

Weeds AR Wild S3, Ep9

Intro/Outro

Welcome to the Weeds AR Wild Podcast series, as a part of Arkansas Row Crops radio. My name is Tommy Butts, extension weed scientist for the University of Arkansas System Division of Agriculture, and thanks for joining us this week. I have the privilege of being joined by Dr. Jarrod Hardke. Jarrod, you want to say hi to everybody out there in podcast land.

Jarrod: Hi everybody in podcast land.

Tommy: I like it. I don't have any good jokes to start off the podcast this week. Normally I'm picking on my co-host, but I don't have any good ones this week, so I guess I could pick on your glasses or something, but that's just kind of rude I guess.

Jarrod: There you go. Getting old is not for the faint of heart.

Tommy: So really this week we're going to talk about a handful of different rice topics. Mainly, you know, at least I've had a lot of calls from guys trying to get to flood already this week. And so looking at maybe some pre-flood weed control recommendations here and then also row rice is getting into the heat of the battle and we're going to hit on some topics there as well. But the first thing I wanted to do is just kind of turn it over to you, Jarrod, just to give us kind of an overview of rice on the year. So you know acres, you know, going to flood, how's it all looking, that kind of stuff? So if you want to just to take it away from there.

Jarrod: Yeah, we're we're fortunate to be greater than 90% planted at this point in the year. Right now that number is probably more like. 95%, there's always some some argument at this stage of the year of, of how much you know guys are going to continue to try to squeeze in out there in the field and behind dirt pans and stuff like that. But overall, you know what we did, at least in certain areas of the state, got a pretty good jump on the year to start this year and had a lot of rice going in the early part of April. Really, the first couple of weeks. We've talked about before where we're sitting on, you know, here at this point in mid-May, we're we're really kind of staring back at, even though it's not that big of a window of planting that we've that we've had in some years where we're still looking at a lot left to go in even from now forward. But you really kind of had that, that early portion of the crop that was very into March, beginning of April, then kind of mid-April kind of another little different window. And then the early part of May and certainly the conditions they were going in, the, we had good planting conditions, but the weather surrounding the planting and really following was, has just been very different for kind of those three different windows. And so the behavior of the rice is kind of what has us really sideways and every call and conversation. I get right now is, yeah, I need to know what stage the rice is. But you got to tell me when it was planted. So I know how it's actually behaving. Because you may have 3 leaf rice out there that really got slowed down. It was planted a long time ago and you may have 3 leaf rice that was planted 14 days ago from right now. So big time difference is running out there. I can say that overall attitude this year, given the early progress is head and shoulders above where we've been the past few seasons at this point in time. And, and certainly generally warming up here lately has most of the rice looking dramatically better than what it did a couple of weeks ago. We were getting to be in

pretty rough shape between get wet, then turn dry and crusting and rice struggling and some heat, some cold, all over the board.

Tommy: Was to say some of the herbicide injury that was popping up to you just because it was cool and wet and Command was as active as ever. And and we got a lot of pictures. Of a lot of white rice.

Jarrold: That that's right.

Tommy: So yeah, just all those things too, definitely.

Jarrold: Yeah, hammer it with some of that injury from being too wet and then have 25 mile an hour winds for the next few days and and dry the soil and desiccate the rice out really fast. And it's exaggerating any problem we had up to that point. So I mean it's it's never dull but but you know, you know, this year has been its own set of of experiences. We've seen it all before to some degree, but we've really piled a lot of different scenarios in a small window this year.

Tommy: Yeah, 100%. And I think we're still, we're still seeing that stuff. It really hasn't, we haven't got completely out of it yet because we're kind of into the window now too where we we went from that cool wet condition to so hot like that, you know, in the in this, in the snap of a finger. And so now I'm getting some pictures of what I like to call scientifically weird looking rice, right.

Jarrold: That's it, yeah.

Tommy: It's it's not really herbicide injury. It's not anything else, it's just, you know, funky growth from all of a sudden deciding man, we got to scream because we finally got temperatures and it's trying to scream through some growth stages there. So very scientific there and weird looking rice, but.

Jarrold: Well, well, well, this timing is, you know, this is supposed to be and hopefully I don't fail at it, but this supposed to be an agronomist time to shine because nothing specifically stands out. So agronomist gets called in to go well, what is it of all the options, you know, point us to direction and then I get say, well, that one actually is herbicide. Call Tommy. You know, you know that you will get to move through those. So you know, I like, I've always used a joke for years. I get called in when everybody, the only thing we know is, it's not a monkey. So what is it? What's wrong with it? And and there's a lot of that going on. Like you said, the the weird looking rice that these, the, the accumulation of DD 50 units or heat units that we're having is is definitely creating some weird appearance of the rice growth and we were looking at some pictures earlier. I know you can, everyone out there can see it. But to describe it, you know, some of the earlier leaves, initial leaves for short, you know normal to a little shorter than normal and then some of the new growth that gives a little weird appearance. They're getting that they're a little bit more exaggerated, long and and it so it's giving this uneven kind of growth pattern to the rice plant and even creating some rolling of leaves. When you look at it, the leaf is still rolled because it's really long and it looks like it should be out, but the collar is not all the way out for it to completely unfurl. So just oddities. You look at it, otherwise it's healthy but it looks weird.

Tommy: That's right, 100 percent. I also like that you're going to take over some of these calls that we don't know what they are. So I'm just going to start forwarding all my my calls to you so you can answer those.

Jarrold: It's that time of year.

Tommy: So no, that was kind of the, you know, the initial thing we wanted to hit on. Moving into kind of our next topic is talking about pre-flood recommendations because I know this week there's a big push to get at least a good chunk of our acres out there to flood and I'm sure in the next couple weeks there'll be a whole heap more that are going that direction. So there's a few random things we kind of wanted to hit on. You know, one of the first things that that I wanted to talk about and and I know Dr. Norsworthy mentioned it a lot like this winter at a couple different meetings and things he talked at too. But you know, a lot of our fields, it may take some time to get that flood across the field and you know, some fields we can do it really quick. Some fields it may take, you know, 10 days to get that flood across the field and if we get in one of those situations where we know it's going to take some time to get that flood across the field or you know we haven't got Poly pipe laid yet because it's all moving so quick or whatever else it is. You know right now at this timing, really consider throwing out an extra round of residual herbicides. You know, whether it's another shot of Prowl, whether it's Bolero, whether we got a second shot of Command, I mean, really anything for those grasses. Just an extra shot out there to buy us some more time. Right. And and fill that void because otherwise, you know, we'll think we're going to flood. And ten days later, that water, still not across it, and all of a sudden now we have a whole other flush of stuff coming because we don't have that residual sitting there to help us so.

Jarrold: Yeah, that mid post residual can go a long way in certain years. Yeah, to making the pre-flood clean up and carrying us through way easier.

Tommy: So just just kind of keep that in the back of your mind if you know you got a problem child field, that might be a good, good consideration there. And along those lines too, I, you know, I don't know about you Jarrod, but I've had more and more calls the past couple of years on late season Jailbreak escapes, particularly with coffeebean and jointvetch and things like that. And you know, normally that's for a couple of reasons. One, whether it's maybe we just missed it cause they had this that late emergence right before flood and they came out or maybe it's one of those fields where it's got high spots and we can't maintain that consistent flood. You know, whatever the reason is we get some of those late season escapes. You know, one of the things there that maybe could help us is getting out a residual herbicide right before we're going to flood like a 2 ounce shot of Gambit. And we really need to be at 2 ounces if we're going to try and get residual out of that Gambit. So you know, so 2 ounces there or maybe if you really have that problem year in and year out, maybe like a pre-flood shot of League you know would be helpful to try and give us some residual going into that situation and help beat back some of those late season jailbreaks on those, so that might be something to consider moving forward this year too.

Jarrold: Yeah, that I think that's that's a great approach in your, I don't for the record, I don't know what an average year is. Somebody tell me when we get to one, but but speaking really generally you know an average year. I think it is that we're we're getting some some late emergence there as we're trying to get to flood or you know late germination anyway. The 22 season I think was a little bit of the reverse. We couldn't keep a flood on everything. We we were getting some more drying back out in the middle of fields and things as we were trying to maintain amid the drought, in the heat and and I felt like I saw a lot more of those last year due due to that scenario and and I think to me what helped tell on it was was some of the density of some of those populations out there in the middle of some of those fields. Like it's not as scattered as I'm used to seeing when we get a little bit of a miss and jailbreak. Like that's pretty thick. That would have gotten pretty dry and turned a lot loose out there. Again, not anything we can do about it in the face of no rainfall help, but is something being out there to help suppress and hold

back. It is going to be a benefit in last year along those lines, last year was a good reminder if you did have those of where you have these populations where you maybe need to focus that. Not that every field's got to have these applications going after coffeebean and jointvetch. But you probably got reminded last year where your worst fields are to maybe look at that as an option.

Tommy: Yeah. And I think that's a great point across the board, whether we're talking about coffeebean, jointvetch, barnyardgrass, weedy rice, whatever it is, you know, really starting to try and treat our acres, our fields as kind of individual entities and not doing just broadcast, same recommendation across the board because like you said, some fields are are problematic weedy rice fields. Some of our problem child coffeebean helps, you know jointvetch fields, that kind of stuff. If you can start piecing that out, you can be a little bit more economical and and proficient at choosing which herbicides go where. So I, I 100% agree with that. I think that's a great way to go. One of the other things we wanted to hit on was, you know, grass control going into flood and what's the best recommendation? And honestly, with the weather that we have right now, so we aren't, you know we aren't in those extreme temperatures right now. We're not breaking the over 95's and stuff like that, so really it seems like all of our grassers are good options right now, the Clinchers, RiceStar, Regiment's of the world. All three should do a pretty good job. We still got moisture, you know we're not wet, but we've got moisture there. It's not like we're bone dry. We're not super hot. You know, speaking of those two, you know the Provisia's or Highcard's of the world should still be working well too. So from a weed control standpoint, all of those should be pretty decent options. I'd say whatever you've been successful with in the past, you you should be able to roll with now. Now the one caveat to that and you were talking about a little bit before there, so I can kind of let you take it over, but it's kind of balancing out the potential for crop injury side of things with with our conditions so.

Jarrold: Yeah, yeah, we're we're definitely, it's the conditions right now are a little bit in a risk reward and and we're trying to balance obviously grass number one for rice where we want to emphasize that control, but at the same time, I've got to emphasize a healthy crop and we're headed into not too cold, not to, you know, get everybody too worked up, but if you're looking to extended forecast, we're suddenly going to jump back down to low 80s to upper 70s for highs and then even a night or two where we break back just into the 50s and so. You know, when I start looking at a RiceStar, something that you, it's going to have to me have a little bit more potential to to flash and and maybe a little set back. Well, I'm kind of getting a little tired of setbacks in in rice this year. So I think that one has a little more potential, whereas as Clincher has less in that comparison. But when we're talking activity and soil moisture, you know, I kind of need more soil moisture, prefer it with Clincher than with RiceStar. And then of course kind of the argument with RiceStar on the the cooler weather and then the rice growth. I'll kind of put the same thing at Regiment a little bit with that ALS. And there's always going to be a little potential for some root pruning, things like that. I'm normally not worried about it if you're to four leaf or so and and let it run, but kind of right into the teeth of a cool down. You know, the rice just going to have a harder time metabolizing. I know we're talking about grass right now, but if we're talking ALS chemistry in general, you know your your Permits, Permit Pluses. I could even back up to mention Gambit. Some of those. You know, we see it in the and kind of the the milder years or springs timings when we're trying to go to flood, getting that we always you know, not not pick on them, but you know called the Permit flash. You get that yellowing and you just get that response and you have to kind of back off and and let the crop respond and kind of grow out of it and it'll take off and be fine, but now we're back to the agronomics of pulling flood back off and you know, creating more problems for

ourselves. So I just think we need to be a little a little careful and mindful about what we choose at this point and time.

Tommy: No, and and along those lines too. You know, a lot of times we won't necessarily see, you know, we get the really absolute worst conditions you can see like the Permit, Permit Pluses, Gambits, flash. But where I really see it happen a lot is where we're going to flood. We've got grass and we've got to get take, you know, take care of the coffeebean, yellow nutsedge, whatever else we got out there and we mix, say Regiment and Gambit. Now all of a sudden you got a whole load of ALS chemistries going out and then that's just a ton for it to try and handle. So yeah, those, you know, those mixes can be really good. But at the same time, they can be really bad on the crop injury front. So yeah, like, like Jarrod said, just where that weather is kind of going. It's just another kind of thing we got to keep our eye on, so we're all going to have lazy eyes because our eyes are going to be looking in 10 different directions, but you know that's kind of what we got to do right now. So along those lines too, and this doesn't help with the situation where the weather is going at. But if you're in a true salvage situation right now to where you've just got, you know, grass galore out there on you. Which in all honesty, knock on wood, I have not had too many calls on that so far this year.

Jarrod: No, not so far.

Tommy: It sounds like it's been pretty clean, but if you happen to be in that situation, our still #1 recommendation and knockout grass is a RiceStar/Regiment tank mix combo. That mix looks really, really good at killing some some big barnyard and dense barnyardgrass. Now again it's expensive, and it's one of those situations where, you know, I always get asked what's the best option? Well, there's a big difference between what the best option is and what a good option is. So it may be the best, but if we're in that situation it's not a good option.

Jarrod: Yeah, that that's right. And and I still stress every year weighing the cost benefit of of those kinds of applications very often where I'm standing out in the field and it I'm usually out there for something agronomic, but that you know it comes up because I'm there. And like you do know that I mean, that looks ugly, the barnyard that's out there. But you know that's not yield limiting, right? Like, really want. I'm like, you need, like, a couple of square foot and that looks thick over there. But that's tillered barnyardgrass. If you go pull it back, that's like one every 20 square feet. There's still some lodging potential from that. It's not like I have zero concerns, but if you start comparing some lodging and slowdown, that's possible, not guaranteed, but possible versus a guarantee like \$50 hammer you're going to throw early, that's probably not worth the actual control. Yeah, maybe we don't throw that hammer because it's not coming back. That that's out there and gone and maybe we can get it out before there's lodging and and sometimes that barn stuffs early enough. I see it go down and senesce before it's ever going to cause any crop lodging. And you know, we get away with it completely.

Tommy: No, I agree there too. It's it there. At some point, there's got to be some, you know, economics kind of taken in. And the fact, you know, I get, we all got a vendetta against barnyardgrass. We don't want it there, but at some point we got to let the vendetta lie and live to fight another day kind of thing so.

Jarrod: I don't wanna look at it either. I don't want to see it in your field. I want it all gone too, but you know I can't stand there and say, yeah, spend that so you don't have to look at it.

Tommy: As a weed scientist, maybe I just say it's job security, so leave it.

Jarrold: That's that's right.

Tommy: Let her go. It'll be great.

Jarrold: But I do want to throw out one more comment on that. It's not like it has no impact, but I too often hear the comment, well I don't want that back in my seed bank. And my response is, you think that's going to knock a dent in how much barnyard is out there in your seed bank? It's just not even going to move the needle. There's still so much under there, so letting just a tiny amount go is not not going to be the end of the world in that regard.

Tommy: That's right, especially if it's a little bit and it's one of those things fight the battle next year again. Then you know make make we can just we we can all improve and do a better job than next year on some of that. So yeah, just outside of grass control, you know, now is the time we're starting to get a lot of calls on flatsedge and some other random broadleaves too, you know, even just outside of the typical coffeebean and and jointvetch.

Jarrold: They haven't learned.

Tommy: You know, just some options there on the flatsedge side, Basagran and propanil contends to be continues to be one of the better options for our annual flatsedges, whether it's rice flatsedge or umbrella sedge or the white margin sedge, whatever they're, you know, just make sure we're getting good coverage is a big, big, big thing there. You know outside of that postflood is really where I started attacking some of that stuff better, cause that's where you could put Loyant or Novoxid, coated on fertilizer and it may be an option there where you don't have as much drift and you can actually get it out. And that looks really good getting dropped into a flood for flatsedge control as well as Rogue, you know, dropping into a flood if you have the scenario, the field scenario where you can use that Rogue is really good on our flatsedges too, so you know.

Jarrold: Just keep in mind that timing on Rogue needs to be smaller rice, where the majority that spray hits the water.

Tommy: That's right. Get it to the water. So that's that's as important as it can be, is getting it to the water.

Jarrold: The fertilizer impregnation is great, it, the majority of it's going to find the water. If it hits plants going to bounce off and find the water that that Rogue spray it, it's got to be on on that smaller rice where we're still, the majority is getting the water and get activated.

Tommy: Yep, definitely good, good. Good reminder there. And then on the broadleaves front, you know I still tend to to fall back on the Permit, Permit Pluses, Gambits of the world because they're all great. You know all around options for most of our broad, broadleaves as well as yellow nutsedge which is still rearing its ugly head because we've had a cool year. So you know using those you know to our advantage is really good. Especially if we got bad yellow nutsedge out there, I tend to always just say pick whichever one's the cheapest cause all three will do the same job there. Now if you start getting a whole lot of other odds and ends, broadleaves, that's where I tend to lean towards Gambit cause to me Gambit is the broader spectrum. You know kind of stronger herbicide out of those three, but a bit again, if you're just going after yellow nutsedge, you're just say, going after coffeebean and that's it, pretty much any three

of those can do the job for you and and just as always with another warning there. Just make sure you watch out what's around you. Watch out for soybean, particularly with Gambit. Gambit can be real hard on neighboring soybeans so. You know, just be careful with what's around. Watch those fields, you know, use some drift mitigation strategies, those kinds of things. But all three of those are great options to knock out most of the broadleaf junk we're dealing with.

Jarrold: Well, while while we're kind of touching on that, I know, Tommy, we we put a few comments in last week's Rice update newsletter. But you know it it bears that going again it's it's fantastic that we've gotten as much of all of our crops planted at this point and very early. It's also very problematic because they're all up and you can't drive by a field right now and we we we've historically had these windows to depend on. We get our rice planted, get our initial applications out, burn downs, whatever it may be, and by the time we're, we're getting to soybean planting, we can go ahead and be making our next round of applications on rice with little risk of of impact on adjacent fields and crops. And that's not true now. They're all up and in immediate proximity. So I wish we had a better answer other than to just be careful and think and plan ahead. You're probably going to have to spray in in more than one load. Some of these fields playing winds. That that allow you to get all the area covered so you know try to do yourself and your applicators a favor of getting things on the books a little ahead of time so they can start working with the winds and it it's time right now where if you'll talk with your applicator, I guarantee you they've got lists running right now. Need this wind to spray this field, need this wind for that field and some and they start deviating. This half, you know this wind, this half that wind. The sooner you get it on there the greater odds because it won't be long before we likely get into that predominant southwest wind and you're done if you need another wind.

Tommy: If that's not farming in a nutshell right there where we had such a successful spring for planting, we created another problem for us downstream. So that's farming in a nutshell right there. But did you have anything else on pre-flood recs there or you know going into kind of later season there as far as the weed control front goes on that, that side of things.

Jarrold: No, also I just kind of an agronomic thought, it's it's always hit or miss, but you know it every year I end up looking at at DPS, delayed phytotoxicity and and I'll cover you know, almost in some more depth in a, in another later podcast. But you know when we're trying to load up really heavy. If you're saving a lot of bullets for right there all stacked together and you start putting together Propanil and Bolero and Facet and all that, a lot of them that can potentially cause DPS and going heavy and immediately throwing the water to it. It's usually the overlap areas that that really get out of control and you really see some of the injury, but staying ahead of the game with our overlapping residuals where we're not depending on this massive slug right there of herbicides that can potentially cause these issues, that's that's where I prefer to be. Bolero's, you know, can be, can be and we haven't seen that much of it directly from Bolero it seemed like in recent years, but Bolero seems to it can be the number one culprit, Facet kind of a #2 and then you can scatter in a number of our others that have the potential from Propanil to Newpath to all those others that have the right structure, whether there's prone to it or not, but you just again kind of stacked the deck that way. So I would watch out on some of those really excessive combinations.

Tommy: Or like, you know, I'm a big fan of RiceBeaux. But yeah, RiceBeaux right loaded right before flood or something. You got propanil and Bolero. That's that's a big component of it at times too, yeah.

Jarrold: If you're coming with the water real fast right behind it and you go with the hot rate of it. Yeah, and I like using it and, but that's you got to wait again. Risk reward on on rolling some of those.

Tommy: So I that pretty much covered all my my topics on the pre-flood recs. I did want to hit a little bit quick on row rice though too because you know from a few of the calls we're getting, we're getting into that heat of the battle of row rice where we're our PRE's are basically played out. We're getting into overlap and residuals or we got stuff up and we're trying to spray POST's and we're just, you know, we're nowhere near canopy yet, though, so we're we're in that, that that deadly time frame for row rice. So I just wanted to hit on a couple of things there. The first thing and and we say it over and over again, but we just it bears repeating for row rice, we need to hammer the residuals. You know, use as many as we can overlap as many times as we can. That's the best way to get ahead of both grasses and try try is a keyword here. We'll talk about pigweeds in a second, but try and get ahead of our pigweeds too. So you know hammering residuals, making sure we're timely with with them getting them out, that's the best way we can manage our row rice not even have to rely on a postemergence herbicide product there. And kind of the the secondary part to that is making sure we're managing the water appropriately, you know, and we've been lucky so far we've but we've had some good rainfalls. We've still remained, you know, somewhat not wet, but we've got some moisture out there and that's good for residuals. So we've been successful there, but if it all of a sudden, you know, turns off and we we we have no rain all of a sudden next month, making sure we're running water down those furrows to activate a lot of those residuals and making sure those weeds and stuff aren't stressed. If we have to spray a postemergence product is going to be real critical.

Jarrold: Yeah, in in row rice, flush should not be a four-letter word like it is in levee rice, OK. I mean as and not the again we we get busy and again you're like this where you can keep planting all kinds of stuff. It gets harder to justify doing it, but. As a general rule, once you kind of know you've got a stand of rice in row rice. I want to see plans point toward getting that pipe rolled out, because it it's this reason you're you're getting into Tommy, is OK, you missed some of those rains, and we need that next one overlap. All we got to do is fire the pipe up and and have it, and then we're ready for the season and whatever comes our way and being able to overlap and and keep things moving again. We've been fortunate so far to this point right now, but, we saw it last year. We've seen it in other years. I mean when, When the weather decides to change its mind, suddenly we're behind, all the pipe needs to go out at once, all the everything and stuff starts breaking, and now we're we're after the post options exclusively.

Tommy: And then that's when stuff gets limited in a hurry and. Especially if when the when the water does shut off, you know the rain shuts off. Normally that's when our temperatures spike too. And so now we're behind an 8 ball in two different places there that we're we're lacking moisture and we're we're too high on temps. So the more we can get ahead and and preemptively strike on that front, the better off we'll be. Now previously mentioned pigweed kind of jumping into that because that's, you know, basically our number one fight in row rice anymore at this point, outside of what we already talked about in barnyardgrass, but with pigweeds, we just don't have a lot of great options anymore, which is a struggle. You know, hopefully you know, especially if we planted, you know, past couple weeks or so, hopefully we got some Sharpen out in the PRE-residual. If it was planted earlier than that Sharpen is not probably a big benefit to us at this point, but when we're getting to this point and we're trying to overlap residuals, the best thing I can tell you there is Prowl. And that's not a guarantee, but it's it's, it's that best versus good conversation again, right. That's the best option we got doesn't always necessarily mean it's a good option because we do have a fair amount of resistance out there to the yellow herbicides, so.

Jarrold: Yeah, the, I mean you, I see you mentioned the Sharpen, which I mean at at any rate that's gonna give residuals gotta go out at planting, you know, prior to emergence. I mean, once rice is up, Prowl is about the only residual option. Like I said, good, not great, but it's something versus nothing.

Tommy: Yes, and as long as you hopefully don't have resistance, it can do a pretty good job. Then it's just the resistance thing that kills us. But I will say the other thing to mention with Prowl too is that we do have two shots at the 2.1 pint rate so so you could do that twice of overlapping in our row rice and hopefully again if you don't have resistance that's that's a pretty good slug of residuals to help hold back our pigweeds, which is pretty awesome. But now again it it's there's there's a fair amount of it out there. So just be aware if it doesn't work the first time, maybe don't go back with that second shot. You're just throwing that money down the drain there, too. It's kind of a risk reward balance there, but. Other than that, like Jarrold said, I mean Prowl is our only, you know, residual option overlapping there. So then we kind of get into well, I should, I shouldn't say it's our completely only option because we do kind of have Brake now, which I didn't put this on our list to talk about, but we probably should mention it at this point. So Brake from SePRO did get an actual supplemental label this year for rice and and it's approved now in the state of Arkansas and everything just.

Jarrold: Just for row rice.

Tommy: Row rice and it's basically a postemergence after three leaf I think is what it is, yeah. And you can use up to 16 ounces. I will say we don't have a lot of data on it yet in rice. We tested it a couple times last year, so I'm not going full sail, you know 100% recommending it, but it is actually an option out there. There is a label, those kinds of things that you know I wouldn't go full sail, but if you got an area you want to test it on, it might be an area where you could test on an overlap and get some some different pigweed residual material there. You know, especially if you're on like a silt loam soil or something like that. If you're trying to do it on a clay soil, I'm not sure a pint's going to really give you anything as far as pigweed control goes, but just to know that is an an option that has been approved just within the past month, basically couple weeks, whatever it was, it's real recent.

Jarrold: Ohh yeah yeah, something for us to get just to start getting a a further look at this year, yeah.

Tommy: Yeah, but so then outside of those residuals, there really is nothing else. It goes to the POST options. And and on the postemergence front, my first recommendation always, especially right now if we're talking like that early POST, like that kind of that first postemergence shot, is going with Propanil. I mean Propanil is really good on small pigweed. It will burn them down, it'll kill them, but they gotta be small, but it's really good on some of that small pigweed. So if I can get that out first and save my Loyant shots for later, save those bullets in the chamber for later. That's really where I want to be. So so my first rec is Propanil early. Then later you know, and in my third application or even my 4th application, that's where I start throwing Loyant into our row rice acres where we can start, you know, trying to kill our pigweed there. I tend to like to stay at it at an 8-ounce rate and catch pigweeds when they're smaller. You know, be timely with it, but that 8-ounce rate is really good at at killing small pigweeds too. And then it leaves the door open for maybe doing a sequential if we need to do a fourth application there before we get full canopy, I still have that door open. So anything to add along those lines Jarrold.

Jarrold: No, I'm good on the weeds part. It's, I've gotten the question just since we're on row rice and obviously trying to do the best we can with the fewest applications. There's a give and take between the timing of when we, I know we're talking row rice, we're not flooding, but the the term, when we're

trying to put it to flood or start our fertilizer and start our water and and really go and that there's a give and take. Remember, at at four leaf for rice we can go. It's starting to tiller. We can put out our first initial shot of nitrogen and and start to go. And the sooner we do that, the sooner we're going to speed to canopy closure and and kind of get out of there. So there's an argument to be made for some whether they they want to go ahead and push that then or wait another week getting to five to six leaf, you know. Because the the give and take for me is we still want to string it out a little bit and get down one last good herbicide application, clean up shot maybe with something with a little residual, more Prowl possibly, you know, even for grass. More Command whatever it may be. And then that much quicker, you know, get it covered up with the canopy. So there's there's definitely a little game to play. And again, as we're trying to push the earliest fields of flood right now, there's definitely some going and going at four leaf and I'm good with it. Typically when we go that early, more splits of nitrogen with a smaller amount initially is kind of my preferred way because you are just a little earlier on smaller rice. It's going to be a little less efficient. I know in some like clay soils we recommend some kind bigger amount, fewer splits, bigger amounts. I don't know that I want to go real heavy just another week, 10 days earlier on rice that small. But you can go ahead and start the spoon feed, you know, once a week and, and get it moving.

Tommy: Awesome, I like it. As far as I you know, any other recommendations from row rice? You know, a lot of our grass control boils down to exactly what we already talked about in flooded rice. It's just making sure that we have to carry it out a little farther because we don't have the flood to help us, but same principles apply there. Watch out for some of those other broadleaf junk weeds, and again, you know things like Loyant and Gambit. You know, those are really good options on some of those, those junk weeds that we might get out there that we normally don't deal with in flooded rice, but now we're popping up there. So just be aware of that as well. And then the final thing I always like to hit onto is just make sure we're being timely. You know, we've talked about it with a whole lot of things in flooded rice with managing water, everything else. The same goes down, you know in row rice, with any of our applications getting residuals out before stuff is up, being timely when weeds are small. That's going to make or break and be the difference on just how successful you are at the end of the year and and how economical you can be with your herbicide packages is just by being timely kind of thing, so.

Jarrold: And and adding on to the the struggles of this year in timeliness. Trying to get a plane when they're trying to do rice, beans, corn, same time because everything's trucking along trying to get residuals. Think ahead. To be on time, we're going to think a little bit further ahead this spring until we start getting some of this rice put to flood and laid by, and starts kind of getting out of the neighborhood a little bit, but I'm I'm a little concerned about the upcoming push this go round. Because we're going to have so much trying to go out and we just can't get to it all when we need to.

Tommy: That's right, yeah. If you have problems, please call Jarrod Hardke. So Ok.

Jarrold: It's just another day.

Tommy: So that's that's right. So that's all I had on the row rice front too. Did you have anything else you wanted to add there.

Jarrold: No, no, that's that's where I wanted to cover.

Tommy: Well, perfect. Well, with that, you know, just going through some of the things we normally end our podcast on, you know, make sure to check out our website for for any information you need from

from our weeds group or the rice group there at the uada.edu website. If you haven't yet, make sure to grab an MP44 from your local county extension office, or you can download them from online, you know, or you can get both. We've got QR codes on the books as well, so you can get one on your phone and have one in person. If you haven't yet, please sign up for our texting service on the weeds front. You just need to text weeds to 501-300-8883. If you want to join the rice list, you just text rice to that same phone number so you can get on both of our text lists there. And then as always, you know, feel free to get a hold of us anytime with questions, whether it's Jarrod or myself or anybody else, you know, make sure to reach out to us. We're happy to help, you know, wherever we can. Jarrod is there anything else on the outreach front you wanted to mention, whether the DD50 program, or anything else along those lines.

Jarrod: Yeah, just that one, good time to be signing up for DD50. I'm still a strong proponent. Got I don't know what we're up to now 30 something management practices and timings to go with there. But I've always said if you're not going to use it for anything else that that pre-flood nitrogen timing staying on time, sign up fields and get them in there to give you guidance on that, so we start off at the right timing. But yeah DD50.uada.edu for that one. All that stuff in general, as well as links to weeds, other stuff, riceadvisor.com. We've got about all of them and they'll jump you to the right spot, but then you can also jump from there to the MP44 to DD50 seeding rate and rate stuff.

Tommy: Good speller. I'm not that good of a speller. I had to think about that for a little bit. Make sure advisor was spelled right. So good job. So also just last minute too, we always want to thank, you know, the where we get some funding from to do both our research projects as well as our extension activity. So big thank you to our Rice Research and Promotion Board for the funding that received, as well as some USDA, you know, NIFA and ARS funds. You know, there's a lot of stuff from all those funding sources that provides us opportunities to do different things with that, so.

Jarrod: And thanks to our county agents out there for everything that they do, touching base with us. And sharing information, working with us and certainly all our growers and consultants and other stakeholders.

Tommy: 100% they have, they have a tough job to do and they are, they are busting their butts out there right now. So I appreciate them as well. So with that, Jarrod, thank you for joining me today. Thanks for coming on and well from there, we'll just sign off and say thanks for joining us for this episode of the Weeds AR Wild Podcast series on Arkansas Row Crops Radio.

Jarrod: Have a rice day.

Arkansas Row Crops Radio is a production of the University of Arkansas System Division of Agriculture. For more information, please contact your local county extension agent or visit uaex.uada.edu.