rick Mascagni

Planting date is a critical component in maximizing corn yield and profit. Optimal planting window in north Louisiana is from March 10 to April 1. In most years, April 15 is the last date for maximum yield potential. Extending planting to May 1 can result in a yield reduction of 30% or more. Research at the Northeast Research Station in the mid-90's supports this recommendation. In that study, planting dates ranged from late February/early March to late April/early May. Corn's yield potential when planted later than the optimal planting window may be reduced due to climatic constraints such as temperature fluctuations and day length. Additionally, disease and insect pressure generally increase as planting date is delayed. The new hybrids currently on the market may be better adapted to late planting due to improved genetics related to insect resistance and environmental conditions. This research evaluates the yield potential and plant development for different hybrids planted from optimal to late planting dates on two Mississippi River alluvial soils.

Field experiments were conducted in 2011 and 2012 on Commerce silt loam and Sharkey clay at the Northeast Research Station near St. Joseph to evaluate the influence of three planting dates and seven hybrids on corn yield performance, plant development and seed quality. Planting dates on Commerce were March 19, April 14 and May 18, 2011 and planting dates on Sharkey were March 19, April 14, and May 16, 2011. Planting dates were March 20, April 20, and May 18, 2012 for both Commerce and Sharkey trials. Hybrids evaluated were REV®28R10™, REV®26HR50™, REV®28HR20™, Pioneer 33F87, Pioneer 2023HR, Dekalb DKC64-69, and Dekalb DKC66-96. Hybrids were planted at 32,000 seed/acre using a cone planter. Corn was side-dresssed with 200 lb N/acre on Commerce and 230 lb N/acre on Sharkey as 30-0-0-2 shortly after emergence. Sharkey trial was furrow irrigated, while the Commerce trial was not irrigated. For each trial, harvest dates were August 6, August 15, and September 2 in 2011 and August 8, August 23, and September 12 for the March, April, and May planting dates, respectively. Cultural practices as recommended by the LSU AgCenter were followed.

Rainfall was low in May both years and in June in 2012. A tropical storm also hit the area in late August 2012. As expected, yields were highest for the March planting and declined as plantings were delayed (Fig. 1). On Commerce, yields decreased 4% for the April planting and 41% for the May planting when compared to the March planting date. On the irrigated Sharkey, there was a 16 and 63% yield decrease for the two later plantings when compared to the first planting date. Plant populations were similar across trials, except for the late planting date on the Commerce in 2011where populations were higher than the two earlier plantings. Test weight, kernel weight, and ear size (kernels per ear) decreased as plantings were delayed (Table 1).

Since corn plant development is driven by heat units, as daily temperatures rise fewer and fewer days are required to reach a particular growth stage. Dates of mid-silk and black layer were very similar on the two soils evaluated (Table 2). Days of grain fill decreased with delayed plantings. There was a 13% decrease on Commerce and 15% decrease on Sharkey in days of grain fill between the March and May plantings.

Foliar disease pressure was not significant in any of the trials. However, fungal seed rots (primarily Diplodia and Fusarium) generally increased with the later dates. In the late planting date on Sharkey soil, plants did not exhibit good plant vigor and a strong green color throughout the season. Plants were relatively short with small stalks. Although there was an expectation that insect pressure, e.g. corn ear worm, would increase as plantings were delayed, there was little kernel damage due to insect feeding.

Findings from this study confirm the present corn planting date recommendation for north Louisiana. Firm conclusions, however, can only be made with several years of studies across different environments. It appears that the reduced yield with later plantings was probably due to some physiological issues, not disease or insect pressure. The hybrids evaluated are recent on the market and have a genetic range of insect tolerance. Another disadvantage of late plantings is the threat from tropical storms, which occurred in 2012. Very little corn was lost due to the storm but the harvest operation was slowed, which has an economic impact.

Table 1. Influence of planting date on test weight and yield components on Commerce silt loam and Sharkey clay at St. Joseph, averaged across hybrids and years.

	Commerce silt loam			Sharkey clay		
Planting date	Test weight	Kernel weight	Kernels	Test weight	Kernel weight	Kernels
	lb/bu	g/100	no/ear	lb/bu	g/100	no/ear
Mid-March	58.4	38.5	457	60.4	39.2	482
Mid-April	56.2	34.6	432	56.6	33.2	470
Mid-May	54.7	30.8	279	53.8	26.7	227

Table 2. Influence of planting date on date to mid-silk and black layer and days of grain fill on Commerce silt loam and Sharkey clay at St. Joseph, averaged across hybrids and years.

	Commerce silt loam			Sharkey clay		
Planting date	Mid-silk Date[1]	Black layer Date[2]	Days of grain fill	Mid-silk date	Black layer date	Days of grain fill
Mid-March	May 25	July 18	54	May 24	July 15	52
Mid-April	June 12	August 3	52	June 12	August 2	50
Mid-May	July 6	August 22	47	July 7	August 20	44

[1]When approximately 50% of the plants have emerged silks.
[2]When approximately 50% of the plants have reached physiological maturity (black layer).

New Labelling Requirements to Protect Pollinators on Pesticide Labels

Sebe Brown and David Kerns: LSU AgCenter Entomologists
Kim Pope: LSU AgCenter Pesticide Safety Coordinator

Pesticide labels for the 2014 crop production season will have a new addition in the form of a bee advisory box. The box was designed to strengthen pesticide label requirements in an increased effort to protect pollinators from the potentially harmful effects of direct and indirect exposure to pesticides. Below is an example of the box taken directly from an insecticide label.

PROTECTION OF POLLINATORS

APPLICATION RESTRICTIONS EXIST FOR THIS PRODUCT BECAUSE OF RISK TO BEES AND OTHER INSECT POLLINATORS. FOLLOW APPLICATION RESTRICTIONS FOUND IN THE DIRECTIONS FOR USE TO PROTECT POLLINATORS.

Look for the bee hazard icon  in the Directions for Use for each application site for specific use restrictions and instructions to protect bees and other insect pollinators.

This product can kill bees and other insect pollinators.

Bees and other insect pollinators will forage on plants when they flower, shed pollen, or produce nectar.

Bees and other insect pollinators can be exposed to this pesticide from:

- Direct contact during foliar applications, or contact with residues on plant surfaces after foliar applications
- Ingestion of residues in nectar and pollen when the pesticide is applied as a seed treatment, soil, tree injection, as well as foliar applications.

When Using This Product Take Steps To:

- Minimize exposure of this product to bees and other insect pollinators when they are foraging on pollinator attractive plants around the application site.
- Minimize drift of this product on to beehives or to off-site pollinator attractive habitat. Drift of this product onto beehives or off-site to pollinator attractive habitat can result in bee kills.

Information on protecting bees and other insect pollinators may be found at the Pesticide Environmental Stewardship website at: http://pesticidestewardship.org/PollinatorProtection/Pages/default.aspx.

Pesticide incidents (for example, bee kills) should immediately be reported to the state/tribal lead agency. For contact information for your state, go to: www.aapco.org/officials.html. Pesticide incidents should also be reported to the National Pesticide Information Center at: www.npic.orst.edu or directly to EPA at: beekill@epa.gov

Each pesticide that has the new bee box incorporated into the label has a specific set of requirements that must be met before a pesticide application is made. Below is an example of the specific set of requirements taken directly from an insecticide label.

FOR FOOD/FEED CROPS AND COMMERCIALLY GROWN ORNAMENTALS NOT UNDER CONTRACT FOR POLLINATION SERVICES BUT ARE ATTRACTIVE TO POLLINATORS

Do not apply this product while bees are foraging. Do not apply this product until flowering is complete and all petals have fallen unless one of the following conditions is met:

- The application is made to the target site after sunset
- The application is made to the target site when temperatures are below 55°F
- The application is made in accordance with a government-initiated public health response
- The application is made in accordance with an active state-administered apiary registry program where beekeepers are notified no less than 48-hours prior to the time of the planned application so that the bees can be removed, covered or otherwise protected prior to spraying
- The application is made due to an imminent threat of significant crop loss, and a documented determination consistent with an IPM plan or predetermined economic threshold is met. Every effort should be made to notify beekeepers no less than 48-hours prior to the time of the planned application so that the bees can be removed, covered or otherwise protected prior to spraying.

As stated above, the label outlines a specific condition that must be met before an application can be made to a crop not contracted for pollination services. Next, we will go through the conditions individually and outline what the requirements are for each condition.

"The application is made to the target site after sunset". This condition entails that an application should be made after pollinators have ceased foraging. This typically happens after sunset. If a producer has the ability to make an application safely and accurately with no sunlight then that is a feasible option, however; many fields in Louisiana have dangerous obstacles that make safe applications, after sunset, nearly impossible.

"The application is made to the target site when temperatures are below 55°F". Many insects, pollinators included, are often not active under cooler conditions. This natural behavior allows producers an interval where applications can be made while simultaneously minimizing direct pesticide exposure to pollinators. This principle may work with early season crops such as corn or wheat, however; the majority of field crops in Louisiana do not reach bloom until the summer months.

"The application is made in accordance with a government-initiated public health response". This stipulation infers that if a governmental agency initiates an application program in the interest of public health that requires the use of pesticides potentially harmful to pollinators, then the use of those pesticides is justified.

"The application is made in accordance with an active state-administered apiary registry program where beekeepers are notified no less than 48-hours prior to the time of the planned application so that the bees can be removed, covered or otherwise protected prior to spraying". The Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry requires that all apiaries be registered with their institution in Louisiana. Therefore, if a hive is in the vicinity of field that is in anticipation of an application the beekeeper must be notified, by the applicator, 48 hours prior to pesticide application. This requirement is stipulated to allow beekeepers a minimum of 48 hours to either remove or protect their hives from potentially harmful pesticide applications. However, if more time can be given to beekeepers to remove or protect their hives the better.

"The application is made due to an imminent threat of significant crop loss, and a documented determination consistent with an IPM plan or predetermined economic threshold is met. Every effort should be made to notify beekeepers no less than 48-hours prior to the time of the planned application so that the bees can be removed, covered or otherwise protected prior to spraying." This requirement states that an economic threshold must be met, in the crop anticipating an application, and every effort is made to notify beekeepers no less than 48 hours before application. This requirement highlights the need of thorough record keeping and every time an application is made, an economic threshold for the target pest must be documented. Currently, the only pesticides that have the new bee box requirements are the neonicotinoids: imidacloprid, thiamethoxam, dinotefuran and clothianidin. Yet, applicators should get in the habit of proper and thorough record keeping, including documenting economic thresholds, since the EPA has intentions of including the bee box on many more pesticides used in agriculture.

Pollinator Precautions:

Centric 40WG is highly toxic to bees exposed to direct treatment or residues on blooming crops. Do not apply during pre-bloom or during bloom when bees are foraging. Do not apply Centric 40WG or allow it to drift to blooming crops if bees are foraging in or adjacent to the treatment area. This is especially critical if there are adjacent orchards that are blooming. **After a Centric 40WG application, wait at least 5 days before placing beehives in the treated field.** If bees are foraging in the ground cover and it contains any blooming plants or weeds, always remove flowers before making an application. This may be accomplished by mowing, disking, mulching, flailing, or applying a labeled herbicide. Consult with your local cooperative extension service or state agency responsible for regulating pesticide use for additional pollinator safety practices.

This pollinator protection requirement highlights the restriction placed on applicators who anticipate applying pesticides to areas where blooming crops or weeds, that may be attractive to pollinators, are present. Removal methods are included in the above requirements and can be physical (i.e.mowing) or herbicide based.

Producers and applicators should take every effort to protect pollinators from potentially harmful exposure to pesticides used during the production season. By following stewardship guidelines outlined by the EPA, beekeepers and agricultural producers can help reduce situations and incidents that may be harmful to pollinators.

Upcoming Calendar of Events

May 3, Habitat Management for White-tailed Deer at the Bob R. Jones-Idlewild Research Station, Clinton.

May 21, Fruit and Vegetable Growers Field Day at the Botanic Gardens at Burden, Baton Rouge.

June 5, Nursery Industry Open House at the Hammond Research Station, Hammond.

June 17, Northeast Research Station Pest and Crop Production Field Day, St. Joseph.

June 21, Garden Fest at the Botanic Gardens at Burden, Baton Rouge.

June 25, 105th Rice Research Station Field Day, Crowley.

July 10, Northeast Region Field Crop Tour at the Macon Ridge Research Station, Winnsboro.

July 16, Sugarcane Field Day at the Sugar Research Station, St. Gabriel.

July 17, Dean Lee Research and Extension Center Field Day, Alexandria.

Aug. 7, Sweet Potato Field Day at the Sweet Potato Research Station, Chase.

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

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	Vincent Deshotel	337-831-1635	vdeshotel@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	Josh Price	318-744-5442	jprice@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			
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

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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

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