



Arkansas Rice Update

Dr. Jarrod Hardke, Dr. Tommy Butts, & Scott Stiles
Sept. 18, 2020 No. 2020-26

www.uaex.edu/rice



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Harvest Progress

“Running down a dream, that never would come to me, working on a mystery, and going wherever it leads.” Harvest conditions are optimal and the outlook is great for the next several days.

With the progress made this week and likely through the weekend, harvest progress for the state should exceed 40% in Monday’s report. We’re still behind the pace from the last several years, but we seem to be finding our way now and catching up can happen quickly (**Table 1**).

Last week the FSA acreage numbers were updated and showed a further increase in planted rice acres for 2020 (**Table 2**). The most notable increase was for long-grain acres, now over 1.3 million acres.

Table 1. Harvest progress by week, 2016-2020.

Year	Week 34	Week 35	Week 36	Week 37	Week 38
2020	1	5	10	24	?
2019	3	11	23	44	61
2018	5	20	33	47	70
2017	11	18	41	59	78
2016	12	31	52	73	84

* Week 35 corresponds with ~Sept. 1 each year.

Table 2. AR rice acres, USDA-FSA, Sept. 2020.

Type	Planted
Long-Grain	1,312,141
Medium-Grain*	122,422
TOTAL	1,434,584

* Medium-grain includes short-grain acres.

There are some outstanding yields being reported out there across flood and furrow-irrigated rice. However, there is a good amount of variability being reported with various potential causes.

Fields were noted showing potassium deficiency throughout the season, and that deficiency combined with increased disease susceptibility (in some cases narrow brown leaf spot), may be part of the problem.

Other fields were flowering while they received pop-up thunderstorms bringing wind and rain to affect pollination. An excessive number of blank kernels can be an indicator of that. Of course, any number of factors can also blank kernels.

There was also a relatively short window of high nighttime temperatures that occurred in mid- to late-July that may have impacted the crop as well. This can cause blanking and reduced kernel weight.

All of these issues could have had an effect on fields depending on when they were planted, as planting date seems to be presenting somewhat of a yield rollercoaster this year.

Reminder: Arkansas Rice Weeds Survey

Just a reminder, if you have not already done so, please take the [2020 Arkansas Rice Weeds Survey](https://www.uaex.edu/farm-ranch/pest-management/weed/weed-science-highlights-blog/posts/2020-rice-weeds-survey.aspx). The survey includes questions detailing general rice weed management strategies, economics, herbicide resistance, and barnyardgrass and should take roughly 12 minutes to complete. Information gathered from the survey will provide allow us to better understand your current rice weed management concerns and strategies. Additionally, the information provided will be used to prioritize research and Extension outreach efforts moving forward to address your needs more effectively. More details about the survey can also be found at: <https://www.uaex.edu/farm-ranch/pest-management/weed/weed-science-highlights-blog/posts/2020-rice-weeds-survey.aspx>. Thank you to all those individuals who have already completed the survey.

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Rice Market Update

Rice Included in Second Coronavirus Food Assistance Program

President Trump and Secretary Perdue announced details today of a second round of the Coronavirus Food Assistance Program (CFAP 2).

Signup for the Coronavirus Food Assistance Program (CFAP 2) will begin September 21st and run through December 11, 2020.

CFAP 2 payments will be made for three categories of commodities – Price Trigger Commodities, Flat-rate Crops and Sales Commodities.

Rice is included in the “Flat-rate Crops” category.

Definition of Flat-rate Crops:

Crops that either do not meet a 5-percent price decline trigger or do not have data available to calculate a price change will have **payments calculated based on eligible 2020 acres multiplied by \$15 per acre.**

These crops include: alfalfa, extra long staple (ELS) cotton, oats, peanuts, **rice**, hemp, millet, mustard, safflower, sesame, triticale, rapeseed, and several others.

A complete list of eligible commodities, payment rates and calculations can be found on farmers.gov/cfap.

Price Trigger Commodities:

Price trigger commodities are major commodities that meet a minimum 5-percent price decline over a specified period of time.

Eligible price trigger crops include barley, corn, sorghum, soybeans, sunflowers, upland cotton, and all classes of wheat.

Payments will be based on **2020 planted acres of the crop, excluding prevented planting and experimental acres.**

Payments for price trigger crops will be the greater of: 1) the eligible acres multiplied by a payment rate of \$15 per acre; or 2) the eligible acres multiplied by a nationwide crop marketing percentage, multiplied by a crop-specific payment rate, and then by the producer’s weighted 2020 Actual Production History (APH) approved yield. If the APH is not available, 85 percent of the 2019 Agriculture Risk Coverage-County Option (ARC-CO) benchmark yield for that crop will be used.

CFAP 2 Marketing Percentages and Payment Rates for Selected Commodities.

Commodity	Unit	Marketing Percentage (%)	Payment Rate (\$/unit)
Corn	Bu.	40	\$0.58
Cotton	Bu.	46	\$0.08
Sorghum	Bu.	55	\$0.56
Soybeans	Bu.	54	\$0.58
Wheat	Bu.	73	\$0.54

2019 ARC-County Benchmark Yields can be downloaded at this link. “Seed Cotton” yields for each county will need to be divided by 2.4 to convert to a lint yield.

Eligibility:

There is a payment limitation of \$250,000 per person or entity for all commodities combined. Applicants who are corporations, limited liability companies, limited partnerships may qualify for additional payment limits when members actively

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provide personal labor or personal management for the farming operation. In addition, this special payment limitation provision has been expanded to include trusts and estates for both CFAP 1 and 2.

Producers will also have to certify they meet the Adjusted Gross Income limitation of \$900,000 unless at least 75 percent or more of their income is derived from farming, ranching or forestry-related activities. Producers must also be in compliance with Highly Erodible Land and Wetland Conservation provisions.

All eligibility forms, such as those related to adjusted gross income and payment information, can be downloaded from farmers.gov/cfap/apply.

For existing FSA customers, including those who participated in CFAP 1, many documents are likely already on file.

Customers seeking one-on-one support with the CFAP 2 application process can call 877-508-8364 to speak directly with a USDA employee ready to offer assistance. This is a recommended first step before a producer engages with the FSA county office.

Additional Information

Arkansas Rice Updates are published periodically to provide timely information and recommendations for rice production in Arkansas. If you would like to be added to this email list, please send your request to rice@uaex.edu.

This information will also be posted to the Arkansas Row Crops blog (<http://www.arkansas-crops.com/>) where additional information from Extension specialists can be found. More information on rice production, including access to all publications and reports, can be found at <http://www.uaex.edu/rice>.

Acknowledgements

We sincerely appreciate the support for this publication provided by the rice farmers of Arkansas and administered by the Arkansas Rice Research and Promotion Board.

The authors greatly appreciate the feedback and contributions of all growers, county agents, consultants, and rice industry stakeholders.



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