

Cotton, Corn, Soybeans, Sorghum, and Wheat

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Pre-Harvest Desiccation of Soybeans

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 non-treated soybeans.



Nontreated



Paraquat Treated

Contributors

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If the goal of harvest aid use in soybeans is to promote earlier harvest and improved efficiency, 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.

How to Determine When to Apply Harvest Aid to Expedite Harvest?



Too Early

Start looking closely at plants when yellowing of leaves is first observed.

Collect pods from the top four nodes of plants at random across the field.

Open pods and look for separation of beans from the white membrane inside the pod.

If separation has occurred for all pods collected, all seed are at physiological maturity (around 50% moisture) and have reached maximum dry weight.

It is safe to remove leaves without affecting seed weight.



R6.5



Application of harvest aid when seed in the top portion of plants are at this stage will result in reduced seed weight and yield.



It is safe to apply harvest aid when seed in the top portion of plants are at this stage.

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). 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, 7 to 10 days may be needed for optimum desiccation.



PREHARVEST DESSICANTS:

carfentrazone @ 0.023 lb/A	Aim 2EC @ 1.5 oz/A Add 1% v/v crop oil concentrate	Better on morningglories than pigweed, sicklepod, etc.	Apply after crop has matured and grain has begun to dry down. More effective on annual vines. Do not apply within 3 days of harvest. Apply in 10 gal. by ground, 5 gal. by air.
saflufenacil @ 0.022-0.045 lb/A	Sharpen @ 1 - 2 oz/A Add 1% MSO + 8.5 lb/100 gal AMS	Morningglories and other broadleaf weeds	Apply once soybean has reached physiological maturity (all pods and seeds have no green color). Indeterminate varieties: 65% brown pods, more than 70% leaf drop, 30% or less seed moisture. Determinate varieties: more than 50% leaf drop and remaining leaves are yellowing. Preharvest interval is 3 days.
paraquat @ 0.126 - 0.25 lb/A	paraquat (2 lb/gal formulation) @ 8 - 16 oz/A; paraquat (3 lb/gal formulation) @ 5.4-10.7 oz/A Add 0.25% v/v nonionic surfactant	Desiccation of weeds and soybeans only	Indeterminate varieties: 65% of pods are mature or moisture content is 30% or less. Determinate varieties: 50% leaf drop and remaining leaves are yellow. Some drought stressed weeds will not be desiccated. Do not graze or harvest for hay. Apply in 20 gal. by ground or 5 gal. by air. Preharvest interval is 15 days. Immature soybeans will be injured.
sodium chlorate @ 6 lb/A	6 lb/gal formulation @ 1 gal/A 5 lb/gal formulation @ 1.2 gal/A 3 lb/gal formulation @ 2 gal/A	Desiccation only. Level of weed control is affected by environmental conditions.	Apply 7-10 days before harvest. Apply in 20 gal. by ground, 5 gal. by air. Check label for environmental conditions most favorable for desiccation. Apply under high temperatures and humidity.

Soybean Pathology Update – July 26, 2016

Trey Price, Field Crop Pathology, Macon Ridge Research Station

Overall, it has been a quiet disease year in soybeans thus far. At this point, soybeans range from early V stages to “at the elevator” in Louisiana, and hopefully it will remain a relatively quiet year for our producers.

Taproot decline (TRD) is once again the most prevalent soilborne disease in Louisiana this year. This disease was formerly referred to as “black root rot” or “mystery disease”. Symptoms of TRD may occur at any point in the growing season with foliar symptoms of interveinal chlorosis/necrosis most evident (Figure 1). Upon closer examination, plants adjacent to those exhibiting foliar symptoms may have died earlier in the season often unnoticed. When pulled, affected plants may break-off at the soil line. When excised, the surfaces of tap and lateral roots will exhibit black discoloration growth (Figure 1). If stems are split at the crown, a white cottony growth is often evident in the centers (Figure 1). In most cases this disease goes completely unnoticed until pod fill (R5-R6) where it appears at a distance as early cutout (Figure 1), and is very often confused with sudden death syndrome. Very limited data and an ample amount of observations indicate that rotation to corn or grain sorghum will reduce disease incidence and severity. Tillage also may lower the chances of TRD occurring. Early indications from pilot variety trials in LA and MS indicate that resistant varieties may be available. **Please contact me if you have fields affected with taproot decline. We need more data. 318-235-9805**



Figure 1. Various symptoms and signs of taproot decline of soybean.

Frogeye leaf spot (FLS) was surprisingly absent in Louisiana soybeans until a couple of weeks ago. Reports are now coming in from CENLA and NELA with incidence and severity very low. Knowing which variety that you are dealing with is key for managing FLS. Even the most resistant varieties may get a few spots, but the disease will not get severe enough to reduce yields in these varieties. Frogeye leaf spot ratings for the past several years are available online at www.lsuagcenter.com, from your parish agent, research station, or nearest specialist. Using these sources you can determine if your varieties are resistant or susceptible. Varieties resistant to FLS do not require fungicide applications for management.

A reactive approach is appropriate for managing FLS in susceptible varieties, as many available triazole fungicides are effective at delaying disease development and preserving yield. According to data from last year's trials at Dean Lee, Northeast, and Macon Ridge Research Stations, fungicides will significantly preserve yield if FLS severity reaches 8-10% (Figure 1). This could be an indication that disease severities lower than 8-10%, applications for FLS management may be delayed or avoided in susceptible varieties depending on crop stage, prevailing environmental conditions, and potential economic returns. Scouting is key to managing FLS. It is important to note that strobilurin fungicide resistance exists in the FLS pathogen population; therefore, this fungicide type is not recommended for management.

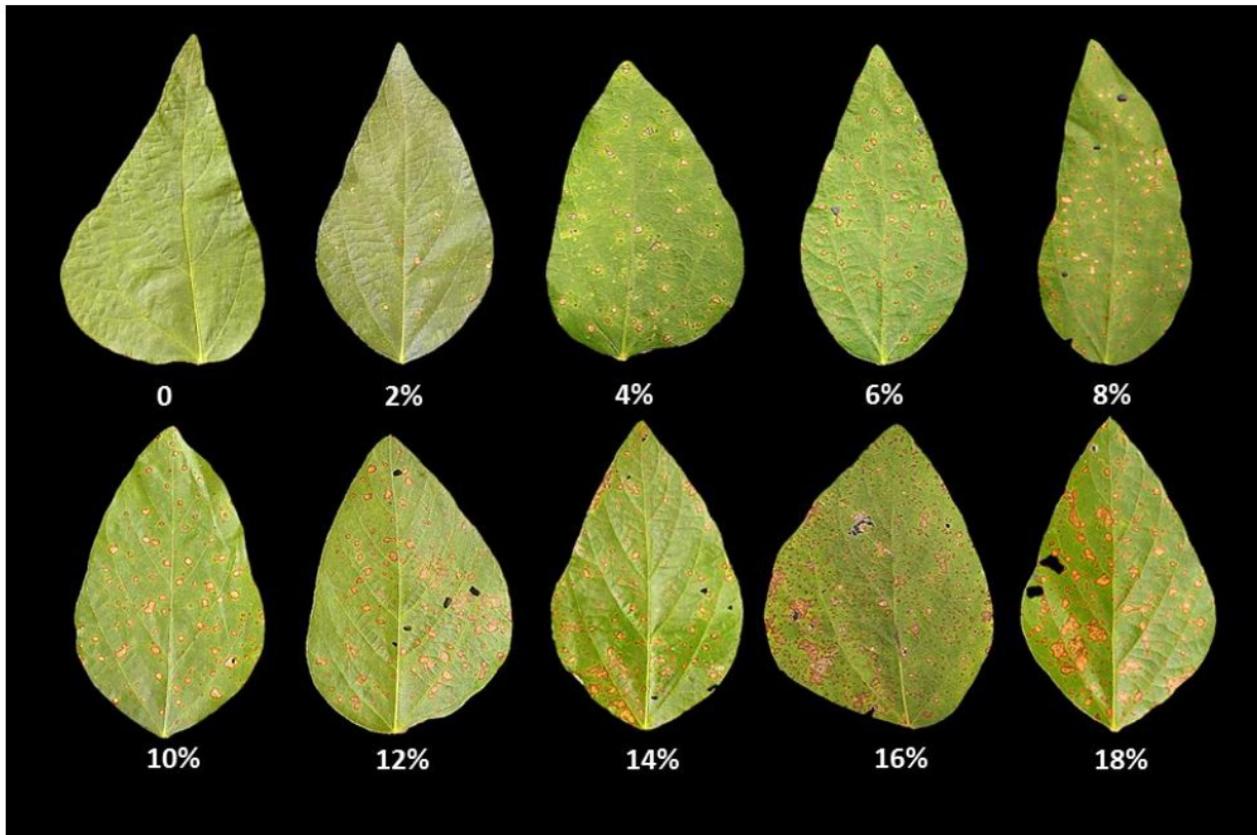


Figure 1. A rating scale for Frogeye leaf spot severity.

Cercospora leaf blight (CLB) has been noted in CENLA and SOLA at low incidence and severity so far. Normally, CLB symptoms are not observed until R5 (Figure 2). Symptoms usually start with purplish petiole lesions and leathery or purplish/bronze leaves in the upper canopy. Leaves may be significantly blighted, and severe defoliation can occur. Approximately 90 and 33% of the CLB pathogen population, respectively, is resistant to strobilurin and thiophanate-methyl fungicides; therefore, applications of products containing these actives alone are not recommended. Unfortunately, other fungicides (pre-mixes of strobilurins, SDHIs, and/or triazoles) have not been consistent in reducing CLB incidence and severity; therefore, there are not any products that are confidently recommended for management. A multi-state effort is currently underway working with breeders from three universities in the mid-south to identify sources of varietal resistance to CLB. A variety trial with 30 candidates was planted this year in 15 locations in 6 states throughout the Mid-South and is currently being monitored for CLB development at five locations in Louisiana.



Figure 2. Petiole (left) and foliar (right) symptoms of *Cercospora* leaf blight.

Because of consistent rainfall in SOLA, **aerial blight** has been a significant issue in some areas; particularly in those fields with soybean in rotation with rice (Figure 3). Disease incidence and severity will be higher in fields where seed was drilled or broadcasted resulting in thick canopies. Scouting also is key for managing aerial blight. Symptoms will first appear in the lower to mid-canopy and are usually not evident in the upper canopy until disease is severe. Some areas in SOLA have strobilurin resistance in the aerial blight pathogen population; therefore, a product containing an SDHI will be warranted for management. In cases where resistance is not present, most strobilurin fungicides are effective at slowing aerial blight and preserving yield.



Figure 3. Aerial blight of soybean.

On the following page, a brief soybean fungicide efficacy table is presented to aid in management decisions. If you require additional information, please do not hesitate to contact your county agent, research station, or specialist.

Foliar Fungicide Efficacy for Control of Foliar Soybean Diseases—June 2016

The North Central Regional Committee on Soybean Diseases and the Regional Committee for Soybean Rust Pathology (NCERA-212 and NCERA-208), which also includes members from the Mid-South, have developed the following information on foliar fungicide efficacy for control of major foliar soybean diseases in the United States. **Ratings in this table have been modified by LSU AgCenter Pathologists to more accurately reflect observations in Louisiana.** Efficacy ratings for each fungicide listed in the table were determined by field-testing the materials over multiple years and locations by the members of the committee. Efficacy ratings are based upon level of disease control achieved by product, and are not necessarily reflective of yield increases obtained from product application. Efficacy depends upon proper application timing, rate, and application method to achieve optimum effectiveness of the fungicide as determined by labeled instructions and overall level of disease in the field at the time of application. Differences in efficacy among fungicide products were determined by direct comparisons among products in field tests and are based on a single application of the labeled rate as listed in the table, unless otherwise noted. **Table includes systemic fungicides available that have been tested over multiple years and locations. The table is not intended to be a list of all labeled products¹.** Efficacy categories: NR=Not Recommended; P=Poor; F=Fair; G=Good; VG=Very Good; E=Excellent; NL = Not Labeled for use against this disease; U = Unknown efficacy or insufficient data to rank product efficacy.

Active ingredient (%)	Product/Trade name	Rate/A (fl oz)	Aerial web blight ¹	Cercospora leaf blight ²	Frogeye leaf spot ³
Azoxystrobin 22.9%	Quadris 2.08 SC Generics ⁶	6.0 - 15.5	VG	P	F
Fluoxastrobin 40.3%	Aftershock 480 SC Evito 480 SC	2.0 – 5.7	VG	P	F
Picoxystrobin	Approach 2.08 SC	6.0 -12.0	VG	P	F
Pyraclostrobin 23.6%	Headline 2.09 EC/SC	6.0 - 12.0	VG	P	F
Cyproconazole 8.9%	Alto 100SL	2.75 – 5.5	U	U	F
Flutriafol 11.8%	Topguard 1.04 SC	7.0 – 14.0	U	P-G ⁵	VG
Propiconazole 41.8%	Tilt 3.6 EC Multiple Generics ⁶	2.0 - 4.0	P	P	F
Prothioconazole 41.0%	Proline 480 SC	2.5 – 4.3	NL	NL	VG
Tetraconazole 20.5%	Domark 230 ME	4.0 – 5.0	NL	P-G ⁵	VG
Thiophanate-methyl	Topsin-M Multiple Generics ⁶	10.0 – 20.0	U	P	G
Boscalid 70%	Endura 0.7 DF	3.5 – 11.0	U	U	P
Azoxystrobin 18.2% Difenconazole 11.4%	Quadris Top 2.72 SC	8.0 – 14.0	U	U	VG
Azoxystrobin 7.0% Propiconazole 11.7%	Quilt 1.66 SC	14.0 – 20.5	U	U	F
Azoxystrobin 13.5% Propiconazole 11.7%	Quilt Xcel 2.2 SE	10.5 - 21.0	VG	P	F
Fluoxastrobin 18.0% Tebuconazole 25.0%	Evito T 3.99 F	4.0 -6.0	U	P	F
Pyraclostrobin 28.58% Fluxapyroxad 14.33%	Priaxor 4.17 SC	4.0 – 8.0	VG	P-G ⁵	F
Trifloxystrobin 11.4% Propiconazole 11.4%	Stratego 250 EC	10.0	G-VG	P	F
Trifloxystrobin 32.3% Prothioconazole 10.8%	Stratego YLD 4.18 SC	4.0 – 4.65	VG	P	F
Picoxystrobin 17.9% Cyproconazole 7.2%	Approach Prima 2.34 SC	5.0 – 6.8	U	P-G ⁵	F-G

¹In areas where strobilurin resistance has been found, efficacy of products containing strobilurins may be reduced.

²Fungicides with a solo or mixed QoI or MBC mode of action may not be effective in areas where QoI or MBC resistance exists in the fungal population that causes Cercospora leaf blight.

³Fungicides with a solo or mixed QoI mode of action may not be effective in areas where QoI-resistance exists in the fungal population that causes frogeye leaf spot.

⁴Harvest restrictions are listed for soybean harvested for grain.

⁵Efficacy of this product has been inconsistent across locations and years.

⁶Generics containing the same active ingredient may be available.

Entomology Update

Sebe Brown and David Kerns: LSU AgCenter Entomologists

Cotton:

With the recent hot, dry weather settling over Louisiana, many of the state's non-irrigated cotton is well over due for rain. With this, insect control becomes increasingly more important to help preserve existing fruit and limit insect injury. Tarnished plant bug numbers are continuing to increase as cotton begins to reach mid to peak bloom. Applications of broad spectrum insecticides such as acephate and pyrethroids should be avoided to help prevent infestations of spider mites. No instances of abamectin failures have occurred in Louisiana this season, however; rates below 8 oz/acre may not give satisfactory control and sequential applications should be avoided.

Cotton bollworm trap catches and reports of worm injury in the field have increased in the past weeks. 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 the need to overspray is justified especially in Widestrike cotton.

Soybeans

Insect issues in soybeans over the past few weeks has mainly pertained to corn earworms and stink bugs. Many of the fields in North Louisiana from R1 to R3 have (when soybeans are most attractive) had threshold levels of corn earworm populations infesting these fields. 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 Intrepid Edge.

Redbanded stink bug issues are persisting in many early planted fields around much of the state. Pyrethroid efficacy against redbanded stink bugs has declined in recent years resulting in the use of tank mixes and premix applications. The threshold for redbanded stink bugs in Louisiana soybeans is 16 bugs in 100 sweeps. Endigo, Leverage 360 and Belay have demonstrated satisfactory control of redbanded stink bugs as well as tank mixes of acephate plus a pyrethroid. Beware only 2.0 lbs of acephate can be applied per crop per season for soybeans. Redbanded stink bugs are strong fliers and re-colonization after an insecticide treatment may occur quickly.

Grain Sorghum

Sugarcane aphid populations have been detected in fields around much of Louisiana. Treatments with currently labelled products are giving satisfactory control and many early planted fields required only one aphid application. Late planted grain sorghum will need to be routinely scouted for infestations of sugarcane aphids. Later planted sorghum, as with most crops, is often plagued with greater insect pressure that persists the entire season. The preliminary Louisiana threshold for sugarcane aphids is 50 aphids per leaf colonizing 20% of plants in a field. Drought stressed sorghum may be more susceptible to aphid injury and applications to control aphids should not be delayed.

Furthermore, sorghum web worm, corn strain fall armyworm and corn earworm numbers are increasing in sorghum as well. The use of a pyrethroid is strongly discouraged and often ineffective for controlling any insect in the headworm complex. Prevathon, Belt or Intrepid edge are viable options that control sorghum head worms and will not flare aphids.





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. Dr. Dustin Harrell launched the group text messages to rice producers last month and has been very well received by all in the rice industry. The rice text message group already has over 175 participants. Due to the success of the rice text message group the AgCenter has decided to form five additional text message groups for the 2016 growing season. Separate text message groups will be set up for corn, cotton, soybeans, grain sorghum, wheat, and crop consultants.

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

Repeat process to join more than one text group

To unsubscribe to any group, simply text back “unsubscribe@larice” (or other group name) to the group. If you would like to get the text messages by email, send an email to larice@mail.remind.com (or other group name). If you would like to unsubscribe to the email messages, simply email back with “unsubscribe” in the subject line.

Commodity	Group text number	Group Text Name
Rice	81010	@larice
Corn	81010	@lacorn
Grain Sorghum	81010	@lasorghum
Soybeans	81010	@lasoybean
Wheat	81010	@lawheat
Louisiana Crop Consultants	81010	@lacropcon

D. Harrell would like you to join Louisiana Rice Text Group!

To receive messages via text, text @larice to 81010. You can opt-out of messages at anytime by replying, 'unsubscribe @larice'.

Trouble using 81010? Try texting @larice to (337) 397-4946 instead.

*Standard text message rates apply.

Or to receive messages via email, send an email to larice@mail.remind.com. To unsubscribe, reply with 'unsubscribe' in the subject line.

Enter this number

Text this message

or:

- @lacorn
- @lasorghum
- @lasoybean
- @lawheat
- @lacropcon

New message

Recipients: larice@mail.remind.com

Subject: *(You can leave the subject blank)*

Upcoming Calendar of Events



**Friday, July 29. Soybean Field Day in Assumption Parish.
The program will be held at 119 Robin Street in Napoleonville.
It will start at 9:00 am. Contact: Mike Herbert
County Agent Lafourche Parish**

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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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<http://louisianacrops.com>

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