

# AGRONOMY NOTES

January 2005

*Inside this issue:*

Forage	2
Corn/Wheat	2
Soybeans	3
Soil & Nutrient Management	5
Rice	6
Upcoming events	7



**MS Crop College  
set for  
February 15-17, 2005  
featuring  
Soybean Short Course**

By Eva Ann Dorris

The Mississippi Agricultural Industry Council in cooperation with the MSU Extension Service and the Mississippi Department of Agriculture and Commerce will again offer the state's agricultural industry the opportunity to take part in educational sessions designed to meet the requirements of the Certified Crop Adviser (CCA) program and the Consultant License and Applicator Certification requirements.

The annual event, previously referred to as CCA training, is now MS Crop College and will take place Feb. 15-17, 2005 at the Bost Extension Center on the campus of Mississippi State University. This is a one-stop event for earning needed credits.

The Mississippi Crop College will begin on Tuesday, the 15<sup>th</sup>. Registration will begin at 8 a.m. The three-day program will provide information on soil and water management, crop production, nutrient management and pest management of Mississippi's major row crops. Tuesday will feature the 2nd Annual Soybean Short Course focusing on soy-

bean rust. Wednesday the focus is soil fertility and rice; and Thursday's session will cover cotton and corn.

To download a registration form and receive updates regarding program please visit [www.maicms.org](http://www.maicms.org).

A block of rooms for Crop College participants has been reserved at the Comfort Suites (662-324-9595) in Starkville. The cut-off date to reserve a room is Feb. 1. Contact Emily Rose for more information on rooms or Crop College registration 662-325-2701.

Eva Ann Dorris  
MSU College of Agriculture and Life Science Alumna,  
1982, 1989  
Freelance journalist and syndicated columnist  
128 East Oxford Street  
Pontotoc, MS 38863  
Phone: 662-489-5339  
Truck: 662-419-9176

# Blast in Ryegrass-2004

By Dr. David Lang

Several growers are experiencing damage to their ryegrass fields this fall due to a plant disease called Blast. It's also known as gray leaf spot and its causal organism is a plant pathogen called *Pyricularia grisea*. Dr. Alan Henn, Extension Plant Pathologist reports that "The weather has been perfect for it - warm and humid, with morning dews lasting to around noon." "The disease affects both annual and perennial ryegrass and has a wide host range. Other common hosts include St. Augustine grass (a common turfgrass in the state), corn, crabgrass, pangola grass, pearl millet, oats, wheat and rice. Obviously some are better hosts than others." Ryegrass is the most severely affected, and although small grains such as oat or wheat can be host plants, damage from Blast is normally minimal. Most ryegrass varieties are very susceptible to Blast and all will be damaged in years when conditions are favorable.

Environment is very important to the disease, particularly in years with a high incidence of rainfall from tropical storms. According to Dr. Henn, 'Blast will not develop under low or high temperatures. Optimal temperature for the pathogen is 77° F. The number of leaf lesions increase exponentially with increasing periods

of free moisture, up to 24 hrs'. The most severe cases of Blast occur in ryegrass planted in August and early September in years when tropical storms pass through the state in September. Early plantings of ryegrass provide the opportunity for early grazing, but these plantings are at risk to develop Blast. A mixture of oat or wheat with ryegrass provides some measure of safety should conditions develop that favor Blast.

Pastures with ryegrass suffering Blast damage should be grazed to remove top growth. This allows air to circulate and helps to dry out moist conditions. "Grazing will help lower inoculum load and reduce leaf wetness and curtail the disease epidemic" according to Dr. Henn. Ryegrass plants that survive Blast may suffer reduced growth throughout the winter and into early spring. If your ryegrass is damaged by Blast, wheat can be planted in November to provide emergency winter grazing. Wheat can be overseeded by broadcasting it and allowing the animals to walk the seed into the soil or by drilling it in.

# Corn/Wheat

By Dr. Erick Larson

## CORN

**Hybrid Trials** - The new MSU Corn for Grain Variety Trials bulletin is now available online at MSUcares.com or at your local Extension Service office. This publication also contains grain sorghum yield data and provides useful data for selecting both corn and grain sorghum hybrids to plant in 2004. I also developed a list of suggested corn hybrids formulated from our and neighboring states' yield data to provide a quick reference guide for selection purposes. It is also posted on the website.

**Corn Hybrid Selection Criteria** - I generally recommend growers plant several corn hybrids based upon three primary criteria - grain yield, stalk strength and maturity. High grain yield is obviously the primary consideration because grain is sold on a weight basis. However, variety trials may not reflect harvestable yield in production fields unless stalk strength is considered. Leaning or broken stalks can lead to significantly reduced harvest efficiency in terms of harvest loss, time and fuel. Hybrid maturity influences harvest date and may also impact profit through its effect on grain moisture. Hybrids grown may differ in maturity by as much as two weeks. Thus, large producers can spread harvest considerably by utilizing hybrids varying in maturity. Producers who market their grain at harvest may benefit from growing earlier-maturing hybrids

because market prices usually decline through harvest.

**Hybrid Resistance to Leaf Blight:** This year, hybrid resistance to Northern and Southern leaf blight should garner more importance than normal, because both infected corn acres around the state, with Northern leaf blight causing yield reduction exceeding 50 bushels per acre in some instances. Both diseases over winter on corn residue, which increases the likelihood that corn blight may infect corn during the coming season, if climatic conditions favor development. Hybrids differ considerably in their ability to resist corn blight infection and data collected during this season is published in the 2004 MSU Hybrid Trials publication and is noted on the "Suggested Corn Hybrid List."

## WHEAT

**Control Ryegrass Now:** The best ryegrass control is obtained when postemergence herbicides, such as Hoelon or Osprey are applied to young, actively growing weeds (1-leaf to 2-tiller) in vigorously growing wheat that will shade competitive weeds. This timing normally occurs late in the fall. Delaying herbicide application until the spring will allow ryegrass to rob nutrients and space for over four months. This completion will reduce wheat tiller numbers and yield potential.

# Soybeans

## By Dr. Alan Blaine

January 18, 2005, the Mississippi Soybean Association Annual Meeting will be held at Bolivar County Exposition Center in Cleveland, MS, starting at 11:30 a.m. The Annual Meeting is in conjunction with the Delta Ag Expo.

The list on page 4 was compiled as a guide to aid you in choosing high yield/consistent performing soybean varieties. There are a vast number of varieties in the market place that are constantly changing, therefore, this can seem to be an overwhelming task. This accompanying list should prove helpful as you make varietal selections. Stem canker has been a more consistent problem the last two years. Numerical ratings are included that hopefully will prove helpful. Do not hesitate to contact us if we can be of assistance.

This list is compiled based entirely on yield and a varieties' ability to perform consistently over several different environments. These choices were made based on 2004 performance, long term yield averages, and field observations. This list includes both conventional and Roundup Ready varieties. Although it does not include all options, we feel it includes a high percentage of the best varieties. The list is provide below but also at <http://msucare.com/crops/soybeans/index.html>.

Although yield is a major criteria in variety selection, there is no such thing as a perfect variety. As you make variety selections, be mindful of stem canker, nematodes, etc. If specific problems exist, choose from the list accordingly. A complete list of disease information is available in the "MS Soybean Variety Trials" and the, "Plant Disease-Dispatch-Soybean Variety Information", both available at your county extension office.

The best variety trial ever conducted is the one on your farm. Do not hesitate to plant several varieties. However, plant new varieties in limited quantities and evaluate them under your management and environment. New varieties become available because they offer increased yield potential and/or additional new traits such as resistance to herbicides or diseases.

Regardless of your needs, choose varieties based on consistent performance. We encourage you to obtain a copy of the MS Soybean Variety Trials in its entirety to help aid you in this decision.

Every year performance of some varieties reaffirms the need to select varieties based on consistent performance and history. This list is abbreviated; but we feel it represents the majority of the best choices. In addition, we have added a list of new promising varieties that may prove to be major players in the future. **Please see page 4 for 2005 Soybean Variety List.**

As the year came to a close the last several weeks were anything but slow. With the discovery of Asian rust in the U.S. on Nov. 6 our time has been occupied totally in conducting field surveys and answering questions.

Everyday the scenario changes, but our objective is to have a plan in place for producers soon after the first of the year. Most of us have never encountered a management scenario such as this but it will to be imperative for growers to stay up to date regarding control strategies.

However, first and foremost; lets consider some facts.

1. No where in the world where soybean rust now exists has anyone quit growing soybeans.
2. Fungicides will control soybean rust. This is not true of some other common diseases. Additional fungicides are expected to be labeled very soon. This will expand our options and hopefully aid in cost.
3. Growing other crops would be a control option, but acreage shifts at this stage are premature.
4. Much of Brazil has a longer growing season than in the U.S., this will determine the number of sprays required for control.
5. A large portion of Brazil takes the preventative approach to control rust. This will deserve a lot of consideration in the mid south.
6. Rust can be controlled by air, minimum five gallons.

Several state and regional meetings are planned this winter to update producers. Stay in touch with your local county extension office for updated control recommendations. Rust updates will be available <http://>

Continued, Soybeans

2005 SOYBEAN VARIETY LIST					
<b>RR III's</b>					
		<b>Stem Canker</b>			
3905	Asgrow	R-VS			
3968	Delta King	R			
3900	Progeny	R			
<b>RR IV's Early</b>					
		<b>Stem Canker</b>	<b>Promising New Varieties</b>		<b>Stem Canker</b>
44-R5	Armor	R	4546	DPL	R-MS (R)
4201	Asgrow	R-VS (R)	4612	GARST	-----
4403	Asgrow	R-S	4502	Southern States	R-S (R)
46-51	Dekalb	R & VS (R)	7434	USG	R
4461	Delta King	R-S (R)			
4331	DPL	R-VS			
3443	Dyna-Gro	R-VS			
3463 (dry)	Dyna-Gro	R			
4623	Hornbeck	R-VS (R)			
4401	Progeny	R-S			
7440	USG	MS-S			
<b>RR IV's Late</b>					
		<b>Stem Canker</b>	<b>Promising New Varieties</b>		<b>Stem Canker</b>
4960	Delta Grow	R	GP474	Armor	-----
4763	Delta King	R-VS	4970	Delta Grow	R
4967	Delta King	R-S (R)	4724	DPL	R-MS (R)
4922	FFR	R	36M49	Dyna-Gro	R-MS (R)
4802	MorSoy	R-S			
4809	MorSoy	R-VS/S-VS			
4993	MorSoy	R-MS (R)			
94B73	Pioneer	R-S (R)			
9492	Pioneer	R-S (R)			
4932	Progeny	R			
4949	Progeny	R			
49R12	Terral	R-S			
<b>Conventional V's Early</b>					
		<b>Stem Canker</b>			
5500	Delsoy	R-MR			
5110S	DPL	R-MR			
Hutcheson	Public	R-VS (R)			
Ozark	Public	R-VS (R)			
5002T	USG	R-VS			
<b>Conventional V's Late</b>					
		<b>Stem Canker</b>			
5995	Delta King	R-VS			
Freedom	Public	R-MS			
<b>RR V's Early</b>					
		<b>Stem Canker</b>	<b>Promising New Varieties</b>		<b>Stem Canker</b>
5501	Asgrow	R-MS(R)	GP-513	Armor	-----
5630	Delta Grow	R-VS(S)	5161	Delta King	R-S(R)
5366	Delta King	R-S	5663	FFR	-----
5634	DPL	R-MR	5250	Progeny	-----
33B52	Dyna Gro	R-S(R)			
5620	Hornbeck	R-VS			
5620	Morsoy	R-VS (R)			
95B43	Pioneer	R-VS			
56R12	Terral	-----			
<b>RR V's Late</b>					
		<b>Stem Canker</b>	<b>Promising New Varieties</b>		
5903	Asgrow	R-VS	5808	DPL	R-S (R)
5960	Delta Grow	R-MS (R)	6112	GARST	-----
5967	Delta King	R-VS	5924	Hornbeck	R-MR
5915	DPL	R-VS	95M80	Pioneer	-----
5822	Progeny	R-VS	5702	Southern States	-----
			62R11	Terral	-----

# Soil and Nutrient Management

By Dr. Larry Oldham

A few points to ponder as we enter the major holidays in Mississippi: Thanksgiving, Christmas, New Year's, and deer season.

1. Be aware of the fertilizer situation. I'm preparing this in mid-November, so events may change the situation significantly before the next Agronomy Notes in February. I hear different reports about fertilizer availability and pricing. The Fertilizer Institute, at the end of September, reported fertilizer producer potash inventories were 42% below the five year average, DAP inventories were 33% below, and urea was 44% below. Fertilizer will cost more for the 2005 crop. My advice for dealing with the situation has three components.

A. Keep up with events. What got us to this point was the confluence of several things including increasing natural gas prices, three Florida hurricanes disrupting phosphate production and transport, decreasing investment in gas pipelines, and business consolidation. One thing that you need to watch, believe it or not Mississippi agriculturists, is how severe the winter is in the north-east section of the country. Heating oil has been a primary fuel source for home heating in that region, however, natural gas, the building block for almost all nitrogen fertilizer, is slowly becoming an option in that market.

B. Maintain close working relationships among producers, consultants, Extension Service, wholesale and retail fertilizer contacts through this winter season. As noted above, fertilizer inventories were low at the end of September, therefore retail availability will depend on manufacturing and distribution in the current period. Keep the communications lines open.

C. Don't 'get stupid'. We need to keep doing the basics, and stay away from Hail Mary passes to the endzone. Unlike some other crops, optimum nitrogen (N) rates for cotton are not very affected by fertilizer and cotton prices. It takes 14 to 20 lb of N per acre to produce 100 pounds of lint cotton. After it is all said and done, about 32 pounds of N are removed per bale in the harvested cotton lint and seed. Remember that the soil will provide some N, dependent on the soil organic matter levels, texture, rooting depth, moisture conditions, and temperature. Because of this, plan on maintaining good rates, not 'insurance' rates. The high rates some folks use are not economical, and provide them with more management headaches than benefit.

2. Remember the basics of soil fertility/nutrient management. Take care of the blocking and tackling in order to win the game.

A. Start, or maintain, your soil testing program. Soil testing is the purest form of technology transfer. The process, the results, and the recommendations returned to the grower are literally the results of hundreds, if not thou-

sands, of people years in basic and applied research, instrumentation development, and statistics. I like to tell people that statistics began from the need to evaluate soil fertility trials in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century.

B. After soil testing, if you need to address liming, do it! Lime holds the key to soil pH management, and that controls the availability of most native nutrients in the soil. With the fertilizer situation, we need to economically manage those nutrients by addressing pH, rather than having to buy them.

C. Another basic building block is to use Best Management Practices to apply nutrients. These are economical methods that also are environmentally friendly. Some BMP's are calibrate applicators to deliver precise rates, keep fertilizers away and out of surface waters, use only recommended rates, apply at the best time, and use the best method for individual fertilizer materials (such as urea).

3. Remember overall soil management. Soil fertility/nutrient management is only one component of managing the soil resource. Soil is the basic building block of agriculture, and thus our food and our lives depend on it.

A. For tillage, always ask why. Is the old way always the best way? With increased fuel and labor costs, we must always make sure that each trip across a field is necessary, and will provide a positive return to the investment of time, fuel, equipment (capital and repair costs), and management.

B. Think about ways to improve the soil resource. If you are not using cover crops, investigate how this can fit into an overall soil management scheme for both fertility and conservation. We have a relatively new resource in the Delta Conservation Demonstration Center near Greenville which is beginning to demonstrate these and other ways to effectively manage Delta soils for economical and environmental benefits. For more information, see <http://www.dcdcfarm.org/>.

C. Remember that each field, each farm is but one component of the watershed. What happens at one point in the watershed can and will have downstream consequences. Ultimately, in west Mississippi those consequences potentially play out in the Gulf of Mexico. Research has shown that farmers acknowledge the role of agriculture in environmental stewardship issues, but they may not understand their own involvement. We each have to take responsibility, and control those factors which we can, and demonstrate to the world that our food and fiber is produced in a responsible manner.

# Rice

## By Dr. Nathan Buehring

This year's variety trial information has been finalized and will be available as soon as the booklets are printed. As mentioned in the November Agronomy Notes, variety selection will be very important for the 2005 rice crop. Table 1 summarizes the 2004 on-farm variety trial information.

### Clearfield XL8 vs. CL 161

A lot of producers are wanting to totally switch from CL 161 to CL XL8. With the better economics of CL XL8, that is understandable. However, changing varieties, or hybrids in this case, on a large amount of acres are not recommended. It is better to grow on a limited amount of acres, learn how to manage the hybrid, and then decide if the hybrid is for you. Some growers that have not grown one single hybrid seed will be trying to get enough to plant 400 or 500 acres in 2005, which is a big concern of mine. Variety selection is a form of managing risk. I do not have a degree in economics, but it has to do with something like not putting all of your eggs in one basket. Be wary of wholesale changes like that. Start small then get bigger with acreage.

Concerns and expectations with the hybrids include lower milling yields and lower test (cup) weight. Higher milling yields than those listed in Table 1 can be observed with hybrids. Harvesting the rice when it is a little green (similar to Priscilla) and drying it down in the bin is a key for higher milling yields with hybrids. If you are the type to wait and let it dry down in the field or have to big of an operation to get the rice out on time, expect lower milling yields. The current hybrids are not CL 161 or Cocodrie where we can leave them out in the field longer and consistently result in above average milling yields.

The amount of CL XL8 seed that will be somewhat limited for 2005, approximately 10,000 acres. If you have not talked to a RiceTec representative about seed request, you need to do that ASAP.

### Cocodrie vs. Cheniere

On average there was only a 3 bu/A difference between Cheniere and Cocodrie. There were 7 variety trial locations in 2004. At 6 of those locations, Cheniere yielded higher than Cocodrie by approximately 4 to 5 bu/A. These varieties are consistently similar in terms of yield. Therefore, you are not behind in times or technology if you still like Cocodrie. Cocodrie is a good variety and has done a lot for rice production in the state of Mississippi. However, I would still recommend to a producer to plant some on a small acreage to see how this variety performs in their production scheme.

Another point of interest is the good milling quality with Cheniere, which is similar to CL 161 and Cocodrie. Also as I have mentioned, Cheniere is susceptible to blast, so keep that in mind.

### Row Spacing

With a good harvest year, producers are interested in buying new equipment for 2005. I have had some calls on 7.5" versus 10" row spacing. Our research along with others from Mid-South rice growing states have indicated higher yields with 7.5 or 8" row spacing. The yield difference is approximately 3 to 5%.

Once again, keep these things along with others in mind when planning for next year.

**\*\*Correction to last month: Cheniere is a shorter variety than Cocodrie, not taller\*\***

Table 1. Summary of the 2004 on-farm rice variety trials.

Variety or Line	Rough Rice		Milling Yield		
	2004	3 Year Average	Total	Whole	Bushel Weight
	bu/A	bu/A	%	%	lb
CL XL8	228	210*	72.3	60.5	41.2
XP 710	215	217*	71.1	61.2	40.5
Cheniere	212	206*	72.6	65.9	44.0
Francis	210	200	71.6	62.0	44.2
Cocodrie	209	180	72.6	66.6	44.7
Wells	201	191	72.2	61.8	45.4
Banks	196	196*	71.0	64.4	44.7
Priscilla	196	179	69.7	61.3	43.7
Cybonnet	186	185*	72.9	67.5	44.8
CL 161	185	165	71.4	66.1	43.6
Sabine	183	183*	71.9	66.8	44.8

\* Only 2003 and 2004 yield data.

## Soybean Rust and World Trade Talks to Highlight the 2005 Delta Ag Expo

By Eva Ann Dorris

CLEVELAND, Miss. -- The 32nd annual Delta Ag Expo is Jan. 18-19, 2005 at the Bolivar County Exposition Center in Cleveland, Miss. "Agriculture: Mississippi's No. 1 Industry" is the theme for the 2005 Delta Ag Expo, a region-wide event that draws exhibitors and growers from all Mid-South states.

In addition to more than 100 commercial and educational exhibits, the 2005 Expo will feature daily keynote speakers discussing topics of interest and importance to Delta agriculture.

Confirmed for this year's event are Monty Miles from the University of Illinois, who will be addressing the confirmation of soybean rust in several Mid-South and Southeastern states and what steps agencies, companies and growers are doing to fight the soybean disease, which can also survive in other host plants such as kudzu. Miles will speak at 11:30 a.m. on Tuesday the 18th. In addition, the Tuesday afternoon session on soybean production will include a local rust update from Mississippi agencies, plant pathologists and ample opportunities for questions and answers. Other speakers on tap for the soybean session are Alan Blaine, general production; Gordon Andrews and Angus Catchot, insect control; Dan Poston, foliar fungicides; and Billy Moore, plant pathologist.

The keynote speaker on Wednesday, the 19th, will be Bill Gillion, an attorney for the National Cotton Council. He will update growers and exhibitors on the World Trade Organization and international cotton trade. His presentation begins at 11:30 a.m.

Rice production will be addressed Tuesday morning by Tim Walker, rice fertility; Jim Thomas, general and multi-inlet irrigation; Nathan Buehring, overall production; Steve Martin, general economics and a look at the economics of rice hybrids, which are gaining popularity in the Delta; and Mark Kurtz, addressing New Path use as well as drift concerns and precautions for rice growers.

Cotton and corn production will be discussed from 9 to 11 a.m. on Wednesday, the 19th. Speakers include Angus Catchot, cotton insect control, planting rates and new *Bt* varieties; Tom Barber, general cotton production practices; Cliff Snyder, fertility issues in cotton and corn; Tommy Valco, cotton quality; and Erick Larson, general corn production practices. Barber and Larson also will present a joint presentation on cotton/corn rotation.

The Expo opens at 8:30 a.m. both days and admission is free. The Delta Ag Expo is cosponsored by the Delta Ag Expo Corporation and the MSU Extension Service. For more information or questions on the Expo, contact Kay Garrard at [Kayg@ext.msstate.edu](mailto:Kayg@ext.msstate.edu) or call the Bolivar County Extension Office at 662.843.8361, by [eadorris@aol.com](mailto:eadorris@aol.com) 662-489-5339

## InfoAg Midsouth --- February 7-9, 2005 Grand Casino Conference Center, Tunica, Mississippi

The Midsouth edition of the popular InfoAg Conference series will be held in Tunica, Mississippi, February 7-9. The conference will focus on the application of new technology to cotton, rice, soybeans, and other crops of local interest.

Sponsored by the Foundation for Agronomic Research (FAR) and the Potash & Phosphate Institute (PPI), this conference will feature the latest in site-specific soil and crop management technology, information management, and communications for the needs of Mid-south farmers and rural communities. The program will include presentations by leaders in the development and application of these technologies, and panels of regional farmers and consultants who will share their experiences. Exhibits and demonstrations will provide the opportunity to talk to the expert and see the latest developments first hand.

The National Alliance of Independent Crop Consultants (NAICC) is developing special program opportunities for crop consultants to learn about the latest tools and to discuss their needs and concerns. An NAICC breakfast meeting will take place on the morning of February 7.

FAR and PPI, in conjunction with regional NAICC representatives, university Extension and research, and Midsouth agricultural leaders have developed a program to target the specific interests of area producers and agribusinesses. Some highlights of this program include:

- Guidance and auto-steer technology. Will you be farming with robots soon?
- Precision pest management.
- Yield monitors: tips on successful data collection, data management, and interpretation.
- Grid-sampling, zone management, and variable-rate nutrient application.
- Building a database from GIS maps, public information, and your on-farm data. How to make it all work together.
- Managing farm records for an information-intensive cropping system.
- Economics of site-specific management.
- Remote sensing applications in site-specific management. Putting satellites to work in your fields.
- Communication technology. Sharing information among machine operators in the field, and with managers, input suppliers, and advisers...building a team approach.

For details about the program, registration information, hotel accommodations, and exhibit opportunities visit [www.farmresearch.com/infoag](http://www.farmresearch.com/infoag). Direct questions to Phyllis Pates, at 605-692-6280, or Harold Reetz, 217-762-2074.



## MARK YOUR CALENDAR

### JANUARY 2005

**11-12, Cattle Reproduction Short Course.** For more information contact Jane Parish (662) 325-7466, jparish@ads.msstate.edu.

**18-19, Delta Ag Expo,** Bolivar County Exposition Center in Cleveland, MS. For more information contact Bolivar County Extension office at (662) 843-8361.

**18-Mississippi Soybean Association Annual Meeting,** Bolivar County Exposition Center in Cleveland, MS, starting at 11:30 a.m. The Annual Meeting is in conjunction with the Delta Ag Expo. For more details, please contact Dr. Alan Blaine or Emily Rose at (662) 325-2701.

**19-22, The National Alliance of Independent Crop Consultant (NAICC)** will hold their 2005 annual meeting at the Sheraton Universal, Universal City, Ca. Contact JonesNAICC@aolc.om or log onto www.maicc.org.

**24-26, Southern Weed Science Society Annual Meeting.** Charlotte, NC. Visit <http://www.weedscience.msstate.edu/swss/> for more information.

### FEBRUARY 2005

**1-2, MS Agricultural Consultant Association's Annual Meeting,** Bost Extension Center, Mississippi State University. Contact Marianna Hayes,(662) 834-9938 or at mhayes@msagconsultants.com

**4, Certified Crop Adviser (CCA) Exam** at Mississippi State University, more details contact Larry Oldham at (662) 325-2701.

**7-9, Mid-South InfoAg Conference,** Tunica, MS. For additional details, contact Phyllis Pates (605) 692-6280 or Harold Reetz (217) 762-2074.

**7-10, Weed Science Society of America Annual Meeting.** Honolulu, Hawaii. More details visit <http://www.wssa.net/>.

**15-17, Mississippi Crop College** (formally Mississippi Professional Continuing Education Workshop). Mississippi State University, Bost Extension Center. On the 15th will be Soybean Short Course. To register please visit [www.maicms.org](http://www.maicms.org). For additional information contact Emily Rose at (662) 325-2701.

**16-17, Louisiana Agricultural Technology and Management Conference,** Best Western Conference Center, MacArthur Drive, Alexandria, LA. Contact [glpblues@bellsouth.net](mailto:glpblues@bellsouth.net) or log onto [www.laagcon.org](http://www.laagcon.org).

**19-21, MS Seedsmen's Association Winter Meeting,** Grand Convention Center, Tunica, MS. Contact Richard Taylor at [msseed@techinfo.com](mailto:msseed@techinfo.com) for additional information.

**Plant and Soil Sciences**

**Box 9555**

**Mississippi State, MS 39762**

**(662) 325-2701**

---

**Dr. Michael Collins**

*Department Head*



*Mississippi State University does not discriminate on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, age, disability, or veteran status.*

**Mississippi State**  
UNIVERSITY  
**Extension**  
SERVICE