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## Cotton, Corn, Soybeans, Sorghum, and Wheat

Volume 7, Issue 3 March 2017

### Soybean Fertility

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).



### Contributors

Dr. Ronnie Levy  
Dr. Charles Overstreet  
Sebe Brown



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.

Phosphorus is critical in the early stages of soybean growth. It stimulates root growth, is essential in the storage and transfer of energy, and is an important component of several biochemicals that control plant growth and development. Phosphorus is concentrated in the seed and strongly affects seed formation. Soybeans remove about 0.8 pounds of phosphate ( $P_2O_5$ ) per bushel in the harvested portion of the crop. Phosphorus deficiencies are not easily observed. Usually no striking visual symptoms indicate phosphorus deficiency in soybeans. The most common characteristics of phosphorus-deficient soybean plants are stunted growth and lower yields. Phosphorus fertilization rates should be based on soil test results. Remember soil pH affects the availability of phosphorus; it is most available to soybeans at when the soil pH is between 6.0 and 7.0.

Potassium is essential in the growth and development of soybeans. Potassium is indirectly related to many plant cell functions. Some 60 enzymes require the presence of potassium. Plants with adequate amounts of potassium are better able to fight diseases than potassium-deficient plants. About four times as much potash ( $K_2O$ ) is required by soybeans as phosphate ( $P_2O_5$ ). About twice as much potash ( $K_2O$ ) is removed in the seed as phosphate ( $P_2O_5$ ). Soybeans remove about 1.4 pounds of potash ( $K_2O$ ) in the harvested portion of the plant. Potassium deficiency symptoms are fairly easy to diagnose when they are severe enough to be seen visually. Potassium deficiency symptoms usually occur on the lower leaves. The deficiency symptom will usually occur during bloom or pod fill. The margins (edges) of the leaves are necrotic (dead and brown). Severe potassium deficiencies can greatly reduce yields. Potassium fertilizer rates should be based on soil test results.

Soil pH has a dramatic effect on the availability of native and applied plant nutrients. Availability of most plant nutrients is usually best in soils with a pH of 5.8-7.0. When the soil pH drops below 5.2 on sandy loam and silt loam soils, and below 5.0 on clay soils, manganese toxicity may occur. When the soil pH drops below 5.0, aluminum toxicity may also occur.

In extreme cases, manganese toxicity is expressed as a stunted plant with crinkled leaves. In milder cases, manganese toxicity may not show, but yield decreases will occur. Aluminum toxicity affects the roots. Roots on plants with aluminum toxicity are shorter and thicker than normal, resulting in a condition known as club root. Manganese and aluminum toxicities can be controlled by keeping the soil pH above the critical levels.

Molybdenum is a nutrient needed by soybeans in small quantities. There is enough molybdenum in our soils for optimum growth, but molybdenum is less available to plants as the soil becomes more acidic. At a pH higher than 6.2, additional molybdenum is not needed as seed treatments or fertilizer. When the soil pH is below 5.5, both lime and molybdenum are needed. The lime (enough to raise the soil pH to 5.5 or higher) is needed to eliminate the possibility of manganese and aluminum toxicities. When the soil pH is between 5.5 and 6.2, molybdenum should be used.

With the high cost of applied nutrients, having the right amount and being available are the keys to an efficient fertilization program. Don't let fertility become your limiting yield factor. Take soil samples to your local LSU AgCenter Extension Office in preparation for your crop. Reduced yields almost always cost producers more than the cost of the needed nutrients. Soil test - don't waste money or nutrients.



# ASA DuPont Young Leaders Explore Issues, Marketing During Training



St. Louis, Mo. (March 16, 2017), The 33rd class of American Soybean Association (ASA) DuPont Young Leaders completed their training, Feb. 28 – March 3, 2017 in conjunction with the annual Commodity Classic Convention and Trade Show in San Antonio, Texas.

“For more than 30 years, the ASA DuPont Young Leader program has identified new and emerging leaders for the soybean industry. The program provides training that strengthens their voices while networking opportunities create a connected and more collaborative organization,” said ASA President Ron Moore. “We’re grateful to DuPont Pioneer and DuPont for their commitment to this program and for helping secure the future of the soybean industry.”

While in San Antonio, the Young Leaders participated in leadership and marketing training, issues updates and discussion and were recognized at ASA’s annual awards banquet.

The 2017 Class of Young Leaders includes: Cade Grace (AL); Layne & Ryane Miles (AR); Brock Willard (IL); Jonathan & Derika Spaetti (IN); Alex Brownlee (IA); Casey Schlichting (IA); Brandon & Blair Geiger (KS); Brett Neibling (KS); Kyle Bugg (KY); Mike & Lindsey Gaspard (LA); Angela & Wenceslaus Provost (LA); Andrew Crawford (MI); Matthew & Jessica Swoish (MI); Trevore Brekken (MN); Chad & Monica McCollough (MO); Blake Hokamp (NE); Leslie Hamilton & Dan Stein (NY); Greg Manning & Jessica Harris (NC); Kasey Bitz (ND); Trish Levering (OH); Jean Lam (OK); Jeff & Janie Harrison (Ontario, Canada); Justin & Jessica Rivers (SC); Nick & Shelly Lorang (SD); Rob Holman (TN); Doug & Britni Singleteary (TN); Grayson Kirby & Cindy Dykes (VA); Wes & Amanda Marshall (VA) and Tony & Katie Mellenthin (WI).

“This year’s class is a remarkable group of young leaders,” said Steve Reno, DuPont Pioneer vice president, business director -- U.S. & Canada. Reno spent time with the growers when they were in Johnston earlier this year and then again at Commodity Classic. “This year’s class has focused significant energy into taking on the challenges facing our industry. I’m proud of our continued commitment to this program and impressed by the leadership skills being demonstrated already by these young leaders.”





**Wenceslaus & Angela Provost — Louisiana**



**Mike and Lindsey Gaspard — Louisiana**

Also pictured are Ron Moore, ASA President and Kevin Diehl, Director of Regulatory Strategy and Industry Affairs, DuPont Pioneer.

## Entomology Update

Sebe Brown: LSU AgCenter Entomologist

Recently, Louisiana was granted two section 18 emergency exemptions for Transform (sulfoxaflor) in cotton and grain sorghum. The 2017 exemptions are very similar to last year's and will be available for use during the 2017 growing season. Furthermore, I would like to personally thank all those involved in the long process of helping secure these exemptions for Louisiana's growers. Below are the labels for cotton and grain sorghum.



### Transform® WG

EPA Reg. No. 62719-625

For Control of Lygus Bugs in Cotton

Section 18 Emergency Exemption

File symbol: 17LA03

FOR DISTRIBUTION AND USE ONLY IN LOUISIANA UNDER SECTION 18 EMERGENCY EXEMPTION

This Section 18 Emergency Exemption is effective May 15, 2017 and expires October 31, 2017.

- This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of application.
- It is in violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
- Read the label affixed to the container for Transform® WG insecticide before applying. Carefully follow all precautionary statements and applicable use directions.
- Any adverse effects resulting from the use of Transform WG under this emergency exemption must be immediately reported to the Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry.

#### Directions for Use

#### Pests and Application Rates:

Pests	Transform WG (oz/acre)
tarnished plant bug	1.5 – 2.25 (0.047 – 0.071 lb ai/acre)

**Advisory Pollinator Statement:** Notifying known beekeepers within 1 mile of the treatment area 48 hours before the product is applied will allow them to take additional steps to protect bees. If known apiaries are within one mile of cotton fields intended for treatment, applications should be made within three hours of sunset during the flowering period. Growers are advised to refer to and, where feasible, observe the cooperative standards outlined in the Louisiana Pollinator Cooperative Conservation Program for additional guidance and bee conservation stewardship efforts.

**Application Timing:** Treat in accordance with local economic thresholds. Consult your Dow AgroSciences representative, cooperative extension service, certified crop advisor or state agricultural experiment station for any additional local use recommendations for your area.

**Spray Drift Management:** Applications are prohibited above wind speeds of 10 miles per hour (mph).

**Application Rate:** Use a higher rate in the rate range for heavy pest populations. Two applications may be required for optimum tarnished plant bug control under high pest pressure or heavy immigration of plant bugs from other crops.

#### Restrictions:

- **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 14 days of harvest.
- **Minimum Treatment Interval:** Do not make applications less than 5 days apart.
- Do not make more than four applications per acre per year.
- Do not make more than two consecutive applications per crop.
- Do not apply more than a total of 8.5 oz of Transform WG (0.266 lb ai of sulfoxaflor) per acre per year.

\*Trademark of The Dow Chemical Company ("Dow") or an affiliated company of Dow

R396-122

Approved: 03/06/17

Replaces R396-099



Dow AgroSciences

Dow AgroSciences LLC 9330 Zionsville Road Indianapolis, IN 46268-1054 USA

# Transform® WG

EPA Reg. No. 62719-625

## For Control of Sugarcane Aphid (*Melanaphis sacchari*) in Sorghum

### Section 18 Emergency Exemption

File symbol: 17LA02

#### FOR DISTRIBUTION AND USE ONLY IN LOUISIANA UNDER SECTION 18 EMERGENCY EXEMPTION

This Section 18 Emergency Exemption is effective April 9, 2017 and expires November 30, 2017.

- This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of application.
- It is in violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.
- Read the label affixed to the container for Transform® WG insecticide before applying. Carefully follow all precautionary statements and applicable use directions.
- Any adverse effects resulting from the use of Transform WG under this emergency exemption must be immediately reported to the Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry.

### Directions for Use

#### Pests and Application Rates:

Pests	Transform WG (oz/acre)	Comments
Sugarcane aphid	0.75 – 1.5 (0.023 – 0.047 lb ai/acre)	Use a higher rate in the rate range for heavy pest populations.

**Application Timing:** Treat in accordance with local economic thresholds. Consult your Dow AgroSciences representative, cooperative extension service, certified crop advisor or state agricultural experiment station for any additional local use recommendations for your area.

**Application Method:** Control of sugarcane aphid may be contingent on thorough coverage to the crop. Use sufficient water to get full coverage of the canopy. It is recommended that a minimum of 5 gallons of water be applied by air.

**Spray Drift Management:** Applications are prohibited above wind speeds of 10 miles per hour (mph). Applications must be made with medium to coarse spray nozzles (i.e., with median droplet size of 341 µm or greater).

#### Restrictions:

- **Preharvest Interval:** Do not apply within 14 days of grain or straw harvest or within 7 days of grazing, or forage, fodder, or hay harvest.
- A restricted entry interval (REI) of 24 hours must be observed.
- Do not make more than two applications per acre per year.
- **Minimum Treatment Interval:** Do not make applications less than 14 days apart.
- Do not apply more than a total of 3.0 oz of Transform WG (0.09 lb ai of sulfoxaflor) per acre per year.
- Do not apply product ≤ 3 days pre-bloom or until after seed set.

\*Trademark of The Dow Chemical Company ("Dow") or an affiliated company of Dow

R396-123

Approved: 02/17/17

Replaces 396-098

## **Watch Out For Nematodes in Your 2017 Crop**

**Charles Overstreet, Extension Nematologist**

Plant-parasitic nematodes are pests that are always going to cause us some problems every year. Many of our production fields in Louisiana have one or more very damaging types present. There are a number of conditions that influence the level of damage each year. These include the populations of these nematodes present, texture in the soil profile, susceptibility of the variety and type of crop, and environmental conditions during the growing season.

Nematode populations certainly fluctuate from year to year. Populations are generally lowest in the spring, build up rapidly during the summer, and reach their highest levels in the fall. Some of the management practices that producers use can certainly impact population development. Monoculture of a susceptible crop is probably the worse practice that producers can do since this supports the highest levels of nematodes. When a poor host or resistant variety is used, nematode levels never build up during the summer. This can result in a low population the next year that may not be very damaging to a susceptible crop. Unfortunately, sometimes reniform nematode can build up to such high levels in the soil that it may take two years of a poor host or resistant variety to adequately reduce levels of nematodes to where the crop will not be damaged. Cotton and sweetpotato are the two major crops that are most damaged by this nematode and soybean appears to be less damaged on many varieties. Corn, rice, grain sorghum, and sugarcane are very resistant to reniform nematode. However, corn and most grain sorghum varieties are susceptible to southern root-knot nematodes and help out only slightly against these two pests.



Figure 1. Stunted cotton plants on the right due to Southern root-knot nematode. Plants on the left have been treated with a nematicide.

Soil texture influences nematode incidence in a field, population buildup, and overall damage to susceptible crops. Coarse-textured soils such as sandy loams and some silt loams are where the greatest level of damage occurs from nematodes. Also, these coarse soils need to be fairly deep in the soil profile not just at the very surface. Under soils like this, nematode damage can be very severe even when low populations of nematodes are present. The coarse-textured soils are where we have most of our Southern root-knot nematode problems. Weather conditions may greatly influence the amount of damage that can occur. The greatest damage often occurs during periods of drought stress. Reniform nematode can occur in a wide range of soil types from sandy loams to silty clay loams. Reniform populations generally are higher in the finer textured soils such as silt loams and slightly lower in coarse-textured soils and soils with high levels of clay. The greatest damage from this nematode still occurs in the coarse soils.

Producers should follow these simple guidelines. Rotate to a less susceptible crop whenever possible. Use resistance when available against very high populations of nematodes. However, you must have some idea of the types of nematodes present and population levels. If you have had nematode problems in the past with a specific nematode and planted a susceptible crop last year, chances are that this pest might pose a threat to you this year. Try to keep growing conditions as favorable for the crop as you can. This would mean planting in warm enough soils for the plants to get a good start, provide adequate nutrients in the soil, and use irrigation during periods of drought. You may also need to apply nematicides to slow the development of the nematode and lessen the amount of damage to plants.



Figure 2. Serious damage to cotton from Southern root-knot in really sandy areas in a field.

Although nematodes can sometimes be very costly pests due to the damage that they inflict to a crop, management options are available that can limit the losses. Planning ahead of time can go a long way toward avoiding some of these losses this growing season.

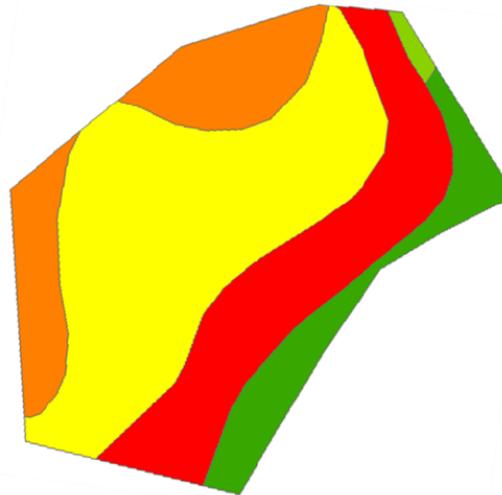


Figure 3. Example of a single field that has a wide range of soil types and textures present ranging from a coarse-textured soil (Bruin very fine sandy loam) to a very fine-texture soil (Sharkey and Tunica clays). Nematode problems would only be in the Bruin silt loam, Bruin very fine sandy loam, and Commerce silt loam soils.

# Grow For The Win!

Do you have what it takes to claim the title of  
highest soybean yield winner in Louisiana?



Enter the 2017 Louisiana Soybean Association High Soybean Yield Challenge co-sponsored by the LSA and BASF by July 1, 2017, for a chance to win the title of highest soybean yield in Louisiana and claim the grand prize — \$7,500.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Farm Name \_\_\_\_\_

Mailing Address \_\_\_\_\_

City State Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Home Phone \_\_\_\_\_ Cell Phone \_\_\_\_\_ Fax \_\_\_\_\_

Email Address \_\_\_\_\_

Primary ACO (see rules) \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of Applicant \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

## Entry Deadline

July 1, 2017 - (No exceptions - entry form may be mailed, emailed or faxed to office)

Submit this form to: Louisiana Soybean Association, 8105 Tom Bowman Drive, Alexandria, LA 71302

Questions? Contact the Louisiana Soybean Association at 318-542-8857 or [levy@agcenter.lsu.edu](mailto:levy@agcenter.lsu.edu).

2017 Louisiana Soybean Association High Yield Soybean Challenge-sponsored by the LSA and BASF

## Eligibility

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1. Each contestant must be at least 18 years of age on or before August 1, 2017, and must also be actively engaged in soybean production.
2. All Contestants must complete ALL contest entry, field and/or production and harvest information forms to be eligible for any of the cash awards. Data form will be provided following submission of entry form.
3. Contestants are only eligible to receive one official contest cash prize per year.
4. Prize winners agree to allow Louisiana Soybean Association and BASF to use field data, and to appear in person in promotional and educational activities.
5. Prize will be presented at the Louisiana Soybean Association Annual meeting in January 2018.
6. Current directors of the Louisiana Soybean Promotion Board, Louisiana Soybean Association, Louisiana State University Personnel and their immediate families are not eligible. (Immediate family is defined as: spouses, parents, grandparents, siblings, children and grandchildren.)
7. Contest entries must have a 60 bushel/acre minimum to win.

## Field Criteria

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1. Contest field must be located within the land boundaries of the State of Louisiana.
2. Contest field must be owned or operated by the contestant and easily accessible by an Approved Contest Official (ACO). An ACO includes a Louisiana State University AgCenter Employee.
3. ACOs not eligible to serve as judge if employed as consultant by the producer/contestant.
4. Contest is limited to one producer/one field.
5. Harvest area must consist of a minimum of five (5) contiguous acres and a maximum of seven (7) contiguous acres.
6. Harvest area must have four (4) straight sides and harvest area must have four (4) right angles forming a square or rectangle.
7. Field must have been planted to soybeans in at least one of the last three production years prior to 2017, and contestant must have paid the appropriate checkoff assessments on soybeans.

## Yield Contest Rules

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1. Harvest soybeans must meet minimum Federal Grain Quality Standards.
2. State certified scales and moisture testers must be used for all measuring and weighing processes. Original weigh ticket (No photocopies) must be attached to the Harvest Report Form. Weigh ticket must depict percent foreign matter (FM).

3. LSU AgCenter reserves the right to have a designated representative present (with prior notice) during all measurement, harvest and weighing processes.
4. Entry forms must be postmarked by July 1, 2017. Incomplete entry or harvest report forms will be returned.
5. Contestants are officially entered only after their entry form has been received and processed by the Louisiana Soybean Association and notified in writing as officially entered in the 2017 Louisiana Soybean Association High Yield Soybean Challenge, sponsored by the LSA and BASF.
6. Contest field location should be submitted to ACO 14 days prior to harvest. ACO and contestant will establish and designate the boundaries of the contest field prior to harvest.
7. Contestant must contact primary ACO at least 48 hours prior to harvest. Primary ACO will arrange for two additional ACO's to be present during harvest.
8. All three (3) ACO, Producer and Certified Scale Official and the contestant will sign the Harvest Report and attest and certify the following: harvested area, percent moisture to nearest tenth percent (00.0%), total foreign material, yield in pounds and final yield (adjusted to 13% moisture on a per acre basis). Final report must be postmarked by December 1, 2017, and mailed to ARSA. For the purpose of this contest a 100 bushels per acre yield shall constitute 6,000 pounds per acre after adjustments are made for moisture and total foreign material.
9. No yield information is to be released to the media unless it has been verified by the LSU AgCenter.
10. Primary ACO will acquire and maintain a probed one (1) pound sample (in bag provided) until January 31, 2018.
11. All contestants are reminded to read and follow ALL directions on crop protections products. Number of applications and rates must be within the label.
12. Variety: No experimental line(s) allowed. Variety selected must be available, in the marketplace and listed in the company sales brochure for Louisiana.

**Questions? Please contact the Ronnie Levy at 318-542-8857  
or [rlevy@agcenter.lsu.edu](mailto:rlevy@agcenter.lsu.edu).**

# 2017 Yield Contest Worksheet

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All calculations should be rounded off at the third decimal place.

\_\_\_\_\_ ÷ 60 = \_\_\_\_\_ (A) Pounds Bushels

100 - \_\_\_\_\_ ÷ 87 = \_\_\_\_\_ (B) Moisture 0.0% Factor

## Certified Area

\_\_\_\_\_ x \_\_\_\_\_ ÷ 43560 = \_\_\_\_\_ (C) Length in feet Width in feet

## Acres

\_\_\_\_\_ x \_\_\_\_\_ ÷ \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_ Bu/A (D) (A) (B) (C)

\_\_\_\_\_ x \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_ Bu/A (E) (D) (FM ÷ 100)

\_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ = \_\_\_\_\_ Bu/A (F)\*\* (D) (E)

\*\*Indicates the Final Yield from the contest area of the field adjusted to 13% moisture and for all foreign matter.

**TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE, I CERTIFY THE ACCURACY OF THIS REPORT**

---

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Grower

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Primary ACO

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Certified Scale Official

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of Judge 3

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Extension Title

\_\_\_\_\_  
Extension Title

\_\_\_\_\_  
Extension Title

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Field must be harvested before December 1, 2017, and report postmarked on or before December 1, 2017.  
Mail form to: Louisiana Soybean Association, 8105 Tom Bowman Drive, Alexandria, LA 71302

# 2017 Soybean Yield Contest – Production Information

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Producer Name\_\_\_\_\_

1. Previous Crop in Field 2016\_\_\_\_\_

2015\_\_\_\_\_

2014\_\_\_\_\_

## Please Enter 2017 Growing Season Information Below

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2. Soil Type (Series) & Texture

a. Soil Test Information (Series) & Texture\_\_\_\_\_

b. Fertilizer Applied & Application Date\_\_\_\_\_

3. Pre-Plant Tillage Practices & Observations\_\_\_\_\_

4. Planting Practices

a. Date\_\_\_\_\_

b. Type of Planter\_\_\_\_\_

c. Row Width\_\_\_\_\_

5. Variety Information

a. Variety\_\_\_\_\_

b. % Germination & A.A. Info\_\_\_\_\_

6. Seedling Rate & Seedling Depth\_\_\_\_\_

7. Seed Treatment & Inoculation\_\_\_\_\_

8. Established Plant Population\_\_\_\_\_

9. Pest Control Practices

a. Weed Management Practices\_\_\_\_\_

1. Pre-Plant\_\_\_\_\_

2. Pre-Emergence\_\_\_\_\_

3. Post-Emergence\_\_\_\_\_

4. Weed Control Observations\_\_\_\_\_

b. Insect Management Practices\_\_\_\_\_

c. Disease Management Practices\_\_\_\_\_

10. Other Foliar Application(s)\_\_\_\_\_

11. Water Management Practices\_\_\_\_\_

a. Date & Amounts of Irrigation\_\_\_\_\_

12. Harvest Aid Management Practices\_\_\_\_\_

13. Agronomic Information at Maturity\_\_\_\_\_

a. Date (R8 Growth Stage)\_\_\_\_\_

b. Plant Height (at R8)\_\_\_\_\_

c. Lodging Rate\_\_\_\_\_

d. Shatter Rating\_\_\_\_\_

14. Agronomic Information at Harvest

a. Date\_\_\_\_\_

b. Plant Height\_\_\_\_\_

c. Lodging Rates\_\_\_\_\_

d. Shatter Rates\_\_\_\_\_

e. Grain Quality Observations\_\_\_\_\_

Continue on back if additional space is needed.

## 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](mailto: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

## Upcoming Calendar of Events



**Wednesday, April 19 — Wheat and Oat Field Day at Macon Ridge Research Station**

**Macon Ridge Research Station, 212-A Macon Ridge Road, Winnsboro, LA 71295**

The 2017 Wheat and Oat Field Day at Macon Ridge Research Station will be held on Wednesday, April 19, 2017. Registration begins at 8:30 a.m. followed by field tours at 9:00 a.m. The program will end with a sponsored lunch at noon. For more information please contact Dr. Donnie Miller at 318-435-2157.

## PARISH CONTACT INFORMATION

Parish	County Agent	Phone	Email
Acadia	Jeremy 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
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Weeds	Corn, Grain Sorghum, Cotton. Soybeans	Daniel Stephenson	318-308-7225 (cell)	dstephenson@agcenter.lsu.edu
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Entomology	Soybean, Corn, Grain Sorghum, Sugarcane	Beuzelin, Julien	337-501-7087 (cell)	JBeuzelin@agcenter.lsu.edu
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Pathology	Soybean, Corn, Grain Sorghum	Clayton Hollier	225-578-4487	chollier@agcenter.lsu.edu
Irrigation	Corn, Grain Sorghum, Cotton. Soybeans	Stacia Davis	904-891-1103	sdavis@agcenter.lsu.edu
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Fertility	All agronomic crops			
Wheat	Wheat	Boyd Padgett	318-614-4354 (cell)	bpadgett@agcenter.lsu.edu

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