LSU AgCenter

H. Rouse Caffey Rice Research Station

NEWSLETTER

Volume 22 Issue 3 | September 16, 2025

Upcoming Events

- **Rice Production School** – H. Rouse Caffey Rice Research Station – September 15 & 16,
- **Growing Careers – Beyond the Rice Field –** H. Rouse Caffey Rice Research Station – October 21 (See Flyer)
- **Dr. Adam Famoso -Touring Corteva Agriscience Research Facilities Tour in India -** September 27 – October 3
- **Dr. Adam Famoso, Dr. Connor Webster, & Mr. Tyler Musgrove – Trade Mission to Cuba** – October 20 – 23
- **Louisiana Rice Research Board Committee Meetings** – H. Rouse Caffey Rice Research Station –October 30
- **Louisiana Rice Research Board Fall Meeting** – H. Rouse Caffey Rice Research Station – November 12

Upcoming Station Visitors

- **New LSU AgCenter Faculty – Dr. Kaelyn Fogleman (Crawfish) & Dr. Holly Andrews (Soil Microbiology) –** September 8
- **Clemson Foundation Seed Program –** September 24

New Station Personnel

- **Brijesh Angira** (Associate Professor – Breeding) – Reappointed from Associate Professor of Research
- **Andrew Thibodeaux** (Research Associate – Breeding) – Reappointed from Farm Research Specialist
- **Tyler Musgrove** (Rice Extension Specialist – Start Date – Jan 1

Recap of the 2025 Rice Crop

Louisiana's 2025 rice season is nearing completion, with most of South Louisiana's first crop already harvested and Central and North Louisiana still in the process. Overall, it has been a productive year for rice. Initial harvests in South Louisiana reported strong yields, sparking optimism for a good year. However, as the season progressed, yields began to decline sharply in some areas. Interestingly, some later fields rebounded with surprisingly good yields, adding complexity to the overall production picture.

Most fields in Southwest Louisiana have now been reflooded for ratoon (second) crop production. Despite some weather challenges, yields in this region were generally good, and early reports suggest that grain quality is higher than in the previous two years.

In North Louisiana, producers faced yet another season of wet weather, which delayed planting and led to several thousand acres going unplanted. The tight planting window also caused logistical issues during harvest: some fields ready for harvest were delayed due to limited bin space and drying capacity.

Poor weather during critical pollination phases likely contributed to the lower yields in certain areas. Rain and overcast conditions reduced the sunlight available to plants, negatively impacting growth and increasing the risk of disease. Disease pressure was lower than feared for most of the season, but persistent rains later contributed to a rise in disease later in the crop. It's a common misconception that rice "likes" rain—while it is an irrigated crop, excessive rainfall reduces solar radiation and promotes disease. Additionally, rain and wind during flowering can cause rice florets to become sterile.

While yield is important, milling quality—specifically head rice yield (the percentage of unbroken grains after milling)—is also critical to the crop's value. For example, a field harvested at 20% grain moisture may yield 65% head rice. However, if harvest is delayed and moisture drops to 14%, that same field might yield just 55% head rice or less.

Repeated wetting and drying in the field further deteriorates grain quality. Timing of harvest is crucial, especially when storage or drying capacity becomes a limiting factor.

Despite a modest increase in total planted acres this year, about 17,000 acres from 2024, totaling approximately 476,000, the financial outlook remains uncertain. The additional acreage came mostly from North Louisiana, where low soybean and corn prices prompted a shift to rice.

Unfortunately, rice prices remain low while production costs continue to rise. Unless significant price improvements occur, producers are unlikely to expand planting further in 2026, as financial sustainability is top of mind for growers.

Figure 1. The Rice Delphacid on a rice plant

A major concern emerging this season is the detection of the **Rice Delphacid** (*Tagosodes orizicolus*) in Louisiana. This pest poses a serious threat, especially to late-season and ratoon rice. Infestations can be devastating, and early detection is key. Producers or consultants who suspect infestations should immediately report findings to their local **LSU AgCenter** extension agents.

Figure 2. Damage to rice seed head caused by Rice Delphacid

Article by Dr. Ronnie Levy (Rice Production Specialist)

Rice Delphacid Detected in Louisiana for the First Time in more than 70 years

An invasive insect pest of rice, the rice Delphacid (*Tagosodes orizicolus* Muir), has been detected in Louisiana. No adverse impacts on rice have been observed in Louisiana as yet, but the detection is certainly a concern. The rice delphacid is native to Central America where it is a major pest of rice. Historically, the pest was sporadically detected in the US including the last detection in Louisiana in 1964, but it was not thought to be permanently established here. That changed in 2015 when the Delphacid was found in Texas. The pest has become a consistent pest of rice in Texas since that year and often requires insecticidal control to prevent yield losses. Further, last year the highly damaging Hoja Blanca (white leaf) disease that is transmitted by the rice delphacid was detected for the first time in the US in Texas. Because of the delphacid's high populations in east Texas, it's eventual expansion into southwest Louisiana was expected. However, the location of the detection this year came as a surprise.

Figure 1. Rice delphacid adult (left) and nymph (left). *Photos by J.M. Villegas*

Specimens were first detected in July by field crops entomologist, Dr. James Villegas, in a rice field near Newellton in Tensas Parish (Fig. 1). Species confirmation was provided by Dr. Stephen Baca, Director of LSU's Louisiana State Arthropod Museum, through specimen examination and genetic analysis. The cause of this long-distance spread is unknown. Subsequent surveys detected additional infestations in western Calcasieu Parish, but its distribution in the state remains largely unknown. However, it has not been observed at the Rice Research Station in Crowley. This suggests that the population is not continuous from southwest to northeast Louisiana and that the NE LA population may have been an isolated introduction. The pest has now spread to multiple parishes in NE and Central Louisiana as well as southern Arkansas. On-going survey efforts aim to determine where the delphacid is occurring in rice in the state. Producers in infested parishes should exercise caution to avoid additional spread. Rice straw or hay should not be moved out of these parishes.

Figure 2. A rice field with hopper burn in Texas. *Photo by M.O. Way*

Currently, damaging infestations have been detected in only a few fields in Louisiana, but the situation is changing rapidly. The pest routinely reaches high populations in Texas and producers there are struggling to manage widespread outbreaks. High numbers of the rice delphacid cause large patches of dead and shriveled rice called "hopper burn" (Fig. 2). Infestations are most prevalent in late-season and second crop rice. Producers or consultants who think they have detected the rice delphacid in other parishes should take photos or collect specimens to report the finding to LSU AgCenter extension agents. More information on rice delphacid biology and management can be found on the LSU AgCenter website.

Article by Dr. Blake Wilson (Rice Entomologist), James Villegas, Stephen Baca, and Tyler Musgrove

The Re-Emergence of Hoja Blanca Disease in the United States

The list of pathogens causing disease in Louisiana's rice fields is long, and it may soon grow due tothe re-emergence of a viral disease that has not been seen in the state for at least 60 years. Hoja Blanca disease, Spanish for "white leaf," is a new threat to the U.S. rice industry. The disease is caused by rice hoja blanca virus and is transmitted by the rice delphacid planthopper (*Tagosodes orizicolus*) vector, a topic discussed in another article in this newsletter. This article will briefly describe the disease's history, symptoms, and potential damage, as well as identification, control methods, and the current status of the disease in Louisiana.

What is a virus?

A virus is an ultramicroscopic microbe that contains only genetic material and a protein coat. It does not have cells and doesn't produce or consume energy. A virus is not considered a living organism and can replicate only inside a host cell by manipulating host processes. Viruses can infect all types of living organisms, from humans to bacteria. Several viruses can infect rice, but in the US, the virus of concern is the rice hoja blanca virus.

Historic and Geographic Distribution

Hoja Blanca was first documented in Colombia in 1935. Since then, it has spread across countries in South and Central America. In the United States,

the vector and virus were first reported in Florida in 1957, followed by Mississippi in 1958 and Louisiana in 1959. The disease has not been observed in the United States since the mid-1960s. However, the disease remains a significant threat in South and Central America, causing substantial yield loss during outbreaks.

Symptoms and Damage

The symptoms of Hoja Blanca become visible 5 to 30 days after infection by the planthopper. The classic symptoms include chlorotic (yellowing) to completely bleached leaves, for which the disease is named.

The severity of symptoms depends on the growth stage at which the plant is infected. When young plants are infected, they exhibit chlorotic and bleached foliar symptoms and may also be stunted, have reduced root growth, and produce stunted or deformed tillers. These foliar lesions can eventually become necrotic, and the plant may die.

When the infection occurs later in the plant's development, the leaf symptoms will still be present, but stunting is not observed. The panicle of an infected plant will be partially or completely sterile and is often partially retained in the boot. Additionally, the hulls can be distorted and discolored. Seeds from infected plants perform poorly in the field and are frequently more susceptible to other diseases. Infected, mature plants are often symptomless. Yield reduction can range from 25% to 75%, but complete loss has been documented in susceptible varieties. The severity of symptoms can also vary amongst cultivars.

The disease cycle

The rice delphacid can acquire the virus after feeding on an infected plant for 1 to 12 hours and will retain the virus for the rest of its lifespan. After acquisition, the virus multiplies inside the insect's body. It can take 15 to 25 days for the virus to reach the delphacid's salivary glands, at which point the insect is able to transmit the virus to a healthy plant. Transmission from an infected insect to a healthy plant occurs after 3 to 7 hours of feeding.

The progeny of an infected delphacid is also born infected and can transmit the virus sooner than those that acquire it through feeding. Progeny from infected delphacids is likely responsible for the rapid spread of the disease during outbreaks.

Figure 1. Rice plants with Hoja Blanca symptoms

The virus also has detrimental effects on the delphacid. Infected insects often experience respiratory and organ failure, ultimately reducing their lifespan. The reproductive process is similarly impacted. Males become less fertile, females lay about one-third as many eggs as non-infected females, and the number of nymphs that reach adulthood is reduced. Under field conditions, only 5-15% of captured delphacids are infected with the virus, although this number can reach 35% during an outbreak.

Management

Managing plant viruses relies on cultural practices, primarily the use of resistant and tolerant varieties. In Central and South American breeding programs, some levels of resistance to the vector and the virus have been identified. The literature indicates that tropical japonica rice varieties are more resistant to the virus than indica varieties. Chemical control of the vector can be implemented, but care should be taken to ensure the chemistries preserve populations of natural enemies and can be used in conjunction with crawfish production.

The current scenario for hoja blanca in Louisiana

As mentioned, Hoja Blanca has not been officially reported in Louisiana in recent years. However, considering the widespread presence of the vector in Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas, and the virus being in all production areas of Texas, it is plausible that the virus could already be present in some fields where the vector is found.

The re-emergence of Hoja Blanca and the delphacid presents several challenges for disease management. Our current rice production system could potentially increase the risk of this disease becoming endemic to the region. The widespread adoption of second-crop rice and crawfish production creates the opportunity for rice plants to be in the field year-round. Particularly troubling is the cultural shift of rice production from the disease's first appearing in the states to now. It is estimated that less than 10,000 acres of crawfish were produced in Louisiana in the mid-1960s; today, this number is close to 370,000 acres according to the 2024 Louisiana Ag Summary. The extended growing period of rice and crawfish production provides ample host plants for both the virus and the delphacid vector across multiple growing seasons. Further complicating the spread of the virus and vector are extreme weather events, such as hurricanes and tropical storms that can potentially spread the delphacid across large geographical regions.

Most of our knowledge on this system is based on research done during the relatively short epidemics in the late 1950s and early 1960s or in other countries, particularly Colombia. There is a lot to learn and validate for our current conditions and management practices. Currently, the Rice Pathology Program from the Rice Research Station and the Plant Virology Laboratory from the Department of Plant Pathology are working on a number of initiatives to improve our capacity to respond to the disease. As the virus is not yet detected in the state, there are limitations on the research that can be done. However, work is underway in collaboration with other universities and international institutions, especially the CIAT in Colombia, to improve our response to this new threat.

We encourage growers to contact extension agents or the Rice Research Station if they see what appears to be Hoja Blanca disease in their fields. The first step to combating this threat is to understand its presence.

Article by Felipe Dalla Lana (Rice Pathologist) and Madison Flasco

Rice Research Station Hosts Multiple Field Days

The Rice Research Station continued its long-standing tradition of hosting field days to update stakeholders and rice industry personnel on the latest research developments.

The South Farm Rice Field Day, held on June 11, primarily highlighted weed science research led by Dr. Connor Webster. While updates were also provided by several other faculty members, this event has become a favorite among producers and industry representatives, attracting more than 100 attendees this year.

Just a week later, on June 24, the station hosted the 116th Annual H. Rouse Caffey Rice Research Field Day, drawing nearly 300 participants. This event remains one of the most significant gatherings in the rice industry each year.

The highlight of the day was the field tours, where participants received updates on current research and production challenges. Presentations included:

- Rice variety development – Dr. Adam Famoso (Resident Coordinator and Plant Breeder) and Dr. Brijesh Angira (Plant Breeder)
- Entomology research – Dr. Blake Wilson (Rice Entomologist) and Mr. Tyler Musgrove (Graduate Research Assistant)
- Rice disease research – Dr. Felipe Dalla Lana (Rice Pathologist) and Dr. Camila Nicolli (Rice Pathologist – University of Arkansas)
- Weed science and 2024 weed issues – Dr. Connor Webster (Rice Weed Scientist)
- Agronomy, fertilizer timing, and ratoon rice production – Dr. Manoch Kongchum (Agronomist), Dr. Ron Levy (Rice Production Specialist), and Mr. Jacob Fluitt (Research Associate – Agronomy Project)

Figure 2. Dr. Blake Wilson and Mr. Tyler Musgrove provide updates on the Entomology Program Field Day tour stop.

Figure 3. Dr. Connor Webster provides updates on the Weed Science Program Field Day tour stop.

Figure 1. Dr. Adam Famoso and Dr. Brijesh Angira provide updates on the Breeding Program Field Day tour stop.

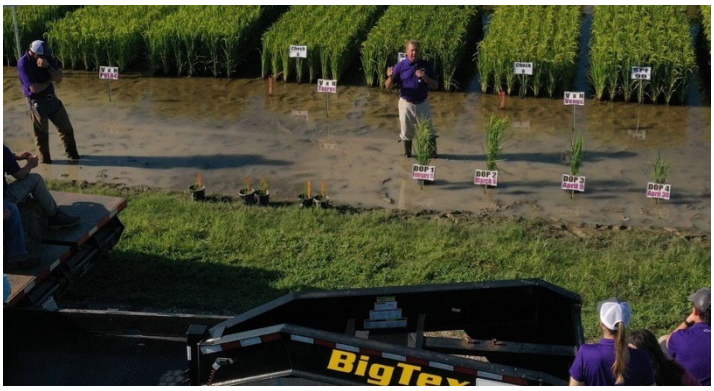

Figure 4. Dr. Ron Levy and Mr. Jacob Fluitt provide updates on the Agronomy Program Field Day tour stop.

In addition to the tours, participants visited a scientific poster and trade show, where they explored other rice-related research and learned about new products and services from industry vendors. The day concluded with an indoor session featuring updates from the Louisiana Rice Research Board, Louisiana Department of Agriculture, Louisiana Farm Bureau Federation, USA Rice Federation, and LSU AgCenter administration.

The final event of the season was the “Evening in the Garden”, held on June 25. Now in its second year, this unique event showcased a variety of fruits, vegetables, and cut flowers. Throughout the evening, LSU AgCenter experts led educational sessions and answered questions on a wide range of garden management topics.

Article by Kurt Guidry (Assistant Resident Coordinator and Economist)

New Rice Production Extension Specialist Named

The H. Rouse Caffey Rice Research Station is pleased to announce that Mr. Tyler Musgrove will be joining us as the next State Rice Extension Specialist, effective January 1, 2026. Tyler will be succeeding Dr. Ron Levy, who will be retiring after the first of the year.

Tyler is currently completing his Ph.D. in Entomology under the guidance of Dr. Blake Wilson at LSU. His doctoral research has focused on insect management in furrow-irrigated rice production systems. In addition to his academic work, Tyler has served as a Research Associate for Dr. Wilson, gaining hands-on experience with a wide range of insect management challenges across different rice production systems and working directly with stakeholders.

Tyler also brings valuable field experience from his summers working with crop consultants, where he scouted various crops—including rice—further strengthening his practical understanding of rice production.

Figure 1. Tyler Musgrove will be assuming the role of Rice Extension Production Specialist on January 1, 2026.

Project Highlight – Entomology Project

The Rice Entomology Project conducts research into integrated pest management (IPM) strategies for key rice insects. IPM relies on a combination of multiple control tactics to improve the sustainability and profitability of rice production. The Rice Entomology Project aims to research diversified pest management tactics which optimize chemical controls, reduce input costs to growers, and mitigate the development of insecticide resistance. The project investigates efficacy of commercial and experimental insecticides, screens varieties for resistance to insect pests, and evaluates potential production practices that can disrupt pest life cycles. Ultimately, the project aims to develop ecology-based management strategies that can reduce economic losses to insects while maintaining sustainability of rice production.

Key focus areas of the Entomology Project include IPM of rice water weevil, the most damaging insect pest of rice in the US. Additional studies examine ecology, yield loss, and management of a complex of lepidopteran stem borers as well as the rice stink bug. The Entomology Project also monitors and responds to emerging invasive species such as apple snails and the rice delphacid.

The Entomology Project is led by Dr. Blake Wilson, Rice Entomologist, with the former Rice Entomologist, Dr. Mike Stout, remaining involved in research activities. As project leader, Dr. Wilson works with industry stakeholders to identify critical needs facing the industry and aligns research activities to address relevant pest management issues. Project personnel include Tanner LaGrange (research associate), Tyler Musgrove (research associate/PhD student – row rice), Christine Gambino (extension associate/MS student – cover crops), M. Danyal Khan (PhD

student – Mexican rice borer), Jyoti Sharma (PhD student – silicon amendments), and Laila Santos (MS student – rice stink bug

Entomology Project Personnel. Back row: Miller Hicks (L), Danyal Khan, Tanner LaGrange, Blake Wilson. Front row: Christine Gambino (L), Jyoti Sharma, and Bailey Young. Not pictured: Dr. Mike Stout, Tyler Musgrove, and Laila Santos.

Faculty, Staff, and Student News

The faculty, staff, and students of the H. Rouse Caffey Rice Research Station are actively involved in outreach, professional and industry events. The following is a list of the activities and events people from the Rice Station participated in over the last 3 months:

June 2025

- Dr. Kurt Guidry (Assistant Resident Coordinator and Economist) provided a market update at the LSU AgCenter's Southeast Research Station's Dairy Days.
- Dr. Kurt Guidry (Assistant Resident Coordinator and Economist) presented on the economics of grazing cover crops at a Cover Crop Workshop held in Richmond, Louisiana.
- Dr. Connor Webster (Rice Weed Scientist) presented at the Horizon Ag and the Ricetec Field Days
- Dr. Connor Webster (Rice Weed Scientist) presented at the Louisiana Farm Bureau Federation Annual Conference.
- Several members of the Rice Research Station attended the Louisiana Farm Bureau Federation Annual Conference.

- Dr. Herry Utomo (Rice Biotechnology) participated in the scientific poster session of the Rice Research Station Annual Field Day displaying his research on multi-trait rice.

- Dr. Adam Famoso (Resident Coordinator and Rice Breeder), Dr. Kurt Guidry (Assistant Resident Coordinator and Economist), and Dr. Connor Webster (Rice Weed Scientist) served on the LSU AgCenter Search Committee for the Rice Extension Specialist position.

- Dr. Connor Webster (Rice Weed Scientist) participated in the second session of the USA Rice Leadership Program which covered rice production in Arkansas, Mississippi, and Missouri along with a visit to John Deere in Moline, Illinois. Dr. Webster is a member of the 2025 Rice Leadership Development Class.

July 2025

- Dr. Connor Webster (Rice Weed Scientist) hosted an ANR Agent Weed Identification and Herbicide Symptomology Training in Baton Rouge. ,

- Dr. Kurt Guidry (Assistant Resident Coordinator and Economist) presented at the LSU AgCenter's Master Cattlemen Programs in Jeff Davis Parish.

- Dr. Kurt Guidry (Assistant Resident Coordinator and Economist) attended the LSU AgCenter Water Management Field Day at the Red River Research Station

- Dr. Kurt Guidry (Assistant Resident Coordinator and Economist) presented information on the basics of crawfish production and economics as the Texas A&M's Beaumont Research Station Field Day.

- Dr. Kurt Guidry (Assistant Resident Coordinator and Economist) presented information record keeping and farm management decision tools at the Rice Production School.

- Dr. Kurt Guidry (Assistant Resident Coordinator and Economist) attended a town hall meeting discussing the One Big Beautiful Bill with US Representative and Speaker of the House, Mike Johnson in Ruston, Louisiana.

- Dr. Felipe Dalla Lana (Rice Pathologist) presented information at the Nutrien Field Day.

- Dr. Felipe Dalla Lana (Rice Pathologist) presented information at a Rice Disease and Insect Training workshop held in Arkansas for growers, consultants, and extension agents.

August 2025

- Dr. Kurt Guidry (Assistant Resident Coordinator and Economist) provided a market update at the Louisiana Meat Processors Association Annual Meeting.

- Dr. Felipe Dalla Lana (Rice Pathologist) and the Rice Pathology Project participated in the 2025 Plant Health Conference, the annual meeting of the American Phytopathological Society held in Honolulu, Hawaii. Other members of the Pathology Project participating in the conference were visiting researcher, Anderson Cerruti and graduate students, Dullakshi Mohottige, Gustavo Escobar, and Bruno Borges.
- Students of Dr. Connor Webster (Rice Weed Scientist) competed in the Southern Weed Science Society Weed Contest in Newport, Arkansas. This competition is comprised of different sections, each testing a different aspect. The sections included weed identification, herbicide identification

(based on plant symptomology), simulated farmer problem diagnosis, written herbicide calibration, and team sprayer calibration. Gavin Sparks (MS Student) was the first place overall individual out of 109 participants representing 13 universities. In addition to winning first overall, Gavin also won the weed identification section. Ben Stokes (PhD Student) was the 8th overall individual and won the herbicide identification section of the competition.

Station Events

The Rice Station hosts a variety of events each year. These events range from agricultural education for youth to training for LSU AgCenter personnel. During the last quarter, the following is a list of the events hosted by the Rice Station:

- June 3, 2025 – Dr. Felipe Dalla Lana (Rice Pathologist), Dr. Brijesh Angira (Rice Breeder), and Dr. Manoch Kongchum (Rice Agronomist) hosted Dr. Chadima Ariyarathna, Rice Breeder from Sir Lanka and a Fulbright Visiting Scholar at North Carolina State University to discuss research activities here at the Rice Research Station.

- June 9, 2025 – Dr. Felipe Dalla Lana (Rice Pathologist), Dr. Manoch Kongchum (Rice Agronomist), Dr. Ron Levy (Rice Extension Specialist), Dr. Connor Webster (Rice Weed Scientist), and Dr. Kurt Guidry (Assistant Resident Coordinator and Economist) hosted a group of 15 rice producers from Brazil to discuss rice production and research.

- June 11, 2025 – The Rice Research Station hosted a Camp Crisp meeting. The Camp Crisp program provides an opportunity for participating youth to learn more about agriculture production and, in particular, rice production. The program is funded through a grant titled, "Climate Resilient Innovations for Sustainable Production of Rice", otherwise known as CRISP Rice.

- June 16 and 18, 2025 – The Rice Research Station hosted Dr. Michael Deliberto, LSU AgCenter Economist, as he met with producers involved in climate smart programs to collect cost of production information.

- June 17, 2025 – Dr. Kurt Guidry (Assistant Resident Coordinator), Dr. Ron Levy (Rice Extension Speciliast), and Mr. Todd Fontenot (ANR Crawfish Agent) hosted a group of FFA students from Pennsylvania. The group was touring Louisiana and stopped by the Rice Research Station to learn more about rice and crawfish production.

- July 10, 2025 – Dr. Felipe Dalla Lana (Rice Pathologist) and Dr. Ron Levy (Rice Extension Specialist) hosted a group from BASF- Brazil. The group was visiting rice producing states in the United States and stopped by the Rice Research Station to learn more about research being conducted.

- July 28 – 30, 2025 – The Rice Research Station hosted a prescribed burn certification training for forestland conducted by the LSU AgCenter.

New Employee Highlight

Tanner LaGrange is a Research Associate with the Rice Station's Entomology Project. A native of Rayne, Louisiana, Tanner continues to call Rayne home, where he lives with his wife. He is a proud graduate of the University of Louisiana at Lafayette, earning his bachelor's degree in Environmental Science with a concentration in Soil and Water Conservation in December 2024. Tanner is no stranger to the station—he previously worked here as a student worker in the breeding project from May 2022 to October 2023. He also gained valuable experience at the Acadia Parish Soil and Water Conservation District before returning to take on his current role.

Figure 3 Tanner LaGrange, Research Associate with the Rice Entomology Project

At the station, Tanner plays a vital role in the Entomology project. His primary responsibilities include managing and maintaining research plots, as well as collecting, recording, and analyzing data. He enjoys the collaborative environment and describes the station as having a "family aspect," where teamwork across projects helps drive world-class rice research. Since returning, Tanner has gained a deeper appreciation for the importance of timing in rice production—whether it's applying fertilizer or herbicides, or managing irrigation, every step requires precision to ensure a successful crop.

Outside of work, Tanner enjoys spending time outdoors. He's an avid waterfowl hunter and inshore saltwater fisherman, and when he's not on the water or in the blind, you'll likely find him cheering on LSU baseball and football

For more information, contact us at the H. Rouse Caffey Rice Research Station
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Office Hours: Monday – Friday 8:00 a.m. – 4:30 p.m.

For more information, visit our website at:

H. Rouse Caffey Rice Research Station (lsuagcenter.com)

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https://www.facebook.com/HRCRiceresearchstation

GROWING CAREERS...

BEYOND THE RICE FIELD

Louisiana is a powerhouse in rice production—and the industry is full of exciting careers in science, technology, sustainability, and global trade. This event is your chance to explore them all!

Who: Students Grade 9th -12th
LIMITED to 30 Participants

Where: H Rouse Caffey Rice Research Station

When: Tuesday, October, 21, 2025
8:30 a.m. - 3:00 p.m.

How: Submit application by September 30th

Highlights

- Meet rice farmers, researchers & agriculture professionals
- Drone & equipment demos used in rice fields
- Hands-on science activities: soil, water, and rice genetics
- Discover how rice connects Louisiana to the world
- Learn about scholarships, internships & college programs

Participants will be notified by October 6th of acceptance.
Participants will receive t-shirts and other promotional items.

LSU AgCenter Research · Extension · Teaching

Beyond Ready

Louisiana Rice Promotion Board