

LOUISIANA RICE RESEARCH VERIFICATION PROGRAM 2002

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Introduction

The Louisiana Rice Research Verification Program (LRRVP) began in 1997 in three parishes: Allen, Calcasieu and Jeff Davis. In 1998 the program was funded and expanded to ten parishes: Acadia, Avoyelles, Calcasieu, East Carroll, Evangeline, Jeff Davis, Madison, Morehouse, St. Landry and Vermilion. In 1999 the program was funded again and conducted in ten parishes with the absence of Morehouse parish and addition of Catahoula parish. In 2000 funding continued. Ten parishes participated but included Morehouse parish and discontinued Madison parish. Funded again in 2001, the ten parishes included Acadia, Allen, Avoyelles, Calcasieu, Concordia, Evangeline, Jeff Davis, Richland, St. Landry and Vermilion parishes. In 2002, the funding continued and the same ten parishes participated from the previous year with the addition of Beauregard parish (Figure 1).

The fields were visited on at least a weekly basis by a Specialist, County Agent or the Extension Associate. Production practice recommendations were made by the Specialist or Agent. These recommendations included, but were not limited to: fertilization, weed control, disease control, insect control and water management to a limited degree. The fields were followed from planting to harvest.

Yield data were collected for each of the fields (Table 1). Yields of the first crop averaged 6,985 lbs./acre (155.2 bu/acre or 43.1 bbl/acre) at 12 % moisture. When the second crop yields are added, the yield averages increase to 7,576 lbs./acre (168.4 bu/acre or 46.8 bbl/acre).

Economic data continue to reveal large production cost differences, especially in water costs, between growers. It is also clear that more needs to be done to help farmers reduce production costs (Table 2).

The program continues to provide an accurate evaluation of current recommendations and provide insight into other areas of research. The educational value of the program to all concerned (farmers, researchers and extension personnel) increases each year.

¹ This project is supported in part by funding provided by rice producers through their check-off contributions to the Louisiana Rice Research Board.

Parish	Acres in Verification Program	Verification Yield per Acre @ 12% Moisture		Verification Program			Average Parish Yield ¹	Parish Acreage	Total Parish Production
		1st Crop Alone	Second Crop	Total Yield per acre	1st Crop Production	Total Production			
Acadia	38.4	6966	1102	8068	267,494.4	309,811.2	6100	90,250	550,525,000.0
Allen	25.1	6415	1037	7452	161,016.5	187,045.2	5346	21,400	114,404,400.0
Avoyelles	37.4	8084		8084	302,341.6	302,341.6	5281	12,486	65,938,566.0
Beauregard	49.5	6642	1960	8602	328,779.0	425,799.0	6820	2,582	17,609,240.0
Calcasieu	41.4	5978	891	6869	247,489.2	284,376.6	5450	18,192	99,146,400.0
Concordia	67.6	7808		7808	527,820.8	527,820.8	6750	12,163	82,100,250.0
Evangeline	42.0	6091		6091	255,822.0	255,822.0	6399	53,040	339,402,960.0
Jeff Davis	31.7	6901	389	7290	218,761.7	231,093.0	5508	85,900	473,137,200.0
Richland	35.8	6819		6819	244,120.2	244,120.2	6075	6,964	42,306,300.0
St. Landry	32.7	7906		7906	258,526.2	258,526.2	5670	23,626	133,959,420.0
Vermilion	32.0	6760	1312	8072	216,320.0	258,304.0	5346	86,027	459,900,342.0
	433.6				3,028,491.6	3,285,059.8		412,630	2,378,430,078.0
Average yield (lbs./Acre)					6985	7576			5764

¹ Estimated, Includes 2nd crop, and adjusted to 12% moisture.

Table 2. 2002 Louisiana Rice Research Verification Program Yield, Milling and Economic Summary

Parish	Variety	Yield @ 12% Moisture (cwt/acre)¹	Milling (% Whole / % Total)	Variable Costs (\$/acre)²	Cost of Production (\$/cwt)²	Return on Variable Costs (\$/acre)^{2,3}
Acadia	Cocodrie	80.68	61.4 / 70.7 (51.5 / 60.9) ⁴	268.74	3.33	41.88
Allen	Cocodrie	74.52	50.7 / 73.7 (52.3 / 58.3) ⁴	241.62	3.24	45.28
Avoyelles	Cocodrie	80.84	64.0 / 70.4	209.08	2.59	102.15
Beauregard	Cocodrie	86.02	64.5 / 75.7 (54.4 / 64.5) ⁴	293.82	3.42	37.36
Calcasieu	Cocodrie	68.69	66.0 / 73.1 (51.7 / 63.5) ⁴	273.87	3.99	-9.41
Concordia	Cocodrie	78.08	67.2 / 71.6	247.19	3.17	53.42
Evangeline	Cypress	60.91	46.2 / 70.5	257.70	4.23	-23.20
Jeff Davis	Cocodrie	72.90	57.3 / 74.4 (46.0 / 60.4) ⁴	237.66	3.26	43.01
Richland	Cocodrie	68.19	63.7 / 70.8	256.14	3.76	6.39
St. Landry	Cypress	79.06	61.6 / 69.2	194.87	2.46	109.51
Vermilion	Wells	80.72	60.0 / 71.6 (47.8 / 62.2) ⁴	277.63	3.44	33.14

1 - Figure includes second crop yield of 11.02 cwt/acre for Acadia; 10.37 cwt/acre for Allen; 19.60 cwt/acre for Beauregard; 8.91 cwt/acre for Calcasieu; 3.89 cwt/acre for Jeff Davis; 13.12 cwt/acre for Vermilion.

2 - Costs captured are from land preparation to getting the crop to the truck. They do not include land rent, transporting, drying, storing or fixed costs.

3 - This value was obtained using a selling price of \$3.85/cwt.

ACADIA PARISH

The field selected in Acadia presented several problems. It was bordered on one side by a subdivision and on another by heavily traveled LA 13. It also had a history of poor yields having produced 4,698 lbs/acre (104.4 bu/acre or 29 bbls/acre) the last time it was planted. Furthermore, it was known to have heavy red rice pressure.

Soil tests indicated no need for phosphorus. Potassium was flown into the muddy water which was allowed to settle out slightly incorporating the fertilizer. Cocodrie seed were treated with ICON plus fungicide pre-sprouted and flown in on April 15 at a rate of 130 lbs/Acre. The field was drained, seed allowed to peg and the field re-flooded.

Because of the proximity to a subdivision Londax was impregnated on urea to supply 1.5 oz. of Londax plus 170 pounds of urea (80 lbs. of nitrogen) per acre. The higher rate of Londax was utilized in anticipation of lower efficacy especially toward the larger ducksalad present.

At midseason rice water weevil larvae were found to average 6 per core, but because of the advanced growth stage as well as the overall health of the crop and the risk of red rice, the field was not drained. Urea was applied at the rate of 155 pounds per acre (70 lbs. of nitrogen).

Between 40% and 100% heading stages, Quadris fungicide was applied at 9 oz. per acre for sheath blight control. Stink Bugs never reached economic threshold levels.

The field was harvested August 6 – 7 yielding 6,966 lbs./acre (154.8 bu/acre or 43 bbls/acre) adjusted to 12 % moisture. At the time of harvest this was the highest yielding field on that farm. It was recommended the field be fertilized and flooded to produce a second crop.

The second crop yielded 1102 lbs./acre (24.5 bu/acre or 6.8 bbls/acre) at 12 % moisture. With a combined first and second crop, the yield was 8068 lbs./acre (179.3 bu/acre or 49.8 bbls/acre) dry.

ACADIA PARISH

Cooperator: Larry & Allen Lawson

Agent: Ronnie Levy

Field Size: 38.4 Acres

CULTURAL PRACTICES

Variety: Cocodrie

Method of Planting: Water Plant

Water Management: Pinpoint Flood

Seeding Rate: 130 lbs/Acre

Date of Planting: April 15

Date of Emergence: April 21

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

Stage	Observation Date	DD50 Date
Green Ring	May 22	May 24
PD	June 5	June 4
50 % Heading	June 27	June 30
Drain for Harvest	July 23	July 25
Harvest	August 6 - 7	August 8

YIELD, MILLING AND ECONOMIC DATA

	Yield @ 12 % Moisture (cwt./acre)	Milling Yield (% whole / % total)	Variable Costs (\$/acre) ¹	Cost of Production (\$/cwt.) ¹	Return on Variable Costs (\$/acre) ^{1,2}
1 st Crop	69.66	61.4 / 70.7	268.74	3.33	41.88
2 nd Crop	11.02	51.5 / 60.9			

Average Parish Yield (1st and 2nd Crop): 61.00 cwt./acre

¹ Costs captured are from land preparation to getting the crop to the truck. They do not include land rent, transportation, drying, storage or fixed costs.

² This value was obtained using a selling price of \$3.85/cwt.

FERTILIZATION

Nitrogen Rate	Nitrogen Timing	P & K Rate	P & K Timing	Soil Test Used
170 # 46-0-0	May 6	125 # 0-0-60	April 3	A & L
155 # 46-0-0	May 20			
130 # 46-0-0	August 8 (2 nd Crop)			

- The 170 # 46-0-0 had Londax impregnated on it on May 6.

WEED MANAGEMENT

Weeds Present	Date of Treatment Decision	Recommendation
Alligatorweed, Ducksalad, Sedges, Bull Tongue	May 6	1.5 oz. Londax

- The Londax was impregnated on the fertilizer on May 6.

DISEASE MANAGEMENT

Diseases Present	Date of Treatment Decision	Recommendation
Sheath Blight	June 29	9 oz. Quadris

INSECT MANAGEMENT

Insects Present	Date of Treatment Decision	Recommendation
Rice Water Weevil	Seed Treatment	ICON

ALLEN PARISH

Untreated dry Cocodrie seed was flown into water at 120 lbs/Acre on March 27. The field was drained three days later revealing lots of water mold and some seed drift.

Because of the likelihood of red rice a pinpoint flood was established before any fertilizer could be applied.

By the two leaf stage rice water weevil (RWW) adults were causing significant feeding injury. As soon as a flood could be stabilized a mixture of 1¼ oz. of Londax plus 2 oz. Karate was applied. Ten days later a second application of Karate was required for the same reason.

Fertilizer application timing posed a challenge here. No fertilizer had been applied prior to flood establishment. The potential for red rice necessitated the pinpoint flood method of water management forcing fertilizer application into standing water. A blend containing 67 pounds of nitrogen, 40 pounds of phosphorus and 58 pounds of potassium plus 20 pounds of Ordram was flown into the field. This is not the preferred method or timing thus it is likely fertilizer use efficiency was compromised.

Neither disease nor insects warranted treatment.

Yield was estimated by obtaining weights of two truck loads of rice then counting the number of loads. It was a surprising 6,415 lbs/acre (142.6 bu/acre or 39.6 bbls/acre) adjusted to 12 % moisture. Final yield will be determined upon shipment of the crop. The combination of decent yield and one of the lowest input fields should make this one of the most profitable fields.

The field was then fertilized to produce a ratoon crop.

The ratoon crop yielded 1,037 lbs/acre (23.04 bu/acre or 6.4 bbls/acre) adjusted to 12% moisture. Combining the first and second crop, the yield increased to 7,452 lbs/acre (165.6 bu/acre or 46 bbls/acre) dry.

ALLEN PARISH

Cooperator: Kyle Sonnier

Agent: Eddie Eskew

Field Size: 25.1 Acres

CULTURAL PRACTICES

Variety: Cocodrie

Seeding Rate: 120 lbs/Acre

Method of Planting: Water Plant

Date of Planting: March 27

Water Management: Pinpoint Flood

Date of Emergence: April 6

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

Stage	Observation Date	DD50 Date
Green Ring	May 14	May 11
PD	May 28	May 23
50 % Heading	June 22	June 19
Drain for Harvest	July 17	July 10
Harvest	August 3	July 24

YIELD, MILLING AND ECONOMIC DATA

	Yield @ 12 % Moisture (cwt./acre)	Milling Yield (% whole / % total)	Variable Costs (\$/acre) ¹	Cost of Production (\$/cwt.) ¹	Return on Variable Costs (\$/acre) ^{1,2}
1st Crop	64.15	50.7 / 73.7	241.62	3.24	45.28
2nd Crop	10.37	52.3 / 58.3			

Average Parish Yield (1st and 2nd Crop): 53.46 cwt./acre

¹ Costs captured are from land preparation to getting the crop to the truck. They do not include land rent, transportation, drying, storage or fixed costs.

² This value was obtained using a selling price of \$3.85/cwt.

FERTILIZATION

Nitrogen Rate	Nitrogen Timing	P & K Rate	P & K Timing	Soil Test Used
135 # 46-0-0	May 20	305 # 22-13-19	April 29	LSU
130 # 46-0-0	August 5 (2 nd Crop)			

- 20 lbs. of Ordram was applied with the 305 # 22-13-19 on April 29.

WEED MANAGEMENT

Weeds Present	Date of Treatment Decision	Recommendation
Alligatorweed, Smartweed, Redstem	April 17	1.25 oz. Londax
Barnyardgrass, Panicum	April 29	20 lbs. Ordram

- The Londax was tank mixed with the Karate on April 17.
- The 20 lbs. of Ordram was applied with the Fertilizer on April 29.

DISEASE MANAGEMENT

Diseases Present	Date of Treatment Decision	Recommendation
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INSECT MANAGEMENT

Insects Present	Date of Treatment Decision	Recommendation
Rice Water Weevil (Adult)	April 17	2 oz. Karate
Rice Water Weevil (Adult)	May 3	2 oz. Karate

- The Karate was tank mixed with the Londax on April 17.

AVOYELLES PARISH

The Avoyelles field represented a fall stale seedbed situation. One quart of glyphosate was applied as a burn down approximately one month prior to planting.

Cocodrie seed were treated with fungicide + Release then drilled at 95 lbs/acre and 1.33 pts. of Command and 1 qt. of Round Up was applied. The field was flushed the next day.

At the one to two tiller stage the field was fertilized with 200 pounds of urea per acre (92 lbs. of nitrogen) then flooded followed by an application of 1.25 oz. of Londax + 2 oz. of Karate per acre. One week later 17 oz. of Ricestar per acre was applied to one end of the field to control escaped grasses.

A midseason application of 100 pounds of urea was applied on June 10.

No treatable level of sheath blight was found, however a significant amount of stem rot was present. Considering the fact that seed rice was to be produced along with the increase in the afternoon showers a recommendation of 10 oz. of Quadris per acre was made

Stink Bugs reached threshold numbers justifying an application of methyl parathion.

Yield was estimated by weighing several combine hopper loads then counting the loads per truckload. Truck weights were exact on all but the last truck where combine hopper loads were used. The final tally was 8,084 lbs/acre (179.6 bu/acre or 49.9 bbls/acre) adjusted to 12 % moisture.

A flow meter was set up on this field as part of a water use study. A total of 32.97 acre inches of water was used to produce this crop with 22.29 acre inches coming from a well and 10.68 inches from rainfall. The field was a precision leveled heavy clay soil.

AVOUELLES PARISH

Cooperator: Philip LaMartiniere

Agent: Carlos Smith

Field Size: 37.4 Acres

CULTURAL PRACTICES

Variety: Cocodrie

Seeding Rate: 95 lbs/Acre

Method of Planting: Drill Plant

Date of Planting: April 18

Water Management: Delayed Flood

Date of Emergence: April 27

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

Stage	Observation Date	DD50 Date
Green Ring	June 5	June 4
PD	June 25	June 14
50 % Heading	July 18	July 7
Drain for Harvest	August 14	July 28
Harvest	Septemeb 3 - 4	August 11

YIELD, MILLING AND ECONOMIC DATA

	Yield @ 12 % Moisture (cwt./acre)	Milling Yield (% whole / % total)	Variable Costs (\$/acre) ¹	Cost of Production (\$/cwt.) ¹	Return on Variable Costs (\$/acre) ^{1,2}
1st Crop	80.84	64.0 / 70.4	209.08	2.59	102.15
2nd Crop	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Average Parish Yield (1st and 2nd Crop): 52.81 cwt./acre

¹ Costs captured are from land preparation to getting the crop to the truck. They do not include land rent, transportation, drying, storage or fixed costs.

² This value was obtained using a selling price of \$3.85/cwt.

FERTILIZATION

Nitrogen Rate	Nitrogen Timing	P & K Rate	P & K Timing	Soil Test Used
200 # 46-0-0	May 24	-----	-----	LSU
100 # 46-0-0	June 10			

WEED MANAGEMENT

Weeds Present	Date of Treatment Decision	Recommendation
Buttercup, Barnyardgrass	April 17	1.3 pt. Command + 1 pt. Round Up
Palmleaf Morningglory, Bull Tongue, Mexicanweed, Ducksalad	May 28	1.25 oz. Londax
Sprangletop	June 4	17 oz. Ricestar

- 1.25 oz. Londax was tank mixed with the Karate on May 28.
- The 17 oz. Ricestar was applied to about 0.5 acres, not the whole field.

DISEASE MANAGEMENT

Diseases Present	Date of Treatment Decision	Recommendation
Sheath Blight & Stem Rot	July 12	10 oz. Quadris

INSECT MANAGEMENT

Insects Present	Date of Treatment Decision	Recommendation
Rice Water Weevil (Adult)	May 28	2 oz. Karate
Rice Stink Bug	July 25	1 pt. Methyl

- 2 oz. Karate was tank mixed with the Londax on May 28.

BEAUREGARD PARISH

From the beginning this field posed several challenges. First, it was not nearly as level as we thought it was or should be. Second, alligatorweed, sedges and other weeds that had been buried when working in the water just prior to planting emerged with the rice. Red rice and barnyardgrass followed closely behind the other weeds.

The field was kept wet to suppress as much red rice as possible. Before the crop seedlings reached 3 leaves adult rice water weevils were evident.

In an effort to combat all these problems in a single application a mixture of Regiment, Aim and Fury was recommended. Heavy southerly winds combined with a conservative pilot resulted in an area from 75 to 150 feet wide along one side being left unsprayed. An application of Karate was made to the area missed, but no additional herbicide was applied. At midseason 2, 4-D was applied to the entire perimeter including the untreated area. It was apparent as harvest neared that 2, 4-D should have been applied to the entire field because alligatorweed had broken through.

Quadris was applied for sheath blight control followed by Fury for stink bugs about two weeks later.

Yield was estimated at 6,642 lbs/acre (147.6 bu/acre or 41 bbls/acre) at 12 % moisture by measuring the bins. In the past this field usually produced about 5,670 lbs/acre (126 bu/acre or 35 bbls/acre).

The field was fertilized, flooded and 2, 4-D was applied to produce a second crop.

The second crop yielded 1,960 lbs/acre (43.6 bu/acre or 12.1 bbls/acre) at 12 % moisture. With the first and second crop combined, the crop yielded 8,602 lbs/acre (191.2 bu/acre or 53.1 bbls/acre) dry.

BEAUREGARD PARISH

Cooperator: David Habetz

Agent: John Harris

Field Size: 49.5 Acres

CULTURAL PRACTICES

Variety: Cocodrie

Method of Planting: Water Plant

Water Management: Pinpoint Flood

Seeding Rate: 140 lbs/Acre

Date of Planting: March 27

Date of Emergence: April 4

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

Stage	Observation Date	DD50 Date
Green Ring	May 7	May 13
PD	May 21	May 25
50 % Heading	June 17	June 19
Drain for Harvest	July 10	July 10
Harvest	July 29	July 24

YIELD, MILLING AND ECONOMIC DATA

	Yield @ 12 % Moisture (cwt./acre)	Milling Yield (% whole / % total)	Variable Costs (\$/acre) ¹	Cost of Production (\$/cwt.) ¹	Return on Variable Costs (\$/acre) ^{1,2}
1 st Crop	66.42	64.5 / 75.7	293.82	3.42	37.36
2 nd Crop	19.60	54.4 / 64.5			

Average Parish Yield (1st and 2nd Crop): 68.20 cwt./acre

¹ Costs captured are from land preparation to getting the crop to the truck. They do not include land rent, transportation, drying, storage or fixed costs.

² This value was obtained using a selling price of \$3.85/cwt.

FERTILIZATION

Nitrogen Rate	Nitrogen Timing	P & K Rate	P & K Timing	Soil Test Used
150 # 46-0-0	April 20	225 # 0-15-38	March 13	LSU
150 # 46-0-0	May 10			
130 # 46-0-0	July 30 (2 nd Crop)			

WEED MANAGEMENT

Weeds Present	Date of Treatment Decision	Recommendation
Alligatorweed, Smartweed, Juncus, Ducksalad, Jointvetch, Sesbania, Sedges, Barnyardgrass, Bull Tongue	April 19	14 g. Regiment + 1 oz. Aim + 1.5 pt. Freeway
Alligatorweed, Ducksalad	May 9	2 pts. 2,4-D
Alligatorweed	August 1 (2 nd Crop)	2 pts. 2,4-D

- The Regiment and Aim was tank mixed with the Fury on April 19.
- The 2,4-D was applied to about 6-7 acres, not the whole field on May 9.

DISEASE MANAGEMENT

Diseases Present	Date of Treatment Decision	Recommendation
Sheath Blight	June 9	12 oz. Quadris

INSECT MANAGEMENT

Insects Present	Date of Treatment Decision	Recommendation
Rice Water Weevil (Adult)	April 19	3.85 oz. Fury
Rice Water Weevil (Adult)	April 24	2 oz. Karate
Rice Stink Bug	June 20	3.2 oz. Fury

- The Fury was tank mixed with the Regiment and Aim on April 19.

CALCASIEU PARISH

This field underwent major laser leveling prior to planting. A blend containing 60 pounds of phosphorus and 90 pounds of potassium per acre was applied then the field was flooded to suppress red rice. One hundred and twenty-five pounds of dry Cocodrie seed treated with fungicide plus Icon was flown into the standing water. About 48 hours later the field was drained.

A pinpoint flood management system was intended. One hundred and fifty pounds of urea per acre was applied and a flood begun. When nearly flooded mother nature added another 5 inches of rain. Some nitrogen was likely lost in the process of draining excess water from the field.

Zinc deficiency was observed at the same time Londax herbicide was to be applied a mixture of the two was applied.

Rice water weevils were monitored, but never approached threshold.

At mid-season an application of 135 pounds of urea per acre was made.

Stink bugs reached threshold values warranting an application of methyl parathion.

The field was harvested producing 5,978 lbs/acre (132.8 bu/acre or 36.9 bbls/acre) adjusted to 12% moisture. It was then fertilized and flooded to produce a second crop.

The Calcasieu verification field was also included in a water use study begun this year. Flow meter data indicated 24.11 acre inches of water was pumped onto the field. Some rainfall data was missing, but the amount observed was 19.01 inches for a total of 43.12 acre inches. There was no provision to measure overflow water to account for those situations where a full field received rainfall that was immediately lost as runoff.

The second crop yielded 891 lbs/acre (19.8 bu/acre or 5.5 bbls/acre) at 12 % moisture. With the first and second crop combined, the crop yielded 6,869 lbs/acre (152.6 bu/acre or 42.4 bbls/acre) dry.

CALCASIEU PARISH

Cooperator: Johnny Hensgens

Agent: Jerry Whatley

Field Size: 41.4 Acres

CULTURAL PRACTICES

Variety: Cocodrie

Seeding Rate: 125 lbs/Acre

Method of Planting: Water Plant

Date of Planting: March 22

Water Management: Pinpoint Flood

Date of Emergence: April 2

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

Stage	Observation Date	DD50 Date
Green Ring	May 12	May 12
PD	May 21	May 23
50 % Heading	June 15	June 18
Drain for Harvest	July 10	July 9
Harvest	July 23	July 23

YIELD, MILLING AND ECONOMIC DATA

	Yield @ 12 % Moisture (cwt./acre)	Milling Yield (% whole / % total)	Variable Costs (\$/acre) ¹	Cost of Production (\$/cwt.) ¹	Return on Variable Costs (\$/acre) ^{1,2}
1st Crop	59.78	66.0 / 73.1	273.87	3.99	-9.41
2nd Crop	8.91	51.7 / 63.5			

Average Parish Yield (1st and 2nd Crop): 54.50 cwt./acre

¹ Costs captured are from land preparation to getting the crop to the truck. They do not include land rent, transportation, drying, storage or fixed costs.

² This value was obtained using a selling price of \$3.85/cwt.

FERTILIZATION

Nitrogen Rate	Nitrogen Timing	P & K Rate	P & K Timing	Soil Test Used
150 # 46-0-0	April 4	300 # 0-60-90	March 8	A & L
0.5 gal. Zinc	April 18			
135 # 46-0-0	May 13			
130 # 46-0-0	July 24 (2 nd Crop)			

- The Zinc was tank mixed with the Londax on April 18.

WEED MANAGEMENT

Weeds Present	Date of Treatment Decision	Recommendation
Alligatorweed, Smartweed, Ducksalad, Water Paspalum	April 18	1 oz. Londax

- The Londax was tank mixed with the Zinc on April 18.

DISEASE M ANAGEMENT

Diseases Present	Date of Treatment Decision	Recommendation
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INSECT MANAGEMENT

Insects Present	Date of Treatment Decision	Recommendation
Rice Water Weevil	Seed Treatment	ICON
Rice Stink Bug	June 17	1 pt. Methyl

CONCORDIA PARISH

The Concordia field was grid sampled in the early spring with the intention of variable rate fertilization of the field. Results from the lab indicated the field was uniform enough and nutrient levels high enough that neither variable rate nor uniform fertilization with phosphorus and potassium was necessary.

The field was drill planted with Cocodrie treated with Apron max plus Release plus Icon. Planting was followed by an application of 1.3 pints of Command and 100 pounds of ammonium sulfate per acre. Then the field was flushed. A second flushing was required to keep the field from drying out excessively.

At the 3 to 4 leaf stage of growth 200 pounds of urea per acre was applied, the field was flooded. Three days later 1 ounce of Londax per acre was applied.

When the rice reached green ring it was topdressed with 125 pounds of urea for a total nitrogen application of 150 pounds of actual nitrogen per acre. The initial 21 pounds of nitrogen applied as ammonium sulfate was not considered as part of this total.

Around the 4th of July Stratego fungicide was applied to control sheath blight. Stratego was chosen because of the history of both false smut and kernel smut in addition to the already detected sheath blight.

Karate was applied when the rice was 80 to 90% headed to control rice stink bugs. Even though this application seemed early it was justified by the high numbers of stink bugs present. The numbers never reached threshold levels again providing some assurance that the early application was not too early after all.

By the first week of August the biggest problem was blackbirds. In some areas we estimated over 50% reduction in grain yield. Desperate situations call for desperate measures. We contacted blackbird researchers for their assistance. Because there had been some work done with Sevin insecticide as a bird repellent and because Sevin was also labeled for stink bug control we decided to try an application. It did not work. Through additional conversations we found a source of a recently labeled material called Bird Shield and decided to try it. Reports from the grower were that he felt it did some good because the birds would enter the field, but did not remain long following the treatment. Further evaluations will be made with this product.

Even though black birds robbed us of 200 to 300 pounds per acre the field yielded 7,808 lbs/acre (173.5 bu/acre or 48.2 bbls/acre) adjusted to 12 % moisture.

This field was also one of the fields chosen for the water use study. The field was laser leveled to zero grade, but was worked in the spring because of ruts left from the previous year's harvest. A surprising 32.68 acre inches of water was pumped on this field, the second highest in the study. It is believed this was a consequence of working in the spring under conditions that resulted in drying the soil fairly deeply. Thus the initial flooding of the field required more water than if the field had been prepared in the fall so that rainfall would have saturated the soil. Additionally, it is assumed a considerable amount of seepage may have occurred also as part of the very dry conditions causing cracking of the heavy clay soil.

CONCORDIA PARISH

Cooperator: Tommy Ellett (Angelina Plantation)

Agent: Glen Daniels

Field Size: 67.6 Acres

CULTURAL PRACTICES

Variety: Cocodrie

Seeding Rate: 85 lbs/Acre

Method of Planting: Drill Planted

Date of Planting: April 23

Water Management: Delayed Flood

Date of Emergence: May 5

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

Stage	Observation Date	DD50 Date
Green Ring	June 13	June 7
PD	June 30	June 17
50 % Heading	July 16	July 10
Drain for Harvest	August 12	July 31
Harvest	August 28 - 29	August 14

YIELD, MILLING AND ECONOMIC DATA

	Yield @ 12 % Moisture (cwt./acre)	Milling Yield (% whole / % total)	Variable Costs (\$/acre) ¹	Cost of Production (\$/cwt.) ¹	Return on Variable Costs (\$/acre) ^{1,2}
1st Crop	78.08	67.2 / 71.6	247.19	3.17	53.42
2nd Crop	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Average Parish Yield (1st and 2nd Crop): 67.50 cwt./acre

¹ Costs captured are from land preparation to getting the crop to the truck. They do not include land rent, transportation, drying, storage or fixed costs.

² This value was obtained using a selling price of \$3.85/cwt.

FERTILIZATION

Nitrogen Rate	Nitrogen Timing	P & K Rate	P & K Timing	Soil Test Used
100 # 21-0-0	April 24	-----	-----	LSU
200 # 46-0-0	May 24			
125 # 46-0-0	June 13			

WEED MANAGEMENT

Weeds Present	Date of Treatment Decision	Recommendation
Barnyardgrass	April 24	1.3 pts. Command
Mexicanweed, Sicklepod, Pitted Morningglory	May 25	1 oz. Londax
Barnyardgrass	June 14	15 oz. Clincher

- The Clincher was applied to about 10 Acres, not the whole field.

DISEASE MANAGEMENT

Diseases Present	Date of Treatment Decision	Recommendation
Sheath Blight	July 5	15 oz. Stratego

INSECT MANAGEMENT

Insects Present	Date of Treatment Decision	Recommendation
Rice Water Weevil	Seed Treatment	ICON
Rice Stink Bug	July 18	1.6 oz. Karate
Blackbirds	August 10	2.5 pt. Seven
Blackbirds	August 14	1 pt. Bird Shield

EVANGELINE PARISH

The Evangeline parish field provided more problems than any of the other fields in the program in 2002. The fundamental was poor water leveling following removal of several levees in the field. This came back to haunt us throughout the growing season because it made water management difficult which in turn affects nearly every other aspect of rice production.

Cypress seed were sown into standing water which was held until the seed were pipped. Intentions were to drain to allow rooting, apply fertilizer then establish a pinpoint flood. As soon as the field was drained it was evident heavy weed pressure could be expected. Alligatorweed, ducksalad, knotgrass and red rice were present.

We recommended all of the phosphorus and potassium and about one half of the nitrogen be applied during the drain following planting, but before establishing a permanent flood. No nitrogen was applied with the phosphorus and potassium.

A shallow flood was established. Then the farmer elected to apply his herbicide with a ground rig because of wind and adjoining property concerns. The field was drained. An unusual mixture of Regiment plus Londax was recommended based on the admixture of weeds present. Problems with application resulted in crop injury in two of the paddies and a delay in application to nearly half of the field. Eventually all of the herbicide was applied, half of the nitrogen was applied then the field was flooded. Karate was applied post flood for rice water weevil control.

Two paddies (representing 7 to 10 acres of the 42 acres field) had to be drained because herbicide injury was severe and water was too deep. Once the rice recovered from the herbicide injury the paddies were flooded.

At midseason the second application of nitrogen was made. Breaks in levees caused water to be lost on a couple of occasions probably causing an accompanying loss of nitrogen.

Sheath blight was detected at levels requiring treatment so Quadris was applied at the rate of 9 ounces per acre. Stink bugs never reached economic threshold levels. We recommending draining the field on July 24. The field should have been harvested (based on ripeness) two to three weeks after draining. It was not harvested until August 30th. Second crop production was not recommended because of the lateness of harvest and heavy red rice pressure in parts of the field.

It is true testament to the resilience of rice in general and the variety Cypress in particular that the field yielded 6,091 lbs/acre (135.4 bu/acre or 37.6 bbls/acre) at 12% moisture. Average moisture at the time of harvest was around 15 to 16%.

EVANGELINE PARISH

Cooperator: Kendall Fontenot

Agent: Keith Fontenot

Field Size: 42.0 Acres

CULTURAL PRACTICES

Variety: Cypress

Method of Planting: Water Plant

Water Management: Pinpoint Flood

Seeding Rate: 135 lbs/Acre

Date of Planting: April 5

Date of Emergence: April 11

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

Stage	Observation Date	DD50 Date
Green Ring	May 29	May 21
PD	June 12	May 30
50 % Heading	July 10	June 25
Drain for Harvest	July 24	July 16
Harvest	August 30 - 31	July 30

YIELD, MILLING AND ECONOMIC DATA

	Yield @ 12 % Moisture (cwt./acre)	Milling Yield (% whole / % total)	Variable Costs (\$/acre) ¹	Cost of Production (\$/cwt.) ¹	Return on Variable Costs (\$/acre) ^{1,2}
1st Crop	60.91	46.2 / 70.5	257.70	4.23	-23.20
2nd Crop	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Average Parish Yield (1st and 2nd Crop): 63.99 cwt./acre

¹ Costs captured are from land preparation to getting the crop to the truck. They do not include land rent, transportation, drying, storage or fixed costs.

² This value was obtained using a selling price of \$3.85/cwt.

FERTILIZATION

Nitrogen Rate	Nitrogen Timing	P & K Rate	P & K Timing	Soil Test Used
175 # 46-0-0	May 2			A & L
100 # 46-0-0	May 29			

WEED MANAGEMENT

Weeds Present	Date of Treatment Decision	Recommendation
Alligatorweed, Juncus, Ducksalad, Sedges, Knotgrass, Barnyardgrass, Creeping Spot Flower	May 1	15 g. Regiment + 1 oz. Londax + 1 pt. Freeway

DISEASE MANAGEMENT

Diseases Present	Date of Treatment Decision	Recommendation
Sheath Blight	July 4	9 oz. Quadris

INSECT MANAGEMENT

Insects Present	Date of Treatment Decision	Recommendation
Rice Water Weevil (Adult)	May 13	2 oz. Karate

JEFF DAVIS PARISH

Dry Icon treated Cocodrie seed were flown into this field. The water was held for 48 hours then the field was drained. Upon draining it was obvious there was a serious alligatorweed problem that should have been addressed prior to planting. Knotgrass and sedges were also present, but to a much lesser degree. It was also clear the field surface was not very level, to a degree that caused concern about the ability to manage water sufficiently well to suppress red rice.

After having to drain excess water then reflood to encourage the rice plants to grow a flood was stabilized. Rice plants were in the 4 leaf to 1st tiller stage of growth. Grass pressure was not heavy enough to justify a graminicide so we recommended 1.5 ounces of Londax plus crop oil concentrate per acre. Although it was far from ideal we were forced to apply 220 pounds of 33-0-0 per acre into the standing flood. Often Londax is impregnated onto fertilizer then dropped into a flood, but it has been our experience that it is not as effective on difficult to control weeds, such as alligatorweed, when applied in that manner, thus the additional application cost in this case.

About two weeks before green ring we found rice water weevil numbers to be near threshold accompanied by fairly heavy root pruning. We were forced to recommend draining the field. Hydrogen sulfide had been checked only to find around 1 part per million.

Following draining and drying 125 pounds of urea per acre was applied, the field was flooded, then 1.5 pints of 2,4-D per acre was applied.

When stink bugs reached threshold levels Fury was applied. Approximately two weeks later we recommended draining for harvest.

On August 1st we harvested 6,901 lbs/acre (153.4 bu/acre or 42.6 bbls/acre) adjusted to 12 % moisture. Yield was estimated based on storage bin measurements. The field was then fertilized and flooded to produce a second crop.

The second crop yielded 388.8 lbs/acre (8.64 bu/acre or 2.4 bbls/acre) at 12 % moisture. The total yield with the first and second crop combined was 7,290 lbs/acre (162 bu/acre or 45 bbls/acre) dry.

JEFF DAVIS PARISH

Cooperator: Ronnie & Will Hayes

Agent: Eddie Eskew

Field Size: 31.7 Acres

CULTURAL PRACTICES

Variety: Cocodrie

Seeding Rate: 120 lbs/Acre

Method of Planting: Water Plant

Date of Planting: March 25

Water Management: Pinpoint Flood

Date of Emergence: April 3

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

Stage	Observation Date	DD50 Date
Green Ring	May 7	May 8
PD	May 18	May 20
50 % Heading	June 14	June 17
Drain for Harvest	July 10	July 8
Harvest	August 1	July 22

YIELD, MILLING AND ECONOMIC DATA

	Yield @ 12 % Moisture (cwt./acre)	Milling Yield (% whole / % total)	Variable Costs (\$/acre) ¹	Cost of Production (\$/cwt.) ¹	Return on Variable Costs (\$/acre) ^{1,2}
1st Crop	69.01	57.3 / 74.4	214.44	3.11	51.25
2nd Crop	3.89	46.0 / 60.4			

Average Parish Yield (1st and 2nd Crop): 55.08 cwt./acre

¹ Costs captured are from land preparation to getting the crop to the truck. They do not include land rent, transportation, drying, storage or fixed costs.

² This value was obtained using a selling price of \$3.85/cwt.

FERTILIZATION

Nitrogen Rate	Nitrogen Timing	P & K Rate	P & K Timing	Soil Test Used
220 # 33-0-0	April 25	100 # 0-26-26	Spring	LSU
125 # 46-0-0	May 9			
130 # 46-0-0	August 2 (2 nd Crop)			

WEED MANAGEMENT

Weeds Present	Date of Treatment Decision	Recommendation
Alligatorweed, Water Primrose, Juncus, Ducksalad, Sedges, Smartweed, Signalgrass, Barnyardgrass	April 20	1.5 oz Londax
Alligatorweed	May 10	1.5 pt. 2,4-D (Hi-Dep)

DISEASE MANAGEMENT

Diseases Present	Date of Treatment Decision	Recommendation
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INSECT MANAGEMENT

Insects Present	Date of Treatment Decision	Recommendation
Rice Water Weevil	Seed Treatment	ICON
Rice Water Weevil (Larvae)	May 3	Drain Field
Rice Stink Bug	June 19	3.2 oz. Fury

RICHLAND PARISH

This field, like the Concordia field, represented a rice followed by rice crop rotation. The field had been laser leveled prior to the 2001 rice crop. Because of the severe cuts required some top soil was moved from an adjacent field to the rice field. A consequence of this was a change in soil texture from heavy clay at the bottom to silt loam over clay at the top.

Although it had not been recommended, 400 pounds of chicken litter (analysis 3-4-3) per acre was applied to the top paddy only. This was the most severely cut area. One hundred pounds per acre of 18-46-0 plus 50 pounds of 0-0-60 was applied.

Cocodrie rice seed treated with Release plus Apron plus zinc were drilled at the rate of 90 pounds per acre. One pint of Command per acre was applied to the majority of the field leaving out the light textured soil areas to avoid crop injury. The field was then flushed. The difference in soil texture caused uneven emergence even though the field had been flushed.

Uneven emergence prevented an early flood. Palmleaf morningglory, sesbania and small sedge required an application of 1.5 ounces of Aim per acre for their control. Had the field not received rain shortly after the herbicide application it would have had to be flushed again.

Once the rice plants were large enough to tolerate a full flood .57 ounces of Permit plus 4 pounds of Stam per acre was applied. The next day 200 pounds of urea per acre was applied followed by establishment of the permanent flood. Fury was applied as soon as the flood was stabilized. Fury was not applied with the herbicide because it was felt it would take too long to flood the entire field following the herbicide application.

A midseason application of 150 pounds of urea per acre was made.

Sheath blight built up rapidly over a two week period prompting a fungicide recommendation. Stratego was chosen because the crop was not at the split boot stage and the area had a history of both false and kernel smut.

Stink bugs reached threshold levels in adjacent fields so the farmer applied insecticide to the verification field along with his other nearby fields with the intention of preventing one field from providing a source of stink bugs to reinfest the first treated fields. About a week later the verification field had to be sprayed with methyl parathion anyway.

The field ripened quickly. It could have been harvested around the 3rd of September, but was not harvested until the 10th of September. Very little disease was evident at harvest with the exception of a few kernels infected with false smut. Yield was a pleasing 6,819 lbs/acre (151.5 bu/acre or 42.1 bbls/acre) adjusted to 12 % moisture.

RICHLAND PARISH

Cooperator: Marvin & Elliot Colvin

Agent: Keith Collins

Field Size: 35.8 Acres

CULTURAL PRACTICES

Variety: Cocodrie

Seeding Rate: 90 lbs/Acre

Method of Planting: Drill Seeded

Date of Planting: April 27

Water Management: Delayed Flood

Date of Emergence: May 9

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

Stage	Observation Date	DD50 Date
Green Ring	June 24	June 11
PD	July 10	June 21
50 % Heading	August 1	July 14
Drain for Harvest	August 23	August 4
Harvest	September 10 - 11	August 18

YIELD, MILLING AND ECONOMIC DATA

	Yield @ 12 % Moisture (cwt./acre)	Milling Yield (% whole / % total)	Variable Costs (\$/acre) ¹	Cost of Production (\$/cwt.) ¹	Return on Variable Costs (\$/acre) ^{1,2}
1st Crop	68.19	63.7 / 70.8	256.14	3.76	6.39
2nd Crop	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Average Parish Yield (1st and 2nd Crop): 60.75 cwt./acre

¹ Costs captured are from land preparation to getting the crop to the truck. They do not include land rent, transportation, drying, storage or fixed costs.

² This value was obtained using a selling price of \$3.85/cwt.

FERTILIZATION

Nitrogen Rate	Nitrogen Timing	P & K Rate	P & K Timing	Soil Test Used
400 # Chicken Litter	April 22	100 # 18-46-0 50 # 0-0-60	April 29	LSU
200 # 46-0-0	June 7			
150 # 46-0-0	June 21			

- The Chicken Litter was applied only to the heavy cut area (about 5 acres).

WEED MANAGEMENT

Weeds Present	Date of Treatment Decision	Recommendation
Barnyardgrass	April 29	1 pt. Command
Hemp Sesbania, Jointvetch	May 24	1.5 oz. Aim
Broadleaf Signalgrass, Sedges	June 5	4 lb. Stam + 0.57 oz. Permit

- The Command did not go out on the heavy cut area (about 5 acres).

DISEASE MANAGEMENT

Diseases Present	Date of Treatment Decision	Recommendation
Sheath Blight	July 22	16 oz. Stratego

INSECT MANAGEMENT

Insects Present	Date of Treatment Decision	Recommendation
Rice Water Weevil (Adult)	June 11	3.85 oz. Fury
Rice Stink Bug	July 29	1 pt. Methyl
Rice Stink Bug	August 5	1 pt. Methyl

ST. LANDRY PARISH

Cool season plants along with early emerging warm season species were burned down with an application of .8 pint of Roundup per acre. One hundred pounds of dry Cypress seed treated with fungicide plus Release was broadcast then covered lightly with a field cultivator. An application of 135 pounds of 6-24-24 had been applied the day before. Approximately 1 inch of rain followed on the day of planting and again about a week later. Eight days later 3.5 to 4 inches of rain fell on the field.

When the rice plants reached the 3 leaf stage 1 gallon of Arrosolo per acre was recommended. The day following the herbicide application 170 pounds of urea per acre was applied and the field was flooded. About a week following establishment of the permanent flood Fury was applied to control rice water weevils.

At midseason the field was topdressed with 100 pounds of urea per acre to bring the total nitrogen rate up to 124 pounds of actual nitrogen per acre.

Sheath blight attacked this field in very early boot (1 inch panicle). Quadris fungicide was recommended at the full rate of 12.3 ounces per acre with the full knowledge that a second application might be required because of the early onset of disease. The sheath blight remained low in the canopy until the field was drained for harvest alleviating the need for a second fungicide application.

Stink bug numbers remained below treatment levels.

The grower wanted to drain the field around July 10th, but was persuaded to wait until the panicles were half straw colored. He had in the past drained earlier than recommended because of his heavy soil type and his experience with harvesting lodged rice. This may have been one of the more critical decisions made all season.

Rain showers delayed harvest until August 8th. Green yield was over 8,000 lbs/acre, but by the time the crop was dried and shipped it had shrunk to 7,906 lbs/acre (175.7 bu/acre or 48.8 bbls/acre). At the time of harvest this was the highest yielding field on the farm. Everyone involved had expected a yield about 1,500 lbs/acre lower.

ST. LANDRY PARISH

Cooperator: Winn Plattsmier

Agent: Keith Normand

Field Size: 32.7 Acres

CULTURAL PRACTICES

Variety: Cypress

Method of Planting: Dry Broadcast

Water Management: Delayed Flood

Seeding Rate: 100 lbs/Acre

Date of Planting: March 25

Date of Emergence: April 2

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

Stage	Observation Date	DD50 Date
Green Ring	May 14	May 24
PD	May 29	June 5
50 % Heading	June 19	June 26
Drain for Harvest	July 18	July 17
Harvest	August 8	July 31

YIELD, MILLING AND ECONOMIC DATA

	Yield @ 12 % Moisture (cwt./acre)	Milling Yield (% whole / % total)	Variable Costs (\$/acre) ¹	Cost of Production (\$/cwt.) ¹	Return on Variable Costs (\$/acre) ^{1,2}
1st Crop	79.06	61.6 / 69.2	194.87	2.46	109.51
2nd Crop	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Average Parish Yield (1st and 2nd Crop): 56.70 cwt./acre

¹ Costs captured are from land preparation to getting the crop to the truck. They do not include land rent, transportation, drying, storage or fixed costs.

² This value was obtained using a selling price of \$3.85/cwt.

FERTILIZATION

Nitrogen Rate	Nitrogen Timing	P & K Rate	P & K Timing	Soil Test Used
170 # 46-0-0	April 18	135 # 6-24-24	April 2	LSU
100 # 46-0-0	May 16			

WEED MANAGEMENT

Weeds Present	Date of Treatment Decision	Recommendation
Burndown	March 18	0.8 pts Round Up Ultra
Signalgrass, Fall Panicum	April 17	1 gal. Arrosolo

DISEASE MANAGEMENT

Diseases Present	Date of Treatment Decision	Recommendation
Sheath Blight	June 6	12 oz. Quadris

INSECT MANAGEMENT

Insects Present	Date of Treatment Decision	Recommendation
Rice Water Weevil (Adult)	April 26	3.88 oz. Fury

VERMILION PARISH

The field selected from Vermilion parish was prepared in the fall with full intention of no further soil disturbance prior to planting. This required a burndown application of 1 quart of Roundup plus 10 ounces of 2,4-D per acre to remove existing vegetation. No fertilizer had been applied in the fall making timing of an application of phosphorus and potassium difficult. It had been hoped an application would be made during the brief drain interval between planting, draining and establishment of a pinpoint flood. This did not happen.

One hundred and forty pounds of Wells seed were sown per acre. A flood was held for about 48 hours then the field was drained. Five days following planting air temperatures dropped to a record low 39 F. Soil temperature was 51 F. Approximately 5 inches of rain fell on April 8th when the plants were in the 1 leaf stage.

In an effort to improve fertilizer use efficiency, the field was drained then a fertilizer blend to supply 50 pounds of nitrogen, 40 pounds of phosphorus and 60 pounds of potassium per acre was applied. The field was then flooded again.

Because the crop continued to struggle the farmer elected to drain the field which may have caused some loss of nitrogen, but did allow a change in herbicide selection. A mixture of 3 quarts of Arrosolo plus 1 ounce of Londax plus 2 ounces of Karate per acre was flown on the drained field to control weeds and the rice water weevil. Then the field was flooded once more.

Nitrogen deficiency symptoms appeared about a week to ten days prior to green ring. An application of 140 pounds of urea was made even though the crop was not at midseason. It was also apparent now the repeated draining to encourage the crop to grow had also encourage red rice to grow. An additional 100 pounds of ammonium sulfate per acre was made when the rice had reached the one half inch internode elongation stage to counter persisting nitrogen deficiency symptoms.

Even though sheath blight symptoms were light, leaf blast was detected in early June. This was confirmed by pathologist Dr. Don Groth which prompted a recommendation of Quadris or Gem fungicide. Gem could not be located so Quadris was used at 12.3 ounces per acre.

Stink bugs reached threshold levels when the rice was about 90% headed. Methyl parathion was applied for their control.

On June 29th 6 ounces of Quadris fungicide was applied without recommendation. Because the field was to be drained less than a week later it is believed this application was probably not economical.

Estimates of yield potential were in the 37 to 39 bbls/acre range, but all were surprised when 45.9 bbls/a green were harvested. This worked out to 6,760 lbs/acre (150.2 bu/acre or 41.7 bbls/acre) when adjusted to 12% moisture. The grower later indicated this was the highest yielding field on his farm.

Second crop yielded 1,312 lbs/acre (29.2 bu/acre or 8.1 bbls/acre) dry. The total yield was 8,072 lbs/acre (179.4 bu/acre or 49.8 bbls/acre) at 12 % moisture.

VERMILION PARISH

Cooperator: Richard Hardee
Agent: Howard Cormier
Field Size: 32.0 Acres

CULTURAL PRACTICES

Variety: Wells	Seeding Rate: 140 lbs/Acre
Method of Planting: Water Plant	Date of Planting: March 22
Water Management: Pinpoint Flood	Date of Emergence: April 2

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

Stage	Observation Date	DD50 Date
Green Ring	May 14	May 8
PD	May 28	May 18
50 % Heading	June 14	June 17
Drain for Harvest	July 10	July 8
Harvest	July 22	July 22

YIELD, MILLING AND ECONOMIC DATA

	Yield @ 12 % Moisture (cwt./acre)	Milling Yield (% whole / % total)	Variable Costs (\$/acre) ¹	Cost of Production (\$/cwt.) ¹	Return on Variable Costs (\$/acre) ^{1,2}
1st Crop	67.60	60.0 / 71.6	277.63	3.44	33.14
2nd Crop	13.12	47.8 / 62.2			

Average Parish Yield (1st and 2nd Crop): 53.46 cwt./acre

¹ Costs captured are from land preparation to getting the crop to the truck. They do not include land rent, transportation, drying, storage or fixed costs.

² This value was obtained using a selling price of \$3.85/cwt.

FERTILIZATION

Nitrogen Rate	Nitrogen Timing	P & K Rate	P & K Timing	Soil Test Used
140 # 46-0-0	May 2	100 # 50-40-60	April 11	LSU
100 # 21-0-0	May 22			
130 # 46-0-0	July 24 (2 nd Crop)			

WEED MANAGEMENT

Weeds Present	Date of Treatment Decision	Recommendation
Burndown	February 23	1 qt. Roundup + 10 oz. 2,4-D
Alligatorweed, Sedges, Signalgrass, Fall Panicum, Barnyardgrass	April 16	3 qts. Arrosolo + 1 oz. Londax

- The Arrosolo and Londax was tank mixed with the Karate on April 16.

DISEASE MANAGEMENT

Diseases Present	Date of Treatment Decision	Recommendation
Blast	June 14	12 oz. Quadris
Rotten Neck Blast	July 1	6 oz. Quadris

INSECT MANAGEMENT

Insects Present	Date of Treatment Decision	Recommendation
Rice Water Weevil (Adult)	April 16	2 oz. Karate
Rice Stink Bug	June 19	1 pt. Methyl
Rice Stink Bug (2 nd Crop)	September 20	3.2 oz. Fury

- The Karate was tank mixed with the Arrosolo and Londax on April 16.