Louisiana

SOYBEAN & FEED GRAIN REVIEW

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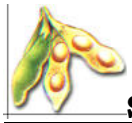


SOYBEAN UPDATE

THE REDBANDED STINK BUG (*Piezodorus guildinii)*

Dr. Ronald J. Levy, Specialist LSU AgCenter

A complex of stink bugs have always been significant pests of Louisiana soybean, but the redbanded stink bug has become the number 1 soybean pest. The redbanded stink bug has been in Louisiana for several years, but it has only during the past decade become a major pest problem. In 2007 and 2008, the majority of all stink bugs found in soybean fields consisted of the redbanded stink bug.

The redbanded stink bug is slightly smaller in size than the southern green stink bug, green stink bug, and the common brown stink bug (*Euschistus servus*). Redbanded egg masses can be separated from southern green stink bug and brown stink bug egg masses because of the organized distribution of eggs in two rows (10-15 eggs per mass) on a leaf. Southern green stink bug eggs masses are almost always laid in rows forming a hexagon, and brown stink bug egg masses are disorganized. This pest has five nymphal (no wings) stages. The first stage occurs in the egg and upon hatching, but is usually not seen. The second stage may grow up to 3 mm in length and is mostly red in color and difficult to distinguish from other early stage stink bug nymphs. Later stages of nymphs are 4-8 mm long, and mostly green with dark markings along the side and top of their body. Adults are 10-12 mm in length, green in color, and normally have a dark stripe across the back immediately behind the head. This pest is sometimes confused with a similar species, the red-shouldered stink bug in the genus, *Thyanta.* Both the redbanded and red-shouldered stink bugs are similar in size and possess a dark-colored stripe across their body immediately behind the head. However, redbanded stink bugs have a small spine extending from the second abdominal segment that reaches the point of attachment for the hind legs. This spine is absent on red-shouldered stink bugs.

Just as with most stink bugs, the redbanded stinkbug damages plants after pods begin to form by inserting their beak into the pod and puncturing immature seed. This results in abortion of small pods, loss of one or more seeds per pod, and acts as an entrance wound for disease organisms. At plant maturity, infested plants can exhibit reduced yields; poor seed quality, or produce “green bean symptoms” and delayed crop maturity.

Redbanded stink bugs first migrate to soybean plants during early reproductive stages, build to extremely high numbers very rapidly, and are generally less susceptible than other stink bugs to most insecticides. There is no need to treat for stink bugs until soybean plants begin to form pods (>R3 stages of development). Due to difficulties in achieving consistent satisfactory control of the redbanded stinkbug, the action threshold to initiate sprays is lower (6 insects/25 sweeps) than that for other stink bugs (9 insects/25 sweeps) in soybean.

- **Insecticide treatments recommended for control**

Acephate (Orthene, Acephate 90, etc)	@ 0.8 to 1.1 pounds product per acre
Endigo ZC	@ 4.5 fluid ounces per acre
bifenthrin (Capture, Brigade, Discipline, Sniper, etc)	@ 6.4 fluid ounces per acre
Hero	@ 10.3 fluid ounces per acre
Baythroid + Acephate	@ 2.56 fluid ounces + 0.6 pounds product per acre

- **Insecticide treatments recommended for suppression (less than optimum control)**

Baythroid	@ 2.84 fluid ounces per acre
Leverage	@ 3.8 fluid ounces per acre

Effective control of the redbanded stink bug has been difficult to achieve with labeled insecticides. Multiple applications may be required to achieve season long control.

For more information on identification or control contact your local Extension Agent.

WHEAT

WHEAT PRODUCTION GUIDELINES FOR 2009-2010

Dr. Ed Twidwell & Dr. Steve Harrison
LSU School of Plant, Environmental and Soil Sciences

Wheat performance information from south and north Louisiana for two years (2008 and 2009) and for 2009 can be found in the tables listed at the websites below. This information can be used by growers to help them choose which wheat varieties to plant this fall.

Additional wheat performance information for single locations and years within Louisiana can be found at the following website:
http://www.agronomy.lsu.edu/LSUWheat/LSUWHEAT%20PREDATA.htm.

In August the Wheat Research Summary publication will be placed on the LSU AgCenter website at the following address:
http://www.lsuagcenter.com/en/crops_livestock/crops/WheatOats/Variety+Trials++Recommendations/

To spread out their risks, growers should look at the 2-year data tables below and select several different wheat varieties to plant this fall. Keep in mind that weather patterns were unusual during the 2009 season such that yield and variety choices based on data solely from the past season may not be the best predictor of yield potential for 2010. It is a good idea to plant more than one variety to guard against weather, disease, or insects that may unexpectedly impact a given variety. Growers should also pay attention to factors other than yield that can influence profitability:

1. Disease Resistance – a single $20 fungicide application is equal to about four bushels in yield. Resistance to diseases is an important consideration.
2. Insect Resistance – Hessian Fly has been a problem in certain areas the past two years and is a concern for this year. Variety Trials under Hessian Fly pressure were conducted at Maringouin and Winnsboro in 2009.
3. Test Weight – a low test weight can result in dockage at the elevator.
4. Lodging Resistance – lodging increases harvest costs and decreases yield and test weight.
5. Heading Date – very early heading varieties are more prone to spring freeze damage and should be planted later, particularly in south Louisiana.

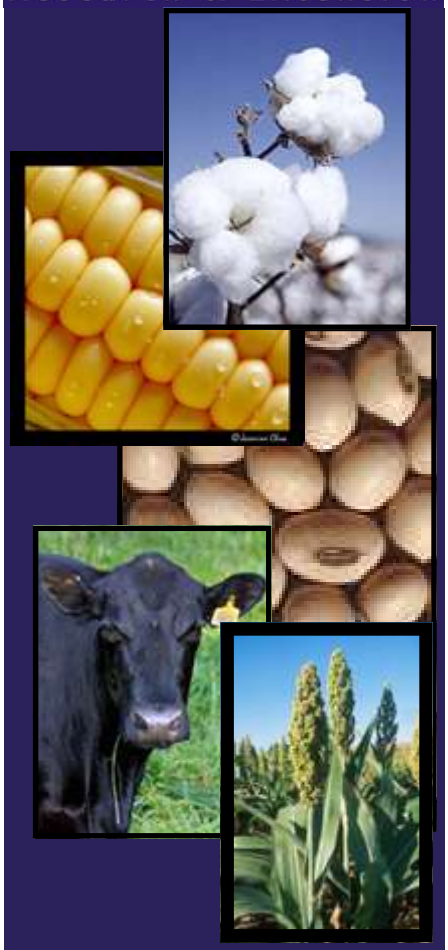
Recommended planting dates for wheat range from October 15 to November 15 in north Louisiana and from November 1 to November 30 in central and south Louisiana. Planting wheat earlier than the recommended planting dates will subject the plants to greater insect and disease pressure and also makes the plants more prone to winter injury. Wheat can be planted later (two weeks past the recommended window) but this increases the probability of stand loss and reduced tillering due to wet weather and shortened growing season. Seeding rates should be increased when planting late and into cold wet soil.

Planting wheat with a grain drill is the preferred method because it allows uniform depth of planting and results in a more uniform stand. A seeding rate of 60 to 75 pounds per acre of high quality seed planted into a good seedbed with adequate moisture is satisfactory for drilling. Adjust the seeding rate up from 75 to 120 pounds per acre for broadcast planting, late planting, or planting into a poorly prepared seedbed.

Fall fertilization and liming should be carried out to supply any needs indicated by soil testing. Phosphorus and potassium, where recommended, should be incorporated into the seedbed before planting. If lime is recommended, apply before seedbed preparation if possible. Fall application of nitrogen is usually not needed where wheat follows soybeans. Where wheat follows corn, sorghum or rice, application of 15 to 20 pounds of nitrogen per acre may be beneficial.

7TH ANNUAL DEAN LEE RESEARCH AND EXTENSION FIELD DAY

LSU AgCenter
Research & Extension



August 20, 2009

8:30am Registration
Dewitt Livestock Facility
9:00am Field Tours
Dean Lee Research Farm
11:30am Program
State Evacuation Shelter
12:30pm Lunch
State Evacuation Shelter

2009 Dean Lee Field Day Program

Tour Stops and Speakers:

Cotton:	Don Boquet/Boyd Padget/
Soybeans:	Ronnie Levy/Rob Ferguson
Weed Science:	Daniel Stephenson/Bill Williams
Soil Fertility/Master Farmer:	Donna Morgan/J Stevens
Defoliation/Pest Management:	Daniel Stephenson/Donnie Miller/Roger Leonard

For Information regarding field day

Contact:
Dr. John Barnett
LSU AgCenter
318-427-4424

Louisiana Soybean Association (LSA)

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 agbusiness 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

July

07/07 Vermillion Parish Soybean Tour – for details contact Stuart Gauthier
sgauthier@agcenter.lsu.edu

07/14 Concordia Parish Soybean Tour – for details contact Glenn Daniels
gdaniels@agcenter.lsu.edu

07/14 Louisiana Master Farmer Field Day – Winnsboro, LA for details contact Donna Morgan
dsmorgan@agcenter.lsu.edu

07/24 Morehouse Parish Field Day – for details contact Terry Erwin
terwin@agcenter.lsu.edu

07/24 Iberia Soybean Field Day – New Iberia, LA for details contact Jimmy Flanagan
jflanagan@agcenter.lsu.edu

August

08/20 Dean Lee Research and Extension Center Field Day – Alexandria for details contact Dr. John Barnett
jbarnett@agcenter.lsu.edu

PERSONNEL

STATE EXTENSION SPECIALISTS

Dr. Jack Baldwin, Professor, Entomology, Baton Rouge
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Responsibilities: Soybeans, Corn & Grain Sorghum

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Responsibilities: Soybeans and feed grain economic marketing

Dr. Clayton Hollier, Professor, Plant Pathology, Baton Rouge
chollier@agcenter.lsu.edu
Responsibilities: Grain Sorghum, Soybeans, and Corn

Dr. Ronald Levy, Assistant Professor and Specialist, Dean Lee Research and Extension Center, Alexandria
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Responsibilities: Soybean, Corn and Grain Sorghum

Dr. Charles Overstreet, Professor, Plant Pathology, Baton Rouge
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Responsibilities: Nematodes in all agronomic crops

Dr. Boyd Padgett, Professor, Plant Pathology, Macon Ridge Research Station, Winnsboro
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Responsibilities: Soybean, Corn and Grain Sorghum Disease Management

Mr. J Stevens, Associate Professor and Specialist, Dean Lee Research and Extension Center, Alexandria
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Responsibilities: Soil fertility for all agronomic crops

Dr. Daniel Stephenson, Assistant Professor, Weed Science, Dean Lee Research and Extension Center, Alexandria
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Responsibilities: Soybean, Corn, Grain Sorghum, and Cotton Weed Control

Dr. Bill Williams, Associate Professor, Weed Science, Macon Ridge Research Station, Winnsboro
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Responsibilities: Soybean, Corn, Grain Sorghum, Cotton, Wheat and Rice Weed Control

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Dr. Ernie Clawson	NE Research Station, St. Joe	Soybeans: variety testing and early planting	eclawson@agcenter.lsu.edu
Dr. Jeff Davis	Dept. of Entomology, Baton Rouge	Soybean: entomology	jeffdavis@agcenter.lsu.edu
Dr. Dustin Harrell	Rice Research Station, Crowley	Research Agronomist	dharrell@agcenter.lsu.edu
Dr. Fangneng Huang	Dept. of Entomology, Baton Rouge	Corn & grain sorghum: insect pest management	fhuang@agcenter.lsu.edu
Dr. James Griffin	School of Plant, Environmental, and Soil Sciences'	Soybeans and corn: weed management	jgriffin@agcenter.lsu.edu
Dr. Roger Leonard	Macon Ridge Research Station, Winnsboro	Grain crops: sustainable IPM programs	rleonard@agcenter.lsu.edu
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Dr. Jim Wang	School of Plant, Environmental, and Soil Sciences'	Soil testing, plant analysis, soil chemistry	jjwang@agcenter.lsu.edu

Visit our Web site: www.lsuagcenter.com

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