To Crittenden County Cotton and Rice Producers:

**Rice:**

**DD50 Program**

The DD50 program is ready for the 2013 growing season. This program is very helpful in time and labor management for your rice crop. It predicts the timing of 30 critical stages and management practices throughout the growing season. These predictions include timing for nitrogen fertilizer application, herbicide timings and cutoffs, midseason growth stages, scouting periods for insects and diseases, irrigation termination, and harvest. To enroll, the field size, variety, and emergence date are needed. Farmers are encouraged to enroll all fields, and/or at least all acres, even if several fields have the same variety and emergence date. The information generated from this program is useful to farmers but also helps the industry in preparation for harvest. It provides an estimate of harvest dates and variety distribution by county that the mills can use to “gear up” as the harvest season begins. **Attached is a sheet for enrolling your fields.** Please fill it out and mail it to us at 116 Center St. Marion, AR 72364.

If the program truly is too cumbersome or gives you trouble, fill out the attached sheet and we will enter the information for you. Your participation will be greatly appreciated and will allow us to tailor our programs to changes in production habits.

The link to access the program is [http://dd50.uaex.edu/dd50Logon.asp](http://dd50.uaex.edu/dd50Logon.asp).

**New Herbicide Premix**

“Obey” is a new herbicide premix from FMC that contains Facet and Command. Obey is a 2.5 lb/gallon liquid formulation and contains equal parts clomazone and quinclorac (1.25 lbs/gallon of each). The rate range is 26-52 oz of product per acre depending on soil type. This premix is at a good ratio to provide excellent broadleaf and grass control with applications from pre-emergence through early post-emergence. If you read the label carefully you can increase the yearly amount of clomazone allowed per acre and still apply full rates on medium soil types. This premix should make managing herbicide-resistant barnyardgrass more convenient, especially if applied early. In addition, the slightly higher annual allowance for clomazone will help with mid-post residual applications for sprangletop. However, reduced rates of clomazone should be avoided to help prevent the buildup or further development of clomazone-resistant barnyardgrass. There have also been some slight changes in requirements for aerial application of these products – contact the Arkansas State Plant Board or FMC for more information.

**Changes for 2,4-D Restrictions**

The Arkansas State Plant Board has also announced their intention to ease restrictions on 2,4-D applications in the 10 counties in northeast Arkansas where it is currently banned after April 15th. This easement will allow small sprayers to apply 2,4-D to **levees only** for the control of Palmer pigweed. This will greatly improve the effectiveness of a rice rotation to fight resistant pigweed and improve levee weed control in these counties in general. **Check the state plant board regulations before you make applications this summer.** All other 2,4-D restrictions will still apply.

The recommended Nitrogen Rates have been updated for the 2013 Rice growing season and are as follows.
Nitrogen Recommendations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cultivar</th>
<th>Total N (lbs N/A)</th>
<th>Preflood N (lbs N/A)</th>
<th>Midseason N (lbs N/A)</th>
<th>Late Boot N (lbs N/A)</th>
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<td>150</td>
<td>105</td>
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<tr>
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<td>105</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>0</td>
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<tr>
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Early N Rate Adjustments
1. Increase early N rate by 30 lbs/A in rice is grown on clay soils.
2. Increase early N rate by 20 lbs/A if rice follows rice in rotation
3. Increase early N rate by 20 lbs/A if the stand density is less than 10 plants per sq. ft.
4. Increase early N rate by 10 lbs/A if rice follows Grain Sorghum, Wheat, Corn, or Cotton in rotation.
5. Decrease early N rate by 10 lbs/A if rice follows fallow ground and omit if rice follows Fish, Long term Pasture, or first year clearing in rotation.
Cotton:

Managing Cotton Nematodes without Temik

There are a few options for nematode control in cotton. Three seed treatment packages are available with a nematicidal component: Avicta Complete Pak®, Aeris®, and Poncho-Votivo®. All three can help when nematode pressure is relatively low. None of them are going to provide satisfactory control when nematode pressure is high. Vydate C-LV® may provide supplemental nematode suppression as a post-planting foliar application shortly before pinhead square.

Cotton Weed Control

Make sure horseweed is under control. The best indication is to look at the base of the treated plants. If the inside of the stem is showing brown color and no re-growth from basal buds, they are likely to die. Plants with very green stems and no internal necrosis is a concern. If re-growth is apparent, Ignite is probably the product of choice for removing horseweed prior to planting with no planting interval restrictions.

Start clean with a good burn-down program or tillage. It is imperative to prevent pigweeds from emerging in cotton as post emergence options in conventional and Roundup Ready cotton are not effective.

Roundup Ready Cotton:

1. Reflex (1 pint) 14 to 21 days preplant - This option provides good pigweed control and has a better chance of getting some rainfall for activation prior to weeds emerging. Do not disturb beds after application. (Cotton can be planted after the field receives 0.5 inches of rain or overhead irrigation. There is no day limit on the new label)
2. Cotoran Caparol or Direx applied preemergence + Paraquat.
3. Apply Dual Magnum + Glyphosate at 2- to 3-leaf cotton prior to pigweed germination.
4. Apply Dual Magnum + Glyphosate at 5- to 6-leaf cotton prior to pigweed germination.
5. Caparol or Direx plus MSMA or glyphosate as a post-direct application at 8-leaf cotton or earlier if pigweed germination occurs.
6. Layby with Valor + MSMA.
7. Remove any escapes with spot spray or mechanical means. Removing escapes prior to seed production will be a major step toward reducing the amount of seed in the soil seed bank.

Liberty Link Cotton:

1. Reflex (1 pint) 14 to 21 days preplant - This option provides good pigweed control and has a better chance of getting some rainfall for activation prior to weeds emerging. Do not disturb beds after application. (Cotton can be planted after the field receives 0.5 inches of rain or overhead irrigation. There is no day limit on the new label)
2. If Reflex is not an option or if beds must be disturbed prior to planting, Cotoran Caparol or Direx applied preemergence at planting is essential.
3. Apply Dual Magnum plus Liberty at 3- to 4-leaf cotton prior to pigweed germination.
4. Apply Dual Magnum plus Liberty at 8- to 10-leaf cotton prior to pigweed germination.
5. Layby with Valor.
6. Remove any escapes with spot spray or mechanical means. A single pigweed plant can produce 250,000 seed. Removing escapes prior to seed production will be a major step toward reducing the amount of seed in the soil seed bank.
### Table 1. Relationship of plants per row foot to seeding rate per acre and seed per row foot.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plants per row foot</th>
<th>Seeds per row foot</th>
<th>Row Spacing</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>38-inch</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Seeds per Acre</td>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>17,195</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>25,792</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>34,389</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.25</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>38,688</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>42,987</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.75</td>
<td>3.4</td>
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<td>5</td>
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</table>

Plants per row foot assumes 80% emergence

### Table 2. Relationship of various hill-drop seed placement to plants per row foot to seeding rate per acre and seed per row foot.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>One hill per every</th>
<th>2 seed per hill</th>
<th>3 seed per hill</th>
<th>4 seed per hill</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Plants per row foot</td>
<td>Seeds per row foot</td>
<td>Seeds per acre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-inches</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>55,023</td>
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<tr>
<td>7-inches</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>47,163</td>
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<tr>
<td>8-inches</td>
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<td>9-inches</td>
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<td>2.7</td>
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Plants per row foot assumes 80% emergence
Sincerely

Jason Osborn
CEA-Agri