



The photograph above and left is one from a field adjacent to our verification field in Vermilion parish. The green plants visible here are of narrow leaf aster. At the time the field had 2 pints of glyphosate plus 8 ounces of Command applied at planting. We recommended another 2 pints of glyphosate with his first application of Newpath (6 ounces) to be followed with a flush. Now most of the green visible in the second photograph is rice.

The same weed was present in our verification field where we used 3 pints of glyphosate plus 10 ounces of Command at planting. We then applied 4 ounces of Newpath because weed pressure was not as heavy and the initial 3 pints of glyphosate seemed to control most of the weeds. This field has been flushed too. By next week we should be able to apply the second dose of Newpath, fertilize and flood the field.

On the next page is a shot of a field of Jazzman that was thought to have Command injury. Barrett Courville and I looked at it then asked Dr. Webster to take a look because it did not appear to be Command injury to me. Dr. Webster thought it looked a lot like Newpath injury, but until tissue tests are run we cannot be sure. One of the reasons Command injury was suspected is because the grower and consultant remembered something about Jazzman being more sensitive to Command. The label **does not** prohibit the use of Command on Jazzman, but it, like the medium grain varieties, is sensitive to Command.



At right is a photograph I used in my Field Notes last year when we visited a farm in either Concordia or Tensas parish. The farmer had planted Jazzman on part of the field and Cheniere on the remainder and sprayed all of it with the same rate of Command. The rate was a pretty stiff one as I recall and Jazzman was still exhibiting symptoms at booting. The farmer said it never did really recover completely. I am only mentioning this again to remind folks who plant Jazzman to be cautious on the amount of Command used on Jazzman and on the medium grain varieties as well. Usually the rate used on a long grain must be reduced a few ounces to reduce injury while maintaining weed control. If too little is applied weed control is compromised to the point of being useless and a waste of money. If there is any doubt then use another means to control grasses in that field.





Our verification field in St. Landry parish was water seeded into a flood that had been maintained throughout the winter for duck hunting. The water was held 24 hours then the field was drained. To our surprise there was a great stand of ducksalad which is way ahead of rice plant development. We checked the field again today and decided we can wait and try Grasp as soon as the rice plants are large enough to tolerate it. We are hoping the ducksalad will not have grown beyond the ability of the herbicide to control it. One alternative was to use propanil and Basagran now, however the cost is greater and the field is too uneven to be able to follow that application with a flood which is almost always necessary following the application of contact herbicides. As long as we keep the field muddy we should get some continued activity from Grasp. We shall see.

The photograph of the field of rice shown below was taken Tuesday. It looks like something you would expect to see much later in the season. It is a field of Neptune planted last fall for crawfish forage. It is now perennating or behaving like a perennial. Growth is from the stubble. This is not the same as volunteering from seed. The farmer wanted to know if he should try to make a crop from it. As good as it looks and as tempting as it might be, our experience is that the yield will be much like second crop. We recommended planting a new crop.

By the way, we put a stalk of cane next to our rain gauge to keep the birds from using it as a latrine. Theresa & Larry Lyons & John Owen answered correctly. It is not because I need a cane to get around as one person suggested.

