

Poinsett County Agri News

Rice/Soybeans

June 25, 2018

Rice Fertility- Jarrod Hardke

Generally speaking, around half of the rice in the state should be to green ring and beyond. Many midseason applications are currently going out – just remember the 21 days post N incorporation AND green ring rule. These two conditions are the minimums – don't get in a hurry. I feel better even better about 28 days after flood and you have a nice long window after green ring to apply midseason and still get the full benefit.

Perhaps more interesting, and hopefully it plays out this way, is the window of heading. Hopefully we stay on track for this where most of the rice pollinates before the last two weeks of July. That and the first two weeks of August are consistently the hottest of the year. Avoiding this period will help to ensure heat doesn't affect pollination. Our rapid crop development is no stranger to anyone out walking fields. DD50 unit accumulation (Fig. 2) backs that up as we continue to stay ahead of previous years. The long-term forecast is for above average temps through August, but maybe we beat the heat.

Disappointing Year for Weed Control

“Is everyone else's rice as grassy as ours?” If I had a nickel for every time I heard that, I'd have a lot of nickels. The answer is yes. The hot and extremely dry conditions through all of May got us where we are now.

Residual herbicides were often not activated due to lack of rainfall or flushing or inability to flush. Relying strictly on a post-emergence herbicide program in rice is the fast track to poor weed control. Often when it's that dry our post-emergence herbicides don't work well either.

Put it this way – if the weeds are hot and dry then they aren't growing normally or taking up herbicides as they normally would. That alone accounts for a lot of control failures. There are certainly some other issues in there, but that alone explains a lot of it.

Our weed control bill is pretty hefty, especially for a crop that looks like we didn't spend much. However, a number of fields I've looked at with misses still achieved good control aside from field areas with intense pressure or along edges where coverage is poor anyway.

Loyant Injury to Rice

More on Loyant posted to the Row Crop Blog this week at this link: <http://www.arkansas-crops.com/2018/06/18/loyant-injury-rice/>. To add some clarification to the article, it is NOT recommending a hard dry-up. But, reducing water levels to a shallow or “soupy” state may aid in rice recovery.

Rice Disease

Kernel Smut/False Smut

Use minimum 6 fl oz propiconazole equivalent if possible, no more 4 fl oz equivalent rates. Apply at early to late boot but before heading begins as a preventive treatment for kernel smut and/or to suppress false smut.

Sheath Blight

If your rice crop has reached or is past green ring (internode elongation) it's time to start scouting for sheath blight. Conditions that favor sheath blight are susceptible cultivars, high N rates, dense stands with thick canopies, and field history of sheath blight or aerial blight.

Sheath blight occurs in almost every growing season but not necessarily in all rice fields. The rice-soybean rotation system increases the chance for the disease to prevail each year since both crops are affected by the same kind of pathogen resulting in sheath blight of rice and aerial blight of soybean. Sheath blight can cause significant yield loss in susceptible cultivars.

Sheath blight disease is favored by warm temperature and high humidity. There is no question about the increase in temperature and humidity in the last two weeks, especially in the dense micro-environments in rice fields with dense canopy.

The disease usually starts on the sheath at the water line and then spreads vertically and later horizontally from plant to plant contact. When sheath blight affects the upper two leaves before grain fill it has more impact on yield than any other time in crop development. Sheath blight in some cultivars weakens plants and can cause lodging.

Rice Neck Blast

Between June 6 and June 21, rice blast has been reported from 5 counties in Arkansas – Lonoke, Randolph, Poinsett, Pulaski, and Lawrence on Titan, Jupiter, and Diamond. Blast appears to be predominately in blast-prone fields to date.

Fields considered to be blast-prone include fields over-fertilized with nitrogen, low in fertility particularly potassium, with soil types that are difficult to maintain a deep permanent flood, surrounded by thick tree lines more on the east side, and low lying ground in river bottoms or valleys. Prolonged leaf wetness for more than 9 hours are favorable for sporulation and further blast disease development. Therefore, dew, fog, shade (tree lines), frequent light rains and overcast conditions are included in the list of favorable conditions for blast disease development.

Scouting for leaf blast in blast-prone fields is highly recommended. Initial symptoms may not be clear as in Look for the diamond-shaped lesions on lower leaves for confirmation. When scouting, blast can easily be detected on levees, tree lines more on east side, drier spots in the field, densely or double-drilled field edges, and spots with excessive nitrogen. It can also be easily detected in open fields with sandier soils that cannot maintain permanent flood.

Recommended timing for the first fungicide application to manage neck blast on susceptible varieties is from late boot stage to 10% head out followed by a second application at 60% to 90% head out but preferably 50% to 75% (not to miss the time window).

*Note that the first application is to protect the main tillers and the second application is mainly to protect the secondary tillers. In a field where there is no uniformity in growth stages, the second application is even more encouraged. Uniform fields in developmental stages benefit more from fungicide applications.

**If a single application is desired, timing is more crucial. A 30 % to 50% head out would work better. However, expect lower protection compared to a secondary application

Fungicides for sheath blight management.

Fungicide	Min-Max Rate fl oz	Active Ingredients	Notes
Quadris	8.5 – 12.5	azoxystrobin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fungicides to control sheath blight should be applied when scouting indicates more than 35% positive stops in cultivars rated S or VS; or when more than 50% positive stops in cultivars rated MS. Scout between panicle differentiation and early heading. Maximum benefit from a single fungicide application achieved when made before the disease has damaged the upper 3 leaves of the canopy.
Stratego	16.0 – 19.0	trifloxystrobin + propiconazole	
GEM	3.8 – 4.7	trifloxystrobin	
Quilt Xcel	14.0 – 27.0	azoxystrobin + propiconazole	
Sercadis	4.5 – 6.8	fluxapyroxad	
Elegia	32	flutolanil	
Artisan	40	flutolanil + propiconazole	

Fungicides for prevention of kernel smut and false smut.

Fungicide	Min-Max Rate fl oz	Active Ingredients	Notes
Tilt 3.6 EC	6	propiconazole	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply at early to late boot but before heading begins to SUPPRESS kernel smut and/or false smut. Applications made after heading starts will be INEFFECTIVE. Fields most likely to benefit will be those planted to a susceptible cultivar and using excessive nitrogen.
Propimax	6	propiconazole	
Stratego	19	trifloxystrobin + propiconazole	
Quilt Xcel	21	azoxystrobin + propiconazole	

Fungicides for prevention of neck blast.

Fungicide	Min-Max Rate fl oz	Active Ingredients	Notes
Quadris	12.5	azoxystrobin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keep flood depth at least 4 inches to suppress early leaf blast & neck blast. Fungicides for prevention of neck blast work best if applied twice: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◇ First application at late boot ◇ Second application when panicles of main tillers are 50-75% emerged but the neck is still in the boot.
GEM	3.1 – 4.7	trifloxystrobin	
Stratego	19	trifloxystrobin + propiconazole	
Quilt Xcel	21-27	azoxystrobin + propiconazole	

* 21 oz of Quilt Xcel contains 6 oz of Tilt equivalent and 12 oz of Quadris equivalent.

* 19 oz of Stratego contains 5.5 oz of Tilt equivalent and 4.7 oz of GEM equivalent.



RICE

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INFORMATION

Arkansas Rice Cultivar Reactions to Common Diseases and Lodging

Cultivar	Sheath Blight	Blast	Straight-head	Bacterial Panicle Blight	Stem Rot	Kernel Smut	False Smut	Lodging
Cheniere	S	MS	VS	MS	S	S	S	MR
CL111	VS	MS	S	VS	VS	S	S	MS
CL151	S	VS	VS	VS	VS	S	S	S
CL153	S	MS	—	MS	—	S	S	MR
CL163	VS	S	—	MS	—	MS	—	MS
CL172	MS	MS	—	MS	—	MS	S	MR
CL272	S	MS	—	VS	—	MS	—	MR
Cocodrie	S	S	VS	S	VS	S	S	MR
Della-2	S	R	—	MS	—	—	—	—
Diamond	S	S	—	MS	S	S	VS	MS
Jazzman-2	S	MS	—	VS	—	S	S	—
Jupiter	S	S	S	MR	VS	MS	MS	S
LaKast	MS	S	MS	MS	S	S	S	MS
MM14	—	—	—	S	—	—	S	—
PVL01	S	S	—	S	—	—	VS	—
Roy J	MS	S	S	S	S	VS	S	MR
RT 7311 CL	MS	R	—	—	—	S	S	MS
RT 7812 CL	—	—	—	—	—	—	S	—
RT CLXL729	MS	R	MS	MR	S	MS	S	S
RT CLXL745	S	R	R	MR	S	S	S	S
RT Gemini 214 CL	S	R	—	—	—	MS	VS	MS
RT XP753	MS	R	MS	MR	—	MS	S	MS
RT XP760	MS	MR	—	MR	—	MS	VS	S
Taggart	MS	MS	R	MS	S	S	S	MS
Thad	S	S	S	MS	—	S	VS	MR
Titan	S	MS	—	MS	—	MS	MS	MS
Wells	S	S	S	S	VS	S	S	MS

Reaction: R = Resistant; MR = Moderately Resistant; MS = Moderately Susceptible; S = Susceptible; VS = Very Susceptible
Cells with no values indicate no definitive Arkansas disease rating information is available at this time. Reactions were determined based on historical and recent observations from test plots and grower fields across Arkansas and other rice states in southern USA. In general, these ratings represent expected cultivar reactions to disease under conditions that most favor severe disease development.

Rice Insects

Heads up for heading rice. Once your rice begins to head make sure you get out there and scout for stink bugs. You **NEVER** want to be the First or Last field to head out, if you are then there's a good chance you're going to be loaded up.

Insecticides for rice stink bug management.

Insecticide	Min-Max Rate	Active Ingredients	Notes
Sevin 80 S	1.25 - 1.875 lb	Carbaryl	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Check infestation levels weekly or bi-weekly following 75% panicle emergence using a 15-inch diameter sweep net.• Apply insecticide when 5 or more stink bugs per 10 sweeps are present during the first 2 weeks after fields initially reach 75% panicle emergence; or when 10 stink bugs per 10 sweeps are present thereafter.• Sampling stink bugs should be conducted between 8-10 a.m. and 6-8 p.m. to get the best estimate of the population. Repeat treatment as necessary to maintain control.
Sevin XLR or 4 F	2 - 3 pt	Carbaryl	
Tenchu 20 SG	7.5 - 10.5 oz	Dinotefuran	
Malathion 57% EC	1 - 1.5 pt	Malathion	
Prolex, Declare 1.25 CS	1.28 - 2.05 oz	Gamma-cyhalothrin	
Proaxis 0.5 CS	3.2 - 5.12 oz	Gamma-cyhalothrin	
Karate Z 2.08 CS	1.6 - 2.56 oz	Lambda-cyhalothrin	
Mustang Max	2.64 - 4.0 oz	Zeta-cypermethrin	

Soybeans

Late Planted Soybeans

Pest concerns – Scout, Scout, Scout and Scout. When considering an extremely late replant of soybeans, growers should budget in at least 1-2 applications of an insecticide and a fungicide. With the tremendous numbers of soybean insects we are currently expecting in the state, these late-planted fields will more than likely need insecticide applications.

Bollworms (also known as soybean podworm and corn earworm)

Glenn Studebaker indicates traps around Northeast Arkansas are remaining at moderate numbers. Traps here in Poinsett County have picked up over that last week or so. Beans that are beginning to bloom (R1) and not yet lapped up the middles. Need to be scouting hard in those fields. Prime spot for bollworm moths to lay their eggs.

Stink Bugs

Stink bugs continue to be detected in fields that are flowering and setting pods. Although not at threshold, numbers are high for this time of year so they will need to be kept a close eye on.

Save the Dates!

Rice Field Day Scheduled for Friday, August 3rd

The Rice Field Day at the UofA Division of Agriculture Rice Research & Extension Center is scheduled for Friday, August 3, 2018. More details will follow.

Soybean College is scheduled Wednesday August 8, 2018 at the U of A Division of Agriculture Newport Experiment Station. More details will follow.

Sincerely,

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