

Louisiana



SOYBEAN & FEED GRAIN REVIEW



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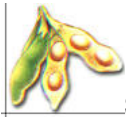
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SOYBEAN UPDATE

SOYBEAN INOCULATION

Dr. Ronald J. Levy, Specialist LSU AgCenter

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.

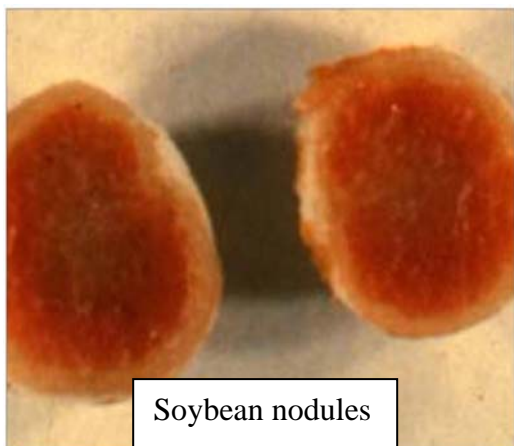
Soybean inoculant contains *Bradyrhizobium japonicum* bacteria. The *Bradyrhizobium* bacteria forms nodules on soybean roots and these nodules fix nitrogen from the atmosphere and supply it to the plants. For nitrogen fixation to occur, the nitrogen-fixing bacteria need to be readily available in the 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.

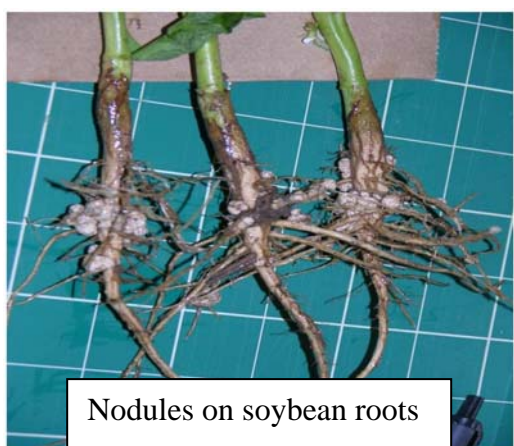
Soybeans inoculation should be considered for the following circumstances:

- 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.



Soybean nodules



Nodules on soybean roots

BURNDOWN IN SOYBEAN AND FEED GRAINS

Drs. Bill Williams, Daniel Stephenson, and Donnie Miller, LSU AgCenter

Preplant weed control is essential to maximizing crop yields. In 2005, the LSU AgCenter published a Research Information Sheet (RIS 105) titled “Guidelines for Managing Winter Vegetation in Northeast Louisiana”. RIS 105 is a good source for information concerning preplant weed control programs and will be updated in 2009. However, an updated version of RIS 105 will not be available in time for the 2009 burndown season. Following is brief summary of changes/additions that will be included in the revised version of RIS 105.

Burndown Timing:

The LSU AgCenter has long recommended that weeds be removed 6 to 8 weeks before planting to avoid increased problems with insects. Recent research has shown, that even in the absence of insects, that weeds should be removed at least 4 weeks before planting. In a five year study, corn yields were 15 to 25% higher when weeds were removed 4 weeks before planting compared to 2 weeks before planting.

Residual herbicides:

Problems in managing several winter annuals like henbit, mouseear chickweed, and cudweed has led to the increased use of products like Valor, Resolve, and Goal. These products are often added for increased knockdown of existing weeds. However, they perform best as residual herbicides and should be used earlier (January and early-February) in the season. The use of residual herbicides earlier in the season will improve the control of troublesome winter weeds and help protect crops from yield losses associated with late burndown timings.

When used in a burndown application, Valor can be used prior to corn, cotton, and soybean planting; however, Resolve is labeled only for use in corn in Louisiana. Residual grass control, especially broadleaf signalgrass, is the primary difference between Valor and Resolve for burndown in corn. Research has shown that an application of glyphosate, 2,4-D, and Resolve 6 to 8 weeks prior to planting corn will control troublesome broadleaf weeds and broadleaf signalgrass until corn reaches the V3-V4 growth stage.

Ignite:

The use of Ignite in preplant weed control programs will limit its' use for in-season weed control on Liberty Link cotton, soybean and corn. If the more than 29 oz/A is used prior to planting cotton, only one in-season application will be allowed.

Note all the ratings listed in Table 1 of RIS 105 for Ignite are based on 32

oz/A. Lower rates will likely reduce winter weed control and we don't know by how much. **If, Ignite is used before planting Liberty Link corn or soybean, regardless of rate, no in-season applications will be allowed.** Also, note that Ignite is only labeled for preplant weed control in corn, cotton and soybean. The replant interval for any variety/hybrid is 0 days for corn, cotton, soybean and rice; 180 days for grain sorghum; and 70 days for sweet potatoes and small grains.

Marestail:

We will emphasize the need for dicamba when marestail is present. Currently, we have not confirmed glyphosate resistant marestail in Louisiana. However, it is present in neighboring states and there is no reason to believe it has not reached Louisiana. As a precaution, we recommend that 8 oz/A (0.25 lb ai/A) dicamba be mixed with 22 oz/A (1 lb ai/A) glyphosate plus 24 oz/A (0.75 lb ai/A) 2,4-D when marestail is present. The three-way tank-mix is recommended because 2,4-D is more active on cutleaf eveningprimrose than dicamba. 2,4-D can be left out the mix when primrose is small or absent, but the dicamba rate should be increased to 16 oz/A (0.5 lb ai/A).

Ryegrass:

Producers will be encouraged to closely monitor ryegrass populations. Glyphosate resistant ryegrass has been confirmed in other parts of the world and is currently suspected in Louisiana. Seed from suspect ryegrass plants will be evaluated in late-February and early-March. To date, recommendations for managing glyphosate resistant ryegrass have not been formalized but are expected to include fall programs. In the meantime, the best strategy for managing suspect ryegrass will be to make adjustments in both preplant and in-season weed control programs. Ignite and paraquat can be effective at reducing ryegrass populations, but often require multiple applications. Ryegrass control from paraquat is often improved when mixed with linuron or atrazine, but labels should be closely consulted before using these mixes. In corn, products containing nicosulfuron (Accent) have been very effective at controlling ryegrass. In broadleaf corps, graminicides such as Assure, Select and Poast can be effective at controlling ryegrass.



WHAT'S GOIN' ON...

PETITION TO KEEP 2,4-D

Notice of request for comments regarding a petition to revoke all tolerances and cancel all registrations of 2,4-D. Follow the instructions on how to submit comments if you or your growers are interested in preserving the registration of 2,4-D.

Information on 3 ways to submit comments to the 2,4-D docket.

Petition to Revoke all Tolerances and Cancel all Registrations for the Pesticide 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid; Notice of Availability

SUMMARY: EPA is seeking public comment on a November 6, 2008, petition from the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC), requesting that the Agency revoke all tolerances and cancel all registrations for the pesticide 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D).

DATES: Comments must be received on or before February 23, 2009.

ADDRESSES: Submit your comments, identified by docket identification (ID) number EPA-HQ-OPP-2008-0877, by one of the following methods:

Federal eRulemaking Portal: <http://www.regulations.gov>.

Follow the on-line instructions for submitting comments.

Mail: Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP) Regulatory Public Docket (7502P), Environmental Protection Agency, 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., NW., Washington, DC 20460-0001.

Delivery: OPP Regulatory Public Docket (7502P), Environmental Protection Agency, Rm. S-4400, One Potomac Yard (South Bldg.), 2777 S. Crystal Dr., Arlington, VA. Deliveries are only accepted during the Docket Facility's normal hours of operation (8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays). Special arrangements should be made for deliveries of boxed information. The Docket Facility telephone number is (703) 305-5805.

Instructions: Direct your comments to docket ID number EPA-HQ-OPP-2008-0877. EPA's policy is that all comments received will be included in the docket without change and may be made available on-line at <http://www.regulations.gov>, including any personal information provided, unless the comment includes information claimed to be Confidential Business Information (CBI) or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute.

Do not submit information that you consider to be CBI or otherwise protected through regulations.gov or e-mail. The regulations.gov website is an "anonymous access" system, which means EPA will not know your identity or contact information unless you provide it in the body of your comment. If you send an e-mail comment directly to EPA without going through regulations.gov, your e-mail address will be automatically captured and included as part of the comment that is placed in the docket and made available on the Internet. If you submit an electronic comment, EPA recommends that you include your name and

other contact information in the body of your comment and with any disk or CD-ROM you submit. If EPA cannot read your comment due to technical difficulties and cannot contact you for clarification, EPA may not be able to consider your comment. Electronic files should avoid the use of special characters, any form of encryption, and be free of any defects or viruses.

Docket: All documents in the docket are listed in the docket index available at <http://www.regulations.gov>. Although listed in the index, some information is not publicly available, e.g., CBI or other information whose disclosure is restricted by statute. Certain other material, such as copyrighted material, is not placed on the Internet and will be publicly available only in hard copy form. Publicly available docket materials are available either in the electronic docket at <http://www.regulations.gov>, or, if only available in hard copy, at the OPP Regulatory Public Docket in Rm. S-4400, One Potomac Yard (South Bldg.), 2777 S. Crystal Dr., Arlington, VA. The hours of operation of this Docket Facility are from 8:30 a.m. to 4 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding legal holidays. The Docket Facility telephone number is (703) 305-5805.

2009 AgOutlook Conference: “Keeping Louisiana Agriculture Competitive”



To continue addressing the current issues facing Louisiana agriculture, the LSU AgCenter will host the **2009 Agricultural Outlook Conference on Feb. 26, 2009**, at the Lod Cook Conference Center in Baton Rouge. The theme of this year's conference is **“Keeping Louisiana Agriculture Competitive.”**

This year's program will feature national and international experts discussing topics such as biofuels, commodity outlooks, agricultural policy and the Farm Bill.

The conference is free, but you do need to register for the registration packet, continental breakfast, morning break and box lunch. Advance registration is required because of limited seating capacity.

To register: [Click here](#)

The conference is sponsored by the LSU AgCenter.

For more information contact:

Frankie Gould fgould@agcenter.lsu.edu

(225) 578-5679

LOUISIANA – “SELECTS”

Louisiana – “Selects” is a listing of top performing varieties/hybrids in Louisiana. It was based on Commercial Variety Trials and Extension Demonstrations.

2009 Louisiana – “Selects”

Grain Sorghum:

DeKalb 54-00
DeKalb 53-67
Pioneer 84G62
NC+ 8R18
Terral 1050

Corn Hybrids:

DeKalb DKC67-87	Pioneer 31P42
DeKalb DKC67-23	Pioneer 31P40
Terral TV25R31	Pioneer 31G71
Pioneer 32B29	NK N78N Brand
Dyna-Gro DG58P60	Dyna-Gro DG58V24
Terral TV25BR71	Terral TV26BR61
Pioneer 31D61	Terral TV26BR41
Terral TV26TR41	

Soybean MG III's:

Hornbeck R3824
Armor 39-K4
S04-20912

Soybean MG IV's:

Deltapine DPL 4888	NK S49-H7 Brand
Pioneer 94Y90	Pioneer 94Y70
Progeny 4908RR	NK S44-D5 Brand
Terral TV49R19	Progeny 4918RR
Dyna-Gro DG32P48	Delta King DKXTJ949
Delta Grow 4870RR	Terral TV47R17
S05-4604	Terral TV47R18
USG 74F96	ASGROW 4866
USG 74F78	NC+ 4A81RS
Delta King 4968	Delta Grow 4975RR

Soybean MG V's:

Terral TV59R16	Dyna-Gro DG32B57
Deltapine DPL 5634	S05-4678
Dyna-Gro DG33C59	Delta Grow 5555RR
Pioneer 95M82	NK S52-F2 Brand
Pioneer 95Y70	Terral TV55R15



Louisiana Soybean Association (LSA) Annual Meeting

LSA is a producer-based soybean organization affiliated with the American Soybean Association (ASA) and the United Soybean Board (USB). This organization has many roles, including updating statewide soybean producers on current legislative and environmental issues. The LSA has representatives on the ASA and USB boards. This allows Louisiana issues to be brought to a national audience. As a member of LSA, you support local, state, national and international promotion and use of soybeans. Membership is available to anyone involved in production agriculture. Agribusiness personnel are strongly encouraged to join.

When you join the LSA, you become a member of ASA, which is the collective voice of 25,000 U.S. soybean producers and other agribusiness personnel that are members of the association. By making the choice to become a member of ASA you make that collective voice even more powerful.

ASA is your advocate in Washington D.C., on issues like biodiesel legislation, the Farm Bill, transportation infrastructure and market access. This important policy work is paid for by your voluntary membership in ASA, and cannot come from checkoff dollars. As your number one advocate, ASA testifies before Congress, lobbies Congress and the Administration, provides written comments on key issues, helps develop key legislative language on soybean initiatives and relays information about the importance of ASA issues to the media.

ASA's commitment to policy development begins with the grower-members. They elect state Board members and voting delegates who establish the policy goals for ASA. For more than 85 years, ASA has been working on behalf of its members to build demand, enhance profit opportunities and protect the soybean industry. ASA is proud to represent its soybean grower members, and is looking forward to another 85 years of success.

To increase its representation on the national level, the LSA is seeking new members to be a part of their organization. By purchasing a three year membership to the LSA for \$155.00 the new or renewing member will receive credit for four bags of seed at their respective seed dealership. After paying for a three year membership and purchasing your seed as you normally do, send in a copy of the receipt and where you purchased your seed back to LSA by June 30th, 2009. Your account at that seed dealership that you choose will then be credited for four bags by the respective seed representative.

The seed companies participating in the LSA membership drive are: Asgrow/DeKalb/DPL, Croplan Genetics, Delta Grow, NK/Syngenta Seed, Pioneer and Terral. If you have any questions on joining LSA call Charles Cannatella 337-207-4730 or go online at www.SoyGrowers.com.



UPCOMING EVENTS

February

02/05 Avoyelles Parish Production Meeting – for details contact
Dr. Carlos Smith

csmith@agcenter.lsu.edu

02/11-13 LA Agricultural Technology and Management Conference
Sponsored by the LA Agricultural Consultants Association –
SAI Convention Center - Alexandria, LA for details contact
Denise Wright

glpblues@bellsouth.net

02/16 Louisiana Ag Industries Association (LAIA) Annual Meeting –
Marksville, LA for details contact Donna Morgan

dsmorgan@agcenter.lsu.edu

02/16 St. Martin Parish Production Meeting – Breaux Bridge, LA for
details contact Alfred Guidry

aguidry@agcenter.lsu.edu

02/17 Catahoula Parish Production Meeting – Jonesville, LA for
details contact Glen Daniels

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02/20 Natchitoches Parish Production Meeting – Natchitoches, LA
for details contact Donna Morgan

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02/26 LSU AgCenter Agricultural Outlook Conference – Lod Cook
Conference Center, LSU Campus, Baton rouge, LA information
available at www.lsuagcenter.com/agoutlook



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Dr. Daniel Stephenson, Assistant Professor, Weed Science, Dean Lee Research and Extension Center, Alexandria
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