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January 25th, 2021

To: Those involved in Rice Production

2021 Rice acres – Last year the county rice acres were up 16% with almost 15,000 prevented acres. Clay county producers planted just under 73,000 acres last year. Based on historical acres it would make sense to say the acres would decrease in 2021, especially given the positive corn and soybean prices.

2021 Recommended rice cultivars for Arkansas - Below are the recommended rice cultivars for planting in 2021. 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
Diamond	RT XP753	CLL15	RT 7521 FP	PVL02
ProGold1	RT 7501	CLL16	RT 7321 FP	
Jewel	RT 7301	CLL17*		
ProGold2				
DG263L*				

*only one year of testing

** Awaiting full market approval

Medium-Grains	
Conv. Variety	Clearfield Variety
Lynx**	CLM04**
Titan	
Jupiter	

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, A 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. Only one year of testing in Arkansas.

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.

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

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.

RT 7501 – RiceTec, Inc., A mid-season, long-grain hybrid with excellent yield potential and good milling yield; susceptible to sheath blight, kernel smut, and false smut; moderately susceptible to straighthead, Cercospora, and lodging; moderately resistant to blast

RT 7801 – RiceTec, Inc., A mid-season, long-grain hybrid with excellent yield potential and good milling yield; very susceptible to false smut; moderately susceptible to sheath blight, Cercospora, kernel smut, and lodging; moderately resistant to blast.

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 – Many options exist for burndown applications just prior to or immediately following planting and recent updates on pre-plant intervals can be found in the MP-519 and sections of the MP-44 or Arkansas Rice Production Guide. Most questions have been around 2,4-D and clethodim (Select) prior to planting rice or corn. Herbicide combinations containing 2,4-D and glyphosate (Roundup) are very common at burndown because they are cheap and control a wide range of winter annuals. Many 2,4-D labels indicate that plant-back intervals are 90 days or until dissipated for most crops. Some specific 2,4-D products may indicate 7-14 days prior to planting corn and 30 days prior to planting rice, depending upon rate applied. University data agrees that these are accurate for corn and rice to allow for the best crop safety. However, University data does suggest that cutting the interval back to 21 days following an inch of rainfall is sufficient for planting rice following 2,4-D applications.

FirstShot, Sharpen or Gambit 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. Gambit will aid in controlling a wide range of broadleaves with residual control but will not help with most of our pigweed populations. It should go without saying that Command should be mixed in at planting with burndown application on all rice acres, for residual grass control.

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

The marketing and irrigation virtual production meeting is January 28th, the soybean meeting is February 2nd both beginning at 1:00. You can register on our web page, search 2021 production meetings uaex. They will be recorded for later viewing.

Sincerely,



Stewart Runsick, County Extension Agent-Staff Chair