**Clay County**

**Cooperative Extension Service**

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February 10th, 2022

To: Those involved in Rice Production

2022 Rice acres – Last year the county rice acres were down 8.5% with almost 6,500 prevented acres. Clay county producers planted 69,720 acres last year. Based on historical acres it would make sense to say the acres would increase slightly in 2022. Input prices and availability of products may drive acres to other crops like soybeans and Cotton.

2022 Recommended rice cultivars for Arkansas **-** Below are the recommended rice cultivars for planting in 2022. Just because a cultivar is not listed does not mean it cannot be grown successfully, but testing indicated the cultivars listed to be the highest and most consistent performers in grain yield and milling yield across a wide range of environmental and management conditions.

**Long Grains**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Conv. Variety** | **Conv. Hybrid** | **Clearfield Variety** | **FullPage Hybrid** | **Provisia Variety** |
| DG263L | RT XP753 | CLL16 | RT 7521 FP | PVL03 |
| Diamond | RT 7401 | CLL15 | RT 7321 FP | RTv7231 MA\* |
| ProGold1 | RT 7301 | CLL17 |  | PVL02 |
| ProGold2 |  |  |  |  |
| Jewel |  |  |  |  |

 **Medium Grains**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Conv. Variety** | **Clearfield Variety** |
| Titan | CLM04\*\* |
| Lynx\*\* |  |
| Jupiter |  |

\*Tested in limited trials in 20-21

\*\* Awaiting full market approval

## New rice cultivars:

CLL16 – BASF, Horizon Ag, A mid-season, standard stature long-grain Clearfield variety with very good yield potential and average milling yield; high tolerance to Newpath herbicide; susceptible to sheath blight and bacterial panicle blight; moderately susceptible to blast, false smut, and lodging, and moderately resistant to Cercospora.

CLL17– BASF, Horizon Ag, an early to mid-season, semi-dwarf long-grain Clearfield variety with very good yield potential and excellent milling yield; high tolerance to Newpath herbicide; susceptible to sheath blight and lodging; and moderately susceptible to blast.

CLM04– BASF, Horizon Ag, first Clearfield medium-grain variety released by U of A, yield potential similar to Jupiter, very good grain quality, improved blast resistance compared to Jupiter but is susceptible to blast. Moderately susceptible to sheath blight, straighthead and cercospora.

DG263L **–** Nutrien / DynaGro, A mid-season, long-grain variety with excellent yield potential and good milling yield; susceptible to sheath blight, Cercospora, and false smut; moderately susceptible to blast and lodging.

ProGold1 – Progeny, A mid-season, standard stature, long-grain variety with excellent yield potential and good milling yield; susceptible to sheath blight, bacterial panicle blight, and false smut; moderately susceptible to blast, straighthead, narrow brown leaf spot, and lodging.

ProGold2 – Progeny, A mid-season, standard stature, long-grain variety with good yield potential and milling yield; susceptible to bacterial panicle blight; moderately susceptible to sheath blight, blast, straighthead, Cercospora, false smut, and lodging

PVL03 – Horizon Ag, the third and highest yielding variety released for the Provisia rice system. Susceptible to sheath blight, straighthead, and cercospora. Good stalk strength moderately resistant to lodging.

Jewel – Arkansas, A mid-season, long-grain variety with good yield potential and milling yield; susceptible to straighthead; moderately susceptible to sheath blight, blast, Cercospora, false smut, and lodging; moderately resistant to bacterial panicle blight.

Lynx – Arkansas, A mid-season, short stature, medium grain variety with excellent yield potential and good milling yield; has a preferred large grain size; susceptible to sheath blight, bacterial panicle blight, and lodging; moderately susceptible to blast, straighthead, and false smut; moderately resistant to Cercospora

RT 7401 – RiceTec, Inc., A mid-season, long-grain hybrid with excellent yield potential and good milling yield; moderately susceptible to sheath blight, false smut, and lodging; moderately resistant to blast.

**RTv7231 MA** – RiceTec, Inc., A early season, long-grain variety with excellent yield potential; Resistant to blast, moderately susceptible to sheath blight and straighthead and cercospora. The Max-Ace technology takes advantage of a unique, non-GMO trait that gives the rice enhanced tolerance to the Highcard herbicide.

CropCheck – I encourage you to enroll your fields in **CropCheck**. CropCheck is operated by FieldWatch and is an online mapping tool created by Purdue, that is meant to help pesticide applicators and producers to communicate more effectively to promote awareness of herbicide technology and manage drift effects. This site features a powerful map interface that clearly shows applicators the locations of registered sites so they can use the information in their ongoing stewardship activities before they spray.

**Where to go to register your field:** ar.cropcheck.org, beecheck.org

To register as an applicator: fieldwatch.com

### FieldWatch Facts:

* The Cooperative Extension Service is a member.
* The service is free to producers.
* The service is free to beekeepers.
* The service is free to applicators.
* The service is voluntary.
* Your information will not be shared with advertisers, etc.
* All entries are reviewed by the Arkansas Data Manager.

Herbicide Selection at planting for rice – Cheap burndown programs of glyphosate plus 2,4-D that cost around $10/acre or less last year may run you $20/acre or more today if you can find enough glyphosate. In our recent winter production meetings, specialists have been recommending that farmers consider replacing their glyphosate-based burndown programs with a paraquat (Gramoxone) based system, especially if you are concerned about the supply of glyphosate or the increased price. Paraquat is a non-selective herbicide but as most know it is contact based so excellent coverage is necessary to get good control of winter weeds. In the past, clethodim (Select Max) is the other key herbicide we have recommended in burndown applications to control ryegrass. It has been effective, especially when mixed with glyphosate to control most populations. Clethodim can provide effective control of ryegrass as long as maximum rates are used and applications are made prior to ryegrass jointing. Once ryegrass begins jointing, control from a single clethodim application is greatly reduced. Clethodim activity can also be greatly reduced when tank-mixed with dicamba or 2,4-D, especially on larger ryegrass. Last year we saw a 50% reduction in ryegrass control when dicamba or 2,4-D was applied with clethodim in our burndown plots. If you have a severe ryegrass infestation, apply the clethodim alone or with glyphosate and use a minimum of 16 oz/acre Select Max or equivalent rate. Remember that if using Select Max or other formulations of clethodim, there is a 30-day plant-back interval to corn and rice. For plant-back intervals for other herbicides, refer to the Arkansas MP 519 publication. For more information and recommendations to control ryegrass, see the Management of Italian Ryegrass in Agronomic Crops. Another key point to consider with early burndown is including a residual herbicide to prevent future weed flushes prior to planting. This may be an even better idea this year, considering the shortage of herbicide options and the increased cost of herbicides used. Residual herbicides last longer in our colder months of January, February and March, and may hold winter weeds back until the first of April. Several options exist depending on the crop that is to be planted on the acre. Find more information in the 2022 MP44 publication from the University of Arkansas System Division of Agriculture. Flumioxazin (Valor at 1.5-2.0 oz/acre) if you can find it, is a great choice for this application timing because it is fairly economical, will provide residual control of most of our troublesome winter annuals and any crop can be planted in 30 days. Keep in mind when considering whether to make that initial burndown application, herbicides are not very

effective in cold (below freezing) temperatures. Daily high temperatures prior to the day of application and 3-4 days following application should be in the mid to upper 50’s with lows not falling below freezing for best activity. Even then, it may take 3-4 weeks following application to visually notice any levels of control depending on herbicide mixtures used, so don’t be too quick to make that second application.

FirstShot or Sharpen mixed with roundup at planting provide good broadleaf knockdown and are good alternatives to 2,4-D for rice acres. Make selection based off weeds present and historical weed issues on a field-by-field basis. For example, Sharpen may get most of these acres because of residual activity on pigweed. FirstShot can provide additional control of broadleaves but will not provide any residual following application. League is another option for control of tough broadleaf, aquatic and sedge weeds. It offers solid residual control. League can also be used postemergence. It should go without saying that Command should be mixed in at planting with burndown application on all rice acres, for residual grass control. Two is better than 1 when it comes to residuals at planting. So instead of just Command, consider Facet mixed with it up front. Or Newpath/Preface is an option in the Clearfield/FullPage systems. Then be prepared to overlap in a couple of weeks with another shot of Command and Prowl or come back with Prowl and Bolero for barnyardgrass control.

More information on rice production, including access to all publications and reports, can be found at <http://www.uaex.uada.edu/rice>.

Sincerely,



Stewart Runsick, County Extension Agent-Staff Chair