

100TH ANNUAL RESEARCH REPORT

Rice Research Station



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Crowley, Louisiana

2008

100th Annual Research Report

RICE RESEARCH STATION

Crowley, Louisiana

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INTRODUCTION

Research at the Rice Research Station, Crowley, Louisiana, is conducted by scientists with the LSU AgCenter's Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station. The 2008 rice research program included breeding/variety development, biotechnology, variety testing, fertilization, soil and water management, cultural practices, weed control, insect control, and disease investigations. Crops grown in rotation with rice were evaluated relative to increasing the efficiency of land use. The aquaculture research program places emphasis upon production practices, forages, and multi-cropping of crawfish with agronomic crops. Another important area of work is the production and distribution of foundation seed. The Rice Research Station also conducts research studies in improving species for coastal restoration. In addition, the statewide rice extension agronomist conducts numerous educational programs from the Rice Research Station. Although most research work was performed by members of the Rice Station faculty, several faculty members from the Baton Rouge campus conducted research at this station.

The research activities of this station include both fundamental and applied research, although the latter predominates because of the mission of the Rice Research Station. Research accomplishments and general progress of the Rice Research Station during 2008 are presented in this report representing the 100th Annual Research Report of the Rice Research Station, Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, LSU Agricultural Center. It is significant that this research facility has been providing new technology to the Louisiana rice industry for 100 years.

In addition to research responsibilities of the Rice Research Station faculty and cooperators, a large number of farmers, extension personnel, and others were trained and otherwise contacted during 2008. Approximately 500 people attended the annual Rice Research Station field day to view plots and participate in discussions of research findings. Field days also were conducted in Acadia, Evangeline, Jeff Davis, Richland, and Vermilion parishes. In addition, the faculty participated in industry meetings, both on and off the station, and worked individually with farmers and others in solving immediate problems. Several thousand people received services from the Rice Research Station during 2008.

Projects at this station are conducted under the supervision of research scientists from the Rice Research Station and also by cooperating personnel from certain departments of the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station. Following the reports, station personnel and cooperators in 2008 are listed.

**MONTHLY RAINFALL DATA
RICE RESEARCH STATION - CROWLEY, LA
2008**

DATE	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	YEAR TOTAL
1		1.59						.91	(Gustav) .16			.01	
2									2.55				
3				.09	.78			.35	.23				
4			1.55						3.23			1.00	
5				.23				.45					
6		.17			.12	.01		.14					
7			.72								.29		
8							.67			.59			
9	.08						.25						
10						1.50	.18					.57	
11	.57		2.19									(snow).45	
12								.08	.16		1.01	.13	
13	.08	.89						2.12			.65		
14			.02						(Ike) .63				
15		.01			4.23				1.71				
16	1.24	.34			.04			.20				.02	
17	.29	.75				.32		.20					
18						.05		.56					
19	1.98		1.00	.26		.05							
20	.13			.01				.05					
21		.18						.23				.02	
22		.24				.19		.01					
23					.54					.05			
24	.71			.75			.31	.27					
25	.15						.12	.18			.15	.15	
26	.90	.02				1.72							
27						.09							
28				.70		.03						.60	
29				.06		.94					.60	1.20	
30	.17		.02			.06					.01	.01	
31			.16				.11						
MONTH TOTAL	6.30	4.19	5.66	2.10	5.71	4.96	1.64	5.75	8.67	0.64	2.71	4.16	52.49
2007	9.78	1.12	1.29	4.63	6.80	7.42	7.86	5.90	9.19	1.95	9.27	3.27	68.48

RICE BREEDING

GENETIC IMPROVEMENT OF RICE FOR LOUISIANA PRODUCTION¹

S.D. Linscombe, X.Y. Sha, S.B. Blanche, K.F. Bearb, C.A. Conner, R.R. Dilly, Jr., B.W. Theunissen,
S.J. Theunissen, B.J. Henry, H.L. Hoffpauir, and L.E. Leonards

INTRODUCTION

The primary objective of the Rice Breeding Project is the development of superior varieties for the Louisiana rice industry. The Breeding Project is developing improved genotypes of both long- and medium-grain types, which are both important in the state and region. A major area of emphasis is the development of Clearfield varieties of both long- and medium-grain types. The project is also placing major emphasis on the development of special purpose types.

In addition to the primary objective of varietal development, the Breeding Project also conducts other research that may have direct and/or indirect contributions on varietal development. Included here are studies on milling quality, mutation breeding, date of planting, and herbicide tolerance of new varieties and experimental lines.

The 2008 rice breeding nursery included more than 100,000 breeding rows, 750 F₁ transplant populations, and 600 space planted F₂ populations. About 600 new crosses were made. On- and off-station testing included over 5,000 yield plots. Yield testing included the Cooperative Uniform Regional Rice Nursery, which contained 200 experimental lines and checks (50 Louisiana entries). The commercial-advanced test was conducted at the Rice Research Station and six off-station locations.

The preliminary yield testing program evaluated more than 1,000 lines (mainly of F₅ and F₆ generations), most for the first time. In addition to yield testing, these lines were also evaluated for seedling vigor, milling characteristics, quality parameters, and numerous other agronomic characteristics.

¹This research is supported in part by funding provided by rice producers through the Louisiana Rice Research Board.

COOPERATIVE UNIFORM REGIONAL RICE NURSERY

The Uniform Regional Rice Nursery (URRN) is a multi-state yield nursery conducted by public rice breeders at research locations in Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, California, and Missouri to evaluate experimental lines and commercial varieties. Entries are exposed to different environments over a wide, diverse growing region and allow researchers to evaluate their adaptation in a single row.

The 2008 URRN test included 200 experimental lines and varieties planted in six states. The randomized complete block design was applied, with three replications for Groups 1 to 4 and two replications for Groups 5 to 7. Seeding rates were 90 lb for varieties and 38 lb for hybrids.

The 2008 URRN results from the Rice Research Station will be reported. All plots were drill seeded on March 24. Groups 1 to 4 were harvested on August 7 and Groups 5 to 7 were harvested on August 8. Tests were conducted using standard agronomic practices (except that no fungicides were applied). Tables 1 to 7 show grain and milling yield and agronomic performance (seedling vigor, days to 50% heading, plant height, and lodging percentage) of entries in the 2008 URRN at the Rice Research Station.

Table 1. Grain and milling yield, agronomic performance, and disease ratings[†] of entries in the 2008 Uniform Regional Rice Nursery, Group 1, Rice Research Station, Crowley, LA.

Entry	Source	Pedigree	Vigor [†]	Days to	Plant	LDG	Grain Yield			Milling Yield				
				50% Heading	Height (in)		Main	2 nd	Total	WHL	TOT	SB [‡]	PB [‡]	RNB [‡]
007	RU0601108	LBNT/9902/3/DAWN/9695//STBN/4/LGRU/5/WLLS	4	87	43		10989	744	11734	62.5	69.9	6.5	5.5	5.0
020	CTHL	CATAHOULA	5	81	40		10637	524	11161	66.5	72.7	7.8	4.8	3.8
001	RU0701087	GP13416/KATY//PI 312777	4	82	43	23	10636	272	10908	58.3	65.6	7.0	5.3	6.5
013	RU0601013	LBNT/9902/3/DAWN/9695//STBN/4/LGRU/5/WLLS	3	80	42	10	10538	1035	11573	64.3	72.0	7.3	4.5	5.0
011	RU 0502002	CPRS/KBNT//9502008-A	4	79	41		10241	422	10662	63.2	69.8	7.0	4.0	2.3
008	RU 0802008	CCDR/CLR 11	5	79	38		10213	314	10527	64.6	70.1	8.5	5.3	5.5
019	RU9903092	PRESIDIO (PRSD)	4	80	41		9503	1256	10759	65.8	71.0	6.5	4.0	4.5
009	RU0803009	CPRS/LGRU	5	84	40		9415	587	10002	62.2	68.4	8.0	5.3	4.3
004	RU0701102	91642//KATY/NWBT/5/.../4/KATY/NWBT/3/...	4	83	40	27	9317	791	10108	55.8	70.2	6.5	5.5	2.5
012	RU0503012	((NWBT/RU8303181)/RSMT))TX7129/CCDR	5	84	43		8830	1065	9895	57.7	68.0	7.5	3.5	4.0
014	RU0604122	TBNT/LA110//LMNT/3/TBNT	4	81	42	50	8503	653	9156	58.8	69.2	7.0	4.3	8.0
010	RU0701124	DREW/UA99-167	3	76	39	57	8479	625	9104	61.9	69.4	7.5	3.8	2.0
005	RU 0702192	CFX-26/9702128	5	79	41	57	8434	553	8987	66.5	71.8	8.0	5.3	5.3
006	RU0803006	CPRS/LGRU	6	83	40	20	7991	410	8401	61.0	66.0	7.3	4.5	3.3
002	RU 0802002	CFX-18//CCDR/9770532 DH2	4	83	42	87	7773	170	7943	64.7	70.1	8.0	4.5	4.8
016	RU0704191	GFMT/TBNT/LA110	5	88	35		7770	867	8638	68.5	72.5	8.3	3.8	3.8
003	RU0803003	(LGRU/LCSN).../(RU8803072/(KATY//GFMT/PCOS))...	6	85	42	23	7626	742	8368	53.4	65.6	6.3	3.5	1.3
017	SPNG	SPRING	4	75	43		7623	799	8422	64.3	72.5	7.5	4.8	4.3
015	RU0704157	DLMT/KATY	5	87	37		7615	878	8494	65.8	70.9	7.5	4.0	5.0
018	TRNS	TRENASSE	5	76	40	87	6751	387	7138	58.7	67.6	8.5	6.3	2.8
c.v. %			15.1	1.6	3.6	115	8.0	18.0	7.8	2.3	1.3	6.6	10.8	20.2
LSD _{0.05}			1.1	2.1	2.4	41.9	1173	195	1202	3.0	1.9	0.7	0.7	1.2

[†]Subjective rating 0 to 9, where 0 = excellent, 9 = poor.

[‡]Abbreviations: LDG=lodging %, SB=sheath blight, PB[‡]=bacterial panicle blight, RNB=rotten neck blast.

Table 2. Grain and milling yield, agronomic performance, and disease ratings[†] of entries in the 2008 Uniform Regional Rice Nursery, Group 2, Rice Research Station, Crowley, LA.

Entry	Source	Pedigree	Vigor [†]	Days to	Plant	LDG	Grain Yield			Milling Yield				
				50% Heading	Height (in)		Main	2 nd	Total	WHL	TOT	SB [*]	PB [*]	RNB [*]
038	NPTN	NEPTUNE	4	87	36		10613	1318	11931	68.5	70.9	6.5	3.8	2.5
022	RU 0802022	AC 1398	4	81	40		10585	636	11221	63.1	68.9	5.8	3.5	4.8
039	RU0404191	BOWMAN	4	82	41		10293	878	11171	63.2	70.6	7.3	3.8	4
040	FRNS	FRANCIS	4	83	43		10252	417	10669	59.1	67.5	6.8	4.5	7.5
024	RU0801024	VSNTLM1/L201/PNRZ/3/MARS/TBNT...	5	85	37		9923	323	10246	66.5	70.4	4.5	4.8	3.8
031	RU 0802031	CCDR/0502085	5	80	40		9858	302	10160	62.5	68.8	7.5	2.8	5
037	JPTR	JUPITER	6	87	39		9799	738	10537	65.3	69.1	5.8	2.8	2.3
035	RU0604186	MBLE//82CAY21/LMNT	4	83	38		9778	581	10359	63.8	69.9	6.8	4	5
023	RU0803023	(LGRU/LCSN)RU9801111/(RU8803072/(KATY//...	6	85	43	87	9128	737	9864	54.8	67.3	5.8	3.3	1
033	RU0704122	IR36/8603006	3	86	47	73	9013	846	9859	65.9	72.0	6.5	3.5	6
028	RU 0802028	AC1055	5	81	41	80	8657	391	9048	62.2	70.0	7.5	4.3	3.5
027	RU0601027	DREW/UA99-52	5	82	42	57	8575	521	9096	56.5	67.4	7.5	2.8	3
029	RU0803029	CPRS/LGRU	5	85	40	80	8396	256	8652	65.3	70.8	7.8	3.3	2.5
030	RU0801030	CBT/LM1	5	81	38	87	8181	116	8297	59.8	67.8	6.5	3.5	3.8
036	RU0704100	IR36/8603006	4	86	46	60	8139	716	8855	63.4	70.2	6.8	3.8	5.8
034	RU 0802034	CCDR//9502008//AR 1188/CCDR	5	78	41	90	8112	268	8379	64.4	71.1	8.3	3.5	4.8
021	RU0601121	RU9901127/GP-2	6	83	37	57	7892	284	8176	65.0	69.0	7.3	3	2.8
026	RU0803026	CPRS/LGRU	4	84	40	77	7744	532	8276	63.6	67.5	7.3	4.5	4
032	RU0703190	CCDR/L202	7	81	39	50	6318	243	6561	59.2	70.2	7	3.3	5
025	RU 0402125	96 INT/AHNT	3	88	43	47	5696	410	6106	68.5	72.3	5.3	5.5	1.8
c.v. %			16.4	1.7	3.7	58.3	13.0	32.2	12.4	2.9	2.1	7.9	19.3	24.7
LSD _{0.05}			1.3	2.4	2.5	40.6	1889	280	1921	3.9	3.1	2.2	0.3	1.4

[†]Subjective rating 0 to 9, where 0 = excellent, 9 = poor.

^{*}Abbreviations: LDG=lodging %, SB=sheath blight, PB*=bacterial panicle blight, RNB=rotten neck blast.

Table 3. Grain and milling yield, agronomic performance, and disease ratings[†] of entries in the 2008 Uniform Regional Rice Nursery, Group 3, Rice Research Station, Crowley, LA.

Entry	Source	Pedigree	Vigor [†]	Days to	Plant	LDG	Grain Yield			Milling Yield				
				50% Heading	Height (in)		Main	2 nd	Total	WHL	TOT	SB [‡]	PB [‡]	RNB [‡]
050	RU0601170	LBNT/9902/3/DAWN/.../STBN/4/LGRU/5/LGRU/MILL	4	85	42	20	11039	549	11588	64.2	71.1	6	5.5	2.5
041	RU0601188	LGRU//KATY/STBN/5/.../LMNT/RA73/3/.../4/LGRU	4	90	49	7	10967	1133	12100	57.3	70.0	6	3.8	3.3
051	RU 0802051	TACAURI/3/CPRS//82CAY21/TBNT/4/CFX-18	4	83	43	70	10148	668	10817	61.6	67.4	8	3.3	4.5
045	RU 0702189	DREW/CFX-18	6	89	42		10093	704	10797	62.3	68.6	7	4	3.3
047	RU0601130	WLLS/INIAP-12//ZHE 733	5	88	44	50	10088	749	10836	58.8	68.1	5	4	1.8
042	RU 0602189	9502008/CPRS	5	81	41	67	10019	922	10941	63.3	69.1	7	4	5.8
053	RU0604035	RSMT/KATY	4	80	39		9895	955	10850	59.5	68.9	8	3.3	5
058	CHNR	CHENIERE	5	84	40	17	9774	497	10271	58.3	69.6	7	2.8	5.8
060	CL 171 AR	CL 171 AR	5	86	42		9758	672	10430	62.3	68.5	8	4.3	4
059	CCDR	COCODRIE	4	80	40	20	9740	641	10381	62.3	69.8	8	3.5	5.5
048	RU 0702097	CPRS/97T1280 DH1/3/CPRS/NWBT//KATY	6	88	44		9661	333	9994	65.2	72.2	7	3	1.5
057	RU9404036	PRISCILLA	4	80	43	20	9539	1089	10628	57.3	66.1	6	4.3	5.5
055	RU0504198	RSMT/KATY	4	82	42		9302	853	10155	64.5	70.5	7	3	7.3
054	RU0504193	CPRS/3/L201//TBNT/BLMT	4	84	40	23	9064	795	9859	66.1	71.2	7	5.3	6.5
049	RU0703144	CPRS/CCDR	5	83	39	7	8913	408	9321	61.0	68.3	7	3.5	3.5
043	RU0703098	(92:13768(VSTA/LBNT//RSMT)/CPRS)RU9803150/...	6	84	38		8283	789	9072	61.9	68.9	7	3.3	2.3
044	RU0601044	DREW/UA99-52	5	82	40	20	8021	906	8927	58.4	68.4	6	4.5	3
046	RU0703147	CPRS/CCDR	6	84	42	80	7758	158	7916	60.6	67.6	7	4	2.8
052	RU0703181	CPRS/CCDR	5	84	41	83	6640	170	6811	61.6	67.9	7	3.8	4
056	SIERRA	SIERRA	6	79	41	53	6341	1053	7393	59.5	70.9	7	3.3	5.3
c.v. %			14.0	1.3	3.2	90	11.1	18.3	10.4	3.5	2.3	9.2	17.0	22.6
LSD _{0.05}			1.1	1.8	2.2	40	1694	212	1709	4.4	3.3	0.9	0.9	1.2

[†]Subjective rating 0 to 9, where 0 = excellent, 9 = poor.

[‡]Abbreviations: LDG=lodging %, SB=sheath blight, PB[‡]=bacterial panicle blight, RNB=rotten neck blast.

Table 4. Grain and milling yield, agronomic performance, and disease ratings[†] of entries in the 2008 Uniform Regional Rice Nursery, Group 4, Rice Research Station, Crowley, LA.

Entry	Source	Pedigree	Vigor [†]	Days to	Plant	LDG	Grain Yield			Milling Yield				
				50% Heading	Height (in)		Main	2 nd	Total	(%)		SB [‡]	PB [‡]	RNB [‡]
080	WLLS	WELLS	3	85	44	17	11180	579	11759	57.2	68.1	6.3	3.8	5.3
065	RU 0702162	BNGL//MERC/RICO/3/MERC/RICO//BNGL	4	84	39	7	10801	964	11766	68.0	71.2	6.3	3	3
076	RU0801076	LGRU//KATY/STBN/5/NWBT//...//RA73/LMNT/4/...	4	88	44		10687	1326	12014	57.2	70.2	5.3	2.8	2.5
075	RU0603075	4483-1693	7	92	43		9939	1066	11006	55.9	68.2	3.3	3	2.5
073	RU0704197	IR36/8603006	4	87	43		9687	1134	10820	61.9	68.9	6.8	2.8	5
062	RU 0702068	9502065/3/MERC//MERC/...	5	82	42	47	9683	96	9779	66.6	70.6	6.3	4.8	3.5
071	RU 0802071	BNGL/SHORT RICO/4/ORIN//...	5	81	39		9528	936	10465	64.6	68.7	6	2.8	5
063	RU0803063	CPRS/LGRU	6	88	42		9243	646	9889	62.1	67.6	7.3	4.8	3.5
079	CBNT	CYBONNET	4	82	42	43	9240	844	10084	65.7	71.8	7.8	3.8	4.5
070	RU0701070	LGRU//KATY/STBN/5/NWBT/KATY//RA73/...	5	88	45		8905	1733	10638	66.6	72.4	5.5	4.3	3.3
068	RU 0702165	EARL/9902028	4	80	42	60	8749	272	9020	70.0	73.0	6.3	2.5	6.8
061	RU0601061	RU9201176/3/NWBT/KATY//RA73/LMNT	3	83	46	50	8708	787	9495	59.9	70.1	6	3.5	1.5
074	RU0704154	GFMT/TBNT/LA110	5	85	38		8572	1345	9917	64.2	69.8	8	3.8	4
064	RU0401182	DREW/5/NWBT/3/DAWN/9695//STBN/4/KATY/STBN	3	84	44	83	8340	1117	9458	61.1	68.9	6	5	2.8
066	RU0803066	PNTL/(JCTO/PNTL)0028A4	6	83	41	43	8339	1172	9512	60.0	66.6	6	3	6.8
072	RU0503126	((NWBT/RU8303181)/RSMT))TX7144/MDSN	4	90	40		8264	638	8902	64.0	70.0	6.3	5.3	1.3
077	RU0804077	CPRS//NWBT/KATY	6	86	37		7864	586	8450	60.8	65.9	7	4.5	2
067	RU0801067	P97Y228/PI 560265//STG97F5-01-004	6	81	34	30	7337	26	7363	65.8	69.1	7.3	3.5	4.3
069	RU0703123	((NWBT/RU8303181)/GFMT)/MDSN	6	86	41		6903	1426	8329	63.2	67.0	6.8	3.3	3
078	RU0103104	TEXMONT/TEQING	7	90	37		5946	1121	7067	61.3	68.5	7.5	5.5	4.5
c.v. %			12.6	1.5	4.5	131	11.1	19.8	10.2	3.7	2.9	9.8	14.0	19.7
LSD _{0.05}			1.0	2.1	3.0	41	1625	292	1643	4.9	4.3	0.9	0.7	1.0

[†]Subjective rating 0 to 9, where 0 = excellent, 9 = poor.

[‡]Abbreviations: LDG=lodging %, SB=sheath blight, PB[‡]=bacterial panicle blight, RNB=rotten neck blast.

Table 5. Grain and milling yield, agronomic performance, and disease ratings[†] of entries in the 2008 Uniform Regional Rice Nursery, Group 5, Rice Research Station, Crowley, LA.

Entry	Source	Pedigree	Vigor [†]	Days to	Plant	LDG	Grain Yield			Milling Yield				
				50% Heading	Height (in)		Main	2 nd	Total	WHL	TOT	SB [‡]	PB [‡]	RNB [‡]
085	RU 0702085	AR 1188/CCDR//9502008/LGRU	4	84	42		10731	1012	11743	63.3	70.3	7.5	4	3
088	RU 0802088	KATY/CPRS//NWBT/.../3/9502008/4/CLR 9	5	83	38		10608	844	11451	62.8	68.8	7.5	6	2
093	RU0801093	LBNT/9902/3/DAWN/.../STBN/4/LGRU/5/WLLS/6/...	4	80	42		10498	975	11473	59.8	71.3	6.5	3.5	6
092	RU0803092	CCDR/LQ275a	5	89	42		10373	317	10690	60.9	69.4	8	4.5	1.5
100	RU0804100	RSMT//8203035/GCHW	5	82	43	20	10010	722	10732	61.6	69.5	8.5	4.5	4
111	RU0701111	FRNS/6/LBNT/.../3/DAWN/.../STBN/4/LGRU/5/DREW	4	86	43	25	9972	355	10326	66.2	71.8	6	6.5	5
117	CCDR	COCODRIE	4	81	41	60	9839	447	10286	64.3	72.2	8	4.5	5.5
091	RU 0802091	CFX-18//CCDR/9770532 DH2	5	80	44	85	9789	826	10615	60.8	67.3	7.5	5	5.5
103	RU 0802103	9502008-A/DREW/3/NWBT/KATY//9902207x2	4	79	42		9770	404	10174	59.5	66.6	7.5	4.5	5
115	RU 0802115	WELLS/DXBL	4	85	44	30	9671	705	10377	59.2	69.3	6	4	4
083	RU0804083	RSMT//RXMT/IR36	4	80	42		9667	1045	10713	61.3	70.5	7	3.5	5
094	RU 0802094	NWBT/KATY//9902207x2/3/9502008-A/DREW	5	77	42	80	9574	476	10050	64.5	71.5	7.5	4	2.5
102	RU0801102	FRNS/6/LBNT/.../3/DAWN/.../STBN/4/LGRU/5/DREW	4	88	42		9494	658	10152	57.0	68.1	7	5.5	4.5
116	RU0803116	SABR/CCDR	4	82	46	25	9478	1149	10627	67.0	71.5	5	5	1
107	RU0803107	LGRU/LCSN/CF4-85	5	86	40		9473	866	10339	66.3	70.0	6	3.5	3
082	RU 0702082	AR 1142/JODN/4/NWBT/KATY/3/82CAY21/...	4	88	39		9320	954	10274	65.1	70.3	5.5	4.5	4
099	RU0801099	CYBT/UA99-94/UA99-126	6	84	40		9315	890	10205	63.7	71.1	6.5	5.5	3.5
096	RU0801096	FRNS/5/LBNT/9902//NWBT/3/KATY/NWBT/4/LGRU	4	89	44		9314	674	9988	63.7	70.3	7.5	4.5	3
086	RU0803086	CCDR/L202	4	82	42	80	9148	518	9666	51.4	63.5	7	3	7
106	RU 0802106	9502008-A/DREW/3/NWBT/KATY//9902207x2	5	80	43	45	9131	435	9567	61.8	68.6	7.5	5	4.5
090	RU0801090	91642//KATY/NWBT/5/.../4/KATY/NWBT/3/...	5	81	42	50	9105	403	9508	59.1	68.9	7.5	4.5	3.5
104	RU0803104	LGRU/LCSN/CF4-85	5	86	43		9067	1250	10317	64.4	68.2	6.5	3	3.5
101	RU0803101	LGRU/LCSN/CF4-85	4	87	44		9040	1297	10337	66.7	70.5	7	3	4
108	RU0801108	KATY/NWBT/L201/7402003/3/WLLS/4/FRNS	4	83	38		9012	834	9846	58.4	70.1	6.5	5.5	3
105	RU0801105	FRNS/6/LBNT/.../3/DAWN/.../STBN/4/LGRU/5/DREW	4	84	43	40	8808	168	8976	58.9	66.8	5.5	5.5	5.5
084	RU0801084	RU9901133/PI 560239//CYBT	5	81	41		8701	1189	9891	62.5	70.2	5	4.5	1.5
097	RU 0802097	NWBT/KATY//9902207x2/3/CPRS	5	80	43	40	8430	728	9158	63.8	69.5	7.5	5	4
087	RU0801087	19991516/6/BASMATI-370/KATY/4/VSNTLM//L201/...	6	83	40		8423	800	9224	56.8	68.6	7.5	5.5	3
089	RU0803089	CCDR/LQ275a	6	90	40		8225	801	9026	61.1	69.4	7	4.5	1
112	RU 0802112	CCDR/3/KATY/CPRS//JKSN	5	80	43	80	8032	517	8549	65.7	72.2	7.5	4.5	5
081	RU0801081	LGRU//KATY/STBN/3/LGRU	4	80	43		7797	912	8709	57.4	70.1	6	4	5
114	RU0804114	RSMT//RXMT/IR36	3	77	42		7693	688	8381	58.5	69.7	7	5.5	6
095	RU0803095	PNTL(JCTO/PNTL)0028A4	5	83	44	90	7473	1159	8633	62.4	67.9	7.5	3.5	7
109	RU 0802109	CPRS/3/NWBT/KATY//9902207x2	5	82	40	65	7021	359	7380	64.8	70.2	8	5	3.5
120	PI595900	DIXIEBELLE (DXBL)	6	82	37	45	6862	922	7784	63.2	69.3	6.5	4.5	5.5
113	RU0803113	SABR/CCDR	6	81	41		6810	856	7666	62.1	68.7	7.5	4	4.5
119	M206	M206	6	75	40	90	6531	369	6899	66.0	69.7	7	4	8
110	RU0703110	(DF5-68)/TX8946	4	80	42	40	6314	30	6344	65.9	70.1	4.5	4	2.5
098	RU0803098	SABR/CCDR	7	84	42		6295	955	7250	60.5	69.4	6.5	3.5	4
118	RU0003009	HIDALGO	7	79	41	90	6079	136	6216	63.1	70.8	6	4	5
c.v. %			13.0	1.4	2.8	91	16.2	22.3	15.4	4.1	2.5	10.3	13.1	24.9
LSD _{0.05}			1.2	2.3	2.3	50	2870	332	2952	5.2	3.5	1.4	1.2	2.1

[†]Subjective rating 0 to 9, where 0 = excellent, 9 = poor.[‡]Abbreviations: LDG=lodging %, SB=sheath blight, PB[‡]=bacterial panicle blight, RNB=rotten neck blast.

Table 6. Grain and milling yield, agronomic performance, and disease ratings[†] of entries in the 2008 Uniform Regional Rice Nursery, Group 6, Rice Research Station, Crowley, LA.

Entry	Source	Pedigree	Vigor [†]	Days to	Plant	LDG	Grain Yield			Milling Yield				
				50% Heading	Height (in)		Main	2 nd	Total	WHL	TOT	SB [‡]	PB [‡]	RNB [‡]
126	RU0803126	LGRU/LCSN/CF4-85	5	90	45		10786	1043	11830	65.5	69.2	5.5	3	2.5
142	RU0801142	KBNT/Q36194	4	88	45		10696	437	11133	64.6	71.4	6	6	6.5
153	RU0803153	CPRS/CCDR	5	81	42		10655	881	11536	63.5	69.9	7.5	4.5	4.5
124	RU0801124	MDRK/PI 312777//JING 185-7	6	86	39		10465	788	11254	64.6	69.5	5	5	4
160	FRNS	FRANCIS	4	84	43	45	10448	445	10893	60.3	68.2	7	6	7.5
121	RU0801121	LGRU/3/LMNT/KATY//LMNT/RA73	4	91	48		10374	685	11059	63.2	69.5	5	3	1.5
134	RU 0802134	CCDR//CCDR/JEFF	5	82	42		10252	453	10705	57.8	66.9	8	4.5	4
143	RU 0802143	9502008/CPRS/4/CPRS//82CAY21/TBNT/3/AR 1121	5	77	41	15	10169	990	11159	63.0	69.0	8	4	3.5
147	RU0803147	LCSN/LGRU	5	83	42		9867	1008	10875	58.0	67.1	9	4.5	3
122	RU0804122	L202//TBNT/BLMT	4	83	40		9790	1159	10949	55.3	66.5	6	5	5.5
135	RU0803135	MILL/JSMN	5	81	45	45	9483	361	9844	66.3	70.8	6.5	3	2.5
127	RU0801127	91642//KATY/NWBT/5/.../4/KATY/NWBT/3/...	5	82	41		9464	934	10398	61.1	69.9	6.5	6	2.5
129	RU0803129	LGRU/LCSN/CF4-85	5	90	46		9395	1289	10684	65.1	69.1	6.5	3	3.5
123	RU0803123	LGRU/LCSN/CF4-85	6	91	44		9375	1121	10495	67.0	70.2	6.5	3.5	2
145	RU0801145	CCDR/ZHE 733//WC 285	5	88	39		9301	1355	10655	49.9	68.0	6.5	4.5	4.5
140	RU 0802140	CPRS//L-205/DLLA	4	86	43		9099	931	10030	65.4	69.6	6.5	4.5	3
132	RU0703132	(DLMT/(LMNT*3/JSMN))((CPRS/PELDE)/JEFF)	6	91	44		9086	949	10035	64.5	69.3	6.5	4.5	1.5
159	RU0103123	Sabine (SABN)	6	86	39		9080	1000	10080	60.0	65.9	8	4.5	4
141	RU0703141	LCSN/LGRU	6	89	44	80	9080	57	9138	63.1	68.9	7.5	4	3.5
131	RU 0802131	AC1073	5	78	40	35	9043	539	9582	64.7	71.2	7.5	3.5	5
128	RU 0802128	AC1019	4	80	41	45	8833	262	9095	60.9	71.0	8	5	4
130	RU0801130	YACU 9/ZHE 733//WC 292	6	83	41		8831	1096	9926	57.7	68.9	6	4	2
125	RU 0802125	AC1055	4	81	41	45	8827	484	9311	62.5	70.2	7.5	4	3.5
144	RU0803144	CCDR/L202	6	84	38	15	8819	708	9528	60.0	66.3	6	3.5	3
157	RU0804157	CPRS//NWBT/KATY	5	81	38		8685	684	9369	66.0	71.3	7.5	5	4
149	RU 0802149	9502008//KATY/9902207X2/3/JSMN/...	3	80	42	45	8683	1168	9851	61.7	68.2	8	5	3
148	RU0701148	IRGA409/RXMT/5/BRAZ/TBNT/3/164986-4/NV66//...	4	85	44	40	8611	954	9565	50.0	71.2	6.5	5.5	1.5
155	RU 0802155	MILL//9502008/LGRU	4	77	40		8562	888	9450	63.6	70.9	7.5	4	7
156	RU0804156	IR36/8603006	3	87	46	85	8525	595	9119	63.3	69.7	6.5	4	5.5
152	RU 0802152	LGRU/WELLS	5	86	45		8420	1444	9864	59.2	70.2	5.5	4	3
137	RU 0802137	AC1106	5	84	41		8273	807	9081	65.6	71.5	8.5	4.5	3
154	RU0804154	RSMT/KATY	3	84	38	15	8106	1263	9368	63.4	72.0	8.5	4	5
158	DLRS	DELLROSE	6	85	44	40	7658	1576	9234	66.2	71.4	6.5	4	2.5
151	RU0801151	STG97F5-01-004/UA99-128//97Y228	6	89	39	45	7318	1249	8567	66.3	69.9	5.5	4	2.5
133	RU0801133	FRNS/6/LBNT/.../3/DAWN/...//STBN/4/LGRU/5/DREW	4	84	44	25	7295	480	7775	62.9	68.7	7	6	5.5
139	RU0501139	SHUFENG 121-1655	6	93	47	45	6995	691	7686	59.8	69.7	4	2.5	0.5
150	RU0803150	AR 1188/CCDR/JEFF/CPRS	4	84	46	45	6382	496	6878	61.7	67.2	8	3.5	3.5
136	RU0801136	MDRK/LM 1	6	90	36		6373	627	7000	64.0	69.1	5.5	6	3
146	RU 0802146	NWBT/KATY//9902207X2/3/JSMN/DLLA//...	4	81	44	45	5804	549	6353	58.5	64.7	7.5	5	3.5
138	RU0703138	CPRS/3/CPRS/NWBT/KATY	6	84	47	90	5593	428	6022	61.7	69.4	6.5	3.5	4
c.v. %			13.8	1.7	3.5	166	13.0	15.9	12.1	6.0	2.7	10.9	15.7	23.2
LSD _{0.05}			1.3	3.0	3.0	71	2318	264	2352	7.6	3.7	1.5	1.4	1.7

[†]Subjective rating 0 to 9, where 0 = excellent, 9 = poor. [‡]Abbreviations: LDG=lodging %, SB=sheath blight, PB=bacterial panicle blight, RNB=rotten neck blast.

Table 7. Grain and milling yield, agronomic performance, and disease ratings[†] of entries in the 2008 Uniform Regional Rice Nursery, Group 7, Rice Research Station, Crowley, LA.

Entry	Source	Pedigree	Vigor [†]	Days to	Plant	LDG	Grain Yield			Milling Yield				
				50% Heading	Height (in)		(lb/A @ 12%)	Main	2 nd	Total	WHL	TOT	SB [‡]	PB [‡]
187	RU0603187	Tesanai 2	6	93	50	80	11792	1685	13477	58.7	67.2	4.5	2.5	2
185	RU0801185	FRNS/6/LBNT/.../3/DAWN/...//STBN/4/LGRU/5/DREW	4	87	42	15	11279	333	11612	65.4	70.6	6.5	6.5	7
176	RU0801176	FRNS/6/LBNT/.../3/DAWN/...//STBN/4/LGRU/5/DREW	4	88	44		11279	588	11867	62.1	69.1	6	6	5
161	RU0801161	FRNS/6/LBNT/.../3/DAWN/...//STBN/4/LGRU/5/DREW	4	88	45		10717	904	11621	62.2	69.1	7	4.5	4.5
192	RU 0802192	9502008//KATY/9902207x2/3/9502008/CPRS	5	82	40		10655	856	11511	63.3	69.3	8.5	6	6.5
166	RU0603166	4484-1665	7	94	44		10409	802	11211	28.6	69.1	4	2.5	0
200	XL 723	XL 723	5	81	46	85	10362	1177	11540	62.6	71.6	7	3	0.5
190	RU0803190	CPRS/CCDR	5	86	40		10152	599	10751	62.5	67.3	7	5	4.5
184	RU0703184	L201/SABR	5	85	44		10081	1148	11229	60.6	66.1	5.5	6	0
168	RU 0802168	BNGL/SHORT RICO/4/ORIN//...	5	82	43	65	9801	591	10393	66.8	69.7	5	3.5	6
167	RU0801167	FRNS/6/LBNT/.../3/DAWN/...//STBN/4/LGRU/5/DREW	4	86	42	30	9694	657	10352	64.9	70.5	7	6	7.5
199	BNGL	BENGAL	5	87	40	45	9671	90	9761	67.8	71.2	5.5	3.5	4
172	RU0803172	CPRS/CCDR	5	87	40		9593	803	10396	62.5	68.5	8	5	6
182	RU0801182	FRNS/6/LBNT/.../3/DAWN/...//STBN/4/LGRU/5/DREW	5	86	42	15	9592	387	9979	61.6	68.2	6.5	7	6
169	RU0803169	LGRU/LCSN/CF4-85	5	89	43		9510	1123	10633	62.2	66.7	7	4	5.5
178	RU0803178	LGRU/LCSN/CF4-85	5	93	44		9402	1428	10830	64.6	68.9	6	3.5	4
195	RU 0802195	CCDR/3/CPRS/NWBT//KATY	5	83	38		9264	683	9947	62.4	67.2	9	5.5	5
164	RU0801164	RU9201127/5/LBNT/9902//NWBT/3/MILL/4/DREW	4	89	47	30	9216	177	9392	64.0	70.6	6	6	6.5
183	RU 0802183	CPRS/KBNT//DREW	5	88	43	70	9181	1326	10507	65.3	69.0	8	5.5	5.5
180	RU 0802180	9502008-A/DREW/3/NWBT/KATY//9902207x2	4	82	42		9133	789	9921	65.5	71.5	8.5	4	4.5
171	RU 0802171	BNGL/SHORT RICO//LFTE	5	84	42		9079	508	9587	67.0	70.8	7	3.5	7
191	RU0804191	CPRS//NWBT/KATY	5	81	35	35	8992	687	9679	62.5	68.3	8	5	4
196	RU0804196	LMNT//TBNT/LA110...	5	84	39	35	8991	594	9585	66.3	73.2	7.5	3.5	4
189	RU 0802189	LM-1//CPRS/KBNT	4	80	39	70	8948	1086	10033	53.8	67.6	6.5	4.5	4.5
181	RU0803181	CPRS/CCDR	5	83	39	70	8841	354	9195	62.0	67.8	6.5	5	2
165	RU 0802165	BNGL/SHORT RICO/4/ORIN//...	6	79	41	45	8709	949	9659	65.8	72.0	7	4.5	6
163	RU0803163	JEFF/CPRS/CPRS	5	86	45	75	8558	359	8917	63.8	68.8	6.5	5.5	4.5
173	RU0801173	RU9901127/GP-2	6	83	39	80	8407	167	8574	64.3	67.8	7.5	4	1
179	RU0701179	LBNT/9902/3/DAWN/9695//STBN/4/LGRU/5/DREW	4	90	47		8393	940	9333	60.8	69.7	6	6.5	4.5
174	RU 0802174	NWBT/KATY//9902207x2/3/CCDR	5	81	40	30	8319	737	9057	64.1	70.9	7.5	4.5	4
197	RU0804197	CPRS//NWBT/KATY	6	79	37	75	8069	323	8392	64.7	69.8	9	5.5	7
188	RU0801188	.../9NRZ/3/MARS/TBNT//9827/4/VSNTLM//L201	6	90	37		7999	1151	9151	60.6	67.0	6.5	5.5	6.5
198	RU0804198	CPRS//NWBT/KATY	5	85	33		7971	790	8761	65.5	69.9	8.5	7	4
177	RU 0802177	WELLS/MBLE	4	83	43	45	7964	908	8872	58.2	70.9	7	4.5	5
194	RU0804194	CPRS//NWBT/KATY	5	85	33		7684	450	8134	63.4	68.8	8	5.5	3
175	RU0803175	CCDR/L202	5	80	41	90	7458	500	7958	59.3	68.6	8	3.5	6
193	RU0804193	LMNT//8203035/GCHW	5	84	40	80	7192	961	8154	64.2	70.4	6	4.5	4.5
170	RU0801170	97Y228/PI 560265//STG97F5-01-004	5	83	38	90	7114	190	7304	61.8	67.0	7	5	0.5
162	RU 0802162	BNGL/SHORT RICO/4/ORIN//...	5	80	40	90	6468	242	6710	65.1	70.1	5	4.5	4
186	RU0804186	CPRS//NWBT/KATY	3	77	42	80	6145	565	6710	63.5	70.5	7.5	5.5	5
c.v. %			10.9	1.6	2.9	73	10.2	25.1	10.1	9.5	2.8	9.7	13.9	19.7
LSD _{0.05}			1.0	2.8	2.4	53	1863	364	2000	11.9	3.9	1.3	1.4	1.8

[†]Subjective rating 0 to 9, where 0 = excellent, 9 = poor. [‡]Abbreviations: LDG=lodging %, SB=sheath blight, PB=bacterial panicle blight, RNB=rotten neck blast.

COMMERCIAL-ADVANCED YIELD TRIALS

The Commercial-Advanced yield trial (CA) is a multi-location test conducted by the Rice Breeding Project in the major rice-growing regions in Louisiana. The objective of this study is to evaluate the adaptation and stability of entries for several important characteristics. Data evaluated includes grain yield, whole and total milling percentages, seedling vigor, maturity, plant height, lodging resistance, ratoon crop potential, and resistance to sheath blight, bacterial panicle blight, rotten neck blast, and narrow brown leaf spot diseases. Entries include commercial varieties and advanced experimental lines.

Test locations in 2008 included the Rice Research Station at Crowley (RRS) and five on-farm test sites in Acadia, Evangeline, Vermilion, Jefferson Davis, and Richland parishes. Each location represents a different environment and allows researchers to evaluate entries with different planting dates, soil types, climatic conditions, management systems, disease pressure, and numerous other variables.

Standard agronomic procedures (except that no fungicides were applied) were used at each individual location. Sixty entries were tested in a randomized complete block design with three replications at all locations and plots were 4.66 x 16 ft. Varieties were drill seeded at 90 lb/A. Dr. Don Groth and the Rice Pathology Project provided the sheath blight, rotten neck blast, bacterial panicle blight, and narrow brown leaf spot disease ratings.

Planting dates were: RRS, March 24; Acadia, March 31; Evangeline, March 24; Vermilion, March 19; Jefferson Davis, March 17; and Richland, March 24. Harvest dates were: RRS, August 7; Acadia, August 7; Evangeline, August 1; Vermilion, August 4; Jefferson Davis, July 30; and Richland, September 9. Results from these tests are shown in Tables 2 to 6.

Table 1. Entry number, pedigree, grain type, and source information for entries in the Commercial-Advanced Trial, 2008.

Entry	Pedigree	Grain Type [†]	Source [‡]
201	CL131	L	LAES
202	CL161	L	LAES
203	CL151	L	LAES
204	CL171	L	AAES
205	TRENASSE	L	LAES
206	BOWMAN	L	MAFES
207	COCODRIE	L	LAES
208	CHENIERE	L	LAES
209	CYPRESS	L	LAES
210	WELLS	L	AAES
244	AC1055	L	LAES
212	CYBONNET	L	AAES
213	JUPITER	M	LAES
214	BENGAL	M	LAES
215	PIROGUE	S	LAES
216	PRESIDIO	L	TAES, USDA
217	DELLROSE	L(A)	LAES
218	CATAHOULA	L	LAES
219	NEPTUNE	M	LAES
220	ORIN//MERC/RICO/3/MARS//M201/MARS/4/CL161	M	LAES
221	DREW/IRGA417	L	AAES
222	DREW/5/NWBT/3/DAWN/9695//STBN/4/KATY/STBN	L	AAES
223	4483-1693	L	USDA

Continued.

Table 1. Continued.

Entry	Pedigree	Grain Type[†]	Source[‡]
224	CFX-18//CCDR/9770532 DH2	L	LAES
225	CCDR/CLR 11	L	LAES
226	TACAURI/3/CPRS//82CAY21/TBNT/4/CFX-18	L	LAES
227	CPRS/KBNT//9502008-A	L	LAES
228	9502008/CPRS	L	LAES
229	KATY/CPRS//NWBT/.../3/9502008/4/CLR 9	L	LAES
230	CFX-18//CCDR/9770532 DH2	L	LAES
231	AR 1142/JODN/4/NWBT/KATY/3/82CAY21/...	L	LAES
232	AR 1188/CCDR//9502008/LGRU	L	LAES
233	NWBT/KATY//9902207x2/3/9502008-A/DREW	L	LAES
234	NWBT/KATY//9902207x2/3/CPRS	L	LAES
235	9502008-A/DREW/3/NWBT/KATY//9902207x2	L	LAES
236	CPRS/97T1280 DH1/3/CPRS/NWBT//KATY	L	LAES
237	9502008-A/DREW/3/NWBT/KATY//9902207x2	L	LAES
238	DREW/CFX-18	L	LAES
239	CFX-26/9702128	L	LAES
240	CPRS/3/NWBT/KATY//9902207x2	L	LAES
241	CCDR/3/KATY/CPRS//JKSN	L	LAES
242	AC 1398	L	LAES
243	96 INT/AHNT	L	LAES
244	JAZZMAN	L(A)	LAES
245	CCDR/0502085	L	LAES
246	CCDR//9502008//AR 1188/CCDR	L	LAES
247	AC1055	L	LAES
248	AC1019	L	LAES
249	CCDR//CCDR/JEFF	L	LAES
250	NWBT/KATY//9902207X2/3/JSMN/DLLA//...	L(A)	LAES
251	9502008//KATY/9902207X2/3/JSMN/...	L(A)	LAES
252	9502065/3/MERC//MERC/...	M	LAES
253	EARL/9902028	M	LAES
254	BNGL//MERC/RICO/3/MERC/RICO//BNGL	M	LAES
255	BNGL/SHORT RICO/4/ORIN//...	M	LAES
256	BNGL/SHORT RICO/4/ORIN//...	M	LAES
257	CTHL x WELLS	L	LAES/AAES
258	CL151 x CL161	L	LAES
259	CTHL x CPRS	L	LAES
260	CTHL x FRNS	L	LAES/AAES

[†] L = Long grain, M = Medium grain, and S = Short grain, (A = Aromatic, E = Elongating).

[‡] AAES, Rice Research and Extension Center, Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station, Stuttgart, AR; LAES, Rice Research Station, Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, LSU Agricultural Center, Crowley, LA; MAFES, Delta Research and Extension Center, Mississippi Agricultural and Forestry Experiment Station; TAES, USDA, Texas A&M Research and Education Center, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Beaumont, TX.

Table 2. Grain and milling yield and agronomic performance of entries in the 2008 Commercial-Advanced Yield Trial, Rice Research Station, Crowley, LA.

Entry	Source	Vigor [†]	Days to 50% Heading	Plant Height (in)	Lodging	Grain Yield (lb/A @ 12%)			Milling Yield (%)	
						Main	2 nd	Total	Whole	Total
254	RU0702162	4	85	38		10810	726	11536	65.5	70.1
232	RU0702085	5	84	39		10803	515	11318	61.4	69.5
260	CTHLxFRNS	4	83	42	20	10688	333	11021	62.6	69.7
257	CTHLxWELLS	3	84	43	24	10626	657	11283	59.8	69.8
219	NPTN	5	90	37		10527	1179	11707	67.9	73.0
223	RU0603075	7	91	44		10381	815	11196	50.5	66.3
210	WELLS	4	86	43	23	10361	370	10731	57.0	67.4
229	RU0802088	4	84	39		10347	641	10989	59.8	66.2
242	RU0802022	4	82	41	7	10333	624	10957	62.0	68.2
204	CL171	4	86	42		10248	742	10990	64.3	69.9
245	RU0802031	5	81	39		10142	321	10463	61.1	67.7
212	CBNT	4	84	40		10076	705	10782	58.5	70.6
235	RU0802103	5	81	39	10	10070	277	10348	62.1	68.1
255	RU0802071	4	80	39	27	10010	620	10631	64.9	70.8
214	BNGL	4	86	39	17	9992	303	10295	66.6	71.2
252	RU0702068	5	84	40	23	9985	242	10228	39.7	71.8
227	RU0502002	6	80	38		9937	517	10454	63.4	69.2
213	JPTR	5	87	41	17	9875	464	10339	59.4	70.1
238	RU0702189	5	88	41		9864	733	10596	60.6	67.3
249	RU0802134	5	81	39		9862	288	10150	59.3	68.5
208	CHNR	4	86	39		9806	422	10228	60.7	67.4
211	BANKS	4	87	47	30	9801	473	10274	57.4	65.8
206	BWMN	5	85	39		9764	748	10512	62.9	69.9
216	PSDO	4	82	39		9761	1195	10956	60.9	67.6
236	RU0702097	5	84	42	30	9758	232	9990	64.0	70.9
222	RU0401182	4	87	43	23	9713	1168	10881	60.5	68.7
231	RU0702082	4	87	37		9711	749	10460	63.7	68.9
241	RU0802112	5	83	40	13	9687	518	10206	62.7	68.9
230	RU0802091	4	79	41	30	9676	642	10317	63.7	70.0
218	CTHL	5	82	38		9624	479	10103	63.5	70.5
205	TRNS	4	75	39	40	9566	469	10036	59.9	67.2
220	CY005	4	81	44	53	9460	817	10277	64.4	68.2
207	CCDR	4	81	39	20	9404	323	9727	60.9	68.5
228	RU0602189	5	83	39	17	9331	964	10295	61.3	67.4
201	CL131	4	84	36		9256	340	9596	62.8	69.8
225	RU0802008	5	80	37	30	9254	278	9532	63.5	69.8
243	JAZZMAN	4	87	43	23	9188	367	9555	64.1	69.1
226	RU0802051	5	82	42	33	9123	788	9911	62.5	67.9
209	CPRS	4	87	40	17	9119	396	9516	63.5	68.1
233	RU0802094	5	78	39		9064	238	9302	64.4	71.4
246	RU0802034	5	80	41	57	8955	135	9089	59.0	67.1
234	RU0802097	5	84	38		8942	583	9525	63.2	68.4
259	CTHLxCPRS	5	85	40	20	8918	364	9282	62.8	69.2
203	CL151	4	82	42	90	8917	33	8950	64.0	70.3
240	RU0802109	4	83	38	10	8692	435	9127	65.3	70.1
215	PIRO	6	87	41		8583	412	8995	56.5	69.8
237	RU0802106	4	79	39	20	8550	439	8989	63.8	70.4
256	RU0802162	5	78	41	57	8488	240	8728	60.6	68.1
251	RU0802149	4	83	41	40	8389	735	9124	59.7	67.0
247	RU0802125	4	82	40	53	8359	533	8892	61.5	69.7
202	CL161	4	86	42	63	8230	275	8505	62.2	68.6
253	RU0702165	3	81	41	90	8193	179	8372	65.0	70.7
224	RU0802002	4	81	41	83	8116	205	8322	63.8	69.5
239	RU0702192	5	80	38	63	8091	737	8828	65.2	70.7

Continued.

Table 2. Continued.

Entry	Source	Vigor [†]	Days to 50% Heading	Plant Height (in)	Lodging	Grain Yield (lb/A @ 12%)			Milling Yield (%)	
						Main	2 nd	Total	Whole	Total
258	CL151xCL161	4	85	42	50	7876	246	8122	64.0	68.8
244	RU0802028	5	83	39	63	7841	390	8231	62.2	69.3
221	RU0701124	3	76	40	30	7802	549	8352	62.4	70.3
217	DLRS	6	84	42	7	7658	1255	8913	66.4	70.4
248	RU0802128	5	80	38	47	7172	106	7278	62.9	70.8
250	RU0802146	4	80	43	90	6541	387	6928	64.9	70.2
c.v. %		14.8	1.9	3.5	118	10.8	28.5	10.5	8.6	2.5
LSD _{0.05}		1.1	2.5	2.3	46.3	1622	237	1673	10.7	3.5

[†]Subjective rating 0 to 9, where 0 = excellent, 9 = poor.

Table 3. Grain and milling yield and agronomic performance of entries in the 2008 Commercial-Advanced Yield Trial, Evangeline Parish, LA.

Entry	Source	Vigor	Days to 50% Heading	Plant Height (in)	Grain Yield (lb/A @ 12%)
224	RU0802002	5	79	37	6745
225	RU0802008	5	77	34	6578
226	RU0802051	5	82	37	6353
203	CL151	5	80	38	6335
249	RU0802134	6	77	34	5960
247	RU0802125	5	82	34	5957
220	CY005	4	80	38	5879
227	RU0502002	5	75	33	5869
260	CTHLxFRNS	4	80	36	5835
242	RU0802022	5	81	37	5794
230	RU0802091	6	78	36	5776
245	RU0802031	6	76	33	5749
232	RU0702085	6	76	36	5736
252	RU0702068	5	85	36	5629
235	RU0802103	5	76	35	5573
229	RU0802088	5	80	33	5509
243	JAZZMAN	5	88	36	5474
207	CCDR	4	76	32	5447
256	RU0802162	6	83	36	5432
239	RU0702192	6	79	35	5412
202	CL161	4	82	37	5366
238	RU0702189	5	86	38	5357
204	CL171	4	81	37	5325
248	RU0802128	5	79	33	5318
259	CTHLxCPRS	5	77	34	5303
237	RU0802106	6	76	34	5294
201	CL131	4	81	32	5287
214	BNGL	4	86	35	5281
205	TRNS	6	74	34	5269
258	CL151xCL161	5	80	36	5263
246	RU0802034	5	76	34	5260
257	CTHLxWELLS	4	78	36	5203
255	RU0802071	5	83	36	5142
236	RU0702097	6	86	37	5129
223	RU0603075	7	88	40	5112
219	NPTN	5	88	33	5092
210	WELLS	3	82	37	5089
212	CBNT	5	76	34	5044
253	RU0702165	5	84	37	5023
241	RU0802112	5	76	36	5014

Continued.

Table 3. Continued.

Entry	Source	Vigor	Days to 50% Heading	Plant Height (in)	Grain Yield (lb/A @ 12%)
221	RU0701124	5	74	37	4997
234	RU0802097	5	78	34	4982
209	CPRS	4	80	35	4962
208	CHNR	5	80	34	4859
218	CTHL	5	76	35	4846
211	BANKS	4	84	39	4823
228	RU0602189	5	76	32	4790
222	RU0401182	4	83	37	4660
216	PSDO	4	80	34	4618
213	JPTR	6	88	36	4584
233	RU0802094	5	75	33	4552
231	RU0702082	5	85	33	4530
250	RU0802146	5	77	35	4470
240	RU0802109	6	79	32	4412
244	RU0802028	6	83	35	4310
251	RU0802149	6	82	34	4297
254	RU0702162	6	87	33	3980
217	DLRS	6	84	36	3925
206	BWMN	5	82	35	3923
215	PIRO	7	88	35	3707
c.v. %		13.0	2.1	3.5	10.5
LSD _{0.05}		1.1	2.7	2.0	879

Subjective rating 0 to 9, where 0 = excellent, 9 = poor.

Table 4. Grain and milling yield, agronomic performance, and disease resistance of entries in the 2008 Commercial-Advanced Yield Trial, Vermilion Parish, LA.

Entry	Source	Vigor [†]	Days to 50% Heading	Plant Height (in)	Grain Yield (lb/A @ 12%)			Milling Yield (%)				
					Main	2 nd	Total	Whole	Total	SB ^{†‡}	BS ^{†‡}	NB ^{†‡}
227	RU0502002	5	82	39	8511	709	9221	63.5	70.2	5	5	2
237	RU0802106	4	79	36	8497	868	9365	61.2	67.9	6	4	2
253	RU0702165	3	82	41	8393	494	8887	67.4	72.9	5	4	0
203	CL151	4	81	38	8299	1072	9371	62.7	70.3	5	4	3
233	RU0802094	4	78	36	8215	536	8751	64.5	71.7	6	4	2
225	RU0802008	5	79	35	8127	976	9103	64.9	72.6	6	3	3
230	RU0802091	4	79	38	8003	866	8869	64.7	71.0	6	3	3
245	RU0802031	4	81	37	7990	661	8651	60.9	68.4	5	4	3
246	RU0802034	4	80	37	7989	582	8571	61.5	69.9	5	3	3
235	RU0802103	4	47	38	7908	766	8674	62.7	69.5	6	4	2
241	RU0802112	5	81	38	7879	687	8566	58.8	67.5	5	3	2
218	CTHL	4	81	37	7759	531	8289	65.5	71.7	5	4	2
226	RU0802051	4	82	39	7740	1137	8877	64.3	70.3	5	3	3
213	JPTR	5	88	39	7726	1516	9241	65.9	69.3	4	3	1
234	RU0802097	4	79	37	7683	887	8570	63.7	69.6	6	3	3
207	CCDR	3	81	36	7636	679	8315	62.4	70.3	6	3	3
211	BANKS	4	88	43	7620	747	8367	58.8	69.0	5	3	2
208	CHNR	4	85	37	7587	845	8432	60.7	69.7	5	4	3
239	RU0702192	5	79	36	7529	1398	8927	66.9	71.6	5	4	1
244	RU0802028	5	83	37	7469	1001	8469	61.6	70.2	6	3	4
249	RU0802134	5	81	36	7428	543	7971	61.9	71.6	6	4	2
257	CTHLxWELLS	3	83	40	7424	1334	8758	60.8	70.1	4	1	1
224	RU0802002	4	81	38	7407	884	8291	64.9	69.6	7	4	4
247	RU0802125	4	81	37	7405	1397	8802	60.7	69.1	6	3	3
250	RU0802146	4	82	39	7359	890	8249	64.2	69.8	6	3	3

Continued.

Table 4. Continued.

Entry	Source	Vigor [†]	Days to 50% Heading	Plant Height (in)	Grain Yield (lb/A @ 12%)			Milling Yield (%)				
					Main	2 nd	Total	Whole	Total	SB ^{†‡}	BS ^{†‡}	NB ^{†‡}
232	RU0702085	4	82	37	7354	932	8286	63.9	71.9	5	3	2
229	RU0802088	4	84	36	7352	741	8093	63.4	69.8	5	4	3
260	CTHLxFRNS	4	81	39	7348	1023	8372	61.4	69.3	6	2	1
252	RU0702068	4	83	37	7275	1426	8701	63.7	68.5	5	3	0
240	RU0802109	4	83	36	7198	980	8178	64.0	69.6	5	3	2
219	NPTN	4	88	35	7168	1832	9000	67.5	71.2	4	2	0
254	RU0702162	3	86	37	7146	1495	8642	62.2	70.3	5	2	1
242	RU0802022	4	83	38	7095	931	8026	60.5	69.0	6	2	4
228	RU0602189	4	81	37	7093	868	7962	62.8	70.5	5	3	2
212	CBNT	4	82	37	7002	1473	8475	64.9	70.4	5	3	1
258	CL151xCL161	4	84	38	6976	1200	8176	63.7	69.0	5	3	2
255	RU0802071	3	82	38	6953	1056	8010	69.3	74.9	4	4	0
214	BNGL	4	87	38	6939	979	7918	63.5	69.9	5	3	1
259	CTHLxCPRS	5	82	36	6931	927	7858	65.7	72.3	5	4	1
220	CY005	4	80	40	6884	1307	8191	65.5	69.2	5	4	1
256	RU0802162	4	81	40	6849	797	7646	60.3	71.3	4	4	0
201	CL131	4	82	33	6741	1003	7744	66.7	72.3	6	4	4
243	JAZZMAN	4	87	38	6723	760	7482	61.4	68.7	5	2	3
248	RU0802128	4	84	37	6684	1083	7767	60.2	68.1	6	4	3
222	RU0401182	3	87	38	6680	2058	8738	61.6	68.9	4	1	1
238	RU0702189	5	87	39	6680	1201	7881	59.6	68.1	4	3	1
231	RU0702082	4	86	36	6651	1128	7780	63.6	69.1	5	3	2
209	CPRS	4	85	38	6569	1079	7649	64.7	70.8	5	3	3
210	WELLS	3	85	40	6493	1445	7939	59.1	69.8	4	1	1
215	PIRO	5	87	40	6491	1100	7590	57.8	68.8	3	2	1
202	CL161	3	85	37	6399	912	7311	67.7	73.2	6	3	3
223	RU0603075	6	89	43	6303	1339	7642	48.2	67.8	3	1	0
236	RU0702097	5	87	40	6248	1257	7505	59.1	68.5	4	4	0
205	TRNS	4	75	37	6096	1020	7116	62.6	69.3	6	4	2
216	PSDO	3	81	38	6084	1684	7768	62.8	68.5	5	2	0
221	RU0701124	3	73	38	5978	697	6675	62.6	69.9	6	7	0
251	RU0802149	4	83	37	5863	1189	7052	62.2	68.2	5	2	3
204	CL171	3	85	39	5722	1617	7339	64.3	70.4	5	2	4
217	DLRS	5	84	40	5675	2089	7764	66.6	71.0	4	4	1
206	BWMN	5	85	40	5465	1167	6632	62.3	70.5	5	4	1
c.v. %		16.4	9.2	2.9	6.9	21.8	6.8	3.8	2.5	12.1	43.8	20.0
LSD _{0.05}		1.1	12.2	1.8	804	374	897	4.8	3.6	1.0	1.4	1.1

[†]Subjective rating 0 to 9, where 0 = excellent, 9 = poor.

[‡] Abbreviations: SB=sheath blight, BS=brown spot, NB= neck blast.

Table 5. Grain and milling yield and agronomic performance of entries in the 2008 Commercial- Yield Trial, Jefferson Davis Parish, LA.

Entry	Source	Vigor [†]	Days to 50% Heading	Plant Height (in)	Grain Yield (lb/A @ 12%)	Milling Yield (%)		SB ^{**}
						Whole	Total	
203	CL151	4	83	35	7170	68.9	73.2	8
254	RU0702162	4	83	31	6706	65.4	71.0	6
253	RU0702165	4	81	31	6270	62.5	70.5	6
210	WELLS	3	84	34	6226	61.8	74.1	6
252	RU0702068	4	81	30	6209	64.4	73.3	7
256	RU0802162	4	81	33	6152	66.0	71.6	6
218	CTHL	5	83	31	6093	68.5	74.0	7
232	RU0702085	4	82	32	6029	67.1	72.0	7
241	RU0802112	4	82	32	6023	66.1	72.9	7
219	NPTN	5	87	31	6016	69.9	74.0	6
226	RU0802051	4	83	32	5983	71.0	71.7	7
201	CL131	4	83	29	5982	65.8	71.9	8
208	CHNR	4	83	31	5979	63.7	72.4	7
243	JAZZMAN	3	85	34	5903	67.3	72.4	7
225	RU0802008	5	81	30	5886	66.7	72.2	8
255	RU0802071	4	81	33	5785	62.8	71.5	6
233	RU0802094	4	79	30	5781	66.8	72.0	7
260	CTHLxFRNS	4	84	33	5776	64.1	71.9	7
214	BNGL	4	84	31	5772	64.7	71.7	7
247	RU0802125	5	83	31	5768	64.3	72.8	8
258	CL151xCL161	4	84	33	5768	66.8	71.9	8
213	JPTR	5	87	32	5762	62.9	69.9	5
215	PIRO	5	87	33	5739	60.6	72.9	6
259	CTHLxCPRS	5	84	32	5716	70.7	74.4	8
223	RU0603075	6	92	36	5681	31.7	67.6	5
202	CL161	4	86	34	5670	69.3	71.7	8
242	RU0802022	4	82	33	5670	63.4	70.9	8
207	CCDR	3	82	31	5665	62.0	71.3	8
229	RU0802088	4	81	29	5578	66.1	71.5	8
206	BWMN	5	85	34	5546	55.6	71.7	7
238	RU0702189	4	86	33	5519	68.0	73.0	8
245	RU0802031	4	83	31	5501	65.5	71.4	8
239	RU0702192	4	81	31	5495	67.8	72.4	8
224	RU0802002	4	82	33	5472	66.8	71.3	9
236	RU0702097	5	88	33	5461	65.6	70.8	6
257	CTHLxWELLS	4	84	35	5455	65.7	74.0	7
230	RU0802091	4	82	32	5401	68.2	72.4	8
220	CY005	4	79	31	5391	67.6	70.0	7
251	RU0802149	4	81	31	5367	65.3	71.0	8
244	RU0802028	5	83	30	5366	63.4	72.3	8
205	TRNS	4	78	32	5348	63.7	69.5	8
237	RU0802106	4	80	32	5314	68.7	72.7	8
204	CL171	3	86	33	5293	67.6	72.5	8
216	PSDO	4	83	30	5252	66.9	72.2	7
222	RU0401182	4	85	34	5212	60.6	70.4	6
249	RU0802134	4	81	30	5198	66.7	72.7	8
240	RU0802109	4	82	30	5156	67.4	71.4	7
211	BANKS	4	84	36	5098	64.4	70.9	6
248	RU0802128	5	81	29	5094	66.6	72.7	8
209	CPRS	4	86	30	5086	62.9	70.0	8
250	RU0802146	4	81	34	5023	68.4	72.0	9
228	RU0602189	4	82	30	5019	70.4	73.9	7
227	RU0502002	4	82	29	4933	68.1	72.4	7

Continued.

Table 5. Continued.

Entry	Source	Vigor [†]	Days to 50% Heading	Plant Height (in)	Grain Yield (lb/A @ 12%)	Milling Yield (%)		SB ^{†*}
						Whole	Total	
231	RU0702082	5	86	30	4818	68.9	72.8	7
212	CBNT	4	82	32	4810	69.4	73.0	7
235	RU0802103	4	82	31	4740	67.5	71.6	7
246	RU0802034	4	81	30	4714	69.5	74.5	8
217	DLRS	6	84	35	4458	68.4	71.8	6
234	RU0802097	5	82	32	4361	68.5	72.0	8
221	RU0701124	4	77	29	3809	63.6	70.3	7
c.v. %		12.4	1.2	4.3	9.8	3.9	1.9	7.6
LSD _{0.05}		0.9	1.7	2.2	874	5.1	2.8	0.9

[†]Subjective rating 0 to 9, where 0 = excellent, 9 = poor.

^{*}Abbreviations: SB=sheath blight.

Table 6. Grain and milling yield, agronomic performance, and disease resistance of entries in the 2008 Commercial-Advanced Yield Trial, Acadia Parish, LA.

Entry	Source	Vigor [†]	Days to 50% Heading	Plant Height (in)	Grain Yield (lb/A @ 12%)	Milling Yield (%)	
						Whole	Total
242	RU0802022	4	86	38	8389	63.3	69.5
230	RU0802091	5	81	37	8342	62.1	68.7
244	RU0802028	5	84	36	8145	62.6	70.0
226	RU0802051	4	86	38	8095	61.9	68.8
203	CL151	4	82	36	7953	62.0	69.9
247	RU0802125	4	85	35	7900	61.8	70.1
220	CY005	4	80	36	7794	66.0	68.6
239	RU0702192	4	81	34	7673	64.5	71.0
205	TRNS	5	77	36	7639	57.7	65.8
208	CHNR	4	83	35	7591	62.0	71.2
238	RU0702189	5	86	38	7585	63.5	70.7
225	RU0802008	5	80	34	7508	64.1	71.4
252	RU0702068	4	82	36	7493	65.5	70.2
254	RU0702162	5	83	34	7414	65.8	70.3
222	RU0401182	4	86	38	7391	61.6	69.8
235	RU0802103	5	80	35	7384	62.8	70.1
232	RU0702085	5	82	36	7275	59.2	68.7
218	CTHL	5	83	35	7206	62.3	72.2
260	CTHLxFRNS	6	85	36	7198	59.5	70.6
229	RU0802088	4	88	35	7198	64.2	71.2
213	JPTR	6	88	35	7169	63.3	67.6
258	CL151xCL161	5	85	38	7158	63.7	69.4
207	CCDR	5	81	34	7066	62.7	71.6
209	CPRS	4	84	36	7066	63.2	68.8
211	BANKS	4	87	41	7010	51.2	66.7
249	RU0802134	4	82	34	6968	60.9	69.9
228	RU0602189	5	81	35	6934	64.0	70.7
240	RU0802109	5	83	33	6925	64.0	71.4
253	RU0702165	4	83	36	6868	67.3	71.9
243	JAZZMAN	4	88	37	6857	65.3	69.3
227	RU0502002	6	80	34	6784	59.8	69.1
255	RU0802071	6	82	33	6763	64.9	70.7
236	RU0702097	6	88	36	6721	61.6	70.4
224	RU0802002	4	81	36	6674	64.9	70.7
212	CBNT	4	85	35	6669	65.2	70.2

Continued.

Table 6. Continued.

Entry	Source	Vigor [†]	Days to 50% Heading	Plant Height (in)	Grain Yield (lb/A @ 12%)	Milling Yield (%)	
						Whole	Total
223	RU0603075	6	91	39	6618	38.1	65.4
246	RU0802034	4	81	34	6602	59.9	68.6
241	RU0802112	4	81	35	6600	62.2	70.0
234	RU0802097	5	81	35	6451	64.0	70.8
202	CL161	6	87	37	6372	64.5	69.8
210	WELLS	5	86	37	6334	53.8	70.3
201	CL131	5	83	33	6329	65.0	70.3
219	NPTN	6	86	32	6287	67.9	70.7
257	CTHLxWELLS	5	84	36	6287	55.5	71.5
216	PSDO	4	82	36	6271	64.2	70.1
245	RU0802031	5	82	34	6252	62.7	69.7
204	CL171	5	87	36	6170	66.9	72.4
237	RU0802106	5	81	35	6146	60.4	68.4
221	RU0701124	3	75	36	6145	58.9	67.3
259	CTHLxCPRS	6	85	35	6144	63.4	71.5
250	RU0802146	4	84	35	5959	63.9	68.7
231	RU0702082	5	86	34	5957	64.2	69.4
206	BWMN	5	88	37	5868	59.6	68.9
217	DLRS	5	85	37	5842	67.1	72.0
214	BNGL	5	85	34	5579	66.6	70.1
248	RU0802128	5	82	33	5578	58.4	69.0
233	RU0802094	5	79	35	5517	63.2	72.0
256	RU0802162	6	81	34	5505	64.8	69.2
251	RU0802149	5	84	34	4787	61.1	68.7
215	PIRO	6	87	34	4324	57.8	67.5
c.v. %		17.9	1.5	3.4	13.1	3.6	1.3
LSD _{0.05}		1.4	2.0	1.9	1437	4.4	1.8

[†]Subjective rating 0 to 9, where 0 = excellent, 9 = poor.

Table 7. Grain and milling yield and agronomic performance of entries in the 2008 Commercial-Advanced Yield Trial, Richland Parish, LA.

Entry	Source	Days to 50% Heading	Plant Height (in)	Lodging (%)	Grain Yield (lb/A @ 12%)
214	BNGL	87	37	53	10327
252	RU0702068	87	38	73	10209
253	RU0702165	82	40	90	9998
213	JPTR	88	40	80	9978
254	RU0702162	86	38	7	9959
215	PIRO	86	39	0	9848
255	RU0802071	84	40	10	9807
256	RU0802162	82	41	80	9756
208	CHNR	87	36	67	9464
203	CL151	86	37	83	9394
220	CY005	83	40	43	9356
260	CTHLxFRNS	89	41	73	9318
226	RU0802051	89	39	53	9307
232	RU0702085	89	40	20	9200
210	WELLS	89	42	53	9175
243	JAZZMAN	87	44	77	9164
257	CTHLxWELLS	88	41	20	9134
206	BWMN	90	38	20	9099
236	RU0702097	91	40	73	8967

Continued.

Table 7. Continued.

Entry	Source	Days to 50% Heading	Plant Height (in)	Lodging (%)	Grain Yield (lb/A @ 12%)
219	NPTN	89	35	0	8967
237	RU0802106	86	38	80	8923
235	RU0802103	86	36	87	8899
205	TRNS	80	37	80	8884
245	RU0802031	85	37	87	8877
258	CL151xCL161	86	38	47	8855
242	RU0802022	88	39	80	8826
209	CPRS	88	37	27	8795
222	RU0401182	92	42	63	8790
204	CL171	89	40	13	8692
216	PSDO	86	38	40	8669
223	RU0603075	94	39	17	8624
249	RU0802134	87	37	87	8549
246	RU0802034	86	39	77	8504
241	RU0802112	85	38	90	8369
202	CL161	88	37	30	8353
211	BANKS	89	44	57	8339
238	RU0702189	89	39	0	8332
224	RU0802002	85	37	53	8313
259	CTHLxCPRS	88	37	7	8286
227	RU0502002	86	35	23	8188
240	RU0802109	86	36	50	8168
230	RU0802091	86	38	27	8136
229	RU0802088	86	35	0	8101
244	RU0802028	87	37	57	8100
225	RU0802008	86	34	60	8095
231	RU0702082	90	36	0	8089
234	RU0802097	84	37	27	8052
239	RU0702192	86	37	73	8038
212	CBNT	90	38	43	7999
201	CL131	84	34	3	7919
248	RU0802128	88	37	67	7800
251	RU0802149	85	38	63	7771
250	RU0802146	86	39	90	7738
233	RU0802094	86	36	57	7654
218	CTHL	88	37	17	7612
247	RU0802125	87	37	63	7576
207	CCDR	87	37	60	7547
228	RU0602189	89	37	43	7518
217	DLRS	89	41	17	7313
221	RU0701124	78	37	0	6408
c.v. %		1.7	3.5	46	7.6
LSD _{0.05}		2.5	2.0	35.4	1065

[†]Subjective rating 0 to 9, where 0 = excellent, 9 = poor.

PRELIMINARY YIELD TRIALS

The preliminary yield trials consist primarily of promising breeding nursery material that is ready to be tested in replicated (PY) or non-replicated (SP) yield trials. The material in these trials was screened for agronomic and grain characteristics in nurseries prior to this phase of testing. Promising experimental lines were evaluated for seedling vigor, maturity, plant height, lodging resistance, grain yield of main and ratoon crops, whole and total milling percentages, and disease resistance.

These tests were conducted using standard agronomic practices (except that no fungicide was applied) at the Rice Research Station in Crowley, Louisiana. A randomized complete block design was used for the replicated PY trials, and a completely randomized design was used for the non-replicated SP trials to arrange the test entries. Plots were 4.66 x 16 ft and two replications were used in the PY trials only. Varieties were drill seeded at 90 lb/A on March 17 and harvested on August 12 and 13. Dr. Don Groth and the Rice Pathology Project provided the disease ratings for sheath blight, bacterial panicle blight, and rotten neck blast.

Trial	Group	Entry No.	Type
PY	1	501-525	Long grain
PY	2	526-550	Long grain
PY	3	551-575	Long grain
PY	4	576-600	Long grain
PY	5	601-625	Long grain
PY	6	626-650	Long grain
PY	7	651-675	Long grain
PY	8	676-700	Long grain
PY	9	701-725	Long grain
PY	10	726-750	Long grain
PY	11	751-775	Long grain
PY	12	776-800	Long grain
PY	13	801-825	Specialty
PY	14	826-850	Medium grain
PY	15	851-875	Medium grain
SP	1	1-50	Long grain
SP	2	51-250	Long grain and Specialty
SP	3	251-325	Medium grain

PY Groups 1 to 8 and SP Group 1 will be presented in Tables 1 to 9 in this section. In the “Development of Improved Long-Grain and Special Purpose Rice Varieties for Louisiana” section, PY Groups 9 to 13 are presented. In the “Medium-Grain Rice Breeding” section, PY Groups 14 to 15 and SP Group 3 are presented.

Table 1. Grain and milling yield, agronomic performance, and disease ratings[†] of entries in the 2008 Preliminary Yield Trial, Group 1, Crowley, LA.

Entry	Pedigree	Days to 50% Heading	Grain Yield (lb/A @ 12%)	Milling Yield (%)				
				Whole	Total	SB [‡]	BPB [‡]	RNB [‡]
525	TRENASSE	84	6599	61.7	67.6	8	6	2.5
523	9502008/KBNT//CPRS/LGRU	93	6146	69.1	73.5	6	3	3
520	9502008/3/CPRS//82CAY21/.../4/CPRS	96	5239	66.8	71.2	7	4	4
521	9502008/3/CPRS//82CAY21/.../4/LM-1	96	5108	59.4	67.7	6.5	2.5	3
518	KATY/CPRS//NWBT/KATY	94	4901	54.9	69.0	7	4	3.5
506	CCDR/9901081	92	4896	62.6	69.7	6.5	4	5
517	CPRS/LGRU//AR 1142/JODN	93	4827	56.1	69.2	6.5	3.5	3.5
507	LMNT/WELLS	94	4664	64.5	71.8	8	4.5	3
522	9502008/KBNT//CPRS/LGRU	91	4582	68.1	72.2	7.5	4	3
508	CPRS/9901081	92	4571	67.1	72.8	7.5	6	4.5
503	CCDR/4/CPRS/3/MBLE//LMNT/...	90	4481	64.8	71.0	7.5	4.5	4.5
511	NWBT/KATY/3/82CAY21/.../4/DREW	93	4440	68.6	73.1	7.5	3	4
501	MILL/4/AR 1179/3/CPRS/...	94	4341	60.9	70.6	6	3.5	2
524	CCDR/JKSN	91	4314	66.2	71.4	7.5	4	4
512	WELLS//LGRU/JODN	93	4197	61.4	69.6	6	3.5	5.5
513	KATY/CPRS//NWBT/3/CCDR	96	4122	67.5	71.9	6.5	3.5	5
516	KATY/CPRS//NWBT/KATY	95	4016	53.2	73.7	7.5	4.5	4
502	9302065/CPRS	96	3952	66.6	71.8	7	6	2.5
515	FRAN//9502008/KBNT	94	3791	63.4	71.0	6.5	4	3
510	AR 1188/CCDR//9502008/LGRU	91	3679	64.2	71.2	7	3.5	5.5
519	9002207X2/LGRU//CCDR	91	3651	67.4	72.2	8	2.5	3.5
504	CCDR//AR 1188/CCDR	92	3586	64.6	71.0	7.5	4.5	4.5
514	CCDR/3/NWBT/KATY//CPRS	93	3408	66.8	71.1	7.5	5	4.5
509	AR 1188/CCDR//9502008/LGRU	92	3404	61.3	69.9	8	4	6
505	CCDR/9901081	94	2997	60.7	68.2	6.5	5	3
c.v. %		2.5	14.6	4.2	1.6	8.8	20.0	19.1
LSD _{0.05}		4.7	1327	6.5	2.8	1.2	1.5	1.7

[†] Subjective rating 0 to 9, where 0 = excellent, 9 = poor.[‡] Abbreviations: SB=sheath blight, BPB=bacterial panicle blight, RNB=rotten neck blast.

Table 2. Grain and milling yield, agronomic performance, and disease ratings[†] of entries in the 2008 Preliminary Yield Trial, Group 2, Crowley, LA.

Entry	Pedigree	Days to 50% Heading	Grain Yield (lb/A @ 12%)	Milling Yield (%)				
				Whole	Total	SB [‡]	BPB [‡]	RNB [‡]
549	KATY/CPRS//NWBT/KATY/3/CPRS	93	5172	68.4	72.4	7.5	3.5	4
548	KATY/CPRS//NWBT/KATY/3/CPRS	93	5101	62.4	69.1	6.5	4	2.5
542	FRAN//9502008/KBNT	95	4973	61.7	70.7	6.5	6	5.5
546	FRAN/TACAURI	93	4619	61.3	70.1	6.5	3	6
547	JODN/LMNT	93	4570	67.5	71.8	7	3.5	4.5
545	FRAN//CPRS/LGRU	93	4493	65.4	71.6	6.5	3	5
534	CPRS/KBNT//902207X2/LGRU	97	4411	63.1	69.5	7	4	2
540	DREW/3/KBNT//KATY/CPRS/4/WELLS	97	4411	55.0	69.4	5.5	3	6.5
544	FRAN//9502008/LGRU	93	4262	67.3	72.6	7.5	4	4.5
529	CCDR/9770532DH3	88	4171	63.0	69.8	7.5	4.5	5
532	CPRS/CH1	96	4014	62.6	69.5	8	4.5	3.5
536	CPRS/KBNT/4/9502008/3/CPRS//...	93	3969	50.4	68.0	7.5	2.5	3.5
530	CPRS/CH1	93	3865	66.8	71.3	7.5	4	5.5
535	CPRS/KBNT//DREW	96	3834	66.1	71.3	7	3	4.5
531	CPRS/CH1	94	3801	62.1	69.7	7	4	6
528	CCDR/9770532DH3	91	3793	66.5	71.5	6.5	4.5	4.5
541	FRAN/DREW	93	3612	58.1	68.7	7	4	5
539	CPRS/LGRU//CPRS	96	3451	67.2	72.4	7.5	3.5	4.5
538	CPRS/LGRU//CPRS	95	3403			6.5	4.5	5
533	CPRS/CH1	95	3299	55.1	68.9	7	4.5	3.5
543	FRAN//9502008/KBNT	94	3204			7	3	5.5
537	CPRS/KBNT//9502008-A/DREW	96	3036	64.5	71.4	7	2.5	4.5
527	CCDR/9770532DH2//EP 227	93	2881	64.3	71.4	8	4	3
550	CATAHOULA	92	2313			7	3.5	3.5
526	CCDR//9502008-A/DREW	95	1986	61.9	71.3	7	3.5	5
c.v. %		2.1	23.7	12.4	3.2	8.8	20.0	19.1
LSD _{0.05}		4.1	1942	20.1	5.7	1.2	1.5	1.7

[†] Subjective rating 0 to 9, where 0 = excellent, 9 = poor.[‡] Abbreviations: SB=sheath blight, BPB=bacterial panicle blight, RNB=rotten neck blast.

Table 3. Grain and milling yield, agronomic performance, and disease ratings[†] of entries in the 2008 Preliminary Yield Trial, Group 3, Crowley, LA.

Entry	Pedigree	Days to 50% Heading	Grain Yield (lb/A @ 12%)	Milling Yield (%)				
				Whole	Total	SB [‡]	BPB [‡]	RNB [‡]
571	CCDR//9502008-A/TACAURI	93	6826	54.1	74.5	7	4	4.5
567	NWBT/KATY//LCSN/3/TORO-2	95	6223	69.3	73.2	7	2.5	3.5
557	LM-1//CPRS/KBNT	95	5393	65.7	70.2	6.5	3.5	4
575	CHENIERE	94	4958	57.9	70.8	7.5	3.5	5
568	WELLS/EP 144	95	4914	48.7	69.4	7	3.5	3
574	CCDR/4/CPRS/3/KBNT//AR 1188	93	4784	65.8	70.7	7.5	3.5	6
573	CCDR//9502008-A/TACAURI	90	4763	66.4	73.0	8	4	4.5
560	LM-1/4/DREW/3/9602103/CPRS//...	97	4538	65.3	71.6	6.5	5	5
569	MBLE/CCDR	94	4355	64.2	71.2	7.5	4	3.5
570	CCDR//9502008-A/TACAURI	90	4198	64.9	72.1	8	3.5	5.5
552	KATY/CPRS//NWBT/KATY	96	4112	63.4	70.5	7	4.5	2.5
572	CCDR//9502008-A/TACAURI	90	4102	66.2	72.0	7	3	5
565	MILL//9502008/MILL	95	4027	56.4	73.2	6.5	3	6
566	MILL/CCDR	95	3950	68.0	72.4	7	3	4
553	KATY/CPRS//NWBT/KATY	97	3949			6.5	4	4
554	KATY/CPRS//NWBT/KATY	96	3905	62.8	71.0	6.5	3	2.5
559	LM-1/4/DREW/3/9602103/CPRS//...	95	3730	64.9	71.9	7.5	2.5	5.5
561	MBLE/CCDR	96	3705	57.6	68.7	7	3	5
556	LGRU/ARNT	97	3384	52.2	69.0	7	4.5	4.5
562	MBLE/CCDR	96	3279	68.5	72.9	8	3.5	6
551	KATY/CPRS//NWBT/KATY/3/CPRS	98	3182	60.1	69.6	6.5	4.5	3.5
558	LM-1//CPRS/KBNT	96	3134	58.0	68.5	6	3.5	4
564	MILL//9502008/MILL	94	3106	67.3	70.9	6.5	3	6.5
563	MBLE/CCDR	95	2872			7	3	5
555	LGRU/WELLS	98	2752			6.5	3	4.5
c.v. %		1.6	14.3	11.7	1.6	8.8	20.0	19.1
LSD _{0.05}		3.2	1228	18.7	2.9	1.2	1.5	1.7

[†] Subjective rating 0 to 9, where 0 = excellent, 9 = poor.[‡] Abbreviations: SB=sheath blight, BPB=bacterial panicle blight, RNB=rotten neck blast.

Table 4. Grain and milling yield, agronomic performance, and disease ratings[†] of entries in the 2008 Preliminary Yield Trial, Group 4, Crowley, LA.

Entry	Pedigree	Days to 50% Heading	Grain Yield (lb/A @ 12%)	Milling Yield (%)				
				Whole	Total	SB [‡]	BPB [‡]	RNB [‡]
588	TACAURI//CPRS/82CAY21/TBNT/3/CPRS//...	92	5853	64.1	72.1	7	4.5	3
580	TACAURI/3/CPRS//82CAY21/TBNT/4/CPRS//...	98	5053	61.3	67.6	6	3	4
590	TACAURI//CPRS/82CAY21/TBNT/3/CHENIERE	97	4812	63.1	71.4	6	3.5	4
591	KATY/CPRS//NWB/.../3/9502008/4/CCDR	88	4640	57.9	67.2	7.5	4	5.5
584	TACAURI/3/CPRS//82CAY21/TBNT/4/CCDR	96	4523	63.2	70.8	6	4.5	6
594	9502008/KBNT//CPRS/LGRU	98	4126	64.0	71.2	7.5	4	4
585	TACAURI//CPRS/82CAY21/TBNT/3/CCDR	88	4042	63.0	70.6	7	4	6
600	COCODRIE	93	3928	67.6	73.0	7	4.5	5
581	NWB/KATY//9902207x2/3/CPRS	97	3858	66.3	71.2	7	4.5	3.5
583	TACAURI/3/CPRS//82CAY21/TBNT/4/CCDR	98	3857	58.8	69.9	6.5	3	4.5
589	TACAURI//CPRS/82CAY21/TBNT/3/CHENIERE	97	3659	67.8	72.7	5.5	5	5
579	TACAURI/3/CPRS//82CAY21/TBNT/4/CPRS//...	96	3655	64.3	70.6	7.5	2.5	5
576	95020083CPRS//82CAY21/TBNT/3/9502008/LGRU	93	3647	58.8	70.8	7	4	5.5
593	9502008//KATY/9902207x2/4/TACAURI/3/...	95	3635	65.5	71.9	8.5	3	6.5
587	TACAURI//CPRS/82CAY21/TBNT/4/...	94	3605	65.2	71.5	7	3.5	5.5
592	KATY/CPRS//NWB/.../3/9502008/4/CCDR	94	3528	62.5	70.7	7.5	4.5	4.5
598	TACAURI//CPRS/82CAY21/TBNT/3/CCDR	93	3422	68.3	73.1	6	4	6.5
597	CPRS//CPRS/DREW	95	3292	66.6	71.6	7.5	3.5	4.5
596	CCDR//9502008-A/TACAURI	96	3139			8	4.5	6
599	JEFF/3/9502008//KATY/902207x2	94	3132	55.8	67.5	7	4	5
578	CPRS/3/NWB/KATY//9902207x2	93	2962	60.5	70.0	7.5	3.5	4.5
582	CHENIERE/4/RXCL//LSBR33/3/RSMT/KATY	98	2819	60.1	70.8	5.5	3.5	5
586	TACAURI//CPRS/82CAY21/TBNT/3/CCDR	95	2804	64.5	70.6	7	3	5
595	9502008/KBNT//CPRS/LGRU	98	2700	60.7	69.5	6.5	2.5	3.5
577	CPRS/3/NWB/KATY//9902207x2	92	2218	63.2	71.3	7	4	4.5
c.v. %		2.3	24	4.4	1.7	8.8	20.0	19.1
LSD _{0.05}		4.4	1840	6.6	2.8	1.2	1.5	1.7

[†] Subjective rating 0 to 9, where 0 = excellent, 9 = poor.

[‡] Abbreviations: SB=sheath blight, BPB=bacterial panicle blight, RNB=rotten neck blast.

Table 5. Grain and milling yield, agronomic performance, and disease ratings[†] of entries in the 2008 Preliminary Yield Trial, Group 5, Crowley, LA.

Entry	Pedigree	Days to 50% Heading	Grain Yield (lb/A @ 12%)	Milling Yield (%)				
				Whole	Total	SB [‡]	BPB [‡]	RNB [‡]
625	CL 151	93	8118	61.7	68.9	8	4.5	5.5
621	9502008/LGRU/3/CPRS//82CAY21/TBNT	94	7103	61.9	69.3	8	5.5	5
622	9502008/LGRU/3/CPRS//82CAY21/TBNT	91	7066	32.1	69.3	7.5	4.5	5
610	NWBT/KATY//9902207x2/3/CPRS	94	4036	63.2	70.7	7.5	5	5.5
607	FRANCIS/9302065	97	4006	54.0	72.8	7	4.5	4
623	9502008-A/DREW/3/NWBT/KATY//9902207x2	91	3905	36.7	75.0	7	3	4
609	CPRS//9502008/LGRU	97	3845			7.5	3.5	7
606	CCDR/4/AR 1121/3/CPRS//82CAY21/TBNT	95	3701	68.4	72.9	7	4.5	4.5
617	CHENIERE/4/TACAURI/3/CPRS//82CAY21/TBNT	96	3614	61.4	70.1	7.5	4	5
602	CCDR/4/CPRS/3/KBNT//AR 1188	93	3556	67.5	72.6	7.5	3.5	5.5
615	CHENIERE/4/CPRS/3/KBNT//AR 1188	98	3281	64.5	70.0	7.5	3.5	5
603	CCDR/4/CPRS/3/KBNT//AR 1188	96	3217	68.8	72.4	7.5	4.5	5.5
601	CCDR/4/CPRS//82CAY21/TBNT/3/AR 1121	96	3117	63.2	71.3	7.5	3.5	5
614	CHENIERE/4/CPRS/3/KBNT//AR 1188	98	2792			7.5	4	4.5
611	CHENIERE/4/RXCL//LSBR33/3/RSMT/KATY	95	2715	64.5	72.9	6.5	4	2
620	9502008/LGRU//CCDR	95	2688	61.0	68.6	8	3	6
604	CCDR//CPRS//82CAY21//TBNT/3/MBLE	94	2667	65.3	71.8	7	4	5
608	95020083CPRS//82CAY21/TBNT/3/L201//TBNT/...	95	2512	62.4	70.0	7	4.5	5.5
605	CCDR//9502008-A/TACAURI	95	2501			8	3	5
618	CPRS/DREW/4/CPRS//82CAY21/TBNT/3/AR 1121	96	2274			6	4	5.5
619	9502008/LGRU//CCDR	97	2247			8.5	4	5.5
624	9502008-A/DREW//CCDR	94	2190			7	3	4.5
612	CHENIERE/4/TACAURI/3/CPRS//82CAY21/TBNT	98	2083	63.2	71.8	7.5	3	3.5
616	CHENIERE/CPRS	96	1775			7.5	4	5.5
613	CHENIERE/4/9502008/3/CPRS//82CAY21/TBNT	98	1554			7	4	4.5
c.v. %		1.9	19.8	5.4	3.9	8.8	20.0	19.1
LSD _{0.05}		3.7	1415	19.4	11.6	1.2	1.5	1.7

[†] Subjective rating 0 to 9, where 0 = excellent, 9 = poor.[‡] Abbreviations: SB=sheath blight, BPB=bacterial panicle blight, RNB=rotten neck blast.

Table 6. Grain and milling yield, agronomic performance, and disease ratings[†] of entries in the 2008 Preliminary Yield Trial, Group 6, Crowley, LA.

Entry	Pedigree	Days to 50% Heading	Grain Yield (lb/A @ 12%)	Milling Yield (%)				
				Whole	Total	SB [‡]	BPB [‡]	RNB [‡]
644	902207x2/LGRU//CHENIERE	96	6622	65.2	71.3	7	4	4
638	TACAURI//CPRS/82CAY21/TBNT/3/NWBT/..	95	5302	65.0	70.5	7.5	4	4
643	902207x2/LGRU//JKSN	97	4811	56.3	71.6	7.5	3.5	4.5
646	9502008//KATY/9902207x2/3/JEFF	96	4771	67.2	70.2	5.5	3	1.5
635	TACAURI//CPRS/82CAY21/TBNT/3/MBLE//TQNG/...	92	4708	65.5	71.3	8	3	4
642	902207x2/LGRU//JKSN	98	4704	62.8	72.0	6.5	3.5	3.5
639	CPRS/3/KBNT//AR 1188/4/JEFF	96	4330	63.9	68.9	6.5	4.5	4.5
634	AR 1121/3/CPRS//82CAY21/TBNT/4/TACAURI//...	89	4195	66.6	71.0	6	3.5	5
647	9502008//KATY/9902207x2/3/MBLE//TQNG/MBLE	91	4174	42.4	64.6	7.5	4	4
636	TACAURI//CPRS/82CAY21/TBNT/3/FRANCIS	94	4134	66.3	72.3	6.5	2.5	5
648	9502008//KATY/9902207x2/3/9502008/AR 1121	95	4040	57.1	69.9	6.5	3.5	4
641	CPRS/3/KBNT//AR 1188/4/CPAR//82CAY21//...	95	3876	64.2	70.6	7	4	5
649	KATY/CPRS//NWBT/.../3/9502008/4/CCDR	88	3664	60.8	68.6	7.5	3	6
631	AR 1121/3/CPRS//82CAY21/TBNT/4/CCDR	95	3591	67.0	73.6	5.5	3	5
637	TACAURI//CPRS/82CAY21/TBNT/4/TACAURI/3/...	98	3565	64.9	70.1	7.5	2	4.5
626	9502008-A/TACAURI//CHENIERE	96	3350	24.9	72.8	7	3.5	4.5
628	TACAURI/3/CPRS//82CAY21/TBNT/4/CCDR	95	3333	62.7	71.9	7.5	4	4.5
629	9502008/AR 1121//CCDR	92	3251	65.5	72.1	7	3.5	4.5
640	CPRS/3/KBNT//AR 1188/4/JKSN	95	3134	66.6	72.0	5.5	3.5	3
632	AR 1121/3/CPRS//82CAY21/TBNT/4/CPRS	97	3133	59.2	69.7	8	3	4.5
645	9502008//KATY/9902207x2/3/JEFF	97	2999	62.3	69.0	5.5	3.5	2.5
627	TACAURI/3/CPRS//82CAY21/TBNT/4/MBLE	97	2993	62.6	69.6	7	3.5	5
630	AR 1121/3/CPRS//82CAY21/TBNT/4/TACAURI	96	2705	67.7	72.7	6.5	3	4.5
633	AR 1121/3/CPRS//82CAY21/TBNT/4/9502008-A/...	98	2618	63.0	72.2	8	3	4
650	CYPRESS	95	2291			8	5.5	4
c.v. %		2.7	22.2	7.6	1.7	8.8	20.0	19.1
LSD _{0.05}		5.3	1766	12.4	3.2	1.2	1.5	1.7

[†] Subjective rating 0 to 9, where 0 = excellent, 9 = poor.

[‡] Abbreviations: SB=sheath blight, BPB=bacterial panicle blight, RNB=rotten neck blast.

Table 7. Grain and milling yield, agronomic performance, and disease ratings[†] of entries in the 2008 Preliminary Yield Trial, Group 7, Crowley, LA.

Entry	Pedigree	Days to 50% Heading	Grain Yield (lb/A @ 12%)	Milling Yield (%)				
				Whole	Total	SB [‡]	BPB [‡]	RNB [‡]
665	CHENIERE/LMNT	92	6758	65.0	71.2	6.5	4.5	4
669	9502008//KATY/902207X2/3/LMNT	94	5386	58.2	68.3	6	4	4
658	CPRS//82CAY21/TBNT/3/...	94	5310	65.7	72.2	7	5	3.5
673	9502008-A/DREW//FRANCIS	86	4751	62.7	70.9	8	3	5
671	9502008//KATY/902207X2/3/SABER	92	4245	64.8	69.4	8	3	2.5
670	9502008//KATY/902207X2/3/CPRS/KBNT	95	4166	63.1	68.9	6.5	4	2.5
667	CHENIERE//9502008-A/R 1121	93	4109	65.5	71.6	8	4	5
668	9502008//KATY/902207X2/3/LMNT	93	3991	65.9	71.4	7.5	3.5	4
657	CPRS//82CAY21/TBNT/3/...	96	3907	65.6	70.4	8	4	4
672	9502008//KATY/902207X2/3/SABER	92	3683	63.8	69.3	7	3	4
666	CHENIERE//9502008-A/R 1121	93	3673	65.4	72.6	7	3.5	5
661	9502008//KATY/902207X2/3/...	96	3406	58.4	69.2	6.5	4	5.5
663	9502008//KATY/902207X2/3/...	98	3353	66.3	70.6	7	3.5	4
662	9502008//KATY/902207X2/3/...	99	3176	62.8	70.3	5.5	4.5	2
652	KATY/CPRS//NWBT/.../3/9502008/4/9602082/...	95	3115	66.1	71.7	6.5	4.5	2.5
675	WELLS	96	3100			6.5	5	5.5
674	LGRU/WELLS//LGRU	96	3098	56.7	69.8	5.5	4	4.5
659	CPRS//82CAY21/TBNT/3/...	95	2944			6.5	4	4
651	KATY/CPRS//NWBT/.../3/9502008/4/9602082/...	93	2872	58.3	69.4	8	4	5.5
654	9502008//KATY/9902207x2/4/TACAURI/3/...	98	2774			7.5	4.5	6.5
656	CCDR/4/KATY/CPRA//NWBT/...	93	2707	67.8	72.1	7	3.5	3
655	CCDR/4/KATY/CPRA//NWBT/...	94	2685	63.9	70.4	8	3.5	4.5
664	9502008//KATY/9902207x2/3/MBLE//...	97	2513	61.2	68.2	7	4	4
660	CHENIERE/3/CCDR//AR 1142/...	98	2493			6.5	3.5	5.5
653	KATY/CPRS//NWBT/.../3/9502008/4/NWBT/...	99	2363	59.2	69.2	7	3.5	5
c.v. %		2.5	21.3	5.7	2.6	8.8	20.0	19.1
LSD _{0.05}		4.9	1590	11.4	5.7	1.2	1.5	1.7

[†] Subjective rating 0 to 9, where 0 = excellent, 9 = poor.

[‡] Abbreviations: SB=sheath blight, BPB=bacterial panicle blight, RNB=rotten neck blast.

Table 8. Grain and milling yield, agronomic performance, and disease ratings[†] of entries in the 2008 Preliminary Yield Trial, Group 8, Crowley, LA.

Entry	Pedigree	Days to 50% Heading	Grain Yield (lb/A @ 12%)	Milling Yield (%)				
				Whole	Total	SB [‡]	BPB [‡]	RNB [‡]
695	CH1/3/CPRS//82CAY21/TBNT/4/CCDR	83	4723	63.5	70.4	7.5	3.5	6.5
683	9502008/AR1121//9502008/3/MBLE/LMNT/...	94	4686	65.2	71.5	8	3.5	4.5
682	9502008/AR1121//CPRS/KBNT	92	4647	65.3	71.5	6	4	3
680	9502008/AR1121//CPRS//82CAY21/TBNT	92	4605	66.7	72.2	8	4	5
697	CPRS/9502008-A//9502008-A/DREW	85	4535	64.8	71.0	8	3.5	4.5
681	9502008/AR1121//CPRS/KBNT	92	4268	60.9	71.3	6.5	4	5.5
688	9502008/AR1121//CH1/3/CPRS//82CAY21/TBNT	93	4218	65.0	70.4	7	4	5
689	9502008/AR1121//CPRS/KBNT	93	4109	63.8	68.8	7	4	5.5
684	9502008/AR1121//9502008/3/MBLE/LMNT/...	90	4096	61.1	69.0	8	3.5	5
698	CPRS/9502008-A//9502008-A/DREW	88	4093	62.5	70.0	6.5	4	5
687	9502008/AR1121//CPRS//82CAY21/TBNT/3/...	96	4070	65.8	70.6	7	3.5	4
691	9502008/AR1121//DREW/3/CPRS//82CAY21/TBNT	93	4030	66.1	72.2	7.5	3.5	4.5
678	LGRU/WELLS//CPRS//82CAY21/TBNT/3/AR 1179	93	3882	64.6	71.6	7	4.5	5.5
694	CH1/3/CPRS//82CAY21/TBNT/4/CCDR	91	3870	63.7	71.1	7	4	5.5
676	LGRU/WELLS//CHENIERE	93	3808	48.9	67.0	6.5	3.5	5
692	9502008/AR1121//DREW/3/CPRS//82CAY21/TBNT	91	3730	63.6	71.8	8	3.5	5
690	9502008/AR1121//DREW/3/CPRS//82CAY21/TBNT	94	3690	59.9	70.2	7	3.5	3
679	9502008/AR1121//KATY/CPRS//NWBT/.../3/...	94	3615	64.1	71.2	8.5	5.5	4.5
693	9502008/AR1121//MILL	92	3480	60.6	70.9	6.5	4.5	4.5
677	LGRU/WELLS//CHENIERE	93	3386	46.0	69.7	7	4.5	6
700	BOWMAN	98	3353	55.7	67.3	5.5	4	5.5
696	CPRS/9502008-A//FRANCIS	91	3320	57.4	69.9	7.5	3.5	4.5
686	9502008/AR1121//CPRS//82CAY21/TBNT/3/...	93	3158	66.3	71.3	7.5	3.5	5
685	9502008/AR1121//CPRS//82CAY21/TBNT/3/...	94	2852	63.2	69.9	8.5	3	5.5
699	902207X2//NWBT/KATY/3/CPRS/KBNT/4/...	91	2843	64.0	72.0	6	4	3
c.v. %		3.8	27.0	5.6	1.9	8.8	20.0	19.1
LSD _{0.05}		7.1	2160	7.5	3.0	1.2	1.5	1.7

[†] Subjective rating 0 to 9, where 0 = excellent, 9 = poor.[‡] Abbreviations: SB=sheath blight, BPB=bacterial panicle blight, RNB=rotten neck blast.

Table 9. Grain and milling yield, agronomic performance, and disease ratings[†] of entries in the 2008 Single-Plot Grain Yield Trial, Crowley, LA.

Entry	Pedigree	Days to 50% Heading	Grain Yield (lb/A @ 12%)	Milling Yield (%)				
				Whole	Total	SB [‡]	BPB [‡]	RNB [‡]
08SP 050	TRENASSE	84	8865	62.0	70.6	8.5	5	2.5
08SP 008	CPRS/KBNT//CPRS	88	5931	69.0	72.5	6	4	3.5
08SP 003	KATY/CPRS//NWBT/3/CCDR	93	5533	62.5	70.1	4	3	3.5
08SP 001	SABER//AR 1188/CCDR	92	5200	60.7	67.4	6.5	4.5	1.5
08SP 009	CPRS/KBNT/4/9502008/3/CPRS//...	93	5078	67.2	72.9	8.5	5	3
08SP 002	AR 1179/3/CPRS//.../4/WELLS	96	5046	58.4	71.3	5.5	4	2
08SP 012	SABER/4/KATY/NWBT/3/LBNT/9902//...	94	5031	63.1	69.4	6.5	5	3.5
08SP 006	CCDR/JEFF	83	5014	65.6	70.4	8	2	5
08SP 007	CCDR/9770532DH2/3/LGRU//KATY/STBN	82	4989	65.8	70.4	8.5	5	3
08SP 040	TACAURI//CPRS/82CAY21/TBNT/4/TACAURI/3/...	93	4865	60.7	70.9	7	4	3.5
08SP 049	9502008//KATY/902207X2/3/...	94	4863	65.0	70.9	7	4	3
08SP 023	9502008-A/DREW/3/NWBT/KATY//9902207x2	84	4790	64.2	73.4	6	5.5	3.5
08SP 042	KATY/CPRS//NWBT/.../3/9502008/4/CCDR	93	4598	59.7	70.3	8	4	4
08SP 020	CPRS//9502008-A/DREW	85	4404	65.6	72.8	7.5	5	5
08SP 045	9502008//KATY/9902207x2/3/AHRENT	94	4348	61.5	69.6	8	2.5	4.5
08SP 005	CCDR/ARNT	91	4346	64.4	71.5	7	3.5	4
08SP 044	9502008//KATY/9902207x2/3/JEFF	94	4334	66.0	71.9	8	4	4
08SP 043	9502008//KATY/9902207x2/3/JKSN	93	4103	63.2	70.0	5.5	4.5	2.5
08SP 018	CPRS/3/NWBT/KATY//9902207x2	93	4092	70.6	72.9	7	4	4
08SP 011	MILL/4/DREW/3/9602103/CPRS//...	88	4006	66.3	71.3	7	4	4.5
08SP 047	9502008//KATY/9902207x2/3/AC105DH2/...	92	3865	63.9	71.5	8.5	3.5	4
08SP 010	LGRU//CPRS/KBNT	93	3825	24.6	69.3	7.5	5	3.5
08SP 048	CPRS//9502008-A/DREW	93	3800	63.9	69.9	8.5	3.5	4.5
08SP 022	NWBT/KATY//9902207x2/3/9502008-A/DREW	85	3758	63.3	71.8	8	3.5	5
08SP 034	KATY/CPRS//NWBT/.../3/9502008/4/CCDR	95	3594	64.1	70.9	7.5	6	5
08SP 019	CPRS//9502008-A/DREW	89	3592	64.5	69.7	8	3.5	5
08SP 004	9502008/3/CPRS//82CAY21/.../4/LM-1	82	3586	63.8	69.5	7.5	5	4.5
08SP 025	CATAHOULA	88	3583	55.9	70.4	8	3.5	3
08SP 017	CPRS/3/NWBT/KATY//9902207x2	89	3437	52.6	64.4	6.5	5.5	6
08SP 021	NWBT/KATY//9902207x2/3/CCDR	86	3434	60.6	69.5	7	3	3.5
08SP 032	TACAURI//CPRS/82CAY21/TBNT/3/CHENIERE	95	3141	63.1	70.8	8	3	4
08SP 041	902207x2/LGRU/4/TACAURI/3/CPRS//82CAY21/...	92	3051	57.6	71.7	6.5	5	5
08SP 016	FRANCIS/9302065	96	2984	62.0	69.9	6.5	3	2.5
08SP 014	CCDR/4/CPRS/3/KBNT//AR 1188	90	2941	.	.	6.5	5.5	5
08SP 038	CHENIERE/4/TACAURI/3/CPRS//82CAY21/TBNT	95	2927	.	.	6.5	2.5	3.5
08SP 031	AR 1121/3/CPRS//82CAY21/TBNT/4/...	93	2924	64.0	71.1	5.5	4	4.5
08SP 028	AR 1121/3/CPRS//82CAY21/TBNT/4/TACAURI	94	2890	58.4	69.9	8	3	4.5

Continued.

Table 9. Continued.

Entry	Pedigree	Days to 50% Heading	Grain Yield (lb/A @ 12%)	Milling Yield (%)		SB [†]	BPB [‡]	RNB [‡]
				Whole	Total			
08SP 033	9502008//KATY/9902207x2/3MBLE//TQNG/MBLE	93	2849	59.1	66.3	7	5	3
08SP 024	TACAURI/3/CPRS//82CAY21/TBNT/4/CCDR	94	2835	65.4	72.6	7	3.5	2.5
08SP 046	9502008//KATY/9902207x2/4/TACAURI/3/...	93	2822	59.6	70.8	6	4.5	5
08SP 013	9302065/LGRU	96	2765	60.2	71.0	7	5.5	3
08SP 030	AR 1121/3/CPRS//82CAY21/TBNT/4/...	96	2675	63.7	71.9	6	2.5	3
08SP 015	CCDR/4/AR 1121/3/CPRS//82CAY21/TBNT	90	2663	63.3	73.4	7.5	2.5	5
08SP 035	9502008//KATY/9902207x2/3/MBLE	96	2555	.	.	8	3.5	4
08SP 027	AR 1121/3/CPRS//82CAY21/TBNT/4/TACAURI	96	2341	55.3	70.4	6	3.5	5.5
08SP 026	TACAURI/3/CPRS//82CAY21/TBNT/4/CCDR	94	2328	59.9	70.7	7	5	4
08SP 039	9502008/AR 1121//CPRS/(KATY//GFMT/PCOS)	92	2039	.	.	7	4.5	3
08SP 036	CCDR//9502008-A/TACAURI	94	2017	.	.	7	2.5	4.5
08SP 029	AR 1121/3/CPRS//82CAY21/TBNT/4/CCDR	95	1641	.	.	6	4.5	5
08SP 037	CCDR/4/CPRS/3/KBNT//AR 1188	96	1501	.	.	8.5	5	3.5

[†] Subjective rating 0 to 9, where 0 = excellent, 9 = poor.

[‡] Abbreviations: SB=sheath blight, BPB=bacterial panicle blight, RNB=rotten neck blast.

DATE OF PLANTING STUDIES

The purpose of these trials is to determine the grain yield, milling quality, and other agronomic characteristics of major rice varieties, experimental lines, and hybrids planted at various times. The choice of planting date can significantly impact rice growth, development, and yield, and the information generated from these trials is important for understanding the impact on important economic and production characteristics associated with rice production.

Experiment:	Date of Planting
Location:	Rice Research Station, Crowley, Louisiana
Planting Method:	Water seeded
Plot size:	4.66 x 16 ft
Planting Dates:	March 14, April 1, May 1, May 15, May 30, July 3
Entries:	Catahoula, Cheniere, CL131, CL151, CL161, CL171, Cocodrie, LA0802002 (URN002), 08CY005 (CY005), Jupiter, Neptune, and Jazzman
Experimental Design:	Randomized complete block design with three replications
Results:	Results can be found in Tables 1 to 5, which are arranged across planting dates.

Table 1. Grain yields[†] of 12 rice varieties and experimental lines planted over six planting dates, 2008.
Rice Research Station, Crowley, LA.

Entry	Planting Date						Mean
	Mar 14	Apr 1	May 1	May 15	May 30	July 3	
08URN 002	1998	6190	8132	5501	4131	3488	4907
CATAHOULA	901	3209	8048	5347	4226	2564	4049
CHENIERE	3112	3894	8025	5065	4656	3256	4668
CL131	2346	5808	7572	5762	4064	2656	4701
CL151	4001	7285	8367	5598	4842	3885	5663
CL161	2854	7924	7783	5548	4013	3326	5241
CL171	4826	6291	6953	4848	3472	3318	4951
COCODRIE	1360	2898	8175	5110	4414	3101	4176
CY 005	2494	5953	7740	6387	4325	3196	5016
JUPITER	2015	3830	8648	5284	4856	3984	4770
JAZZMAN	610	2804	5634	4589	3507	2811	3326
NEPTUNE	165	1014	8840	6096	4259	3249	3937
Mean	2224	4758	7826	5428	4230	3236	4591
c.v. %	42.7	19.5	9.4	9.8	9.0	8.7	-
LSD _{0.05}	1613	1648	1250	900	642	510	-

[†] Yield is in pounds of rough rice per acre at 12% moisture.

Table 2. Seedling vigor[†] of 12 rice varieties and experimental lines planted over six planting dates, 2008.
Rice Research Station, Crowley, LA.

Entry	Planting Date						Mean
	Mar 14	Apr 1	May 1	May 15	May 30	July 3	
08URN 002	6	3	3	3	5	4	4
CATAHOULA	7	6	4	5	7	5	6
CHENIERE	5	5	4	5	7	5	5
CL131	6	4	3	4	4	5	4
CL151	5	3	3	4	5	4	4
CL161	5	3	3	4	5	4	4
CL171	4	3	3	4	4	4	4
COCODRIE	5	6	4	4	6	4	5
CY 005	5	3	3	3	4	5	4
JUPITER	6	6	4	6	6	7	6
JAZZMAN	7	6	5	5	5	5	6
NEPTUNE	7	7	4	5	7	6	6
Mean	6	5	4	4	5	5	5
c.v. %	12.4	13.5	12.5	17.4	14.1	18.3	-
LSD _{0.05}	1.2	1.1	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.5	-

[†] Subjective rating of 1 to 9 where 1 is the highest seedling vigor and 9 is the lowest seedling vigor.

Table 3. Days to 50% heading of 12 rice varieties and experimental lines planted over six planting dates, 2008.
Rice Research Station, Crowley, LA.

Entry	Planting Date						Mean
	Mar 14	Apr 1	May 1	May 15	May 30	July 3	
08URN 002	90	89	80	71	69	64	77
CATAHOULA	98	92	80	71	66	63	78
CHENIERE	90	90	82	72	67	66	78
CL131	90	93	77	71	69	65	78
CL151	88	90	79	71	67	68	77
CL161	92	92	81	75	70	67	80
CL171	89	95	81	74	67	67	79
COCODRIE	92	93	77	69	64	63	76
CY 005	82	88	76	68	67	64	74
JUPITER	98	94	81	72	74	69	81
JAZZMAN	107	104	82	72	73	69	85
NEPTUNE	102	101	79	73	73	69	83
Mean	93	93	80	72	69	66	79
c.v. %	3.6	1.7	3.0	1.3	2.4	1.5	-
LSD _{0.05}	5.7	2.8	4.0	1.6	2.8	1.7	-

Table 4. Plant height[†] of 12 rice varieties and experimental lines planted over six planting dates, 2008.
Rice Research Station, Crowley, LA.

Entry	Planting Date						Mean
	Mar 14	Apr 1	May 1	May 15	May 30	July 3	
08URN 002	31	35	39	36	36	30	35
CATAHOULA	28	32	38	35	33	28	32
CHENIERE	30	31	37	34	34	29	33
CL131	27	33	34	32	31	26	31
CL151	32	36	37	37	33	29	34
CL161	32	37	39	36	36	31	35
CL171	33	36	39	38	35	30	35
COCODRIE	30	31	37	35	34	27	32
CY 005	30	34	38	38	35	28	34
JUPITER	32	34	37	35	35	31	34
JAZZMAN	32	37	40	39	39	32	37
NEPTUNE	24	31	34	34	33	26	30
Mean	30	34	37	36	35	29	33
c.v. %	6.9	5.1	2.7	4.0	4.7	3.4	-
LSD _{0.05}	3.5	2.9	1.7	2.4	2.8	1.6	-

[†] Plant height in inches from the soil surface to the tip of the main panicle.

Table 5. Whole milling percentage[†] of 12 rice varieties and experimental lines planted over six planting dates, 2008. Rice Research Station, Crowley, LA.

Entry	Planting Date						Mean
	Mar 14	Apr 1	May 1	May 15	May 30	July 3	
08URN 002	59.0	64.3	62.9	60.8	51.5	65.1	61
CATAHOULA	60.3	57.5	60.5	61.4	53.9	61.5	59
CHENIERE	58.6	60.7	59.1	62.8	55.6	66.7	61
CL131	61.9	65.8	63.9	66.6	44.3	67.4	62
CL151	58.1	61.0	61.6	58.9	50.4	62.3	59
CL161	59.0	66.4	60.9	62.6	54.5	63.9	61
CL171	59.5	65.8	62.1	56.9	45.2	57.7	58
COCODRIE	61.4	63.2	61.6	62.8	54.1	62.8	61
CY 005	65.1	60.7	64.2	63.3	60.8	65.9	63
JUPITER	66.6	60.8	57.6	62.6	53.7	63.6	61
JAZZMAN	63.8	62.7	48.9	51.6	36.4	61.1	54
NEPTUNE	67.6	61.2	59.5	67.3	44.0	68.0	61
Mean	62	63	60	61	50	64	60
c.v. %	4.3	4.6	5.0	5.7	14.9	4.1	-
LSD _{0.05}	5.8	6.3	6.7	7.8	16.5	5.8	-

[†] The percentage of unbroken grains after removal of the hulls and broken grains.

Table 6. Total milling percentage[†] of 12 rice varieties and experimental lines planted over six planting dates, 2008. Rice Research Station, Crowley, LA.

Entry	Planting Date						Mean
	Mar 14	Apr 1	May 1	May 15	May 30	July 3	
08URN 002	69.6	71.0	69.0	68.6	65.6	71.9	69
CATAHOULA	72.3	71.9	69.6	71.7	67.0	72.7	71
CHENIERE	71.4	70.8	66.4	71.0	67.9	72.0	70
CL131	70.2	71.1	69.8	71.7	66.2	72.8	70
CL151	67.9	67.8	68.9	69.3	67.2	69.9	69
CL161	69.5	70.3	68.1	68.8	63.7	70.6	69
CL171	69.4	70.6	68.4	69.0	58.9	69.9	68
COCODRIE	71.8	70.5	68.7	71.5	64.5	71.9	70
CY 005	70.0	68.3	69.0	68.7	67.0	70.7	69
JUPITER	70.7	64.3	62.5	66.1	67.3	70.4	67
JAZZMAN	70.2	67.3	61.3	64.7	56.2	68.2	65
NEPTUNE	72.8	71.3	64.5	71.1	63.3	74.3	70
Mean	70	70	67	69	65	71	69
c.v. %	1.4	1.7	3.1	2.3	2.1	1.2	-
LSD _{0.05}	2.1	2.5	4.5	3.6	3.0	1.8	-

[†] The cumulative percentage of broken and unbroken grains after removal of the hulls.

CLEARFIELD EXPERIMENTAL LINES

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The Clearfield technology allows for a broad-spectrum application of NewPath (*imazethapyr*) herbicide to be used in a program to selectively eliminate red rice in a commercial rice field. Since the majority of the current Clearfield rice acreage was planted with CL161 (a Cypress mutant), there is a great potential to improve Clearfield rice production by the development of improved Clearfield varieties.

The Rice Breeding Project at the LSU AgCenter's Rice Research Station (RRS) has been actively involved in the development of new Clearfield lines that combine the high level of herbicide resistance, high yield potential, and good agronomic characteristics. Because of the limitations of both mutation and backcross breeding, conventional pedigree breeding has continued to be the primary method for the development of new Clearfield rice varieties. Crosses are continuously made to combine the high level of *imazethapyr* resistance of CL161 and its derived experimental lines with high yield potential of conventional long-grain varieties or lines. On- and off-station (in-farm) trials were conducted to evaluate these lines in a typical breeding trial for yield, milling, and agronomic performance. These trials were also treated with the herbicide Newpath to evaluate resistance levels. In each of the trials, *imazethapyr* was applied at a rate of 0.126 lb ai/A at emergence after drill seeding, then again at the 3- to 4-leaf stage.

In 2008, advanced yield trials, including 22 experimental Clearfield lines, along with check varieties CL131, CL161, CL151, and CL171, were tested at the RRS and four off-station locations. All on- and off-station tests were planted as companion tests to the commercial-advanced (CA) tests. Standard agronomic practices were used for all trials. The experimental design was a randomized complete block with two to three replications for each location. Plot size was 4.67 x 16 ft. Yield and agronomic performance of advanced tests are listed in Tables 1 to 5. Clearfield preliminary yield trials are listed in Tables 6 to 11.

Table 1. Grain and milling yield and agronomic performance of entries in the 2008 Clearfield Multi-Location Yield Trial, Rice Research Station, Crowley, LA.

Entry	Pedigree	Vigor [†]	Days to 50% Heading	Plant Height (in)	Grain Yield (lb/A @ 12%)	Milling Yield (%)	
						Whole	Total
019	CL151	4	80	38	10198	60.9	68.3
017	9502008-A/DREW//CFX 29//...	4	77	36	9910	64.9	70.2
018	CL131	4	81	37	9869	64.3	70.5
014	CFX-18//CCDR/9770532 DH2	4	79	40	9778	63.2	69.4
015	KATY/CPRS//NWB//.../3/9502008/4/CLR 9	4	78	39	9668	64.3	70.4
009	9502008-A/DREW//CFX 26/WELLS	3	77	38	9587	63.6	70.6
012	CCDR/CFX-18	5	80	40	9370	58.8	67.5
021	CL171	3	85	41	9319	62.8	68.5
006	9502008-A/DREW//CLR 20	5	77	39	9254	65.3	71.6
011	9502008-A//AR1188/CCDR/3//...	4	80	37	8980	63.5	69.6
002	CCDR/CFX-18	4	78	38	8962	63.8	69.7
003	DREW/JEFF//CFX-18	4	80	40	8580	65.6	70.7
010	CFX18/LM-1	4	80	38	8551	69.0	72.5
005	WELLS/CFX-18	4	78	39	8498	62.7	68.7
022	ORIN//MERC/RICO/3//.../M201//.../4/CL161	4	77	40	8361	66.3	70.1
020	CL161	4	84	40	8346	63.5	69.1
008	9502008-A/DREW//CFX 29/CCDR	4	84	36	8241	67.2	71.7
004	9502008-A/DREW//CLR 20	4	77	41	7869	65.0	70.9
007	PY 678/CL161	6	80	42	7119	66.7	70.8
001	DREW/CLR 13	5	78	39	6888	64.0	70.8
013	9502008/3/MBLE//LMNT/20001-5//...	4	80	36	6791	64.2	71.1
016	9502008/3/CPRS//82CAY21//.../4/CFX18	3	79	39	5788	63.7	69.6
c.v. %		11.3	2.1	4.3	8.8	4.0	2.5
LSD _{0.05}		0.8	2.7	2.7	1258	5.3	3.6

[†] Subjective rating 0 to 9, where 0 = excellent, 9 = poor.

Table 2. Grain and milling yield and agronomic performance of entries in the 2008 Clearfield Multi-Location Yield Trial, Acadia Parish, LA.

Entry	Pedigree	Vigor [†]	Days to 50% Heading	Plant Height (in)	Grain Yield (lb/A @ 12%)	Milling Yield (%)	
						Whole	Total
012	CCDR/CFX-18	4	85	38	8948	59.6	67.9
005	WELLS/CFX-18	4	84	38	8929	61.9	69.2
004	9502008-A/DREW//CLR 20	4	82	39	8875	62.9	70.1
017	9502008-A/DREW//CFX 29//...	4	83	37	8822	62.8	68.9
019	CL151	4	83	38	8679	61.9	69.6
009	9502008-A/DREW//CFX 26/WELLS	4	85	37	8640	64.7	71.7
018	CL 131	4	82	34	8568	64.0	70.3
006	9502008-A/DREW//CLR 20	4	82	37	8516	64.2	70.7
010	CFX18/LM-1	4	85	38	8467	65.9	70.2
015	KATY/CPRS//NWB//.../3/9502008/4/CLR 9	4	84	37	8455	60.6	70.7
003	DREW/JEFF//CFX-18	4	85	37	8402	65.3	70.8
022	ORIN//MERC/RICO/3//.../M201//.../4/CL161	4	80	39	8341	62.4	67.1
014	CFX-18//CCDR/9770532 DH2	4	83	38	8260	62.9	68.5
020	CL161	3	86	38	8115	64.1	70.0
013	9502008/3/MBLE//LMNT/20001-5//...	4	85	38	8080	63.2	70.5
011	9502008-A//AR1188/CCDR/3//...	4	83	39	8025	61.5	68.1
016	9502008/3/CPRS//82CAY21//.../4/CFX18	4	81	37	7870	64.7	70.3
021	CL171	4	86	39	7538	66.1	71.5
008	9502008-A/DREW//CFX 29/CCDR	4	87	34	7500	68.4	71.9
002	CCDR/CFX-18	4	80	36	7271	63.1	69.5
007	PY 678/CL161	5	83	36	7215	66.6	71.0
001	DREW/CLR 13	4	81	35	6906	63.0	70.2
c.v. %		9.2	1.2	3.0	7.1	1.5	1.0
LSD _{0.05}		0.6	1.7	1.8	954	1.9	1.4

[†] Subjective rating 0 to 9, where 0 = excellent, 9 = poor.**Table 3.** Grain and milling yield and agronomic performance of entries in the 2008 Clearfield Multi-Location Yield Trial, Evangeline Parish, LA.

Entry	Pedigree	Vigor [†]	Days to 50% Heading	Plant Height (in)	Grain Yield (lb/A @ 12%)	Milling Yield (%)	
						Whole	Total
014	CFX-18//CCDR/9770532 DH2	4	77	39	7226	67.1	72.7
019	CL151	4	80	39	6959	64.4	70.5
002	CCDR/CFX-18	5	78	35	6939	66.2	72.8
022	ORIN//MERC/RICO/3//.../M201//.../4/CL161	4	79	39	6859	67.8	71.4
015	KATY/CPRS//NWB//.../3/9502008/4/CLR 9	4	80	37	6741	61.4	70.0
006	9502008-A/DREW//CLR 20	5	76	37	6693	67.4	72.3
004	9502008-A/DREW//CLR 20	5	76	38	6665	67.4	72.4
012	CCDR/CFX-18	5	80	37	6353	63.4	71.3
017	9502008-A/DREW//CFX 29//...	5	77	35	6272	66.6	72.2
013	9502008/3/MBLE//LMNT/20001-5//...	5	77	36	6271	65.1	74.0
016	9502008/3/CPRS//82CAY21//.../4/CFX18	5	77	37	6239	68.4	72.8
005	WELLS/CFX-18	4	76	37	6027	67.0	71.9
020	CL161	4	83	38	5957	69.2	72.4
021	CL171	4	81	37	5939	65.7	72.7
009	9502008-A/DREW//CFX 26/WELLS	4	78	36	5895	67.4	73.4
001	DREW/CLR 13	6	78	35	5855	64.5	72.2
011	9502008-A//AR1188/CCDR/3//...	5	80	37	5835	66.7	71.8
010	CFX18/LM-1	5	80	37	5553	67.5	73.4
003	DREW/JEFF//CFX-18	5	78	36	5511	68.7	73.0
018	CL131	6	84	32	5269	69.7	74.0
008	9502008-A/DREW//CFX 29/CCDR	5	85	33	4792	69.1	73.6
007	PY 678/CL161	7	84	38	4333	66.2	73.0
c.v. %		10.4	1.4	2.7	5.8	3.1	1.3
LSD _{0.05}		0.8	1.9	1.6	519	4.4	2.1

[†] Subjective rating 0 to 9, where 0 = excellent, 9 = poor.

Table 4. Grain and milling yield and agronomic performance of entries in the 2008 Clearfield Multi-Location Yield Trial, Lake Arthur, Vermilion Parish, LA.

Entry	Pedigree	Vigor [†]	Days to 50% Heading	Plant Height (in)	Grain Yield (lb/A @ 12%)	Milling Yield (%)		SB ^{†‡}	BS ^{†‡}	RNB ^{†‡}
						Whole	Total			
019	CL151	4	81	40	8487	62.8	70.7	5	3	2
004	9502008-A/DREW//CLR 20	4	78	39	8328	65.9	70.9	6	3	3
014	CFX-18//CCDR/9770532 DH2	5	80	39	8164	64.3	69.7	5	3	3
015	KATY/CPRS//NWB/.../3/.../4/CLR 9	4	79	39	8123	64.6	70.9	5	3	3
002	CCDR/CFX-18	4	79	37	8020	62.5	70.5	6	3	4
006	9502008-A/DREW//CLR 20	4	80	38	8016	61.1	67.1	6	3	5
003	DREW/JEFF//CFX-18	4	81	38	7719	63.8	70.6	5	2	3
005	WELLS/CFX-18	4	81	38	7641	64.5	70.4	5	2	4
001	DREW/CLR 13	6	80	38	7602	61.6	69.0	6	6	3
016	.../3/CPRS//82CAY21/.../4/CFX18	4	80	38	7548	63.6	69.1	6	3	3
012	CCDR/CFX-18	5	81	38	7538	58.7	67.6	5	2	3
017	9502008-A/DREW//CFX 29//...	4	77	35	7391	65.1	70.0	5	3	2
022	ORIN//MERC/.../3/.../M201/.../4/CL161	4	81	41	7370	63.5	68.4	5	4	2
011	9502008-A//AR1188/CCDR/3/...	5	81	39	7366	63.1	69.2	5	4	3
018	CL131	5	81	35	6983	63.5	70.3	5	3	5
009	9502008-A/DREW//CFX 26/WELLS	5	80	37	6860	65.3	72.2	5	3	2
013	9502008/3/MBLE//LMNT/20001-5/...	4	80	37	6760	64.6	71.0	6	3	3
020	CL161	4	84	38	6606	64.1	70.3	6	3	3
010	CFX18/LM-1	5	82	38	6366	66.9	71.1	5	3	2
021	CL171	3	86	40	6206	64.2	70.4	4	2	3
007	PY 678/CL161	6	82	42	5511	59.3	71.7	4	3	2
008	9502008-A/DREW//CFX 29/CCDR	5	85	35	5137	69.1	73.3	5	2	4
c.v. %		10.6	1.1	2.4	5.4	3.1	1.8	10.7	24.1	32.3
LSD _{0.05}		0.8	1.5	1.5	643	4.2	2.6	0.9	1.2	1.5

[†] Subjective rating 0 to 9, where 0 = excellent, 9 = poor.

[‡] Abbreviations: SB=sheath blight, BPB=bacterial panicle blight, RNB=rotten neck blast.

Table 5. Grain and milling yield and agronomic performance of entries in the 2008 Clearfield Multi-Location Yield Trial, Richland Parish, LA.

Entry	Pedigree	Days to 50% Heading	Plant Height (in)	Lodging (%)	Grain Yield (lb/A @ 12%)
009	9502008-A/DREW//CFX 26/WELLS	88	38	10	8509
019	CL151	88	38	90	8502
010	CFX18/LM-1	88	39	67	8303
007	PY 678/CL161	88	39	90	8138
006	9502008-A/DREW//CLR 20	85	36	77	8040
004	9502008-A/DREW//CLR 20	85	38	63	7993
022	ORIN//MERC/RICO/3/MARS//M201/MARS/4/CL161	83	39	83	7936
005	WELLS/CFX-18	87	37	67	7904
020	CL161	90	37	83	7791
012	CCDR/CFX-18	90	38	87	7774
008	9502008-A/DREW//CFX 29/CCDR	92	34		7454
015	KATY/CPRS//NWB/.../3/9502008/4/CLR 9	87	36		7411
016	9502008/3/CPRS//82CAY21/.../4/CFX18	84	36	83	7409
003	DREW/JEFF//CFX-18	89	36	50	7394
021	CL171	89	38	7	7309
013	9502008/3/MBLE//LMNT/20001-5/...	88	36		7151
002	CCDR/CFX-18	84	35	80	7075
018	CL131	86	31	23	6889
011	9502008-A//AR1188/CCDR/3/...	88	38	87	6832
017	9502008-A/DREW//CFX 29//...	88	35	53	6825
014	CFX-18//CCDR/9770532 DH2	86	36	67	6650
001	DREW/CLR 13	86	35	53	6480
c.v. %		1.8	4.7	46	9.8
LSD _{0.05}		2.6	2.8	35.4	1214

[†] Subjective rating 0 to 9, where 0 = excellent, 9 = poor.

Table 6. Grain and milling yield and agronomic performance of entries in the 2008 Clearfield Preliminary Yield Trial, Group 1, Rice Research Station, Crowley, LA.

Entry	Pedigree	Vigor [†]	Days to 50% Heading	Plant Height (in)	Lodging (%)	Grain Yield (lb/A @ 12%)	Milling Yield (%)	
							Whole	Total
001	FRANCIS/CLR 13	4	84	38		10145	63.6	70.7
017	KATY/CPRS//NWBT/.../3/9502008/4/CLR 9	5	84	38	15	10025	57.3	65.8
014	TACAURI/3/CPRS//82CAY21/TBNT/4/CLR 6	5	84	36		9762	59.7	68.7
015	TACAURI/3/CPRS//82CAY21/TBNT/4/CLR 6	5	83	37		9707	60.6	67.8
023	9502008/3/MBLE//LMNT/20001-5/...	4	84	38		9676	62.3	68.1
013	9502008-A/TACAURI//CLR 5	5	84	38		9567	66.1	69.9
006	CCDR/98PIM0151//CLR 7	4	83	35	35	9545	64.8	69.2
002	FRANCIS/CLR 21	3	82	41		9533	61.6	70.6
004	CCDR/98PIM0151//CLR 7	4	82	40	60	9475	65.5	70.3
022	9502008/3/CPRS//82CAY21/...	3	79	36		9436	66.9	71.6
003	CPRS/CLR 11	5	83	38	40	9402	65.0	68.7
020	9302065/3/CFX-29/AR 1142/LA 2031	4	84	38		8973	66.0	70.3
008	CCDR/98PIM0151//CLR 7	4	84	35	15	8885	65.6	70.9
016	TACAURI/3/CPRS//82CAY21/TBNT/4/CLR 6	4	78	40	30	8884	64.6	70.1
018	KATY/CPRS//NWBT/.../3/9502008/4/CLR 6	5	84	40		8844	57.4	65.9
021	0043676/AC105DH3/3/CFX 29/...	5	83	37		8813	61.3	68.6
025	CL131	5	82	36		8715	65.6	71.2
012	9502008-A/TACAURI//CFX-18	5	79	36		8505	67.1	72.4
019	CFX-189502008-A/TACAURI	4	78	37	25	8369	61.9	69.8
009	CCDR/98PIM0151//LGRU	4	85	36		8322	64.5	68.8
011	9502008-A/TACAURI//CFX-18	5	79	38	10	8238	65.4	71.2
007	CCDR/98PIM0151//CLR 7	3	83	37	40	8137	64.5	70.1
024	9502008/3/MBLE//LMNT/20001-5/...	4	83	37		8107	63.7	69.1
005	CCDR/98PIM0151//CLR 7	4	82	39	60	7762	64.3	69.5
010	CCDR/98PIM0151/4/AR 1121/3/CPRS//82CAY21/TBNT	4	85	34	10	7585	63.6	72.8
LSD _{0.05}		0.8	2.4	3.9	50.6	1313	4.2	3.9
c.v. %		10.0	1.4	5.0	180.4	7.1	3.2	2.7

[†] Subjective rating 0 to 9, where 0 = excellent, 9 = poor.

Table 7. Grain and milling yield and agronomic performance of entries in the 2008 Clearfield Preliminary Yield Trial, Group 2, Rice Research Station, Crowley, LA.

Entry	Pedigree	Vigor [†]	Days to 50% Heading	Plant Height (in)	Lodging (%)	Grain Yield (lb/A @ 12%)	Milling Yield (%)	
							Whole	Total
046	CHENIERE//CFX 29/CCDR	4	86	38		10856	64.3	71.2
030	9502008-A//AR1188/CCDR/3/...	4	83	39	15	10455	66.6	71.1
050	CL151	4	82	39		10330	59.7	66.3
048	CPRS/3/CFX 29//AR 1142/LA 2031	4	82	39		10095	66.5	71.3
026	9502008/3/MBLE//LMNT/20001-5/...	4	85	37	25	10025	65.2	70.2
033	9502008-A/DREW//CFX 26/WELLS	4	76	37	10	9851	64.2	69.8
043	CCDR/CFX 18	4	81	38	15	9792	65.6	70.0
040	CCDR//CFX 26/WELLS	5	80	33		9687	63.1	68.8
049	CPRS//CFX 26/WELLS	5	86	38		9671	64.5	68.6
038	CCDR/3/CFX 29/AR 1142/LA 2031	4	79	37		9513	64.9	70.1
044	CH1/3/CPRS//82CAY21/TBNT/4/...	4	81	39		9376	63.5	69.4
036	9502008-A/DREW//CFX 26/WELLS	5	79	33		9324	68.6	72.5
047	CHENIERE//CFX 29/CCDR	4	81	37		9286	68.3	73.3
045	CHENIERE/CFX 18	5	83	38		9168	65.6	72.8
029	9502008-A//AR1188/CCDR/3/...	5	81	34		9127	67.0	72.3
042	CCDR//CFX 26/WELLS	5	80	34	30	9093	66.1	71.0
039	CCDR/3/CFX 29/AR 1142/LA 2031	5	78	35	10	8959	67.7	72.2
035	9502008-A/DREW//CFX 18	4	79	40	10	8852	66.5	71.5
031	9502008-A/DREW//CFX 26/WELLS	4	79	40	60	8778	62.5	69.0
041	CCDR//CFX 26/WELLS	4	79	33	35	8597	64.6	70.6
037	AHRENT//CFX 26/WELLS	4	78	37		8537	66.5	71.0
027	9502008/AR1121//CFX 29/...	4	79	35	65	8490	65.4	72.0
028	9502008-A//AR1188/CCDR/3/CFX 18	4	81	38	20	8423	66.0	71.3
034	9502008-A/DREW//CFX 18	5	77	38	30	8412	63.1	69.7
032	9502008-A/DREW//CFX 26/WELLS	4	79	40	70	8387	64.2	70.1
c.v. %		10.9	1.6	4.3	114.2	6.5	2.4	1.8
LSD _{0.05}		0.9	2.6	3.3	37.2	1253	3.2	2.6

[†] Subjective rating 0 to 9, where 0 = excellent, 9 = poor.

Table 8. Grain and milling yield and agronomic performance of entries in the 2008 Clearfield Preliminary Yield Trial, Group 3, Rice Research Station, Crowley, LA.

Entry	Pedigree	Vigor [†]	Days to 50% Heading	Plant Height (in)	Lodging (%)	Grain Yield (lb/A @ 12%)	Milling Yield (%)	
							Whole	Total
067	9302065/3/CFX-29/AR 1142/LA 2031	4	84	39	25	10314	67.1	71.7
057	CPRS/KBNT//WELLS CFX 18	5	84	38		10275	64.4	69.5
071	9302065/3/CFX-29/AR 1142/LA 2031	4	81	38	15	10024	67.0	68.9
069	9302065/CFX 18	4	85	38		9724	64.4	68.4
058	KATY/CPRS//NWBT/.../3/CPRS/...	3	80	36		9587	70.0	73.7
051	CPRS//82CAY21/TBNT/3/CFX 18	4	83	40	40	9539	63.4	68.5
052	CPRS//82CAY21/TBNT/3/CFX 18	4	83	36	25	9425	68.3	72.2
055	CPRS/9502008-A//CFX 26/WELLS	5	84	36		9408	65.2	69.8
061	902207X2/NWBT/KATY/3/CPRS/KBNT/4/CFX 18	4	77	37		9394	67.3	72.2
070	9302065/3/CFX-29/AR 1142/LA 2031	4	83	38		9262	65.1	68.7
062	9502008/AR1121//CFX 29//AR 1142/LA 2031	4	77	35	30	9159	71.1	74.3
066	CPRS/KBNT//CFX 18	5	83	37		9045	66.1	70.6
056	CPRS/KBNT//WELLS CFX 18	4	83	39	50	8968	65.4	70.2
065	CCDR//CFX 26/WELLS	5	79	36		8952	66.3	71.4
064	CCDR//WELLS/CFX 18	4	78	36	55	8799	65.3	71.7
060	TACAURI/3/CPRS//82CAY21/TBNT/...	4	75	35	55	8764	66.6	71.7
068	9302065/3/CFX-29/AR 1142/LA 2031	3	82	38		8597	69.9	73.2
073	9302065/3/DREW/JEFF//CFX 18	4	86	37		8448	64.8	68.8
072	9302065/3/CFX-29/AR 1142/LA 2031	4	82	37	40	8329	68.5	72.2
059	MBLE//CFX 26/WELLS	5	77	34		8297	67.6	71.7
054	CPRS/9502008-A//CFX 26/WELLS	5	81	38	10	8293	65.1	68.9
075	CL161	4	86	40	80	8250	63.1	67.2
063	CCDR//CFX 26/WELLS	4	81	37	70	8243	63.9	68.3
053	CPRS//82CAY21/TBNT/3/AR1179/...	5	83	39		8216	64.4	68.9
074	0043676/AC105DH3//CFX 18	5	79	32		7838	64.5	69.8
c.v. %		11.8	1.5	3.7	123.4	10.1	2.5	2.1
LSD _{0.05}		1.0	2.5	2.8	50.4	1870	3.4	3.1

[†] Subjective rating 0 to 9, where 0 = excellent, 9 = poor.

Table 9. Grain and milling yield and agronomic performance of entries in the 2008 Clearfield Preliminary Yield Trial, Group 4, Rice Research Station, Crowley, LA.

Entry	Pedigree	Vigor [†]	Days to 50% Heading	Plant Height (in)	Lodging (%)	Grain Yield (lb/A @ 12%)	Milling Yield (%)	
							Whole	Total
098	KATY/CPRS//NWBT/.../3/CPRS/KBNT/4/CFX 29/CCDR	4	84	41	35	10396	64.2	69.0
096	KATY/CPRS//NWBT/.../3/CPRS/KBNT/4/CFX 18	5	82	37		10225	67.4	71.9
094	CPRS/KBNT//CFX 29//AR 1142/LA 2031	4	83	40	40	10064	64.2	69.2
095	CPRS/KBNT//CFX 29	5	82	38		9835	65.5	70.4
083	CCDR//CFX 26/WELLS	5	80	34	10	9680	66.5	70.5
089	CPRS//82CAY21/TBNT/3/CFX 26/WELLS	4	80	41	30	9623	66.2	70.0
099	KATY/CPRS//NWBT/.../3/CPRS/KBNT/4/...	4	85	40	10	9563	66.2	70.5
085	CH1/3/CPRS//82CAY21/TBNT/4/CFX 29//...	4	79	38	50	9524	66.5	72.9
092	CPRS/9502008-A//CFX 26/WELLS	5	84	40	15	9482	64.6	69.5
086	CHENIERE//CFX 29/CCDR	4	81	38	55	9477	63.7	70.1
087	CPRS//CFX 29/CCDR	5	85	40	80	9425	66.5	70.4
100	CL171	4	86	42		9346	64.9	69.3
084	CH1/3/CPRS//82CAY21/TBNT/4/CFX 29	5	79	38		9226	63.0	70.0
090	CPRS//82CAY21/TBNT/3/CFX 29/CCDR	5	79	40	80	9091	62.1	67.6
082	9502008-A/DREW//CFX 26/WELLS	5	82	39	80	8926	66.6	71.9
091	CPRS/9502008-A/3/CFX 29//AR 1142/LA 2031	4	82	37	80	8647	68.9	72.9
077	9502008-A//AR1188/CCDR/3/CFX 29//...	4	79	38	40	8628	66.1	71.4
088	CPRS/3/CFX 29//AR 1142/LA 2031	5	83	40	80	8605	67.8	72.1
078	9502008-A/DREW//CFX 29	4	82	39	70	8584	65.9	70.7
093	CPRS/KBNT//CFX 29//AR 1142/LA 2031	4	80	40	25	7786	65.1	70.8
079	9502008-A/DREW//CFX 26/WELLS	3	77	40	80	7685	64.1	69.3
080	9502008-A/DREW//CFX 26/WELLS	4	83	42	90	7503	65.1	69.4
081	9502008-A/DREW//CFX 26/WELLS	4	78	39	85	7502	64.2	68.7
097	KATY/CPRS//NWBT/.../3/CPRS/KBNT/4/CFX 29/CCDR	4	85	39	35	6800	65.2	68.9
076	0043676/AC105DH3//CFX 29	4	81	42	85	6439	62.9	68.7
c.v. %		12.2	1.9	4.2	47.5	10.0	2.4	2.0
LSD _{0.05}		1.0	3.2	3.4	45.3	1837	3.3	2.9

[†] Subjective rating 0 to 9, where 0 = excellent, 9 = poor.

Table 10. Grain and milling yield and agronomic performance of entries in the 2008 Clearfield Preliminary Yield Trial, Group 5, Rice Research Station, Crowley, LA.

Entry	Pedigree	Vigor [†]	Days to 50% Heading	Plant Height (in)	Lodging (%)	Grain Yield (lb/A @ 12%)	Milling Yield (%)	
							Whole	Total
103	TACAURI/3/CPRS//82CAY21/TBNT/4/...	4	78	36	30	10357	66.7	71.1
101	KATY/CPRS//NWB/.../3/CPRS/KBNT/4/CFX 29/CCDR	4	81	38		10165	65.2	69.3
123	KATY/CPRS//NWB/.../3/9502008/4/CLR 9	4	83	40		9962	63.2	70.1
120	CFX18//CPRS/KBNT	4	84	37		9683	66.6	71.0
117	CCDR//LGRU/LCSN/3/CFX-29	4	83	39		9506	64.9	69.4
107	CCDR/JEFF/3/CFX-18//CCDR/9770532 DH2	4	79	36	20	9388	66.8	72.2
109	CHNR/3/CFX-18//CCDR/970532 DH2	4	84	37		9295	68.0	72.2
102	LMNT/3/CFX 29//AR 1142/LA 2031	4	84	39	55	9274	64.6	69.8
111	DREW/CCDR//CL131	5	79	38	15	9124	67.0	71.8
113	DREW/CCDR/5/AR 1179/3/CPRS//.../4/CFX-18	4	79	37	40	9061	67.0	72.7
105	CCDR/3/CFX-18//CCDR/9770532 DH2	4	79	34		9045	68.0	73.6
119	CFX-29//AR 1142/LA 2031/3/CL131	5	78	37		8917	67.7	71.5
118	CCDR/JEFF//CL131	4	77	39	80	8857	63.5	69.2
108	CHNR/3/CFX-29//AR 1142/LA 2031	5	85	35		8772	66.5	70.9
112	DREW/CCDR/3/CFX-18//CCDR/9770532 DH2	5	78	39	35	8730	65.5	71.2
106	9502008/3/MBLE//LMNT/20001-5/4/CFX-26/...	5	78	38	30	8451	66.1	71.0
110	9502008-A/DREW//CL131	4	77	38	10	8450	69.4	74.5
122	CCDR/CFX-18	5	84	41	60	8349	63.3	69.3
116	CCDR/9770532DH2//DREW/CFX-18	5	80	39	90	8063	67.2	72.0
125	ORIN//MERC/RICO/3/MARS//M201/MARS/4/CL161	4	78	42	40	8013	66.5	69.9
114	DREW/CCDR/5/AR 1179/3/CPRS//.../4/CFX-18	4	82	37	35	7877	67.2	72.1
115	CCDR/9770532DH2/3/CFX-18//CCDR/9770532 DH2	5	79	38	80	7803	66.8	72.3
124	CCDR/CLR 11	5	79	36	15	7378	69.7	74.6
121	CFX18/LCSN	5	84	39	15	7060	63.6	68.7
104	CCDR/5/AR 1179/3/CPRS//.../4/CFX-18	5	87	36		6950	67.1	70.2
c.v. %		12.7	1.2	3.6	95	11.1	2.1	1.7
LSD _{0.05}		1.1	1.9	2.8	51	2003	2.9	2.5

[†] Subjective rating 0 to 9, where 0 = excellent, 9 = poor.

Table 11. Grain and milling yield and agronomic performance of entries in the 2008 Clearfield Preliminary Yield Trial, Group 6, Rice Research Station, Crowley, LA.

Entry	Pedigree	Vigor [†]	Days to 50% Heading	Plant Height (in)	Lodging (%)	Grain Yield (lb/A @ 12%)	Milling Yield (%)	
							Whole	Total
126	LGRU/CLR 11	5	83	36	15	9883	66.6	72.1
134	CPRS/9502008-A//CFX 18	5	84	39		9492	67.6	71.6
146	CCDR/98PIM0151//CLR 7	5	83	38	70	9450	65.5	70.3
143	KATY/CPRS//NWBTL.../3/9502008/4/CLR 6	5	83	40		9351	64.8	69.3
148	CCDR/98PIM0151/4/CPRS//82CAY21/TBNT/3/AR 1121	4	84	38		9193	68.7	72.4
128	CCDR/CLR 11	4	84	41	35	9175	63.2	68.6
127	LGRU/CLR 11	4	81	37	45	9134	63.9	70.0
141	BNGL/SRICO/CFX18	5	87	40		9103	62.2	70.1
129	9502008/3/MBLE//LMNT/20001-5/4/CL131	4	84	39	45	9086	65.3	70.7
149	CHENIERE//WELLS/CFX 18	5	82	39	85	9011	61.8	71.0
139	GFMT/CFX-29	4	85	39		8462	65.8	70.1
130	CCDR//LGRU/LCSN/3/WELLS/CFX-18	4	79	37	45	8207	68.2	72.0
145	TACAURI/3/CPRS//82CAY21/TBNT/4/CFX-18	5	79	39	85	8186	59.7	67.3
142	BNGL/CL161	4	85	40	30	8135	68.7	70.7
144	CCDR/CFX-18	5	81	39	80	8105	65.9	71.2
133	CPRS//82CAY21/TBNT/3/CFX 18	5	78	38	30	7797	63.6	70.6
131	CCDR/JEFF//CL131	5	78	36	75	7611	62.3	68.6
140	CPRS/97T1280 DH1//CFX-18	4	83	39	80	7307	67.0	71.3
135	CPRS/KBNT//CFX 18	4	85	41	80	7167	66.7	72.8
138	SABER//CFX 26/WELLS	4	78	37	15	6923	66.5	71.9
136	JEFF//CFX 26/WELLS	4	78	37	90	6767	71.3	74.5
150	CFX-18//CCDR/9770532 DH2	4	80	40	90	6124	64.4	69.9
147	CCDR/98PIM0151//CLR 12	4	83	41	90	6075	63.5	67.8
132	CPRS//82CAY21/TBNT/3/CFX 18	4	75	37	90	5945	62.0	68.7
137	JEFF/3/CFX 29//AR 1142/LA 2031	4	78	39	90	4135	63.8	70.3
c.v. %		16.5	1.5	4.0	53.8	12.1	2.4	1.8
LSD _{0.05}		1.4	2.6	3.1	56.2	1989	3.2	2.6

[†] Subjective rating 0 to 9, where 0 = excellent, 9 = poor.

MEDIUM-GRAIN RICE BREEDING

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The objectives of the medium-grain rice breeding project are to develop improved medium-grain rice varieties using traditional and modern breeding techniques. Key goals of the program are to increase yield potential, disease resistance, and milling quality and to select for large, bold grain types with good cooking characteristics. Other traits of interest include short plant stature, lodging resistance, earliness, and stable grain and milling yields.

The medium-grain breeding project made 70 unique cross combinations to accomplish the goals of the program. Other activities in 2008 included 65 transplanted F₁ populations and 60 space-planted F₂ populations. The 2008 medium-grain rice breeding nursery included over 10,000 progeny rows from F₃ (early) to F₈ (advanced) generations.

Eight advanced medium-grain experimental lines (entries 062, 065, 068, 071, 162, 165, 168, and 171) were tested in the 2008 Uniform Regional Rice Nursery (URN). The yield, milling, and agronomic performance of these lines are presented in the URN tables (Groups 4 and 7). Five of these lines were tested in the Commercial-Advanced Yield Trial (CA) at six locations throughout the Louisiana rice-growing regions, and these data are presented in the CA tables.

There were 125 advanced medium-grain lines tested in the preliminary yield testing program in 2008. The preliminary yield trials consist primarily of outstanding breeding nursery material that is ready for testing in replicated (PY) or non-replicated (SP) yield trials. The material in these trials was screened for agronomic and grain characteristics in nurseries prior to this phase of testing. Promising experimental lines were evaluated for seedling vigor, maturity, plant height, lodging resistance, grain yield of main and ratoon crops, whole and total milling percentages, and disease resistance.

Standard agronomic practices were used for the preliminary yield tests except that no fungicide was applied. Tests were conducted at the Rice Research Station at Crowley, LA, and plot size was 4.66 x 16 ft. Plots were seeded at a rate of 90 lb/A. This test was drill seeded on March 17 and harvested on August 12 and 13. Milling samples were taken from each plot at harvest maturity (18 to 20% moisture). Tables 1 to 3 presented in this section report only on the medium-grain entries in the replicated and single-plot preliminary yield test. Dr. Don Groth and the Rice Pathology Project provided the disease ratings for sheath blight, rotten neck blast, and bacterial panicle blight.

Table 1. Grain and milling yield, agronomic performance, and disease ratings[†] of entries in the 2008 Preliminary Yield Trial, Group 14, Crowley, LA.

Entry	Pedigree	Days to 50% Heading	Grain Yield (lb/A @ 12%)	Milling Yield (%)				
				Whole	Total	SB [‡]	BPB [‡]	RNB [‡]
08PY842	LFTE/4/KATY/CPRS/3/CPRS/LMNT/6/...	78	8334	68.3	70.2	7	6	5
08PY838	ORIN/3/MERC/CAM9/MARS/4/BNGL	84	7461	67.5	69.8	6	3	4
08PY846	ORIN/3/MERC/CAM9/MARS/4/BNGL	83	7335	64.6	67.4	5	4	3.5
08PY840	ORIN//MERC/RICO//.../3/BNGL/RICO	83	7167	65.3	68.4	6	3.5	3.5
08PY844	BNGL/SHORT RICO//MERC	79	6866	66.0	69.3	5	5	4
08PY831	BNGL/SHORT RICO/4/9502065/3/...	84	6690	67.1	70.8	7	2.5	1
08PY850	JPTR	89	6688	67.2	69.6	5.5	3	2.5
08PY843	ORIN/3/MERC/CAM9/MARS/4/BNGL	84	6412	66.2	68.9	6	3.5	3.5
08PY847	MARS/4/9502065/3/MERC//MERC	85	6342	64.5	68.3	6	4	4
08PY834	LFTE/BNGL	83	6266	65.7	69.2	5.5	2.5	3.5
08PY832	EARL/4/ORIN//MERC/RICO/3/...	88	6159	64.6	66.9	5	6.5	3
08PY827	BNGL/SHORT RICO/4/9502065/3/...	86	6076	67.4	70.4	5	3	4
08PY845	BNGL//MERC/RICO/4/EARL/3/CPRS/...	89	5416	66.4	69.9	4.5	5.5	4.5
08PY835	EARL/9902028	89	5250	64.0	67.8	6	4	2.5
08PY829	BNGL//MERC/RICO/3/EARL	89	5233	66.6	69.0	6	5.5	4
08PY826	BNGL//MERC/RICO/3/MERC/RICO//BNGL	86	5183	68.4	71.0	4.5	5	4.5
08PY833	9865216DH2//BNGL/SHORT RICO	85	5159	68.5	70.0	6.5	3.5	4.5
08PY839	BNGL//MERC/RICO/3/EARL	87	4986	62.5	68.3	5.5	4	5
08PY836	MARS//M201/MARS/5/STRN//MERC/...	85	4854	65.6	69.7	6	4	3.5
08PY830	BNGL//MERC/RICO/3/EARL	87	4629	64.2	69.7	5.5	3.5	6
08PY828	BNGL/3/BNGL//MERC/RICO	88	4332	68.9	71.3	4	3.5	2.5
08PY849	MDRK/EARL	90	4280	66.5	69.5	5.5	6	3
08PY848	ORIN/3/MERC/CAM9/MARS/4/BNGL	82	4213	66.3	69.0	6	3	5
08PY837	EARL/4/ORIN//MERC/RICO/3/...	90	3739	64.9	67.4	5	3.5	2.5
08PY841	ORIN/3/MERC/CAM9/MARS/4/BNGL	83	3689	67.5	70.5	6.5	2.5	2.5
c.v. %		2.8	18.0	2.4	1.5	10.7	22.6	22.2
LSD _{0.05}		5.0	2110	3.3	2.1	1.5	1.9	1.8

[†] Subjective rating 0 to 9, where 0 = excellent, 9 = poor.

[‡] Abbreviations: SB=sheath blight, BPB=bacterial panicle blight, RNB=rotten neck blast.

Table 2. Grain and milling yield, agronomic performance, and disease ratings[†] of entries in the 2008 Preliminary Yield Trial, Group 15, Crowley, LA.

Entry	Pedigree	Days to 50% Heading	Grain Yield (lb/A @ 12%)	Milling Yield (%)				
				Whole	Total	SB [‡]	BPB [‡]	RNB [‡]
08PY851	BNGL//MERC/RICO/4/EARL/3/CPRS/...	86	5661	66.3	70.1	5	5	5
08PY852	EARL/9902028	86	5993	66.0	68.8	4.5	6	5.5
08PY853	BNGL//MERC/RICO/3/EARL	87	3913	67.6	70.1	5.5	7	5
08PY854	BNGL//MERC/RICO/3/EARL	87	5449	67.5	69.8	6.5	4.5	5
08PY855	BNGL//MERC/RICO/3/STRN	90	3186	.	.	5.5	5.5	3.5
08PY856	LFTE/4/KATY/CPRS/3/CPRS/LMNT/5/...	87	9108	68.1	70.2	6.5	6	4
08PY857	BNGL//MERC/RICO/3/EARL	87	5339	67.4	70.5	5	7	4
08PY858	SP 361/BNGL	85	3673	63.8	70.0	4.5	4.5	4
08PY859	BNGL//MERC/RICO/3/EARL	87	3768	65.2	70.1	5	4	4.5
08PY860	9902028/3/BNGL//MERC/RICO	86	3481	65.2	69.6	7	2.5	4.5
08PY861	BNGL//MERC/RICO/3/EARL	82	5194	66.5	70.0	7	4	4.5
08PY862	BNGL//MERC/RICO/3/EARL	90	5064	66.7	69.3	5	5.5	3.5
08PY863	BNGL/3/ORIN//MERC/RICO//...	83	5977	67.3	69.6	6	3.5	4.5
08PY864	BNGL/4/9502065/3/MERC//MERC	83	4155	65.0	70.7	5	3	2.5
08PY865	ORIN/3/MERC/CAM9/MARS/4/BNGL	85	5423	65.5	69.6	5.5	5.5	5
08PY866	ORIN/3/MERC/CAM9/MARS/4/BNGL	85	3905	70.1	72.6	6	4.5	5
08PY867	M-401/LFTE	78	5567	66.6	70.0	7	3.5	4
08PY868	BNGL/RICO	85	4019	69.0	71.6	5.5	3	4
08PY869	BNGL/RICO//EARL	83	5863	68.0	70.5	5	5	4
08PY870	ORIN//MERC/RICO//.../3/BNGL/RICO	85	7588	66.0	68.6	6	3.5	5.5
08PY871	ORIN/3/MERC/CAM9/MARS/4/BNGL	85	6662	66.8	69.1	5	4.5	5.5
08PY872	ORIN/3/MERC/CAM9/MARS/4/BNGL	83	6731	66.7	69.5	5	4.5	3.5
08PY873	BNGL//MERC/RICO/3/EARL	84	4295	66.7	69.1	6	5	6
08PY874	ORIN/BNGL//EARL	88	5433	66.3	68.7	5.5	3.5	4
08PY875	NPTN	88	5852	67.9	70.2	5	3.5	2.5
c.v. %		4.3	20.7	2.8	1.2	10.7	22.6	22.2
LSD _{0.05}		7.8	2221	4.0	1.8	1.5	1.9	1.8

[†] Subjective rating 0 to 9, where 0 = excellent, 9 = poor.[‡] Abbreviations: SB=sheath blight, BPB=bacterial panicle blight, RNB=rotten neck blast.

Table 3. Grain and milling yield, agronomic performance, and disease ratings[†] of entries in the 2008 Single-Plot Medium Grain Yield Trial, Crowley, LA.

Entry	Pedigree	Days to 50% Heading	Grain Yield (lb/A @ 12%)	Milling Yield (%)				
				Whole	Total	SB [‡]	BPB [‡]	RNB [‡]
08SP281	LFTE/4/KATY/CPRS/3/CPRS/LMNT/5/MARS	88	9774	66.8	69.9	6.5	3.5	4
08SP288	LFTE/4/KATY/CPRS/3/CPRS/LMNT/5/...	81	8489	68.1	70.3	7	3.5	3
08SP290	LFTE/4/KATY/CPRS/3/CPRS/LMNT/5/...	87	8442	65.7	69.1	7	3	2
08SP289	LFTE/4/KATY/CPRS/3/CPRS/LMNT/5/...	84	8060	65.8	68.9	6.5	3.5	1.5
08SP274	RICO/5/LFTE/4/KATY/CPRS/3/LMNT	87	7734	67.9	71.6	7	4	2
08SP296	MEDARK/LFTE	79	6827	62.0	67.6	6	4	2
08SP287	LFTE/4/KATY/CPRS/3/CPRS/LMNT/6/...	94	6749	66.6	69.4	6	4	4
08SP252	BNGL//MERC/RICO/3/EARL	90	6711	63.9	67.6	6	5.5	4
08SP292	ORIN//MERC/RICO/3/MARS//M201/...	81	6437	67.2	70.2	6	3.5	4
08SP291	ORIN//MERC/RICO/3/MARS//M201/...	81	6274	66.2	68.9	6.5	4.5	5
08SP299	MEDARK/EARL	90	6213	64.4	68.3	5	4	5
08SP305	EARL/4/ORIN//MERC/RICO/3/9502065	90	6163	65.7	69.5	4.5	6.5	2.5
08SP269	BNGL/KOKOHUROSE	90	5800	64.2	69.7	5	2.5	4
08SP257	BNGL/4/9502065/3/MERC//MERC	87	5638	63.1	69.0	5.5	3	2
08SP259	ORIN/3/MERC/CAM9/MARS/4/BNGL	84	5611	66.7	69.9	6	3.5	5
08SP275	JPTR	90	5480	63.1	67.5	5	2.5	3
08SP286	BNGL//MERC/RICO/4/EARL/3/CPRS/...	89	5338	63.2	66.8	6.5	5	5
08SP315	MERC/LMNT//MERC/3/BNGL/4/LFTE/5/BNGL/M-202	91	5299	65.6	68.3	6	3.5	3
08SP265	ORIN/3/MERC/CAM9/MARS/4/BNGL	84	5116	63.8	67.2	5	3.5	3
08SP313	BNGL/9502065//EARL	87	5069	64.9	68.2	6.5	3.5	5
08SP300	NPTN	92	5045	65.6	68.8	5.5	3.5	4
08SP307	EARL/4/ORIN//MERC/RICO/3/9502065	87	5031	70.2	72.1	6	5.5	4
08SP317	MERC/LMNT//MERC/3/BNGL/4/LFTE/5/BNGL/M-202	89	4960	66.3	70.5	5	6	3
08SP309	EARL/4/ORIN//MERC/RICO/3/9502065	88	4853	59.6	70.4	5.5	6	4
08SP266	9865216DH2/EARL	88	4796	66.4	70.2	5.5	4	3.5
08SP323	MERC/RICO//MERC/3/MERC/LMNT//.../4/BNGL//TDCN/LMNT	85	4760	65.8	70.0	6	3	2.5
08SP298	MEDARK/LFTE	90	4759	60.3	69.2	5.5	5	5
08SP319	MERC/LMNT//MERC/3/BNGL/4/LFTE/5/BNGL/M-202	91	4722	59.5	68.4	6	3.5	5
08SP310	EARL/4/ORIN//MERC/RICO/3/9502065	87	4722	65.9	69.2	5.5	6	5
08SP263	ORIN/3/MERC/CAM9/MARS/4/BNGL	82	4593	63.1	68.8	5.5	3.5	3.5
08SP306	EARL/4/ORIN//MERC/RICO/3/9502065	87	4414	63.4	67.4	5.5	5.5	4
08SP321	MERC/LMNT//MERC/3/BNGL/4/LFTE/5/BNGL/M-202	90	4367	57.6	68.4	6.5	3.5	3
08SP308	EARL/4/ORIN//MERC/RICO/3/9502065	85	4363	65.8	69.3	7	5.5	6
08SP322	MERC/RICO//MERC/3/MERC/LMNT//.../4/BNGL//TDCN/LMNT	89	4335	63.1	68.7	7	6	2
08SP302	BNGL/MARS	90	4279	65.8	68.4	5.5	5.5	3.5
08SP311	EARL/4/9502065/3/MERC/RICO//BNGL	86	4266	64.0	68.2	6.5	3.5	4.5
08SP273	MERC/6/MARS//M201/MARS/5/...	89	4261	60.7	68.7	5	4	5.5
08SP283	RICO/BNGL	91	4246	64.3	70.8	5	3	4

Continued.

Table 3. Continued.

Entry	Pedigree	Days to 50% Heading	Grain Yield (lb/A @ 12%)	Milling Yield (%)				
				Whole	Total	SB [†]	BPB [‡]	RNB [‡]
08SP293	EARL/4/ORIN//MERC/RICO/3/9602134	87	4210	65.5	69.3	6.5	5	3.5
08SP282	MARS/4/ORIN//MERC/RICO/3/MARS//...	89	4185	63.0	66.7	6.5	4	6
08SP297	MEDARK/LFTE	82	4169	67.7	70.0	6	4.5	5
08SP270	BNGL/SHORT RICO//MERC	93	4061	63.5	68.2	5.5	6	3.5
08SP262	9502065/3/MERC//MERC/4/BNGL	88	4053	51.0	67.5	6.5	4.5	3.5
08SP284	RICO/BNGL	90	3986	62.2	69.3	5	6	4.5
08SP316	MERC/LMNT//MERC/3/BNGL/4/LFTE/5/BNGL/M-202	91	3961	64.9	68.1	6	4.5	3
08SP256	BNGL/4/9502065/3/MERC//MERC	85	3925	67.3	71.0	5.5	3	3
08SP260	ORIN/3/MERC/CAM9/MARS/4/BNGL	83	3909	66.2	69.3	6	4	4
08SP304	BNGL/4/ORIN//MERC/RICO/3/9502065	90	3853	64.3	68.1	6	6	5.5
08SP303	BNGL/MARS	90	3823	62.2	68.0	5	4.5	4.5
08SP314	MERC/LMNT//MERC/3/BNGL/4/LFTE/5/BNGL/M-202	90	3749	63.8	67.9	5.5	3	2.5
08SP294	EARL/4/ORIN//MERC/RICO/3/9602134	87	3719	67.1	70.1	6	5	4
08SP320	MERC/LMNT//MERC/3/BNGL/4/LFTE/5/BNGL/M-202	91	3680	63.8	69.1	6.5	4.5	4
08SP318	MERC/LMNT//MERC/3/BNGL/4/LFTE/5/BNGL/M-202	91	3674	68.1	71.2	6.5	5	4
08SP285	9865216DH2//BNGL/SHORT RICO	90	3657	63.6	68.3	5	5	4
08SP258	ORIN/3/MERC/CAM9/MARS/4/BNGL	84	3575	66.6	69.6	6.5	4	5
08SP255	ORIN/3/MERC/CAM9/MARS/4/BNGL	85	3406	64.6	68.8	6	4	3
08SP254	ORIN/3/MERC/CAM9/MARS/4/BNGL	85	3344	66.9	69.4	4.5	3	2
08SP271	LFTE/KOKOHUROSE	91	3339	65.7	69.1	5.5	3.5	2.5
08SP312	EARL/4/9502065/3/MERC/RICO//BNGL	88	3314	61.8	69.4	6.5	4	4.5
08SP264	ORIN/3/MERC/CAM9/MARS/4/BNGL	83	3269	54.9	68.3	6	3.5	2.5
08SP267	MDRK/LFTE	86	3245	62.7	67.5	7.5	4	5.5
08SP261	9502065/3/MERC//MERC/4/BNGL	88	3200	67.0	70.6	5.5	5	3
08SP278	9865216DH2/BNGL	91	3056	66.0	68.9	5.5	6	3
08SP295	LFTE//MERC/SABER	83	2939	66.0	69.5	6	3	6
08SP277	9502065/3/BNGL//MERC/RICO/5/LFTE/4/...	91	2892	66.3	69.5	7	4	4.5
08SP268	BNGL/FAN	89	2871	58.6	68.5	7.5	3	4.5
08SP253	ORIN//MERC/RICO//.../3/BNGL/RICO	88	2851	64.5	67.7	4	4	3
08SP301	BNGL/MEDARK	91	2732	65.8	70.0	5.5	6	5
08SP251	SP 361/BNGL	91	2723	70.0	71.7	5.5	6.5	5
08SP279	BNGL/5/LFTE/4/KATY/CPRS/3/...	93	2703	57.0	66.0	6.5	5	5
08SP280	BNGL/SHORT RICO//BNGL	93	2589	60.5	68.9	6.5	3.5	3
08SP325	BNGL	93	2565	64.2	67.8	4.5	4	6
08SP272	LFTE/KOKOHUROSE	91	2103	67.2	69.6	6.5	3	4
08SP276	9502065/3/BNGL//MERC/RICO/4/MERC	95	1120	.	.	6	5.5	4.5
08SP324	LFTE//GP-2/LFTE/3/EARL	95	1068	.	.	5	5.5	2.5

[†] Subjective rating 0 to 9, where 0 = excellent, 9 = poor.

[‡] Abbreviations: SB=sheath blight, BPB=bacterial panicle blight, RNB=rotten neck blast.

DEVELOPMENT OF IMPROVED LONG-GRAIN AND SPECIAL PURPOSE RICE VARIETIES FOR LOUISIANA

X.Y. Sha, S.D. Linscombe, S.B. Blanche, S.J. Theunissen, and B.J. Henry

This state project is aimed to develop superior conventional long-grain rice varieties with emphasis on yield potential, quality (milling, cooking, and processing), disease resistance, lodging resistance, seedling vigor, and early maturity. The other objective is to develop specialty rice varieties adapted to Louisiana and southern U.S. environmental conditions with superior cooking, agronomic, milling, and specific qualities, such as aroma and kernel elongation. The emphasis is being placed on breeding for Jasmine-, Basmati-, and Della-type long-grain rice.

The 2008 field tests included 241 transplanted F_1 s (166 long-grain and 75 specialty), 21 transplanted BC_1F_1 s, 220 space-planted F_2 populations (151 long-grain and 69 specialty), and 34,000 progeny rows (28,000 long-grain and 6,000 specialty) ranging from F_3 to F_8 . Out of these rows, 730 rows were bulk-harvested for the further evaluation (547 long-grain and 183 specialty). A total of 284 new crosses were made in 2008, which included 196 long-grain, 81 specialty, and 7 other crosses for Dr. Jong Ham of the Department of Plant Pathology and Crop Physiology, LSU. The preliminary yield test included 432 breeding lines (385 long-grain and 47 specialty). Of these, 240 (216 long-grain and 24 specialty) in replicated test (PY) and 192 (169 long-grain and 23 specialty) in the single plot test (SP). Unfortunately, most of PY and SP plots were severely damaged by the NewPath drift. Yield, milling, and agronomic performance of lightly affected lines are listed in Tables 1-7. Eight advanced long-grain (entries 022, 028, 031, 034, 125, 128, 131, and 134) and five specialty (entries 025, 137, 140, 146, and 149) were tested in the uniform regional rice nursery (URN). Test results of these lines are presented in Table 8. Most of these lines also were tested in statewide multi-location commercial advanced (CA) yield trials. CA data are listed in Table 9. The agronomic performance of these advanced lines compared with other conventional lines can be found in tables listed the earlier reports entitled "Cooperative Uniform Regional Rice Nursery" and the "Commercial-Advanced Yield Trials." A separate advanced yield (AY) trial of 19 long-grain, 9 specialty experimental lines, and 2 check varieties was carried out at the Rice Research Station, while the latter also was tested at Jeff Davis Parish. Test results of the AY trial are listed in Tables 10 and 11.

The 2008 Puerto Rico winter nursery included 4,400 progeny rows of both long-grain and specialty types. Most of these were F_3 s for the generation advancement purpose.

In collaboration with Dr. Jim Oard of the School of Plants, Environmental and Soil Sciences of LSU, DNA marker-assisted selection was conducted on about 300 specialty lines and over 200 BC_1F_1 plants for aroma, amylose content, and gelatinization temperature.

The Jasmine-type line LA0402125 continuously showed competitive grain and milling yields with specialty attributes (aroma, flavor, amylose content, alkaline spread value, and cooking quality) similar to the imported Thai Jasmine. It was named "Jazzman" and approved for release for 2009 by LSU AgCenter. A Della-type aromatic long-grain line RU0802140, which appears to have great yield potential and milling and grain quality, as well as the strong aroma similar to Della, will be increased for detailed evaluation in 2009. The two most promising long-grain lines, LA0802022 and LA0802031, will be extensively tested also.

Table 1. Agronomic and milling performance of 2008 Preliminary Yield Test, long-grain entries. Rice Research Station, Crowley, LA.

Entry	Pedigree	Vigor*	Days to 50% Heading	Plant Height (cm)	Yield (lb/A)	Milling (%)	
						Head	Total
703	AC1400	5.0	91	85	7250	54.4	67.4
710	AC1218	4.0	91	87	9230	65.5	70.6
713	AC1365	5.0	90	89	7759	57.5	67.0
714	AC1172	4.5	88	85	7153	58.8	65.9
715	AC1081	4.0	89	84	8538	61.2	68.7
716	AC1415	5.0	90	82	7294	61.4	68.2
717	AC1406	4.0	91	83	7986	54.7	66.4
719	AC1336	4.0	92	89	8507	60.7	68.6
722	9502008//AR 1188/CCDR/3/0402097	4.0	88	87	3979	63.3	69.1
728	AC1395	4.5	92	100	9252	64.9	68.3
729	NWBT/KATY//9902207x2/3/0302005	4.0	90	89	6001	54.6	67.0
731	CCDR/JEFF/3/9502008//AR1142/MBLE	4.0	88	86	4860	61.9	68.8
737	AC1172	4.5	89	91	7661	60.1	66.5
740	AC1075	4.0	88	83	8830	60.6	67.0
741	CCDR//CCDR/JEFF	4.0	90	87	4726	61.8	69.4
742	DREW/CCDR//CCDR/JEFF	4.0	90	85	6110	61.7	68.4
743	AC1075	5.5	91	95	9132	53.5	66.1
745	0402022/0502094	4.0	89	85	4718	57.9	65.6
746	AC110/AC638	4.5	90	90	4394	63.0	68.7
747	9502008//AR 1188/CCDR/3/CCDR	4.5	90	88	4390	55.7	65.4
748	AC625/PRESIDO	3.0	86	89	6418	65.8	72.2
749	AC1402	4.0	86	75	8530	62.1	69.3
752	NWBT/KATY//9902207x2/3/0302005	5.0	90	88	4807	59.8	68.8
753	CCDR/0502085	4.5	88	86	4708	57.1	65.1
756	DREW/CCDR//CCDR/JEFF	4.0	89	83	5432	59.3	68.2
761	AC1012/AC110	5.0	90	89	8782	62.3	67.8
762	AC1399	5.0	91	90	8756	57.3	68.6
765	9502008//AR 1188/CCDR/3/0502165	5.0	92	86	4742	63.7	68.6
766	CCDR//9502008//AR1188/CCDR	4.5	90	85	3987	63.3	69.2
768	CCDR/JEFF/3/9502008//AR1142/MBLE	4.0	88	91	4305	61.7	68.2
771	CPRS/3/NWBT/KATY//9902207X2	5.0	92	85	5330	63.6	69.7
772	0402022/3/9502008//AR1142/MBLE	5.0	89	84	4378	59.0	67.6
773	NWBT/KATY//9902207x2/3/0302005	4.5	87	87	5941	59.8	68.1
775	Trenasse	4.5	85	82	6694	55.9	66.0
776	AC1094	4.5	91	91	8871	62.7	68.3
783	AC1400	5.0	90	82	6535	60.3	68.0
784	AC1403	5.0	91	87	7689	64.7	68.8
786	9502008//AR 1188/CCDR/3/0302005	5.0	90	85	5500	55.6	66.2
790	DREW/CCDR//9502008/DREW	4.5	92	88	4144	54.1	65.2
796	TACAURI//KBNT/LCSN/3/0502022	6.0	87	81	4818	57.6	66.8
798	0402022/3/9502008//AR1142/MBLE	4.5	90	80	4924	62.7	69.4
800	Cheniere	4.5	93	84	5708	59.2	68.7
c.v.%		9.7	2.5	4.0	11.4	5.2	2.5
LSD _{0.05}		0.9	4	7	1472	2.3	3.4

* Subjective rating 1 to 7, where 1 = excellent, 7 = no stand.

Table 2. Agronomic and milling performance of 2008 Preliminary Yield Test, specialty entries. Rice Research Station, Crowley, LA.

Entry	Pedigree	Vigor*	Days to 50% Heading	Plant Height (cm)	Yield (lb/A)	Milling (%)	
						Head	Total
801	CPRS//L-205/DLLA	4.5	91	78	3641	56.7	68.4
802	00HB126/PI 457917//CCDR	4.5	99	88	3613	51.5	66.9
803	LBLE/L201//MBLE/3/BSMT PAK372A/4/...	4.0	96	82	5792	65.5	72.1
804	CPRS/DREW/3/JSMN/DLLA//LEAH/DLLA	5.0	90	98	4082	58.9	66.7
805	CCDR/3/JSMN/DLLA//LEAH/DLLA	5.0	95	84	3074	66.1	71.2
807	DLRS//AR1142/LA2031/3/JSMN/DLLA	5.0	94	78	6503	52.2	67.1
808	00HB126/PI 457917//CCDR	5.0	99	90	5579	57.2	68.4
809	AC107DH1/AC167DH1/4/DMSI/...	5.0	90	86	6630	64.7	71.1
813	DLRS//AR1142/LA2031/3/JSMN/DLLA	5.0	97	78	5374	52.8	65.1
815	DLMT/5/DLMT 8462.../4/DMSI	4.5	92	94	6165	52.5	67.0
818	AC107DH1/AC167DH1//A-201	5.0	83	89	6925	56.2	66.5
820	JSMN/DLLA//96SP287/4/DLLAx2/LMNT*2/3/DMSI/...	5.0	96	85	4001	52.1	68.1
821	JSMN/DLLA//96SP287/3/CPRS/DREW	5.0	88	87	4075	55.7	67.3
822	DLMT/CALMATI	5.0	87	76	4564	53.1	66.6
823	NCHS//JSMN/DLLA	4.5	90	73	4694	58.3	63.2
824	DLLAx2/LMNT*2/3/DMSI/DLLAx2//.../4/JSMN/DLLA//...	5.0	97	81	4085	60.8	67.8
825	Cocodrie	4.5	90	83	4960	60.6	69.2
c.v.%		8.2	3.0	4.6	10.8	4.1	2.6
LSD _{0.05}		0.8	6	8	1131	5.0	3.7

* Subjective rating 1 to 7, where 1 = excellent, 7 = no stand.

Table 3. Agronomic and milling performance of 2008 Preliminary Yield Test, long-grain entries, Group PR01. Rice Research Station, Crowley, LA.

Entry	Pedigree	Vigor*	Days to 50% Heading	Plant Height (cm)	Yield (lb/A)	Milling (%)	
						Head	Total
08P2501	CCDR//CCDR/JEFF	3.5	70	98	8311	62.9	69.5
08P2505	CCDR//CCDR/JEFF	3.0	69	97	8454	66.5	73.9
08P2509	CCDR//CCDR/JEFF	3.0	69	103	8940	62.2	69.2
08P2512	CCDR//CCDR/JEFF	4.0	71	91	6638	62.8	70.6
08P2517	CCDR//CCDR/JEFF	3.5	70	97	8042	61.8	68.0
08P2519	CCDR//CCDR/JEFF	3.0	69	102	8789	61.8	68.5
08P2521	CCDR//CCDR/JEFF	3.5	68	97	8210	64.1	71.2
08P2525	CCDR//CCDR/JEFF	4.0	68	91	7366	66.6	72.7
08P2527	CCDR//CCDR/JEFF	3.0	70	104	7940	62.1	68.6
08P2530	CCDR//CCDR/JEFF	3.0	68	98	8202	53.8	69.4
08P2536	CCDR//CCDR/JEFF	3.0	69	96	7432	65.4	73.1
08P2544	CCDR//CCDR/JEFF	3.5	67	97	8457	63.0	69.6
08P2549	CCDR//CCDR/JEFF	3.0	67	97	8635	61.6	73.6
08P2551	CCDR//CCDR/JEFF	3.5	68	104	8127	67.1	74.2
08P2557	CCDR//CCDR/JEFF	3.0	67	102	6858	63.7	71.8
08P2561	CCDR//CCDR/JEFF	3.5	66	97	7650	65.2	70.9
08P2564	CCDR//CCDR/JEFF	3.0	67	99	8017	62.9	67.6
08P2626	CCDR/3/9502008-A//AR1188/CCDR	3.5	67	104	8191	61.8	71.2
08P2629	CCDR/3/9502008-A//AR1188/CCDR	3.5	68	100	8326	63.7	72.2
08P2632	CCDR/3/9502008-A//AR1188/CCDR	3.5	66	97	8479	62.2	69.8
08P2635	CCDR/3/9502008-A//AR1188/CCDR	3.5	69	96	8624	63.4	71.1
08P2645	CCDR/3/9502008-A//AR1188/CCDR	3.5	69	100	8682	66.2	72.9
08P2648	CCDR/3/9502008-A//AR1188/CCDR	3.0	70	100	8907	64.1	70.7
RU0802022	AC1398	3.5	73	104	9028	65.6	71.3
Cocodrie	Cocodrie	3.0	69	106	9089	65.0	71.8
c.v.%		15.0	1.9	4.8	7.8	5.5	3.8
LSD _{0.05}		1.0	3	10	1328	7.2	5.6

* Subjective rating 1 to 7, where 1 = excellent, 7 = no stand.

Table 4. Agronomic and milling performance of 2008 Preliminary Yield Test, long-grain entries, Group PR02.
Rice Research Station, Crowley, LA.

Entry	Pedigree	Vigor*	Days to 50% Heading	Plant Height (cm)	Yield (lb/A)	Milling (%)	
						Head	Total
08P2651	CCDR//9901081/CCDR	4.0	70	97	8222	62.8	71.1
08P2654	CCDR//9901081/CCDR	4.0	68	96	8001	63.4	73.5
08P2679	CCDR//9901081/CCDR	4.0	73	90	6867	64.2	71.9
08P2704	CCDR/3/CPRS/KBNT//9502008-A	3.5	69	98	8420	65.3	72.5
08P2709	CCDR/3/CPRS/KBNT//9502008-A	3.0	70	102	8884	65.5	72.8
08P2713	CCDR/3/CPRS/KBNT//9502008-A	4.0	68	103	9123	62.2	68.5
08P2724	CCDR/3/CPRS/KBNT//9502008-A	3.5	70	98	8623	60.3	70.8
08P2728	CCDR/3/CPRS/KBNT//9502008-A	3.5	70	101	9101	64.7	72.6
08P2743	CCDR/3/CPRS/KBNT//9502008-A	3.0	70	102	9328	65.7	73.8
08P2753	CCDR/3/9502008-A//AR1188/CCDR	3.0	69	102	9131	60.3	66.8
08P2757	CCDR/3/9502008-A//AR1188/CCDR	3.5	69	103	8321	63.4	69.9
08P2761	CCDR/3/9502008-A//AR1188/CCDR	3.0	69	99	9582	65.0	73.5
08P2773	CCDR/3/9502008-A//AR1188/CCDR	4.0	70	102	8311	62.8	69.5
08P2777	CCDR/3/9502008-A//AR1188/CCDR	3.5	70	100	8505	63.2	73.3
08P2781	CCDR/3/9502008-A//AR1188/CCDR	3.5	70	97	8497	64.6	72.1
08P2785	CCDR/3/9502008-A//AR1188/CCDR	3.0	71	105	8825	65.1	71.9
08P2791	CCDR/3/9502008-A//AR1188/CCDR	3.0	69	104	8556	65.0	72.7
08P2794	CCDR/3/9502008-A//AR1188/CCDR	4.0	70	103	7989	61.0	69.5
08P2807	CCDR/RU0602128	3.5	69	97	7182	63.7	72.4
08P2816	CCDR/RU0602128	3.5	69	103	8733	63.0	70.3
08P2827	CCDR/RU0602128	3.5	70	100	8205	64.4	71.2
08P2834	CCDR/RU0602128	3.5	69	100	8949	62.5	69.5
08P2842	CCDR/RU0602128	3.5	69	102	7065	62.3	68.6
RU0802028	AC1055	3.0	74	102	9275	62.7	71.5
Catahoula	Catahoula	4.0	72	102	9061	58.4	71.2
c.v.%		13.7	0.9	3.1	9.1	4.3	4.2
LSD _{0.05}		1.0	1	6	1591	5.6	6.2

* Subjective rating 1 to 7, where 1 = excellent, 7 = no stand.

Table 5. Agronomic and milling performance of 2008 Preliminary Yield Test, long-grain entries, Group PR03.
Rice Research Station, Crowley, LA.

Entry	Pedigree	Vigor*	Days to 50% Heading	Plant Height (cm)	Yield (lb/A)	Milling (%)	
						Head	Total
08P2852	CCDR/RU0602137	4.0	68	99	8465	62.0	68.7
08P2857	CCDR/RU0602137	3.5	69	96	8551	63.4	70.0
08P2873	CCDR/RU0602137	3.5	70	96	8266	62.9	70.0
08P2881	CCDR/RU0602137	3.5	68	95	7414	64.3	68.9
08P2896	CCDR/RU0602137	3.5	69	105	8181	61.6	67.8
08P2934	CCDR/JAF4DH3	4.0	72	101	7348	62.2	69.0
08P2946	CCDR/JAF4DH3	4.0	70	104	8985	62.6	69.1
08P2956	CCDR/AC1094	4.0	70	100	6768	61.8	68.9
08P2961	CCDR/AC1094	4.0	72	103	9179	62.4	69.1
08P3168	CPRS/KBNT//9502008-A/3/9901081/CCDR	3.5	70	97	9443	65.0	70.6
08P3170	CPRS/KBNT//9502008-A/3/9901081/CCDR	4.0	72	99	8143	63.9	69.3
08P3173	CPRS/KBNT//9502008-A/3/9901081/CCDR	3.5	72	93	8607	64.1	69.5
08P3176	CPRS/KBNT//9502008-A/3/9901081/CCDR	4.0	73	99	6159	58.3	68.6
08P3182	CPRS/KBNT//9502008-A/3/9901081/CCDR	4.0	73	102	7579	66.3	71.5
08P3185	CPRS/KBNT//9502008-A/3/9901081/CCDR	3.5	72	96	8413	64.8	71.5
08P3194	CPRS/KBNT//9502008-A/3/9901081/CCDR	4.0	74	89	6731	63.6	70.4
08P3207	CPRS/KBNT//9502008-A	3.5	71	100	9623	63.5	72.2
08P3228	CPRS/KBNT//9502008-A	3.5	71	98	8897	63.1	69.1
08P3231	CPRS/KBNT//9502008-A	3.0	71	97	8814	63.6	69.4
08P3250	CPRS/KBNT//9502008-A	4.0	71	100	7620	61.6	67.3
08P3252	CPRS/KBNT//9502008-A/3/AC1021	4.0	71	101	7730	62.5	67.2
08P3325	CPRS//9502008-A/DREW	4.0	71	98	7233	67.1	71.9
08P3328	CPRS//9502008-A/DREW	4.0	74	107	4244	57.2	67.1
RU0802031	CCDR/0502085	3.0	69	99	8851	68.1	72.6
Trenasse	Trenasse	3.0	65	100	8561	59.2	65.9
c.v.%		11.0	1.2	2.9	11.7	4.0	3.1
LSD _{0.05}		0.8	2	6	1929	5.2	4.4

* Subjective rating 1 to 7, where 1 = excellent, 7 = no stand.

Table 6. Agronomic and milling performance of 2008 Preliminary Yield Test, long-grain entries, Group PR04.
Rice Research Station, Crowley, LA.

Entry	Pedigree	Vigor*	Days to 50% Heading	Plant Height (cm)	Yield (lb/A)	Milling (%)	
						Head	Total
08P3333	CPRS//9502008-A/DREW	4.0	72	102	6055	63.3	68.5
08P3346	CPRS//9502008-A/DREW	3.5	74	95	4968	63.9	69.5
08P3350	CPRS//9502008-A/DREW	3.5	70	96	7596	65.8	71.0
08P3363	CCDR/JEFF//AC1021	3.5	68	93	5915	66.2	69.9
08P3393	CCDR/JEFF//AC1021	4.5	69	89	5163	66.0	70.4
08P3402	CCDR/JEFF/3/9502008-A//AR1188/CCDR	3.5	67	101	7844	62.6	69.5
08P3434	CCDR/JEFF/3/9502008-A//AR1188/CCDR	3.0	67	100	8156	61.9	67.5
08P3438	CCDR/JEFF/3/9502008-A//AR1188/CCDR	3.5	69	100	7889	62.3	68.6
08P3444	CCDR/JEFF/3/9502008-A//AR1188/CCDR	4.0	68	98	7882	60.8	65.8
08P3446	CCDR/JEFF/3/9502008-A//AR1188/CCDR	3.5	68	96	8270	64.2	69.5
08P3449	CCDR/JEFF/3/9502008-A//AR1188/CCDR	3.0	69	102	8072	61.5	67.1
08P3453	9502008A//AR1188/CCDR/3/WELLS/ZHE733	3.5	63	100	7551	61.4	69.0
08P3488	9502008A//AR1188/CCDR/3/WELLS/ZHE733	3.5	59	101	7279	65.8	70.8
08P3519	9502008-A//AR1188/CCDR/3/AC746	4.0	70	99	6517	59.8	67.0
08P3539	9502008-A//AR1188/CCDR/3/AC746	3.5	67	97	7884	63.5	68.3
08P3582	9502008-A/DREW//WELLS/ZHE733	3.0	70	104	8781	64.4	68.8
08P3626	9502008-A/DREW//AC627	3.5	72	97	7224	66.0	70.8
08P3629	9502008-A/DREW//AC627	4.0	73	99	7560	58.8	66.5
08P3631	9502008-A/DREW//AC627	3.5	66	98	7669	63.7	69.1
08P3656	9502008-A/DREW//AC101/DREW	3.5	69	96	7258	66.2	70.5
08P3663	9502008-A/DREW//AC101/DREW	3.5	70	103	8754	63.3	68.6
08P3673	9502008-A/DREW//AC101/DREW	3.5	69	104	7453	63.3	70.2
08P2896-2	CCDR/RU0602137	3.5	69	107	8039	63.5	69.2
RU0802034	CCDR//9502008//AR 1188/CCDR	3.0	67	104	7958	62.9	69.3
Wells	Wells	3.0	75	108	8252	64.4	73.1
c.v.%		16.3	1.0	3.6	5.2	4.4	3.9
LSD _{0.05}		1.2	1	7	805	5.7	5.6

* Subjective rating 1 to 7, where 1 = excellent, 7 = no stand.

Table 7. Agronomic and milling performance of 2008 Single Plot Test. Long-grain and specialty lines. Rice Research Station, Crowley, LA.

Entry	Pedigree	Type†	Vigor‡	Days to 50% Heading	Plant Height (cm)	Yield (lb/A)	Milling (%)	
							Head	Total
SP054	AC1290	L	4	92	85	4564	68.1	72.7
SP058	AC1073	L	5	88	82	7715	65.2	67.7
SP080	AC1401	L	4	92	90	7888	60.2	67.2
SP095	AC1405	L	5	92	83	8419	63.7	69.1
SP100	CL151	L	7	95	88	7787	61.0	68.3
SP102	AC1075	L	5	91	82	9108	48.3	64.2
SP107	AC690	L	5	85	79	6848	62.9	66.7
SP117	AC1381	L	5	96	86	8940	58.0	69.3
SP120	AC1081	L	5	91	86	7846	57.3	66.8
SP131	AC1081	L	5	94	88	8178	58.3	69.5
SP136	9502008//AR 1188/CCDR/3/CCDR	L	5	93	79	4034	64.0	70.4
SP138	AC 1415	L	6	96	83	8072	61.9	68.0
SP140	AC1073	L	5	89	91	9228	47.6	62.2
SP146	AC627	L	5	92	82	8295	56.8	68.3
SP147	AC 1415	L	6	91	81	7993	58.0	67.9
SP159	NWBT/KATY//9902207x2/3/0302005	L	5	89	83	4707	64.1	69.3
SP162	AC 1398	L	5	92	84	8568	50.0	66.3
SP167	DREW/CCDR//CCDR	L	5	98	79	4011	66.8	71.9
SP175	CL131	L	3	92	82	9674	63.0	70.8
SP176	AC 1415	L	5	94	83	9031	65.9	69.6
SP193	AC1081	L	5	87	89	8930	55.3	65.9
SP195	CCDR/0502094	L	5	91	84	4224	60.5	66.6
SP204	AC1073	L	4	91	90	7254	49.7	61.9
SP208	AC1405	L	5	91	76	8477	55.1	67.5
SP212	AC1073	L	5	84	81	6773	65.2	70.6
SP214	AC1406	L	5	91	81	8135	64.0	70.9
SP217	AC1365	L	5	92	86	9785	63.7	69.3
SP225	Trenasse	L	4	89	92	7745	49.7	65.3
SP231	9502008A/DREW/3/JSMN/DLLA//LEAH/DLLA	SP	5	91	85	4030	49.6	66.2
SP234	DLRS//AR1142/LA2031/3/JSMN/DLLA	SP	5	101	72	5542	41.5	61.1
SP238	DLMT/5/DLMT 8462.../4/DMSI	SP	4	92	88	5893	50.1	63.8
SP239	ALAN//JKSN/KDM 105	SP	4	96	85	7603	54.3	64.0
SP247	A-301/KATY/5/DLMT 8462.../4/DMSI	SP	5	97	89	6089	55.2	66.1
SP250	Dellrose	SP	6	98	83	4718	64.8	72.8

† L = Long grain and SP = Specialty type.

‡ Subjective rating 1 to 7, where 1 = excellent, 7 = no stand.

Table 8. Yield, milling, and agronomic performance of 13 experimental long-grain, specialty lines, and check varieties in the Uniform Regional Rice Nursery (URN), Crowley, LA. 2008.

Entry	Pedigree	Grain Type	Vigor*	Days to 50% Heading	Plant Height (inch)	Yield (lb/A)	Milling (%)	
							Head	Total
RU0802022	AC1398	Long	4.0	81	40	10585	63.1	68.9
RU0402125	Jazzman	Jasmine	3.3	88	43	5696	68.5	72.3
RU0802028	AC1055	Long	4.7	81	41	8657	62.2	70.0
RU0802031	CCDR/0502085	Long	4.7	80	40	9858	62.5	68.8
RU0802034	CCDR//9502008//AR 1188/CCDR	Long	5.0	78	41	8112	64.4	71.1
RU0802125	AC1055	Long	4.0	81	41	8827	62.5	70.2
RU0802128	AC1019	Long	4.0	80	41	8833	60.9	71.0
RU0802131	AC1073	Long	4.5	78	40	9043	64.7	71.2
RU0802134	CCDR//CCDR/JEFF	Long	5.0	82	42	10252	57.8	66.9
RU0802137	AC1106	Toro	4.5	84	41	8273	65.6	71.5
RU0802140	CPRS//L-205/DLLA	Della	3.5	86	43	9099	65.4	69.6
RU0802146	NWBT/KATY//9902207X2/3/JSMN/DLLA//...	Jasmine	4.0	81	44	5804	58.5	64.7
RU0802149	9502008//KATY/9902207X2/3/JSMN/...	Jasmine	3.0	80	42	8683	61.7	68.2
Catahoula		Long	4.7	81	40	10637	66.5	72.7
Cheniere		Long	4.7	84	40	9774	58.3	69.6
Cocodrie		Long	3.7	80	40	9740	62.3	69.8
Dellrose		Della	5.5	85	44	7658	66.2	71.4
Francis		Long	3.7	83	43	10252	59.1	67.5
Trenasse		Long	5.0	76	40	6751	58.7	67.6
Wells		Long	3.3	85	44	11180	57.2	68.1
XL723		Long	4.5	81	46	10362	62.6	71.6

* Subjective rating 1 to 7, where 1 = excellent, 7 = no stand.

Table 9. Average yield, milling, and agronomic performance of 10 experimental long-grain, specialty lines, and eight check varieties in the Commercial Advanced (CA) trial at four Louisiana locations (Crowley, Mowata, Fenton, and Lake Arthur), 2008.

Entry	Source	Grain Type	Vigor*	Days to 50% Heading	Plant Height (inch)	Yield (lb/A)	Milling (%)	
							Head	Total
242	RU0802022	Long	4.1	83	37	7456	62.3	69.4
243	RU0402125	Jasmine	4.0	87	38	6829	64.5	69.9
244	RU0802028	Long	5.1	83	36	6626	62.5	70.5
245	RU0802031	Long	4.9	81	35	7127	62.6	69.3
246	RU0802034	Long	4.6	80	35	6704	62.5	70.0
247	RU0802125	Long	4.7	83	36	7078	62.1	70.4
248	RU0802128	Long	4.8	81	34	5969	62.0	70.2
249	RU0802134	Long	4.5	81	35	7083	62.2	70.7
250	RU0802146	Jasmine	4.1	81	37	5870	65.3	70.2
251	RU0802149	Jasmine	4.6	83	35	5741	62.1	68.7
203	CL151	CL-long	4.1	82	38	7735	64.4	71.0
205	Trenasse	Long	4.5	76	36	6784	61.0	68.0
207	Cocodrie	Long	4.0	80	34	7044	62.0	70.4
208	Cheniere	Long	4.1	84	35	7164	61.8	70.2
209	Cypress	Long	4.2	84	36	6560	63.6	69.4
210	Wells	Long	3.5	85	38	6901	58.0	70.4
217	Dellrose	Della	5.7	84	38	5512	67.1	71.3
218	Catahoula	Long	4.9	81	35	7106	65.0	72.1

* Subjective rating 1 to 7, where 1 = excellent, 7 = no stand.

Table 10. Yield, milling, and agronomic performance of all entries of Advanced Yield trial (AY) tested at the Rice Research Station, Crowley, LA. 2008.

Entry	Pedigree	Grain Type	Vigor*	Days to 50% Heading	Plant Height (cm)	Yield (lb/A)	Milling (%)	
							Head	Total
001	NWBT/KATY//9902207x2/3/JSMN/DLLA//LEAH/DLLA	Jasmine	3.7	60	90	6800	61.3	70.7
002	9502008-A/DREW/3/JSMN/DLLA//LEAH/DLLA	Jasmine	4.0	75	104	8048	61.3	66.9
003	CPRS/DLRS	Della	3.0	71	103	7502	60.3	67.9
004	A-201/SADRI TYPE//DLRS	Della	4.0	68	94	8135	63.6	70.5
005	DLMT 8462.../4/DMSI/5/RSMT	Basmati	4.0	73	104	6728	61.4	68.7
006	L202/LEAH//TORO/3/IR67016	Basmati	4.3	73	106	6519	63.0	70.8
007	DLRS//KBNT/JODN	Della	3.3	73	109	7287	66.2	68.9
008	AC1106	Toro	4.0	76	96	6802	61.6	68.5
009	Jazzman	Jasmine	4.0	75	104	8149	57.9	67.3
010	Cheniere	Long	3.0	72	97	8716	65.0	71.3
011	AC1349	Long	3.7	71	101	8245	58.6	65.4
012	AC1330	Long	3.7	69	97	6946	53.6	65.4
013	AC1072	Long	4.3	73	94	7968	61.9	68.2
014	AC1070	Long	4.0	69	104	7655	61.9	66.8
015	AC1070	Long	4.0	71	105	8962	63.1	71.5
016	AC1406	Long	4.0	74	101	8020	60.5	69.1
017	AC1398	Long	3.3	73	109	7762	58.9	66.0
018	AC638	Long	3.7	69	103	9011	62.2	67.5
019	AC1403	Long	3.3	73	106	7947	64.4	69.0
020	AC1019	Long	3.7	72	99	8660	60.7	67.5
021	AC105	Long	3.3	71	103	8859	63.2	68.8
022	AC1349	Long	4.0	71	99	6345	52.3	67.0
023	AC1402	Long	4.0	75	99	8053	64.9	71.2
024	CCDR/0502094	Long	4.0	70	102	6555	62.9	69.6
025	0402022/0502094	Long	3.7	69	103	8118	63.8	70.4
026	9502008//KATY/902207x2/3/0402068	Long	4.0	71	104	9430	64.0	71.8
027	AC110/AC638	Long	4.0	71	99	9029	63.1	71.5
028	AC1019	Long	3.3	66	100	7281	58.2	66.0
029	AC1076	Long	4.0	73	106	8473	61.0	67.9
030	Wells	Long	3.3	75	106	6595	53.9	65.2
c.v.%			10.5	1.6	3.6	12.8	6.6	4.2
LSD _{0.05}			0.6	2	6	1630	8.3	5.9

* Subjective rating 1 to 7, where 1 = excellent, 7 = no stand.

Table 11. Yield, milling, and agronomic performance of specialty entries of the Advanced Yield trial (AY) tested at Fenton, Jeff Davis Parish, 2008.

Entry	Pedigree	Grain Type	Vigor*	Days to 50% Heading	Plant Height (cm)	Yield (lb/A)	Milling (%)	
							Head	Total
001	NWBT/KATY//9902207x2/3/JSMN/DLLA//LEAH/DLLA	Jasmine	4.3	80	73	4383	61.9	70.4
002	9502008-A/DREW/3/JSMN/DLLA//LEAH/DLLA	Jasmine	4.0	83	81	5259	64.1	72.6
003	CPRS/DLRS	Della	4.0	82	82	5908	67.0	71.9
004	A-201/SADRI TYPE//DLRS	Della	4.7	79	67	3961	68.7	73.5
005	DLMT 8462.../4/DMSI/5/RSMT	Basmati	4.7	84	78	3929	65.7	73.1
006	L202/LEAH//TORO/3/IR67016	Basmati	4.0	84	79	4146	62.9	71.3
007	DLRS//KBNT/JODN	Della	4.0	83	77	5184	72.4	75.6
008	AC1106	Toro	4.3	83	70	6120	69.1	74.4
009	Jazzman	Jasmine	3.3	86	90	5618	67.1	73.8
010	Cheniere	Long	4.0	85	77	5044	63.8	72.6
c.v.%			8.2	1.1	4.1	12.4	5.6	1.6
LSD _{0.05}			0.6	2	5	1056	8.3	2.6

* Subjective rating 1 to 7, where 1 = excellent, 7 = no stand.

RICE GENETICS AND GERMPLASM DEVELOPMENT

J.H. Oard, D. Groth, S.D. Linscombe, X. Sha, S. Ordonez, and J. Silva

Summary

1) Specific DNA markers were used to assist Dr. Sha in the development of elite lines for special purpose rice. Three markers associated with aroma, amylose content, and gelatinization temperature were used, along with plant type, to select 300 elite medium-grain lines. Some 100 F₁ hybrids were also genotyped with markers for selection and generation advance in 2009. 2) DNA markers potentially associated with sheath blight resistance and high grain milling yields were identified by the RiceCAP Project. Access to the markers will be made available to the public via the RiceCAP website. 3) Several sheath blight-tolerant lines were identified, including one selection that produced high yields under high disease pressure. 4) Initial crossing and selection for adapted inbred lines for hybrid rice development were carried out in the field and greenhouse. 5) Collection and initial evaluation of yield-related traits and molecular data from a selected population of elite lines were completed.

Marker-Assisted Development of Elite Medium-Grain Lines for Cooking and Grain Quality

In cooperation with Dr. Sha, we have completed the second year of evaluating certain molecular markers to speed up development of new Louisiana medium-grain varieties. These markers have produced some success by other U.S. public breeding programs to enhance elite line development. We evaluated some 300 breeding lines of different generations from Dr. Sha's breeding program in 2008. In addition, we screened ~100 F₁ hybrid plants from Dr. Sha to identify the best plant type combined with the most desirable combination of the three markers for aroma, amylose content, and gelatinization temperature. The selected F₁'s were advanced in the 2008 greenhouse and F₂ populations will be evaluated in 2009 by Dr. Sha. The major advantage of these markers to date has been the identification of homozygous or pure-breeding advanced lines for cooking and quality traits that otherwise would require an extra generation or more to select. Moreover, these markers have assisted in the identification of seed mixtures and, in some cases, the identification and/or differentiation of commercial varieties.

Identification of DNA Markers for Sheath Blight Resistance and High Grain Milling Yields

The RiceCAP Project has identified DNA markers associated with sheath blight resistance and head rice. RiceCAP developed and evaluated four mapping populations for sheath blight under field and greenhouse conditions over four years, including the SB5 mapping population in 2008. The two most important parental sources of Cocodrie and MRC10277 were developed by Drs. Linscombe and Rush, respectively. Without these two parents, this project would not be successfully completed. The field locations included two years of inoculated field plots at Crowley and Stuttgart, AR. Dr. Don Groth was a key contributor to maintain field plots at Crowley and collected quality disease ratings for this research. The inoculated lines consisted of 325 doubled-haploid lines (designated SB2) that were previously developed by the Rice Station. Analysis of data for all trials, including those from separate greenhouse experiments, showed that a region at the bottom of chromosome 9 was associated with sheath blight resistance. The gene(s) responsible for resistance on chromosome 9 are unknown at this time, but molecular markers in this region have been identified during the RiceCAP Project. A second marker on chromosome 2 was also found to be associated with sheath blight resistance. Details about this research and markers for resistance can be found at the website: <http://www.uark.edu/ua/ricecap>.

DNA markers for high head rice yields were also identified by the RiceCAP project. The MY2 population was derived from a cross of Cypress, a Louisiana variety known for high head rice yields across different harvest moistures, and LaGrue, an Arkansas variety with inconsistent head rice yields in different environments. MY2 was evaluated at Crowley and Stuttgart in 2006 and 2007.

The results showed that environment, particularly high nighttime temperatures during grain filling, had a strong impact on head rice in Louisiana vs. Arkansas. The genetic analysis suggested that a gene(s) from Cypress promoted early heading that helped avoid high night temperatures during grain filling, resulting in high head rice yields. The results also suggested that the beneficial effects of this Cypress gene(s) observed in Louisiana did not have the same impact in Arkansas, presumably due to lower night temperatures during grain filling. More detailed results from this MY2 research can be accessed through the RiceCAP website listed above. Finally, Dr. Ernest Girouard served as Chairman of the Stakeholders Advisory Board for RiceCAP. The Board made several important suggestions during the four years that substantially improved the quality of RiceCAP research, and we thank Dr. Girouard for his efforts.

Development of Sheath Blight Resistant Germplasm by Traditional Genetic Approaches

During 2008, a total of 149 F₁ crosses from multiple resistance sources were completed. More than 400 F₂ to F₆ families were screened in inoculated plots. A total of 103 lines with sheath blight ratings ≤ 5 and good agronomic traits were identified. From this material, 24 lines were selected for crossing in the greenhouse, generation advance, and 2009 field evaluations. In 2006, 30 sheath blight lines were submitted to the Rice Breeding Project. After a 2007 seed increase in Puerto Rico, 11 sheath blight lines were evaluated in inoculated trials along with several check varieties. Results for six lines/varieties are shown in Table 1. The data show that sheath blight lines SB1 and SB2 produced good sheath blight tolerance compared with CL151, Catahoula, Cocodrie, and the KATY/CPRS breeding line. Days to heading for SB1 and SB2 are comparable with the commercial varieties. Height of SB1 and SB2 is taller by 1 to 4 inches than the commercial varieties. Grain yield of SB1 was the highest in this trial with inoculation, which is encouraging, but additional trials without disease pressure need to be conducted. Head rice yields for SB1 and SB2 are lower than the varieties and the KATY/CPRS breeding line by 1 to 4%. Crosses will be made in 2009 with SB1 and SB2 to improve head rice yields and reduce height.

Development of Adapted Inbred Lines for Hybrid Rice in Louisiana

In September 2008, Drs. Oard and McKenzie (RES, Biggs, CA) visited three Chinese institutes involved in hybrid rice breeding (LAAS, Shenyang; GAAS, Nanning; YAU, Kunming). In October 2008, Dr. Linscombe visited Dr. Mao of the Guangxi Academy of Agricultural Sciences in Nanning. Dr. Li, from Dr. Mao's program, will spend one year at the Rice Station to conduct hybrid rice research. Hybrid rice germplasm obtained from Dr. Li will be grown and evaluated at Crowley under 2009 field plot conditions.

During 2008, Dr. Oard initiated the evaluation and development of adapted inbred lines for hybrid rice grown in Louisiana. Sources of male sterile (cms), maintainer, and restorer lines were obtained from Asian origins. Initial evaluations in the greenhouse were completed, resulting in ~100 hybrid and testcrosses evaluated in the greenhouse and field. An additional 60 hybrid combinations were completed and evaluated in the latter part of 2008. One cross resulted in the development of a homozygous male sterile line maintained by a Louisiana source that improved adaption and overall plant type. It is important to emphasize that this research is at the initial stages and that much work needs to be done before the goal of adapted inbred lines for hybrid rice can be reached. With that said, good progress has been made with additional crosses and selections to be made in 2009.

Table 1. Sheath blight rating (SBR), grain yield, and % head rice for SB1 and SB2 sheath blight lines, KATY/CPRS breeding line, CL151, Catahoula, and Cocodrie, Crowley, 2008.

Line /Variety	SBR	Vigor	Days to Heading	Height (in)	% Lodge	Yield (lb/A)	% Head Rice	% Total Rice
SB1	5	6	80	40	0	6807	59	69
KATY/CPRS//NWB/...	7	5	81	36	0	6372	61	70
SB2	5	7	81	39	0	6311	60	69
CL151	7	4	79	39	90	5962	61	67
Catahoula	7	5	81	36	13	5961	63	72
Cocodrie	8	6	78	37	17	5345	62	69

Trait and Molecular Characterization of Selected Inbred Lines

The RiceCAP Project initiated a research effort in 2008 to identify DNA markers associated with yield component traits in adapted U.S. inbred lines. The selected population (AMP) consisted of 474 entries primarily from U.S. sources. AMP was evaluated in 2008 in Louisiana, Mississippi, and Arkansas using a randomized complete block design field layout. Data for the following yield component traits were collected: height, maturity, days to heading, panicle number, panicle length, panicle weight, and seeds/panicle. Initial analysis shows considerable phenotypic variation for most traits that is crucial for identifying important marker-trait associations. A total of 1,300 DNA markers were identified across the 12 chromosome. Cluster analyses based on allele frequency showed that the 474 lines could be assigned into six main groups. Members of each group generally reflected their origin (state) where first developed. Each cluster group will be used in future research to identify DNA markers associated with the yield component traits.

MARKER-ASSISTED BREEDING AND GENETIC IMPROVEMENT OF SOUTHERN U.S. RICE

H.S. Utomo and S.D. Linscombe

Marker-assisted breeding (MAB) at the Rice Research Station focuses on important traits such as disease resistance, protein content, and other quality traits. Promising breeding lines developed will have to exhibit high yielding potential with acceptable grain quality, disease resistance, optimum plant maturity and height, and are very adaptable to target growing regions. To produce these promising breeding lines, MAB is conducted along with conventional breeding methodology for the production traits that are currently beyond the scope of marker-assisted selections (MAS). Understanding molecular properties of the yield potential and critical quality traits, however, requires tremendous investment. They obviously represent the current bottleneck to limited successful exploitation of available mapped QTLs in cultivar development. Development of combined methodology that allows breeders to merge their germplasm knowledge and breeding population objectives with molecular phenotypic trait association is needed to develop genetic modeling for multiple MAS and obtain rapid increase in the frequency of favorable alleles associated with target traits within the breeding populations.

The objectives of the marker-assisted breeding project were to: (1) develop blast pyramided lines from (a) tandem crosses followed by pedigree selection, (b) tandem crosses followed by double haploidization, and (c) marker-assisted backcrosses; (2) evaluate their performance in the field and establish introgression models for subsequently widening the genetic base of U.S. germplasm; and (3) initiate genome wide selection.

Widening the genetic base of U.S. rice germplasm through interspecific crosses may provide various advantages including improving yield potential, disease resistance, and resistance to environmental stress such as drought, salinity, and low temperature. Interspecific crosses, however, can disrupt favorable gene complexes important for maintaining high yield potential and quality advantages of the adapted lines. DNA markers provide a needed tool to work to direct potential genes from the unadapted materials while maintaining the balance of the favorable gene complexes. With a proper introgression design, the effect of these few foreign genes can be analyzed extensively. Once target alleles have been introgressed into the adapted lines, forward crossing and MAB can be applied during cultivar development.

Gene Introgression

Gene introgression and pyramiding are considered one of the most successful practical uses of molecular markers to date. Publicly available information on gene-marker association for a number of important agronomic traits can readily be used to introgress and pyramid these genes into elite breeding lines used in cultivar development. Marker-assisted backcrossing (MABC) is a straight-forward method to introgress or move target gene(s) from parental donors to parental recipients through successive backcrossing to remove the genetic background of the donor while recovering genetic properties of recurrent parents as much as possible. Statistical methods and schedule of backcrosses to create effective MABC can be created. MABC with marker-based genome scanning has allowed a speedy recovery of most recurrent genome as demonstrated in the last year of study. MABC can also be used to develop cleaner near isogenic lines by minimizing carried over donor segments flanking the target locus, providing precise introgression of individual genes for detailed characterization of the QTLs. In the hybrid rice production, marker-assisted gene pyramiding has been successfully utilized to combine multiple genes of male sterility and to provide a broader-spectrum of resistance against major diseases, such as rice blast and bacterial blight. Individual genes have unique reactions against pathogenic races and some of them have overlapping spectra that make selection based on disease reactions or symptoms more challenging. This problem can easily be overcome using molecular markers linked to individual disease-resistant genes allowing effective selection to be carried out to stack the genes. Figure 1 provides an example of a cross schedule for pyramiding three blast-resistant genes. Similar cross schedules are being used to introgress and accumulate target genes, including salt, drought, and cold tolerance.

Historically, blast-resistant genes are one of the first to be studied in the United States. Considered as one of the most important rice diseases, development of more durable blast-resistant cultivars will help achieve potential yield by minimizing yield loss due to blast outbreaks. While *Pi-ta²* provides the widest protection spectrums against rice blast races, it does not provide protection against 10 major U.S. blast races (eight out of 10 major races). Derived from Vietnamese cultivar Tetep, the gene was incorporated during the development of cultivar Katy that was released in 1981. Similarly, the *Pi-b* gene was originally not present in the U.S. germplasm. It was obtained from Chinese cultivar TeQing and incorporated into the development of U.S. cultivar Saber. Molecular markers closely associated with *Pi-ta²*, *Pi-b*, *Pi-z*, *Pi-k^h*, and *Pi-k^s* are available to identify these genes in the background of U.S. cultivars. Increasing durability against blast disease among commercial cultivars will help maintain steady yield under various disease pressures.

The diagram illustrates a genetic selection process across four generations, represented by horizontal dashed lines. Each generation shows a cross between two individuals, represented by ovals containing chromosomes with specific alleles (colored dots).

- Generation 1:** P1 (Pi-ta2) crossed with P2 (Pi-b). The resulting F1 generation has the genotype Pi-ta2/b.
- Generation 2:** F1 (Pi-ta2/b) crossed with P3 (Pi-kh). The resulting F2 generation has the genotype 1/2 r12.
- Generation 3:** F2 (1/2 r12) crossed with Blank-ing. The resulting F3 generation has the genotype 1/2 (1-r12) r23.
- Final Selection:** The probability of fixation is given by the formula $\{ \frac{1}{2} (1-r_{12})(1-r_{23}) \}^2$. This leads to two possible outcomes:
 - FIELD: PROGENY SELECTION & GEN. ADVANCEMENT**
 - FIXATION THROUGH DOUBLE-HAPLOIDIZATION**

- Pi-ta² – Katy
- Pi-b – Saber
- Pi-k^H – Lemont

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Field performance of pyramided Pi-ta²/Pi-b lines evaluated based on average value of five replicated rows presented in Table 1. Selected lines with good yield potential will be further advanced.

Table 1. Field performance of pyramided Pi-ta²/Pi-b lines.

No.	Plant ID	Blast genes	Grain type [§]	Vigor [¶]	Plant height (cm)	Heading date	Panicle length (cm)	Panicle weight (g)	Row yield (g)
1	08F3973	Pi-ta ² ,Pi-b	L	2	71	84	26.7	7.25	502
2	08F3722	Pi-ta ² ,Pi-b	L	3	73	84	28.5	6.94	503
3	08F4791	Pi-ta ² ,Pi-b	L	2	78	83	28.1	7.02	579
4	08F4912	Pi-ta ² ,Pi-b	L	4	81	83	25.4	6.30	477
5	08F5134	Pi-ta ² ,Pi-b	L	2	80	84	27.1	6.42	490
6	08F5403	Pi-ta ² ,Pi-b	L	3	85	82	26.8	7.39	532
7	08F4754	Pi-ta ² ,Pi-b	L	3	77	83	32.4	6.74	504
8	08F4376	Pi-ta ² ,Pi-b	L	3	75	81	28.2	6.18	510
9	08F3455	Pi-ta ² ,Pi-b	L	3	74	86	29.5	6.91	522
10	08F4411	Pi-ta ² ,Pi-b	L	2	85	82	26.4	6.09	534
11	08F7622	Pi-ta ² ,Pi-b	L	2	77	80	25.3	5.92	487
12	08F5711	Pi-ta ² ,Pi-b	L	2	76	78	26.6	5.88	499
13	08F7722	Pi-ta ² ,Pi-b	L	3	75	86	28.5	5.95	569
14	08F4672	Pi-ta ² ,Pi-b	L	3	76	81	27.9	6.86	596
15	08F5384	Pi-ta ² ,Pi-b	L	2	84	80	28.8	5.85	565
16	08F7175	Pi-ta ² ,Pi-b	L	2	83	81	23.4	5.99	486
17	08F5825	Pi-ta ² ,Pi-b	L	3	87	80	27.8	5.88	477
18	08F1245	Pi-ta ² ,Pi-b	L	2	82	83	26.4	5.88	505
19	08F7754	Pi-ta ² ,Pi-b	L	3	82	84	23.9	5.92	489
20	08F7199	Pi-ta ² ,Pi-b	L	2	81	82	28.4	5.96	498
21	CCDR		L	3	93	82	27.2	5.70	460

[¶] Subjective rating (1= excellent, 9=poor); [§]L= long grain.

Field performance of pyramided Pi-ta²/Pi-kh lines evaluated based on average value of five replicated rows (Table 2). Selected lines with good yield potential will be further advanced.

Table 2. Field performance of pyramided Pi-ta²/Pi-kh rice lines.

Plant ID	Blast genes	Grain type [§]	Vigor¶	Plant height (cm)	Heading date [§]	Panicle length (cm)	Panicle weight (g)	Row yield (g)
08F5112	Pi-ta ² , Pi-kh	L	3.1	94	86	29.4	5.65	466
08F5151	Pi-ta ² , Pi-kh	L	3.2	88	83	27.5	5.64	478
08F5333	Pi-ta ² , Pi-kh	L	4.2	89	81	26.7	5.60	532
08F2822	Pi-ta ² , Pi-kh	L	5.1	93	83	27	5.60	443
08F3851	Pi-ta ² , Pi-kh	L	3.3	92	84	24.9	5.60	556
08F5483	Pi-ta ² , Pi-kh	L	3.2	92	85	28.9	5.59	564
08F5842	Pi-ta ² , Pi-kh	L	4.5	92	87	27.1	5.59	454
08F4812	Pi-ta ² , Pi-kh	L	3.9	91	85	27.8	5.58	445
08F3672	Pi-ta ² , Pi-kh	L	3.5	99	85	30.8	5.57	440
08F4803	Pi-ta ² , Pi-kh	L	3.6	87	82	25.9	5.56	504
08F5392	Pi-ta ² , Pi-kh	L	3.0	81	83	25.6	5.50	505
08F4783	Pi-ta ² , Pi-kh	L	4.2	94	83	28.3	5.50	546
CCDR		L	3.1	93	82	27.2	5.70	460

¶ Subjective rating (1= excellent, 9=poor); §L= long grain.

Field performance of pyramided Pi-ta², Pi-b, and Pi-kh lines that were obtained following the introgression schedule (Fig. 1) evaluated based on average value of five replicated rows (Table 3). Selected lines with good yield potential will be further advanced.

Table 3. Marker-assisted backcrossing to pyramid Pi-ta², Pi-b, and Pi-kh genes into the recurrent parental lines Cocodrie and Cypress.

	Allele Compost. (%)	Grain Type [§]	Vigor [†]	Days to 50% Heading	Plant Height (cm)	Row Yield (g)
mbCCDR-1	44(C);28(L);10(S);13(K)	L	3.1	82	95	419
mbCPRS-1	49(C);22(L);11(S);18(K)	L	3.7	84	94	360
CCDR ck		L	3.0	81	93	432
CPRS ck		L	3.1	85	94	385
C.V. (%)			6.7	1.9	4.1	11.4
LSD (0.05)			0.7	4.0	3.2	24.8

[†] Subjective rating (1= excellent, 9=poor); [§]L= long grain.

Field performance of pyramided Pi-ta², Pi-b, and Pi-kh lines that were obtained through the introgression schedule (Fig. 1) followed by anther culture is presented in Table 4. The performance was based on the average value of five replicated rows. Selected lines with good yield potential will be further advanced.

Table 4. Field performance of double haploid lines carrying Pi-ta², Pi-b, and Pi-kh genes.

	Allele Compt. (%) [†]	Grain Type [§]	Vigor [†]	Days to 50% Heading	Plant Height (cm)	Row Yield (g)
mbCCDRdh	38(C);28(L);25(S);9(K)	L	3.7	82	95	405
mbCPRSdh	46(CP);26(L);16(S);12(K)	L	4.3	84	94	388
CCDR ck		L	3.2	81	93	445
CPRS ck		L	3.5	85	94	376
C.V. (%)			6.7	1.9	4.1	11.4
LSD (0.05)			0.7	4.0	3.2	21.3

[†] Subjective rating (1= excellent, 9=poor); [§]L= long grain. [†]C=Cocodrie, L=Lemont, S=Saber, K=Katy, and CP=Cypress.

Field performance of introgression of Pi-ta² through rapid backcrosses is presented in Table 4. The performance was based on average value of five replicated rows. Selected lines with good yield potential will be further advanced.

Table 4. Field performance backcrossed lines carrying Pi-ta² gene.

	Grain Type [§]	Vigor [†]	Days to 50% Heading	Plant Height (cm)	Row Yield (g)
mbCCDbc-1	L	4.0	82	95	444
mbCPRSbc-2	L	3.1	84	94	366
CCDR ck	L	3.2	81	93	445
CPRS ck	L	3.0	85	94	376
C.V. (%)		6.7	1.9	4.1	10.1
LSD (0.05)		0.7	4.0	3.2	19.4

[†] Subjective rating (1= excellent, 9=poor); [§]L= long grain.

Performance of some of the marker-assisted-derived lines on preliminary yield (2008 PY) trials is presented in Table 5. Selected lines with good yield potential will be further advanced.

Table 5. Field performance of marker-assisted-derived lines in preliminary yield trials.

ENTRY	LINE ID	VIG	DAYS	HTE	YIELD
003	2649-1	4	72	38	8829
002	2639-2	4	70	38	8514
015	CHENIERE	5	73	39	8477
006	2956-2	4	72	40	8415
005	2956-1	5	71	41	8194
011	4798-2	4	71	40	8139
014	COCODRIE	4	71	39	8042
016	CATAHOULA	4	72	40	7273
004	2649-2	4	70	39	7240
007	2987-1	4	71	39	7197
010	4761-2	4	77	40	7143
013	PURPLE RICE	4	78	42	6766
012	5601-2	5	72	38	6665
001	1541-1	5	71	28	6420
008	3275-1	5	75	36	5693
009	4171-2	4	78	44	4855

Pyramiding Drought, Salt, Cold Tolerance, and Other Traits

Introgression is being conducted to incorporate foreign genes as a part of systematic broadening U.S. germplasm. They include gene coding for Fe content, drought tolerance, salt tolerance (*salT*; *qST1*, *qST3*), cold tolerance at seedling stage (RM561-RM341, Chr. 2), and grain weight (*qgw3.1*; Chr.3). Introgressed lines will be advanced and evaluated for their performance in the coming years.

Genome-Wide Selection

A majority of QTL mapping reported in the literature is derived from bi-parental mapping populations to identify QTLs that co-segregate with phenotypic traits within a biparental family. Bi-parental-based QTL mapping, therefore, has an inference limitation to particular parents used in the mapping population, i.e., the gene and gene combinations of these parental lines. Extrapolation beyond the original mapping population will likely be invalid because of the lack of knowledge of identity by descent at a specific genomic region. To be able to exploit the QTLs from a broad set of germplasm, including elite lines and wild ancestors, the mapping has to be expanded beyond a bi-parental base. Association studies identify QTLs by identifying particular allelic variants that are associated with the phenotypic trait in a population (not necessarily a bi-parental family). Since a greater number of alleles is analyzed from all meiosis events that occur throughout the breeding history of genetic materials used in the study, association mapping provides higher resolution in identifying the QTLs than bi-parental based mapping.

The marker-based genome wide selection can be used to directly utilize molecular markers for predicting performance without QTL mapping at all. Understanding the difficulties in estimating the joint effects of many QTLs based on finite data sets and knowing the number and genomic locations of the QTLs themselves are not crucial for selection of qualitative traits. The genome-wide selection ignores the number of QTLs and their locations but focuses on genetic improvement of qualitative traits rather than understanding their genetic basis. All markers used in the analysis are fitted as random effects in a linear model. Trait values are predicted from a weighted index. Genome-wide selection can be most useful for complex traits controlled by many QTLs with low heritability. Similar to MARS, genome-wide selection can be applied in any growing conditions by genotyping with all markers. To maximize the power of molecular markers in predicting performance, a class of procedures such as machine learning methods that focus on finding rules or patterns in a large set of phenotypic and marker data can be integrated into the analyses to produce a better prediction. This particularly is very helpful in accounting for epistatic interactions that are very important for long-term selections to improve yield potential. For the purpose of the marker-based genome-wide selection, two populations were created last year. Both phenotyping and genotyping of these populations will be applied as they are advanced through selections. Data collected will be continuously incorporated to optimize selection indexes and improve predictive values of the markers in cultivar development.

INDUCED MUTATIONAL BREEDING AND ENHANCEMENT OF NUTRITIONAL QUALITY IN RICE

I. Wenefrida, S.D. Linscombe, and H.S. Utomo

Introduction and Methodologies

Rice added-value has been a subject of increasing interest in the rice industry looking for a number of ways to improve the utilization of this crop beyond its current function as a major source of human food and calories. A specific content of fibers, vitamins, minerals, and disease-fighting phytonutrients found in the rice grain offers some health benefit potential to rice consumers. Improved protein content in the grain will further enhance the nutritional quality potential by complementing the existing natural health functional constituents. For the rice industry, the production of high protein rice cultivar(s) will help stabilize market and secure the price of U.S. premium rice.

Replicated field tests were conducted to evaluate the stability of grain protein content. Since grain protein content can be affected by the availability of nitrogen in the soil, different nitrogen fertilization rates were studied. Four nitrogen application rates (100, 125, 150, and 175 lb/A) were evaluated for their effect on total crude grain protein content. The test was conducted on 33 protein lines, along with three check cultivars, using a randomized complete block design with a factorial treatment arrangement in three replicates. Total protein content from each line tested was determined using a combustion method using the Leco TrueSpec® CN Combustion Analyzer. Nine elite high protein lines were evaluated in replicated preliminary yield (PY) tests. Yield potential of these lines were evaluated in addition to other important agronomic traits, including plant vigor, plant height, percent lodging, and percent whole grain.

New lines were developed using parental lines adaptable to Louisiana growing conditions. The newly mutated lines developed in the Rice Research Station Biotech Lab were grown in replicated tests in the field in the 2008 growing season. These new lines were planted in three replicated rows in March 2008 and harvested in July 2008. The field was fertilized using 110 lb/A urea in a split application. The plots were maintained flooded, with occasional draining for weed control purposes. Glyphosate herbicide was used to control weed. Seed was hand harvested, threshed, dried to 12% moisture content, and stored. A finely ground sample of seed weighing approximately 200 mg was used to determine a total crude protein content for each line evaluated. The Leco TrueSpec® CN Combustion Analyzer was used in the analyses.

Results

Total Crude Protein Content of Newly Developed Lines

A. Group 1

A total of 215 new lines were developed in Group 1 from major rice varieties Cocodrie (CCDR), Wells, Francis (FRNC), and Cypress (CPRS) and three breeding lines NN07, NR07, and 07672. Based on replicated data, the total crude protein content of 215 newly developed lines are as follows: four lines showed a total crude protein content of <5%, 14 lines with a total crude protein content of 5.1 to 6.0%, 40 lines of 6.1-7.0%, 63 lines of 7.1-8.0%, 55 lines of 8.1-9.0%, 24 lines of 9.1-10.0%, 6 lines of 10.1-11.0%, one line of 11.1-12.0%, two lines of 12.1-13.0%, four lines of 13.1-14.0%, and one line of 14.1-15.0%. Lines with higher than 9% protein content will be advanced in the 2009 field tests.

Table 1. Protein content of newly developed lines. Total crude protein content was determined using the Leco TrueSpec® CN Combustion Analyzer. Values are based on three replicates using brown rice harvested from the field.

Entry	ID [†]	% N	% C	% Protein
1	CCDR1	1.1959985	45.24860	7.474991
2	CCDR2	1.4645423	45.54661	9.153389
3	CCDR3	1.4000154	45.29779	8.750096
4	CCDR4	1.5583254	45.85504	9.739534
5	CCDR5	1.3459063	45.51480	8.411914
6	CCDR12	1.4178845	45.16464	8.861778
7	CCDR22	1.1346592	45.11044	7.09162
8	CCDR23	1.1975341	45.54905	7.484588
9	CCDR24	1.2639522	45.65540	7.8997
10	CCDR25	1.1213814	49.64631	7.008634
11	CCDR26	0.9983631	45.67504	6.239769
12	CCDR27	1.3246243	45.46225	8.278902
13	CCDR35	1.2810249	45.79479	8.006406
14	CCDR37	1.3412052	45.84932	8.38253
15	CCDR39	1.2826422	46.30705	8.01658
16	CCDR44	1.2780822	45.95803	7.98890
17	CCDR45	1.5295188	46.14431	9.55949
18	CCDR46	1.3486055	45.84625	8.42878
19	CCDR47	1.1787215	45.98791	7.36701
20	CCDR49	1.1959841	45.95732	7.47490
21	CCDR51	1.1850022	46.14691	7.40626
22	CCDR52	1.2066708	46.06201	7.54169
23	CCDR53	0.9820092	45.91875	6.13755
24	CCDR53	1.1377937	44.42350	7.11121
25	CCDR54	1.1443826	44.67404	7.15239
26	CCDR56	1.3141487	44.68713	8.21342
27	CCDR57	1.1235864	44.80848	7.02241
28	CCDR59	1.0862546	44.29382	6.78909
29	CCDR61	1.2068792	44.65668	7.54299
30	CCDR62	1.3160865	44.79633	8.22554
31	CCDR65	1.1683251	44.57766	7.30203
32	CCDR69	1.0353469	44.44270	6.47091
33	CCDR70	1.4237801	44.83734	8.89862
34	CCDR72	1.1156856	44.51966	6.97303
35	CCDR73	1.2396849	44.61452	7.74803
36	CCDR76	0.9569587	44.41284	5.98099
37	CCDR77	1.0641183	44.68545	6.65073
38	CCDR79	1.1644746	44.84957	7.27796
39	CCDR81	1.2096827	45.37791	7.56051
40	CCDR82	1.1653556	46.89254	7.28347
41	CCDR83	0.9695634	44.72203	6.05977
42	CCDR85	1.1067654	44.74856	6.91728
43	CCDR86	1.3916365	44.88137	8.69772
44	CCDR87	1.4035571	45.09455	8.77223
45	CCDR88	1.2808615	44.65911	8.00538

Continued.

Table 1. Continued.

Entry	ID#	% N	% C	% Protein
46	CCDR89	1.0285765	44.66610	6.42860
47	CCDR90	1.4471453	45.94747	9.04465
48	CCDR91	1.6484472	46.26438	10.3027
49	CCDR92	1.3251145	45.66772	8.28196
50	CCDR93	1.2273172	45.52421	7.67073
51	CCDR94	1.2900465	45.46909	8.06279
52	CCDR95	1.3880316	45.74539	8.67519
53	CCDR96	1.4059299	45.58454	8.78706
54	CCDR97	1.4954412	46.00586	9.34650
55	CCDR98	1.2397543	44.14225	7.74846
56	CCDR99	1.432181	44.16340	8.95113
57	CCDR100	1.303876	44.06426	8.14922
58	CCDR101	1.221964	44.04301	7.63727
59	CCDR102	1.275495	44.03105	7.97184
60	CCDR103	1.291356	44.06020	8.07097
61	CCDR104	1.182141	44.00849	7.38838
62	CCDR105	1.273056	44.17385	7.95660
63	CCDR106	1.458358	44.75605	9.11473
64	CCDR107	1.026658	43.98613	6.41661
65	CCDR108	1.043752	44.16072	6.52345
66	CCDR109	1.199503	44.26475	7.49689
67	CCDR116	1.333213	44.45968	8.33258
68	CCDR117	0.935130	44.25130	5.84456
69	CCDR118	1.241497	44.57898	7.75935
70	CCDR121	0.937078	45.24550	5.85674
71	CCDR122	1.233737	45.21625	7.71085
72	CCDR123	1.383504	45.27371	8.64690
73	CCDR125	1.279504	45.31838	7.99690
74	CCDR126	1.013351	44.95201	6.33344
75	CCDR127	1.107924	44.94387	6.92452
76	CCDR128	1.216185	45.09133	7.60115
77	CCDR129	1.348682	45.56311	8.42926
78	CCDR130	1.187636	45.16401	7.42272
79	CCDR131	1.233248	45.50218	7.70780
80	CCDR132	1.457671	45.71792	9.11044
81	CCDR133	1.433114	45.98322	8.95696
82	CCDR134	1.001116	45.31320	6.25697
83	CCDR135	1.015749	45.45857	6.34843
84	CCDR136	0.753097	44.85091	4.70685
85	CCDR137	0.982545	45.73178	6.14090
86	CCDR138	0.842296	45.25215	5.26435
87	CCDR139	1.098962	45.70090	6.86851
88	CCDR143	0.842075	45.27539	5.26297
89	CCDR144	0.785004	45.09382	4.90627
90	CCDR145	0.820869	45.31926	5.13043
91	CCDR146	0.906715	45.20464	5.66696
92	CCDR147	1.082512	45.40373	6.76570

Continued.

Table 1. Continued.

Entry	ID#	% N	% C	% Protein
93	CCDR148	0.877599	46.16188	5.48499
94	CCDR149	0.099849	4.213126	0.62406
95	CCDR150	0.989677	45.50716	6.18548
96	CCDR151	1.123671	45.94062	7.02294
97	CCDR152	1.074546	45.65367	6.71591
98	CCDR153	1.072220	45.37463	6.70138
99	CCDR154	0.906425	45.47641	5.66515
100	CCDR155	1.018079	45.64172	6.36299
101	CCDR156	1.017906	55.93611	6.36191
102	CCDR157	0.887556	44.72143	5.54723
103	CCDR158	0.953503	44.60110	5.95939
104	CCDR159	1.100645	44.32447	6.87903
105	CCDR161	1.401117	45.21540	8.75698
106	CCDR162	1.200925	44.55482	7.50578
107	CCDR163	0.992701	45.31955	6.20438
108	CCDR164	0.757912	44.17062	4.73695
109	CCDR166	0.747141	44.30763	4.66963
110	CCDR167	1.139337	43.31509	7.12085
111	CCDR165	0.982387	44.08752	6.13992
112	CCDR218	1.340493	44.38898	8.37808
113	CCDR219	1.043433	44.45547	6.52145
114	CCDR221	1.123955	44.12285	7.02472
115	CCDR222	1.288017	43.82000	8.05010
116	CCDR274	1.219056	42.90631	7.61915
117	CCDR275	0.919164	42.57523	5.74477
118	CCDR276	1.483004	43.16670	9.26877
119	CCDR277	1.465483	42.55063	9.15927
120	FRNC401	1.385678	42.46260	8.66049
121	FRNC408	1.367020	42.55019	8.54387
122	FRNC413	1.447360	42.66336	9.04600
123	FRNC415	1.426158	42.66057	8.91348
124	FRNC435	1.447953	45.99496	9.04970
125	FRNC456	1.507281	45.90961	9.42051
126	FRNC482	1.316118	45.70752	8.22573
127	NR489	1.611939	45.49262	10.07462
128	NR490	1.690645	45.71180	10.56653
129	NR491	1.747613	45.78377	10.92258
130	NR492	1.776745	45.65062	11.10466
131	NR493	1.742297	45.51989	10.88936
132	NR494	2.226437	45.98384	13.91523
133	NR495	2.142964	46.25540	13.39353
134	NR496	2.227723	45.36434	13.92327
135	NR497	2.079747	45.16107	12.99842
136	NR498	2.089062	45.19240	13.05664
137	NR499	2.055276	45.46835	12.84545
138	NR500	2.372947	46.10596	14.83091
139	07672-176	1.351953	43.14806	8.44972

Continued.

Table 1. Continued.

Entry	ID#	% N	% C	% Protein
140	07672-177	1.096322	43.18341	6.85202
141	07672-178	1.494483	43.46365	9.34059
142	07672-179	1.328218	43.67295	8.30131
143	07672-181	1.434275	43.84915	8.96422
144	07672-182	1.332749	43.42355	8.32961
145	07672-183	1.488163	43.80299	9.30105
146	07672-184	1.537371	43.64315	9.60855
147	07672-185	1.457602	45.22302	9.11002
148	07672-186	1.313072	45.11945	8.20671
149	07672-187	1.253502	45.11628	7.83432
150	07672-188	1.245217	45.42415	7.78262
151	07672-189	1.080614	45.12153	6.75382
152	07672-190	1.104981	44.88623	6.90611
153	07672-191	1.187701	45.25685	7.42312
154	07672-193	1.196028	45.26966	7.47511
155	07672-194	1.087043	45.06629	6.79400
156	07672-195	1.126033	45.02839	7.03771
157	07672-196	1.589504	45.91596	9.93440
158	07672-198	1.309543	45.20486	8.18464
159	07672-200	1.423399	45.62279	8.89625
160	WELLS209	1.143066	45.64438	7.14416
161	WELLS210	1.161477	45.55368	7.25923
162	WELLS211	1.003113	43.60858	6.26946
163	WELLS212	1.117869	43.64925	6.98668
164	WELLS213	1.174272	44.14937	7.33920
165	WELSS214	1.219973	44.07281	7.62483
166	WELLS215	0.875514	43.91866	5.47196
167	WELLS216	1.075406	44.22254	6.72128
168	WELLS217	1.097857	44.07456	6.86161
169	07672-175	1.447172	44.26015	9.04482
170	NN392	1.163746	44.32487	7.27341
171	NN397	1.377843	44.10638	8.61152
172	NN403	1.457103	44.48035	9.10689
173	NN409	1.700646	44.61478	10.62904
174	NN416	1.261643	44.71033	7.88526
175	NN417	1.307586	44.49644	8.17241
176	NN419	1.191779	44.28971	7.44862
177	NN420	1.427612	44.39249	8.92257
178	NN424	1.410691	44.60131	8.81684
179	NN425	1.267393	44.53512	7.92121
180	NN430	1.293561	44.41641	8.08475
181	NN432	1.126698	44.16637	7.04186
182	NN436	1.467322	44.61415	9.17076
183	NN437	1.461567	44.89860	9.13479
184	NN442	1.231961	43.75335	7.69975
185	NN465	1.515892	44.97619	9.47432
186	NN466	1.189359	46.34486	7.43349

Continued.

Table 1. Continued.

Entry	ID ^a	% N	% C	% Protein
187	NN471	1.338488	44.40951	8.36555
188	NN477	1.268403	44.81362	7.92752
189	NN481	1.193320	44.66947	7.45825
190	NN485	1.253056	44.93322	7.83160
191	CPRS201	1.357117	44.88720	8.48198
192	CPRS202	0.992008	45.10253	6.20005
193	CPRS203	1.217030	44.00706	7.60644
194	CPRS204	1.279789	43.91919	7.99868
195	CPRS205	1.278027	44.08635	7.98767
196	CPRS206	0.982122	43.79387	6.13826
197	CPRS207	1.140104	44.08017	7.12565
198	CPRS208	1.125661	44.00583	7.03538
199	CPRS282	1.045232	44.34543	6.53270
200	CPRS286	1.091174	44.90225	6.81984
201	CPRS310	1.309062	44.75937	8.18164
202	CPRS315	0.947258	44.03503	5.92036
203	CPRS316	1.118374	42.57821	6.98984
204	CPRS317	1.216215	42.82315	7.60134
205	CPRS327	1.377138	43.08279	8.60711
206	CPRS330	1.364105	43.08245	8.52566
207	CPRS332	1.352613	42.99062	8.45383
208	CPRS433	1.330966	41.86574	8.31854
209	CPRS438	1.366112	41.92442	8.53821
210	07672-168	1.433150	42.64108	8.95718
211	07672-169	1.425924	41.98717	8.91202
212	07672-170	1.459258	43.16216	9.12036
213	07672-171	1.458863	42.56355	9.11789
214	07672-172	1.290005	42.15195	8.06253
215	07672-173	1.136997	42.33447	7.10623

^aCCDR=Cocodrie derived; CPRS=Cypress derived; WELLS=Wells derived; NN, NR, and 07672 = breeding lines from the marker-assisted breeding project.

Total Crude Protein Content of Newly Developed Lines (Group 2)

A total of 140 new lines were developed from Cypress (CPRS). The total crude protein contents of these newly developed lines based on replicated data are as follows. Two lines showed a total crude protein content of <5%, 16 lines with a total crude protein content of < 6%, 35 lines of 6.1-7.0%, 53 lines of 7.1-8.0%, 21 lines of 8.1-9.0%, 9 lines of 9.1-10.0%, 3 lines of 10.1-11.0%, and 1 line of 11.1-12.0%. Lines with higher than 9% protein content will be advanced in the 2009 field tests.

Table 2. Protein content of newly developed lines from Group 2. Total crude protein content was determined using the Leco TrueSpec[®] CN Combustion Analyzer. Values are based on three replicates using brown rice harvested from the field.

No	Lab ID [†]	% N	% C	C:N	% Protein
1	CPRS-075-P1-1-1 IW-TP06-BRN	1.30896	43.9484	33.5751	8.18100
2	CPRS-075-P1-1-2 IW-TP06-BRN	1.13409	44.1623	38.9407	7.08807
3	CPRS-075-P1-1-3-1 IW-TP06-BRN	0.95343	43.9702	46.1179	5.95894
4	CPRS-075-P1-1-3-2 IW-TP06-BRN	1.26034	44.0134	34.9218	7.87714
5	CPRS-075-P1-1-3-2 IW-TP06-BRN	1.45831	44.2263	30.3270	9.11446
6	CPRS-075-P1-1-4 IW-TP06-BRN	1.10005	44.3386	40.3060	6.87531
7	CPRS-075-P1-1-4-1 IW-TP06-BRN	1.44140	44.1363	30.6204	9.00877
8	CPRS-075-P1-1-5 IW-TP06-BRN	1.30507	44.3011	33.9453	8.15671
9	CPRS-075-P1-1-6 IW-TP06-BRN	1.30552	44.3985	34.0080	8.15955
10	CPRS-075-P1-1-7 IW-TP06-BRN	1.01710	44.1377	43.3954	6.35690
11	CPRS-075-P1-2-1 IW-TP06-BRN	1.23628	44.3084	35.8399	7.72678
12	CPRS-075-P1-1-8 IW-TP06-BRN	1.22935	44.3418	36.0692	7.68345
13	CPRS-075-P1-2-2 IW-TP06-BRN	1.13845	44.4165	39.0149	7.11531
14	CPRS-075-P1-2-3 IW-TP06-BRN	1.26830	44.3964	35.0044	7.92693
15	CPRS-075-P1-2-4 IW-TP06-BRN	1.05287	44.3256	42.0997	6.58044
16	CPRS-075-P1-2-5 IW-TP06-BRN	1.08994	44.0602	40.4243	6.81215
17	CPRS-075-P1-2-6 IW-TP06-BRN	0.89873	43.9957	48.9529	5.61708
18	CPRS-075-P1-2-7 IW-TP06-BRN	1.17806	44.1956	37.5155	7.36289
19	CPRS-075-P1-2-8 IW-TP06-BRN	1.21893	44.2408	36.2947	7.61834
20	CPRS-075-P1-2-9 IW-TP06-BRN	1.04189	43.9816	42.2130	6.51185
21	CPRS-075-P1-2-10 IW-TP06-BRN	0.96673	43.8679	45.3772	6.04211
22	CPRS-075-P1-2-10-1 IW-TP06-BRN	0.97695	44.0611	45.1006	6.10595
23	CPRS-075-P1-2-11 IW-TP06-BRN	1.11583	44.8205	40.1678	6.97393
24	CPRS-075-P1-2-12 IW-TP06-BRN	1.25611	44.7876	35.6557	7.85071
25	CPRS-075-P1-2-13 IW-TP06-BRN	1.17952	44.9128	38.0771	7.37201
26	CPRS-075-P1-2-13-1 IW-TP06-BRN	1.39551	44.7940	32.0984	8.72199
27	CPRS-075-P1-2-13-2 IW-TP06-BRN	1.38203	44.8783	32.4726	8.63772
28	CPRS-075-P1-2-13-3 IW-TP06-BRN	1.20114	45.0955	37.5437	7.50715
29	CPRS-075-P1-2-13-4 IW-TP06-BRN	1.25202	44.6600	35.6701	7.82517
30	CPRS-075-P1-2-14 IW-TP06-BRN	1.37064	44.8934	32.7535	8.56651
31	CPRS-075-P1-2-14-1 IW-TP06-BRN	1.29663	44.5995	34.3962	8.10398
32	CPRS-075-P1-2-14-2 IW-TP06-BRN	1.23942	44.5210	35.9206	7.74641
33	CPRS-075-P1-2-14-3 IW-TP06-BRN	1.68291	45.1016	26.7997	10.51822
34	CPRS-075-P1-2-15 IW-TP06-BRN	1.26460	44.8128	35.4361	7.90371
35	CPRS-075-P1-2-16 IW-TP06-BRN	1.28170	44.9116	35.0406	8.01063
36	CPRS-075-P1-2-17 IW-TP06-BRN	1.02829	44.6946	43.4649	6.42682
37	CPRS-075-P1-2-17-1 IW-TP06-BRN	1.18701	45.0521	37.954	7.41886

Continued.

Table 2. Continued.

No	Lab ID [†]	% N	% C	C:N	% Protein
38	CPRS-075-P1-2-17-2 IW-TP06-BRN	1.20288	45.0603	37.4603	7.51801
39	CPRS-075-P1-2-18 IW-TP06-BRN	1.25445	44.9173	35.8062	7.84033
40	CPRS-075-P1-2-19 IW-TP06-BRN	1.13079	44.8086	39.6256	7.06748
41	CPRS-075-P1-2-21 IW-TP06-BRN	1.19235	44.6696	37.4635	7.45218
42	CPRS-075-P1-2-21-1 IW-TP06-BRN	1.49982	45.3606	30.2439	9.37390
43	CPRS-075-P1-2-22 IW-TP06-BRN	1.44202	45.4764	31.5364	9.01267
44	CPRS-075-P1-2-22-1 IW-TP06-BRN	1.04880	45.0120	42.9174	6.55502
45	CPRS-075-P1-2-22-1 IW-TP06-BRN	1.13188	45.2098	39.942	7.07430
46	CPRS-075-P1-2-22-2 IW-TP06-BRN	1.32261	45.3731	34.3056	8.26635
47	CPRS-075-P1-2-23 IW-TP06-BRN	1.19336	45.1042	37.7957	7.45854
48	CPRS-075-P1-2-23-1 IW-TP06-BRN	1.36254	44.4288	32.6072	8.51589
49	CPRS-075-P1-2-24 IW-TP06-BRN	0.96140	45.1802	46.9942	6.00876
50	CPRS-075-P1-3-1 IW-TP06-BRN	1.25775	45.1639	35.9084	7.86095
51	CPRS-075-P1-3-1-1 IW-TP06-BRN	1.21198	45.3292	37.4007	7.57492
52	CPRS-075-P1-3-2 IW-TP06-BRN	1.23387	45.0793	36.5349	7.71169
53	CPRS-075-P1-3-2-1 IW-TP06-BRN	1.20544	44.6677	37.0548	7.53405
54	CPRS-075-P1-3-2-1 IW-TP06-BRN	1.52212	45.1173	29.6410	9.51328
55	CPRS-075-P1-3-3 IW-TP06-BRN	1.23225	45.1819	36.6661	7.70156
56	CPRS-075-P1-3-4 IW-TP06-BRN	1.34331	45.0755	33.5554	8.39571
57	CPRS-075-P1-3-5 IW-TP06-BRN	1.31590	44.9859	34.1863	8.22440
58	CPRS-075-P1-4-1 IW-TP06-BRN	1.71910	44.9111	26.1248	10.74439
59	CPRS-075-P1-4-1 IW-TP06-BRN	1.20226	44.9251	37.3670	7.51415
60	CPRS-075-P1-4-2 IW-TP06-BRN	1.17165	44.8768	38.3020	7.32286
61	CPRS-075-P1-4-3 IW-TP06-BRN	1.09036	44.7964	41.0837	6.81480
62	CPRS-075-P1-4-3-1 IW-TP06-BRN	1.06249	44.9291	42.2866	6.64056
63	CPRS-075-P1-4-3-2 IW-TP06-BRN	1.06921	44.7473	41.8508	6.68256
64	CPRS-075-P1-4-3-4 IW-TP06-BRN	1.26749	45.5212	35.9144	7.92181
65	CPRS-075-P1-4-3-4 IW-TP06-BRN	1.04893	45.2038	43.0951	6.55582
66	CPRS-075-P1-4-3-5 IW-TP06-BRN	1.26200	45.4644	36.0255	7.88754
67	CPRS-075-P1-4-5 IW-TP06-BRN	1.00853	45.0209	44.6398	6.30335
68	CPRS-075-P1-4-6 IW-TP06-BRN	0.99927	45.1907	45.2234	6.24547
69	CPRS-075-P1-4-6-1 IW-TP06-BRN	1.12778	45.2538	40.1263	7.04864
70	CPRS-075-P1-4-6-1 IW-TP06-BRN	1.15281	45.8023	39.7309	7.20507
71	CPRS-075-P1-4-7 IW-TP06-BRN	1.17473	45.7882	38.9776	7.34207
72	CPRS-075-P1-4-8 IW-TP06-BRN	1.27278	45.6924	35.8995	7.95491
73	CPRS-075-P1-4-9 IW-TP06-BRN	1.38481	46.0529	33.2557	8.65507
74	CPRS-075-P1-4-10 IW-TP06-BRN	1.18166	46.0202	38.9452	7.38541
75	CPRS-075-P1-4-11 IW-TP06-BRN	1.24191	45.883	36.9453	7.76196

Continued.

Table 2. Continued.

No	Lab ID [†]	% N	% C	C:N	% Protein
76	08-264-1-1-PAN8 IW-RRS	0.95631	46.5153	48.6404	5.97694
77	08-264-1-2-PAN1 IW-RRS	0.88154	46.2266	52.4380	5.50967
78	08-264-1-2-PAN1 IW-RRS	1.23484	46.7270	37.8404	7.71778
79	08-264-1-2-PAN2 IW-RRS	0.97882	46.7340	47.7452	6.11763
80	08-264-1-2-PAN2 IW-RRS	0.89299	46.4042	51.9649	5.58119
81	08-264-1-2-PAN3 IW-RRS	1.17356	46.6709	39.7686	7.33475
82	08-264-1-5-PAN3 IW-RRS	1.01991	46.6324	45.7219	6.37446
83	08-264-1-6-PAN1 IW-RRS	1.21926	46.6778	38.2834	7.62043
84	08-264-1-6-PAN2 IW-RRS	1.08912	46.5188	42.7121	6.80702
85	08-264-1-6-PAN3 IW-RRS	1.11410	46.6476	41.8698	6.96318
86	08-264-1-8-PAN1 IW-RRS	0.99238	46.8413	47.2007	6.20240
87	08-264-1-8-PAN1 IW-RRS	0.78168	46.3481	59.2927	4.88552
88	08-264-1-8-PAN2 IW-RRS	0.93163	46.8101	50.2451	5.82271
89	08-264-1-8-MIX IW-RRS	0.90374	46.5044	51.4573	5.64841
90	08-264-4-1-PAN1 IW-RRS	1.22633	46.6812	38.0656	7.66464
91	08-264-4-2-PAN1 IW-RRS	1.39593	46.6712	33.4335	8.72461
92	08-264-4-2-PAN1 IW-RRS	1.52162	47.1387	30.9792	9.51014
93	08-264-4-3-PAN1 IW-RRS	1.04026	45.4197	43.6617	6.50164
94	08-264-4-3-PAN2 IW-RRS	1.13313	45.7617	40.3851	7.08207
95	08-264-4-3-PAN3 IW-RRS	0.95083	45.9684	48.3452	5.94272
96	08-264-4-3-PAN4 IW-RRS	1.19798	45.9210	38.3317	7.48743
97	08-264-4-3-MIX IW-RRS	1.27097	45.2897	35.6338	7.94360
98	08-264-6-1-PAN1 IW-RRS	1.42957	45.6348	31.9220	8.93483
99	08-264-6-1-PAN1 IW-RRS	0.98785	45.9475	46.5126	6.17406
100	08-264-6-1-PAN3 IW-RRS	1.24851	45.4307	36.3879	7.80320
101	08-264-6-1-PAN6 IW-RRS	1.72185	45.9252	26.6720	10.76157
102	08-264-6-1-MIX IW-RRS	1.30109	45.5852	35.0360	8.13186
103	08-264-9-3-MIX IW-RRS	1.39992	45.6610	32.6168	8.74952
104	08-264-9-3-PAN2 IW-RRS	1.36427	45.5719	33.4037	8.52672
105	08-264-12-2-PAN2 IW-RRS	0.81774	45.5502	55.7019	5.11092
106	08-264-13-2-PAN1 IW-RRS	0.99553	46.0582	46.2648	6.22208
107	08-264-13-2-PAN1 IW-RRS	1.07588	45.3927	42.1910	6.72429
108	08-264-13-2-PAN2 IW-RRS	0.80980	45.2129	55.8322	5.06125
109	08-264-13-2-PAN5 IW-RRS	1.11811	46.0072	41.1471	6.98821
110	08-264-14-1-PAN1 IW-RRS	1.11899	45.4009	40.5730	6.99369
111	08-264-22-3-PAN2 IW-RRS	1.34468	46.2671	34.4074	8.40426
112	08-264-22-3-MIX IW-RRS	1.51013	45.4852	30.1199	9.43835
113	08-264-22-3-PAN4 IW-RRS	1.48842	45.0746	30.2835	9.30263

Continued.

Table 2. Continued.

No	Lab ID [†]	% N	% C	C:N	% Protein
114	08-264-23-2-PAN2 IW-RRS	0.92445	45.6572	49.3883	5.77783
115	08-264-24-2-PAN1 IW-RRS	1.14119	45.6058	39.9631	7.13248
116	08-264-24-2-PAN2 IW-RRS	1.16842	44.0816	37.7272	7.30268
117	08-264-24-2-PAN6 IW-RRS	1.13858	44.2301	38.8466	7.11615
118	08-264-24-2-MIX IW-RRS	1.59159	44.5633	27.9991	9.94749
119	08-264-24-2-MIX IW-RRS	1.30829	44.6901	34.1591	8.17683
120	08-264-31-2-PAN3 IW-RRS	1.27254	44.6442	35.0827	7.95338
121	08-264-31-2-MIX IW-RRS	1.83669	44.8744	24.4321	11.47937
122	08-264-31-6-MIX IW-RRS	1.18354	44.6551	37.7300	7.39713
123	08-264-31-6-PAN2 IW-RRS	1.10251	44.7379	40.5782	6.89069
124	08-264-31-10-PAN4 IW-RRS	0.87817	44.5441	50.7236	5.48858
125	07500CY0151 FIELD 08	1.12632	45.2697	40.1926	7.03950
126	07500CY0151 FIELD 08	0.81957	44.6925	54.5313	5.12235
127	07500CY0153 FIELD 08	0.88349	45.2961	51.2690	5.52186
128	07500CY0153 FIELD 08	1.08834	45.4485	41.7593	6.80216
129	07500CY0157 FIELD 08	1.14845	45.2788	39.4259	7.17782
130	07500CY0157 FIELD 08	1.20387	45.5027	37.7969	7.52420
131	07NCCDR427 FIELD 08	1.19727	45.6279	38.1097	7.48298
132	07NCCDR427 FIELD 08	1.08307	45.4385	41.9532	6.76921
133	07NCCDR4212 FIELD 08	1.09487	45.3845	41.4519	6.84295
134	07NCCDR4212 FIELD 08	1.07013	45.2073	42.2445	6.68834
135	0527067231 FIELD 08	1.35488	45.4273	33.5286	8.46800
136	0527067231 FIELD 08	0.98435	44.9328	45.6469	6.15222
137	0527067241 FIELD 08	0.89507	44.8821	50.1435	5.59421
138	0527067241 FIELD 08	1.06874	44.7541	41.8754	6.67966
139	0527067244 FIELD 08	0.74706	44.6085	59.7119	4.66913
140	0527067244 FIELD 08	0.94480	46.5729	49.2936	5.90504

[†]CPRS=Cypress derived.

Total Crude Protein Content of Newly Developed Lines (Group 3)

A total of 23 new lines were developed from Group 3 (IW entries). The total crude protein contents of these newly developed lines based on replicated data are as follows. One line showed a total crude protein content of <8%, 10 lines with a total crude protein content of <9%, eight lines of 9.1-10.0%, three lines of 10.1-11.0%, and one line of 11.1-12.0%. Lines with protein content of more than 9.0% will be advanced in the 2009 field tests.

Table 3. Protein content of newly developed lines. Total crude protein content was determined using the Leco TrueSpec® CN Combustion Analyzer. Values are based on three replicates using brown rice harvested from the field.

ID	Wt. (mg)	% N	% C	C/N	% Protein
IW220	26.61	1.334475	41.13291	30.82328	8.340472
IW280	28.12	1.366094	40.94962	29.97568	8.53809
IW282	24.62	1.576135	41.32178	26.21716	9.85084
IW284	35.81	1.447223	40.92242	28.27651	9.04514
IW287	36.89	1.385289	40.63491	29.33315	8.65806
IW291	36.63	1.383073	40.80876	29.50587	8.64420
IW311	36.60	1.468758	40.64453	27.67272	9.17973
IW320	32.49	1.422520	41.13833	28.91933	8.89075
IW341	32.03	1.432519	40.94697	28.58388	8.95324
IW345	21.31	1.789885	42.53937	23.76653	11.18679
IW346	29.03	1.428030	40.71912	28.51418	8.92519
IW347	36.74	1.365544	41.15486	30.13807	8.53465
IW350	34.52	1.467674	40.74460	27.76134	9.17296
IW353	29.49	1.497525	41.11653	27.45632	9.35953
IW360	24.40	1.402676	41.69379	29.72447	8.76672
IW380	26.28	1.606635	44.65773	27.79581	10.04147
IW406	35.90	1.189939	41.67497	35.02276	7.43712
IW444	29.87	1.598044	41.45124	25.93873	9.98777
IW448	30.53	1.431742	41.42544	28.93359	8.94839
IW449	22.62	1.600574	42.10108	26.30374	10.00359
IW450	36.18	1.508950	41.25291	27.33881	9.43094
IW460	26.53	1.542109	41.55396	26.94619	9.63818
IW463	22.56	1.712348	42.14735	24.61377	10.70218

Total Protein Content of Elite High Protein Lines under Different Nitrogen Applications

Table 4 is partial data on N-tests. The remaining entries are currently being analyzed and will be reported in the next annual report.

Table 4. Protein content of elite lines in replicated N-tests.

Field ID	Lab ID	% Nitrogen	Crude Protein (%)
NN82NR-Row	Wells 31-0800152	2.164	13.524
NN86NR-Row	Wells 31-0800153	2.344	14.647
NN91NR-Row	Wells 31-0800154	2.117	13.230
NN99-Row	Wells 31-0800155	2.034	12.712
NN241-Row	Wells 32-0800156	2.000	12.500
NN236NR-Row	Wells 32-0800157	2.186	13.661
NN230NR-Row	Wells 32-0800158	1.964	12.273
NN211NR-Row	Wells 32-0800159	1.882	11.759
NN408NR-Row	Wells 33-0800160	1.865	11.656
NN401NR-Row	Wells 33-0800161	2.192	13.697
NN434NR-Row	Wells 33-0800162	1.926	12.038
NN402NR-Row	Wells 33-0800163	2.186	13.659
NN441-Row	Wells-0800164	1.524	9.523
NN546-Row	CPRS 462-126-0800165	1.971	12.320
NN561-Row	CPRS 462-126-0800167	1.976	12.348
NN564-Row	CPRS 462-126-0800168	1.961	12.254
NN556-126 Row	CPRS 462-126-0800169	1.841	11.508
NN563-Row	CPRS 462-126-0800170	1.213	7.584
N500R-552	Francis931-0800171	1.937	12.104
NN500R-426	Francis931-0800172	1.418	8.864
NN500R-221	Francis931-0800173	2.032	12.700
NN500R-108	Francis931-0800174	1.354	8.461
NN500R-118	Francis-0800175	1.372	8.576

Preliminary Yield Trials of Nine High Protein Lines

Yield potential, plant vigor, days to 50% heading, plant height, and lodging characteristics for nine elite high protein lines evaluated in the preliminary yield trials last year were presented in Table 5. Days to 50% heading among elite high protein lines ranged from 82 to 89, while days to heading of cultivar checks was 81 for Cocodrie, 86 for Cypress, and 88 for Wells. They have acceptable plant height, ranging from 48 to 41 inches. The majority of high protein lines showed good lodging resistance. Line 07NCCDR421, a Cocodrie-derived line, has the second highest yield potential, which is very close to the Cocodrie check.

Table 5. Field performance of nine elite high protein lines and three conventional cultivars from which the lines were derived in preliminary yield trials at the Rice Research Station in 2008.

PLOT	ENTRY	ID	VIG	DAYS	HTE	LDG	YIELD	WHOLE	TOTAL
08HP009	009	Wells	3	88	42		11218	60.6	68.9
08IHP008	008	Cocodrie	4	81	41	23	9649	60.8	68.0
08HP002	002	52709629	4	86	41		9626	63.9	69.0
08HP007	007	07NCCDR4212	5	82	40		9411	60.9	69.1
08HP012	012	07500CY0153	6	89	40	7	9353	62.5	68.4
08HP011	011	Cypress	4	86	38	23	9225	58.9	68.7
08HP006	006	07NCCDR427	5	83	39		9089	60.1	68.6
08HP010	010	07500CY0151	5	87	41		8921	59.1	67.2
08HP005	005	527067244	5	86	41		8653	67.6	73.0
08HP003	003	07500CY0157	5	87	40	10	8454	67.7	72.0
08HP004	004	527067241	4	86	41		8402	59.0	67.7
08HP001	001	527067231	4	87	41		5050	62.2	67.1

RICE AGRONOMY¹

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INTRODUCTION

The following three sections of the report document research conducted in rice plant nutrition, cultural management and rice rotational crops. Rice plant nutrition studies were conducted at the LSU AgCenter Rice Research Station, as well as multiple off-station locations in an effort to generate agronomic production information representative of all Louisiana rice production areas. Rice nutrition studies were conducted in Acadia Parish at the Rice Research Station, as well as on cooperator farms located in Acadia, Vermilion, Evangeline, and Richland parishes. Cultural management studies were conducted at the Rice Research Station north and south units.

We would like to express our sincere appreciation to the following off-station cooperators for their assistance in conducting this research. Our efforts would not be successful without their support:

Dennis and Bubba Leonards – Acadia Parish
Larry and Kody Bieber – Evangeline Parish
Elliot Colvin – Richland Parish
Lounsberry Farms – Vermilion Parish

Throughout the following sections, multiple abbreviations are used to represent common units of measure and agricultural chemicals, these abbreviations are explained below in Tables 1 and 2, respectively.

¹ This research was supported in part by funds provided by rice producers through the Louisiana Rice Research Board.

Table 1. Common abbreviations used in agronomic research at the Rice Research Station.

Abbreviation	Explanation
A	Acre
AS	Ammonium sulfate
bushel/A	Bushels per acre
Ca	Calcium
COC	Crop oil concentrate
DAT	Days after treatment
DPP	Days prior to planting
Fe	Iron
ft	Feet
ft ²	Square feet
gal/A	Gallons product per acre
Head Rice	Percent unbroken kernels left after milling
in	Inches
lb	Pounds
lb/A	Pounds product per acre
lb ai/A	Pounds active ingredient per acre
Ldg-Rate	Lodging rate in percent
Ldg-Type	Lodging type on a scale from 0 to 5 where 0 = no lodging, 1 = slightly lodged (approximately 1 - 23° angle) and 5 = lodged to ground (90° angle)
K	Potassium
Main	First rice crop; crop growth stage prior to first harvest
Mg	Magnesium
N	Nitrogen
Na	Sodium
NA	Information not available/applicable
oz/A	Ounces product per acre
P	Phosphorus
PD	Panicle differentiation
PI	Panicle initiation
pl/m ²	Plant densities measures 14 days after seeding emergence by counting the main-stem numbers in a randomly selected area of 1 m ² in each plot
Postharvest	Application applied immediately following main crop harvest
ppm	parts per million
PRE	Application prior to crop emergence
Preflood	Preflood application applied 1 to 2 days prior to permanent flood establishment
Preplant	Preplanting application prior to flooding and seeding
pt/A	Pints product per acre
Ratoon	Second rice crop growth after harvest of first (main) crop
RRS	Rice Research Station, Crowley, LA
SB Severity	Sheath blight infestation on a scale from 1 to 9; where 1 = no sheath blight and 9 = severe sheath blight infestation
Total Mill	Percent of rice kernels left after milling
Zn	Zinc
10% Heading(HD)	Crop growth stage where 10% of plants within a plot have visible panicles
50% Heading(HD)	Number of days from effective seeding date to 50% panicle exertion

Table 2. Common crop protection chemicals and formulations used in agronomic research at the Rice Research Station.

Trade Name	Common Name	Formulation	Company
<u>Herbicides</u>			
Aim	Carfentrazone	EC2	FMC Corp.
Arroso	Propanil + molinate	3 lb + 3 lb	RiceCo
Basagran	Bentazon	4 lb	BASF
Clincher	Cyhalofop	2.38 lb	Dow Agro Science LLC
Command	Clomazone	3ME	FMC Corp.
Duet	Propanil + bensulfuron	4 lb + 0.48 oz	Rice Co.
Grandstand R	Triclopyr	3 lb	Dow Agro Science LLC
Grasp	Penoxsulam	SC2	Dow Agro Science LLC
Honcho Plus	Glyphosate	4 lb	Monsanto
Liberty	Glufosinate ammonium	18.19%	Bayer CropScience
Londax	Bensulfuron	60% DF	DuPont
Newpath	Imazethapyr	2 lb	BASF
Permit	Halosulfuron	75% WSG	Monsanto
Prowl	Pendimethalin	EL 3.3	BASF
Regiment	Bispyribac-sodium	80% DF	Valent USA
Rice Beaux	Propanil + Thiobencarb		Riceco LLC
Roundup	Glyphosate	4 lb	Monsanto
Weatherman			
Stam M4	Propanil	4 lb	Dow Agro Science LLC
Weedar 64	2,4-D	3.8 lb	Aventis
<u>Insecticides</u>			
Dermacor	Rynaxypyr		DuPont
Karate Z	Cyhalothrin	2.08 lb	Syngenta
Mustang Max	Zeta-cypermethrin	0.8	FMC Corp.
Methyl Parathion	Methyl Parathion	4 lb	Cheminova
<u>Fungicides</u>			
Dithane DF	Mancozeb	75% DF	Dow Agro Science LLC
Stratego	Propiconazole + Trifloxystrobin	1.04 lb + 1.04 lb	Bayer Crop Science LLC
Quadris	Azoxystrobin	2.08 lb	Syngenta
Quilt	Azoxystrobin + Propiconazole	1.04 lb + 0.62 lb	Syngenta

RICE NUTRITION RESEARCH

D.L. Harrell, J.P. Leonards, R.P. Regan, and D.M. Walker

Variety by Nitrogen Rate and Application Timing Experiments

Variety by nitrogen (N) experiments are conducted yearly throughout Louisiana to establish N requirements for new commercial varieties and advanced experimental line. Rice varieties vary in their response to N rates and timing of application. These varietal N response differences can be attributed to several factors, including such traits as lodging, disease susceptibility, and N uptake efficiency. Environmental influences also impact the N rate needed to produce optimum yields. These include such factors as soil type, weather, disease, and insect pressure. For this reason, trials are conducted not only at the Rice Research Station in Crowley but also at cooperator sites in Vermilion and Richland parishes. Rates of N range from 0 to 210 lb/A utilizing both the single pre-flood and split applications. The N requirement, days to 50% heading, lodging susceptibility, and plant height are all determined. Ratoon data are also determined for trials in southwest Louisiana. A minimum of 3 years of data for each variety are needed before final recommendations are established. These recommendations can be found in Rice Varieties and Management Tips 2009, LAES publication number 2270. Electronic copies of this publication can be accessed from the LSU AgCenter Website: (<http://www.lsuagcenter.com>). Eight rice varieties (Catahoula, Jazzman, Neptune, CL131, CL151, CL171, Bowman, and Trenasse), and one advanced experimental line (0401182AR) were evaluated in 2008.

At the Rice Research Station location, all variety by N trials were drill seeded on March 25 and harvested on August 13. The soil at this location is classified as a Crowley silt loam. No lodging occurred in any trial at this location. Grain yields at the Rice Research Station were generally greater than those observed at both Vermilion and Richland parish sites. Optimum N rates for Bowman and Trenasse were 120 lb/A. Rice varieties Jazzman, Neptune, CL131, CL151, and CL171 and the experimental line 0401182AR were all optimized at 150 lb/A. Catahoula was optimized at 210 lb N/A. After main crop harvest, 90 lb N/A was applied to a dry soil surface to all test plots to evaluate the effect of first crop N fertility on ratoon growth and yield. A significant ratoon yield response was only seen for the varieties CL151 and Bowman and the experimental line 0401182. Generally, a first crop N rate of less than 30 lb/A reduced ratoon yields for CL151 and 0401182 while first crop N rates less than 90 lb/A reduced ratoon yields in Bowman.

At the Vermilion Parish site, all variety by N trials were drill seeded into a conventionally tilled seedbed on March 26 and were harvested on August 4. The soil at this site is classified as a Kaplan silt loam. This site traditionally has a higher disease pressure and generally is less responsive to N fertilization as compared with other sites. The optimum N rate for Jazzman was 150 lb/A, while optimum rates for Neptune and CL131 were 120 lb/A. A N rate of 90 lb/A was sufficient to optimize grain yields of CL151, Bowman, and Trenasse. Ratoon yields were evaluated on all trials. All trials received 90 lb N/A applied immediately after first crop harvest. A ratoon yield response to first crop N nutrition was not seen for any cultivar.

At the Richland Parish site, all variety by N trials were drill seeded on April 15 and were harvested on September 9. The soil is classified as a Perry clay. The Catahoula and Jazzman trials, which were planted on the south edge of the field near the riser, were affected by an unidentified malady. The random stand decline in these two trials compromised the data obtained from these two trials. In addition, many of the plots at this location were severely lodged prior to harvest due to the winds and heavy rainfall associated with Hurricane Gustav. The decreased harvest efficiency and grain loss due to lodging most likely contributed to the higher coefficients of variation seen for trials at this location. An N rate of 90 lb/A was found to be optimum for Trenasse, Bowman, CL171, and CL151. The optimum N rate for both Neptune and 0401182 was 150 lb/A, while the optimum N rate for CL131 was 120 lb/A.

Ratoon Rice Fertility Experiments

A trial was conducted to evaluate the response of Cocodrie and Trenasse ratoon yields to various N sources and rates. Nitrogen sources included urea, ammonium sulfate (AS) and a 1:1 N based blend of urea and AS. Rates of N were 45, 90, and 135 lb/A. Analysis of variance results (data not shown) indicated that a significant ratoon yield response to N source and variety were not observed. However, a significant ratoon yield response ($P = 0.041$) was seen for N rate. Ratoon grain yield means for the 45, 90, and 135 lb/A N rates were 789, 967, and 1089 lb/A, respectively (LSD = 219 lb/A). Yields were optimized at an N rate of 90 lb/A.

A trial was initiated in 2008 to evaluate the ratoon yield response of Catahoula and Neptune to various rates of N. Six post harvest rates of N (0, 30, 60, 90, 120, and 150 lb/A) were evaluated. All plots received 150 lb/A prior to permanent flood establishment in the first crop. Analysis of variance indicated that ratoon yields of Neptune (1989 lb/A) were significantly greater than Cheniere (1272 lb/A; data not shown). A variety by N rate interaction was also significant ($P = 0.0065$). Optimal ratoon yields for Catahoula were achieved at a ratoon N rate of 60 lb/A, while ratoon yields of Neptune were optimized at a ratoon N rate of 120 lb/A.

Nitrogen application timing for ratoon rice production was evaluated for two rice varieties, Cocodrie and Trenasse. Nitrogen was applied at 90 lb/A at one of six different application timings: 1) main crop heading, 2) 7 days prior to draining, 3) main crop harvest, 4) a 60/30 split between heading and harvest, 5) a 60/30 split between 7 days prior to draining and harvest, or 6) 60/30 split between harvest and 21 days after harvest. Nitrogen applied at main crop harvest provided the highest grain yield for both Cocodrie and Trenasse.

A trial was conducted to evaluate the influence of main crop straw placement or removal on ratoon crop N efficiency. Straw remaining after first crop harvest was either 1) applied evenly across the top of the plot and urea fertilizer applied over the top, 2) removed from the plot and urea applied on bare ground, followed by replacing the straw over the top, or 3) straw removed permanently from the plot and urea applied on bare ground. Three post harvest N rates (45, 90, and 135 lb/A) were evaluated. Ratoon yields were not affected by either straw placement or a straw placement by N rate interaction.

A trial was initiated in 2008 to evaluate the effectiveness of Agrotain-treated urea as compared with untreated urea in ratoon rice production. Two N sources (Agrotain-treated urea and urea) and five N rates (0, 30, 60, 90, 120, and 150 lb/A) were evaluated in the trial. First crop rice was fertilized with urea at rate of 150 lb N/A after harvest. Main crop yields were not significantly different from each other. Analysis of variance data (not shown) indicated that a ratoon yield response was not seen between the N sources. This may be due to rainfall events that occurred the next 3 days, which provided a very quick permanent flood establishment after N application. A significant ratoon yield response to N rate ($P = 0.0012$) was observed. Ratoon yields for both N sources were optimized at 30 lb/A.

Other Fertility Experiments

A trial was conducted to evaluate the agronomic response of rice to preplant incorporated starter N applications. Two rates of N (10 and 20 lb/A) and two N sources (Agrotain-treated urea and urea). Neither N rate nor N source significantly increased grain yields.

A trial was conducted to evaluate the agronomic response and N uptake of Cheniere rice when two different N sources (Agrotain-treated urea and urea) were applied at various timings prior to permanent flood establishment and after flood establishment. Five preflood N application timings were evaluated (10dpf, 8dpf, 6dpf, 4dpf, and 2dpf) and 3 post flood N applications (0dpost, 1dpost, and 4dpost) were evaluated. A yield advantage of 1294 lb/A was observed for Agrotain-treated urea over urea at the 10dpf timing. A yield advantage for Agrotain-treated urea over urea was not seen at fertilizer application timings closer to flood establishment. Both urea and Agrotain-treated urea grain yields for applications applied into flood water were approximately one-half of those realized at preflood timings. Similarly, N uptake was greatly reduced when both N sources were applied into flood water.

A similar N source (Agrotain-treated urea and urea) and application timing experiment was conducted at Evangeline Parish location. Application timings for this trial were 6dpf, 3dpf, 0dpost, and 2dpost. A yield advantage was not seen for either N source at all timings. However, preflood N applications out yielded all post flood applications.

Multiple Zn fertility trials were conducted at the Leonards Farm in Acadia Parish in 2008. Initial soil test results indicated a Zn concentration between 1 and 1.7 ppm at the location. Average pH was 7.9. The objective of the first trial was to help in the calibration of the Melich3 soil test for Zn. This trial consisted of five Zn rates (0, 5, 10, 15 and 20 lb/A). The Zn source was zinc sulfate that was applied at planting. Additional sulfur (S), as elemental S, was also applied to plots to balance the S application at 10 lb/A. A true check plot that did not receive either Zn or S was also included. All N fertilization was done with AS. This was done to saturate the system with S. Leaf samples were then taken 6 weeks after planting, approximately 6 days prior to green ring, both the 0 Zn (with 10 lb S/A), and the true check had tissue Zn concentrations <15 ppm, confirming the presence of Zn deficiency. After harvest, yields also indicated Zn fertilizer response. Generally, 5 lb Zn/A was found to alleviate the Zn deficiency and increase yields over the check plots by approximately 1,500 lb/A.

A second Zn trial at the Leonards Farm evaluated the response of Zn oxide-coated 0-24-24 fertilizer as compared with Zn sulfate. Three rates of Zn sulfate were evaluated (5, 10, 15, and 30 lb/A) and three rates (16, 24, and 32 oz/A) of the Zn oxide source (HM9863) coated on the surface of 0-24-24. An untreated control was also included. Both Zn sources were surface applied after planting. P and K were balanced in all trials. A significant yield advantage for both Zn sources over the untreated control was observed at all rates.

A third Zn trial at the Leonards Farm was conducted to evaluate the yield response of rice after the onset of Zn deficiency symptoms (bronzing) to several commercially available liquid Zn sources applied at labeled rates. Liquid Zn products evaluated in the trial included TraFix, Brexil, Zinc Plus, and Super Zinc FL. Granular Zn sulfate was also evaluated at a rate of 10 lb Zn/A. All products were applied approximately 5 days prior to the green ring physiological growth stage. A statistically significant yield advantage over the untreated control was not seen for any Zn product. However, a numerical yield advantage over the untreated control was seen for all applied Zn products. The granular Zn sulfate produced numerically higher yields as compared with the liquid Zn products.

Rice Variety by Nitrogen Experiments at the Rice Research Station

Experiment number: 08-CM-01 to CM-09

Site and design:

Location/Cooperator: Rice Research Station (Crowley Main)

Tillage type.....: Conventional

Experimental design.....: Randomized complete block

Number of reps: 4

Plot size.....: 7 x 20 ft

Row width/rows per plot.....: 7 in / 12

Soil type: Crowley silt loam

% organic matter.....: 1.252

pH.....: 7.0

Extractable nutrients ppm.....: Ca-1077, Cu-2.2, Mg-250, P-7.7, K-62.0, Na-80.7, S-11.0, Zn-4.6

Crop/Variety: Rice / See Data Sheet

Planting method/date: Drill seeded / March 25, 2008

Seeding rate/depth.....: 40 seeds/ ft² / .5 in

Emergence date.....: April 5

Harvest date: August 13

Seed treatment/cwt: Maxim[®] 4FS + Apron XL[®] LS at Manufacturer's rate
Release[®] LC at 1.0 to 2.0 g/100 lb of seed
Flokote Zn at 8 oz/100 lb of seed

Fertilization: 195 lb/A 0-24-24-2.5, March 25
1 qt/A Zinc Plus, April 25
Ratoon, 90 lb N/A 46-0-0, August 15

Water management:

Flush: April 2, April 14

Flood: May 15

Drain.....: July 28

Ratoon Flood.....: August 20

Ratoon Drain.....: October 28

Pest management:

Herbicides.....: 15 oz/A Clincher + 1 qt/A Crop oil, April 23
3 qt/A Arrosolo + 1 oz/A Londax + .5 oz/A Permit, April 25
3 qt/A Arrosolo + 1 oz/A Londax + .5 oz/A Permit, May 14
.6 oz/A Londax, June 21

Insecticides: 2.5 oz/cwt Dermacor seed treatment

Fungicides.....: 21 oz/A Quilt + 6 oz/A Quadris, June 2

Table 1. Determine the agronomic response of drill-seeded Catahoula (302082) to nitrogen fertilizer rate and time of application (3.1) + Green seeker N rate (1.1) (Rice Research Station).

Table 1. Determine the agronomic response of grain-seeded <i>Catalpa</i> (382092) to nitrogen fertilizer rate and time of application (512) - Green-seeder F4 rate (1:1) (Rice Research Station).																							
Crop Name				Rice				Rice				Rice				Rice				Rice			
Rating Date				8/8/08				6/13/08				7/9/08				8/11/08				10/8/08			
Rating Type				50% HD				Height				Biomass				Biomass				Yield			
Rating Unit				days				in				lb/A				lb/A				lb/A			
Crop Stage Majority				Main				Main				Main				Main				Ratoon			
Crop Stage Scale								PD				50% Head								50% Head			
Trt No.	Treatment Name	Rate	Rate Unit	Growth Stage																			
1	UREA	0	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	100	gh	28	d	1293	b	3536	e	2552	f	42	b	3273	a	1210	a	3762	h	
2	UREA	30	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	99	h	33	c	2035	a	7234	d	5205	e	48	a	2900	a	1289	a	6494	g	
3	UREA	60	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	100	fgh	34	bc	2677	a	8265	cd	7256	d	49	a	3163	a	1316	a	8572	f	
4	UREA	90	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	101	c-g	37	ab	2837	a	10983	abc	8798	c	49	a	4414	a	1451	a	10249	e	
5	UREA	120	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	101	cde	37	ab	2947	a	10750	abc	9738	c	49	a	4085	a	1578	a	11316	cd	
6	UREA	150	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	102	bc	37	ab	2555	a	12008	ab	11113	b	49	a	4984	a	1566	a	12679	a	
7	UREA	180	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	103	b	39	a	2463	a	13554	a	10885	b	49	a	4381	a	1585	a	12469	ab	
8	UREA	210	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	104	a	39	a	3063	a	11609	abc	11877	a	50	a	4161	a	1266	a	13143	a	
9	UREA	45	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	99	h	34	bc			8950	bcd	7377	d	49	a	3476	a	1258	a	8635	f	
	UREA	45	lb ai/A	Midseason																			
10	UREA	75	lb ai/A	PD	101	d-h	36	abc			10905	abc	9291	c	49	a	3547	a	1303	a	10594	de	
	UREA	45	lb ai/A	Midseason																			
11	UREA	105	lb ai/A	PD	101	d-h	37	ab			12691	a	9620	c	49	a	4830	a	1391	a	11011	cde	
	UREA	45	lb ai/A	Midseason																			
12	UREA	135	lb ai/A	PD	102	bcd	36	abc			12407	a	10507	b	50	a	4167	a	1291	a	11799	bc	
	UREA	45	lb ai/A	Midseason																			
13	UREA	75	lb ai/A	PD	100	e-h	36	abc			10410	abc	8987	c	49	a			1441	a	10428	de	
	SBNR-UREA	0	lb ai/A	Midseason																			
14	UREA	105	lb ai/A	PD	101	c-f	36	ab			10936	abc	9551	c	48	a			1341	a	10892	cde	
	SBNR-UREA	0	lb ai/A	Midseason																			
LSD (P=.05)					0.9	2.25	692.2	2111	643.9	3.7	1763.3	260.6	702.5										
Standard Deviation					0.7	1.34	470.6	1477.2	450.6	2.6	1041.3	182.3	491.6										
CV					0.65	3.77	18.95	14.34	5.14	5.37	26.37	13.24	4.85										
Replicate F					0.611	1.043	3.444	0.877	0.963	1.053	0.109	3.753	1.63										
Replicate Prob(F)					0.6119	0.3668	0.0352	0.4614	0.42	0.38	0.8969	0.0185	0.1982										
Treatment F					15.923	12.257	6.033	12.4	122.493	2.1	1.237	1.936	108.672										
Treatment Prob(F)					0.0001	0.0001	0.0006	0.0001	0.0001	0.0371	0.3212	0.0559	0.0001										

Means followed by same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05, Student-Newman-Keuls).

Mean comparisons performed only when AOV Treatment P(F) is significant at mean comparison OSL.

Table 2. Determine the agronomic response of drill-seeded Jazzman (LA2125) to nitrogen fertilizer rate and time of application (1.1) (Rice Research Station).

Time of application (1:1) (Rice Research Station).															
Crop Name					Rice			Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice	
Rating Date								8/8/08		8/15/08		11/17/08			
Rating Type					50% Head			Height		Yield		Yield		Yield	
Rating Unit					days			in		lb/A		lb/A		lb/A	
Crop Stage Majority					Main			Main		Main		Ratoon		Total	
Trt	Treatment		Rate	Growth											
No.	Name	Rate	Unit	Stage											
1	UREA	0	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	111	a	26.7	g	2394	g	1043	ab	3437	e	
2	UREA	30	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	105	c	32.3	f	4072	f	1308	a	5379	d	
3	UREA	60	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	104	c	36	e	6459	e	1422	a	7881	c	
4	UREA	90	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	104	c	38.7	b-e	8605	cd	1319	a	9925	ab	
5	UREA	120	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	104	c	39.7	a-d	8856	bcd	1081	ab	9938	ab	
6	UREA	150	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	106	b	40.7	abc	9762	ab	1167	a	10929	a	
7	UREA	180	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	106	b	41.3	ab	9745	ab	1245	a	10990	a	
8	UREA	210	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	106	b	42.3	a	9868	a	837	b	10705	a	
9	UREA	45	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	104	c	36.7	de	6995	e	1287	a	8281	c	
10	UREA	45	lb ai/A	PD											
	UREA	75	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	104	c	37.7	cde	8167	d	1356	a	9524	b	
	UREA	45	lb ai/A	PD											
11	UREA	105	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	105	c	39	b-e	9306	abc	1192	a	10498	ab	
	UREA	45	lb ai/A	PD											
12	UREA	135	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	105	c	41	ab	9810	ab	1036	ab	10847	a	
	UREA	45	lb ai/A	PD											
LSD (P=.05)					0.7		2.16		676.2		229.2		739.8		
Standard Deviation					0.5		1.28		468.3		158.8		512.4		
CV					0.48		3.39		5.98		13.33		5.68		
Replicate F					5.13		0.665		0.696		0.269		0.432		
Replicate Prob(F)					0.0051		0.5243		0.5613		0.8473		0.7316		
Treatment F					64.003		36.056		108.881		4.427		88.744		
Treatment Prob(F)					0.0001		0.0001		0.0001		0.0004		0.0001		

Means followed by same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05, Student-Newman-Keuls).

Mean comparisons performed only when AOV Treatment P(F) is significant at mean comparison OSL.

Table 3. Determine the agronomic response of drill-seeded Neptune (LA2028) to nitrogen fertilizer rate and time of application (3.1) (Rice Research Station).

Crop Name					Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice	
Rating Date					8/8/08				8/15/08		11/11/08			
Rating Type					Height		50% Head		Yield		Yield		Yield	
Rating Unit					In		days		lb/A		lb/A		lb/A	
Crop Stage Majority					Main		Main		Main		Ratoon		Total	
Trt No.	Treatment Name	Rate	Unit	Growth Stage										
1	UREA	0	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	24	f	108	a	1194	h	2079	a	3274	f
2	UREA	30	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	29	e	104	c	4141	g	2785	a	6926	e
3	UREA	60	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	31	d	104	c	6033	f	2481	a	8514	d
4	UREA	90	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	33	bcd	104	c	7739	e	2853	a	10592	c
5	UREA	120	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	34	abc	104	c	9251	cd	2726	a	11977	b
6	UREA	150	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	35	ab	105	bc	10583	ab	2847	a	13429	a
7	UREA	180	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	36	ab	105	bc	11087	ab	2882	a	13969	a
8	UREA	210	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	36	a	106	b	11255	a	2649	a	13904	a
9	UREA	45	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	32	cd	104	c	6311	f	2615	a	8927	d
	UREA	45	lb ai/A	PD										
10	UREA	75	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	34	a-d	104	c	8751	d	2766	a	11517	bc
	UREA	45	lb ai/A	PD										
11	UREA	105	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	34	a-d	104	c	9960	bc	2692	a	12651	ab
	UREA	45	lb ai/A	PD										
12	UREA	135	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	35	ab	105	bc	10809	ab	2607	a	13416	a
	UREA	45	lb ai/A	PD										
LSD (P=.05)					1.71		0.8		901		470.2		1080.4	
Standard Deviation					1.01		0.6		624		325.7		748.2	
CV					3.09		0.54		7.71		12.22		6.96	
Replicate F					4.03		1.808		3.299		2.945		2.612	
Replicate Prob(F)					0.0323		0.1649		0.0323		0.0472		0.0678	
Treatment F					34.624		16.556		101.362		1.808		77.398	
Treatment Prob(F)					0.0001		0.0001		0.0001		0.0928		0.0001	

Means followed by same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05, Student-Newman-Keuls).

Mean comparisons performed only when AOV Treatment P(F) is significant at mean comparison OSL.

Table 4. Determine the agronomic response of drill-seeded CL131 to nitrogen fertilizer rate and time of application (3.1) (Rice Research Station).

Application (S.1) (Rice Research Station).														
Crop Name					Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice	
Rating Date							8/8/08		8/13/08		11/10/08			
Rating Type					50% Head		Height		Yield		Yield		Yield	
Rating Unit					days		in		lb/A		lb/A		lb/A	
Crop Stage Majority					Main		Main		Main		Ratoon		Total	
Trt	Treatment			Rate	Growth									
No.	Name	Rate	Unit	Stage										
1	UREA	0	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	98	d	25	e	2996	f	1951	a	4947	e
2	UREA	30	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	97	d	28	d	5072	e	2222	a	7294	d
3	UREA	60	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	97	d	30	cd	6971	d	2274	a	9245	c
4	UREA	90	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	98	d	32	abc	8106	bc	2701	a	10806	ab
5	UREA	120	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	100	bc	33	abc	8424	b	2256	a	10680	b
6	UREA	150	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	102	ab	34	ab	10024	a	2265	a	12289	a
7	UREA	180	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	101	ab	35	a	9495	a	2282	a	11778	ab
8	UREA	210	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	103	a	33	abc	9887	a	2409	a	12296	a
9	UREA	45	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	97	d	30	cd	7359	cd	2181	a	9540	c
10	UREA	45	lb ai/A	PD										
	UREA	75	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	99	cd	31	bc	8556	b	2490	a	11047	ab
	UREA	45	lb ai/A	PD										
11	UREA	105	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	100	bc	32	abc	9419	a	2567	a	11985	ab
	UREA	45	lb ai/A	PD										
12	UREA	135	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	101	ab	32	abc	9870	a	2345	a	12215	a
	UREA	45	lb ai/A	PD										
LSD (P=.05)					1.4		2.01		754.9		485.5		989.5	
Standard Deviation					0.9		1.19		522.8		336.2		685.3	
CV					0.94		3.8		6.52		14.44		6.63	
Replicate F					1.793		2.2		1.15		3.187		1.715	
Replicate Prob(F)					0.1678		0.1346		0.3434		0.0364		0.183	
Treatment F					18.459		16.22		67.829		1.345		44.099	
Treatment Prob(F)					0.0001		0.0001		0.0001		0.2447		0.0001	

Means followed by same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05, Student-Newman-Keuls).

Mean comparisons performed only when AOV Treatment P(F) is significant at mean comparison OSL.

Table 5. Determine the agronomic response of drill-seeded CL151 to nitrogen fertilizer rate and time of application (2.1) (Rice Research Station).

Crop Name					Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice	
Rating Date							8/8/08		8/13/08		11/10/08			
Rating Type					50% Head		Height		Yield		Yield		Yield	
Rating Unit					days		in		lb/A		lb/A		lb/A	
Crop Stage Majority					Main		Main		Main		Ratoon		Total	
Trt	Treatment		Rate		Growth									
No.	Name	Rate	Unit	Stage										
1	UREA	0	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	100	cde	29	e	3376	f	1902	b	5286	e
2	UREA	30	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	98	e	33	d	6214	e	2138	ab	8353	d
3	UREA	60	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	99	cde	36	c	8999	d	2255	ab	11254	c
4	UREA	90	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	100	c	38	bc	10964	abc	2234	ab	13199	ab
5	UREA	120	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	101	c	39	ab	10443	c	2608	a	13051	ab
6	UREA	150	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	102	b	40	a	11936	a	2362	ab	14298	a
7	UREA	180	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	104	a	40	a	11666	ab	1998	ab	13663	ab
8	UREA	210	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	104	a	39	ab	11520	abc	2119	ab	13638	ab
9	UREA	45	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	99	de	35	d	8736	d	2050	ab	10785	c
	UREA	45	lb ai/A	PD										
10	UREA	75	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	100	cd	38	abc	10757	bc	2155	ab	12911	b
	UREA	45	lb ai/A	PD										
11	UREA	105	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	101	c	38	abc	11336	abc	2576	a	13913	ab
	UREA	45	lb ai/A	PD										
12	UREA	135	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	103	b	39	ab	11522	abc	2159	ab	13681	ab
	UREA	45	lb ai/A	PD										
LSD (P=.05)					1.1		1.63		765.8		388.9		854.8	
Standard Deviation					0.8		0.97		530.3		269.3		592	
CV					0.79		2.6		5.42		12.17		4.93	
Replicate F					4.576		1.163		0.679		5.37		2.225	
Replicate Prob(F)					0.0087		0.3312		0.5716		0.004		0.1043	
Treatment F					26.088		34.569		96.846		2.523		84.032	
Treatment Prob(F)					0.0001		0.0001		0.0001		0.0197		0.0001	

Means followed by same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05, Student-Newman-Keuls).

Mean comparisons performed only when AOV Treatment P(F) is significant at mean comparison OSL.

Table 6. Determine the agronomic response of drill-seeded CL171AR to nitrogen fertilizer rate and time of application (2.1) (Rice Research Station).

Application (2.1) (Rice Research Station).														
Crop Name					Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice	
Rating Date							8/8/08		8/13/08		11/10/08			
Rating Type					50% Head		Height		Yield		Yield		Yield	
Rating Unit					Days		in		lb/A		lb/A		lb/A	
Crop Stage Majority					Main		Main		Main		Ratoon		Total	
Trt	Treatment		Rate	Growth										
No.	Name	Rate	Unit	Stage										
1	UREA	0	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	92	f	27	d	2258	f	2067	a	4325	e
2	UREA	30	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	92	f	31	c	5200	e	2296	a	7496	d
3	UREA	60	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	95	e	34	b	6213	d	2374	a	8587	c
4	UREA	90	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	97	cd	35	ab	7636	c	2744	a	10380	b
5	UREA	120	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	97	cd	36	ab	8150	bc	2587	a	10737	ab
6	UREA	150	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	98	bc	36	ab	9312	a	2789	a	12101	a
7	UREA	180	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	99	ab	38	a	8665	ab	2634	a	11299	ab
8	UREA	210	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	100	a	38	a	8834	ab	2429	a	11264	ab
9	UREA	45	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	94	e	34	b	6225	d	2548	a	8773	c
10	UREA	45	lb ai/A	PD										
	UREA	75	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	96	d	36	ab	8166	bc	2565	a	10730	ab
	UREA	45	lb ai/A	PD										
11	UREA	105	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	97	cd	36	ab	8592	ab	2949	a	11540	ab
	UREA	45	lb ai/A	PD										
12	UREA	135	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	98	ab	37	ab	8596	ab	2465	a	11061	ab
	UREA	45	lb ai/A	PD										
LSD (P=.05)					1.19		1.98		642.1		472		924.9	
Standard Deviation					0.82		1.17		444.7		326.9		640.6	
CV					0.86		3.34		6.07		12.88		6.5	
Replicate F					0.195		4.918		3.434		0.969		2.889	
Replicate Prob(F)					0.8992		0.0172		0.028		0.4192		0.0502	
Treatment F					35.393		21.544		83.422		2.076		47.989	
Treatment Prob(F)					0.0001		0.0001		0.0001		0.0519		0.0001	

Means followed by same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05, Student-Newman-Keuls).

Mean comparisons performed only when AOV Treatment P(F) is significant at mean comparison OSL.

Table 7. Determine the agronomic response of drill-seeded Bowman to nitrogen fertilizer rate and time of application (1.1) (Rice Research Station).

Application (1.1) (Rice Research Station).															
Crop Name					Rice			Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice	
Rating Date								8/8/08		8/13/08		11/10/08			
Rating Type					50% Head			Height		Yield		Yield		Yield	
Rating Unit					days			in		lb/A		lb/A		lb/A	
Crop Stage Majority					Main			Main		Main		Ratoon		Total	
Trt		Treatment		Rate		Growth									
No.	Name	Rate	Unit	Stage											
1	UREA	0	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	108	a	29	e	3049	e	1198	c	4247	f	
2	UREA	30	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	106	d	33	d	5471	d	1258	bc	6729	e	
3	UREA	60	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	106	d	35	bcd	7324	c	1210	c	8534	d	
4	UREA	90	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	106	d	35	a-d	8894	b	1718	ab	10612	c	
5	UREA	120	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	106	cd	37	ab	9369	ab	1574	abc	10943	bc	
6	UREA	150	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	107	bc	37	abc	10278	a	1664	abc	11942	ab	
7	UREA	180	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	107	ab	39	a	10475	a	1987	a	12461	a	
8	UREA	210	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	108	ab	37	abc	9725	ab	1828	a	11553	abc	
9	UREA	45	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	105	e	34	cd	7368	c	1175	c	8543	d	
10	UREA	45	lb ai/A	PD											
	UREA	75	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	106	d	36	a-d	8958	b	1347	bc	10305	c	
	UREA	45	lb ai/A	PD											
11	UREA	105	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	106	cd	36	a-d	9524	ab	1709	ab	11234	abc	
	UREA	45	lb ai/A	PD											
12	UREA	135	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	107	bc	36	abc	10275	a	1874	a	12149	ab	
	UREA	45	lb ai/A	PD											
LSD (P=.05)					0.64		2.12		872		324.5		936.8		
Standard Deviation					0.44		1.25		603.9		224.7		648.8		
CV					0.42		3.55		7.2		14.54		6.53		
Replicate F					2.538		0.478		0.221		0.756		0.065		
Replicate Prob(F)					0.0734		0.6262		0.8809		0.5271		0.9781		
Treatment F					17.846		12.333		55.136		6.813		58.537		
Treatment Prob(F)					0.0001		0.0001		0.0001		0.0001		0.0001		

Means followed by same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05, Student-Newman-Keuls).

Mean comparisons performed only when AOV Treatment P(F) is significant at mean comparison OSL.

Table 8. Determine the agronomic response of drill-seeded 0401182 AR to nitrogen fertilizer rate and time of application (1.1) (Rice Research Station).

Application (1.1) (Rice Research Station).																	
Crop Name					Rice			Rice			Rice						
Rating Date								8/8/08			8/13/08			11/10/08			
Rating Type					50% Head			Height			Yield			Yield		Yield	
Rating Unit					days			in			lb/A			lb/A		lb/A	
Crop Stage Majority					Main			Main			Main			Ratoon		Total	
Trt		Treatment		Rate		Growth											
No.	Name	Rate	Unit	Stage													
1	UREA	0	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	100	f	29	d	2392	g	1852	b	4244	f			
2	UREA	30	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	100	f	32	c	5060	f	2659	a	7719	e			
3	UREA	60	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	102	e	36	b	7222	e	2699	a	9922	d			
4	UREA	90	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	104	cd	38	ab	8817	d	2798	a	11615	c			
5	UREA	120	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	104	cd	40	a	9356	cd	2538	a	11895	bc			
6	UREA	150	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	105	bc	40	a	10165	abc	2677	a	12843	abc			
7	UREA	180	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	106	ab	40	a	10218	abc	2699	a	12916	abc			
8	UREA	210	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	106	a	41	a	10986	a	2423	a	13409	a			
9	UREA	45	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	100	f	36	b	7285	e	2652	a	9938	d			
10	UREA	45	lb ai/A	PD													
	UREA	75	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	103	d	38	ab	9065	d	2950	a	12015	bc			
	UREA	45	lb ai/A	PD													
11	UREA	105	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	103	cd	40	a	9969	bc	2958	a	12927	abc			
	UREA	45	lb ai/A	PD													
12	UREA	135	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	105	bc	39	a	10599	ab	2586	a	13185	ab			
	UREA	45	lb ai/A	PD													
LSD (P=.05)					1			2.15			652.1			474		887.5	
Standard Deviation					0.7			1.27			451.6			328.3		614.6	
CV					0.65			3.39			5.36			12.51		5.56	
Replicate F					0.559			0.12			6.701			5.186		7.177	
Replicate Prob(F)					0.6456			0.8874			0.0012			0.0048		0.0008	
Treatment F					40.356			24.878			128.003			3.071		79.158	
Treatment Prob(F)					0.0001			0.0001			0.0001			0.0061		0.0001	

Means followed by same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05, Student-Newman-Keuls).

Mean comparisons performed only when AOV Treatment P(F) is significant at mean comparison OSL.

Table 9. Determine the agronomic response of drill-seeded Trenasse to nitrogen fertilizer rate and time of application (5.1) + Multistate soil test N study (Rice Research Station).

Study (Rice Research Station):																		
Crop Name					Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice	
Rating Date							8/11/08		8/11/08		8/11/08		8/14/08		11/17/08			
Rating Type					50% Head		Biomass		Height		Lodge		Lodge		Yield		Yield	
Rating Unit					days		lb/A		in		% plot		rate 1-5		lb/A		lb/A	
Crop Stage Majority							50% head											
Crop Stage Scale					Main		Main		Main		Main		Main		Main		Ratoon	
Trt					Treatment		Rate		Growth									
No.					Name		Rate		Unit		Stage							
1					UREA		0		lb ai/A		4-5 leaf		90 e		3170 b		27 e	
2					UREA		30		lb ai/A		4-5 leaf		90 e				31 d	
3					UREA		60		lb ai/A		4-5 leaf		92 cd				35 c	
4					UREA		90		lb ai/A		4-5 leaf		93 bc				38 ab	
5					UREA		120		lb ai/A		4-5 leaf		94 ab		10125 a		38 ab	
6					UREA		150		lb ai/A		4-5 leaf		95 ab				38 ab	
7					UREA		180		lb ai/A		4-5 leaf		95 ab				40 a	
8					UREA		210		lb ai/A		4-5 leaf		96 a				39 ab	
9					UREA		45		lb ai/A		4-5 leaf		91 de				35 c	
					UREA		45		lb ai/A		PD							
10					UREA		75		lb ai/A		4-5 leaf		93 bc				37 b	
					UREA		45		lb ai/A		PD							
11					UREA		105		lb ai/A		4-5 leaf		94 bc				38 b	
					UREA		45		lb ai/A		PD							
12					UREA		135		lb ai/A		4-5 leaf		94 ab				39 ab	
					UREA		45		lb ai/A		PD							
LSD (P=.05)							1.3		2252.9		1.3		.		.		912.2	
Standard Deviation							0.9		1001.3		0.9		.		.		631.7	
CV							0.93		15.06		2.49		.		.		6.66	
Replicate F							2.465		1.964		7.033						0.967	
Replicate Prob(F)							0.0796		0.2966		0.0009						0.4201	
Treatment F							17.749		96.502		63.707						64.337	
Treatment Prob(F)							0.0001		0.0022		0.0001						0.0001	

Means followed by same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05, Student-Newman-Keuls).

Mean comparisons performed only when AOV Treatment P(F) is significant at mean comparison OSL.

Variety by Nitrogen Experiments at Vermilion Parish

Experiment number: 08-VP-01 to VP-09

Site and design:

- Location/Cooperator**: Vermilion Parish / Kent Lounsberry
- Tillage type**.....: Conventional
- Experimental design**.....: Randomized complete block
- Number of reps**: 4
- Plot size**.....: 7 x 20 ft
- Row width/rows per plot**.....: 7 in / 12

Soil type: Kaplan Silt Loam

- % organic matter**.....: 1.279
- pH**.....: 4.94
- Extractable nutrients ppm**.....: Ca-560, Cu-1.79, Mg-120, P-5.4, K-62.6, Na-35.2, S-16.2, Zn-0.662

Crop/Variety: Rice / See Data Sheet

- Planting method/date**: Drill seeded / March 19, 2008
- Seeding rate/depth**.....: 40 seeds/ ft² / .5 in
- Emergence date**.....: March 26
- Harvest date**: August 4

Seed treatment/cwt: Dithane (fungicide)-114 g
Release (gibberellic acid)-10 g
Zinche (40.5% Zn)-236 ml

Fertilization: 195 lb/A 0-24-24-2.5, March 19
Ratoon - 90 lb N/A 46-0-0, August 15

Water management:

- Flush**: March 27, April 14
- Flood**: May 1
- Drain**.....: July 21
- Ratoon Flood**.....: August 18
- Ratoon Drain**.....: October 17

Pest management:

- Herbicides**.....: 4.5 qt/A Arrosolo + 1 oz/A Permit + .5 oz/A Londax, April 29
- Insecticides**: None
- Fungicides**: 21 oz/A Quilt + 6 oz/A Quadris, June 20

Table 10. Determine the agronomic response of drill-seeded Catahoula (302082) to nitrogen fertilizer rate and time of application (3.2) (Vermilion Parish).

(Vermilion Parish).																			
Crop Name				Rice				Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice			
Rating Date								8/1/08		8/1/08		8/1/08		8/4/08		11/3/08			
Rating Type				50% Head				Height		Lodge		Lodge		Yield		Yield		Yield	
Rating Unit				days				in		% plot		rate		lb/A		lb/A		lb/A	
Crop Stage Majority				Main				Main		Main		Main		Main		Ratoon		Total	
Trt		Trt.		Rate		Growth													
No.	Name	Rate	Unit	Stage															
1	Urea	0	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	93	e	32	c	.	.	5280	b	1228	a	6508	b			
2	UREA	30	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	93	e	33	bc	.	.	7363	a	1606	a	8968	a			
3	UREA	60	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	95	de	35	bc	.	.	8237	a	1351	a	9588	a			
4	UREA	90	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	96	cd	35	bc	10	3	8680	a	1346	a	10026	a			
5	UREA	120	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	97	c	34	bc	.	.	7944	a	1260	a	9204	a			
6	UREA	150	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	100	b	36	ab	.	.	9577	a	1348	a	10924	a			
7	UREA	180	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	102	b	38	a	.	.	9076	a	1333	a	10409	a			
8	UREA	210	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	104	a	39	a	.	.	8868	a	1262	a	10131	a			
9	UREA	45	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	95	de	33	bc	.	.	8522	a	1315	a	9837	a			
10	UREA	45	lb ai/A	PD															
	UREA	75	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	96	cd	34	bc	.	.	9075	a	1422	a	10497	a			
	UREA	45	lb ai/A	PD															
11	UREA	105	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	97	c	35	bc	.	.	8908	a	1389	a	10297	a			
	UREA	45	lb ai/A	PD															
12	UREA	135	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	100	b	38	a	.	.	9698	a	1415	a	11113	a			
	UREA	45	lb ai/A	PD															
LSD (P=.05)					1.72		1.99		.		.		1417.1		216.8		1457.2		
Standard Deviation					1.19		1.17		.		.		981.4		150.2		1009.2		
CV					1.22		3.33		.		.		11.63		11.07		10.31		
Replicate F					1.353		0.141						2.399		2.577		2.105		
Replicate Prob(F)					0.2742		0.869						0.0855		0.0704		0.1185		
Treatment F					33.332		10.143						5.882		1.742		5.778		
Treatment Prob(F)					0.0001		0.0001						0.0001		0.1069		0.0001		

Means followed by same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05, Student-Newman-Keuls).

Mean comparisons performed only when AOV Treatment P(F) is significant at mean comparison OSL.

Table 11. Determine the agronomic response of drill-seeded Jazzman (LA2125) to nitrogen fertilizer rate and time of application (1.2) (Vermilion Parish).

Crop Name					Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice	
Rating Date							8/1/08		8/4/08		11/3/08			
Rating Type					50% Head		Height		Yield		Yield		Yield	
Rating Unit					days		in		lb/A		lb/A		lb/A	
Crop Stage Majority					Main		Main		Main		Ratoon		Total	
Trt	Treatment		Rate	Growth										
No.	Name	Rate	Unit	Stage										
1	Urea	0	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	101	de	32	g	4990	e	594	a	5584	e
2	UREA	30	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	100	e	33	fg	5707	d	596	a	6302	d
3	UREA	60	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	101	de	34	efg	6830	c	749	a	7579	c
4	UREA	90	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	103	cd	36	cde	7233	bc	714	a	7947	bc
5	UREA	120	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	104	bc	35	def	7297	bc	583	a	7881	bc
6	UREA	150	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	106	ab	38	a-d	8371	a	562	a	8932	a
7	UREA	180	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	106	ab	39	ab	8245	a	493	a	8738	a
8	UREA	210	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	107	a	40	a	8453	a	486	a	8939	a
9	UREA	45	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	100	e	35	d-g	6692	c	651	a	7343	c
10	UREA	45	lb ai/A	PD										
	UREA	75	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	102	de	36	de	7249	bc	658	a	7907	bc
	UREA	45	lb ai/A	PD										
11	UREA	105	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	105	b	37	b-e	7721	b	671	a	8391	ab
	UREA	45	lb ai/A	PD										
12	UREA	135	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	105	ab	39	abc	8514	a	591	a	9106	a
	UREA	45	lb ai/A	PD										
LSD (P=.05)					1.3		2		513.6		176		552.1	
Standard Deviation					0.9		1.18		355.7		121.9		382.4	
CV					0.89		3.26		4.89		19.91		4.85	
Replicate F					17.335		4.332		0.693		2.072		0.423	
Replicate Prob(F)					0.0001		0.0259		0.563		0.1229		0.738	
Treatment F					25.012		13.523		38.758		1.732		32.013	
Treatment Prob(F)					0.0001		0.0001		0.0001		0.1094		0.0001	

Means followed by same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05, Student-Newman-Keuls).

Mean comparisons performed only when AOV Treatment P(F) is significant at mean comparison OSL.

Table 12. Determine the agronomic response of drill-seeded Neptune (LA2028) to nitrogen fertilizer rate and time of application (3.2) (Vermilion Parish).

of application (5.2) (Vermilion Parish).																
Crop Name					Rice			Rice			Rice			Rice		
Rating Date								8/4/08			11/3/08					
Rating Type					50% Head			Height			Yield			Yield		
Rating Unit					days			in			lb/A			lb/A		
Crop Stage Majority					Main			Main			Main			Ratoon		
Total																
Trt Treatment					Rate			Growth								
No. Name					Rate Unit			Stage								
1	Urea	0	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	103	cd	27	c	5023	f	2000	a	7023	e		
2	UREA	30	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	102	d	30	bc	5731	e	2188	a	7919	e		
3	UREA	60	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	103	cd	32	ab	7776	d	2144	a	9920	cd		
4	UREA	90	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	104	bcd	33	ab	8182	cd	2188	a	10370	bcd		
5	UREA	120	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	105	b	33	ab	9192	ab	2003	a	11195	a-d		
6	UREA	150	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	108	a	35	a	9501	a	2230	a	11731	ab		
7	UREA	180	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf		a	35	a	8978	abc	2377	a	11355	a-d		
8	UREA	210	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	109	a	35	a	9173	ab	2345	a	11518	abc		
9	UREA	45	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	103	cd	32	ab	7847	d	1953	a	9800	d		
	UREA	45	lb ai/A	PD												
10	UREA	75	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	103	cd	32	ab	8443	bcd	2471	a	10913	a-d		
	UREA	45	lb ai/A	PD												
11	UREA	105	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	104	bc	33	ab	8768	abc	2417	a	11186	a-d		
	UREA	45	lb ai/A	PD												
12	UREA	135	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	108	a	35	a	9722	a	2424	a	12146	a		
	UREA	45	lb ai/A	PD												
LSD (P=.05)					1.2			2.56			659			573.6		
Standard Deviation					0.8			1.51			456.4			397.3		
CV					0.8			4.62			5.57			17.83		
Replicate F					3.693			4.461			1.85			0.899		
Replicate Prob(F)					0.0214			0.0236			0.1573			0.4522		
Treatment F					42.252			7.66			40.882			0.825		
Treatment Prob(F)					0.0001			0.0001			0.0001			0.6168		

Means followed by same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05, Student-Newman-Keuls).

Mean comparisons performed only when AOV Treatment P(F) is significant at mean comparison OSL.

Table 13. Determine the agronomic response of drill-seeded CL131 to nitrogen fertilizer rate and time of application (3.2) (Vermilion Parish).

Application (3.2) (Vermilion Parish).															
Crop Name					Rice			Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice	
Rating Date								8/1/08		8/4/08		11/3/08			
Rating Type					50% Head			Height		Yield		Yield		Yield	
Rating Unit					days			in		lb/A		lb/A		lb/A	
Crop Stage Majority					Main			Main		Main		Ratoon		Total	
Trt		Treatment		Rate		Growth									
No.	Name	Rate	Unit	Stage											
1	Urea	0	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	98	d	29	bc	5443	f	1214	a	6657	f	
2	UREA	30	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	98	d	28	c	6090	ef	1300	a	7390	ef	
3	UREA	60	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	98	d	30	bc	6584	e	1382	a	7966	de	
4	UREA	90	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	98	d	31	abc	7552	cd	1406	a	8958	bcd	
5	UREA	120	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	99	cd	33	ab	7947	abc	1333	a	9280	abc	
6	UREA	150	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	100	b	32	ab	8654	ab	1425	a	10079	ab	
7	UREA	180	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	100	b	34	a	8789	ab	1466	a	10254	a	
8	UREA	210	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	101	a	35	a	8747	ab	1226	a	9972	ab	
9	UREA	45	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	98	d	31	abc	6900	de	1460	a	8360	cde	
	UREA	45	lb ai/A	PD											
10	UREA	75	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	98	d	32	ab	7779	bcd	1317	a	9096	abc	
	UREA	45	lb ai/A	PD											
11	UREA	105	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	99	bcd	31	abc	7856	bcd	1354	a	9210	abc	
	UREA	45	lb ai/A	PD											
12	UREA	135	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	100	bc	33	ab	8966	a	1397	a	10363	a	
	UREA	45	lb ai/A	PD											
LSD (P=.05)					0.9			2.6		725.5		282.1		829.2	
Standard Deviation					0.6			1.54		502.5		195.4		574.3	
CV					0.6			4.88		6.6		14.4		6.41	
Replicate F					3.824			2.271		6.105		6.903		8.95	
Replicate Prob(F)					0.0187			0.1269		0.002		0.001		0.0002	
Treatment F					10.84			5.479		20.711		0.712		16.783	
Treatment Prob(F)					0.0001			0.0004		0.0001		0.7187		0.0001	

Means followed by same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05, Student-Newman-Keuls).

Mean comparisons performed only when AOV Treatment P(F) is significant at mean comparison OSL.

Table 14. Determine the agronomic response of drill-seeded CL151 to nitrogen fertilizer rate and time of application (2.2) (Vermilion Parish).

Crop Name					Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice	
Rating Date							8/1/08		8/1/08		8/1/08		8/4/08		11/3/08	
Rating Type					50% HD		Height		Lodge		Lodge		Yield		Yield	
Rating Unit					days		in		% plot		rate		lb/A		lb/A	
Crop Stage Majority					Main		Main		Main		Main		Main		Ratoon	
Trt					Trt.		Rate		Growth							
No.					Name		Rate		Unit		Stage					
1					Urea		0		lb ai/A		4-5 leaf		96 fg 33 d			
2					UREA		30		lb ai/A		4-5 leaf		95 g 35 c			
3					UREA		60		lb ai/A		4-5 leaf		95 g 36 bc			
4					UREA		90		lb ai/A		4-5 leaf		96 fg 38 abc			
5					UREA		120		lb ai/A		4-5 leaf		97 de 39 ab			
6					UREA		150		lb ai/A		4-5 leaf		98 bc 40 a 20 a 1 a		10403 ab 1130 a 11534 ab	
7					UREA		180		lb ai/A		4-5 leaf		99 b 40 a 43 a 3 a		10229 ab 1059 a 11288 ab	
8					UREA		210		lb ai/A		4-5 leaf		100 a 41 a 60 a 3 a		10351 ab 1298 a 11649 ab	
9					UREA		45		lb ai/A		4-5 leaf		95 g 36 bc		9226 bc 963 a 10189 ab	
10					UREA		75		lb ai/A		4-5 leaf		96 fg 38 ab		10156 ab 1264 a 11420 ab	
11					UREA		105		lb ai/A		4-5 leaf		96 ef 38 abc		9964 ab 1342 a 11306 ab	
12					UREA		135		lb ai/A		4-5 leaf		98 cd 39 a 40 a 1 a		10667 a 1198 a 11865 a	
LSD (P=.05)							0.79		1.99		124.53		3.09		843.2	
Standard Deviation							0.55		1.18		40.93		1.02		584	
CV							0.57		3.12		100.23		49.24		6.13	
Replicate F							1.65		0.06		0.222		0.222		0.572	
Replicate Prob(F)							0.1968		0.9418		0.875		0.875		0.6372	
Treatment F							39.05		9.842		0.643		5.879		18.606	
Treatment Prob(F)							0.0001		0.0001		0.6558		0.149		0.0001	

Means followed by same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05, Student-Newman-Keuls).

Mean comparisons performed only when AOV Treatment P(F) is significant at mean comparison OSL.

Table 15. Determine the agronomic response of drill-seeded CL171AR to nitrogen fertilizer rate and time of application (2.2) (Vermilion Parish).

Crop Name					Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice	
Rating Date							8/1/08		8/1/08		8/1/08		8/4/08		11/3/08	
Rating Type					50% HD		Height		Lodge		Lodge		Yield		Yield	
Rating Unit					days		in		% plot		rate		lb/A		lb/A	
Crop Stage Majority					Main		Main		Main		Main		Main		Ratoon	
Trt		Trt.		Rate		Growth										
No.	Name	Rate	Unit	Stage												
1	Urea	0	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	96	f	33	d	.	.	4808	c	1751	a	6559	c
2	UREA	30	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	96	f	36	c	.	.	6029	b	2069	a	8097	b
3	UREA	60	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	97	ef	37	bc	.	.	7190	a	2183	a	9372	a
4	UREA	90	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	100	d	38	abc	.	.	7720	a	2089	a	9809	a
5	UREA	120	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	101	cd	39	abc	.	.	7936	a	2032	a	9969	a
6	UREA	150	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	102	ab	40	ab	.	.	7730	a	1924	a	9654	a
7	UREA	180	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	102	ab	41	a	.	.	7620	a	1973	a	9593	a
8	UREA	210	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	103	a	41	a	20	2	8031	a	2169	a	10200	a
9	UREA	45	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	98	e	38	abc	.	.	7411	a	2050	a	9461	a
10	UREA	45	lb ai/A	PD												
	UREA	75	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	99	e	39	abc	.	.	8121	a	2170	a	10291	a
	UREA	45	lb ai/A	PD												
11	UREA	105	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	101	cd	38	abc	.	.	7876	a	1911	a	9787	a
	UREA	45	lb ai/A	PD												
12	UREA	135	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	102	bc	40	ab	.	.	8297	a	2013	a	10310	a
	UREA	45	lb ai/A	PD												
LSD (P=.05)					1.04		2.34		.		.		754.5		409.6	
Standard Deviation					0.72		1.38		.		.		522.5		283.7	
CV					0.72		3.61		.		.		7.06		13.99	
Replicate F					5.66		2.637						3.21		0.938	
Replicate Prob(F)					0.003		0.0941						0.0355		0.4335	
Treatment F					47.825		8.117						14.84		0.786	
Treatment Prob(F)					0.0001		0.0001						0.0001		0.6519	

Means followed by same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05, Student-Newman-Keuls).

Mean comparisons performed only when AOV Treatment P(F) is significant at mean comparison OSL.

Table 16. Determine the agronomic response of drill-seeded Bowman to nitrogen fertilizer rate and time of application (1.2) (Vermilion Parish).

Application (1.2) (Vermilion Parish).														
Crop Name					Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice	
Rating Date							8/1/08		8/4/08		11/3/08			
Rating Type					50% Head		Height		Yield		Yield		Yield	
Rating Unit					days		in		lb/A		lb/A		lb/A	
Crop Stage Majority					Main		Main		Main		Ratoon		Total	
Trt	Treatment		Rate	Growth										
No.	Name	Rate	Unit	Stage										
1	Urea	0	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	101	bcd	32	b	4882	d	1420	a	6302	c
2	UREA	30	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	99	cd	34	ab	6192	c	1475	a	7667	b
3	UREA	60	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	100	cd	35	ab	6870	bc	1510	a	8380	ab
4	UREA	90	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	101	bcd	36	ab	7275	ab	1642	a	8917	a
5	UREA	120	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	100	bcd	37	ab	7534	ab	1716	a	9250	a
6	UREA	150	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	103	abc	38	a	7533	ab	1674	a	9207	a
7	UREA	180	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	104	ab	37	ab	7027	ab	1714	a	8741	a
8	UREA	210	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	105	a	38	a	7288	ab	1723	a	9010	a
9	UREA	45	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	98	d	35	ab	7465	ab	1529	a	8994	a
10	UREA	45	lb ai/A	PD										
	UREA	75	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	99	cd	36	ab	7774	ab	1795	a	9569	a
	UREA	45	lb ai/A	PD										
11	UREA	105	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	100	bcd	36	ab	7644	ab	1604	a	9248	a
	UREA	45	lb ai/A	PD										
12	UREA	135	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	102	a-d	37	ab	8089	a	1704	a	9793	a
	UREA	45	lb ai/A	PD										
LSD (P=.05)					2.62		2.88		688.4		325.6		884.2	
Standard Deviation					1.81		1.7		476.8		225.5		612.4	
CV					1.8		4.75		6.69		13.87		6.99	
Replicate F					4.955		0.038		0.106		2.772		0.672	
Replicate Prob(F)					0.006		0.9625		0.9562		0.0569		0.5751	
Treatment F					5.408		2.895		12.949		1.077		9.622	
Treatment Prob(F)					0.0001		0.0163		0.0001		0.408		0.0001	

Means followed by same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05, Student-Newman-Keuls).

Mean comparisons performed only when AOV Treatment P(F) is significant at mean comparison OSL.

Table 17. Determine the agronomic response of drill-seeded Trenasse to nitrogen fertilizer rate and time of application (5.2) + multistate soil test N (Vermilion Parish).

Crop Name					Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice	
Rating Date									8/4/08		11/3/08					
Rating Type					Biomass		50% Head		Height		Yield		Yield		Yield	
Rating Unit					lb/A		days		in		lb/A		lb/A		lb/A	
Crop Stage Majority					Main		Main		Main		Main		Ratoon		Total	
Crop Stage Scale					10% HD											
Trt	Trt.		Rate	Growth												
No.	Name	Rate	Unit	Stage												
1	Urea	0	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	4503	b	89	f	31	e	4903	e	693	a	5595	e
2	UREA	30	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf			89	f	32	e	6677	d	794	a	7471	d
3	UREA	60	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf			90	ef	35	d	7971	c	803	a	8774	c
4	UREA	90	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf			91	cde	37	bcd	8908	abc	1023	a	9931	abc
5	UREA	120	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	9396	a	91	cd	36	cd	9570	ab	810	a	10380	ab
6	UREA	150	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf			92	ab	38	bc	9924	a	846	a	10770	a
7	UREA	180	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf			93	a	39	ab	9905	a	981	a	10886	a
8	UREA	210	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf			93	a	40	a	9972	a	1157	a	11129	a
9	UREA	45	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf			90	def	35	d	8279	bc	810	a	9089	bc
	UREA	45	lb ai/A	PD												
10	UREA	75	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf			90	def	37	bcd	9139	abc	952	a	10092	abc
	UREA	45	lb ai/A	PD												
11	UREA	105	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf			91	cd	37	bc	9411	ab	867	a	10278	ab
	UREA	45	lb ai/A	PD												
12	UREA	135	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf			92	bc	39	abc	10087	a	1088	a	11175	a
	UREA	45	lb ai/A	PD												
LSD (P=.05)					1984.8		0.8		1.65		983.7		287.3		1063	
Standard Deviation					882.1		0.6		0.97		681.3		198.9		736.2	
CV					12.69		0.63		2.68		7.8		22.05		7.64	
Replicate F					2.236		3.837		3.784		0.165		4.048		0.392	
Replicate Prob(F)					0.2629		0.0184		0.0387		0.9195		0.0148		0.7592	
Treatment F					61.538		21.605		25.416		21.312		1.924		20.638	
Treatment Prob(F)					0.0043		0.0001		0.0001		0.0001		0.0722		0.0001	

Means followed by same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05, Student-Newman-Keuls).

Mean comparisons performed only when AOV Treatment P(F) is significant at mean comparison OSL.

Rice Variety by Nitrogen Experiments at Richland Parish

Experiment number : 08-RPEC-01 to RPEC-09

Site and design :

Location/Cooperator : Richland Parish / Elliot Colvin

Tillage type..... : Fall stale

Experimental design..... : Randomized complete block

Number of reps : 4

Plot size : 7 x 20 ft

Row width/rows per plot..... : 7 in / 12

Soil type : Perry Clay

% organic matter..... : 2.353

pH..... : 7.3

Extractable nutrients ppm..... : Ca-3747, Cu-4.2, Mg-743, P-35.4, K-254.3, Na-85.4, S-32.9, Zn-8.02

Crop/Variety : Rice / See Data Sheet

Planting method/date : Drill seeded / April 15, 2008

Seeding rate/depth..... : 40 seeds /ft² / 1 in

Emergence date..... : April 24, 2008

Harvest date : September 9, 2008

Seed treatment/cwt : Dithane (fungicide)-114 g
Release (gibberellic acid)-10 g
Zinche (40.5% Zn)-236 ml

Fertilization : None

Water management :

Flush : Rain, April 18

Flood : May 22

Drain..... : August 12, 2008

Pest management :

Herbicides..... : 4 qt/A Arrosolo + 1 oz/A Permit, May 9

Insecticides : 2 oz/A Karate, June 3
.33 lb/A Methyl parathion, July 15

Fungicides : 21 oz/A Quilt, June 25

12 oz/A Quadris, July 15

Table 18. Determine the agronomic response of drill-seeded Catahoula (302082) to nitrogen fertilizer rate and time of application (3.1) + Green seeker N rate (1.1) (Richland Parish).

Application (5.1) + Green Seeker IV rate (1.1) (Richland Parish).														
Crop Name					Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice	
Rating Date											9/9/08		9/9/08	
Rating Type					Biomass		Biomass		50% Head		Height		Yield	
Rating Unit					lb/A		lb/A		days		in		lb/A	
Crop Stage Majority					Main		Main		Main		Main		Main	
Crop Stage Scale					PD		HD							
Trt	Treatment			Rate	Growth									
No.	Name	Rate	Unit	Stage										
1	UREA	0	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	1833	c	3421	b	92	d	26	a	908	a
2	UREA	30	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	2628	bc	4844	ab	93	cd	26	a	1007	a
3	UREA	60	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	3058	bc	5901	ab	94	bcd	26	a	1092	a
4	UREA	90	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	4452	ab	7114	ab	95	bcd	28	a	1308	a
5	UREA	120	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	3601	abc	8405	a	96	abc	26	a	1463	a
6	UREA	150	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	5278	a	9055	a	97	abc	29	a	2127	a
7	UREA	180	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	4364	ab	8399	a	97	ab	28	a	2683	a
8	UREA	210	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	4038	ab	8292	a	99	a	28	a	1358	a
9	UREA	45	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf					93	cd	27	a	1833	a
	UREA	45	lb ai/A	Midseason										
10	UREA	75	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf					97	ab	27	a	1242	a
	UREA	45	lb ai/A	Midseason										
11	UREA	105	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf			3158	b	95	bcd	27	a	2191	a
	UREA	45	lb ai/A	Midseason										
12	UREA	135	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf					97	ab	29	a	1802	a
	UREA	45	lb ai/A	Midseason										
13	UREA	75	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf					95	bcd	28	a	1681	a
	SBNR-UREA	0	lb ai/A	Midseason										
14	UREA	105	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf					97	abc	27	a	2017	a
	SBNR-UREA	0	lb ai/A	Midseason										
LSD (P=.05)					1418		2981.8		2.24		2.73		1585.3	
Standard Deviation					964.1		2027.4		1.57		1.63		1109.3	
CV					26.37		31.14		1.64		5.97		68.38	
Replicate F					0.823		1.966		0.765		2.272		4.245	
Replicate Prob(F)					0.496		0.15		0.5207		0.1232		0.0109	
Treatment F					5.321		5		5.921		1.352		0.862	
Treatment Prob(F)					0.0013		0.0014		0.0001		0.2476		0.5963	

Means followed by same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05, Student-Newman-Keuls).

Mean comparisons performed only when AOV Treatment P(F) is significant at mean comparison OSL.

Table 19. Determine the agronomic response of drill-seeded Jazzman (LA2125) to nitrogen fertilizer rate and time of application (1.3) (Richland Parish).

Crop Name					Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice	
Rating Date							9/10/08		9/10/08		9/10/08		9/10/08	
Rating Type					50% Head		Height		Lodging		Lodging		Yield	
Rating Unit					days		in		% plot		rate 1-5		lb/A	
Crop Stage Majority					Main		Main		Main		Main		Main	
Trt No.	Treatment Name	Rate	Rate Unit	Growth Stage										
1	UREA	0	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	93	cd	32	e					4172	c
2	UREA	30	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	92	d	34	de					5413	bc
3	UREA	60	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	93	cd	36	cd					6572	ab
4	UREA	90	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	94	bcd	35	cd					6019	bc
5	UREA	120	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	95	bc	36	cd					7144	ab
6	UREA	150	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	96	abc	39	ab	60		3		8732	a
7	UREA	180	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	97	a	38	abc	32		3		7697	ab
8	UREA	210	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	98	a	40	a	60		3.5		8619	a
9	UREA	45	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	94	cd	34	de	60		4		6206	abc
	UREA	45	lb ai/A	PD										
10	UREA	75	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	94	bcd	37	bcd	10		3		7187	ab
	UREA	45	lb ai/A	PD										
11	UREA	105	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	96	abc	38	abc	20		1		7649	ab
	UREA	45	lb ai/A	PD										
12	UREA	135	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	97	ab	38	abc	5		3		7615	ab
	UREA	45	lb ai/A	PD										
LSD (P=.05)					1.7		2.05		.		.		1564.5	
Standard Deviation					1.2		1.21		.		.		1083.5	
CV					1.27		3.32		.		.		15.66	
Replicate F					11.087		13.85						1.54	
Replicate Prob(F)					0.0001		0.0001						0.2226	
Treatment F					9.356		12.938						5.94	
Treatment Prob(F)					0.0001		0.0001						0.0001	

Means followed by same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05, Student-Newman-Keuls).

Mean comparisons performed only when AOV Treatment P(F) is significant at mean comparison OSL.

Table 20. Determine the agronomic response of drill-seeded Neptune (LA2028) to nitrogen fertilizer rate and time of application (3.3) (Richland Parish).

Crop Name					Rice		Rice		Rice	
Rating Date							9/10/08		9/10/08	
Rating Type					50% Head		Height		Yield	
Rating Unit					days		in		lb/A	
Crop Stage Majority					Main		Main		Main	
Trt No.	Treatment Name	Rate	Unit	Growth Stage						
1	UREA	0	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	95	c	29.3	f	5898	f
2	UREA	30	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	95	c	30	f	6962	e
3	UREA	60	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	95	bc	31.7	e	8320	d
4	UREA	90	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	96	bc	32.7	de	9044	cd
5	UREA	120	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	96	bc	33.7	b-e	9814	bc
6	UREA	150	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	97	b	35	abc	10714	ab
7	UREA	180	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	98	a	35.3	ab	11440	a
8	UREA	210	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	99	a	36	a	11439	a
9	UREA	45	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	95	c	32.3	de	8646	cd
	UREA	45	lb ai/A	PD						
10	UREA	75	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	95	bc	33	cde	9852	bc
	UREA	45	lb ai/A	PD						
11	UREA	105	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	96	bc	34	a-d	10676	ab
	UREA	45	lb ai/A	PD						
12	UREA	135	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	96	bc	35	abc	10912	ab
	UREA	45	lb ai/A	PD						
LSD (P=.05)					1.2		1.53		929.8	
Standard Deviation					0.8		0.9		643.9	
CV					0.88		2.73		6.8	
Replicate F					4.208		14.667		12.548	
Replicate Prob(F)					0.0126		0.0001		0.0001	
Treatment F					11.174		16.111		30.107	
Treatment Prob(F)					0.0001		0.0001		0.0001	

Means followed by same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05, Student-Newman-Keuls).

Mean comparisons performed only when AOV Treatment P(F) is significant at mean comparison OSL.

Table 21. Determine the agronomic response of drill-seeded CL131 to nitrogen fertilizer rate and time of application (3.3) (Richland Parish).

Crop Name					Rice		Rice		Rice	
Rating Date							9/9/08		9/9/08	
Rating Type					50% Head		Height		Yield	
Rating Unit					days		in		lb/A	
Crop Stage Majority					Main		Main		Main	
Trt No.	Treatment Name	Rate	Rate Unit	Growth Stage						
1	UREA	0	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	86	f	26.3	f	3705	d
2	UREA	30	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	87	ef	27	ef	5044	c
3	UREA	60	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	88	de	28.3	de	6087	bc
4	UREA	90	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	89	cd	29	cd	6549	b
5	UREA	120	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	89	cd	30	a-d	7489	a
6	UREA	150	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	90	bc	31	abc	7927	a
7	UREA	180	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	92	ab	31.7	ab	8260	a
8	UREA	210	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	93	a	32	a	8679	a
9	UREA	45	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	87	ef	29.3	bcd	6032	bc
	UREA	45	lb ai/A	PD						
10	UREA	75	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	88	de	29.7	a-d	7885	a
	UREA	45	lb ai/A	PD						
11	UREA	105	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	89	cd	30.3	a-d	8004	a
	UREA	45	lb ai/A	PD						
12	UREA	135	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	90	bc	31.3	abc	8288	a
	UREA	45	lb ai/A	PD						
LSD (P=.05)					1.3		1.5		892.5	
Standard Deviation					0.9		0.88		618.1	
CV					1.05		2.98		8.84	
Replicate F					3.858		2.243		2.803	
Replicate Prob(F)					0.018		0.1299		0.055	
Treatment F					18.115		12.272		24.376	
Treatment Prob(F)					0.0001		0.0001		0.0001	

Means followed by same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05, Student-Newman-Keuls).

Mean comparisons performed only when AOV Treatment P(F) is significant at mean comparison OSL.

Table 22. Determine the agronomic response of drill-seeded CL151 to nitrogen fertilizer rate and time of application (2.3) (Richland Parish).

Application (2.5) (Richland Parish)					Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		
Crop Name					Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		
Rating Date					50% Head		9/9/08		9/9/08		9/9/08		9/9/08		
Rating Type					Height		Height		Lodging		Lodging		Yield		
Rating Unit					days		in		% plot		rate 1-5		lb/A		
Crop Stage Majority					Main		Main		Main		Main		Main		
Trt	Treatment	Rate	Growth												
No.	Name	Rate	Unit	Stage											
1	UREA	0	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	87	f	29	e	72	a	4	ab	5229	c	
2	UREA	30	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	87	ef	32	d	75	a	3	ab	7078	b	
3	UREA	60	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	89	de	33	cd	65	a	3	b	7218	b	
4	UREA	90	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	90	cd	34	cd	59	a	3	b	8464	ab	
5	UREA	120	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	92	bc	36	bc	72	a	3	ab	8393	ab	
6	UREA	150	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	93	ab	37	ab	66	a	4	ab	9499	a	
7	UREA	180	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	93	ab	37	ab	70	a	4	ab	9448	a	
8	UREA	210	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	94	a	38	a	80	a	4	a	9708	a	
9	UREA	45	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	89	de	34	cd	83	a	4	ab	8272	ab	
	UREA	45	lb ai/A	PD											
10	UREA	75	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	90	cd	35	bcd	85	a	4	ab	8391	ab	
	UREA	45	lb ai/A	PD											
11	UREA	105	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	90	cd	35	bc	83	a	4	ab	9005	ab	
	UREA	45	lb ai/A	PD											
12	UREA	135	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	91	c	37	ab	85	a	4	a	8932	ab	
	UREA	45	lb ai/A	PD											
LSD (P=.05)					1.43		1.74		20.55		0.5		1219.1		
Standard Deviation					0.99		1.03		14.19		0.35		844.3		
CV					1.1		2.96		19.02		10.29		10.17		
Replicate F					4.214		1.286		17.423		28.379		8.754		
Replicate Prob(F)					0.0125		0.2962		0.0001		0.0001		0.0002		
Treatment F					20.637		17.203		1.462		2.952		9.066		
Treatment Prob(F)					0.0001		0.0001		0.2015		0.0101		0.0001		

Means followed by same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05, Student-Newman-Keuls).

Mean comparisons performed only when AOV Treatment P(F) is significant at mean comparison OSL.

Table 23. Determine the agronomic response of drill-seeded CL171AR to nitrogen fertilizer rate and time of application (2.3) (Richland Parish).

Application (2.5) (Richmond Parish).															
Crop Name					Rice			Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice	
Rating Date								9/9/08		9/9/08		9/9/08		9/9/08	
Rating Type					50% Head			Height		Lodging		Lodging		Yield	
Rating Unit					days			in		% plot		Rate 1-5		lb/A	
Crop Stage Majority					Main			Main		Main		Main		Main	
Trt	Treatment			Rate	Growth										
No.	Name	Rate	Unit	Stage											
1	UREA	0	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	88	e	29	f					4476	d	
2	UREA	30	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	89	de	32	e					5291	cd	
3	UREA	60	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	91	cd	33	de					6118	bc	
4	UREA	90	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	93	bc	35	b-e					7558	ab	
5	UREA	120	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	94	ab	37	a-d	20		3		7507	ab	
6	UREA	150	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	94	ab	38	abc	20		2		7850	a	
7	UREA	180	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	95	a	40	a					8344	a	
8	UREA	210	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	95	a	39	a	40		3		8735	a	
9	UREA	45	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	91	cd	35	cde	10		2		7441	ab	
10	UREA	45	lb ai/A	PD											
	UREA	75	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	92	bc	37	a-d					7844	a	
	UREA	45	lb ai/A	PD											
11	UREA	105	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	93	bc	36	a-d	10		3		8391	a	
	UREA	45	lb ai/A	PD											
12	UREA	135	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	94	ab	38	ab	10		2		8917	a	
	UREA	45	lb ai/A	PD											
LSD (P=.05)					1.59			2.26		.		.		1114.8	
Standard Deviation					1.1			1.33		.		.		772.1	
CV					1.19			3.73		.		.		10.47	
Replicate F					19.451			7.911						7.688	
Replicate Prob(F)					0.0001			0.0026						0.0005	
Treatment F					18.344			16.719						12.826	
Treatment Prob(F)					0.0001			0.0001						0.0001	

Means followed by same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05, Student-Newman-Keuls).

Mean comparisons performed only when AOV Treatment P(F) is significant at mean comparison OSL.

Table 24. Determine the agronomic response of drill-seeded Bowman to nitrogen fertilizer rate and time of application (1.3) (Richland Parish).

Application (1.5) (Richland Parish).					Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		
Crop Name					Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		
Rating Date					50% Head		9/9/08		9/9/08		9/9/08		9/9/08		
Rating Type					days		Height		Lodging		Lodging		Yield		
Rating Unit					Main		in		% plot		rate 1-5		lb/A		
Crop Stage Majority					Main		Main		Main		Main		Main		
Trt	Treatment	Rate	Growth												
No.	Name	Rate	Unit	Stage											
1	UREA	0	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	95	ab	32	e					5349	d	
2	UREA	30	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	95	ab	34	d					6364	cd	
3	UREA	60	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	95	ab	35	c	8	c	2	c	7106	bc	
4	UREA	90	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	96	ab	38	ab	20	bc	2	c	8611	a	
5	UREA	120	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	96	ab	38	ab	15	bc	2	c	8254	ab	
6	UREA	150	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	96	ab	39	a	60	a	3	abc	9634	a	
7	UREA	180	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	97	ab	40	a	41	ab	3	bc	9807	a	
8	UREA	210	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	98	a	40	a	45	ab	3	ab	9582	a	
9	UREA	45	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	94	b	36	bc	63	a	4	ab	8175	ab	
	UREA	45	lb ai/A	PD											
10	UREA	75	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	95	ab	38	ab	67	a	4	a	9108	a	
	UREA	45	lb ai/A	PD											
11	UREA	105	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	95	b	37	ab	58	a	3	abc	9184	a	
	UREA	45	lb ai/A	PD											
12	UREA	135	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	95	ab	39	a	48	ab	3	abc	9017	a	
	UREA	45	lb ai/A	PD											
LSD (P=.05)					1.88		1.48		24.31		0.75		1053.7		
Standard Deviation					1.3		0.87		16.53		0.51		729.8		
CV					1.37		2.36		39.07		18.07		8.74		
Replicate F					33.196		0.762		1.145		1.63		47.274		
Replicate Prob(F)					0.0001		0.4785		0.354		0.2125		0.0001		
Treatment F					2.362		22.188		6.567		7.256		14.756		
Treatment Prob(F)					0.0279		0.0001		0.0002		0.0001		0.0001		

Means followed by same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05, Student-Newman-Keuls).

Mean comparisons performed only when AOV Treatment P(F) is significant at mean comparison OSL.

Table 25. Determine the agronomic response of drill-seeded 0401182 AR to nitrogen fertilizer rate and time of application (1.3) (Richland Parish).

Application (1.5) (Richland Parish)					Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice	
Crop Name					Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice	
Rating Date					50% Head		9/9/08		9/9/08		9/9/08		9/9/08	
Rating Type					Height		Height		Lodging		Lodging		Yield	
Rating Unit					days		in		% plot		rate 1-5		lb/A	
Crop Stage Majority					Main		Main		Main		Main		Main	
Trt	Treatment	Rate	Growth											
No.	Name	Rate	Unit	Stage										
1	UREA	0	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	91	g	30	e	27	b	2	b	3971	e
2	UREA	30	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	92	fg	33	d	50	ab	3	ab	4886	de
3	UREA	60	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	93	efg	36	c	50	ab	3	ab	5645	d
4	UREA	90	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	95	cde	38	bc	48	ab	3	ab	7083	bc
5	UREA	120	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	96	bcd	40	ab	57	ab	3	ab	7217	bc
6	UREA	150	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	98	ab	41	a	67	a	3	a	7997	abc
7	UREA	180	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	96	bc	41	a	70	a	3	a	8866	a
8	UREA	210	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	99	a	42	a	75	a	3	a	8279	ab
9	UREA	45	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	93	efg	37	c	78	a	4	a	6652	c
10	UREA	45	lb ai/A	PD										
	UREA	75	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	94	def	39	ab	73	a	4	a	7318	bc
11	UREA	45	lb ai/A	PD										
	UREA	105	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	95	cd	39	ab	78	a	4	a	8216	ab
12	UREA	45	lb ai/A	PD										
	UREA	135	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	98	ab	41	a	80	a	4	a	8064	abc
12	UREA	45	lb ai/A	PD										
	UREA	45	lb ai/A	PD										
LSD (P=.05)					1.5		1.9		24.88		0.8		956.9	
Standard Deviation					1.1		1.12		17.12		0.55		662.7	
CV					1.11		2.94		27.36		17.63		9.45	
Replicate F					103.56		11.044		6.968		8.161		53.706	
Replicate Prob(F)					0.0001		0.0005		0.0014		0.0005		0.0001	
Treatment F					20.412		31.477		3.621		3.134		20.267	
Treatment Prob(F)					0.0001		0.0001		0.0034		0.0081		0.0001	

Means followed by same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05, Student-Newman-Keuls).

Mean comparisons performed only when AOV Treatment P(F) is significant at mean comparison OSL.

Table 26. Determine the agronomic response of drill-seeded Trenasse to nitrogen fertilizer rate and time of application (5.3) and also, multistate soil test N (Richland Parish).

Crop Name					Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice	
Rating Date									9/9/08		9/9/08		9/9/08	
Rating Type					Biomass		50% Head		Height		Lodging		Lodging	
Rating Unit					lb/A		days		in		% plot		rate 1-5	
Crop Stage Majority					Main		Main		Main		Main		Main	
Crop Stage Scale					HD									
Trt No.	Trt. Name	Rate	Rate Unit	Growth Stage										
1	UREA	0	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	7921	a	83	f	29	d	60	a	3	b
2	UREA	30	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf			84	e	31	c	65	a	3	ab
3	UREA	60	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf			85	de	34	b	55	a	3	ab
4	UREA	90	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf			86	bcd	35	ab	80	a	4	a
5	UREA	120	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf	9528	a	86	bcd	35	ab	90	a	4	a
6	UREA	150	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf			88	ab	35	ab	73	a	4	a
7	UREA	180	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf			88	abc	37	a	90	a	4	a
8	UREA	210	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf			88	a	37	a	90	a	4	a
9	UREA	45	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf			85	de	34	b	90	a	4	a
	UREA	45	lb ai/A	PD										
10	UREA	75	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf			86	cd	36	ab	85	a	4	a
	UREA	45	lb ai/A	PD										
11	UREA	105	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf			87	bcd	36	ab	90	a	4	a
	UREA	45	lb ai/A	PD										
12	UREA	135	lb ai/A	4-5 leaf			87	abc	36	ab	90	a	4	a
	UREA	45	lb ai/A	PD										
LSD (P=.05)					4864.4		1.2		1.25		21.49		0.66	
Standard Deviation					2161.9		0.8		0.74		14.84		0.45	
CV					24.78		0.98		2.12		18.6		12.7	
Replicate F					1.196		64.362		51.623		2.968		4.107	
Replicate Prob(F)					0.4433		0.0001		0.0001		0.0489		0.0156	
Treatment F					1.104		15.702		27.665		3.189		4.026	
Treatment Prob(F)					0.3706		0.0001		0.0001		0.0064		0.0014	

Means followed by same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05, Student-Newman-Keuls).

Mean comparisons performed only when AOV Treatment P(F) is significant at mean comparison OSL.

Ratoon Nutrition Studies Conducted at the Rice Research Station

Experiment number: 08-CM-12 to CM-16

Site and design:

Location/Cooperator: Rice Research Station (Crowley Main)

Tillage type.....: Conventional

Experimental design.....: Randomized complete block

Number of reps: 4

Plot size.....: 7 x 25 ft

Row width/rows per plot.....: 7 in / 12

Soil type: Crowley silt loam

% organic matter.....: 1.374

pH.....: 7.2

Extractable nutrients ppm.....: Ca-1107, Cu-2.0, Mg-185, P-7.0, K-46.2, Na-54.0, S-9.1, Zn-3.7

Crop/Variety: Rice / See Data Sheet

Planting method/date: Drill seeded / March 25, 2008

Seeding rate/depth.....: 33 seeds/ ft² / .5 in

Emergence date.....: April 5

Harvest date: August 14

Seed treatment/cwt: Dithane (fungicide)-114 g
Release (gibberellic acid)-10 g
Zinche (40.5% Zn)-236 ml

Fertilization: 195 lb/A 0-24-24-2.5, March 25
1 qt/A Zinc Plus, April 25
165 lb N/A 46-0-0, May 13

Water management:

Flush: April 2, April 14

Flood: May 15

Drain.....: July 28

Ratoon Flood.....: August 20

Ratoon Drain.....: October 28

Pest management:

Herbicides.....: 15 oz/A Clincher + 1 qt/A Crop oil, April 23
3 qt/A Arrosolo + 1 oz/A Londax + .5 oz/A Permit, April 25
3 qt/A Arrosolo + 1 oz/A Londax + .5 oz/A Permit, May 14
.6 oz/A Londax, June 21

Insecticides: 2.5 oz/cwt Dermacor seed treatment

Fungicides: 21 oz/A Quilt + 6 oz/A Quadris, June 2

Table 27. Determine the effect of N source, rate, and variety on ratoon yields (Rice Research Station).

Crop Name					Rice				Rice				Rice				Rice			
Rating Date					8/11/08				8/14/08				10/8/08				11/11/08			
Rating Type					Height				Yield				Grn-Biomass				Yield			
Rating Unit					in				lb/A				lb/A				lb/A			
Crop Stage Majority					Main				Main				Ratoon				Ratoon			
Trt No.	Treatment Name	Rate	Rate Unit	Source																
1	Rate Cocodrie	45	lb ai/A	46%	36	bc	99	A	10208	a-d	3010	b	52	abc	730	ab	10938	bcd		
2	Rate Cocodrie	90	lb ai/A	46%	38	abc	99	A	10458	a-d	5017	ab	52	abc	964	ab	11422	a-d		
3	Rate Cocodrie	135	lb ai/A	46%	38	abc	99	A	9968	d	5598	ab	52	ab	1111	ab	11079	a-d		
4	Rate Cocodrie	45	lb ai/A	21%	37	abc	99	A	10182	a-d	3416	ab	52	abc	821	ab	11004	bcd		
5	Rate Cocodrie	90	lb ai/A	21%	35	c	99	A	9964	d	6300	a	53	a	756	ab	10720	d		
6	Rate Cocodrie	135	lb ai/A	21%	38	abc	99	A	10380	a-d	6376	a	53	a	770	ab	11150	a-d		
7	Rate Cocodrie	45	lb ai/A	33%	39	abc	99	A	10108	bcd	2846	b	52	abc	855	ab	10963	bcd		
8	Rate Cocodrie	90	lb ai/A	33%	37	abc	99	a	10027	cd	4370	ab	52	ab	894	ab	10920	bcd		
9	Rate Cocodrie	135	lb ai/A	33%	37	abc	99	a	10026	cd	4885	ab	53	a	786	ab	10812	cd		
10	Rate Trenasse	45	lb ai/A	46%	39	ab	96	b	10584	a-d	2626	b	49	cd	603	b	11186	a-d		
11	Rate Trenasse	90	lb ai/A	46%	38	abc	96	b	11318	ab	3569	ab	46	d	1117	ab	12435	abc		
12	Rate Trenasse	135	lb ai/A	46%	39	abc	96	b	10813	a-d	3624	ab	46	d	1153	ab	11967	a-d		
13	Rate Trenasse	45	lb ai/A	21%	37	abc	96	b	11427	a	2994	b	46	d	874	ab	12302	a-d		
14	Rate Trenasse	90	lb ai/A	21%	40	a	96	b	10708	a-d	3684	ab	48	d	895	ab	11603	a-d		
15	Rate Trenasse	135	lb ai/A	21%	39	abc	96	b	11237	a-d	4545	ab	46	d	1412	a	12649	a		
16	Rate Trenasse	45	lb ai/A	33%	38	abc	96	b	11262	abc	3366	ab	47	d	851	ab	12113	a-d		
17	Rate Trenasse	90	lb ai/A	33%	40	a	96	b	11374	a	4359	ab	46	d	1173	ab	12547	ab		
18	Rate Trenasse	135	lb ai/A	33%	38	abc	96	b	10958	a-d	4161	ab	49	bcd	1303	ab	12261	a-d		
LSD (P=.05)					2.1				723.6				2.2				409.9			
Standard Deviation					1.26				511.6				1.6				289.9			
CV					3.31				4.82				3.15				30.57			
Replicate F					17.725				1.898				1.98				0.81			
Replicate Prob(F)					0.0001				0.1417				0.1287				0.4944			
Treatment F					3.23				4.429				13.313				2.231			
Treatment Prob(F)					0.0018				0.0001				0.0001				0.0141			

Means followed by same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05, Student-Newman-Keuls).

Mean comparisons performed only when AOV Treatment P(F) is significant at mean comparison OSL.

Table 28. Ratoon Response of Rice Varieties to Nitrogen Fertilizer Rates (1.1) (Rice Research Station).

Crop Name					Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice	
Rating Date					8/11/08				8/14/08		10/9/08				11/11/08			
Rating Type					Height		50% HD		Yield		Grn-Biomass		50% HD		Yield		Yield	
Rating Unit					in		days		lb/A		lb/A		days		lb/A		lb/A	
Crop Stage Majority					Main		Main		Main		Ratoon		Ratoon		Ratoon		Total	
Crop Stage Scale											HD							
Trt No.	Treatment Name	Rate	Rate Unit	Form Conc														
1	Catahoula 0 lb/A	0	lb ai/A	46%	38	abc	102	c	10541	bcd	2369	ab	48	a	858	f	11399	c
2	Catahoula 30 lb/A	30	lb ai/A	46%	38	abc	102	b	10348	bcd	3076	ab	48	a	1113	ef	11461	c
3	Catahoula 60 lb/A	60	lb ai/A	46%	40	a	102	b	10250	cd	3684	ab	47	a	1429	de	11679	c
4	Catahoula 90 lb/A	90	lb ai/A	46%	39	ab	102	b	10409	bcd	4540	ab	47	a	1259	de	11668	c
5	Catahoula 120 lb/A	120	lb ai/A	46%	39	abc	102	b	10200	cd	5527	ab	46	a	1329	de	11529	c
6	Catahoula 150 lb/A	150	lb ai/A	46%	37	abc	102	b	10007	d	5636	a	49	a	1645	d	11652	c
7	Neptune 0 lb/A	0	lb ai/A	46%	36	abc	105	a	11083	ab	2259	b	49	a	1250	de	12333	bc
8	Neptune 30 lb/A	30	lb ai/A	46%	37	abc	105	a	11266	a	3114	ab	47	a	1583	d	12848	ab
9	Neptune 60 lb/A	60	lb ai/A	46%	36	bc	105	a	11357	a	3865	ab	46	a	1987	c	13344	a
10	Neptune 90 lb/A	90	lb ai/A	46%	35	c	105	a	11443	a	4205	ab	46	a	2174	bc	13617	a
11	Neptune 120 lb/A	120	lb ai/A	46%	37	abc	105	a	11386	a	4266	ab	48	a	2361	ab	13747	a
12	Neptune 150 lb/A	150	lb ai/A	46%	36	bc	105	a	10995	abc	4945	ab	47	a	2577	a	13572	a
LSD (P=.05)					2.23		0		537.9		1899.8		2.5		291.2		669.7	
Standard Deviation					1.32		0		372.5		1121.9		1.8		201.7		463.8	
CV					3.53		0		3.46		28.35		3.71		12.37		3.74	
Replicate F					8.158		0		0.186		1.738		2.159		0.731		0.034	
Replicate Prob(F)					0.0022		1		0.9053		0.1991		0.112		0.5414		0.9913	
Treatment F					3.848		0		8.15		2.976		1.659		28.03		16.947	
Treatment Prob(F)					0.0035		1		0.0001		0.0142		0.130		0.0001		0.0001	

Means followed by same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05, Student-Newman-Keuls).

Mean comparisons performed only when AOV Treatment P(F) is significant at mean comparison OSL.

Table 29. Ratoon response to nitrogen fertilizer application timings (3.1) (Rice Research Station).

Crop Name					Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice			
Rating Date					8/11/08		8/14/08						11/11/08					
Rating Type					50% HD		Height		Yield		Grn-Biomass		50% HD		Yield			
Rating Unit					days		in		lb/A		lb/A		days		lb/A			
Crop Stage Majority					Main		Main		Main		Ratoon		Ratoon		Ratoon			
Crop Stage Scale											HD				Total			
Trt No.	Treatment Name	Rate	Rate Unit	Growth Stage														
1	Cocodrie Urea	90	lb ai/A	MC Head	100	a	37	a	10759	de	2676	a	48	ab	735	d	11494	c
2	Cocodrie Urea	90	lb ai/A	7 d Predrain	100	a	38	a	10366	e	2297	a	48	ab	826	cd	11192	c
3	Cocodrie Urea	90	lb ai/A	MC Harvest	100	a	37	a	10690	de	4419	a	47	abc	1170	bc	11861	c
4	Cocodrie Urea	60	lb ai/A	MC Head	100	a	37	a	11151	cd	2456	a	45	bcd	1352	ab	12502	b
	Cocodrie Urea	30	lb ai/A	MC Harvest														
5	Cocodrie Urea	60	lb ai/A	7 d Predrain	100	a	38	a	10581	e	3547	a	46	bcd	970	cd	11551	c
	Cocodrie Urea	30	lb ai/A	MC Harvest														
6	Cocodrie Urea	60	lb ai/A	MC Harvest	100	a	37	a	10528	e	4298	a	49	a	907	cd	11435	c
	Cocodrie Urea	30	lb ai/A	*Harv. + 21 d														
7	Trenasse Urea	90	lb ai/A	MC Head	97	b	37	a	12015	a	2220	a	47	a-d	970	cd	12986	b
8	Trenasse Urea	90	lb ai/A	7 d Predrain	97	b	39	a	11515	bc	2538	a	46	a-d	1104	bcd	12619	b
9	Trenasse Urea	90	lb ai/A	MC Harvest	97	b	39	a	11783	ab	3991	a	43	d	1707	a	13491	a
10	Trenasse Urea	60	lb ai/A	MC Head	97	b	39	a	11337	bc	2917	a	44	cd	1397	ab	12734	b
	Trenasse Urea	30	lb ai/A	MC Harvest														
11	Trenasse Urea	60	lb ai/A	7 d Predrain	97	b	39	a	11377	bc	3147	a	45	bcd	1386	ab	12762	b
	Trenasse Urea	30	lb ai/A	MC Harvest														
12	Trenasse Urea	60	lb ai/A	MC Harvest	97	b	39	a	11295	bc	2708	a	45	bcd	1365	ab	12661	b
	Trenasse Urea	30	lb ai/A	*Harv. + 21 d														
LSD (P=.05)					0.3		1.87		397.9		1299		2.2		264.3		495.8	
Standard Deviation					0.2		1.11		275.6		767.1		1.6		183		343.4	
CV					0.2		2.9		2.48		24.73		3.38		15.81		2.8	
Replicate F					2.2		3.697		5.663		1.046		2.506		3.165		7.592	
Replicate Prob(F)					0.1066		0.0413		0.003		0.3683		0.0761		0.0373		0.0005	
Treatment F					245.8		2.194		14.685		3.1		5.201		9.952		18.294	
Treatment Prob(F)					0.0001		0.0562		0.0001		0.0115		0.0001		0.0001		0.0001	

Means followed by same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05, Student-Newman-Keuls).

Mean comparisons performed only when AOV Treatment P(F) is significant at mean comparison OSL.

* Harv. + 21 d was delayed until Harv. + 33 d because of Hurricanes Gustav and Ike.

Table 30. Influence of main-crop straw on ratoon-crop nitrogen efficiency (2.1) (Rice Research Station).

Crop Name					Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice	
Rating Date							8/11/08		8/15/08				11/11/08			
Rating Type					50% Head		Height		Yield		Grn-Biomass		50% Head		Yield	
Rating Unit					days		in		lb/A		lb/A		days		lb/A	
Crop Stage Majority					Main		Main		Main		Ratoon		Ratoon		Ratoon	
Crop Stage Scale											HD					
Trt No.	Treatment Name	Rate	Rate Unit	Growth Stage												
1	Urea above straw				100	a	37	a	10489	a	4485	a	49	a	655	a
	Urea	45	lb ai/A	Postharvest												
2	Urea above straw				100	a	38	a	10643	a	4858	a	49	a	834	a
	Urea	90	lb ai/A	Postharvest												
3	Urea above straw				100	a	38	a	10552	a	4995	a	49	a	795	a
	Urea	135	lb ai/A	Postharvest												
4	Urea under straw				100	a	37	a	10489	a	4134	a	49	a	784	a
	Urea	45	lb ai/A	Postharvest												
5	Urea under straw				100	a	37	a	10456	a	5960	a	49	a	642	a
	Urea	90	lb ai/A	Postharvest												
6	Urea under straw				100	a	37	a	10448	a	5740	a	49	a	998	a
	Urea	135	lb ai/A	Postharvest												
7	Urea on bare soil				100	a	36	a	10391	a	4030	a	49	a	795	a
	Urea	45	lb ai/A	Postharvest												
8	Urea on bare soil				100	a	36	a	10368	a	5121	a	49	a	1025	a
	Urea	90	lb ai/A	Postharvest												
9	Urea on bare soil				100	a	37	a	10604	a	5724	a	49	a	877	a
	Urea	135	lb ai/A	Postharvest												
10	Untreated Check				100	a	36	a	10400	a	1913	b	49	a	458	a
LSD (P=.05)					0		2.33		310.4		1648.4		0		337.6	
Standard Deviation					0		1.36		213.9		960.9		0		232.6	
CV					0		3.66		2.04		20.46		0		29.58	
Replicate F					0		1.322		4.563		0.762		0		0.824	
									0.010						0.492	
Replicate Prob(F)					1		0.2913		4		0.4814		1		1	
Treatment F					0		0.783		0.732		4.544		0		2.12	
									0.676						0.063	
Treatment Prob(F)					1		0.6351		4		0.0031		1		6	

Means followed by same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05, Student-Newman-Keuls).

Mean comparisons performed only when AOV Treatment P(F) is significant at mean comparison OSL.

Table 31. Evaluation and comparison of the agronomic response of the ratoon rice crop to post-harvest N application source and rate. (Rice Research Station).

Crop Name					Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice	
Rating Date							8/11/08		8/14/08		10/8/08		11/17/08	
Rating Type					50% HD		Height		Yield		Grn-Biomass		50% HD	
Rating Unit					days		in		lb/A		lb/A		days	
Crop Stage Majority					Main		Main		Main		Ratoon		Ratoon	
Crop Stage Scale											HD			
Trt No.	Treatment Name	Rate	Rate Unit	Growth Stage										
1	Agrotain-urea	0	lb ai/A	PostHarv	102	a	38	a	10012	a	2160	b	55	a
2	Agrotain-urea	30	lb ai/A	PostHarv	102	a	38	a	10665	a	3185	b	55	a
3	Agrotain-urea	60	lb ai/A	PostHarv	102	a	37	a	10334	a	4737	ab	55	a
4	Agrotain-urea	90	lb ai/A	PostHarv	102	a	38	a	10626	a	4446	ab	55	a
5	Agrotain-urea	120	lb ai/A	PostHarv	102	a	38	a	10495	a	4874	ab	55	a
6	Agrotain-urea	150	lb ai/A	PostHarv	102	a	38	a	10404	a	7117	a	55	a
7	Urea	0	lb ai/A	PostHarv	102	a	39	a	10473	a	3427	b	55	a
8	Urea	30	lb ai/A	PostHarv	102	a	39	a	10400	a	3975	ab	55	a
9	Urea	60	lb ai/A	PostHarv	102	a	39	a	10595	a	3591	b	55	a
10	Urea	90	lb ai/A	PostHarv	102	a	38	a	10489	a	3284	b	55	a
11	Urea	120	lb ai/A	PostHarv	102	a	38	a	10493	a	3597	b	55	a
12	Urea	150	lb ai/A	PostHarv	102	a	38	a	10290	a	5713	ab	55	a
LSD (P=.05)					0		2.14		592.7		2165.9		0	
Standard Deviation					0		1.27		410.5		1279		0	
CV					0		3.31		3.93		30.63		0	
Replicate F					0		5.006		1.002		0.192		0	
Replicate Prob(F)					1		0.0161		0.4041		0.8265		1	
Treatment F					0		0.504		0.731		3.168		0	
Treatment Prob(F)					1		0.8803		0.7017		0.0103		1	

Means followed by same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05, Student-Newman-Keuls).

Mean comparisons performed only when AOV Treatment P(F) is significant at mean comparison OSL.

Liquid and Starter N Trials Conducted at the Rice Research Station

Experiment number: 08-CM-18, CM-21

Site and design

Location/Cooperator: Rice Research Station (Crowley Main)

Tillage type.....: Conventional

Experimental design.....: Randomized complete block

Number of reps: 4

Plot size.....: 7 x 20 ft

Row width/rows per plot.....: 7 in / 12

Soil type: Crowley silt loam

% organic matter.....: 1.374

pH.....: 7.0

Extractable nutrients ppm.....: Ca-1236, Cu-2.47, Mg-241.1, P-8.04, K-53.6, Na-70.9, S-14.53, Zn-4.27

Crop/Variety: Rice / Cheniere

Planting method/date: Drill seeded / March 25, 2008

Seeding rate/depth.....: 33 seeds/ft² / .5 in

Emergence date.....: April 5

Harvest date: August 14, 2008

Ratoon Harvest date.....: November 17, 2008

Seed treatment/cwt: Dithane (fungicide)-114 g

Release (gibberellic acid)-10 g

Zinche (40.5% Zn)-236 ml

Fertilization: 195 lb/A 0-24-24-2.5, March 25

1 qt/A Zinc Plus, April 25

90 lb/N 46-0-0, August 14

Water management

Flush: April 2, April 14

Flood: May 15

Drain.....: July 28

Ratoon Flood.....: August 20

Ratoon Drain.....: October 28

Pest management

Herbicides.....: 15 oz/A Clincher + 1 qt/A Crop oil, April 23

3 qt/A Arrosolo + 1 oz/A Londax + .5 oz/A Permit, April 25

3 qt/A Arrosolo + 1 oz/A Londax + .5 oz/A Permit, May 14

.6 oz/A Londax, June 21

Insecticides: 2.5 oz/cwt Dermacor seed treatment

Fungicides.....: 21 oz/A Quilt + 6 oz/A Quadris, June 2

Table 32. Nitrogen replacement study in rice (Helena Chemical) (Rice Research Station).

Crop Name					Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		
Rating Date							8/11/08		8/14/08		11/17/08				
Rating Type					50% Head		Height		Yield		Yield		Yield		
Rating Unit					days		in		lb/A		lb/A		lb/A		
Crop Stage Majority					Main		Main		Main		Ratoon		Total		
Trt No.	Treatment Name	Rate	Unit	Growth Stage											
1	Urea	92	lb ai/A	Preflood	100	a	33.8	a	8436	b	1153	a	9538	a	
2	Urea	92	lb ai/A	Preflood	100	a	34.5	a	9140	ab	1198	a	10338	a	
	Urea	46	lb ai/A	PI											
3	Urea	92	lb ai/A	Preflood	100	a	35.3	a	8466	b	1313	a	9779	a	
	HM9310	3	gal/A	PI											
	Quilt	14	oz/A	5%Head											
	Penetrator Plus	8	oz/A	5%Head											
	HM9310	3	gal/A	5%Head											
4	Urea	92	lb ai/A	Preflood	100	a	34.8	a	9326	a	1197	a	10523	a	
	HM9310	3	gal/A	PI											
	Quilt	14	oz/A	5%Head											
	Penetrator Plus	8	oz/A	5%Head											
	HM9310	2	gal/A	5%Head											
5	Urea	92	lb ai/A	Preflood	100	a	34.5	a	9248	a	1323	a	10571	a	
	HM9310	2	gal/A	PI											
	Quilt	14	oz/A	5%Head											
	Penetrator Plus	8	oz/A	5%Head											
	HM9310	2	gal/A	5%Head											
6	Urea	92	lb ai/A	Preflood	100	a	34.3	a	9122	ab	1151	a	10272	a	
	HM9310	3	gal/A	PI											
	Quilt	14	oz/A	5%Head											
	Penetrator Plus	8	oz/A	5%Head											
	HM9310	1	gal/A	5%Head											
LSD (P=.05)					0		1.6		542		265.2		704.6		
Standard Deviation					0		1.06		357.4		176		464.5		
CV					0		3.09		3.99		14.4		4.57		
Replicate F					0		0		6.058		1.577		4.319		
Replicate Prob(F)					1		1		0.0073		0.2364		0.0236		
Treatment F					0		0.882		4.972		0.765		3.25		
Treatment Prob(F)					1		0.5165		0.008		0.5887		0.0373		

Means followed by same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05, Student-Newman-Keuls).

Mean comparisons performed only when AOV Treatment P(F) is significant at mean comparison OSL.

Table 33. Evaluation and comparison of the agronomic response of Agrotain-treated urea and urea as starter N sources (Rice Research Station).

Sources (Rice Research Station).					Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice	
Crop Name					8/11/08				8/14/08		11/17/08			
Rating Date					Height		50% Head		Yield		Yield		Yield	
Rating Type					in		days		lb/A		lb/A		lb/A	
Rating Unit					Main		Main		Main		Ratoon		Total	
Crop Stage Majority					Main		Main		Main		Ratoon		Total	
Trt	Treatment		Rate	Growth										
No.	Name	Rate	Unit	Stage										
1	Agrotain-urea	10	lb ai/A	PPI	34	a	101	a	8841	a	1161	a	10001	a
2	Agrotain-urea	20	lb ai/A	PPI	35	a	101	a	9126	a	1384	a	10510	a
3	Urea	10	lb ai/A	PPI	35	a	101	a	8518	a	1182	a	9700	a
4	Urea	20	lb ai/A	PPI	35	a	100	a	8843	a	1254	a	10098	a
LSD (P=.05)					2.07		0.7		818		175.4		856.2	
Standard Deviation					1.29		0.4		511.4		109.7		535.3	
CV					3.72		0.44		5.79		8.81		5.31	
Replicate F					1.929		2.143		0.351		10.067		1.067	
Replicate Prob(F)					0.1954		0.1649		0.7897		0.0031		0.4106	
Treatment F					0.734		1.286		0.945		3.378		1.562	
Treatment Prob(F)					0.5573		0.3373		0.4587		0.068		0.2651	

Means followed by same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05, Student-Newman-Keuls).

Mean comparisons performed only when AOV Treatment P(F) is significant at mean comparison OSL.

Evaluation and Comparison of Agronomic Traits and N-Uptake Efficiency of Agrotain-Treated Urea and Urea at Eight Different Application Timings

Experiment number : 08-CM-11

Site and design :

Location/Cooperator : Rice Research Station (Crowley Main)

Tillage type..... : Conventional

Experimental design..... : Randomized complete block

Number of reps : 4

Plot size : 7 x 20 ft

Row width/rows per plot..... : 7 in / 12

Soil type : Crowley silt loam

% organic matter..... : 1.252

pH..... : 6.8

Extractable nutrients ppm..... : Ca-917, Cu-2.1, Mg-222, P-10.6, K-72.6, Na-74.2, S-12.0, Zn-6.2

Crop/Variety : Rice / Cheniere

Planting method/date : Drill seeded / March 25, 2008

Seeding rate/depth..... : 33 seeds/ft² / .5 in

Emergence date..... : April 5

Harvest date : August 11

Seed treatment/cwt : Dithane (fungicide)-114 g
Release (gibberellic acid)-10 g
Zinche (40.5% Zn)-236 ml

Fertilization : 195 lb/A 0-24-24-2.5, March 25
1 qt/A Zinc Plus, April 25
90 lb/N 46-0-0, August 15

Water management :

Flush : April 2, April 14

Flood : May 15

Drain..... : July 28

Ratoon Flood..... : August 20

Ratoon Drain..... : October 28

Pest management :

Herbicides..... : 15 oz/A Clincher + 1 qt/A Crop oil, April 23
3 qt/A Arrosolo + 1 oz/A Londax + .5 oz/A Permit, April 25
3 qt/A Arrosolo + 1 oz/A Londax + .5 oz/A Permit, May 14
.6 oz/A Londax, June 21

Insecticides : 2.5 oz/cwt Dermacor seed treatment

Fungicides : 21 oz/A Quilt + 6 oz/A Quadris, June 2

Table 34. Evaluation and comparison of agronomic traits and N-uptake efficiency of Agrotain-treated urea and urea at eight different application timings (Rice Research Station).

Crop Name						Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice	
Rating Date								7/7/08				8/8/08		8/11/08		11/10/08			
Rating Type						50% HD		Biomass		Tissue N		N Uptake		Height		Yield		Yield	
Rating Unit						days		lb/A		%		lb/A		in		lb/A		lb/A	
Crop Stage Majority						Main		Main		50% HD		50% HD		Main		Main		Ratoon	
Crop Stage Scale								HD											
Trt No.	Treatment Name	Appl. Timing	Rate	Unit	Growth Stage														
1	Agrotain_urea	10dpf	150	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	102	a-d	13456	a	1.00600	a	135	abc	36	a	9317	a	1171	a
2	Agrotain_urea	8dpf	150	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	101	a-d	13979	a	0.92350	a	140	abc	36	a	10191	a	1271	a
3	Agrotain_urea	6dpf	150	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	103	a	11710	a	0.97150	a	107	bcd	37	a	9864	a	1224	a
4	Agrotain_urea	4dpf	150	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	102	a-d	13190	a	1.26667	a	167	a	36	a	10049	a	1423	a
5	Agrotain_urea	2dpf	150	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	102	a-d	11817	a	1.22800	a	156	ab	38	a	10502	a	1260	a
6	Agrotain_urea	0dpost	150	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	100	cd	6670	b	0.86533	a	57	def	30	c	4884	cd	1350	a
7	Agrotain_urea	1dpost	150	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	101	a-d	3691	b	0.86600	a	34	f	30	c	3808	e	1422	a
8	Agrotain_urea	4dpost	150	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	101	a-d	4958	b	0.81967	a	42	ef	28	d	3999	de	1422	a
9	urea	10dpf	150	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	101	bcd	10178	a	0.92700	a	94	cde	34	b	8023	b	1492	a
10	urea	8dpf	150	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	102	abc	12404	a	0.82500	a	96	cde	36	a	10093	a	1329	a
11	urea	6dpf	150	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	103	ab	11180	a	1.14867	a	129	abc	37	a	10258	a	1230	a
12	urea	4dpf	150	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	103	a	13400	a	1.15833	a	156	ab	37	a	9872	a	1188	a
13	urea	2dpf	150	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	102	a-d	11300	a	1.19800	a	136	abc	36	a	10025	a	1466	a
14	urea	0dpost	150	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	100	cd	6577	b	0.84333	a	58	def	31	c	5504	c	1255	a
15	urea	1dpost	150	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	100	d	6860	b	0.90200	a	61	def	30	c	4802	cd	1407	a
16	urea	4dpost	150	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	101	bcd	6186	b	0.76967	a	46	ef	30	c	4925	cd	1502	a
LSD (P=.05)						1.3		2660.2		0.2834989		37.6		1.55		778.9		330.1	
Standard Deviation						0.9		1595.5		0.1688783		22.4		0.93		545.1		231	
CV						0.86		16.2		17.19		22.24		2.73		6.91		17.26	
Replicate F						1.116		1.415		2.019		1.637		3.223		0.323		7.023	
Replicate Prob(F)						0.3525		0.2586		0.1531		0.214		0.054		0.8085		0.0006	
Treatment F						4.742		13.883		2.826		12.597		37.887		95.625		0.929	
Treatment Prob(F)						0.0001		0.0001		0.0098		0.0001		0.0001		0.0001		0.5401	

Means followed by same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05, Student-Newman-Keuls).

Mean comparisons performed only when AOV Treatment P(F) is significant at mean comparison OSL.

**Determine and Compare the Agronomic Response of Drill-Seeded Rice to Agrotain-Treated Urea
and Urea at Four Different Application Timings**

Experiment number: 08-EP-01

Site and design:

Location/Cooperator: Evangeline Parish / Dr. Steve Linscombe

Tillage type.....: Conventional

Experimental design.....: Randomized complete block

Number of reps: 4

Plot size: 5 x 16 ft

Row width/rows per plot.....: 7.5 in / 7

Soil type: Crowley -Vidrine silt loam complex

% organic matter.....: NA

pH.....: NA

Extractable nutrients.....: NA

Crop/Variety: Rice

Planting method/date: Drill seeded / March 24

Seeding rate/depth: 33 seeds/ft² / .75 in

Emergence date.....: NA

Harvest date: August 1

Seed treatment/cwt: NA

Fertilization: 250 lb/A 8-24-24, March 24

Water management:

Flush: As needed

Flood: April 18

Drain.....: July 21

Pest management:

Herbicides.....: 2.5 oz/A Grasp, April 14

1 gal/A Arrosolo +.5 oz/A Permit + 1 oz/A Londax, April 17

Insecticides: None

Fungicides: None

Table 35. Determine and compare the agronomic response of drill-seeded rice to Agrotain-treated urea and urea at four different application timings (Evangeline Parish).

Crop Name					Rice	
Rating Type					Height	
Rating Unit					in	
Trt No.	Treatment Name	Rate	Rate Unit	Growth Stage		
1	Agrotain-Urea 6dpf	150	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	34 a	4724 a
2	Agrotain-Urea 3dpf	150	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	35 a	4755 a
3	Agrotain-Urea 0dpost-in water	150	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	32 ab	3787 b
4	Agrotain-Urea 2dpost-in water	150	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	32 ab	3586 b
5	Urea 6dpf	150	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	35 a	4808 a
6	Urea 3dpf	150	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	35 a	4967 a
7	Urea 0dpost-in water	150	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	32 ab	3619 b
8	Urea 2dpost-in water	150	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	31 b	3254 b
LSD (P=.05)					2	509.2
Standard Deviation					1.3	346.2
CV					4.05	8.27
Replicate F					1.674	1.5
Replicate Prob(F)					0.203	0.2435
Treatment F					5.723	15.826
Treatment Prob(F)					8E-04	0.0001

Means followed by same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05, Student-Newman-Keuls).

Mean comparisons performed only when AOV Treatment P(F) is significant at mean comparison OSL.

Evaluating Nondestructive Measurements to Predict Midseason N Needs for Cocodrie and Wells Rice

Experiment number: 08-CM-19 & CM-20

Site and design:

Location/Cooperator: Rice Research Station (Crowley Main)

Tillage type.....: Conventional

Experimental design.....: Randomized complete block

Number of reps: 4

Plot size.....: 7 x 20 ft

Row width/rows per plot.....: 7 in / 12

Soil type: Crowley silt loam

% organic matter.....: 1.374

pH.....: 7.0

Extractable nutrients ppm.....: Ca-1236, Cu-2.47, Mg-241.1, P-8.04, K-53.6, Na-70.9, S-14.53, Zn-4.27

Crop/Variety: Rice / See Data Sheet

Planting method/date: Drill seeded / March 25, 2008

Seeding rate/depth.....: seeds/ft² / in

Emergence date.....: April 5

Harvest date: August 14

Seed treatment/cwt: Dithane (fungicide)-114 g
Release (gibberellic acid)-10 g
Zinche (40.5% Zn)-236 ml

Fertilization: 195 lb/A 0-24-24-2.5, March 25
1 qt/A Zinc Plus, April 25

Water management:

Flush: April 2, April 14

Flood: May 15

Drain.....: July 28

Pest management:

Herbicides.....: 15 oz/A Clincher + 1 qt/A Crop oil, April 23
3 qt/A Arrosolo + 1 oz/A Londax + .5 oz/A Permit, April 25
3 qt/A Arrosolo + 1 oz/A Londax + .5 oz/A Permit, May 14
.6 oz/A Londax, June 21

Insecticides: 2.5 oz/cwt Dermacor seed treatment

Fungicides: 21 oz/A Quilt + 6 oz/A Quadris, June 2

Table 36. Evaluating nondestructive measurements to predict midseason N needs for Cocodrie rice (2.1) (Rice Research Station).

Station).																
Crop Name					Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice	
Rating Date							8/11/08		6/13/08		7/7/08		6/13/08		8/14/08	
Rating Type					50% Head		Height		Plant samp		Plant samp		Plant Tissue		Yield	
Rating Unit					days		in		dry wt g		dry wt g		%N/samp.		lb/A	
Sample Size, Unit									3ft		3ft		3ft		@12%	
Collection Basis, Unit									1row		1row		1row			
Crop Stage Majority					Main		Main		Main		Main		Main		Main	
Crop Stage Scale									PD		HD		PD			
Trt	Trt		Rate	Growth												
No.	Name	Rate	Unit	Stage												
1	UREA	0	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	96	cd	27	e	20	d	73	d	0.944	e	3080	j
	UREA	0	lb ai/A	PD												
2	UREA	0	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	95	e	27	e			102	d			4286	i
	UREA	60	lb ai/A	PD												
3	UREA	30	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	95	de	29	de	36	c	140	c	1.3393	d	5237	h
	UREA	0	lb ai/A	PD												
4	UREA	30	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	94	e	30	d			144	c			6460	g
	UREA	60	lb ai/A	PD												
5	UREA	60	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	96	cd	33	c	47	bc	170	bc	1.7978	c	7678	f
	UREA	0	lb ai/A	PD												
6	UREA	60	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	97	bc	34	bc			213	ab			8970	e
	UREA	60	lb ai/A	PD												
7	UREA	90	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	98	ab	34	bc	56	ab	215	ab	2.2225	b	9125	de
	UREA	0	lb ai/A	PD												
8	UREA	90	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	98	ab	37	a			222	a			9754	cd
	UREA	60	lb ai/A	PD												
9	UREA	120	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	98	ab	36	ab	56	ab	211	ab	2.505	a	9855	bcd
	UREA	0	lb ai/A	PD												
10	UREA	120	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	99	a	36	ab			214	ab			10817	a
	UREA	60	lb ai/A	PD												
11	UREA	150	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	99	a	36	ab	68	a	205	ab	2.4898	a	10258	abc
	UREA	0	lb ai/A	PD												
12	UREA	150	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	99	a	38	a			226	a			10619	ab
	UREA	60	lb ai/A	PD												
LSD (P=.05)					1		1.79		14.14		32.29		0.2164		645.1	
Standard Deviation					0.7		1.24		9.38		22.36		0.14361		446.8	
CV					0.7		3.79		19.87		12.57		7.63		5.58	
Replicate F					2.989		4.663		1.109		0.631		1.409		1.517	
Replicate Prob(F)					0.045		0.008		0.3764		0.6002		0.2791		0.2283	
Treatment F					23.185		38.971		13.237		21.428		79.709		139.753	
Treatment Prob(F)					0.0001		0.0001		0.0001		0.0001		0.0001		0.0001	

Means followed by same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05, Student-Newman-Keuls).

Mean comparisons performed only when AOV Treatment P(F) is significant at mean comparison OSL.

Table 37. Evaluating nondestructive measurements to predict midseason N needs for Wells rice (2.1) (Rice Research Station).

Crop Name					Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice	
Rating Date							8/11/08		6/13/08		7/7/08		8/14/08	
Rating Type					50% Head		Height		Biomass		Biomass		Yield	
Rating Unit					days		in		lb/A		lb/A		lb/A	
Crop Stage Majority					Main		Main		Main		Main		Main	
Crop Stage Scale									PD		HD			
Trt No.	Treatment Name	Rate	Rate Unit	Growth Stage										
1	UREA	0	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	101	d	29	e	999	b	2788	e	2418	h
	UREA	0	lb ai/A	PD										
2	UREA	0	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	100	e	31	d			4205	d	3287	g
	UREA	60	lb ai/A	PD										
3	UREA	30	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	100	e	31	d	2475	a	6846	c	4444	f
	UREA	0	lb ai/A	PD										
4	UREA	30	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	100	e	32	d			7678	c	6205	e
	UREA	60	lb ai/A	PD										
5	UREA	60	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	101	de	35	c	2802	a	9929	b	7194	d
	UREA	0	lb ai/A	PD										
6	UREA	60	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	100	e	36	bc			10690	b	8966	b
	UREA	60	lb ai/A	PD										
7	UREA	90	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	104	bc	37	bc	3062	a	11386	b	8363	c
	UREA	0	lb ai/A	PD										
8	UREA	90	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	103	c	39	ab			10236	b	9495	b
	UREA	60	lb ai/A	PD										
9	UREA	120	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	103	bc	38	ab	3111	a	10820	b	9350	b
	UREA	0	lb ai/A	PD										
10	UREA	120	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	103	bc	40	a			11800	b	10589	a
	UREA	60	lb ai/A	PD										
11	UREA	150	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	104	ab	39	ab	2837	a	10946	b	10244	a
	UREA	0	lb ai/A	PD										
12	UREA	150	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	105	a	40	a			14682	a	10414	a
	UREA	60	lb ai/A	PD										
LSD (P=.05)					0.8		2.21		520.8		1298.2		571.8	
Standard Deviation					0.5		1.53		345.7		899.1		396	
CV					0.53		4.3		13.57		9.63		5.22	
Replicate F					0.579		2.474		0.703		4.679		2.904	
Replicate Prob(F)					0.633		0.0788		0.5649		0.0079		0.0493	
Treatment F					43.474		26.633		20.983		56.134		209.777	
Treatment Prob(F)					0.0001		0.0001		0.0001		0.0001		0.0001	

Means followed by same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05, Student-Newman-Keuls).

Mean comparisons performed only when AOV Treatment P(F) is significant at mean comparison OSL.

**Influence of Zn Fertilization on Rice Yields and Uptake in Rice and Determine
Critical Soil Test and Plant Tissue Levels**

Experiment number: 08-VP-10

Site and design:

Location/Cooperator: Vermilion Parish / Kent Lounsberry

Tillage type.....: Conventional

Experimental design.....: Randomized complete block

Number of reps: 4

Plot size: 7 x 20 ft

Row width/rows per plot.....: 7 in / 12

Soil type: Kaplan silt loam

% organic matter.....: 1.279

pH.....: 4.94

Extractable nutrients ppm.....: Ca-560, Cu-1.79, Mg-120, P-5.4, K-62.6, Na-35.2, S-16.2, Zn-0.662

Crop/Variety: Rice / Cheniere

Planting method/date: Drill seeded / March 19, 2008

Seeding rate/depth.....: 33 seeds/ft² / .5 in

Emergence date.....: March 26

Harvest date: August 4

Seed treatment/cwt: Dithane (fungicide)-114 g

Release (gibberellic acid)-10 g

Zinche (40.5% Zn)-236 ml

Fertilization: 195 lb/A 0-24-24, March 19

150 lb/N 46-0-0, April 28

Water management:

Flush: March 27, April 14

Flood: May 1

Drain.....: July 21

Pest management:

Herbicides.....: 4.5 qt/A Arrosolo + 1 oz/A Permit + .5 oz/A Londax, April 29

Insecticides: None

Fungicides: 21 oz/A Quilt + 6 oz/A Quadris, June 20

Table 38. Determine the influence of Zn fertilization on rice yields and uptake in rice and determine critical soil test and plant tissue levels (1.2) (Vermilion Parish).

Crop Name							Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice	
Rating Date									8/1/08				8/4/08		11/3/08			
Rating Type							50% HD		Height		Std count		Yield		Yield		Yield	
Rating Unit							days		in		number		lb/A		lb/A		lb/A	
Sample Size, Unit											30 in							
Collection Basis, Unit											1 row							
Crop Stage Majority							Main		Main		Main		Main		Ratoon		Total	
Trt No.	Treatment Name	Form Conc	Form Unit	Rt.	Rate Unit	Growth Stage												
1	Zn Sulfate	35.5	%	0	lb ai/A	Planting	102	a	36	a	30.0	a	9066	a	1631	a	10696	a
	Sulfur	90	%	10	lb ai/A	Planting												
2	Zn Sulfate	35.5	%	5	lb ai/A	Planting	102	a	36	a	30.7	a	9312	a	1742	a	11053	a
	Sulfur	90	%	7.6	lb ai/A	Planting												
3	Zn Sulfate	35.5	%	10	lb ai/A	Planting	102	a	36	a	29.3	a	9530	a	1623	a	11152	a
	Sulfur	90	%	5.2	lb ai/A	Planting												
4	Zn Sulfate	35.5	%	15	lb ai/A	Planting	102	a	36	a	37.7	a	9612	a	1811	a	11423	a
	Sulfur	90	%	2.8	lb ai/A	Planting												
5	Zn Sulfate	35.5	%	20	lb ai/A	Planting	102	a	38	a	33.0	a	9612	a	1881	a	11493	a
	Sulfur	90	%	0.4	lb ai/A	Planting												
6	Zn Sulfate	35.5	%	0	lb ai/A	Planting	101	a	37	a	25.3	a	9223	a	1707	a	10930	a
	Sulfur	90	%	0	lb ai/A	Planting												
LSD (P=.05)							1.2		1.65		7.68		539.5		347		690	
Standard Deviation							0.8		0.91		4.22		358		230.3		457.9	
CV							0.79		2.48		13.62		3.81		13.29		4.12	
Replicate F							3.298		1.081		2.421		3.555		1.368		2.275	
Replicate Prob(F)							0.0496		0.3758		0.1389		0.0401		0.2906		0.1217	
Treatment F							0.728		2.014		2.841		1.607		0.773		1.724	
Treatment Prob(F)							0.6134		0.162		0.0752		0.2182		0.5841		0.1899	

Means followed by same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05, Student-Newman-Keuls).

Mean comparisons performed only when AOV Treatment P(F) is significant at mean comparison OSL.

Zinc Efficiency and Uptake in Rice

Experiment number : 08-DL-01to DL-03

Site and design :

Location/Cooperator : Acadia Parish / Dennis Leonards

Tillage type..... : Fall Stale

Experimental design..... : Randomized complete block

Number of reps : 4

Plot size..... : 7 x 20 ft

Row width/rows per plot..... : 7 in / 12

Soil type : Crowley silt loam

% organic matter..... : 1.293

pH..... : 7.6

Extractable nutrients ppm..... : Ca-1789, Cu-1.94, Mg-318.1, P-18.8, K-164.1, Na-128.5, S-11.05, Zn-0.94

Crop/Variety : Rice / CL131

Planting method/date : Drill seeded / March 24, 2008

Seeding rate/depth..... : 33 seeds/ft² / .5 in

Emergence date..... : April 9

Harvest date : August 6

Seed treatment/cwt : Maxim[®] 4FS + Apron XL[®] LS at Manufacturer's rate
Release[®] LC at 1.0 to 2.0 g/100 lb of seed
Flokote Zn at 8 oz/100 lb of seed

Fertilization : 250 lb/A 0-24-24, March 24
50 lb/N 21-0-0-2.4, March 27
60 lb/N 21-0-0-2.4; May 12
75 lb/N 21-0-0-2.4; May 29

Water management :

Flush : April, 14; May 2; May 12

Flood : June 3

Drain..... : July 24

Pest management :

Herbicides..... : 1 qt/A Roundup + .5 oz/A Aim, March 24
4 oz/A Newpath, April 11

Insecticides : Info not available

Fungicides : Info not available

Table 39. Determine the influence of Zn fertilization on rice yields and uptake in rice and determine critical soil test and plant tissue levels (1.1) (Dennis Leonards Farms).

tissue levels (1.1) (Dennis Leonard's Farms).																		
Crop Name					Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice	
Crop Variety					CL131													
Description					Zn													
Rating Date					5/12/08		5/12/08		5/28/08		5/28/08				8/6/08		8/6/08	
Rating Type					Stand cnt		Height		Biomass		Tissue		50% HD		Height		Yield	
Rating Unit					number		cm		g		ppm		days		in		lb/A	
Sample Size, Unit					30 in				1 ft		PLANT							
Collection Basis, Unit					1 row				1row									
Crop Stage Majority									5d preGR		5d preGR							
Crop Stage Scale									2 tiller									
Trt	Treatment		Rate	Growth														
No.	Name	Rate	Unit	Stage														
1	Zn Sulfate	0	lb ai/A	Planting	30.8	a	15	a	7.33	a	10.975	b	111	a	28	a	5514	b
	Sulfur	10	lb ai/A	Planting														
2	Zn Sulfate	5	lb ai/A	Planting	23.3	a	18	a	4.3	a	19.851	b	109	b	30	a	6699	a
	Sulfur	7.6	lb ai/A	Planting														
3	Zn Sulfate	10	lb ai/A	Planting	23.8	a	18	a	7.75	a	29.765	ab	108	b	29	a	6722	a
	Sulfur	5.2	lb ai/A	Planting														
4	Zn Sulfate	15	lb ai/A	Planting	31.3	a	17	a	6.93	a	44.749	ab	109	b	29	a	6733	a
	Sulfur	2.8	lb ai/A	Planting														
5	Zn Sulfate	20	lb ai/A	Planting	26.8	a	18	a	8.4	a	53.639	a	109	b	30	a	6855	a
	Sulfur	0.4	lb ai/A	Planting														
6	Zn Sulfate	0	lb ai/A	Planting	23.8	a	16	a	5.18	a	12.025	b	112	a	29	a	5196	b
	Sulfur	0	lb ai/A	Planting														
LSD (P=.05)					7.94		2.39		4.132		23.72077		1.88		1.47		838	
Standard Deviation					5.27		1.58		2.742		15.74202		1.25		0.81		556.1	
CV					19.82		9.53		41.26		55.23		1.14		2.77		8.85	
Replicate F					0.29		0.681		1.203		1.268		1.661		0.593		0.228	
Replicate Prob(F)					0.8318		0.5772		0.3427		0.321		0.2179		0.571		0.8751	
Treatment F					1.912		1.983		1.33		5.007		6.485		2.525		6.901	
Treatment Prob(F)					0.1519		0.1397		0.3044		0.0068		0.0021		0.1		0.0016	

Means followed by same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05, Student-Newman-Keuls).

Mean comparisons performed only when AOV Treatment P(F) is significant at mean comparison OSL.

Table 40. Zinc efficacy in rice (Dennis Leonards Farms).

Crop Name					Rice	Rice	Rice	Rice	Rice	Rice
Rating Date					5/12/08	5/12/08	8/6/08		8/6/08	8/6/08
Rating Type					Stand count	Height	Height	50% HD	Height	Yield
Rating Unit					number	cm	cm	days	in	lb/A
Sample Size, Unit					30 in					
Collection Basis, Unit					1 row					
Crop Stage Majority					Main	Main	Main	Main	Main	Main
Trt	Treatment	Rate	Growth							
No.	Name	Rate	Unit	Stage						
1	UTC				33 a	16 a	75 a	111 a	29 a	5969 b
2	Zinc Sulfate	5	lb ai/A	Preplant	35.5 a	16.3 a	77 a	109 ab	30 a	7074 a
3	Zinc Sulfate	10	lb ai/A	Preplant	28 a	17 a	76 a	109 ab	30 a	7171 a
4	Zinc Sulfate	15	lb ai/A	Preplant	24 a	18.5 a	77 a	108 b	30 a	7089 a
5	Zinc Sulfate	30	lb ai/A	Preplant	30.8 a	17 a	75 a	109 ab	30 a	7185 a
6	HM9863	16	oz/A	Preplant	23.3 a	17 a	75 a	110 ab	29 a	6585 ab
7	HM9863	24	oz/A	Preplant	26.5 a	16.5 a	75 a	110 ab	30 a	6666 ab
8	HM9863	32	oz/A	Preplant	22 a	15.8 a	73 a	110 ab	29 a	6346 ab
LSD (P=.05)					11.11	1.91	3.9	1.42	1.52	616.7
Standard Deviation					7.55	1.3	2.2	0.97	0.87	418.1
CV					27.09	7.73	2.93	0.89	2.93	6.18
Replicate F					0.468	0.844	6.677	3.773	6.669	3.76
Replicate Prob(F)					0.708	0.4852	0.0092	0.0261	0.0092	0.0273
Treatment F					1.658	1.745	1.262	3.048	1.26	4.556
Treatment Prob(F)					0.174	0.1526	0.3357	0.0224	0.3365	0.0035

Means followed by same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05, Student-Newman-Keuls).

Mean comparisons performed only when AOV Treatment P(F) is significant at mean comparison OSL.

Table 41. Evaluation of foliar and granular Zn applications after onset of bronzing. (Dennis Leonards Farms).

Crop Name					Rice		Rice		Rice	
Rating Date							8/6/08		8/6/08	
Rating Type					50% Head		Height		Yield	
Rating Unit					days		in		lb/A	
Crop Stage Majority					Main		Main		Main	
Trt No.	Treatment Name	Rate	Unit	Growth Stage						
1	Untreated Check			5d preGR	110	a	30	a	5935	a
2	TraFix	1	lb ai/A	5d preGR	109	a	29	a	6785	a
3	Brexil	24	oz wt/A	5d preGR	110	a	30	a	6431	a
4	Zinc Plus	1	lb ai/A	5d preGR	110	a	28	a	6462	a
5	ZnSO4 (GR)	10	lb ai/A	5d preGR	109	a	30	a	7080	a
6	Super Zinc FL	1	lb ai/A	5d preGR	110	a	30	a	6213	a
LSD (P=.05)					1.63		1.58		921	
Standard Deviation					1.08		0.87		611.2	
CV					0.98		2.96		9.43	
Replicate F					4.236		2.059		2.753	
Replicate Prob(F)					0.0235		0.1783		0.079	
Treatment F					0.752		2.015		1.767	
Treatment Prob(F)					0.5976		0.1618		0.1804	

Means followed by same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05, Student-Newman-Keuls).

Mean comparisons performed only when AOV Treatment P(F) is significant at mean comparison OSL.

**Influence of P Fertilization on Yield and Uptake and Determine
Critical Soil Test and Plant Tissue Concentrations**

Experiment number: 08-VP-11

Site and design:

Location/Cooperator: Vermilion Parish / Kent Lounsberry

Tillage type.....: Conventional

Experimental design.....: Randomized complete block

Number of reps: 4

Plot size: 7 x 20 ft

Row width/rows per plot.....: 7 in / 12

Soil type: Kaplan silt loam

% organic matter.....: 1.279

pH.....: 4.94

Extractable nutrients ppm.....: Ca-560, Cu-1.79, Mg-120, P-5.4, K-62.6, Na-35.2, S-16.2, Zn-0.662

Crop/Variety: Rice / Cheniere

Planting method/date: Drill seeded / March 19, 2008

Seeding rate/depth.....: 33 seeds/ ft² / .5 in

Emergence date.....: March 26

Harvest date: August 4

Seed treatment/cwt: Dithane (fungicide)-114 g

Release (gibberellic acid)-10 g

Zinche (40.5% Zn)-236 ml

Fertilization: 75 lb/A 0-0-60, March 19

150 lb/N 46-0-0, April 28

Water management:

Flush: March 27, April 14

Flood: May 1

Drain.....: July 21

Pest management:

Herbicides.....: 4.5 qt/A Arrosolo + 1 oz/A Permit + .5 oz/A Londax, April 29

Insecticides: None

Fungicides: 21 oz/A Quilt + 6 oz/A Quadris, June 20

Table 42. Determine the influence of P fertilization on yield and uptake and determine critical soil test and plant tissue concentrations (1.1) (Vermilion Parish).

Crop Name							Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice	
Rating Date											8/1/08		8/4/08		11/3/08	
Rating Type							Stand count		50% Head		Height		Yield		Yield	
Rating Unit							number		days		in		lb/A		lb/A	
Sample Size, Unit							30 in									
Collection Basis, Unit							1 row									
Crop Stage Majority							Main		Main		Main		Main		Ratoon	
Trt No.	Treatment Name	Form Conc	Form Unit	Rate	Rate Unit	Growth Stage										
1	Triple Superphosphate	47	%	0	lb ai/A	Planting	44	a	104	a	36	a	9394	a	1702	a
2	Triple Superphosphate	47	%	20	lb ai/A	Planting	36.7	a	102	b	37	a	9411	a	1854	a
3	Triple Superphosphate	47	%	40	lb ai/A	Planting	43.7	a	102	b	36	a	8970	a	1672	a
4	Triple Superphosphate	47	%	60	lb ai/A	Planting	41.7	a	101	b	36	a	9518	a	2099	a
5	Triple Superphosphate	47	%	80	lb ai/A	Planting	33.3	a	101	b	36	a	9550	a	1945	a
6	Triple Superphosphate	47	%	100	lb ai/A	Planting	33	a	100	c	36	a	9363	a	2155	a
LSD (P=.05)							10.5		1.4		2.23		632.9		562.7	
Standard Deviation							5.77		0.9		1.22		420		373.5	
CV							14.91		0.92		3.39		4.48		19.61	
Replicate F							0.382		1.571		0.778		3.046		0.127	
Replicate Prob(F)							0.6922		0.2377		0.4853		0.0613		0.9427	
Treatment F							2.286		9.229		0.156		0.983		1.148	
Treatment Prob(F)							0.1245		0.0004		0.9734		0.4596		0.3785	

Means followed by same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05, Student-Newman-Keuls).

Mean comparisons performed only when AOV Treatment P(F) is significant at mean comparison OSL.

CULTURAL MANAGEMENT RESEARCH

D.L. Harrell, J.P. Leonards, R.P. Regan, and D.M. Walker

Cultural Management Research

A crop rotation study was established in 2005 at the Rice Research Station South Unit. Rice rotations included in the study were: rice-rice, rice-soybean, rice-grain sorghum, and rice-fallow. Two tillage systems, no-till and conventional till, were also included in the study. Rice grain yields during the initial year of the study were not significantly different for tillage or rotation systems (data not shown). Rotational crops from all rotations were grown in the fourth year (2008) of the study. Rice yields from both the no-till and conventionally tilled seedbed systems were not significantly different in 2008. A higher post harvest soil bulk density (P_d) was observed for all rotations grown in a no-till production system ($1.33 - 1.39 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$) as compared with those grown in a conventional tillage system ($1.23 - 1.27 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$). Changes in the soil chemical and physical properties will be evaluated on a multi-year basis following the conclusion of this long-term experiment in 2009.

Two studies were conducted to evaluate the interaction between tillage, seeding rate, and N rate on rice grain yields and agronomic properties. Separate trials evaluated Jupiter, a high yielding semidwarf medium-grain variety, and Cheniere, an early maturing and high yielding semidwarf long-grain variety. Two tillage treatments (stale seedbed and conventional), four N rates (90, 120, 150, and 180 lb/A), and four seeding rates (15, 30, 45, and 60 seed/ft²) were used in the study. The trials were set up as a randomized complete block design.

Analysis of variance results from the Jupiter trial (data not shown) indicated that a significant increase ($P = 0.0001$) in stand density was observed in the fall stale seedbed tillage system (23 plants/ft²) as compared with the conventional tillage system (15 plants/ft²) when data were pooled across all seeding rates and N treatments. However, a significant tillage effect on grain yield was not observed ($P = 0.58$) when data were pooled across all seeding and N rates. Neither a seeding rate by tillage interaction ($P = 0.78$) nor an N rate by tillage interaction ($P = 0.35$) on grain yield was observed. Optimum grain yields were achieved at a seeding rate of 30 seed/ft² when data were pooled across N and tillage treatments. Optimum N rate was 120 lb/A.

Analysis of variance from the Cheniere trial (data not shown) indicated that a significant increase ($P = 0.0001$) in stand density was observed in the fall stale seedbed tillage system (20 plants/ft²) as compared with the conventional tillage system (16 plants/ft²) when data were pooled across all seeding rates and N treatments. In addition, a significant ($P = 0.03$) grain yield increase of 208 lb/A was observed for the stale seedbed tillage system when data were pooled across all seeding and N rates. A significant seeding rate by tillage interaction ($P = 0.001$) was observed also. Optimal yield was achieved at a seeding rate of 30- and 45-seed/ft² for the conventional and stale seedbed tillage systems, respectively. A significant ($P = 0.02$) tillage system by N rate interaction on grain yield was observed also. Optimum grain yields were achieved at a N rate of 150 and 180 lb/A for the conventional and stale seedbed tillage systems, respectively.

Two trials were initiated in 2008 to determine if differences in optimal N rate occur when rice is planted into a conventional compared with a stale seedbed tillage system using a large range of pre-flood N rates. The first trial evaluated Neptune, a newly released medium-grain variety, while the second evaluated Catahoula, a newly released long-grain variety. Nine N rates (0, 30, 60, 90, 120, 150, 180, 210, and 240 lb/A) were evaluated in each trial. All N was applied as urea 1 day prior to permanent flood establishment. Stand establishment of Neptune was improved in the stale seedbed (17.7 plants/ft²) compared with the conventional tillage system (9.7 plants/ft²) when data were pooled across all treatments (data not shown). A significant tillage by N rate effect was not observed in the Neptune trial. N was optimized at the 150 lb/A rate when all data were pooled. Stand establishment of the Catahoula trial was improved in the stale seedbed (16 plants/ft²) compared with the conventional tillage system (9 plants/ft²) when data were pooled across all treatments (data not shown). A significant tillage by N rate effect was not observed for Catahoula. Optimum N rate was determined at the 150 lb/A rate.

A cooperative study on the three-way interaction of tillage (stale seedbed and conventional tillage), seeding rate (10, 20, 30, 40, and 50 seed/ft²) and seed treatment for rice water weevil control (Dermacor and non-treated seed) was initiated in 2008. Agronomic data will be summarized at a later date.

Rice-Based Cropping Systems in a No-Till Production System

Experiment number : 08-CS-20 (Rice)

Site and design :

Location/Cooperator : Rice Research Station (South Farm)

Tillage type..... : No-Till

Experimental design..... : Randomized complete block

Number of reps : 4

Plot size..... : 20 x 50 ft

Row width/rows per plot..... : 7 in / 34

Soil type : Crowley silt loam

% organic matter..... : See data sheet

pH..... : See data sheet

Extractable nutrients ppm..... : See data sheet

Crop/Variety : Rice / Cheniere

Planting method/date : Drill seeded / June 2, 2008

Seeding rate/depth..... : 75 lb/A / .5 in

Emergence date..... : June 12, 2008

Harvest date : October 1, 2008

Seed treatment/cwt : Dithane (fungicide)-114 g
Release (gibberellic acid)-10 g
Zinche (40.5% Zn)-236 ml

Fertilization : 250 lb/A 0-24-24-2.5, June 3
165 lb N/A 46-0-0, July 9

Water management :

Flush : June 9, June 24

Flood : July 10

Drain..... : September 18

Pest management :

Herbicides..... : .5 lb/A Facet DF + 3 qt/A Propanil + 1 oz/A Permit, July 8

Insecticides : 2.5 oz/cwt Dermacor seed treatment

Fungicides..... : 21 oz/A Quilt + 6 oz/A Quadris, August 26

Rice-Based Cropping Systems in a No-Till Production System

Experiment number: 08-CS-20 (Soybeans)

Site and design

Location/Cooperator: Rice Research Station (South Farm)

Tillage type.....: No-Till

Experimental design.....: Randomized complete block

Number of reps: 4

Plot size: 20 x 50 ft

Row width/rows per plot.....: 30 in / 8

Soil type: Crowley silt loam

% organic matter.....: See data sheet

pH.....: See data sheet

Extractable nutrients ppm.....: See data sheet

Crop/Variety: Soybeans / DG5555

Planting method/date: Drill seeded / June 2, 2008

Seeding rate/depth.....: 130,000 seed/A / 1 in

Emergence date.....: June 8, 2008

Harvest date: October 29, 2008

Seed treatment/cwt: None

Fertilization.....: 250 lb/A 0-24-24-2.5, June 3

Water management:

Flush: None

Flood: None

Drain.....: None

Pest management:

Herbicides.....: 1.5 qt/A Glyphosate, June 25

1.5 qt/A Glyphosate, July 16

Insecticides: 4 oz/A Mustang Max @ 15 gpa, September 23

Fungicides.....: None

Rice-Based Cropping Systems in a No-Till Production System

Experiment number: 08-CS-20 (Grain Sorghum)

Site and design

Location/Cooperator: Rice Research Station (South Farm)

Tillage type.....: No-Till

Experimental design.....: Randomized complete block

Number of reps: 4

Plot size: 20 x 50 ft

Row width/rows per plot.....: 30 in / 8

Soil type: Crowley silt loam

% organic matter.....: See data sheet

pH.....: See data sheet

Extractable nutrients ppm.....: See data sheet

Crop/Variety: Grain Sorghum

Planting method/date: Drill seeded / June 2, 2008

Seeding rate/depth.....: 75,000 seed/A / 1 in

Emergence date.....: June 8, 2008

Harvest date: September 24, 2008

Seed treatment/cwt: NA

Fertilization.....: 250 lb/A 0-24-24-2.5, June 3
90 lb N/A 46-0-0, July 9

Water management:

Flush: None

Flood : None

Drain.....: None

Pest management

Herbicides.....: .5 lb/A Facet + 2 qt/A Atrazine, June 25

Insecticides: None

Fungicides.....: None

Table 1. Rice-based cropping systems in a no-till production system 4 (RRS-South Unit). Agronomic data.

Crop Name	Sorghum	Sorghum	Sorghum	Sorghum	Rice	Rice	Rice	Rice	Soybeans	Soybeans	Soybeans
Description											
Rating Date	9/24/08	9/24/08	9/24/08	9/24/08	9/29/08	9/29/08	9/29/08	10/1/08	10/29/08	10/29/08	10/29/08
Rating Type	Height	Lodging	Fallen Head	Yield	Height	Lodging	Lodging	Yield	Height	Lodging	Yield
Rating Unit	in	Rate 1-5	% plot	bushel/A	in	% plot	rate 1-5	lb/A	in		bushel/A
Trt	Treatment										
No.	Name										
1	Continuous Rice				37	28.8	2.3	5263			
2	1:1 Rice-Soybean								21.3	0	13
3	1:1 Rice-Sorghum										
4	1:1 Rice-Fallow				51.3	0	18.8	46			
LSD (P=.05)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Standard Deviation	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CV	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Replicate F											
Replicate Prob(F)											
Treatment F											
Treatment Prob(F)											

Means followed by same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05, Student-Newman-Keuls).

Mean comparisons performed only when AOV Treatment P(F) is significant at mean comparison OSL.

Table 2. Rice-based cropping systems in a no-till production system 4 (RRS-South Unit). Spring soil test data.

Crop Name																	
Description	Spring	Spring	Spring	Spring	Spring	Spring	Spring	Spring	Spring	Spring	Spring	Spring	Spring	Spring	Spring	Spring	Spring
Rating Date	6/4/08	6/3/08	6/3/08	6/3/08	6/3/08	6/3/08	6/3/08	6/3/08	6/3/08	6/3/08	6/3/08	6/3/08	6/3/08	6/3/08	6/3/08	6/3/08	6/3/08
Rating Type	BulkDensity	Soil C	Soil N	Soil OM	Ca	Cu	Mg	pH	P	K	Na	S	Zn				
Rating Unit	g/cm ³	%	%	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	1:1	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm				
Trt	Treatment																
No.	Name																
1	Continuous Rice	1.34	a	1.39	a	0.15	a	2.97	a	1927	a	1.91	a	232	a	7.0	a
2	1:1 Rice-Soybean	1.33	a	1.25	a	0.14	a	2.55	a	1760	a	1.58	a	205	b	6.6	c
3	1:1 Rice-Sorghum	1.40	a	1.42	a	0.15	a	2.89	a	1848	a	1.74	a	222	ab	6.8	bc
4	1:1 Rice-Fallow	1.34	a	1.22	a	0.14	a	2.56	a	1903	a	1.65	a	218	ab	6.9	ab
	LSD (P=.05)	0.17		0.185		0.025		0.3793		151.1		0.273		15.1		0.148	
	Standard Deviation	0.106		0.116		0.015		0.2371		94.5		0.17		9.4		0.093	
	CV	7.86		8.75		10.73		8.64		5.08		9.9		4.3		1.36	
	Replicate F	0.44		4.599		2.345		3.175		23.143		4.219		2.206		17.32	
	Replicate Prob(F)	0.7297		0.033		0.141		0.0778		0.0001		0.0404		0.1569		4E-04	
	Treatment F	0.378		3.004		0.265		3.332		2.456		2.721		5.547		10.22	
	Treatment Prob(F)	0.7712		0.088		0.849		0.0701		0.1297		0.1068		0.0196		0.003	

Means followed by same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05, Student-Newman-Keuls).

Mean comparisons performed only when AOV Treatment P(F) is significant at mean comparison OSL.

Table 3. Rice-based cropping systems in a no-till production system 4 (RRS-South Unit). Fall soil test data.

Crop Name																											
Description		Fall		Fall		Fall		Fall		Fall		Fall		Fall		Fall		Fall		Fall		Fall		Fall			
Rating Date		10/30/08		10/30/08		10/30/08		10/30/08		10/30/08		10/30/08		10/30/08		10/30/08		10/30/08		10/30/08		10/30/08		10/30/08			
Rating Type		BulkDensity		Soil C		Soil N		Soil OM		Ca		Cu		Mg		pH		P		K		Na		S		Zn	
Rating Unit		g/cm ³		%		%		%		ppm		ppm		ppm		1:1		ppm		ppm		ppm		ppm		ppm	
Trt	Treatment																										
No.	Name																										
1	Continuous Rice	1.33	a	1.42	b	0.141	b	2.48	a	1951	a	2.5	a	259.4	a	7.1	a	67.2	a	87.8	b	117.0	a	17.9	a	11.9	a
2	1:1 Rice-Soybean	1.39	a	1.67	a	0.157	a	2.82	a	1803	a	2.5	a	250.1	a	6.5	b	95.8	a	116.2	a	50.7	b	23.8	a	17.5	a
3	1:1 Rice-Sorghum	1.37	a	1.66	a	0.160	a	2.75	a	2037	a	2.6	a	258.8	a	7.0	a	90.1	a	122.6	a	68.5	b	17.7	a	14.4	a
4	1:1 Rice-Fallow	1.36	a	1.51	ab	0.153	ab	2.69	a	1980	a	2.4	a	257.3	a	6.9	a	87.6	a	117.1	a	73.6	b	20.3	a	12.6	a
LSD (P=.05)		0.115		0.1619		0.01256		0.3331		191.34		0.3892		11.088		0.266		21.888		19.796		20.5997		8.1697		5.641	
Standard Deviation		0.072		0.1012		0.00785		0.2082		119.63		0.2433		6.9321		0.166		13.684		12.3766		12.879		5.1077		3.5268	
CV		5.27		6.48		5.15		7.75		6.16		9.72		2.7		2.43		16.06		11.16		16.63		25.68		24.99	
Replicate F		1.064		7.019		8.559		1.027		15.941		1.523		3.836		4.37		3.742		4.204		1.339		2.23		3.674	
Replicate Prob(F)		0.4114		0.0099		0.0053		0.4256		0.0006		0.2741		0.0508		0.037		0.0539		0.0407		0.3219		0.1541		0.0562	
Treatment F		0.511		5.652		4.561		1.962		2.787		0.389		1.521		12.257		3.323		6.447		19.089		1.24		2.033	
Treatment Prob(F)		0.6845		0.0186		0.0332		0.1903		0.1019		0.7639		0.2746		0.0016		0.0705		0.0127		0.0003		0.3512		0.1797	

Means followed by same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05, Student-Newman-Keuls).

Mean comparisons performed only when AOV Treatment P(F) is significant at mean comparison OSL.

Rice-Based Cropping Systems in a Conventional Tillage Production System

Experiment number	08-CS-21 (Rice)
Site and design	
Location/Cooperator	Rice Research Station (South Farm)
Tillage type	Conventional
Experimental design	Randomized complete block
Number of reps	4
Plot size	20 x 50 ft
Row width/rows per plot	7 in / 34
Soil type	
% organic matter	See data sheet
pH	See data sheet
Extractable nutrients ppm	See data sheet
Crop/Variety	
Planting method/date	Drill seeded / June 2, 2008
Seeding rate/depth	75 lb/A / .5 in
Emergence date	June 10, 2008
Harvest date	October 1, 2008
Seed treatment/cwt	
	Dithane (fungicide)-114 g
	Release (gibberellic acid)-10 g
	Zinche (40.5% Zn)-236 ml
Fertilization	
	250 lb/A 0-24-24-2.5, June 3
	165 lb N/A 46-0-0, July 9
Water management	
Flush	June 9, June 24
Flood	July 10
Drain	September 18
Pest management	
Herbicides	.5 lb/A Facet DF + 3 qt/A Propanil + 1 oz/A Permit, July 8
Insecticides	2.5 oz/cwt Dermacor seed treatment
Fungicides	21 oz/A Quilt + 6 oz/A Quadris, August 26

Rice-Based Cropping Systems in a Conventional Tillage Production System

Experiment number: 08-CS-21 (Soybeans)

Site and design

Location/Cooperator: Rice Research Station (South Farm)

Tillage type.....: Conventional

Experimental design.....: Randomized complete block

Number of reps: 4

Plot size.....: 20 x 50 ft

Row width/rows per plot.....: 30 in / 8

Soil type: Crowley silt loam

% organic matter.....: See data sheet

pH.....: See data sheet

Extractable nutrients ppm.....: See data sheet

Crop/Variety: Soybeans / DG5555

Planting method/date: Drill seeded / June 2, 2008

Seeding rate/depth.....: 130,000 seed/A / 1 in

Emergence date.....: June 8, 2008

Harvest date: October 29, 2008

Seed treatment/cwt: None

Fertilization: 250 lb/A 0-24-24-2.5, June 3

Water management

Flush: None

Flood: None

Drain.....: None

Pest management

Herbicides.....: 1.5 qt/A Glyphosate, June 25

1.5 qt/A Glyphosate, July 16

Insecticides: 4 oz/A Mustang Max @ 15 gpa, September 23

Fungicides.....: None

Rice-Based Cropping Systems in a Conventional Tillage Production System

Experiment number: 08-CS-21 (Grain Sorghum)

Site and design:

- Location/Cooperator**: Rice Research Station (South Farm)
- Tillage type**.....: Conventional
- Experimental design**.....: Randomized complete block
- Number of reps**: 4
- Plot size**.....: 20 x 50 ft
- Row width/rows per plot**.....: 30 in / 8

Soil type: Crowley silt loam

- % organic matter**.....: See data sheet
- pH**.....: See data sheet
- Extractable nutrients ppm**.....: See data sheet

Crop/Variety: Grain Sorghum

- Planting method/date**: Drill seeded / June 2, 2008
- Seeding rate/depth**.....: 75,000 seed/A / 1 in
- Emergence date**.....: June 8, 2008
- Harvest date**: September 24, 2008

Seed treatment/cwt: NA

Fertilization: 250 lb/A 0-24-24-2.5, June 3
90 lb N/A 46-0-0, July 9

Water management:

- Flush**: None
- Flood**: None
- Drain**.....: None

Pest management:

- Herbicides**.....: .5 lb/A Facet + 2 qt/A Atrazine, June 25
- Insecticides**: None
- Fungicides**.....: None

Table 4. Rice-based cropping systems in a conventional tillage production system 4. Agronomic data.

Crop Name	Sorghum	Sorghum	Sorghum	Sorghum	Rice	Rice	Rice	Rice	Soybeans	Soybeans	Soybeans
Description											
Rating Date	9/24/08	9/24/08	9/24/08	9/24/08	9/29/08	9/29/08	9/29/08	10/1/08	10/29/08	10/29/08	10/29/08
Rating Type	Height	Lodging	Fallen Head	Yield	Height	Lodging	Lodging	Yield	Height	Lodging	Yield
Rating Unit	in	rate 1-5	% plot	bushel/A	in	% plot	rate 1-5	lb/A	in	rate 1-5	bushel/A
Trt	Treatment										
No.	Name										
1	Continuous Rice				37.5	43.8	2.3	5154			
2	1:1 Rice-Soybean								22.5	0.5	26
3	1:1 Rice-Sorghum	49.8	1.5	40	42						
4	1:1 Rice-Fallow										
LSD (P=.05)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Standard Deviation	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
CV	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Replicate F											
Replicate Prob(F)											
Treatment F											
Treatment Prob(F)											

Means followed by same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05, Student-Newman-Keuls).

Mean comparisons performed only when AOV Treatment P(F) is significant at mean comparison OSL.

Table 5. Rice-based cropping systems in a conventional tillage production system 4. Spring soil test data.

Crop Name																										
Description	Spring	Spring	Spring	Spring	Spring	Spring	Spring	Spring	Spring	Spring	Spring	Spring	Spring	Spring	Spring	Spring	Spring									
Rating Date	6/4/08	6/3/08	6/3/08	6/3/08	6/3/08	6/3/08	6/3/08	6/3/08	6/3/08	6/3/08	6/3/08	6/3/08	6/3/08	6/3/08	6/3/08	6/3/08	6/3/08									
Rating Type	BulkDensity	Soil C	Soil N	OM	Ca	Cu	Mg	pH	P	K	Na	S	Zn													
Rating Unit	g/cm ³	%	%	%	Ppm	ppm	ppm	1:1	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm									
Trt	Treatment																									
No.	Name																									
1	Continuous Rice	1.34	1.17	a	0.13	a	2.39	a	1787	a	1.98	a	269	a	6.9	a	67.1	a	104.7	a	120.2	a	9.17	a	8.00	a
2	1:1 Rice-Soybean	.	1.13	a	0.13	a	2.33	a	1807	a	1.75	a	240	a	6.6	a	70.9	a	101.1	a	101.3	a	9.28	a	8.97	a
3	1:1 Rice-Sorghum	.	1.14	a	0.12	a	2.40	a	1796	a	1.96	a	254	a	6.7	a	62.7	a	99.4	a	105.5	a	9.80	a	8.17	a
4	1:1 Rice-Fallow	.	1.07	a	0.12	a	2.32	a	1774	a	1.87	a	265	a	6.8	a	59.8	a	104.1	a	106.4	a	9.31	a	7.51	a
LSD (P=.05)		.	0.119		0.02		0.321		176.15		0.49		48.98		0.36		21.37		15.643		24.816		1.771		2.474	
Standard Deviation		.	0.074		0.013		0.201		110.13		0.307		30.62		0.23		13.36		9.7803		15.515		1.107		1.547	
CV		.	6.61		10.13		8.52		6.15		16.24		11.92		3.36		20.51		9.56		14.32		11.79		18.96	
Replicate F			1.681		0.211		0.499		7.52		3.343		1.847		3.55		1.381		1.157		5.038		1.651		7.398	
Replicate Prob(F)			0.24		0.887		0.692		0.008		0.07		0.209		0.06		0.31		0.3783		0.0255		0.246		0.008	
Treatment F			1.325		0.122		0.159		0.065		0.462		0.727		0.76		0.536		0.262		1.111		0.252		0.618	
Treatment Prob(F)			0.326		0.945		0.921		0.9771		0.716		0.561		0.54		0.669		0.8512		0.3943		0.858		0.62	

Means followed by same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05, Student-Newman-Keuls).

Mean comparisons performed only when AOV Treatment P(F) is significant at mean comparison OSL.

Table 6. Rice-based cropping systems in a conventional tillage production system 4. Fall soil test data.

Crop Name																			
Description		Fall		Fall		Fall		Fall		Fall		Fall		Fall		Fall		Fall	
Rating Date		10/30/08		10/30/08		10/30/08		10/30/08		10/30/08		10/30/08		10/30/08		10/30/08		10/30/08	
Rating Type		BulkDensity		Soil C		Soil N		OM		Ca		Cu		Mg		pH		P	
Rating Unit		g/cm^3		%		%		%		ppm		ppm		ppm		1:1		ppm	
Trt	Treatment																		
No.	Name																		
1	Continuous Rice	1.24	a	1.33	a	0.12	b	2.41	a	1817	a	1.97	a	312	a	6.8	a	66.63	a
2	1:1 Rice-Soybean	1.23	a	1.41	a	0.14	a	2.50	a	1778	a	2.59	a	263	a	6.4	a	88.34	a
3	1:1 Rice-Sorghum	1.27	a	1.42	a	0.13	ab	2.48	a	1790	a	2.70	a	279	a	6.6	a	73.90	a
4	1:1 Rice-Fallow	1.26	a	1.31	a	0.12	b	2.30	a	1818	a	2.67	a	286	a	6.6	a	70.83	a
LSD (P=.05)		0.077		0.0834		0.0074		0.1543		148.71		0.5612		49.303		0.285		19.696	
Standard Deviation		0.048		0.0521		0.0046		0.0964		92.975		0.3509		30.824		0.1782		12.314	
CV		3.87		3.81		3.61		3.98		5.16		14.14		10.82		2.7		16.44	
Replicate F		0.956		7.325		4.706		1.943		9.44		1.453		0.7		2.977		3.83	
Replicate Prob(F)		0.4542		0.0087		0.0306		0.1933		0.0038		0.2914		0.5755		0.0891		0.051	
Treatment F		0.523		4.696		4.722		3.616		0.182		3.874		1.781		3.548		2.343	
Treatment Prob(F)		0.6774		0.0307		0.0303		0.0583		0.9062		0.0497		0.2207		0.0609		0.1412	

Means followed by same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05, Student-Newman-Keuls).

Mean comparisons performed only when AOV Treatment P(F) is significant at mean comparison OSL.

**Studies Evaluating the Effects of Tillage on Rice Seeding Rates and N Fertilization Conducted
at the Rice Research Station-South Unit in 2008**

Experiment number: 08-CS-01 to CS-06

Site and design:

Location/Cooperator: Rice Research Station (South Farm)

Tillage type.....: Conventional vs. Fall stale

Experimental design.....: Randomized complete block

Number of reps: 4

Plot size: 7 x 20 ft

Row width/rows per plot.....: 7 in / 12

Soil type: Crowley silt loam

% organic matter.....: 1.279

pH.....: 7.4

Extractable nutrients ppm.....: Ca-1400, Cu-2.4, Mg-357, P-3.7, K-78.8, Na-158.1, S-12.4, Zn-3.7

Crop/Variety: Rice / See Data Sheet

Planting method/date: Drill seeded / April 2, 2008

Seeding rate/depth.....: Multiple rates / .75 in

Emergence date.....: Fall stale- April 10; Conventional- April 15

Harvest date: August 22

Seed treatment/cwt: Dithane (fungicide)-114 g
Release (gibberellic acid)-10 g
Zinche (40.5% Zn)-236 ml

Fertilization: 195 lb/A 0-24-24-2.5, April 2
1 qt/A Zinc Plus, April 23

Water management:

Flush: April 14, May 9

Flood: May 21

Drain.....: August 8

Pest management:

Herbicides.....: 1 qt/A Glyphosate + 1 qt/A 2, 4-D, February 29
1 qt/A Glyphosate, April 4
1 gal/A Rice Beaux + 2.1 pt/A Prowl, April 23
5 qt/A Arrosolo + 1 oz/A Londax + .5 oz/A Permit, May 20

Insecticides: 2.5 oz/cwt Dermacor seed treatment

Fungicides: 19 oz/A Stratego, July 7

Table 7. Evaluate the interaction of tillage, seeding rate, and N rate on Jupiter rice agronomic traits (2.1) (Rice Research Station-South Unit).

Crop Name				Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice			
Rating Date				8/19/08		5/5/08		8/22/08		8/19/08		8/19/08		8/19/08		8/19/08		8/19/08		8/19/08		8/19/08			
Rating Type				Height		50% HD		Stand cnt		Yield		WP dry wt.		Panicle #		Grain wt.		10 P wt.		10 P seed		Milling			
Rating Unit				in		days		pl/sq ft		lb/A		grams		number		Grams		grams		number		head			
Sample Size, Unit				1m		1m		1m		1m		1m		1m		1m		1m		1m		1m			
Collection Basis, Unit				2 row		2 row		2 row		2 row		2 row		2 row		2 row		2 row		2 row		2 row			
Crop Stage Majority				Main		Main		Main		Main		Main		Main		Main		Main		Main		Main			
Trt No.	Treatment Name	Rate	Unit																						
1	Stale Seedbed 15 seed/sq ft UREA	90	lb ai/A	37	c-f	100	gh	10	h-k	8757	jk	553	a	118	ab	266	a	30	a	1180	a	66	a-d	71	ab
2	Stale Seedbed 15 seed/sq ft UREA	120	lb ai/A	38	a-f	103	b-f	14	d-k	9506	hij	668	a	140	ab	321	a	32	a	1246	a	65	cd	69	bc
3	Stale Seedbed 15 seed/sq ft UREA	150	lb ai/A	38	a-f	103	b-f	14	d-k	10087	c-i	685	a	142	ab	332	a	30	a	1180	a	67	abc	71	ab
4	Stale Seedbed 15 seed/sq ft UREA	180	lb ai/A	39	a-e	104	a-d	13	e-k	10648	a-g	741	a	142	ab	365	a	30	a	1188	a	67	a-d	71	ab
5	Stale Seedbed 30 seed/sq ft UREA	90	lb ai/A	36	ef	99	h	23	b-f	9208	ijk	610	a	133	ab	295	a	33	a	1240	a	67	a-d	70	abc
6	Stale Seedbed 30 seed/sq ft UREA	120	lb ai/A	37	c-f	100	gh	25	a-e	10123	b-i	622	a	145	ab	298	a	27	a	1048	a	65	a-d	70	abc
7	Stale Seedbed 30 seed/sq ft UREA	150	lb ai/A	37	c-f	101	e-h	19	b-k	10765	a-f	707	a	154	ab	334	a	32	a	1208	a	66	a-d	70	abc
8	Stale Seedbed 30 seed/sq ft UREA	180	lb ai/A	38	a-f	102	c-g	24	a-f	11210	abc	759	a	161	ab	345	a	28	a	1057	a	68	ab	71	a
9	Stale Seedbed 45 seed/sq ft. UREA	90	lb ai/A	35	f	99	h	25	a-e	9539	hij	645	a	145	ab	327	a	32	a	1187	a	67	a-d	70	abc
10	Stale Seedbed 45 seed/sq ft. UREA	120	lb ai/A	36	def	100	gh	25	a-e	10007	e-i	574	a	134	ab	286	a	28	a	1042	a	67	abc	71	ab

Continued.

Table 7. Continued.

Crop Name Rating Date Rating Type Rating Unit Sample Size, Unit Collection Basis, Unit Crop Stage Majority				Rice 8/19/08 Height in		Rice 5/5/08 50% HD days		Rice 5/5/08 Stand cnt pl/sq ft		Rice 8/22/08 Yield lb/A		Rice 8/19/08 WP dry wt. grams 1m 2 row Main		Rice Panic # number 1m 2 row Main		Rice Grain wt. grams 1m 2 row Main		Rice 10 P wt. grams 1m 2 row Main		Rice 10 P seed number 1m 2 row Main		Rice Milling head Main		Rice Milling total Main	
Trt No.	Treatment Name	Rate	Rate Unit																						
11	Stale Seedbed 45 seed/sq ft. UREA	150	lb ai/A	37	b-f	102	c-g	30	abc	10688	a-g	658	a	163	ab	316	a	26	a	1015	a	66	a-d	70	Abc
12	Stale Seedbed 45 seed/sq ft. UREA	180	lb ai/A	38	a-f	103	b-f	26	a-e	10976	a-e	708	a	170	a	338	a	28	a	1104	a	67	abc	71	ab
13	Stale Seedbed 60 seed/sq ft. UREA	90	lb ai/A	36	def	99	h	23	b-g	9209	ijk	642	a	158	ab	300	a	26	a	995	a	65	a-d	70	abc
14	Stale Seedbed 60 seed/sq ft. UREA	120	lb ai/A	36	c-f	99	h	35	a	10098	c-i	638	a	149	ab	325	a	27	a	1000	a	68	a	71	a
15	Stale Seedbed 60 seed/sq ft. UREA	150	lb ai/A	36	ef	100	fgh	31	ab	10743	a-f	619	a	142	ab	311	a	32	a	1183	a	67	abc	71	ab
16	Stale Seedbed 60 seed/sq ft. UREA	180	lb ai/A	38	a-f	102	c-g	27	a-d	11178	a-d	680	a	163	ab	337	a	30	a	1135	a	66	a-d	71	ab
17	Conv. Till 15 seed/sq ft UREA	90	lb ai/A	37	c-f	104	a-d	8	ijk	8482	k	551	a	107	ab	263	a	31	a	1213	a	65	a-d	70	abc
18	Conv. Till 15 seed/sq ft UREA	120	lb ai/A	36	c-f	105	a	8	k	8762	jk	557	a	99	b	267	a	30	a	1273	a	64	d	69	c
19	Conv. Till 15 seed/sq ft UREA	150	lb ai/A	39	abc	105	ab	8	jk	10145	b-i	630	a	120	ab	297	a	26	a	1070	a	66	a-d	71	ab
20	Conv. Till 15 seed/sq ft UREA	180	lb ai/A	41	a	105	a	9	h-k	10884	a-f	610	a	113	ab	272	a	32	a	1369	a	67	a-d	70	abc
21	Conv. Till 30 seed/sq ft UREA	90	lb ai/A	38	a-f	102	c-g	12	f-k	9345	ijk	529	a	104	ab	249	a	29	a	1130	a	66	a-d	70	abc
22	Conv. Till 30 seed/sq ft UREA	120	lb ai/A	38	a-f	104	a-d	11	g-k	10004	e-i	603	a	119	ab	294	a	31	a	1210	a	67	a-d	71	ab
23	Conv. Till 30 seed/sq ft UREA	150	lb ai/A	39	a-d	104	a-d	13	e-k	10527	a-h	689	a	141	ab	335	a	29	a	1166	a	67	abc	71	a

Continued.

Table 7. Continued.

Crop Name				Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice	
Rating Date				8/19/08		8/19/08		8/19/08		8/19/08		8/19/08		8/19/08		8/19/08		8/19/08		8/19/08	
Rating Type				Height		50% HD		Stand cnt		Yield		WP dry wt.		Panicle #		Grain wt.		10 P wt.		10 P seed	
Rating Unit				in		days		pl/sq ft		lb/A		grams		number		grams		grams		number	
Sample Size, Unit												1m		1m		1m		1m		1m	
Collection Basis, Unit												2 row		2 row		2 row		2 row		2 row	
Crop Stage Majority				Main		Main		Main		Main		Main		Main		Main		Main		Main	
Trt	Treatment	Rate	Rate Unit																		
No.	Name																				
24	Conv. Till			40	ab	104	a-d	16	d-k	11236	ab	685	a	139	ab	309	a	31	a	1259	a
	30 seed/sq ft																				
	UREA	180	lb ai/A																		
25	Conv. Till			37	c-f	102	d-g	21	b-h	9591	g-j	571	a	116	ab	278	a	32	a	1192	a
	45 seed/sq ft.																				
	UREA	90	lb ai/A																		
26	Conv. Till			37	b-f	103	b-e	19	b-k	10057	d-i	611	a	134	ab	295	a	29	a	1081	a
	45 seed/sq ft.																				
	UREA	120	lb ai/A																		
27	Conv. Till			38	a-f	104	a-d	16	d-k	10685	a-g	651	a	129	ab	316	a	32	a	1241	a
	45 seed/sq ft.																				
	UREA	150	lb ai/A																		
28	Conv. Till			38	a-f	103	a-d	19	b-k	10960	a-e	599	a	122	ab	294	a	31	a	1269	a
	45 seed/sq ft.																				
	UREA	180	lb ai/A																		
29	Conv. Till			37	b-f	102	d-g	20	b-i	9486	hij	586	a	126	ab	276	a	34	a	1268	a
	60 seed/sq ft.																				
	UREA	90	lb ai/A																		
30	Conv. Till			38	a-f	103	b-e	21	b-h	9783	f-j	592	a	117	ab	274	a	34	a	1350	a
	60 seed/sq ft.																				
	UREA	120	lb ai/A																		
31	Conv. Till			39	a-d	104	a-d	20	b-j	10727	a-f	562	a	112	ab	261	a	34	a	1355	a
	60 seed/sq ft.																				
	UREA	150	lb ai/A																		
32	Conv. Till			39	abc	104	abc	19	c-k	11349	a	714	a	148	ab	320	a	30	a	1193	a
	60 seed/sq ft.																				
	UREA	180	lb ai/A																		
LSD (P=.05)				1.76		1.4		6.78		637		140.37		36.59		79.43		6.195		253.81	
Standard Deviation				1.08		1		4.85		455		68.74		17.92		38.9		3.034		124.29	
CV				2.86		0.99		25.66		4.48		10.86		13.35		12.84		10.05		10.57	
Replicate F				0.036		0.276		0.251		0.999		0.574		0.142		0.69		0.01		0.299	
Replicate Prob(F)				0.965		0.8423		0.8602		0.3968		0.4545		0.709		0.4124		0.9197		0.5882	
Treatment F				4.623		14.792		8.765		12.158		1.481		2.212		1.092		1.123		1.33	
Treatment Prob(F)				1E-04		0.0001		0.0001		0.0001		0.1397		0.015		0.4044		0.3746		0.2159	

Means followed by same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05, Student-Newman-Keuls).

Mean comparisons performed only when AOV Treatment P(F) is significant at mean comparison OSL.

Table 8. Evaluate the interaction of tillage, seeding rate, and N rate on Cheniere rice agronomic traits (2.1) (RRS-South Unit).

Crop Name		Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice	
Rating Date		8/18/08		5/5/08		8/19/08		8/18/08		8/18/08		8/18/08		8/18/08		8/18/08		8/18/08		8/18/08	
Rating Type		Height		50% HD		Stand cnt		WP dry wt.		Panicl #		Grain wt.		10 P wt.		10 P seed		Milling		Milling	
Rating Unit		in		days		pl/sq ft		grams		number		grams		grams		number		head		total	
Sample Size, Unit		1m		1m		1m		1m		1m		1m		1m		1m		1m		1m	
Collection Basis, Unit		2 row		2 row		2 row		2 row		2 row		2 row		2 row		2 row		2 row		2 row	
Crop Stage Majority		Main		Main		Main		Main		Main		Main		Main		Main		Main		Main	
Trt No.	Treatment Name	Rate	Rate Unit																		
1	Stale Seedbed 15 seed/sq ft UREA	90	lb ai/A	36	c	95	cd	12	e-h	9082	ef	640	a	135	a-d	322	a	29	abc	1237	bc
2	Stale Seedbed 15 seed/sq ft UREA	120	lb ai/A	37	abc	96	bcd	13	d-h	10528	a-d	705	a	154	a-d	355	a	34	abc	1415	abc
3	Stale Seedbed 15 seed/sq ft UREA	150	lb ai/A	37	abc	96	cd	11	fg	9698	cde	732	a	151	a-d	370	a	34	abc	1496	abc
4	Stale Seedbed 15 seed/sq ft UREA	180	lb ai/A	38	abc	98	a-d	11	e-h	11032	abc	720	a	147	a-d	356	a	33	abc	1467	abc
5	Stale Seedbed 30 seed/sq ft UREA	90	lb ai/A	36	bc	95	cd	20	b-f	9464	de	579	a	141	a-d	278	a	29	abc	1230	bc
6	Stale Seedbed 30 seed/sq ft UREA	120	lb ai/A	37	abc	96	bcd	18	b-g	10335	a-e	635	a	157	a-d	331	a	27	c	1183	c
7	Stale Seedbed 30 seed/sq ft UREA	150	lb ai/A	37	abc	95	cd	16	c-h	10385	a-d	770	a	172	a	386	a	29	abc	1268	bc
8	Stale Seedbed 30 seed/sq ft UREA	180	lb ai/A	38	abc	97	a-d	14	d-h	10842	abc	713	a	164	ab	357	a	30	abc	1287	bc
9	Stale Seedbed 45 seed/sq ft. UREA	90	lb ai/A	36	bc	95	d	31	a	9940	b-e	673	a	158	a-d	326	a	30	abc	1267	bc
10	Stale Seedbed 45 seed/sq ft. UREA	120	lb ai/A	37	abc	96	cd	18	b-g	10687	a-d	704	a	160	abc	350	a	31	abc	1315	abc
11	Stale Seedbed 45 seed/sq ft. UREA	150	lb ai/A	37	abc	96	bcd	26	abc	10824	abc	695	a	179	a	346	a	29	bc	1260	bc

Continued.

Table 8. Continued.

Crop Name				Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice			
Rating Date				8/18/08		5/5/08		8/19/08		8/18/08															
Rating Type				Height		50% HD		Stand cnt		WP dry wt.		Panicl #		Grain wt.		10 P wt.		10 P seed		Milling		Milling			
Rating Unit				in		days		pl/sq ft		lb/A		grams		1m		grams		1m		number		head			
Sample Size, Unit										1m		1m		1m		1m		1m							
Collection Basis, Unit										2 row		2 row		2row		2 row		2 row							
Crop Stage Majority				Main		Main		Main		Main		Main		Main		Main		Main		Main		Main			
Trt	Treatment	Rate	Rate																						
No.	Name		Unit																						
12	Stale Seedbed 45 seed/sq ft. UREA	180	lb ai/A	38	abc	97	bcd	23	a-d	11435	a	711	a	163	ab	340	a	30	abc	1314	abc	65	a	74	a
13	Stale Seedbed 60 seed/sq ft. UREA	90	lb ai/A	36	abc	96	cd	31	a	10036	b-e	650	a	162	abc	324	a	29	bc	1252	bc	63	a	74	a
14	Stale Seedbed 60 seed/sq ft. UREA	120	lb ai/A	38	abc	97	bcd	23	a-d	10265	a-e	695	a	158	abc	335	a	35	abc	1502	abc	62	a	74	a
15	Stale Seedbed 60 seed/sq ft. UREA	150	lb ai/A	38	abc	96	bcd	27	ab	10565	a-d	654	a	157	a-d	318	a	29	abc	1264	bc	64	a	74	a
16	Stale Seedbed 60 seed/sq ft. UREA	180	lb ai/A	38	abc	97	a-d	27	ab	11107	ab	709	a	169	a	342	a	30	abc	1361	abc	64	a	73	a
17	Conventional Till 15 seed/sq ft UREA	90	lb ai/A	36	c	100	ab	8	gh	8013	g	644	a	123	a-d	319	a	36	abc	1572	abc	62	a	73	a
18	Conventional Till 15 seed/sq ft UREA	120	lb ai/A	36	bc	101	a	6	h	8389	fg	556	a	86	d	256	a	46	ab	2066	ab	62	a	73	a
19	Conventional Till 15 seed/sq ft UREA	150	lb ai/A	38	abc	99	abc	9	gh	10163	a-e	561	a	96	bcd	265	a	41	abc	1868	abc	63	a	74	a
20	Conventional Till 15 seed/sq ft UREA	180	lb ai/A	39	a	99	abc	11	fgh	10395	a-d	574	a	90	cd	280	a	46	a	2168	a	65	a	73	a
21	Conventional Till 30 seed/sq ft UREA	90	lb ai/A	38	abc	96	bcd	11	e-h	9803	b-e	666	a	135	a-d	334	a	36	abc	1579	abc	62	a	74	a
22	Conventional Till 30 seed/sq ft UREA	120	lb ai/A	39	a	98	a-d	14	d-h	10222	a-e	591	a	112	a-d	282	a	34	abc	1519	abc	64	a	73	a
23	Conventional Till 30 seed/sq ft UREA	150	lb ai/A	39	ab	98	a-d	15	d-h	10607	a-d	679	a	133	a-d	323	a	36	abc	1648	abc	64	a	73	a
24	Conventional Till 30 seed/sq ft UREA	180	lb ai/A	38	abc	99	abc	16	d-h	10988	abc	692	a	139	a-d	344	a	35	abc	1607	abc	65	a	73	a

Continued.

Table 8. Continued.

Crop Name		Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice	
Rating Date		8/18/08		5/5/08		8/19/08		8/18/08		WP dry wt.		Panicke #		Grain wt.		10 P wt.		10 P seed		Milling		Milling	
Rating Type		Height		50% HD		Stand cnt		Yield		grams		number		grams		grams		number		head		total	
Rating Unit		in		days		pl/sq ft		lb/A		1m		1m		1m		1m		1m					
Sample Size, Unit										2 row		2 row		2row		2 row		2 row					
Collection Basis, Unit										Main		Main		Main		Main		Main		Main		Main	
Crop Stage Majority		Main		Main		Main		Main		Main		Main		Main		Main		Main		Main		Main	
Trt	Treatment	Rate		Rate		Unit																	
No.	Name																						
25	Conventional Till																						
	45 seed/sq ft.																						
	UREA	90		lb ai/A																			
26	Conventional Till																						
	45 seed/sq ft.																						
	UREA	120		lb ai/A																			
27	Conventional Till																						
	45 seed/sq ft.																						
	UREA	150		lb ai/A																			
28	Conventional Till																						
	45 seed/sq ft.																						
	UREA	180		lb ai/A																			
29	Conventional Till																						
	60 seed/sq ft.																						
	UREA	90		lb ai/A																			
30	Conventional Till																						
	60 seed/sq ft.																						
	UREA	120		lb ai/A																			
31	Conventional Till																						
	60 seed/sq ft.																						
	UREA	150		lb ai/A																			
32	Conventional Till																						
	60 seed/sq ft.																						
	UREA	180		lb ai/A																			
LSD (P=.05)		1.77		2.29		5.73		729.7		129.24		38.08		72.24		8.852		454.79		3.28		1.19	
Standard Deviation		1.08		1.64		4.09		521.2		63.29		18.65		35.38		4.335		222.72		1.61		0.58	
CV		2.9		1.69		22.97		5.07		9.51		12.99		10.86		13.16		15.29		2.51		0.79	
Replicate F		1.339		2.444		1.755		3.683		5.348		0.202		4.861		4.841		1.534		2.05		1.22	
Replicate Prob(F)		0.269		0.069		0.1612		0.0148		0.0275		0.656		0.035		0.0354		0.2248		0.16		0.28	
Treatment F		2.457		4.084		9.993		8.386		1.65		3.126		1.558		2.394		2.416		1.11		1.3	
Treatment Prob(F)		0.0013		0.0001		0.0001		0.0001		0.0843		0.0011		0.111		0.0088		0.0082		0.38		0.23	

Means followed by same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05, Student-Newman-Keuls).

Mean comparisons performed only when AOV Treatment P(F) is significant at mean comparison OSL.

Table 9. Evaluation of the optimum preflood N rate for Neptune rice as affected by tillage system selection (1.1) (RRS-South Unit).

Crop Name					Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice	
Rating Date					5/5/08				8/19/08		8/22/08	
Rating Type					Stand count		50% Head		Height		Yield	
Rating Unit					pl/sq ft		days		in		lb/A	
Crop Stage Majority					Main		Main		Main		Main	
Footnote Number												
Trt	Treatment		Rate	Growth								
No.	Name	Rate	Unit	Stage								
1	Conv. tillage	0	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	8.1	g	102	b-g	28	h	3682	j
2	Conv. tillage	30	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	10.4	efg	102	b-g	30	g	5354	i
3	Conv. tillage	60	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	8.6	fg	103	a-d	32	d-g	7242	gh
4	Conv. tillage	90	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	8.4	fg	105	ab	33	c-f	8756	ef
5	Conv. tillage	120	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	11.1	d-g	104	abc	35	abc	9705	de
6	Conv. tillage	150	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	9.3	fg	105	ab	35	abc	10461	bcd
7	Conv. tillage	180	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	10.1	efg	105	ab	36	ab	11017	a-d
8	Conv. tillage	210	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	11.7	c-g	105	ab	36	ab	11624	ab
9	Conv. tillage	240	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	9.4	fg	107	a	37	a	11314	abc
10	Stale seedbed	0	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	18.4	a-d	99	efg	28	h	4041	j
11	Stale seedbed	30	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	17.4	a-e	98	g	31	fg	6291	hi
12	Stale seedbed	60	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	20.1	ab	99	fg	32	efg	7763	fg
13	Stale seedbed	90	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	19.0	abc	100	d-g	33	c-g	9040	e
14	Stale seedbed	120	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	16.1	a-f	100	c-g	33	c-g	9860	cde
15	Stale seedbed	150	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	17.4	a-e	103	a-f	34	b-e	10582	bcd
16	Stale seedbed	180	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	17.3	a-e	103	a-e	34	b-e	10539	bcd
17	Stale seedbed	210	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	20.9	a	102	b-g	36	ab	10934	a-d
18	Stale seedbed	240	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	13.0	b-g	102	b-g	35	a-d	12247	a
LSD (P=.05)					4.69		2.5		1.59		1003.7	
Standard Deviation					3.31		1.77		0.95		709.7	
CV					24.15		1.73		2.88		7.96	
Replicate F					0.365		1.343		6.763		4.511	
Replicate Prob(F)					0.7785		0.2708		0.0034		0.007	
Treatment F					7.43		7.643		24.398		54.603	
Treatment Prob(F)					0.0001		0.0001		0.0001		0.0001	

Means followed by same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05, Student-Newman-Keuls).

Mean comparisons performed only when AOV Treatment P(F) is significant at mean comparison OSL.

Table 10. Evaluation of the optimum preflood N rate for Neptune rice as affected by tillage system selection. (1.1) (RRS-South Unit) (Continued)

Crop Name					Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice	
Rating Date											7/18/08							
Rating Type					Biomass		N Tissue		N uptake		Recov Eff		Biomass		N Tissue		N uptake	
Rating Unit					lb/A		%		lb/A		%		lb/A		%		lb/A	
Crop Stage Majority					PD		PD		PD		PD		HD		HD		HD	
Footnote Number									1								2	
Trt No.	Treatment Name	Rate	Rate Unit	Growth Stage														
1	Conv. tillage	0	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	1417	c	1.195	de	16.6	c			3723	e	0.687	e	25.5	h
2	Conv. tillage	30	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf									6300	de	0.697	e	42.6	gh
3	Conv. tillage	60	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf									8710	a-d	0.758	cde	65.7	e-h
4	Conv. tillage	90	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf									7449	cde	0.915	a-e	69.7	d-h
5	Conv. tillage	120	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	4133	a	1.798	bc	74.2	b	0.749	a	10824	abc	0.849	a-e	90.2	a-g
6	Conv. tillage	150	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf									11738	abc	1.107	ab	131.7	abc
7	Conv. tillage	180	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf									9137	a-d	1.026	a-e	94.3	a-g
8	Conv. tillage	210	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf									9637	a-d	1.053	a-d	101.4	a-f
9	Conv. tillage	240	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	5043	a	2.444	a	123.8	a	0.565	b	12447	ab	1.129	ab	140.1	a
10	Stale seedbed	0	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	2594	b	0.916	e	25.5	c			5502	de	0.872	a-e	47.7	fgh
11	Stale seedbed	30	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf									8029	bcd	0.717	de	57.8	e-h
12	Stale seedbed	60	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf									11016	abc	0.690	e	75.8	c-h
13	Stale seedbed	90	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf									11919	abc	0.694	e	82.9	b-g
14	Stale seedbed	120	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	5450	a	1.562	cd	84.4	b	0.853	a	10721	abc	0.835	b-e	88.8	a-g
15	Stale seedbed	150	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf									13310	a	0.854	a-e	113.5	a-e
16	Stale seedbed	180	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf									12706	ab	0.980	a-e	122.2	a-d
17	Stale seedbed	210	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf									12145	abc	1.077	abc	130.4	abc
18	Stale seedbed	240	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	5525	a	2.070	ab	110.7	a	0.5055	b	11057	abc	1.188	a	133.9	ab
LSD (P=.05)					1163.5		0.411		20.58		0.150		2858		0.2041		33.82	
Standard Deviation					767.1		0.272		13.57		0.093		2020.9		0.14432		23.91	
CV					19.05		16.4		18.71		14.05		20.63		16.11		26.66	
Replicate F					3.839		0.202		3.43		3.93		0.446		2.166		0.941	
Replicate Prob(F)					0.0338		0.893		0.0467		0.048		0.721		0.1034		0.428	
Treatment F					19.272		16.97		41.573		11.77		7.17		5.553		8.243	
Treatment Prob(F)					0.0001		0.0001		0.0001		0.0018		0.0001		0.0001		0.0001	

Means followed by same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05, Student-Newman-Keuls).

Mean comparisons performed only when AOV Treatment P(F) is significant at mean comparison OSL.

Footnote 1: Mean uptake from all check plots was 21 lb N/A. Recovery Efficiency = (uptake/uptake from check)/N rate.

Footnote 2: Mean uptake from all check plots was 36.6 lb N/A. Recovery Efficiency = (N uptake-N uptake check plot)-N application rate.

Table 11. Evaluation of the optimum preflood N rate for Catahoula rice as affected by tillage system selection (1.1) (RRS-South Unit).

(1.1) (RRS-South Unit).					Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice	
Crop Name					5/5/08		8/18/08		8/19/08			
Rating Date					Stand count		50% Head		Height		Yield	
Rating Type					pl/sq ft		days		in		lb/A	
Rating Unit					Main		Main		Main		Main	
Crop Stage Majority												
Crop Stage Scale												
Footnote Number												
Trt	Treatment		Rate	Growth								
No.	Name	Rate	Unit	Stage								
1	Conv. tillage	0	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	10	c-f	95	f	32	f	3316	h
2	Conv. tillage	30	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	10	c-f	97	def	35	def	4569	gh
3	Conv. tillage	60	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	9	def	98	c-f	36	cde	6759	f
4	Conv. tillage	90	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	7	f	100	bcd	38	abc	7746	ef
5	Conv. tillage	120	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	11	c-f	99	b-e	38	abc	9136	b-e
6	Conv. tillage	150	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	8	ef	101	abc	39	abc	9835	bcd
7	Conv. tillage	180	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	11	c-f	101	abc	40	ab	10327	ab
8	Conv. tillage	210	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	9	def	103	ab	40	a	10666	ab
9	Conv. tillage	240	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	10	c-f	104	a	39	ab	10230	abc
10	Stale seedbed	0	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	14	b-f	94	f	33	f	3874	h
11	Stale seedbed	30	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	15	a-e	95	f	34	ef	5611	g
12	Stale seedbed	60	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	16	a-d	95	f	37	bcd	7635	ef
13	Stale seedbed	90	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	13	c-f	96	ef	37	bcd	8411	de
14	Stale seedbed	120	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	20	ab	97	def	37	abc	8632	cde
15	Stale seedbed	150	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	14	b-f	98	c-f	39	ab	9677	bcd
16	Stale seedbed	180	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	16	a-d	99	b-e	40	ab	9754	bcd
17	Stale seedbed	210	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	17	abc	100	b-e	40	ab	10786	ab
18	Stale seedbed	240	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	21	a	99	b-e	39	abc	11536	a
LSD (P=.05)					4.4		2.21		1.84		1090.2	
Standard Deviation					3.1		1.56		1.1		770.9	
CV					24.73		1.59		2.95		9.34	
Replicate F					0.377		1.581		2.245		1.854	
Replicate Prob(F)					0.7698		0.2055		0.1214		0.1492	
Treatment F					6.543		12.899		14.717		41.941	
Treatment Prob(F)					0.0001		0.0001		0.0001		0.0001	

Means followed by same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05, Student-Newman-Keuls).

Mean comparisons performed only when AOV Treatment P(F) is significant at mean comparison OSL.

Table 12. Evaluation of the optimum preflood N rate for Catahoula rice as affected by tillage system selection (1.1) (RRS-South Unit).

Crop Name					Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice	
Rating Date													7/17/08							
Rating Type					Biomass		Tissue N		N uptake		Recov Eff		Biomass		Tissue N		N uptake		Recov Eff	
Rating Unit					lb/A		%		lb/A		%		lb/A		%		lb/A		%	
Crop Stage Majority					Main		PD		PD		PD		Main		HD		HD		HD	
Crop Stage Scale					PD								HD							
Footnote Number									1										2	
Trt No.	Treatment Name	Rate	Rate Unit	Growth Stage																
1	Conv. tillage	0	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	2516	c	1.1713	b	23.5	c	1.1	b	6357	e	0.6383	e	39.5	fg	0	b
2	Conv. tillage	30	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf									9603	cde	0.6750	de	65.6	efg	73.7	a
3	Conv. tillage	60	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf									9855	cde	0.8493	cde	85.3	d-g	67.8	a
4	Conv. tillage	90	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf									11105	b-e	0.8730	cde	97.1	c-g	66.4	a
5	Conv. tillage	120	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	4912	bc	1.6273	b	80.1	b	42.5	a	9508	cde	0.8850	cde	85.5	d-g	40.1	ab
6	Conv. tillage	150	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf									11108	b-e	1.4110	a	159.1	a-d	74.4	a
7	Conv. tillage	180	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf									10517	b-e	1.1595	abc	121.9	b-e	46.9	a
8	Conv. tillage	210	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf									13010	a-d	1.3258	ab	171.1	abc	63.7	a
9	Conv. tillage	240	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	4466	bc	2.6780	a	118	ab	37.1	a	13841	abc	1.4150	a	200.5	a	63.2	a
10	Stale seedbed	0	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	3812	c	1.0065	b	34.6	c	0	b	6463	e	0.5490	e	35.2	g	0	b
11	Stale seedbed	30	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf									8013	de	0.7245	de	58.8	efg	49.2	a
12	Stale seedbed	60	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf									10294	b-e	0.6863	de	71.2	efg	56.4	a
13	Stale seedbed	90	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf									13053	a-d	0.8375	cde	109.2	b-g	79.8	a
14	Stale seedbed	120	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	7503	a	1.1668	b	87.5	b	48.7	a	14316	abc	0.8285	cde	116.9	b-f	66.2	a
15	Stale seedbed	150	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf									16625	a	1.0355	bcd	170.1	abc	77.8	a
16	Stale seedbed	180	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf									14547	abc	1.1420	abc	164.2	abc	70.4	a
17	Stale seedbed	210	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf									15631	ab	1.2058	abc	182.6	ab	69.2	a
18	Stale seedbed	240	lb ai/A	3-4 leaf	6708	ab	2.1680	a	145.6	a	48.5	a	14245	abc	1.4458	a	203.7	a	69.3	a
LSD (P=.05)					1921.9		0.53376		33.44		16.78		3246.6		0.2379		49.08		33.64	
Standard Deviation					1267.1		0.35191		22.05		11.07		2295.7		0.1682		34.71		23.79	
CV					25.41		21.51		27.03		37.32		19.86		17.12		29.22		41.4	
Replicate F					0.737		0.925		0.142		0.246		1.037		6.737		1.238		0.547	
Replicate Prob(F)					0.5471		0.4543		0.9333		0.8625		0.3841		0.0006		0.3054		0.6523	
Treatment F					8.499		14.22		18.175		17.218		6.928		12.066		10.115		3.878	
Treatment Prob(F)					0.0007		0.0001		0.0001		0.0001		0.0001		0.0001		0.0001		0.0001	

Means followed by same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05, Student-Newman-Keuls).

Mean comparisons performed only when AOV Treatment P(F) is significant at mean comparison OSL.

Footnote 1: Mean check plot recovery was 29.1 lb N/A. N Recovery Efficiency = (N uptake - N uptake check)/N rate*100.

Footnote 2: Mean check plot recovery was 37.4 lb N/A. N Recovery Efficiency = (N uptake - N uptake check)/N rate*100.

Table 13. Evaluation of the optimum seeding rate for drill-seeded Neptune rice as affected by tillage system selection (1.1) (RRS-South Unit).

Table 13. Evaluation of the optimum seeding rate for rain seeded Neptane rice as affected by tillage system selection (1.1) (Rice Soad Only).																				
Crop Name			Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice			
Rating Date			8/18/08		5/5/08		8/22/08													
Rating Type			Height		Stand cnt		Yield		WP dry wt.		Panicle #		Grain wt.		10 P wt.		10 P seed			
Rating Unit			in		pl/sq ft		lb/A		grams		number		grams		grams		number			
Sample Size, Unit									1m		1m		1m		1m		1m			
Collection Basis, Unit									2 row		2 row		2 row		2 row		2 row			
Crop Stage Majority			Main		Main		Main		Main		Main		Main		Main		Main			
Trt No.	Treatment Name	Rate	Rate Unit																	
1	Conv. tillage			33	a	106	a	3	d	7315	d	338	c	50	f	151	c	36.3	a	
	5 seed/sq foot	13	lb/A															1538	ab	
2	Conv. tillage			34	a	106	a	5	d	9253	c	491	b	72	f	235	b	41.1	a	
	10 seed/sq foot	26	lb/A															1631	a	
3	Conv. tillage			35	a	104	b	6	d	10184	b	672	a	114	de	329	a	36.3	a	
	20 seed/sq foot	52	lb/A															1397	ab	
4	Conv. tillage			35	a	104	b	12	bc	10797	ab	645	a	124	b-e	312	a	33.7	a	
	30 seed/sq foot	78	lb/A															1275	ab	
5	Conv. tillage			36	a	103	bc	15	b	10982	ab	658	a	127	b-e	321	a	31.3	a	
	40 seed/sq foot	104	lb/A															1203	ab	
6	Conv. tillage			35	a	103	bc	15	b	11354	a	715	a	146	a-d	336	a	33.4	a	
	50 seed/sq foot	130	lb/A															1224	ab	
7	Stale seedbed			35	a	103	bc	5	d	8682	c	608	a	103	e	308	a	37.5	a	
	5 seed/sq foot	13	lb/A															1417	ab	
8	Stale seedbed			34	a	102	c	7	cd	10098	b	634	a	119	cde	317	a	34.9	a	
	10 seed/sq foot	26	lb/A															1335	ab	
9	Stale seedbed			35	a	100	d	12	bc	10564	ab	675	a	143	a-e	323	a	34.3	a	
	20 seed/sq foot	52	lb/A															1232	ab	
10	Stale seedbed			35	a	99	d	22	a	10674	ab	732	a	158	abc	354	a	30.5	a	
	30 seed/sq foot	78	lb/A															1079	b	
11	Stale seedbed			35	a	99	d	16	b	10645	ab	746	a	164	ab	357	a	32.3	a	
	40 seed/sq foot	104	lb/A															1163	ab	
12	Stale seedbed			34	a	99	d	15	b	11067	ab	742	a	171	a	347	a	30.4	a	
	50 seed/sq foot	130	lb/A															1094	b	
LSD (P=.05)				1.63		0.93		4.26		699		87.53		27.31		51.9		7.178		280.47
Standard Deviation				0.97		0.65		2.95		484.1		51.69		16.12		30.65		4.239		165.62
CV				2.78		0.63		26.36		4.78		8.1		12.98		9.97		12.34		12.75
Replicate F				1.16		7.289		0.56		1.011		16.602		8.323		12.67		2.27		3.035
Replicate Prob(F)				0.33		0.0007		0.645		0.4002		0.0001		0.002		0.0002		0.127		0.0685
Treatment F				2.15		61.157		16.091		23.413		15.599		15.277		10.987		1.637		3.192
Treatment Prob(F)				0.06		0.0001		0.0001		0.0001		0.0001		0.0001		0.0001		0.1565		0.0099

Means followed by same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05, Student-Newman-Keuls).

Mean comparisons performed only when AOV Treatment P(F) is significant at mean comparison OSL.

Table 14. Evaluation of the optimum seeding rate for drill-seeded Catahoula rice as affected by tillage system selection (1.1).

Table 14. Evaluation of the optimum seeding rate for direct seeded Calandula rice as affected by tillage system selection (T1).															
Crop Name				Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice	
Rating Date				8/18/08		5/5/08		8/22/08		8/18/08		8/18/08		8/18/08	
Rating Type				Height		50% HD		Stand cnt		Yield		WP dry wt.		Panicle #	
Rating Unit				in		days		pl/sq ft		lb/A		grams		number	
Sample Size, Unit										1m		1m		1m	
Collection Basis, Unit										2 row		2 row		2 row	
Crop Stage Majority				Main		Main		Main		Main		Main		Main	
Trt No.	Treatment Name	Rate	Unit												
1	Conv. tillage			39	a	100	a	4	e	6718	e	599	a	82	e
	5 seed/sq foot	12	lb/A												
2	Conv. tillage			39	a	99	ab	4	de	8369	cd	629	a	90	de
	10 seed/sq foot	24	lb/A												
3	Conv. tillage			39	a	99	abc	6	de	9265	bc	560	a	89	de
	20 seed/sq foot	48	lb/A												
4	Conv. tillage			39	a	99	bc	10	cde	10230	ab	711	a	137	bc
	30 seed/sq foot	72	lb/A												
5	Conv. tillage			40	a	98	b-e	11	cde	10018	ab	610	a	114	cde
	40 seed/sq foot	96	lb/A												
6	Conv. tillage			40	a	98	bcd	14	bc	10729	a	706	a	139	bc
	50 seed/sq foot	120	lb/A												
7	Stale seedbed			39	a	97	cde	5	de	7712	d	588	a	88	de
	5 seed/sq foot	12	lb/A												
8	Stale seedbed			39	a	96	def	9	cde	9024	bc	601	a	95	de
	10 seed/sq foot	24	lb/A												
9	Stale seedbed			39	a	96	ef	11	cd	9374	bc	617	a	117	cd
	20 seed/sq foot	48	lb/A												
10	Stale seedbed			40	a	96	f	18	ab	9727	ab	643	a	132	bc
	30 seed/sq foot	72	lb/A												
11	Stale seedbed			39	a	96	ef	23	a	9966	ab	693	a	153	ab
	40 seed/sq foot	96	lb/A												
12	Stale seedbed			39	a	97	def	20	a	10627	a	733	a	172	a
	50 seed/sq foot	120	lb/A												
LSD (P=.05)				1.41		1.09		4.63		820.5		123.8		21.76	
Standard Deviation				0.83		0.75		3.21		568.2		73.15		12.85	
CV				2.12		0.77		28.65		6.1		11.42		10.95	
Replicate F				1.435		4.911		1.052		2.995		2.133		7.925	
Replicate Prob(F)				0.259		0.0063		0.3824		0.0447		0.142		0.0026	
Treatment F				0.707		14.25		15.284		17.954		1.758		15.751	
Treatment Prob(F)				0.719		0.0001		0.0001		0.0001		0.125		0.0001	

Means followed by same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05, Student-Newman-Keuls).

Mean comparisons performed only when AOV Treatment P(F) is significant at mean comparison OSL.

Evaluation of Tillage, Seeding Rate, and Dermacor X100 on Rice Water Weevil Population and Grain Yield of Cheniere and Jupiter Rice (RRS-South Unit)

Experiment number: 08-CS-07 to CS-08

Site and design:

Location/Cooperator: Rice Research Station (South Farm)

Tillage type.....: Conventional vs. Fall stale

Experimental design.....: Randomized complete block

Number of reps: 4

Plot size.....: 7 x 20 ft

Row width/rows per plot.....: 7 in / 12

Soil type: Crowley silt loam

% organic matter.....: 1.279

pH.....: 7.0

Extractable nutrients ppm.....: Ca-1397, Cu-2.7, Mg-300, P-8.1, K-62.2, Na-76.2, S-10.9, Zn-5.1

Crop/Variety: Rice / See Data Sheet

Planting method/date: Drill seeded / April 2, 2008

Seeding rate/depth.....: 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 seeds/ft² / .75 in

Emergence date.....: Fall stale, April 10; conventional, April 15

Harvest date: August 19

Seed treatment/cwt: Dithane (fungicide)-114 g
Release (gibberellic acid)-10 g
Zinche (40.5% Zn)-236 ml

Fertilization: 195 lb/A 0-24-24-2.5, April 2
1 qt/A Zinc Plus, April 23
165 lb N/A 46-0-0, May 20

Water management:

Flush: April 14, May 9

Flood: May 21

Drain.....: August 8

Pest management:

Herbicides.....: 1 qt/A Glyphosate + 1 qt/A 2,4-D, February 29

1 qt/A Glyphosate, April 4

1 gal/A Rice Beaux + 2.1 pt/A Prowl, April 23

5 qt/A Arrosolo + 1 oz/A Londax + .5 oz/A Permit, May 20

Insecticides: None

Fungicides: 19 oz/A Stratego, July 7

Table 15. Evaluation of tillage, seeding rate, and Dermacor X100 on rice water weevil population and grain yield of Cheniere rice (RRS-South Unit).

Crop Name			Rice	Rice	Rice	Rice	Rice	Rice
Rating Date			8/18/08	8/18/08	8/18/08	5/5/08	5/5/08	8/22/08
Rating Type			Height	Lodge	Lodge	50% HD	Stand Cnt	Yield
Rating Unit			in	% plot	rate 1-5	days	pl/sq ft	lb/A
Crop Stage Majority			Main	Main	Main	Main	Main	Main
Trt	Treatment	Rate						
No.	Name	Rate	Unit					
1	Conventional-Dermacor	2.5	fl oz/cwt	38	a	.	105	ab
	10 seed/ft sq.	22	lb/A			.	5.1	g
2	Conventional	2.5	fl oz/cwt	37	a-d	.	106	a
	20 seed/ft sq.	44	lb/A			.	7.4	efg
3	Conventional-Dermacor	2.5	fl oz/cwt	38	a	.	105	ab
	30 seed/ft sq.	66	lb/A			.	10.1	efg
4	Conventional-Dermacor	2.5	fl oz/cwt	38	ab	.	104	ab
	40 seed/ft sq.	88	lb/A			.	12	d-g
5	Conventional-Dermacor	2.5	fl oz/cwt	38	a	.	105	ab
	50 seed/ft sq.	110	lb/A			.	13	d-g
6	Conventional-No Dermacor	0	fl oz/cwt	33	de	.	104	ab
	10 seed/ft sq.	22	lb/A			.	5.7	fg
7	Conventional-No Dermacor	0	fl oz/cwt	32	e	.	104	ab
	20 seed/ft sq.	44	lb/A			.	8.7	efg
8	Conventional-No Dermacor	0	fl oz/cwt	33	de	.	101	bc
	30 seed/ft sq.	66	lb/A			.	13.4	d-g
9	Conventional-No Dermacor	0	fl oz/cwt	34	cde	.	100	cd
	40 seed/ft sq.	88	lb/A			.	18.7	cde
10	Conventional-No Dermacor	0	fl oz/cwt	33	cde	.	100	cd
	50 seed/ft sq.	110	lb/A			.	17.1	c-g
11	Stale-Dermacor	2.5	fl oz/cwt	36	a-e	.	99	cd
	10 seed/ft sq.	22	lb/A			.	9.3	efg
12	Stale-Dermacor	2.5	fl oz/cwt	36	a-e	.	98	cd
	20 seed/ft sq.	44	lb/A			.	17.7	c-f
13	Stale-Dermacor	2.5	fl oz/cwt	36	a-d	.	99	cd
	30 seed/ft sq.	66	lb/A			.	25.2	abc
14	Stale-Dermacor	2.5	fl oz/cwt	37	abc	.	98	cd
	40 seed/ft sq.	88	lb/A			.	26.2	abc
15	Stale-Dermacor	2.5	fl oz/cwt	36	a-d	.	98	cd
	50 seed/ft sq.	110	lb/A			.	31.5	ab
16	Stale-No Dermacor	0	fl oz/cwt	34	b-e	.	99	cd
	10 seed/ft sq.	22	lb/A			.	9.8	efg
17	Stale-No Dermacor	0	fl oz/cwt	34	a-e	5	98	cd
	20 seed/ft sq.	44	lb/A			3	15.9	c-g
18	Stale-No Dermacor	0	fl oz/cwt	33	cde	25	97	cd
	30 seed/ft sq.	66	lb/A			3	23.1	bcd
19	Stale-No Dermacor	0	fl oz/cwt	34	a-e	.	97	d
	40 seed/ft sq.	88	lb/A			.	26.1	abc
20	Stale-No Dermacor	0	fl oz/cwt	33	cde	.	97	cd
	50 seed/ft sq.	110	lb/A			.	35.3	a
LSD (P=.05)				2.34	.	.	2.5	7.21
Standard Deviation				1.42	.	.	1.8	5.1
CV				4.02	.	.	1.74	30.79
Replicate F				1.603			4.102	2.038
Replicate Prob(F)				0.2145			0.0105	0.1187
Treatment F				6.324			13.173	11.839
Treatment Prob(F)				0.0001			0.0001	0.0001

Means followed by same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05, Student-Newman-Keuls).

Mean comparisons performed only when AOV Treatment P(F) is significant at mean comparison OSL.

Table 16. Evaluation of tillage, seeding rate, and Dermacor X100 on rice water weevil population and grain yield of Jupiter rice (RRS-South Unit).

Supplier rice (RRS-South Only)				Rice		Rice		Rice		Rice	
Crop Name				8/19/08				5/5/08		8/22/08	
Rating Date				Height		50% Head		Stand Count		Yield	
Rating Type				in		days		pl/sq ft		lb/A	
Rating Unit				Main		Main		Main		Main	
Crop Stage Majority											
Trt	Treatment	Rate	Unit								
No.	Name	Rate	Unit								
1	Conventional-Dermacor 10 seed/ft sq.	2.5	fl oz/cwt	37	abc	105	a	4.8	g	9095	cde
		26	lb/A								
2	Conventional-Dermacor 20 seed/ft sq.	2.5	fl oz/cwt	40	a	104	a	8.7	efg	9945	a-d
		52	lb/A								
3	Conventional-Dermacor 30 seed/ft sq.	2.5	fl oz/cwt	38	a	104	abc	10.3	d-g	10416	ab
		78	lb/A								
4	Conventional-Dermacor 40 seed/ft sq.	2.5	fl oz/cwt	39	a	103	abc	11.5	d-g	11235	a
		104	lb/A								
5	Conventional-Dermacor 50 seed/ft sq.	2.5	fl oz/cwt	37	a-d	103	abc	12.5	def	10876	ab
		130	lb/A								
6	Conventional-No Dermacor 10 seed/ft sq.	0	fl oz/cwt	35	bcd	105	a	5.3	g	6242	h
		26	lb/A								
7	Conventional-No Dermacor 20 seed/ft sq.	0	fl oz/cwt	34	bcd	104	ab	8.7	efg	7315	fgh
		52	lb/A								
8	Conventional-No Dermacor 30 seed/ft sq.	0	fl oz/cwt	35	bcd	103	abc	6	fg	8386	ef
		78	lb/A								
9	Conventional-No Dermacor 40 seed/ft sq.	0	fl oz/cwt	34	bcd	103	abc	13.5	cde	8499	ef
		104	lb/A								
10	Conventional-No Dermacor 50 seed/ft sq.	0	fl oz/cwt	33	d	102	cd	16.1	a-d	8277	ef
		130	lb/A								
11	Stale-Dermacor 10 seed/ft sq.	2.5	fl oz/cwt	38	a	102	bcd	10.1	d-g	9816	bcd
		26	lb/A								
12	Stale-Dermacor 20 seed/ft sq.	2.5	fl oz/cwt	38	ab	99	e	14.6	b-e	10226	abc
		52	lb/A								
13	Stale-Dermacor 30 seed/ft sq.	2.5	fl oz/cwt	38	a	99	e	19.5	abc	11350	a
		78	lb/A								
14	Stale-Dermacor 40 seed/ft sq.	2.5	fl oz/cwt	38	ab	99	e	16.6	a-d	11039	ab
		104	lb/A								
15	Stale-Dermacor 50 seed/ft sq.	2.5	fl oz/cwt	37	a-d	99	e	21.8	a	11210	a
		130	lb/A								
16	Stale-No Dermacor 10 seed/ft sq.	0	fl oz/cwt	34	bcd	100	de	9.1	efg	7046	gh
		26	lb/A								
17	Stale-No Dermacor 20 seed/ft sq.	0	fl oz/cwt	34	cd	100	de	12.9	de	7703	efg
		52	lb/A								
18	Stale-No Dermacor 30 seed/ft sq.	0	fl oz/cwt	34	cd	99	e	20.1	ab	8695	de
		78	lb/A								
19	Stale-No Dermacor 40 seed/ft sq.	0	fl oz/cwt	34	bcd	98	e	19.7	abc	8733	de
		104	lb/A								
20	Stale-No Dermacor 50 seed/ft sq.	0	fl oz/cwt	34	bcd	98	e	21.1	a	9039	cde
		130	lb/A								
LSD (P=.05)				2.15		1.6		4.24		891.5	
Standard Deviation				1.3		1.1		3		630.4	
CV				3.61		1.1		22.8		6.81	
Replicate F				3.214		20.421		6.076		1.119	
Replicate Prob(F)				0.0513		0.0001		0.0012		0.3493	
Treatment F				8.117		18.163		12.89		23.361	
Treatment Prob(F)				0.0001		0.0001		0.0001		0.0001	

Means followed by same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05, Student-Newman-Keuls).

Mean comparisons performed only when AOV Treatment P(F) is significant at mean comparison OSL.

ROTATIONAL CROP RESEARCH

D.L. Harrell, J.P. Leonards, R.P. Regan, and D.M. Walker

A trial was conducted to evaluate the agronomic effects of seedbed selection in soybean production in southwest Louisiana. Two seedbed treatments, raised and flat, were evaluated. One Group IV and four Group V Roundup-ready soybean varieties were included in the trial. Actual varieties were 95M30, DG5555RR, DK4753, DPL5634, and TV55R15. When data were pooled across all varieties, raised seedbeds significantly increased grain yields by 2.4 bu/A. Plant populations at V2 were increased by 1.3 plants per linear row foot when data were pooled across all varieties. Plants in raised seedbeds were also taller at maturity by 2.2 inches.

A trial was conducted to evaluate four sweet sorghum varieties for their potential as a biofuel source for southwest Louisiana. Their ratoon potential and nitrogen (N) fertilizer response were evaluated also. An estimate of fermentable soluble solids indicated that the M-81E variety provided the greatest potential for ethanol production in the 2008 trial. Results of the fermentable solids estimate were as follows: M-81E (3.1 ton/A), Topper76-6 (2.7 ton/A), Dale (2.1 ton/A), and Theis (1.5 ton/A). Fermentable solids produced from the ratoon crop ranged from 0.46 to 0.75 ton/A. A ratoon fermentable solid yield response to N fertilization was not observed when data were pooled across all varieties.

A trial was initiated in 2008 to evaluate fungicide efficiency on various grain sorghum hybrids in southwest Louisiana. Four grain sorghum hybrids (DG780B, TV93S72, DG758B, and P84G62) and three fungicide treatments (Headline @ 6 oz/A, Quilt @ 14 oz/A, Stratego @ 10 oz/A, and no fungicide) were evaluated. Leaf disease ratings (1 – 9; where 1 is fairly disease free and 9 is very high disease pressure) were taken near physiological maturity. A significant ($P = 0.001$; $LSD = 0.5$) reduction in leaf disease over the check was observed for the Headline and Quilt treatments. When data were pooled across all hybrids, mean leaf scores were 2.1, 3.9, 4.1, and 4.4 for the Headline, Quilt, Stratego, and check treatments, respectively. However, grain yields were not increased over the non-treated plots when data were pooled across all hybrids.

Separate variety trials were conducted for Group III, IV, V, and IV soybeans. Data are not included in this text, however, it can be found online at www.lsuagcenter.com. Variety HKB R3824 had the highest yield at the Rice Research Station at 42 bu/A. Group IV varieties USG 74F96 and Progeny 4908RR had the highest 2008 yield averages at 68 and 87 bu/A, respectively. Dyna-Gro DG 32B57 had the highest 2008 yields of the Group V varieties at 48 bu/A at the Rice Research Station location.

Twenty-six grain sorghum varieties were tested in 2008. Data are not included in this text; however, it can be found online at www.lsuagcenter.com. The highest yielding grain sorghum variety at the Rice Research Station location was Dekalb DKS53-67 at 6,530 lb/A.

Fifty-five wheat varieties and experimentals were tested in 2008. The highest yielding wheat entry at the Rice Research Station location was LA98214D-14-1-2 at 83.6 bu/A.

Evaluation of Flat vs. Raised Seedbeds for Mid-Group V and Late Group IV Soybeans

Experiment number : 08-CS-09 (Flat vs. Raised Seedbed)

Site and design

Location/Cooperator : Rice Research Station (South Farm)

Tillage type..... : Spring Stale

Experimental design..... : Randomized complete block

Number of reps : 4

Plot size : 10 x 30 ft

Row width/rows per plot..... : 30 in / 4

Soil type : Crowley silt loam

% organic matter..... : 2.666

pH..... : 5.38

Extractable nutrients ppm..... : Ca-1242, Cu-1.46, Mg-269.2, P-62.8, K-153, Na-30.5, S-12.2, Zn-3.8

Crop/Variety : Soybeans / Multiple

Planting method/date : Drill seeded / May 8, 2008

Seeding rate/depth..... : 7 seeds/ft² / 1 in

Emergence date..... : May 14, 2008

Harvest date : October 13, 2008

Fertilization : 275 lb/A 0-24-24, April 17, 2008

Water management

Flush : NA

Flood : NA

Drain..... : NA

Pest management

Herbicides..... : 1.5 qt/A Glyphosate + .75 oz/A Classic, May 20

1.5 qt/A Glyphosate + .5 oz/A Classic, June 17

1.5 qt/A Glyphosate, July 17

Insecticides : 4 oz/A Mustang Max, July 31

Fungicides : 10 oz/A Stratego, July 17

Table 1. Evaluation of flat vs. raised seedbeds for mid-Group V and late Group IV soybeans.

Crop Name	Soybeans	Soybeans	Soybeans	Soybeans	Soybeans	Soybeans
Rating Date	5/22/08	10/13/08	10/13/08	10/13/08	10/13/08	10/13/08
Rating Type	Stand Cnt.	Stand Cnt.	Height	Lodging	Maturity	Yield
Rating Unit	plants	plants	in	rate 1-5	days	bushel/A
Sample Size, Unit	row ft	row ft				
Crop Stage Majority	V2	R8	Maturity		R8	
Trt No.	Treatment Name					
1	95M30 Flat Seedbed	5.2 a	4.6 ab	19 bc	2 ab	140 bc
2	95M30 Raised Seedbed	5.8 a	5 a	21 abc	1 ab	142 b
3	DG5555RR Flat Seedbed	2.1 b	2.3 c	19 c	1 b	149 a
4	DG5555RR Raised Seedbed	4.7 a	3.7 abc	22 abc	1 ab	149 a
5	DK4753 Flat Seedbed	3.6 ab	3.1 bc	24 abc	3 ab	125 d
6	DK4753 Raised Seedbed	5.2 a	4.2 ab	25 ab	3 ab	125 d
7	DPL5634 Flat Seedbed	3.9 ab	3.8 abc	22 abc	3 a	137 c
8	DPL5634 Raised Seedbed	4.1 ab	3.8 abc	25 a	3 a	138 c
9	TV55R15 Flat Seedbed	4.4 ab	4.3 ab	21 abc	2 ab	148 a
10	TV55R15 Raised Seedbed	6.1 a	4.4 ab	23 abc	2 ab	149 a
LSD (P=.05)		1.65	1.12	3.71	1.36	3.4
Standard Deviation		1.14	0.77	2.56	0.94	2.3
CV		25.22	19.65	11.56	48.75	1.65
Replicate F		0.362	0.276	1.644	0.558	1.565
Replicate Prob(F)		0.781	0.8425	0.202	0.647	0.2207
Treatment F		4.162	4.147	3.252	2.968	62.044
Treatment Prob(F)		0.0019	0.0025	0.008	0.013	0.0001

Means followed by same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05, Student-Newman-Keuls)

Mean comparisons performed only when AOV Treatment P(F) is significant at mean comparison OSL.

Evaluation of Sweet Sorghum Ratoon Crop Potential as Affected by Post Harvest N Fertilization

Experiment number: 08-CS-10 Sweet Sorghum

Site and design:

Location/Cooperator: Rice Research Station (South Farm)

Tillage type.....: Conventional

Experimental design.....: Randomized complete block

Number of reps: 4

Plot size: 10 x 30 ft

Row width/rows per plot.....: 30 in / 4

Soil type: Crowley silt loam

% organic matter.....: 2.638

pH.....: 5.3

Extractable nutrients ppm.....: Ca-957, Cu-1.45, Mg-243.4, P-29.8, K-93.5, Na-40.6, S-9.6, Zn-7.08

Crop/Variety: Sweet Sorghum / Multiple

Planting method/date: Drill seeded / March 28, 2008

Seeding rate/depth.....: 1.5 lb/A / .25 in

Emergence date.....: April 7, 2008

Harvest date: Dale & Theis, July 25, 2008

M81E & Topper, August 11, 2008

Ratoon Harvest date.....: ALL, November 20, 2008

Fertilization: 200 lb/A 8-24-24, April 21, 2008

90 lb N/A 46-0-0, May 6, 2008

Water management:

Flush: NA

Flood: NA

Drain.....: NA

Pest management:

Herbicides.....: 2 qt/A Atrazine, April 11

.5 lb/A Facet, May 6

.75 lb/A Facet, July 30 – Dale & Theis

.75 lb/A Facet, August 12 – M81E & Topper

Insecticides: None

Fungicides: None

Table 2. Evaluation of four sweet sorghum varieties ratoon crop potential as affected by post harvest N fertilization (RRS-South Unit).

Rating Date Rating Type Rating Unit Sample Size, Unit Crop Stage Majority Crop Stage Scale					Stand count number 10'row 1st crop harvest		Whole Plant pounds 10'row 1st crop harvest		Defol Plant pounds 10'row 1st crop harvest		Height in 1st crop harvest		Sol. Solids BRIX (w/w) 1st crop harvest		Stand Count stalks/A 1st crop harvest		Biomass (total) ton/A 1st crop harvest		Biomass (stalk) ton/A 1st crop harvest		Ferm. Solid ton/A 1st crop harvest	
Trt No.	Treatment Name	Rate	Rate Unit	Growth Stage																		
1	Dale Urea	0	lb ai/A	Post Har	15.5	a-e	18.5	def	14.6	def	119	b	18.23	ab	27007	a-e	16	def	13	def	2.1	c-f
2	Dale Urea	45	lb ai/A	Post Har	18.3	a-d	21.3	c-f	16.9	c-f	124	b	18.38	ab	31799	a-d	19	c-f	15	c-f	2.4	a-e
3	Dale Urea	90	lb ai/A	Post Har	16.5	a-e	16.2	ef	12.5	ef	121	b	18.6	a	28750	a-e	14	ef	11	ef	1.8	def
4	Dale Urea	135	lb ai/A	Post Har	18.8	a-d	19.2	def	14.6	def	118	b	18.15	ab	32670	a-d	17	def	13	def	2.1	c-f
5	M-81E Urea	0	lb ai/A	Post Har	12.5	b-e	25	a-e	20.2	a-e	146	a	17.02	ab	21761	b-e	22	a-e	18	a-e	2.7	a-d
6	M-81E Urea	45	lb ai/A	Post Har	15.5	a-e	29.1	abc	23.1	abc	147	a	16.55	ab	27007	a-e	25	abc	20	abc	3	abc
7	M-81E Urea	90	lb ai/A	Post Har	20	abc	33.3	a	26.6	a	143	a	16.63	ab	34848	abc	29	a	23	a	3.4	a
8	M-81E Urea	135	lb ai/A	Post Har	18	a-d	32.5	ab	25.6	ab	144	a	16.7	ab	31363	a-d	28	ab	22	ab	3.3	ab
9	Theis Urea	0	lb ai/A	Post Har	9.5	de	15.7	ef	12.2	f	117	b	16.4	ab	16553	de	14	ef	11	f	1.5	ef
10	Theis Urea	45	lb ai/A	Post Har	9.3	de	13.7	f	10.3	f	116	b	16.68	ab	16117	de	12	f	9	f	1.3	f
11	Theis Urea	90	lb ai/A	Post Har	8.3	e	14	f	10.8	f	116	b	16.13	b	14375	e	12	f	9	f	1.4	f
12	Theis Urea	135	lb ai/A	Post Har	10.8	cde	17.1	ef	13.2	ef	119	b	16.08	b	18731	cde	15	ef	12	ef	1.7	ef
13	Topper 76-6 Urea	0	lb ai/A	Post Har	21.3	ab	27.9	a-d	22	a-d	119	b	17.53	ab	37026	ab	24	a-d	19	a-d	3	abc
14	Topper 76-6 Urea	45	lb ai/A	Post Har	18.8	a-d	23.5	b-f	18.4	b-f	121	b	17.48	ab	32670	a-d	20	b-f	16	b-f	2.5	a-e
15	Topper 76-6 Urea	90	lb ai/A	Post Har	15	a-e	23.5	b-f	18.2	b-f	122	b	16.48	ab	26136	a-e	20	b-f	16	b-f	2.3	b-f
16	Topper 76-6 Urea	135	lb ai/A	Post Har	23.8	a	29.2	abc	22.6	abc	124	b	17.55	ab	41382	a	25	abc	20	abc	3.1	ab
LSD (P=.05)					5.81		6.16		4.96		11.32		1.297		10126.2		5.4		4.3		0.64	
Standard Deviation					4.07		4.31		3.47		7.92		0.907		7085.9		3.8		3		0.45	
CV					25.87		19.18		19.72		6.3		5.29		25.87		19.18		19.72		19.03	
Replicate F					1.959		8.424		8.895		5.076		7.121		1.959		8.424		8.895		4.952	
Replicate Prob(F)					0.1341		0.0002		0.0001		0.004		0.0005		0.1341		0.0002		0.0001		0.0048	
Treatment F					5.096		9.112		9.297		8.561		3.391		5.096		9.112		9.297		9.451	
Treatment Prob(F)					0.0001		0.0001		0.0001		1E-04		0.0008		0.0001		0.0001		0.0001		0.0001	

Means followed by same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05, Student-Newman-Keuls).

Mean comparisons performed only when AOV Treatment P(F) is significant at mean comparison OSL.

Table 2. Continued.

Rating Date Rating Type Rating Unit Sample Size, Unit Crop Stage Majority Crop Stage Scale					Ratoon Head J-Date		11/20/08 Stand count pl/10' 10'row		11/20/08 Whole plant lb/10' 10'row		Defol Plant lb/10' 10'row		Height in		Sol. Solids BRIX (w/w)		Biomass (total) ton/A		Biomass (stalk) ton/A		Ferm. Solid ton/A	
Trt No.	Treatment Name	Rate	Rate Unit	Growth Stage	Ratoon		Ratoon		Ratoon		Ratoon		Ratoon		Ratoon		Ratoon		Ratoon		Ratoon	
1	Dale Urea	0	lb ai/A	Post Har	273	e	14.3	cd	5.87	d	4.44	c	102	ab	12.88	ab	5.1	d	3.9	c	0.45	ab
2	Dale Urea	45	lb ai/A	Post Har	273	e	15.8	bcd	7.26	cd	5.895	abc	107.5	ab	11.93	ab	6.3	cd	5.1	abc	0.55	ab
3	Dale Urea	90	lb ai/A	Post Har	273	e	13.8	cd	5.69	d	4.445	c	100.8	ab	11.5	ab	5	d	3.9	c	0.39	b
4	Dale Urea	135	lb ai/A	Post Har	273	e	13	d	6.22	d	5.08	bc	101.5	ab	11.2	b	5.4	d	4.4	bc	0.45	ab
5	M-81E Urea	0	lb ai/A	Post Har	294.8	bc	19.8	a-d	8.4	a-d	5.535	abc	92.3	b	12.98	ab	7.3	a-d	4.8	abc	0.56	ab
6	M-81E Urea	45	lb ai/A	Post Har	293.5	bc	21.8	abc	12.495	ab	8.55	ab	101.3	ab	12.9	ab	10.9	ab	7.4	ab	0.86	a
7	M-81E Urea	90	lb ai/A	Post Har	292	c	24.8	a	13.32	a	9.16	a	100.8	ab	11.75	ab	11.6	a	8	a	0.84	ab
8	M-81E Urea	135	lb ai/A	Post Har	292	c	24	a	12.15	abc	8	abc	96.8	b	12.15	ab	10.6	abc	7	abc	0.75	ab
9	Theis Urea	0	lb ai/A	Post Har	279.3	d	14.3	cd	7.53	bcd	5.975	abc	107	ab	12.28	ab	6.6	bcd	5.2	abc	0.59	ab
10	Theis Urea	45	lb ai/A	Post Har	280	d	13.3	d	9.055	a-d	7.3	abc	114.8	a	11.48	ab	7.9	a-d	6.4	abc	0.67	ab
11	Theis Urea	90	lb ai/A	Post Har	280	d	17.5	a-d	9.535	a-d	7.435	abc	107	ab	11.13	b	8.3	a-d	6.5	abc	0.65	ab
12	Theis Urea	135	lb ai/A	Post Har	280	d	18	a-d	11.58	abc	9.24	a	114.3	a	12.15	ab	10.1	abc	8	a	0.87	a
13	Topper 76-6 Urea	0	lb ai/A	Post Har	298.5	a	22.8	ab	9.085	a-d	5.645	abc	75	c	13.78	a	7.9	a-d	4.9	abc	0.61	ab
14	Topper 76-6 Urea	45	lb ai/A	Post Har	296	ab	19.8	a-d	9.375	a-d	5.92	abc	76.5	c	13.23	ab	8.2	a-d	5.2	abc	0.62	ab
15	Topper 76-6 Urea	90	lb ai/A	Post Har	294	bc	19.5	a-d	9.275	a-d	5.96	abc	78	c	13.25	ab	8.1	a-d	5.2	abc	0.62	ab
16	Topper 76-6 Urea	135	lb ai/A	Post Har	294	bc	19	a-d	9.775	a-d	6.11	abc	67.3	c	12.53	ab	8.5	a-d	5.3	abc	0.6	ab
LSD (P=.05)					2.51		4.96		3.0547		2.3379		10.33		1.323		2.66		2.04		0.255	
Standard Deviation					1.76		3.47		2.1376		1.636		7.23		0.926		1.86		1.43		0.178	
CV					0.62		19.07		23.33		25		7.5		7.52		23.33		25		28.25	
Replicate F					1.781		1.666		3.963		2.741		4.647		4.708		3.963		2.741		1.386	
Replicate Prob(F)					0.1644		0.1878		0.0137		0.0542		0.0065		0.0061		0.0137		0.0542		0.259	
Treatment F					121.93		5.011		4.796		3.596		16.242		2.963		4.796		3.595		2.592	
Treatment Prob(F)					0.0001		0.0001		0.0001		0.0004		0.0001		0.0025		0.0001		0.0004		0.007	

Means followed by same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05, Student-Newman-Keuls).

Mean comparisons performed only when AOV Treatment P(F) is significant at mean comparison OSL.

Evaluation of Fungicide Efficiency on Grain Sorghum Hybrids

Experiment number	2008 Grain Sorghum Fungicide Trial
Site and design	
Location/Cooperator	Rice Research Station (South Farm)
Tillage type	Conventional
Experimental design	Randomized complete block
Number of reps	4
Plot size	10 x 30 ft
Row width/rows per plot	30 in / 4
Soil type	
% organic matter	2.638
pH	5.3
Extractable nutrients ppm	Ca-957, Cu-1.45, Mg-243.4, P-29.8, K-93.5, Na-40.6, S-9.6, Zn-7.08
Crop/Variety	
Planting method/date	Drill seeded / May 2, 2008
Seeding rate/depth	seeds/ft ² / .75 in
Emergence date	May 8, 2008
Harvest date	August 23
Fertilization	
	200 lb/A 8-24-24, May 6, 2008
	90 lb N/A 46-0-0, May 27, 2008
Water management	
Flush	NA
Flood	NA
Drain	NA
Pest management	
Herbicides	2 qt/A Atrazine, May 5
	.5 lb/A Facet + .5 oz/A Permit + 1 qt/A Crop oil, May 20
Insecticides	None
Fungicides	See Data Sheet

Table 3. Evaluation of fungicide efficiency on grain sorghum hybrids (RRS-South Unit).

Part Rated Rating Data Type Rating Unit Crop Stage				50% HD days		Leaf Disease rate 0-9		F-Leaf height cm		Head base ht. cm		Head top ht. cm		Head type 1-5		Head bird dmg %		Head count 2 row		Yield lb/A @14%		Test wt. lb/bu		Head count #/A		Head weight lb		Seed weight g/100		Seed per head #/head	
Trt No	Trt. Name	Rt.	Rate Unit																												
1	DG780B Headline	6	oz/A	68	a-d	2	fg	119	a	124	a	148	a	2	e	8	c	201	a	6413	ab	56.4	a	29185	a	0.24	ab	2.42	a	4625	a
2	DG780B Quilt	14	oz/A	68	ab	2	ef	120	a	126	a	148	a	2	e	9	c	179	a	6503	a	55.1	a	25918	a	0.30	ab	2.54	a	5159	a
3	DG780B Stratego	10	oz/A	69	a	3	de	119	a	124	a	148	a	2	e	9	c	185	a	5437	abc	55.0	a	26789	a	0.22	ab	2.83	a	4159	a
4	DG780B No Fung			68	abc	3	d	123	a	132	a	154	a	2	e	8	c	196	a	6382	ab	55.2	a	28387	a	0.24	ab	2.62	a	4100	a
5	TV93S72 Headline	6	oz/A	62	ef	4	d	89	b	108	b	129	b	4	abc	18	ab	177	a	6786	a	54.8	a	25700	a	0.27	ab	2.75	a	4487	a
6	TV93S72 Quilt	14	oz/A	61	f	7	ab	89	b	111	b	133	b	4	abc	19	ab	183	a	6029	ab	54.8	a	26499	a	0.23	ab	2.72	a	3961	a
7	TV93S72 Stratego	10	oz/A	64	ef	7	a	92	b	106	b	132	b	5	ab	19	ab	171	a	4296	c	55.4	a	24793	a	0.18	ab	2.75	a	2956	a
8	TV93S72 No Fung			62	ef	7	a	91	b	106	b	131	b	5	a	21	a	191	a	6255	ab	55.3	a	27661	a	0.24	ab	2.70	a	4002	a
9	DG758B Headline	6	oz/A	64	ef	0	g	94	b	102	b	131	b	3	d	14	b	164	a	6705	a	54.9	a	23740	a	0.31	a	2.81	a	4971	a
10	DG758B Quilt	14	oz/A	64	def	1	fg	93	b	100	b	127	b	3	d	14	b	178	a	6087	ab	54.8	a	25809	a	0.26	ab	2.77	a	4258	a
11	DG758B Stratego	10	oz/A	63	ef	1	fg	94	b	102	b	130	b	3	d	15	b	182	a	4680	bc	53.8	a	26354	a	0.19	ab	2.96	a	2841	a
12	DG758B No Fung			64	ef	1	fg	98	b	107	b	134	b	3	d	16	ab	176	a	6415	ab	56.5	a	25592	a	0.26	ab	2.42	a	4748	a
13	P84G62 Headline	6	oz/A	65	b-e	3	de	101	b	104	b	133	b	3	d	16	ab	213	a	6816	a	55.4	a	30928	a	0.25	ab	2.82	a	4077	a
14	P84G62 Quilt	14	oz/A	65	a-e	6	bc	98	b	101	b	130	b	4	cd	16	ab	193	a	5428	abc	54.1	a	27987	a	0.20	ab	2.75	a	3303	a
15	P84G62 Stratego	10	oz/A	66	a-e	6	c	97	b	101	b	130	b	4	bcd	20	ab	199	a	4377	c	54.2	a	28822	a	0.17	b	2.79	a	2750	a
16	P84G62 No Fung			65	c-f	6	bc	96	b	101	b	130	b	4	bcd	19	ab	215	a	6578	a	55.5	a	31218	a	0.22	ab	2.54	a	3906	a
LSD (P=.05)				2.38		0.94		7.26		8.68		7.37		0.65		3.74		31.27		1104.9		1.708		4540.1		0.0808		0.353		1455.5	
Standard Deviation				1.67		0.66		5.08		6.08		5.16		0.45		2.62		21.88		773.16		1.195		3177.0		0.0565		0.247		1018.5	
CV				2.57		18.06		5.04		5.55		3.82		13.85		17.54		11.68		13		2.17		11.68		24.04		9.15		25.34	
Replicate F				62.477		2.157		4.873		7.217		6.283		1.706		13.289		60.96		0.363		2.344		60.965		23.905		0.379		21.631	
Replicate Prob(F)				0.0001		0.1063		0.005		5E-04		0.001		0.179		0.0001		1E-04		0.7801		0.087		0.0001		0.0001		0.769		0.0001	
Treatment F				7.949		53.434		21.91		12.42		11.15		23.55		12.103		1.754		4.824		1.499		1.754		2.025		1.505		2.074	
Treatment Prob(F)				0.0001		0.0001		1E-04		1E-04		1E-04		1E-04		0.0001		0.074		0.0001		0.15		0.0738		0.0347		0.15		0.0335	

Means followed by same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05, Student-Newman-Keuls).

Mean comparisons performed only when AOV Treatment P(F) is significant at mean comparison OSL.

FOUNDATION SEED RICE PROGRAM

Lawrence M. White III

INTRODUCTION

Foundation seed rice has been produced by the LSU AgCenter's Rice Research Station for distribution to Louisiana farmers since 1949. The Rice Research Station's seed rice program was instituted in response to the critical shortage of pure planting stocks that existed during and after World War II. Since its inception, the program has made available to Louisiana growers more than 159,000 cwt. of pedigreed stock of 39 rice varieties.

Concurrent with the distribution of pure seed by the Rice Research Station, an industry was developed in Louisiana composed of independent seed dealers through whom farmers could conduct trade in registered and certified classes of pedigreed rice.

Foundation seed rice, the planting stock from which registered and certified seed are produced, is the farmer's link with the work of the plant breeder. It is the product of hybridization and successive generations of selection and testing to establish its value as crop seed and eventually as a commercial commodity. For this reason, foundation seed and the basic stocks from which it is produced must be grown and conditioned in a manner that will ensure that viability is maintained and that it be genetically pure and free from mechanical mixtures or contamination by noxious weeds.

Through the Rice Research Station's seed program, Louisiana farmers may obtain seed rice of improved varieties developed through the Rice Research Station's breeding program and of established commercial varieties originating either at Crowley or at research centers in neighboring states.

To fulfill the objectives of the seed program, the Rice Research Station uses the personnel, land, machinery, and other facilities needed to plant, harvest, condition, and store its annual seed rice crop. The production of breeder seed, planting stock for the foundation fields, and the maintenance of purity in commercial rice varieties are functions of the seed program. Breeder seed is sometimes grown within fields of foundation rice or in a special nursery set aside for propagating the Rice Research Station's seed stocks. The nursery also serves as a site for evaluating, purifying, and increasing selections from the Rice Research Station's breeding program that show promise as new varieties.

The distribution of pedigreed seed rice produced by the Rice Research Station is done according to a formula adopted by the Louisiana Seed Rice Growers Association. For each rice-producing parish, the amount of seed allotted is determined by the percentage of the state's total rice acreage grown in that parish during the previous crop year.

Personnel of the Louisiana Cooperative Extension Service, in cooperation with parish committees of the Seed Rice Growers Association, assist in the allocation of foundation seed rice. It is at the parish committee level that the allocation of seed to individual growers is decided. The county agents receive applications for seed rice from growers and handle information and publicity for the pure seed program.

In this state, the official seed-certifying agency for all crops is the Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry. The rules and regulations pertaining to the certification of agricultural seeds are part of the Louisiana Seed Law. They are formulated by the Louisiana Seed Commission and enforced by the Agronomic Programs Division of the Louisiana Department of Agriculture and Forestry. Personnel of the Agronomic Programs Division, operating from district offices, conduct field inspections of growing rice and sampling of bagged rice for laboratory analyses, which consist of purity determinations and germination tests.

PRODUCTION PRACTICES

Each year, the Rice Research Station devotes approximately 80 acres of land to the production of foundation seed rice. To eliminate noxious weeds, especially red rice, that can disqualify rice from certification, the fields are fallowed for a 2-year period preceding planting. This also enables the fields to meet the crop history requirements specified in the seed rice regulations.

Seedbed preparation of foundation fields are performed in the fall. Burndown herbicides are applied prior to seeding. The foundation fields are planted into a stale seedbed by means of a 24-runner minimum tillage drill. The breeder stock is planted at rates that may vary from 10 to 100 lb/A. The rice receives a preflood application of urea in which the rate of N may vary from 45 to 90 lb/A, as well as basic fertilizer applications based on soil test recommendations. A midseason application of N in rates from 21 to 55 lb/A is also applied.

Seedling grasses and weeds are controlled by means of commercially available herbicides applied by airplane or ground rig. Similarly, aerial applications of insecticides are used to protect the fields from outbreaks of harmful insects.

Roguing of the rice fields for the removal of off-types, varietal mixtures, and noxious weeds begins at the onset of heading and continues until the rice is harvested. During this interval, the headed rice is inspected by personnel of the Agronomic Programs Division to determine whether it meets minimum field standards of the certifying agency.

The rice is harvested with a conventional combine and dried in the Rice Research Station's eight 21-foot diameter grain bins, equipped with vented drying floors and centrifugal fans with temperature-controlled heaters. The rice is dried to a moisture level of approximately 12%. During the storage period between drying and cleaning, the rice is treated with an insecticide to protect it from stored-grain insects.

Cleaning of foundation and breeder seed usually commences in late October and continues until late December. The rice first moves through an air-and-screen cleaner that removes chaff, straw, and other foreign material and grades the grain according to width and thickness.

It then flows through three length-grading machines that consist of rotating, indented metal cylinders. The first two remove small grains and broken or dehulled kernels of rice. The third one removes stemmy rice, grains that have very long awns that are attached to portions of the panicle. In the next phase of cleaning, the rice moves through a machine that performs precision grading of the grain by means of rotating perforated cylinders. This machine is designed to separate medium-grain and/or red rice from long-grain rice. It is also capable of removing shriveled and other slender kernels from medium-grain rice.

In the final phase of cleaning, the rice moves through a machine that aspirates the grain, removing any chaff, straw, and other foreign material from the conditioned product.

From the cleaning machines, foundation and breeder seed rice are bagged, assigned lot numbers, and placed in storage in the Rice Research Station's seed rice warehouse where they remain until they are distributed to Louisiana farmers.

The field and laboratory purity standards for foundation seed rice are very strict with regard to varietal mixtures and noxious weeds. In all phases of production, therefore, great care must be exercised to prevent these impurities from contaminating the seed stocks. It is routine procedure at the Rice Research Station to partially disassemble all planting and harvesting equipment and to clean it thoroughly with water and/or compressed air before using it in the field. The dryer and cleaning plant, including all elevators and other conveying equipment, are also subjected to meticulous cleaning and inspection before and after having been used in stubble fields. Therefore, tractors, plows, harrows, and land levelers are carefully washed before they enter land that is in a fallow cycle. These measures, together with the inspection and roguing, which are done during the growing season, help to ensure that foundation seed is genetically pure and free of mechanical mixtures and noxious weed seeds.

2008 ACTIVITIES

Of the 2,974 cwt. of foundation seed rice sold in 2008, the varieties and quantities were as follows: Cheniere, 934 cwt.; Catahoula, 904 cwt.; Cocodrie, 377 cwt.; Jupiter, 265 cwt.; Neptune, 237 cwt.; Trenasse, 128 cwt.; Cypress, 70 cwt.; Della, 29 cwt.; Toro-2, 15 cwt.; and Ecrevisse, 15 cwt.

The Rice Research Station's foundation seed crop in 2008 consisted of 21 acres of Catahoula, 12 acres of Cocodrie, 6 acres of Neptune, 6 acres of LA2125 (an experimental long-grain variety), 1 acre of Pirogue, 1 acre of Toro-2, and 1 acre of Dellrose.

Headrows of Catahoula, LA2125, Neptune, Dellrose, Pirogue, Toro-2, and Cocodrie were grown for replenishment of breeder seed stock.

AQUACULTURE RESEARCH

ANNUAL SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS AND CRAWFISH PRODUCTION

W.R. McClain and J.J. Sonnier

Table 1 contains the average weekly data for environmental conditions and crawfish catch, 2007-2008 season, crawfish research project, Rice Research Station, Crowley, LA. The catch consisted almost exclusively of red swamp crawfish (*Procambarus clarkii*). The production summary is composed of averages across all experimental plots and treatments.

Pond History: Ponds were fallow for a period of 11 months following the previous crawfish season of 2005-2006. Rice crops were planted in May and harvested in Aug 2007, and fields were not stocked with brood crawfish. Rather, recruitment was by intentional stocking of hatchlings in the fall of 2007.

Soil Type: Crowley silt loam

Water Source: Groundwater

Pond Area: Twelve 1-acre ponds

Forage Crops: Rice, variety 'Cocodrie,' was seeded by air on 3 May 2007 at 100 lb/A. Grain was harvested by a rice combine on 18 Aug 2007, and a ratoon forage crop was managed from the stubble for crawfish production.

Permanent Flood Date: 1 Oct 2007

Trap Type: 3-funnel pyramid trap; 0.75-inch square mesh wire

Bait Used: Manufactured baits: *Cajun World* and *Early On* (Purina Mills, Inc., St. Louis, MO) and Southern Pride (Country Acres Feed, Inc., Brentwood MO)

Crawfish Harvest: 16 traps/A, 5 Mar - 23 June 2008 (46 total trapping days, resulting in 736 total trap-sets/A)

Crawfish Grades: Harvested crawfish were subjected to a grader (passive, water type) and sorted into three size-grade categories as follows: "Large" - <15 count/lb, "Medium" - 15-21 count/lb, and "Small" - > 21 count/lb.

Table 1. Annual environmental conditions and crawfish production (averaged or totaled weekly). Rice Research Station, Crowley, LA. 2007-2008.

Weeks	<u>Soil Temp.</u> ¹		<u>Air Temp.</u>		<u>Water Temp.</u>		Avg. D.O. ²	Total Rainfall	Large Crawfish Count	Crawfish Harvest	Crawfish Size	Total Trapsets
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.						
	-----deg.F-----						(mg/L)	(inches)	(#/trap)	(lb/A)	(cnt/lb)	(#/A)
June 1-2	73.5	82.5	68.5	85.0								
June 3-9	75.9	84.0	73.0	88.6				1.50				
June 10-16	79.6	89.7	73.4	92.9				2.84				
June 17-23	77.1	86.6	74.3	89.7				0.80				
June 24-30	79.9	90.4	74.3	89.9				0.24				
July 1-7	78.4	84.3	74.1	87.0				3.34				
July 8-14	79.9	88.9	77.7	91.3				1.09				
July 15-21	78.3	85.3	73.6	86.9				0.84				
July 22-28	78.7	90.0	71.4	88.7								
July 29-Aug 4	78.4	87.4	74.9	89.9				4.08				
Aug 5-11	83.6	94.4	77.4	94.1								
Aug 12-18	84.6	95.4	76.6	96.6				0.96				
Aug 19-25	80.1	91.3	74.7	92.6				0.94				
Aug 26-Sept 1	79.1	87.4	73.4	91.4				1.01				
Sept 2-8	79.6	87.1	74.3	90.7				3.15				
Sept 9-15	78.0	85.3	72.7	89.0				0.82				
Sept 16-22	72.3	86.6	66.3	87.9				2.35				
Sept 23-29	77.0	84.9	72.0	88.0				0.38				
Sept 30-Oct 6	76.4	88.0	67.9	88.3								
Oct 7-13	75.3	84.6	57.8	86.7	20.2	25.4	.64	0.26				
Oct 14-20	72.3	80.6	63.1	85.1	21.6	25.1	.91	1.15				
Oct 21-27	62.6	71.9	52.0	75.3	16.0	20.2	2.18	0.64				
Oct 28-Nov 3	63.4	72.4	58.0	74.9	16.9	20.4	1.96					
Nov 4-10	61.7	71.3	50.1	74.0	15.5	18.8						
Nov 11-17	61.6	70.0	52.1	75.3	15.8	19.1		0.22				
Nov 18-24	59.7	67.0	52.4	69.9	15.0	17.7	1.49	3.58				
Nov 25-Dec 1	52.9	60.6	44.7	64.6	12.0	14.8	3.65	3.75				
Dec 2-8	54.6	64.0	43.9	70.6	12.6	16.4	3.69	0.10				
Dec 9-15	65.9	71.0	62.9	76.0	17.9	20.5	.77					
Dec 16-22	52.7	62.3	42.1	66.6	11.8	14.3		1.57				

Continued.

Table 1. Continued.

Weeks	<u>Soil Temp.</u> ¹		<u>Air Temp.</u>		<u>Water Temp.</u>		Avg. D.O. ²	Total Rainfall	Large Crawfish Count	Crawfish Harvest	Crawfish Size	Total Trapsets
	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.						
	-----deg.F-----						(mg/L)	(inches)	(#/trap)	(lb/A)	(cnt/lb)	(#/A)
Dec 23-29	49.3	57.0	38.9	61.9	9.1	11.4		2.05				
Dec 30-Jan 5	46.1	54.3	34.7	57.1	7.5	10.9						
Jan 6-12	56.6	63.7	53.1	72.0	14.1	16.6	1.00	0.88				
Jan 13-19	50.7	57.0	40.7	58.4	10.0	11.9	3.51	1.64				
Jan 20-26	46.0	52.0	37.1	52.3	6.6	10.0		2.84				
Jan 27-Feb 2	46.9	55.9	36.7	59.9	8.0	11.7	7.90	2.30				
Feb 3-9	55.1	62.6	48.7	69.9	13.5	17.4	2.93	0.46				
Feb 10-16	53.3	61.0	44.6	68.9	11.9	15.5	2.20	1.10				
Feb 17-23	56.6	63.7	49.7	70.1	13.9	17.8		2.25				
Feb 24-Mar 1	56.0	63.7	45.0	68.6	12.4	18.0	3.96					
Mar 2-8	55.4	65.0	43.1	68.4	11.2	18.4	5.09	1.60	3.7	6.9	17.2	32
Mar 9-15	55.1	64.9	52.3	67.3	14.5	21.5	4.80	1.85	4.1	8.0	16.6	32
Mar 16-22	61.0	71.4	53.6	76.6	16.4	23.6	1.70	0.90	3.7	8.4	14.0	32
Mar 23-29	59.4	70.3	52.6	72.6	15.8	23.2	1.10		3.3	3.7	14.2	16
Mar 30-Apr 5	69.3	77.0	64.4	81.9	21.2	26.5	.66	0.89	4.5	16.6	13.1	48
Apr 6-12	68.4	79.0	61.9	80.6	20.4	28.6	1.01	0.26	4.3	17.4	11.9	48
Apr 13-19	62.3	74.9	48.1	71.1	14.6	22.8			3.6	14.9	11.6	48
Apr 20-26	67.7	79.4	63.1	84.7	21.3	28.0	1.14	0.35	5.2	22.2	11.3	48
Apr 27-May 3	66.1	77.4	59.0	79.1	19.7	27.0	2.40	1.35	4.7	21.5	10.4	48
May 4-10	69.0	79.4	64.9	83.4	21.5	28.6		0.72	6.0	34.9	11.0	64
May 11-17	72.9	82.1	64.3	82.4	21.1	27.2	1.64	4.79	6.1	38.9	10.1	64
May 18-24	72.7	81.7	69.4	85.0	23.4	30.9		0.64	8.7	41.4	10.1	48
May 25- 31	78.4	88.0	71.9	89.7	26.4	34.6	1.59		7.5	34.7	10.3	48
June 1-7	80.4	88.3	74.3	91.6	26.1	33.8			6.9	32.2	10.2	48
June 8-14	81.4	91.1	74.1	90.6	26.2	33.1		0.42	5.2	24.1	10.3	48
June 15-21	82.1	92.6	73.0	92.1	26.5	34.9		0.48	6.1	26.2	11.2	48
June 22-28	79.6	90.4	71.0	91.6	25.1	30.8		2.04	5.9	8.4	11.2	16
								62.48 ³		360.3		736

¹ Soil temperature was measured at a depth of 4 inches.² Dissolved oxygen readings were taken about 8:00 a.m.³ Rainfall total is for one year only (June 1, 2007 - May 31, 2008) and does not include rainfall occurring in June 2008

ASSESSMENT OF SAMPLING AND HARVEST YIELDS WHEN CRAWFISH PONDS ARE POPULATED ONLY BY STOCKING OF HATCHLINGS

W.R. McClain, R.P. Romaine, and J.J. Sonnier

INTRODUCTION

Crawfish farming in Louisiana does not rely on a hatchery component for populating grow-out ponds, unlike many aquaculture enterprises around the world. Rather, dependence is upon indigenous and/or supplemented broodstock to reproduce naturally in subsurface burrows as crawfish in the region have evolved to do. Without the reliance on natural reproduction, crawfish farming would probably be nonprofitable. Although the advantages of natural reproduction are great, there are several drawbacks. Reliance on natural reproduction subjects the grower to great variations in yield and harvest size because of large natural variations in adult survival and reproductive success from year to year and pond to pond. Not only are yield and size variations problematic due to variations in recruitment patterns, but these problems are exacerbated by a lack of predictability and a reliable means of assessing pond inventory. Currently, no reliable means accurately determines the success or failure of young-of-the-year recruitment. Without a means of determining population density and structure prior to initiation of harvesting, economic and business planning and implementation of corrective measures are not viable tools for the producer.

Natural, staggered recruitment and heavily vegetated ponds have limited the development of accurate population assessment techniques in crawfish ponds. Previous efforts to establish population sampling in crawfish ponds as a predictor of yield outcomes, though imprecise, were undertaken mainly in crawfish monocropping systems and were accomplished without the knowledge of actual pond densities. Largely unsuccessful, producers do not routinely attempt precise assessments of population density or structure. Therefore, this 2-year project attempted, for the first time, to eliminate natural recruitment and instead, accomplish the tasks of populating ponds with stocking of hatchlings at known numbers. This was done so that systematic sampling efforts could be employed with the intent of establishing some kind of relationship between sampling (with different gear) and known populations and, furthermore, to determine if harvest results could be relatively associated with sampling outcomes. This report presents the results for Year 2 of this study.

Pond History: Ponds were fallow for 11 months following a previous crawfish season. Rice crops were planted in May 2007, and fields were not stocked with brood crawfish.

Soil Type: Crowley silt loam

Pond Area: Twelve 1-acre ponds

Forage Crop: Rice (variety 'Cocodrie') was aerially seeded at 100 lb/A on 3 May 2007. Grain was harvested on 18 Aug 2007, and the ratoon forage crop was managed for crawfish production.

Fertilizer: Main Crop: 8-24-24 at 250 lb/A at planting, 46-0-0 at 200 lb/A (topdress) on 4 June; Ratoon Crop: 46-0-0 at 100 lb/A (topdress) on 29 Aug 2007.

Herbicide: 3 qt Stam, 1 pt Prowl, and 1 oz Permit/A on 18 May; 15 oz Clincher/A on 20 June

Insecticide: None on the main or ratoon crop.

Stocking Rate: Adults were not stocked into the main rice crop as usual. Instead, hatchlings were stocked after the permanent flood. See treatments.

Elimination of Natural Recruits: To eliminate or minimize natural recruitment from indigenous crawfish, the ponds were flooded on 18 Sept 2007, Mustang Max at the rate of 4 oz/A was applied 1 day later, and after 10 days, the ponds were completely drained then reflooded with fresh water beginning 3 days after draining.

Permanent Flood Date: 1 Oct 2007

Stocking of Hatchlings: Stocking rate and timing constituted the treatments of this study. The intent was to stock 0, 3, and 7 crawfish hatchlings/m² from hatchlings spawned in the lab from captive broodstock. Spawning success

was less than expected; therefore, actual stocking densities were 0, 2.3 (or 3), and 7.0 crawfish/m² to reflect three treatment densities – 0, high, low, and late low. Stocking timing was accomplished by stocking approximately equal numbers over four dates from 2 Oct to 13 Nov for certain treatments or stocking all at once from 6 Nov thru 8 Nov on the last date for other treatments. Late low stocking was on 11 Dec. Stockings consisted of introducing the hatchlings and adult female (hatchlings clinging to the brood female when possible) to simulate conditions of natural recruitment.

Counting: Hatchlings were counted by temporarily separating them from the female and placing them into a shallow (less than 1 cm deep) pool of water, taking a digital photo of the pool, and counting individuals from an enlarged photo on a computer screen at a later time. Hatchlings were subjected to the shallow pool only long enough for a photo to be taken then were reunited with the adult female in a larger volume of water.

Treatments: Consisted of low stocking rate one time (**Low-1**), late low stocking rate one time (**Late Low-1**) low stocking rate four times (**Low-4**), high stocking rate one time (**High-1**), high stocking rate four times (**High-4**), and no stocking of hatchlings (**0-Stocking**). Crawfish densities of 2.3 or 3 crawfish/m² were considered low densities, and densities of 7 crawfish/m² were considered high densities for this study. Timing of the multiple stockings occurred every 2 weeks from 2 Oct to 13 Nov 2007. Timing of the late low stocking occurred 11 Dec 2007.

Samplers: Sampling consisted of employing four sampling gear: large mesh traps, consisting of standard 0.75-inch square mesh pyramid traps; small mesh traps, consisting of common 0.25-inch wire mesh minnow traps with 1.25-inch funnel openings at each end; long handle dip nets (3-mm mesh); and specially constructed drop sampling devices (0.5 m² surface area). The drop sampler consisted of a metal cylinder that was rigged to slide up and down on three legs with a trigger that allowed the unit to be “set” in the up position with 50 feet of rope, whereby the unit could be placed in the pond some distance and triggered from the levee to prevent disturbing of crawfish during sampling. When “dropped,” the sampler formed an enclosure entrapping any crawfish that were captured within the interior of the cylinder. Water was pumped out and crawfish counted and sized.

Sampling Protocol: Sampling was accomplished during six weekly periods (3-7 Dec, 17-21 Dec, 7-11 Jan, 21-25 Jan, 4-8 Feb, and 18-22 Feb). The large- and small-mesh traps were employed with and without bait and were placed both around the pond edge and away from the edge within the interior of the pond (with duplicate traps per pond per location per bait regime). Dip net sweeps were accomplished both around the pond edge and within the pond interior (with 10 random sweeps per pond per location). The drop samplers were operated in the morning (approximately 8:30 am) and afternoon (approximately 4:00 pm). Traps and dip net sweeps were accomplished in duplicate ponds of each treatment, while drop samplers were not duplicated by treatment – occurring in only one rep of each treatment. Crawfish catch, total and by size category, was noted for each sampling effort.

Feed: None

Trap Type and Density: 3-funnel pyramid trap, constructed of ¾-inch square-mesh wire at 16 traps/A

Bait Used: Manufactured baits: *Cajun World* and *Early On* (Purina Mills, Inc., St. Louis, MO); Southern Pride (Country Acres Feed, Inc., Brentwood MO)

Crawfish Harvest: 5 Mar - 23 June 2008, for a total of 46 baited trapping days (736 total trap-sets/A)

Crawfish Grades: Harvested crawfish were subjected to a grader (passive, water type) and sorted into three size-grade categories as follows: “Large” - <15 count/lb, “Medium” - 15-21 count/lb, and “Small” - > 21 count/lb

Experimental Design: Completely randomized design consisting of two replicated ponds

Parameters: Crawfish sample catches, crawfish harvest

Statistical Analysis: Analysis of variance with means separated by Duncan’s multiple range test

Support: USDA–Southern Regional Aquaculture Center (SRAC) and the Louisiana Crawfish Promotion and Research Board

Comments: A total of 620 spawns (168,912 hatchlings) were stocked for this study (Table 1). Hatchlings were released with the brood female to more accurately stimulate natural recruitment. Actual stocking densities were nearly identical, and the treatments were effectively resolved into low and high stocking densities and into multiple-versus single-stocking occasions, with an additional treatment reflecting a late stocking at the low density. The resulting average harvest yields for this study were low to moderate when compared with typical commercial crawfish yields (Table 2). Overall, annual yields averaged 360 lb/A by weight and 4,012 crawfish/A by number of individuals captured. Highest yielding were those ponds that received the higher stocking rate, regardless of the number of stocking events. The lowest average yield was from ponds that were not stocked, although there was considerable production from those ponds. It is unclear how non-stocked ponds became populated. Perhaps some minimal natural reproduction occurred (even though attempts were made to eliminate that source) and/or some movement of crawfish occurred after stocking. While rare to see small juveniles traversing across levees between ponds, larger crawfish will sometimes migrate at night, and it is possible that some individuals may have moved between ponds via the water inflow structures by way of a central water supply lateral boarding each pond. Crawfish would have to move out of their respective pond against the water flow, or at times of no flow, and into the supply lateral, and then move into a different pond after some time. Movement over time could have occurred by both means although past anecdotal evidence suggests movement between ponds at this research facility has been minimal.

Percent recovery of crawfish from individual ponds, based on numbers stocked (for stocked fields only), ranged from a low of 15.9% to 38.9%, and these were both High-1 stocked ponds. The overall capture rate in this study for ponds where crawfish were introduced represents 26.2% of the total number of crawfish stocked; however, when non-stocked fields are included, the overall capture rate increases to 28.4% of crawfish stocked (Table 3). This is lower than expected, but substantially higher than was observed in a previous experiment (*Assessment of sampling and harvest yields when crawfish ponds are populated only by stocking hatchlings, 99th Annual Research Report, Rice Research Station*) where the capture rates were only 12.8 and 16.5%, respectively. However, it is unknown what the typical rate of capture is for commercial ponds with natural recruitment because initial recruitment density is unknown. Capture rates were slightly higher for single stockings and for the lower stocking rate. Although in the previous experiment while the lower stocking also provided for the higher recovery rate, the single stockings resulted in a lower recovery than multiple stocking.

In the previous experiment, where the single stocking was the last even chronologically, it was theorized that a later stocking would allow for the opportunity of increased fish and/or predacious insect numbers prior to introduction of crawfish, thus resulting in increased predation and lower recovery percentages at harvest. However, in this experiment, the percent recovery for the late-stocked crawfish was no different than those stocked earlier. It was noted, though, that sunfish populations appeared to be lower in this experiment than in the previous season.

Results of the population sampling generally reflect higher catches with all sampling gear in this experiment when compared with results of the previous experiment. This seems to be the result of greater survival since actual stocking rates differed little. The greatest catch per sampling period for all sampling gear occurred in February (Figure 1). Like the previous experiment, it should be noted that small-mesh traps dominated the catch per unit effort early on, with large-mesh traps gaining a slight edge during late January and February periods. This reflects the relative abundance of individuals by size in the population. As crawfish grew, more were retained by the large-mesh traps. Sampling efficacy was greater for edge of pond sampling as opposed to the pond interior; therefore, seasonal pond averages for each sample gear (at edge of pond) are presented in Table 4, as are some corresponding correlation coefficients. None of the sampling gear results exactly mirrored the yield data in terms of relationship by treatment from largest to smallest, in either numbers or poundage, except drop samplers to yield in pounds per acre, but that gear had no duplicates per treatment. Nonetheless, the correlation coefficients for all comparisons of sampling results (with respect to edge of pond sampling) with yields were high. Also, the sampling methods were all very well correlated with stocking density, and stocking density showed good correlations to yield (Table 4).

Correlation coefficient is a measure of how well one group of data corresponds to a second group of data and whether the trend is a positive or negative correspondence. Based on the correlation coefficients for the sampling averages in Table 4, the best predictor of yield appeared to be large-mesh traps; however, the other sampling methods also have very high coefficients.

Figures 2 through 9 provide additional depictions of the sampling results, by size as well as total counts, for the various gears and sample location or bait, where applicable. As previously stated, edge-of-pond sampling was more effective for both types of test traps and dip net sweeps. Unlike the previous experiment, the sample catch was

considerably higher when traps were baited. Perhaps, baited traps are more effective at higher densities. Likewise, there were substantially higher catches with 48-hr sets as opposed to 24-hr sets in this experiment whereas little difference between the two was observed during the last experiment.

In conclusion, while the resulting yield was generally reflective of stocking density, the percentage of crawfish retrieved by trap harvesting was relatively low regardless of stocking density or number of stocking events. Without a means to accurately assess recruitment density in commercial ponds, it is unknown how well these numbers represent the percent recovery of commercial operations. However, based on the strong positive correlations of the sampling protocols used in this experiment and the respective stocking densities, as well as yields, it appears that these systematic sampling approaches may be suitable for a least assessing relative population densities of commercial crawfish ponds and, perhaps with further research, could become a useful tool to predict yield.

Table 1. Average number of crawfish stocked into each 1-acre pond for each treatment (two replicated ponds were stocked per treatment). Multiple stockings occurred every 2 weeks from 16 October through 28 November 2006. Single stockings occurred on 28 November. Harvesting commenced on 21 March 2007. Rice Research Station, Crowley, LA. 2008.

Treatment	No. Hatchlings	No. Adults	Total Crawfish	Density Stocked (No./m ²)	Times Stocked
0-Stocked	0	0	0	0	-
Late - Low	9,310	26	9,336	2.31	1
Low - 4	9,307	34	9,341	2.31	4
Low - 1	9,382	39	9,421	2.33	1
High - 4	28,307	110	28,417	7.02	4
High - 1	28,150	101	28,251	6.98	1
Total Stocked	168,912	620	169,532		

Table 2. Average annual yield of harvested crawfish. Values within columns with the same superscript were not significantly different ($P > 0.05$). Rice Research Station, Crowley, LA. 2008.

Treatment ¹	Yield by Wt. (lb/A)	Yield by No. (No./A)	Avg. Individual Weight (g)	Avg. Count (No./lb)
0-Stocked	190.8	1,883	44.9	10.1
Late-Low	270.8	3,011	40.5	11.2
Low - 4	293.9	3,078	43.2	10.5
Low - 1	316.2	3,301	43.2	10.5
High - 4	467.4	5,059	42.0	10.8
High - 1	622.8	7,739	37.8	12.0
	Avg.=360.3	Avg.=4,012		

¹ Stocking treatments consisted of two replicated ponds.

Table 3. Average percent recovery of crawfish per treatment (two replicated ponds per treatment) and individual treatment factors. Rice Research Station, Crowley, LA. 2008.

Treatment	No. Crawfish Stocked	No. Captured	% Recaptured	Treatment Avg. for 1 Time ¹	Treatment Avg. for 4 Times	Treatment Avg. for Low ¹	Treatment Avg. for High
0-Stocked	0	1883	-				
Late-Low	9,336	3011	32.25	31.2	25.4	34.0	22.6
Low - 4	9,341	3078	32.95				
Low - 1	9,421	3301	35.04				
High - 4	28,417	5059	17.80				
High - 1	28,251	7739	27.39				
Overall Total	169,532	44,376	26.2²%				

¹ Excludes the Late-Low treatment.

² When harvests from 0-stocked ponds are included, the average percent recovery based on total stocked individuals was 28.4%.

Averages by Sample Period

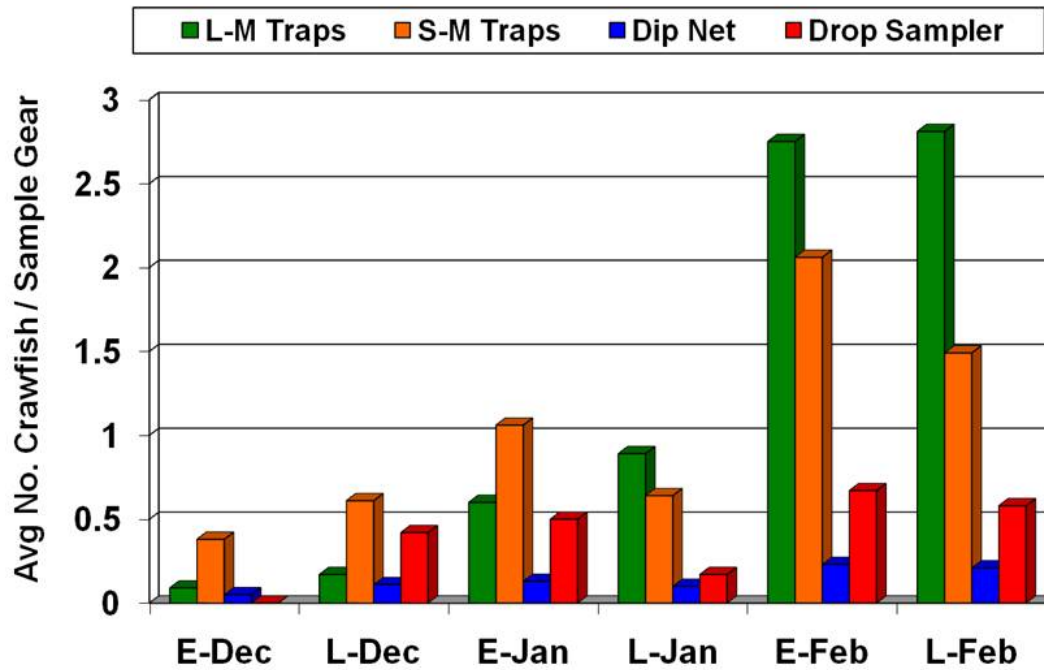
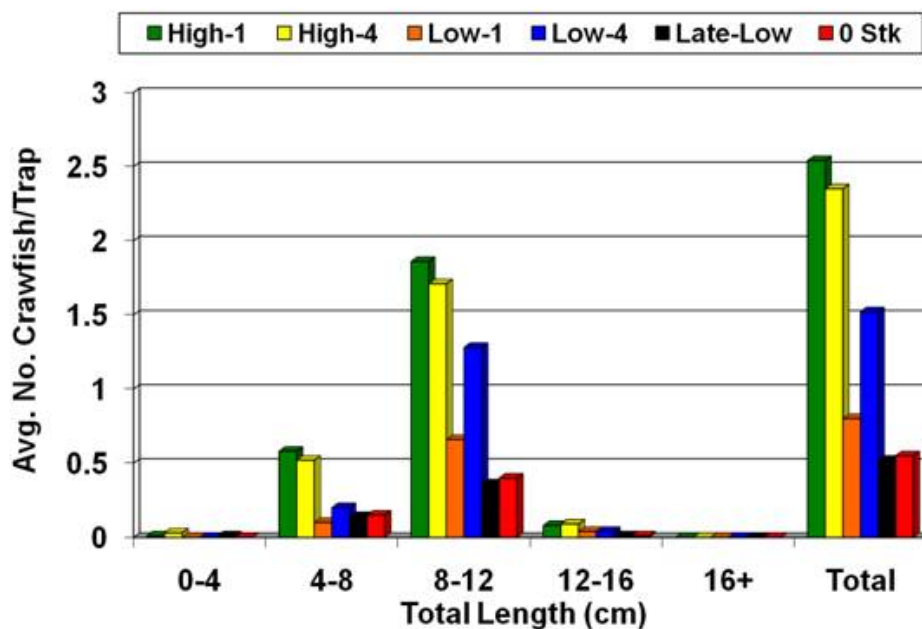


Figure 1. Average catch with sampling gear by sampling period (Early and Late December, January, and February). Rice Research Station, Crowley, LA. 2008.

Table 4. Average yield and sampler catches for edge of pond sampling with baited large- and small-mesh traps, dip nets, and drop samplers. Correlation coefficients are based on these averages by pond. Rice Research Station, Crowley, LA. 2008.

Treatment	Total Stocked	Yield (lb/A)	Yield (No.)	Large Trap Catch (No./trap)	Small Trap Catch (No./trap)	Dip Net Sweep (No./dip)	Drop Sampler Catch (No./set)
High - 1	28250	831.0	10995	4.33	4.13	0.55	.
High - 1	28253	414.6	4483	3.04	4.58	0.33	.42
High - 4	28442	523.5	5598	3.29	3.13	0.20	.
High - 4	28391	411.3	4519	2.88	2.21	0.35	1.08
Low - 1	9426	348.7	3592	1.46	1.96	0.37	.42
Low - 1	9415	283.7	3009	0.96	1.38	0.22	.
Low - 4	9346	321.8	3234	1.58	1.79	0.12	.
Low - 4	9336	266.0	2922	1.96	0.96	0.13	.17
Late-Low	9333	242.1	2882	0.33	0.54	0.00	.08
Late-Low	9339	299.4	3140	0.92	0.92	0.08	.
0 Stocked	0	256.1	2424	0.75	1.38	0.07	.17
0 Stocked	0	125.4	1341	0.50	0.42	0.02	.
Correlation				Coefficient			
Yield (lb) to total crawfish stocked				0.78817			
Yield (#) to total crawfish stocked				0.73875			
Large-mesh trap catch to total crawfish stocked				0.90405			
Large-mesh trap catch to yield (lb)				0.89724			
Large-mesh trap catch to yield (#)				0.86083			
Small-mesh trap catch to total stocked				0.83878			
Small-mesh trap catch to yield (lb)				0.81069			
Small-mesh trap catch to yield (#)				0.75720			
Dip net sweep count to total crawfish stocked				0.72302			
Dip net sweep count to yield (lb)				0.82777			
Dip net sweep count to yield (#)				0.80868			
Drop sampler catch to total crawfish stocked				0.74367			
Drop sampler catch to yield (lb)				0.80832			
Drop sampler catch to yield (#)				0.79995			

Large Mesh Traps – Edge Sampling



Large Mesh Traps – Interior Sampling

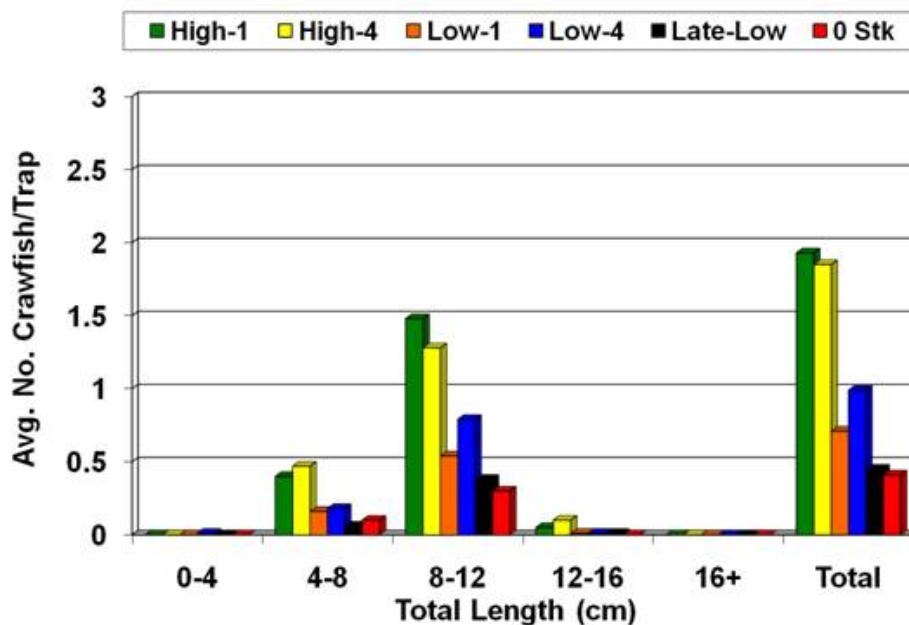
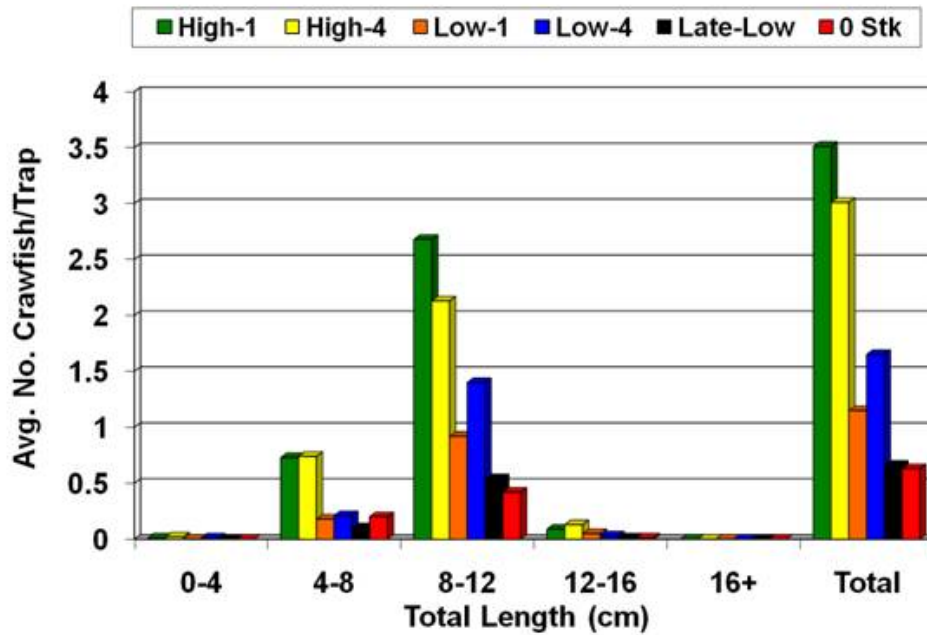


Figure 2. Average catch by size category (and average total catch) per trap lift with large-mesh traps set near the pond edge (top chart) or in the interior of the pond (bottom chart). Rice Research Station, Crowley, LA. 2008.

Large Mesh Traps – Baited



Large Mesh Traps – non-Baited

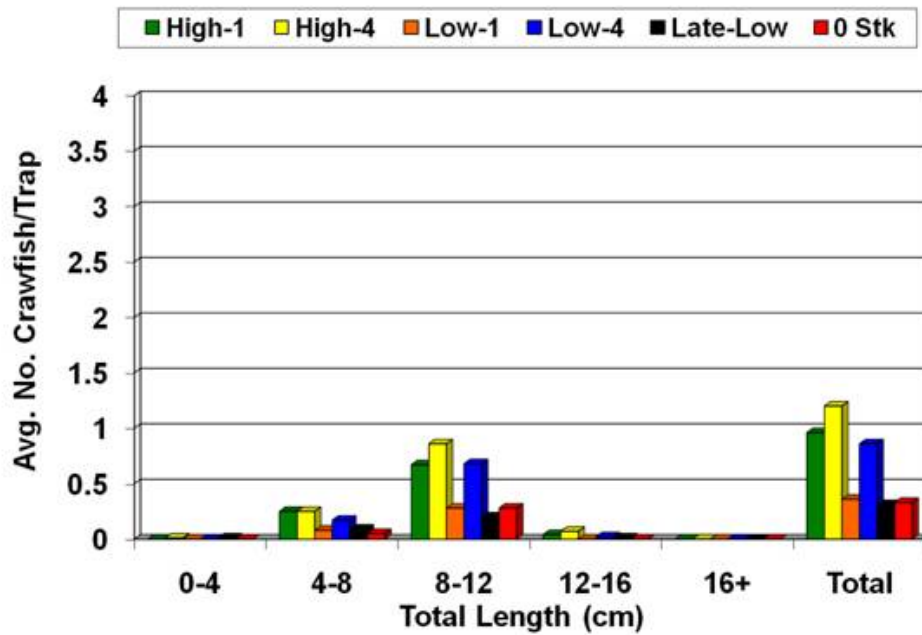
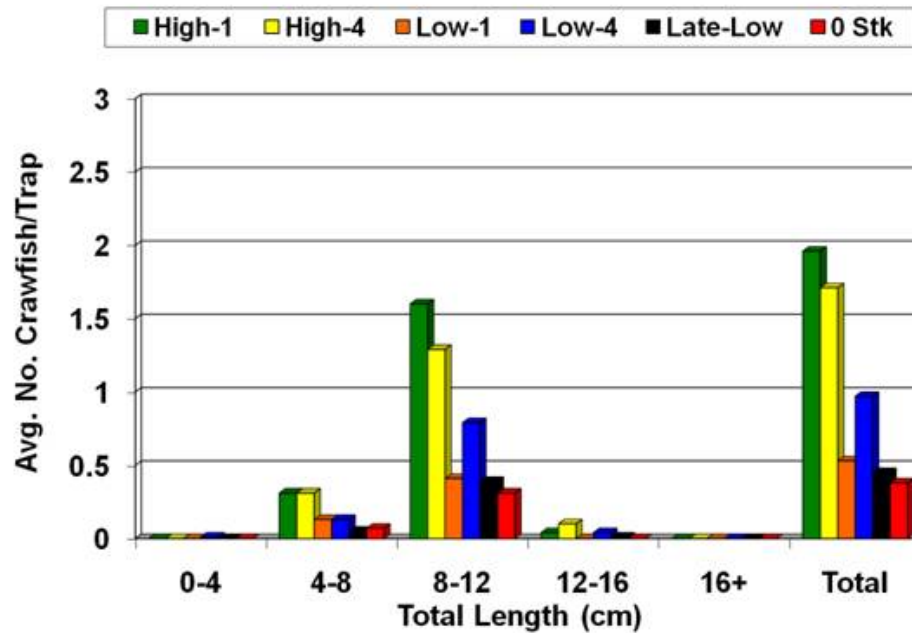


Figure 3. Average catch by size category (and average total catch) per trap lift with large-mesh traps baited (top chart) or non-baited (bottom chart). Rice Research Station, Crowley, LA. 2008.

Large Mesh Traps – 24-hr Set



Large Mesh Traps – 48-hr Set

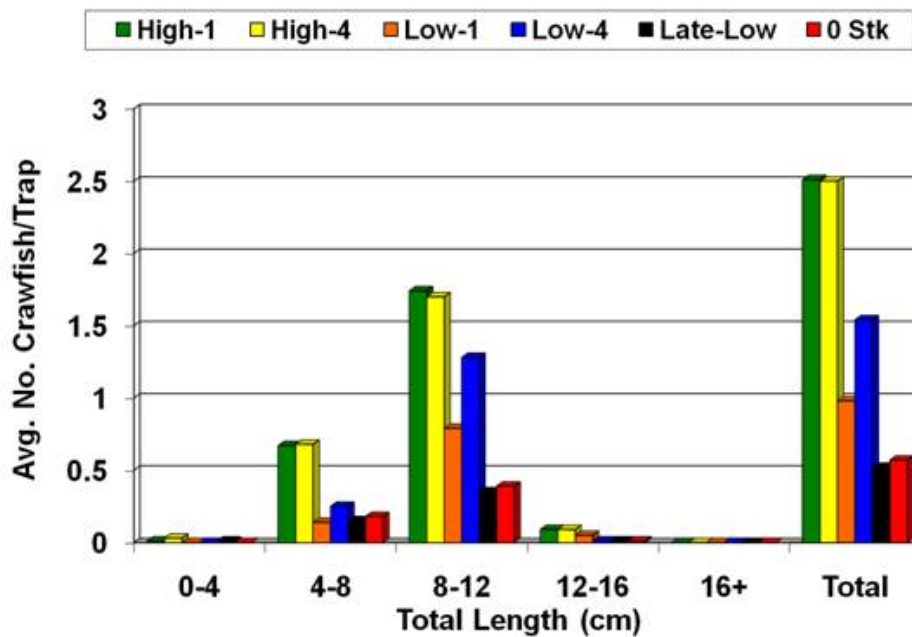
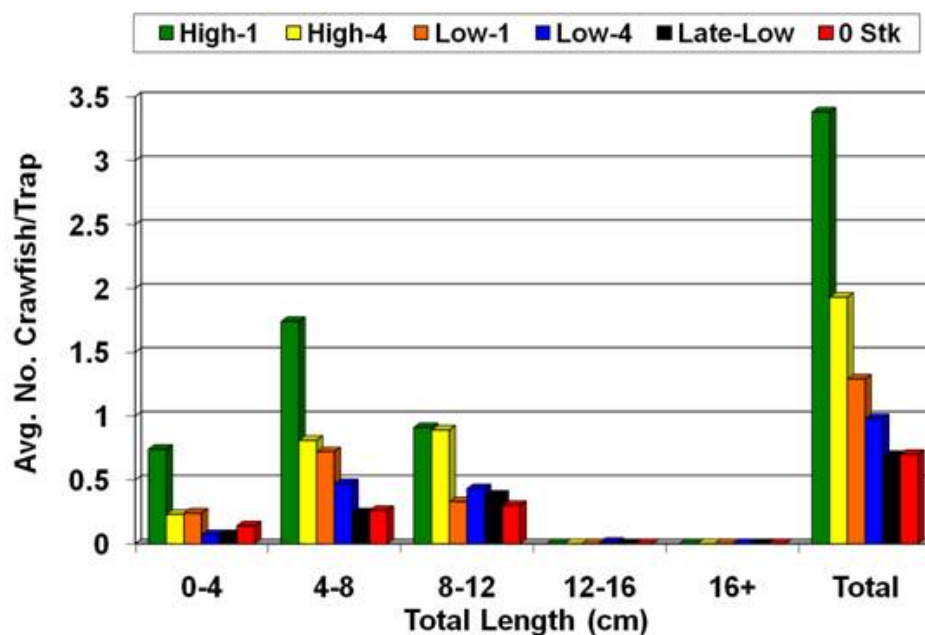


Figure 4. Average catch by size category (and average total catch) per trap lift with large-mesh traps set for 24 hours (top chart) or 48 hours (bottom chart). Rice Research Station, Crowley, LA. 2008.

Small Mesh Traps – Edge Sampling



Small Mesh Traps – Interior Sampling

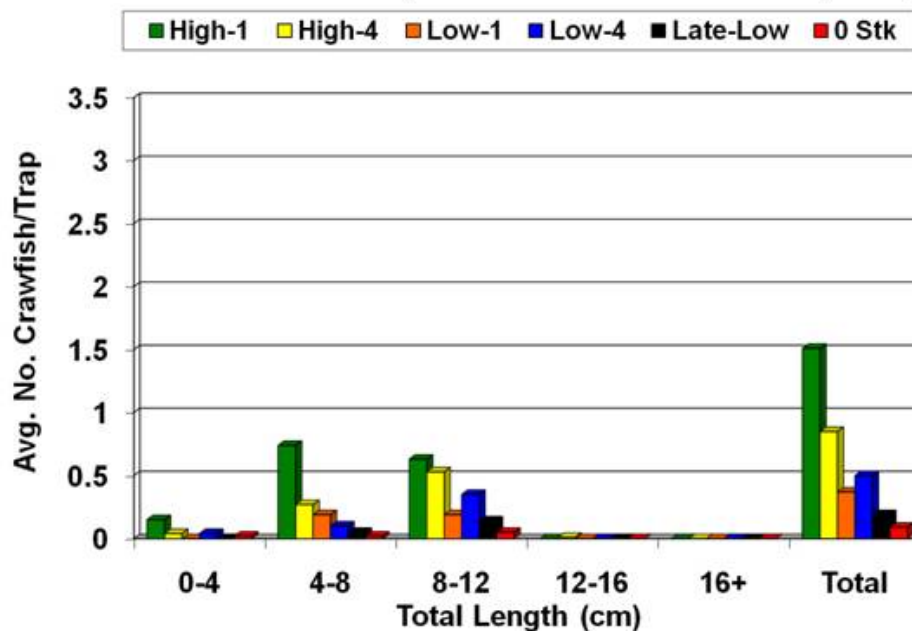


Figure 5. Average catch by size category (and average total catch) per trap lift with small-mesh traps set near the pond edge (top chart) or in the interior of the pond (bottom chart). Rice Research Station, Crowley, LA. 2008.

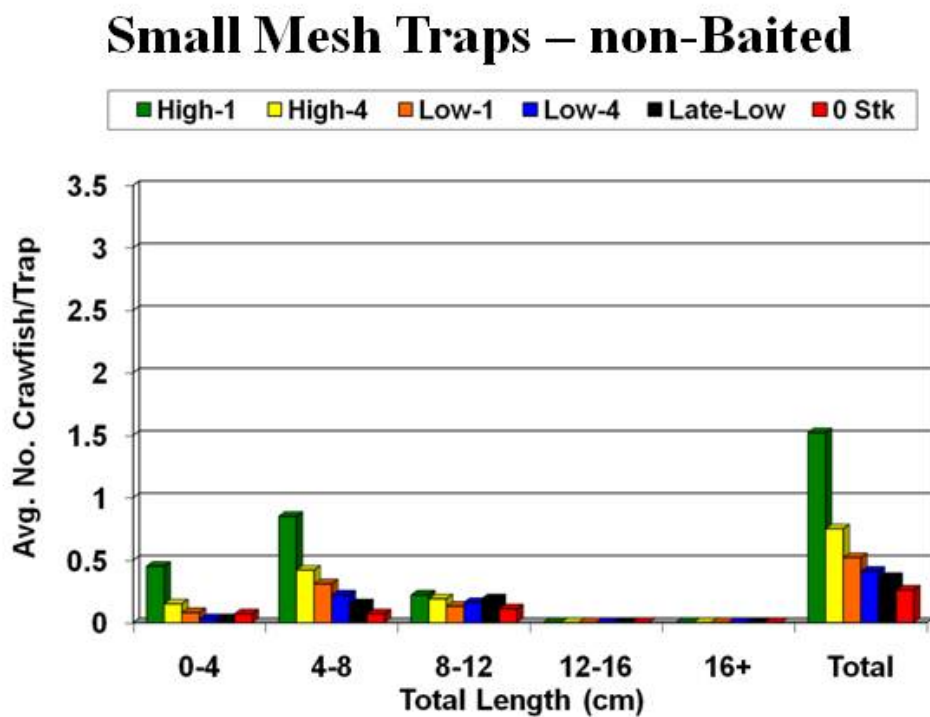
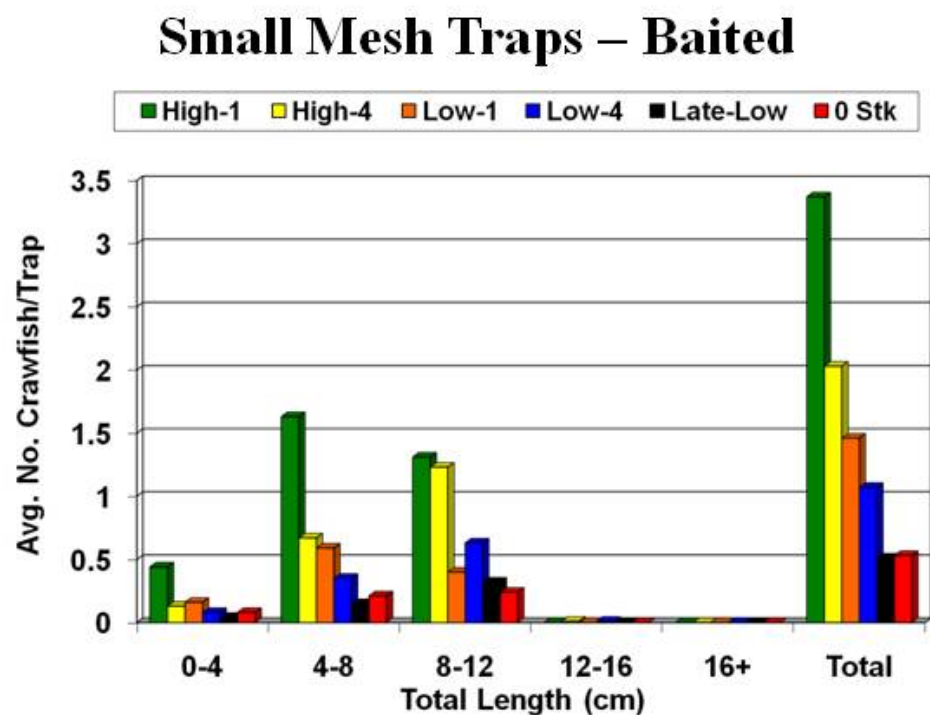
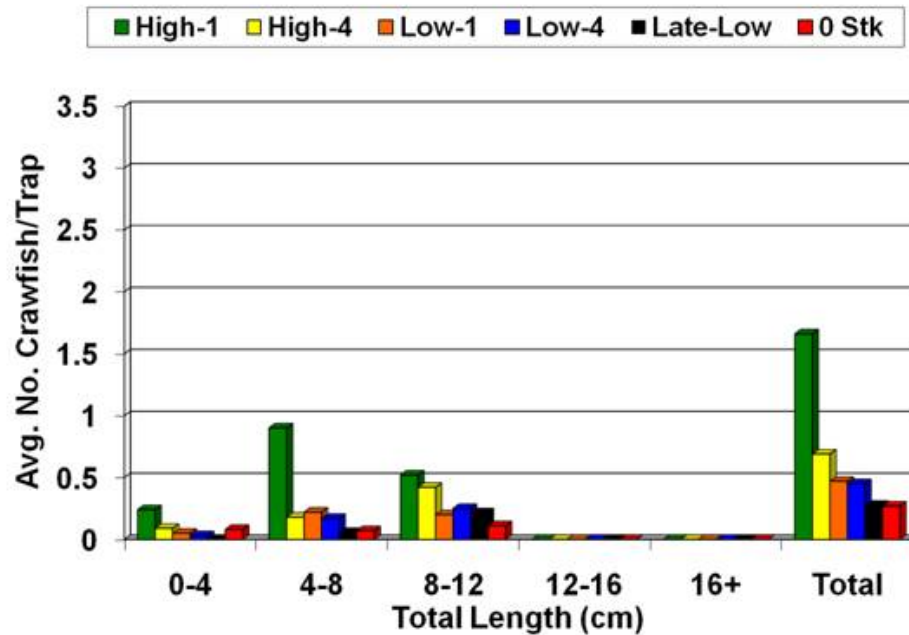


Figure 6. Average catch by size category (and average total catch) per trap lift with small-mesh traps baited (top chart) or non-baited (bottom chart). Rice Research Station, Crowley, LA. 2008.

Small Mesh Traps – 24-hr Set



Small Mesh Traps – 48-hr Set

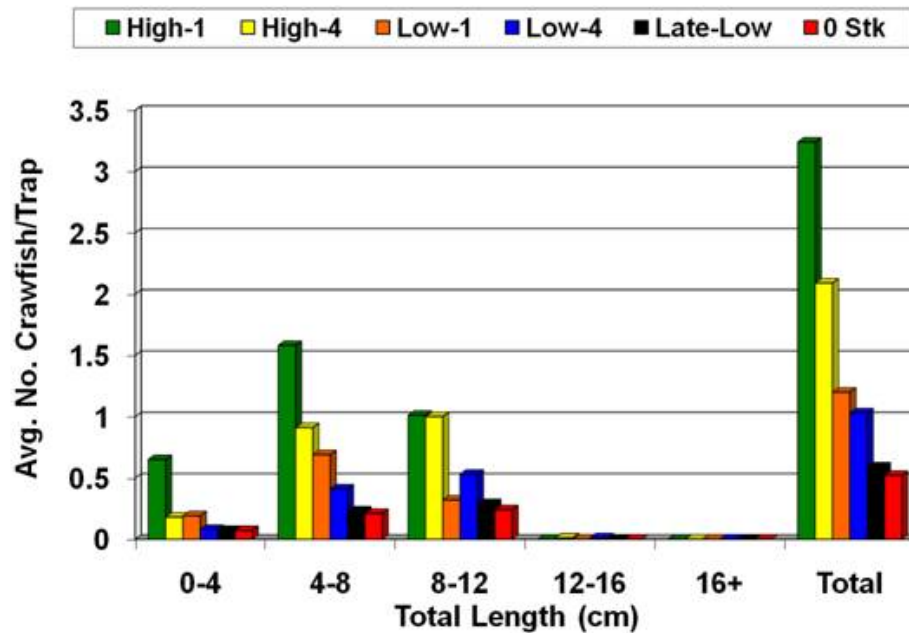
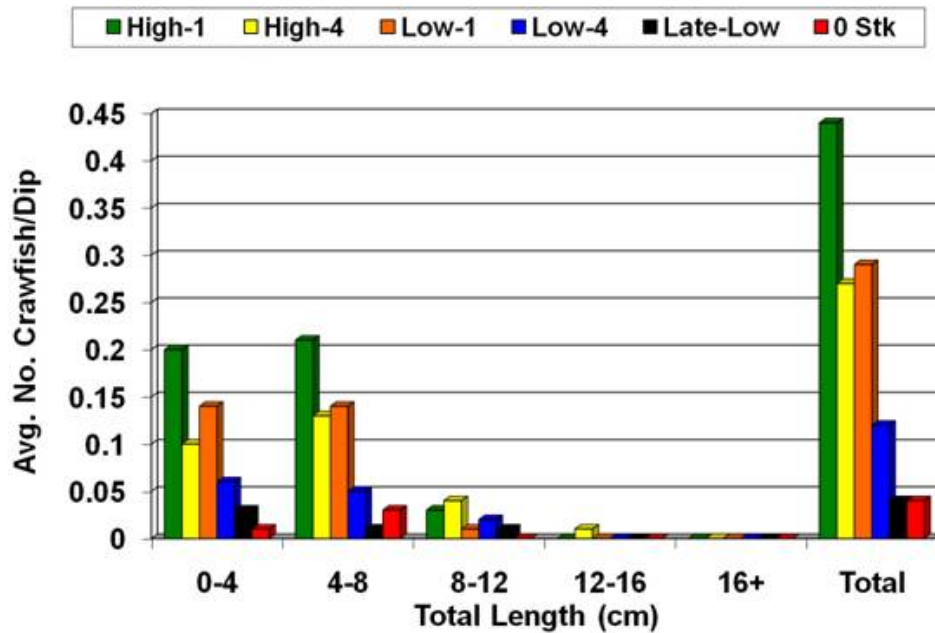


Figure 7. Average catch by size category (and average total catch) per trap lift with small-mesh traps set for 24 hours (top chart) or 48 hours (bottom chart). Rice Research Station, Crowley, LA. 2008.

Dip-Net Sweeps – Edge Sampling



Dip-Net Sweeps – Interior Sampling

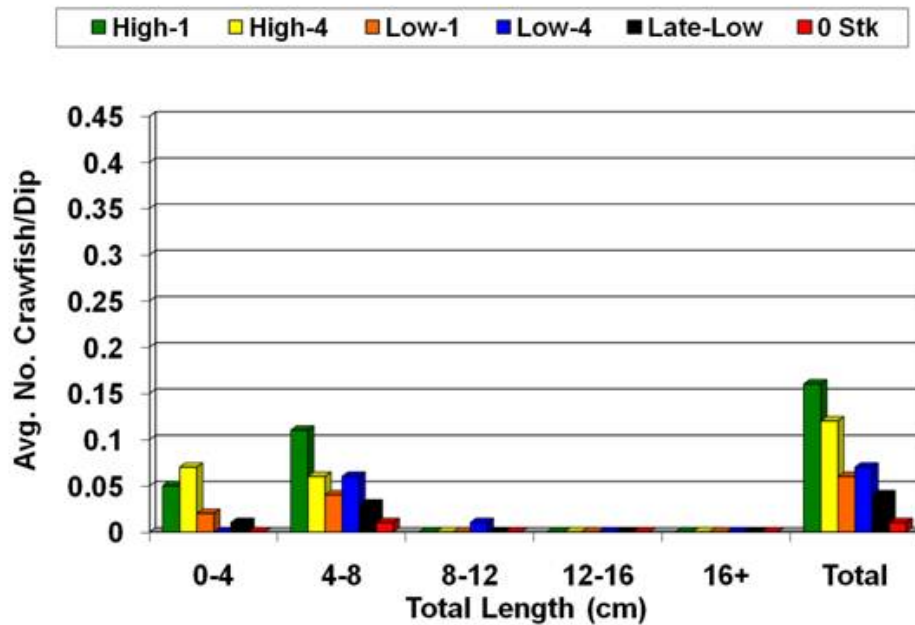


Figure 8. Average catch by size category (and average total catch) per dip-net sweep for edge of pond (top chart) or pond interior (bottom chart) sampling. Rice Research Station, Crowley, LA. 2008.

Drop Sampler – AM & PM Sets

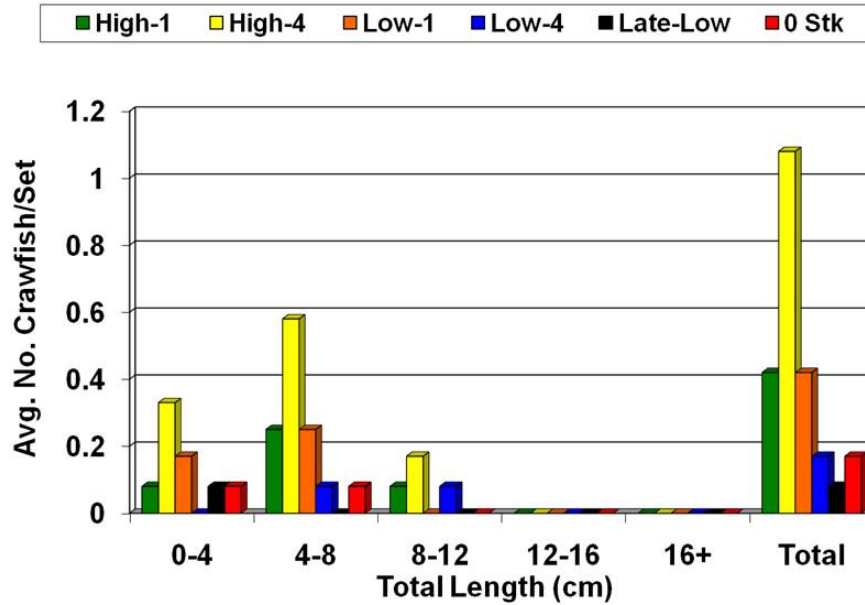


Figure 9. Average catch by size category (and average total catch) per drop sampler. Rice Research Station, Crowley, LA. 2008.



Figure 10. A drop sampler, set and ready to trip with a slight tug on the rope from the levee. Crawfish are retrieved by pumping out the water from the caisson while the cylinder walls are in contact with the mud bottom, exposing any crawfish trapped within. Rice Research Station, Crowley, LA. 2008.

EFFECTS OF POST-HARVEST EXPOSURE ON SHELF-LIFE OF REFRIGERATED LIVE CRAWFISH

W.R. McClain and J.J. Sonnier

INTRODUCTION

A majority of the crawfish produced in Louisiana are sold live for consumption as a whole, boiled product. This necessitates that crawfish remain alive until cooked, which may require several days or up to one week or longer in some cases. Crawfish are typically held in refrigerated coolers, either packed with ice or the relative humidity is replenished by daily wettings and/or with moisture retaining blankets of wet burlap. Live crawfish are sold packaged 30 to 45 pounds in plastic mesh bags or sacks. This allows live crawfish to be tightly packed, thus restricting their movements and their ability to inflict damage to each other with their claws. This type of packaging allows for efficient moisture replenishment but also allows for desiccation if humidity levels are not adequately maintained either in the cooler or immediately after sacking before the sacks can be placed in the cooler. Crawfish in good health and under good refrigerated conditions can be stored up to 4 or 5 days without excessive mortality.

The shelf life of live crawfish during refrigerated storage is a key factor for merchants, especially those who only receive shipments once or twice a week and must hold product for several days. Profits are hampered at the restaurant or retail level when excessive mortality occurs during the time that crawfish are bought and sold/cooked. Excessive and/or unexpected mortality during holding can also negatively affect buyer loyalty to certain farmers or distributors.

Mortality during refrigerated storage can be affected not only by conditions during storage but also by the health and/or handling conditions during and after harvesting. Many farmers harvesting large acreage tracts will often keep sacked crawfish in the boat or deposited on the pond bank for hours prior to transporting them to shelter or a cooler. While harsh exposure to sun and open air conditions is thought to increase mortality during refrigerated storage, this has not been previously documented. Therefore, this study was undertaken to ascertain and better document the effects on shelf life of live crawfish held under refrigerated storage when a modest amount of unnecessary exposure is experienced after harvesting. For this study, crawfish were exposed to four additional hours of ambient outdoor conditions during late morning to midday following sacking.

Ponds: Simulated rice/crawfish rotational ponds (see the previous report “*ASSESSMENT OF SAMPLING AND HARVEST YIELDS WHEN CRAWFISH PONDS ARE POPULATED ONLY BY STOCKING OF HATCHLINGS*” for details of experimental conditions).

Harvest Methods: Crawfish traps were emptied after a 48-hr soak using formulated bait as the attractant.

Harvesting: Traps were emptied beginning at about 8 a.m. and completed within 2 hours.

Treatments: Sacked crawfish were selected at random on test days and assigned to one of two treatments. Within 1 to 2 hours after completion of pond harvesting, one sack was placed on the lawn outside the lab without shade or cover (**Exposed** treatment) and a similar sack of crawfish was immediately placed in the cooler (**Control** treatment). After 4 hours, the sack exposed to outdoor conditions was placed in a refrigerated cooler.

Temperature Monitoring: At the time of sacking, a temperature data logger was placed within each sack of crawfish near the center. The time of outdoor exposure (and termination) and entrance in the cooler was noted. Temperature readings were recorded every half hour and downloaded upon termination of each test.

Refrigerated Storage: Sacked crawfish were maintained in the cooler at 38 to 40°F for 5 days. Sacks were thoroughly watered each day, once per day, but no cover was provided on the sacks inside the cooler.

Test Dates: Crawfish harvested on 5 Mar, 7 Mar, 12 Mar, 14 Mar, 20 Mar, 26 Mar, 25 Apr, 9 May, 29 May, and 19 June, for a total of 10 tests, were used to test the effect of additional exposure following the harvest.

Termination: Each test was terminated after 5 days of refrigerated storage and crawfish were individually examined for mortality. Mortality was determined by lack of movement after prodding when crawfish were at

ambient room temperature. Sexual maturity (mature or immature), weight, and mortality were noted for each individual within each sack.

Parameters: Mortality, maturity, weight, % increase in mortality due to exposure, % increase in mortality of immature crawfish due to exposure, ambient outdoor temperatures, and refrigerated cooler temperatures.

Statistical Analysis: Analysis of variance; means separated by Duncan's multiple range test.

Comments: Table 1 provides the average temperatures recorded during the 4-hour exposure period and the subsequent 5-day refrigerated storage period for each test day of the study. The average temperatures for the control group are also presented. Although only one date (7 March) reflects a relatively cool period, several tests were conducted under moderate temperatures, and three dates captured relatively warm (> 75°F) temperatures; although, none were considered extremely hot days.

The percent mortality after 5 days in refrigerated storage for the control group was rather low. Only on the last two test dates did the mortality exceed 14% (Table 2). An analysis of the mortality data associated with the 4-hour exposure period showed a significant increase in mortality linked to that exposure. While the mortality after 5 days for the control group averaged about 15%, the mortality for the exposed group averaged nearly 24%. This reflects a 54% increase in mortality due to the additional exposure to solar radiation and wind (no rainfall was experienced during these tests). Although wind and solar radiation during the exposed periods were not monitored, the average of these 10 observations reveals reason for concern any time sacked crawfish remain exposed to the elements longer than necessary.

Upon observation as to whether there was any trend of higher mortality among immature crawfish (i.e., thinner shells), the opposite appears to be true. Increased mortality seemed to be more associated with mature crawfish. This is not fully understood but may be confounded by time of year (i.e., % of immature in the catch) and ambient water/air temperatures. There was a positive correlation ($r^2 = 0.60$) with average air temperature during the exposed period and mortality. When correlating average air temperature to the percentage of increased mortality as a result of exposure, the correlation, though positive, was not as strong ($r^2 = 0.28$). However, when grouping the data according to dates with similar air temperatures during the exposure period, the effect of temperature can clearly be seen. The average for cool (46°F), moderate (67°F), and warm (79°F) temperature periods accounted for 34, 46, and 78% additional mortality, respectively, as a result of the 4-hour exposures.

Therefore, as a result of this study, it appears that even as little as 4 hours of additional unprotected exposure of sacked crawfish to ambient outdoor conditions following the harvest can dramatically increase the mortality of crawfish during extended refrigerated storage. Moreover, the extent of the mortality under these conditions of exposure appears to be related to at least temperature, but wind and humidity may also play a role. Clearly, the observed higher mortalities were associated with elevated temperatures. Consequently, for best survival, at least under extended refrigerated storage, it is recommended that sacked crawfish be placed under shelter protected from the wind and sun, and preferably, on ice or in humid coolers as soon as possible/feasible after removal from traps.

Table 1. Average temperature (°F) within the sacks of crawfish for each date and period.
Rice Research Station, Crowley, LA. 2008.

Date	Exposed Treatment		Control Treatment
	Exposed Period	Cooler Period	Cooler Period
5 Mar	61.5	39.4	39.2
7 Mar	46.4	38.1	38.1
12 Mar	67.5	38.5	38.3
14 Mar	69.8	37.2	39.0
20 Mar	63.5	38.5	38.5
26 Mar	68.5	37.4	39.0
25 Apr	73.4	37.4	39.6
9 May	77.5	36.9	38.5
29 May	79.3	37.6	38.5
19 June	80.6	39.4	37.9

Table 2. Mortality of crawfish after 5 days of refrigerated storage following either a non-exposed (control) or 4-hour exposure period to unprotected outdoor conditions following the harvest. Rice Research Station, Crowley, LA. 2008.

Date	Size (cnt/lb)	% Immature	Avg. Temp (F)	Control (% dead)	Exposed (% dead)	% Increase in Dead	% Increase in Dead Immature
5 Mar	17.5	80	61.5	8.0	12.8	60	-9.9
7 Mar	18.2	83	46.4	7.3	9.8	34	0
12 Mar	16.7	82	67.5	9.8	15.0	53	3.5
14 Mar	17.3	83	69.8	9.5	13.9	47	2.4
20 Mar	14.7	62	63.5	12.9	20.8	61	-13.2
26 Mar	14.5	38	68.5	11.3	14.0	24	1.3
25 Apr	10.4	18	73.4	7.6	10.0	32	-84.2
9 May	9.7	32	77.5	10.0	22.4	124	-19.9
29 May	9.7	20	79.3	39.1	74.9	92	-35.0
19 June	12.4	27	80.6	37.6	44.1	17	-64.5
Avg.	14.1	52		15.3	23.8	54	-22.0
<i>Data Sorted and Averaged Accorded to Average Air Temperature During Exposure</i>							
Cool ¹	18.2	83	46.4	7.3	9.8	34	0
Moderate ²	15.2	60.6	67.4	9.9	14.4	46	-17
Warm ³	10.6	26.2	79.2	28.9	47.1	78	-40

¹ Reflects March 7 data only.

² Average of March 5, 12, 14, 20, and 26 and April 25 data.

³ Average of May 9 and 29 and June 19 data.

OBSERVATIONS FOR BURROW EXCAVATIONS IN LATE SEPTEMBER 2008

W.R. McClain and J.J. Sonnier

INTRODUCTION

Crawfish ponds in Louisiana are populated by natural reproduction and not by the intentional stocking of young, as is the case in most aquaculture operations. New ponds and ponds that have been idle for a season or longer are typically stocked with adult broodstock during the spring or early summer before the ponds are flooded for production the following fall. Permanent ponds or ponds in production for at least two consecutive seasons usually rely on “hold-over” broodstock to populate the ponds during subsequent seasons. In either case, the dynamics of the pond population, and to a great extent, yield and profits, during a production season are largely dictated by the recruitment success and failures and the processes regarding timing.

The number, health, and condition of broodstock going into the summer burrow period and the environmental conditions during the summer and after flood-up will dictate how successful reproduction and recruitment of young will be. Poor survival and/or reproduction of broodstock can result in too few young-of-the-year recruits, and excess recruitment can result in populations of small, sub-marketable crawfish. Timing of spawning and emergence from the burrow are also critical factors affecting successful recruitment and harvests. If spawning and burrow emergence occurs prior to pond filling, recruitment into the pond can be negatively impacted. If spawning and/or emergence occur after the optimum time for pond filling, valuable growing time during the warmer weeks of autumn will be lost.

Each of these factors can have an impact on overall yield and timing of the harvest, which can be critical in terms of profit potential. The biological and environmental factors that affect recruitment can change significantly from year to year and the impacts of these on yield and profits are often difficult to distinguish from various management-associated factors, such as flooding dates, water quality, food resources, and harvest strategies. Therefore, an effort was undertaken in this study to ascertain the possible biological/environmental impacts on recruitment potential prior to pond flooding.

Pond History: Ponds were in crawfish production during the fall/winter/spring of 2007/2008. See the procedures and dates associated with management of these ponds in the previous report entitled “**Assessment of Sampling and Harvest Yields When Crawfish Ponds are Populated Only by Stocking of Hatchlings.**”

Pond Area: Twelve 1-acre ponds

Permanent Flood Date: 1 Oct 2007

Crawfish Harvest Cessation: 23 June 2008

Burrows Identified: Perimeter levees surrounding the complex of ponds were monitored each week for 4 weeks prior to pond draining and for the week after pond draining, and freshly completed (capped) burrows were noted and flagged for future reference. The flagged burrows represented pre-drain and post-drain burrows.

Pond Drain Date: 30 June to 2 July 2008

Summer Pond Conditions: Ponds remained fallow after pond draining. No irrigation was implemented and the pond interior was plowed once for weed control. Levees, where flagged burrows were located, were undisturbed and remained intact. In one area of the pond complex, an irrigation riser leaked and water pooled near the base of a levee for approximately 2 days (22-24 July), after which the area dried and remained dry, except for moisture that accumulated due to rainfall. Flagged burrows associated with this “wet” area were segregated and burrow excavations were then resolved into “dry” and “wet” groups.

Burrow Excavation: Excavation of flagged burrows occurred from 17 - 19 Sept and findings were noted and collated.

Comments: Overall, 198 burrows were flagged at the beginning of the summer dry period. Attempts to excavate these burrows were made approximately 2 to 3 months later. Burrows were segregated into pre- and post-drain classifications based on the timing of burrowing in relation to pond draining. This essentially segregated the burrows into those that were initiated by crawfish at will and those that were initiated by crawfish that were forced to burrow due to draining of the pond. Also, because of the irrigation leak and introduction of moisture at an otherwise dry period near the locations of some burrows, the identified burrows were further segregated into “dry” and “wet” areas in reference to their proximity to the additional moisture.

Of the 198 flagged burrows, nearly 20% were found to be full of sediment (at various stages of moisture/compaction) at the time of excavation. Occupants of those burrows had either died or were forced to abandon the burrow, and heavy rainfall apparently filled the burrow with sediment. Due to the appearance and consistency of the fill, it appeared that all burrows were not filled at the same time, but perhaps over time. Few burrows (about 5%) were too deep and could not be examined thoroughly, and 8 to 40% were found to have been opened (i.e., crawfish had previously emerged). This varied considerably depending on timing of the burrowing but was inconsistent with relation to the proximity to the irrigation leak. Table 1 provides a summary of these findings.

One key observation was that 40% of the burrows in the dry areas contained either dead crawfish or remnants of dead crawfish, while in the wet area, only 4% contained dead remains. Likewise, 25% of burrows in the dry areas yielded live crawfish whereas 37% of those in the wet area produced live crawfish. It is unclear if the wet conditions for a few days in July resulted in the increase in survival within those burrows, but clearly the relationship between summer rainfall/irrigation patterns to crawfish survival in burrows warrants further investigation. Overall, however, the percentage of live crawfish found within burrows for 2008 was lower than expected.

It is not known to what effect temporary drought-like conditions and/or heavy rainfall had on the lower than expected recovery of live crawfish. Heavy rainfall associated with one or both of the hurricanes (Gustav and Ike) and/or occurring at other times during the summer may explain the large number of burrows filled with sediment, and the relatively long dry spell during August may help explain the high number of dead, especially associated with the drier areas of the fields. Table 1 clearly shows that burrows with dead crawfish averaged lower water volumes at the time of excavation.

Of the 50 mature females retrieved from burrows in mid-September, 48% had already spawned but their young had not yet hatched. Only 6% had hatchlings. There appeared to be a relationship, as expected, with burrowing timing – those crawfish that burrowed earlier (pre-drain) were generally associated with greater spawning and more advanced young. It is most advantageous for hatchlings to appear about the time fall flooding occurs; however, some amount of staggered recruitment is desired in a continuous and extended harvest scenario.

Table 1. Characteristics for crawfish burrows identified in early summer and excavated in the fall. Burrows were segregated into dry and wet areas as a result of a mid-summer irrigation leak that introduced additional moisture near some burrow locations. Rice Research Station, Crowley, LA. 2008.

Timing	Num.	Too Deep (%)	Full of Sediment (%)	Open (%)	With Dead (%)	With Live (%)	Burrow Depth (inches)		Water Volume (ml)	
							Dead	Live	Dead	Live
Dry Areas										
Pre-drain	84	4.8	17.9	8.3	38.1	31.0	29.9	31.9	228	562
Post-drain	96	6.3	15.6	15.6	42.7	19.8	26.5	31.6	245	683
Average		6	17	12	40	25	28	32	237	623
Wet Area										
Pre-drain	5	20.0	20.0	40.0	0	20.0	-	31.0	-	825
Post-drain	13	0	23.1	15.4	7.7	53.8	37.0	35.6	0.0	1879
Average		10	22	28	4	37	37	33	0	1352

Table 2. Status of mature female crawfish (and their offspring, if any) extracted from burrows during the September excavations. Dry and Wet areas represent the location of burrows in association with the mid-summer irrigation leak that provided additional moisture near some burrow locations. Rice Research Station, Crowley, LA. 2008.

Timing	Number Burrows With Live Crawfish	Mature Females (%)	Spawned (%)	Hatched (%)
Dry Areas				
Pre-drain	26	100	61.5	11.5
Post-drain	19	84.2	37.5	0
Average		93	52	7
Wet Area				
Pre-drain	1	100	100	0
Post-drain	7	100	14.3	0
Average		100	25	0

SEASONAL INFLUENCES ON GROWTH OF RED SWAMP CRAWFISH IN LOUISIANA

W.R. McClain and J.J. Sonnier

INTRODUCTION

The Louisiana crawfish aquaculture industry is large, with about 1,300 producers farming over 168,000 acres of crawfish ponds. In 2007, 109 million pounds of crawfish worth \$84 million were produced. Unlike most other aquacultural operations that control population density by stocking known numbers of juveniles, crawfish ponds are populated by natural recruitment from indigenous or introduced broodstock. Recruitment can occur over several or more months, resulting in multiple juvenile age classes during the production season.

Crawfish ponds in southern Louisiana are typically flooded in the fall (September – November) and drained the following spring or summer (May or June), following the cessation of crawfish harvest. Crawfish retreat to burrows to survive the period of dewatering, and it is in the burrow where adults typically spawn. Because spawning is not synchronous, young-of-the-year recruitment can occur in any month following flood-up, but usually the bulk occurs in pulses from late fall through winter, with minor waves appearing in early to late spring.

Because recruitment occurs over several months and water temperature is a major determinant of growth rate, it is important to know from an economic perspective when the various waves of recruits will attain market size. Therefore, this study was conducted to ascertain growth rate and time required to attain minimum market size of young crawfish recruits that enter the pond at different months of the production season.

Although crawfish averaging 20 g or larger are desired by consumers and crawfish greater than 30 g are preferred, buyers will often accept crawfish of 15 g if the percentage of the catch is no greater than about 10 to 30%. Therefore, for this study, minimum market size was defined as 15 g.

The specific objectives of this study were to (1) examine growth rates of juvenile red swamp crawfish that simulate recruitment waves entering a population monthly from mid-October through mid-March, (2) determine when market size animals would first appear in the harvest from each month of simulated recruitment, and (3) estimate the cumulative degree-days required for crawfish to attain a minimum acceptable market size.

Seasons: This study was conducted over two crawfish seasons; Season 1 = 2001/2002 and Season 2 = 2002/2003.

Pond History: Ponds were fallow for a period of 10 months following each of the previous crawfish seasons. Fields were planted in April and the rice was harvest in August each season.

Soil Type: Crowley silt loam

Water Source: Groundwater

Pond Area: Two 0.5-acre ponds

Forage Crops: Rice, variety ‘Cocodrie,’ was seeded on 11 Apr at 120 lb/A in Season 1 and on 25 Apr at 110 lb/A in Season 2. Grain was harvested by rice combine on 17 Aug (Season 1) and 29 Aug (Season 2), and the respective ratoon forage crops were managed for crawfish production.

Fertilizer: 144 units of N following the rice harvest in Season 1 and 36 units of N after grain harvest in Season 2

Herbicide: Arrosolo at 1 gal/A in Season 1 and Stam at 3 qt/A and Basagran at 1.5 pt/A in Season 2 on the main rice crop

Insecticide: None

Permanent Flood Date: 10 Oct in Season 1 and 5 Oct in Season 2

Enclosures: Cylindrical wire-mesh enclosures (31 inches in diameter by 18 inches tall) constructed of 1/8-inch plastic-coated wire mesh, without an enclosed top or bottom, were placed in the pond at random over growing rice plants to serve as a confinement under typical field conditions. The enclosures contained a solid aluminum strip of sheeting (3 inches wide) around the inside top perimeter to prevent escapement from crawfish climbing up the wire mesh and, when the bottom edge was forced into the mud, the enclosures formed a confinement to contain crawfish that could be tracked for growth studies. Each cage had a bottom surface area of 0.5 m², and crawfish placed in the cages had full access to the water column, sediment and forage substrate within. Crawfish removal was facilitated by placing a metal-sheet caisson over the cages and removing the water within the caisson with a 12-volt water pump. Without water, crawfish could be spotted inside the enclosures and carefully removed for enumeration and weighing.

Crawfish: Cages were stocked with post-hatchling red swamp crawfish of approximately 0.5 g each

Stocking Density: Cages were stocked with either 2 or 6 crawfish per cage (= 4 or 12 crawfish per m²)

Timing: Stockings of cages occurred approximately mid-month, each month from Oct through Mar for both seasons

Treatments: 12 treatment combinations (6 monthly stockings x 2 densities); 11 replicated cages per treatment combination for each season

Weighing Schedules: At 6 and 9 weeks, crawfish were retrieved and weighed and quickly returned to their respective enclosures. Final weights were determined after 12 weeks.

Water Temperature: Pond water temperature was recorded every 4 hours each year by a continuous temperature data-logger (Hobo®).

Cumulative Degree-Day Determination: Cumulative degree-days for each weigh period were calculated by summarizing the difference each day between the average daily temperature and the thermal threshold where growth is thought to cease (41°F).

Parameters: 6-, 9-, and 12-week weights, growth rate, survival, maturity, % achieving the minimal acceptable size for marketing of 15 g, cumulative degree days

Statistical Analysis: Analysis of variance; means separated by Duncan's multiple range test. Simple linear correlation analysis was used to ascertain relationships between water temperature and final weights and cumulative degree days to % market size.

Support: Louisiana Crawfish Promotion and Research Board

Comments: This study is the first attempt to ascertain growth rates and subsequent time required for juveniles to grow to market size under environmental and ecological conditions that simulate multiple pulses of natural recruitment during different months within a typical crawfish aquaculture production season in southern Louisiana. While it is widely known that growth is regulated by temperature, there are only a few reports on the effects of constant temperatures on growth of crawfish, but no study has looked at the effects of fluctuating temperatures on growth in the red swamp crawfish.

In general, average crawfish survival varied little by month of stocking, growth interval, density, or season (Table 1). Survival was lowest at the high density at 12 weeks. Average survival after 12 weeks was 78.8% for 12/m² and 81.3% for 4/m². Survival was also slightly lower in the second production season.

Average water temperature was slightly lower in Season 2, but it is not known if this had any effect on the lower crawfish survival for that season. Average water temperature varied greatly between the stocking months and growth intervals within months (Table 2). Ranking from lowest to highest based on average water temperature for each 12-week grow-out period (seasons combined) were December, November, October, January, February, and March stockings.

Crawfish weights, growth rates, percentage of mature individuals, and percentage of individuals reaching 15 g did not differ significantly among production seasons. Rankings for overall average growth rates (g/day) of crawfish generally followed in the same order as the average water temperature rankings, with slowest growth to fastest ranked as follows: December, November, October, January, March, and February (Table 3), but the difference in average growth rate did not statistically differ for crawfish stocked in February and March. Growth rate within the 12-week trials was positively correlated with average water temperature during that growth period (Tables 2 and 3), with linear correlation coefficients (r) of 0.91, 0.69, and 0.65 for 6, 9, and 12 weeks, respectively.

Average individual crawfish weight at 6, 9, and 12 weeks by initial density and month of stocking is presented in Figure 1. Overall, crawfish in the low density treatment were on average 25% heavier, but month of stocking had the greatest effect on growth. The comparative size of crawfish (averaged over both densities) over time stocked in different months of the production season is depicted in Figure 2, and this size distribution is representative of a typical population structure of crawfish in managed aquaculture impoundments where staggered recruitment occurs throughout the fall, winter, and spring.

Average weights and percent of crawfish that attained 15 g after 12 weeks by month of stocking were as follows: October, 16 g and 54%; November, 11 g and 16%; December, 6 g and 0%; January, 15 g and 50%; February, 23 g and 92%; and March, 24 g and 95% (Table 4). A higher percentage of crawfish attained maturity when stocked in months in which the average water temperature was highest.

The linear correlation coefficients for average weight at 12 weeks with cumulative degree-days for models applying a growth threshold of 41, 46, and 50°F were 0.8774, 0.8740, and 0.8667, respectively. Thus, the DD-41 provided the best fit with crawfish growth, and this relationship is depicted in Figure 3. Linear regression analysis was used to correlate DD-41 data with the percentage of crawfish reaching market size (Table 5) for each density/month of stocking combination (seasonal data combined), and the resulting regression models were used to predict the cumulative degree-days necessary for 50% of crawfish to reach a minimal acceptable market weight of 15 g from a 0.5 g initial weight (Figure 4). The models predicted 50% of crawfish would attain 15 g at a DD-41 of 1,532 at a density of 4/m² and at a DD-41 of 1,803 for crawfish at 12/m².

As indicated, increased density reduced crawfish growth for each month of stocking in this study. Density-dependent growth in crawfish has been widely documented, but the 25% reduction in weight (on average) at the higher density in this study is less than reported in several other studies. It has been suggested that overcrowding, and not necessarily food shortage, is the principal factor affecting size-at-harvest in commercial crawfish ponds. Food shortage was not apparent in this study; therefore, reductions in growth were not expected to be as severe as those studies that experienced overcrowding as well as food shortages.

Month of stocking (simulated recruitment date) was the dominant factor affecting growth in this study, and this was clearly a function of water temperature. No notable differences were discernable with regard to potential food resources within the enclosures. Standing forage (rice stubble/straw) was present in all enclosures, and at each weigh period, plant fragments and living animal forms (insects, worms, etc.) were visible on the sediment surface when water was removed to retrieve the crawfish. From a practical standpoint, producers should be able to easily associate the biological responses to water temperature by associating the ranking of growth rate, final weight, percentage maturity, and the percentage of individuals reaching minimal market size (15 g) to the ranking of average 12-week water temperatures by month of stocking.

When comparing final weights of the November- and December-stocked crawfish (10.5 and 6.0 g, respectively), however, the November crawfish were significantly larger but the average water temperature for both 12-week intervals was very similar (53.4 and 53.0°F, for November and December, respectively). Differences in final weight for crawfish was likely attributable to differences in water temperature during the first 6 weeks after stocking. Average water temperature for November-stocked crawfish during the first 6-week period was 56.3°F while average temperature for the same interval for December-stocked animals was 49.5°F. The period of the life stage when crawfish are exposed to sub-optimal temperatures for growth may have important implications as to the length of time required for juveniles to attain market size, and this should be further investigated.

From a crawfish aquaculture management perspective, the importance of achieving early recruitment and providing for optimal growing conditions in early autumn, before water temperatures decrease during the winter months, is apparent. This is especially pertinent if a producer expects to achieve an early harvest (December – January) derived primarily from young-of-the-year recruits. If recruitment in October/November is missed or

delayed until December/January, the findings of this study show that crawfish may not reach harvest size until April or later. None of the December-stocked crawfish were market size by March and only 51% of the January recruits had reached that threshold size by April. Highest prices are typically received for those crawfish harvested before April. Furthermore, ponds are often drained before June, or populations may be overcrowded or depleted of forage by May or June. Thus, late recruits (March/April) may not have ample opportunity to attain market size.

The findings of this study demonstrate that it is highly advantageous to crawfish producers to have good recruitment early in the production season to maximize the opportunity for high yields and high potential profit.

A previous study reported that growth of crawfish in the lab at fluctuating temperature regimes was similar to growth at a constant temperature equal to the average of the fluctuating temperatures. While average water temperature within the suitable thermal range for growth of crawfish may be indicative of expected growth responses, temperature extremes outside the suitable thermal range will skew the relationship of average water temperature to growth. Cumulative degree-day (DD) measurements may be a better tool for relating crawfish growth to water temperature in environments where temperatures widely fluctuate during a production season.

Most critical to all DD models is determination of thermal minimum for growth. This has not been definitively determined for crawfish but is thought to be in the 41 to 50°F range. As stated above, the value of 41°F provided the best correlation of degree-days to crawfish growth; therefore, a DD-41°F model was used to estimate the cumulative degree-days necessary for 50% of juvenile (0.5 g) crawfish to reach a minimal market weight of 15 g. For red swamp crawfish grown under typical aquaculture conditions of south Louisiana, the estimated DD-41 was calculated to be 1,532 for a relatively low density (4/m²) scenario, and 1,803 for a relatively high density (12/m²) situation.

The most common base or threshold value used for reporting DD calculations for growth in many plants and animals seems to be 50°F. Although DD-50°F estimates were also calculated for crawfish densities of 4/m² and 12/m² in this study (DD-50 = 916 and 1,154, respectively), 50°F does not appear to be an optimum threshold for red swamp crawfish.

More research is needed to verify and refine DD requirements, especially with regard to the threshold values for growth, but it appears a DD-41°F model may be useful in estimating growth and other biological response variables, such as DD requirements to market size for red swamp crawfish under culture conditions of the Louisiana crawfish aquaculture industry.

Table 1. Average crawfish survival by month of stocking, growth interval, density, and production season for the 2-season study. Rice Research Station, Crowley, LA. 2008.

Month of Stocking					
Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
86%	87%	82%	79%	78%	79%
Cumulative Survival by Growth Interval					
0 - 6 weeks		6 - 9 weeks		9 - 12 weeks	
83.1%		82.8%		79.4%	
Stocking Density					
4/m ²			12/m ²		
83%			81%		
Season					
Season 1			Season 2		
84%			79%		

Table 2. Average water temperature (°F) for each growth interval and overall 12-week growth period, by month of stocking (seasons combined*), for the 2-season study. Rice Research Station, Crowley, LA. 2008.

	Month of Stocking					
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
0 – 6 weeks	64.8	56.3	49.5	54.3	61.0	70.0
6 – 9 weeks	57.4	46.9	54.0	62.1	69.4	78.6
9 – 12 weeks	46.9	54.0	59.0	64.4	78.8	80.1
Overall 12 weeks	58.5	53.4	53.1	58.8	67.6	74.7

*Average (and range) of water temperatures for Season 1 were 63.0 (38.5 – 86.9)°F, and for Season 2 were 60.1 (39.4 – 83.7)°F.

Table 3. Average daily growth rate (g/day) of crawfish for each growth interval and average overall daily growth rate for each 12-week period, by month of stocking (densities and seasons combined), for the 2-season study. Averages with the same superscript, horizontal comparisons only, do not differ significantly at $\alpha=0.05$. Rice Research Station, Crowley, LA. 2008.

	Month of Stocking					
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
0 – 6 weeks	0.199 ^B	0.106 ^D	0.037 ^F	0.069 ^E	0.152 ^C	0.219 ^A
6 – 9 weeks	0.244 ^B	0.070 ^C	0.080 ^C	0.212 ^B	0.335 ^A	0.326 ^A
9 – 12 weeks	0.089 ^D	0.198 ^C	0.115 ^D	0.339 ^B	0.419 ^A	0.340 ^B
Overall 12 weeks	0.177 ^C	0.125 ^D	0.078 ^E	0.208 ^B	0.303 ^A	0.293 ^A

Table 4. Average crawfish weight (g) at each weigh period and average percentage of mature crawfish and average percentage of individuals exceeding 15 g after 12 weeks of growth, by month of stocking (densities and seasons combined), for the 2-season study. Averages with the same superscript, horizontal comparisons only, do not differ significantly at $\alpha=0.05$. Rice Research Station, Crowley, LA. 2008.

	Month of Stocking					
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
6-week weight	8.8 ^B	4.9 ^D	1.9 ^F	3.4 ^E	6.9 ^C	9.7 ^A
9-week weight	14.0 ^B	6.4 ^D	3.6 ^E	7.8 ^C	13.9 ^B	16.5 ^A
12-week weight	15.8 ^B	10.5 ^C	5.9 ^D	14.9 ^B	22.8 ^A	23.5 ^A
12-wk % Mature	26.4% ^B	0 ^C	0 ^C	4.8% ^C	33.2% ^B	44.6% ^A
12-wk % > 15 g	54% ^B	16% ^C	0 ^D	51% ^B	93% ^A	95% ^A

Table 5. Average response variables of crawfish, by treatment density, at weeks 9 and 12, arranged by percentage of individuals > 15 g (seasonal data combined). Highlighted cells correspond to average percentage > 15 g of over 50%. Rice Research Station, Crowley, LA. 2008.

Month of Stocking	Weigh Period	% Surv.	Density	Avg. Wt.	Growth (g/day)	% Mature	% > 15 g	Avg. Water Temp.	DD41
Low Density Group									
Dec	9	85.4	3.4	3.8	0.060	0.0	0.0	51.1	194
Nov	9	85.5	3.4	6.8	0.108	0.0	0.0	53.2	237
Dec	12	88.2	3.5	6.4	0.076	0.0	0.0	53.1	311
Jan	9	76.9	3.1	8.4	0.133	0.0	5.0	56.8	310
Nov	12	83.4	3.3	11.8	0.140	0.0	22.7	53.4	321
Feb	9	83.6	3.3	14.9	0.236	4.8	43.9	63.9	443
Oct	9	88.6	3.5	16.0	0.254	29.5	54.5	62.2	413
Jan	12	78.3	3.1	16.6	0.197	2.3	65.2	58.8	462
Mar	9	85.9	3.4	17.4	0.276	5.6	66.7	72.9	619
Oct	12	81.8	3.3	17.9	0.213	36.4	72.7	58.5	452
Feb	12	79.5	3.2	25.8	0.307	36.4	95.5	67.6	688
Mar	12	78.1	3.1	26.1	0.310	41.3	100.0	74.7	872
Averages*							75.8*		584*
High Density Group									
Dec	9	80.8	311	3.5	0.055	0.0	0.0	51.1	194
Jan	9	81.1	310	7.3	0.115	0.0	0.0	53.2	310
Dec	12	78.8	321	5.5	0.066	0.0	0.0	53.1	311
Nov	9	84.1	443	5.8	0.093	0.0	0.8	56.8	237
Nov	12	87.9	413	9.2	0.109	0.0	8.9	53.4	321
Oct	9	89.4	462	11.9	0.189	12.0	17.4	63.9	413
Feb	9	78.8	619	12.9	0.205	6.0	21.2	62.2	443
Oct	12	84.1	452	13.7	0.163	16.4	35.1	58.8	452
Jan	12	82.6	688	13.3	0.159	6.9	36.0	72.9	462
Mar	9	76.5	872	15.9	0.252	10.6	60.7	58.5	619
Feb	12	72.7	584	19.8	0.236	30.0	89.5	67.6	688
Mar	12	66.0	7.9	21.5	0.256	46.7	90.6	74.7	872
Averages*							80.3*		727*

*Averages represent only those results where greater than 50% of individuals had attained the minimal acceptable market size of 15 g or larger.

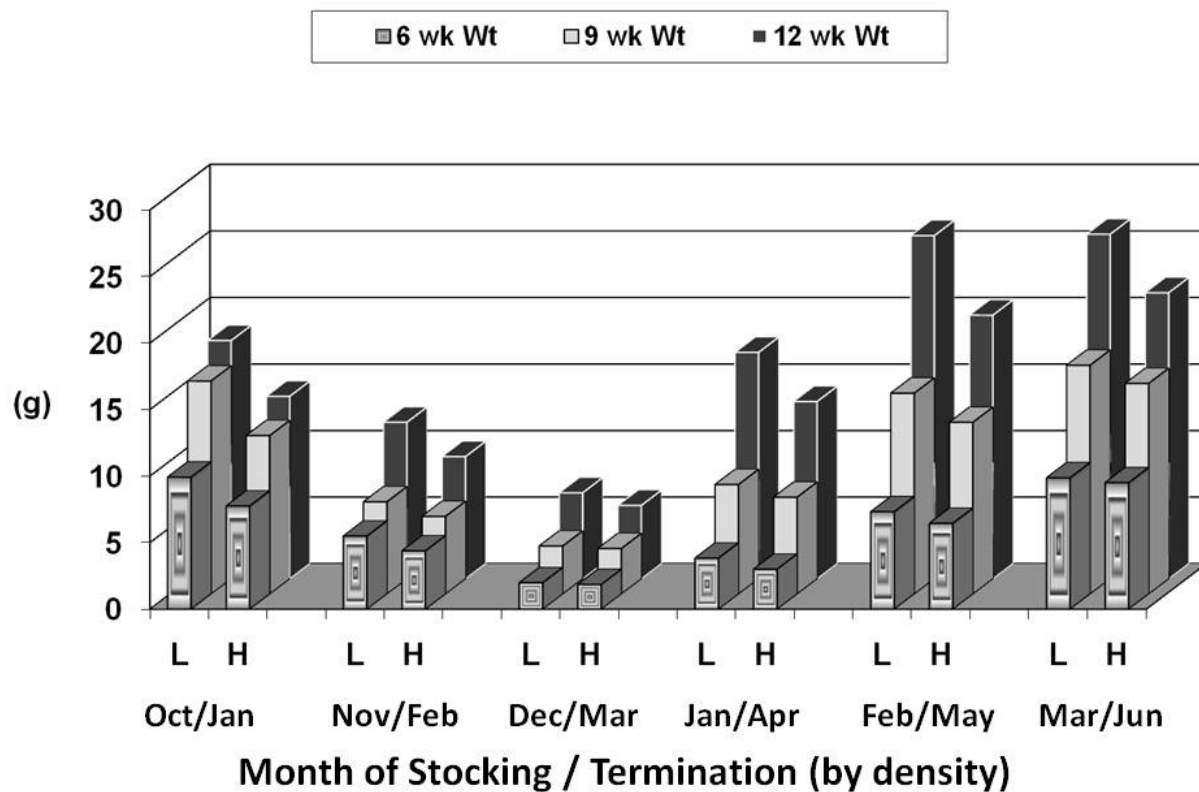


Figure 1. Average crawfish weights at 6, 9, and 12 weeks following stocking of hatchlings in enclosures within earthen ponds at two densities (4 and 12/m²) for 6 consecutive months, beginning in October. Month of termination is indicated for each month of stocking. Rice Research Station, Crowley, LA. 2008.

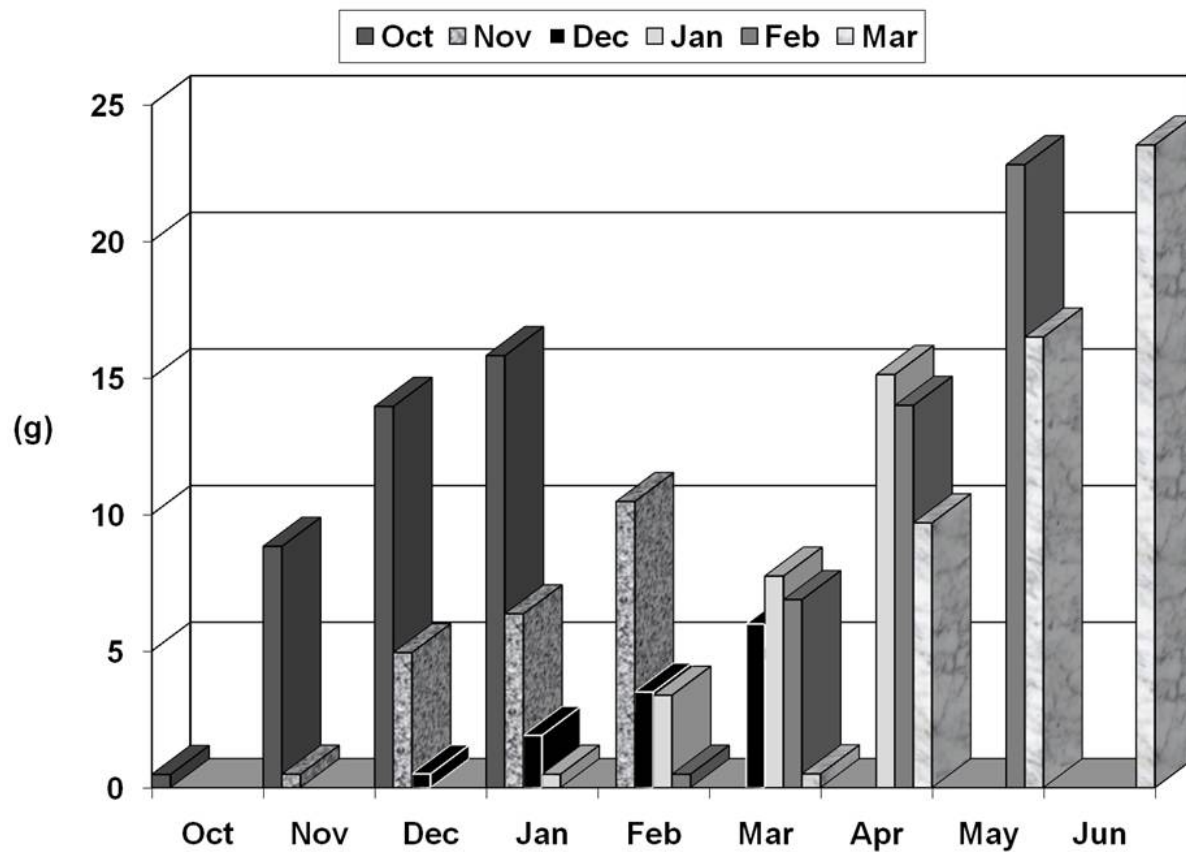


Figure 2. Average crawfish weights (densities combined) by month for hatchlings stocked in enclosures within ponds in October, November, December, January, February, and March, and weighed at 6, 9, and 12 weeks following stocking. Rice Research Station, Crowley, LA. 2008.

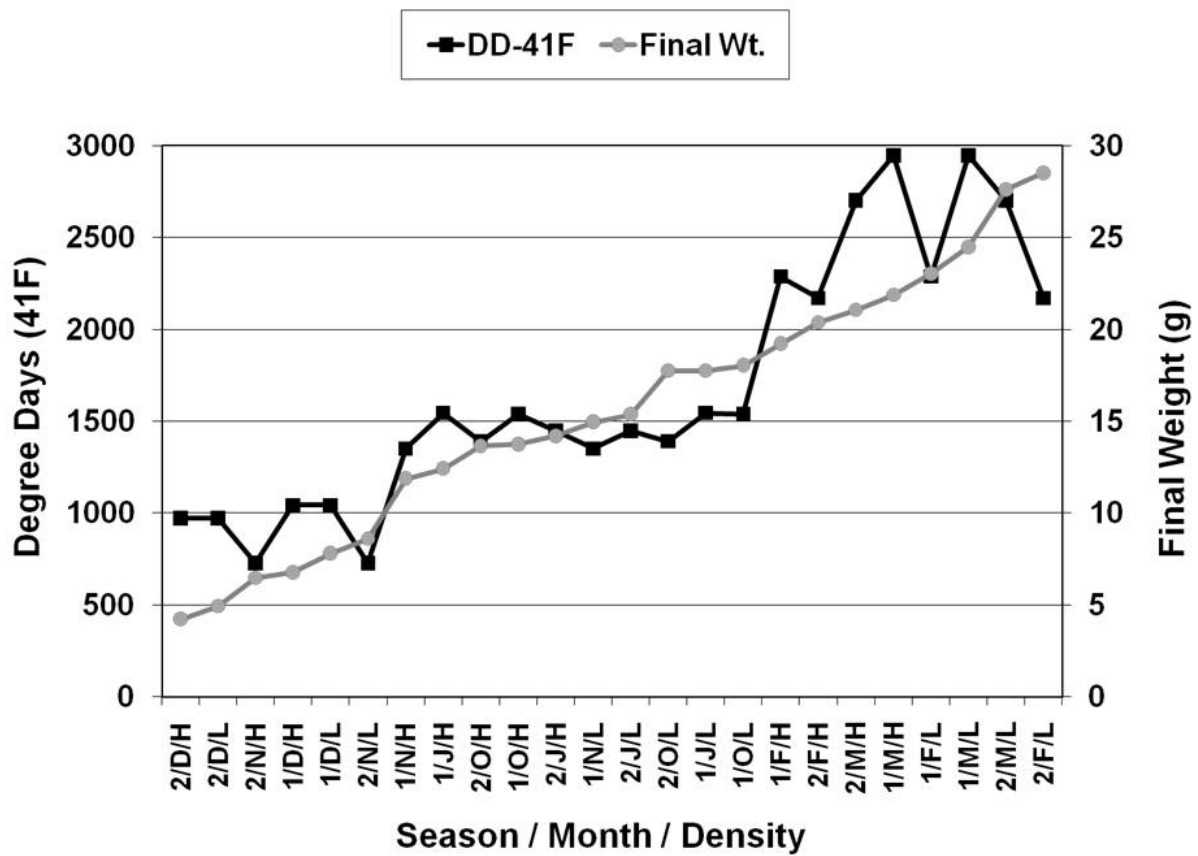


Figure 3. Average final weights plotted with the cumulative degree-days (DD-41) using 41°F as the lower threshold for growth for each “season by month by density” arrangement of treatment factors for crawfish grown in enclosures within ponds. Rice Research Station, Crowley, LA. 2008.

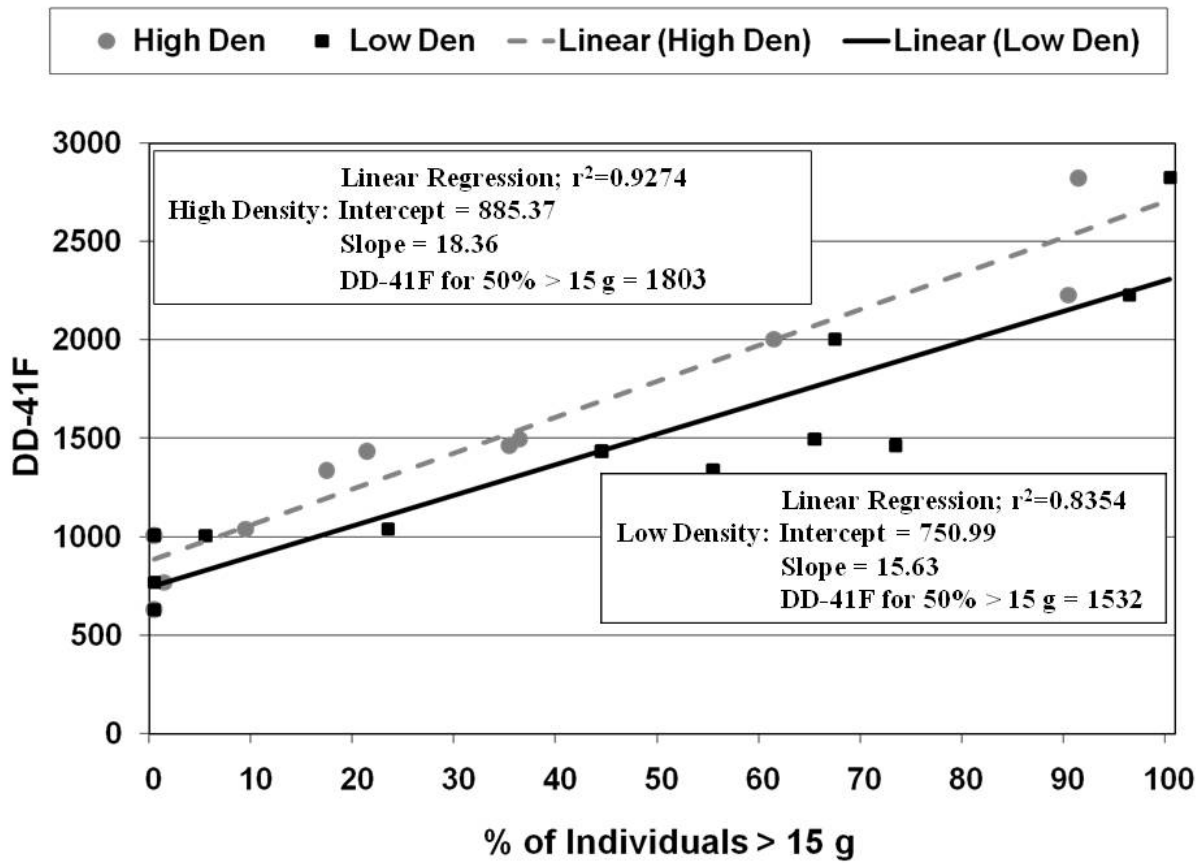


Figure 4. Plot of cumulative degree-day (DD-41) values and the percentage of crawfish attaining 15 g after 9 and 12 weeks for the low ($4/m^2$) and high ($12/m^2$) stocking densities. Linear regression was determined for each stocking density and used to estimate DD-41 requirements for 50% of crawfish to reach a minimum acceptable size for market. Rice Research Station, Crowley, LA. 2008.

OBSERVATIONS FOR POTENTIAL TOXICITY OF EXPERIMENTAL RICE INSECTICIDES TO CRAWFISH

W.R. McClain, M.J. Stout, J.J. Sonnier, and S. Lanka

INTRODUCTION

Crawfish and rice production are well integrated in Louisiana, and much of the crawfish are produced in rotational cropping systems where the rice field is subsequently used to produce crawfish. Typically, there is a short overlap in seasons, whereby newly planted rice fields are dispersed among crawfish ponds during the peak crawfish production season. Rice and crawfish ponds are often in close proximity and commonly are separated only by a narrow road or levee. In recent years, numerous incidents have occurred whereby crawfish production was halted or seriously damaged because of pesticide drift from an application to a nearby rice field, at great economic loss to the crawfish producer. The rice water weevil is a major pest in Louisiana and typically requires control with a pesticide for profitable production of rice. Therefore, efforts are underway to investigate alternative rice insecticide compounds and/or alternative methods of application, both to mitigate problems with drift and also for increased efficacy, economical, and resistance concerns in the main rice crop. New (Dermacor) and previously evaluated insecticides (Karate and Dinotefuran) were evaluated for potential adverse effects to crawfish in small plot studies at the Rice Research Station.

Following are the synopsis of two trials whereby crawfish were exposed to the rice insecticides under commercial or simulated commercial conditions during 2008. Included for each trial is a brief time line and set of experimental conditions, results in tabular format, followed by a short comment regarding the findings of each bioassay. Fresh, healthy red swamp crawfish were stocked individually in cages. Each plot or field contained several replicates of caged crawfish.

Trial 1 = Crawfish bioassays within experimental plots at three periods following planting.

March 2008: 12 small plots, each consisting of an individually leveed area measuring 40 x 100 ft (0.092 A) with separate access by pipe to a lateral) were assigned to four insecticide treatments with three replicated plots per treatment arranged according to a randomized block design. Treatments consisted of Dermacor treated seed (0.12 lb ai/A), Karate (0.03 lb ai/A) treated the day permanent flood was applied to plots, Dinotefuran (180 g ai/A) treated 23 days after permanent flood was applied to plots, and an untreated control.

March 25, 2008: Drill-seeded small subplots with rice; 16 plots of rice seeded in each plot. Subplots measured 4.2 x 18 ft. Area planted with rice in each plot was 1,210 ft², or approximately 30% of the total area of the plot.

March 31, 2008: Flooded plots for a 48-hour duration to aid seed germination and then drained.

March 31, 2008: Crawfish were placed individually in small enclosures (16-inch by approximately 8-inch diameter wire mesh cylindrical cages) and randomly distributed in the Dermacor and Control plots for Bioassay #1. A total of 20 crawfish were placed per plot, equaling 60 replicated animals per treatment. An equal mixture of males and females and immature and mature crawfish were placed in each plot.

April 2, 2008: Bioassay #1 was terminated after 48 hours, and crawfish mortality or moribundity was assessed.

April 28, 2008: A permanent flood was established in all plots.

April 28, 2008: Fresh crawfish were placed individually in cages (16 crawfish per plot) in the Dermacor, Karate, and Control plots achieving a total of 48 replicated animals per treatment for Bioassay #2. An equal mixture of males and females and immature and mature crawfish were placed in each plot.

April 28, 2008: Karate-designated plots received an application of the insecticide by a hand sprayer. Treatment consisted of applying the recommended rate (0.03 lb ai/A) over rice covered area only, which constituted 30% of the flooded plot area.

April 30 - May 19, 2008: Crawfish were assessed after 2, 4, 7, 14, and 21 days for mortality.

May 20, 2008: Fresh crawfish were placed individually in cages (16 crawfish per plot) in the Dermacor, Dinotefuran, and Control plots achieving a total of 48 replicated animals per treatment for Bioassay #3. An equal mixture of males and females and immature and mature crawfish were placed in each plot with the exception of one replicate Dermacor plot, which received no immature males and eight immature females.

May 21, 2008: First weevil core samples taken from all 12 plots, four core samples per plot

May 21, 2008: Dinotefuran applied to designated plots. Each subplot of rice received approximately 0.34 grams ai of Dinotefuran. Only subplots (ca. 30% of total plot area) were treated.

May 29, 2008: Second core sampling to assess weevil populations.

May 23 - May 26, 2008: Crawfish were assessed after 3 and 6 days (or 2 and 5 days after Dinotefuran treatment) for mortality.

Table 1. Bioassay #1: Crawfish mortality at first flush after planting Dermacor-treated seed. Water temperature during the 48-hr period ranged from 69 to 85°F (minimum-maximum). N=60 crawfish per treatment. Rice Research Station, Crowley, LA. 2008.

	Maturity/Sex	Days after Crawfish Stocking
Dermacor	Immature / Female	0
	Immature / Male	1
	Mature / Female	0
	Mature / Male	0
		Total = 1
Control	Immature / Female	0
	Immature / Male	1
	Mature / Female	0
	Mature / Male	0
		Total = 1

Comments – Bioassay #1. There appears to be little reason for concern with drilled Dermacor-treated seed at first flush based on these results.

Table 2. Bioassay #2: Crawfish mortality after Karate application following the permanent flood (34 days after planting). N=48 crawfish per treatment. Minimum-maximum temperatures were recorded from one random plot. Rice Research Station, Crowley, LA. 2008.

	Mat/Sex	Days after Crawfish Stocking					Sub-Total
		2 Days	4 Days	7 Days	14 Days	21 Days	
Dermacor	Immature / Female	2	-	-	1	-	3
	Immature / Male	5	-	-	2	1	8
	Mature / Female	1	-	1	-	-	2
	Mature / Male	2	-	-	1	-	3
		10	0	1	4	1	Total=16
Karate	Immature / Female	2	-	-	-	3	5
	Immature / Male	1	-	1	-	-	2
	Mature / Female	1	1		-	-	2
	Mature / Male	2	-	1	-	-	3
		6	1	2	0	3	Total=12
Control	Immature / Female	-	-	-	-	1	1
	Immature / Male	2	-	1	-	1	4
	Mature / Female	-	-	-	-	2	2
	Mature / Male	-	-	-	-	2	2
		2	0	1	0	6	Total=9
Min-Max Temp (°F)		60-91	63-82	59-95	61-97	63-91	

Comments – Bioassay #2. Based on these results, there does appear to be reason for concern with Dermacor-treated seed and crawfish early on after the permanent flood. However, further trials are needed to corroborate or refute these preliminary findings. Regarding the Karate treatment, fewer than expected deaths occurred, but perhaps this was caused by the relative low treatment rate as affected by dilution due to the large untreated border area.

Table 3. Bioassay #3: Crawfish mortality after last insecticide (Dinotefuran) application (57 days after planting and 23 days after establishment of the permanent flood). N=48 crawfish per treatment. Minimum-maximum temperatures were recorded from one random plot. Rice Research Station, Crowley, LA. 2008.

	Mat/Sex	Days after Crawfish Stocking		Sub-Total
		3 Days	6 Days	
Dinotefuran	Imm / Fem	9	2	11
	Imm / Male	4	8	12
	Mat / Fem	1	5	6
	Mat / Male	4	4	8
Treatment Total		18	19	Total=37
Dermacor¹	Imm / Fem	11	5	16
	Imm / Male	1	6	7
	Mat / Fem	1	5	6
	Mat / Male	3	3	6
Treatment Total		16	19	Total=35
Control¹	Imm / Fem	10	2	12
	Imm / Male	6	5	11
	Mat / Fem	2	5	7
	Mat / Male	5	3	8
Treatment Total		23	15	Total=38
Min-Max Temp (°F)		72-95	75-99	

¹ Two of three replicated plots in the Dinotefuran and Control treatments were found to have very shallow water from Day 3 through Day 6, which contributed to very warm water conditions.

Comments – Bioassay #3. Elevated water temperatures confounded the results of this bioassay as evident by the relative high mortalities observed in the control group.

Trial 2 = Crawfish bioassay within experimental plots of simulated tailwater exposure

April 25, 2008: Two experimental plots (21 x 116 ft or 0.56 A, with 10 x 78 ft of planted area) were seeded with either Dermacor treated seed (0.025 mg ai/seed) or non-treated rice seed (Control).

May 7, 2008: Plots were flooded for a period of 24 hours to simulate a common first-irrigation practice.

May 8, 2008: Irrigation water was diverted to adjacent plots that had not been planted.

May 9, 2008: Crawfish were placed individually in small enclosures (16-inch by approximately 8-inch diameter wire mesh cylindrical cages) and randomly distributed in the deeper areas of the shallow flooded plots containing tail water from either the Dermacor or Control plots. A total of 24 crawfish per treatment, equally divided among males and females and mature and immature individuals (N=6 reps of each maturity/sex combination) were placed in each plot.

May 23 – May 26, 2008: Crawfish were assessed for mortality at various days after stocking and the bioassay was terminated after 21 days.

Table 4. Crawfish mortalities over the 21-day simulated Dermacor tailwater trial. N=24 crawfish per treatment. Rice Research Station, Crowley, LA. 2008.

	Mat/Sex	Days after Stocking								Sub-Total
		1	2	3	5	7	11	14	21	
Treated	Imm / Fem	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Imm / Male	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
	Mat / Fem	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	Mat / Male	2	1		1					4
Treatment Total		7	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	Total=10
Control	Imm / Fem	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
	Imm / Male	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
	Mat / Fem	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
	Mat / Male	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Treatment Total		6	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	Total=9
Min-Max Temp (°F) ¹		-	-	62-86	69-88	70-81	66-78	72-84	72-88	

¹ Temperature data-logger readings were not available until Day 3; however, water temperature was warmest during the first 2 days of the trial.

Comments – Tailwater Bioassay. Elevated water temperatures during the first 2 days of the trial may have contributed to higher than normal mortality, but evidence of a contaminated tailwater effect is lacking.

RICE DISEASE CONTROL RESEARCH

RICE DISEASE CONTROL STUDIES, 2008¹

D.E. Groth, X.H. Wang, C. Dischler, and M.J. Frey

Sheath blight, bacterial panicle blight, *Cercospora*, and blast are four of the most important diseases of rice. How a farmer manages these diseases often means the difference between a profit and a loss. A number of factors affect disease development, including varietal resistance, cultural practices, cropping history, and pesticide usage. Environmental conditions also greatly affect disease development but are out of the farmer's hand. However, knowing which conditions are favorable for disease development allows the producer to initiate the appropriate disease control practices. Cultural management often plays an important role as evidenced by the fact that sheath blight was a minor disease until the introduction of semidwarf varieties, high N rates, and soybeans as a rotational crop.

Data from research tests suggest that rice diseases annually cause at least an average range of 7 to 15% loss in yield in the South. With present production costs and the price of rice, this average yield loss translates into an average 33 to 40% loss in potential net return because of rice diseases. Direct losses to disease include reduction in plant stands, lodging, spotted kernels, fewer and smaller grains per plant, and a general reduction in plant efficiency. Indirect losses include the cost of fungicides used to manage disease, application costs, and reduced yields associated with special cultural practices that reduce disease but may not be conducive to producing maximum yields.

The major diseases of rice in Louisiana are the fungal disease blast, caused by *Pyricularia grisea*; sheath blight, caused by *Thanatephorus cucumeris* (*Rhizoctonia solani*); bacterial panicle blight caused by *Burkholderia glumae*; stem rot, caused by *Magnaporthe salvinii* (*Sclerotium oryzae*); brown spot, caused by *Cochiobolus miyabeanus*; narrow brown spot, caused by *Sphaerulina oryzina* (*Cercospora janseana*); and kernel smut, caused by *Neovossia horrida*. Seedling diseases caused by species of *Achlya* and *Pythium* are also important in water-seeded rice. Bacterial panicle blight has been identified as a major disease and is caused by the bacterium *Burkholderia glumae*. Minor diseases include crown rot, causal agent unknown; leaf scald, caused by *Gerlachia oryzae*; leaf smut, caused by *Entyloma oryzae*; sheath rot, caused by *Sarocladium oryzae*; stackburn disease, caused by *Alternaria padwickii*; sheath spot, caused by *Rhizoctonia oryzae*; crown sheath rot, caused by *Gaeumannomyces graminis* var. *graminis*; black kernel, caused by *Curvularia lunata*; seedling blights, caused by various fungi; false smut, caused by *Ustilaginoidea virens*; root rots, caused by several fungi; and several miscellaneous leaf, stem, and glume spotting diseases.

Host resistance and fungicides play an important role in limiting these losses. The objective of these studies is to develop disease management practices that economically reduce rice diseases and increase the yield and quality of rice.

This report is on current research evaluating both registered and experimental compounds. It also represents only one year of data, and multiple years are needed to effectively evaluate agronomic practices. Therefore, no specific recommendation of a product or practice is implied. For specific recommendations and more information, contact your local Cooperative Extension Agent.

The use of a foliar fungicide to reduce rice diseases is often justified under severe disease conditions. Some factors that favor the use of a fungicide include: 1) history of disease in the field, 2) varietal susceptibility, 3) high yield potential, 4) rice being grown for seed, 5) rice planted late, and 6) rice ratooned. The primary targets for rice fungicide applications are sheath blight and blast. Generally, secondary rice diseases are not severe enough to justify a fungicide application. However, control of these secondary diseases, from sheath blight and blast applications, often contributes to the overall increase in yield and quality.

¹ This research is supported in part by funds provided by rice producers through the Louisiana Rice Research Board and various agricultural chemical companies.

All of the fungicides tested have benefits and disadvantages. Tilt gives good narrow brown leaf spot and *Cercospora* sheath blotch and leaf smut control but no control of blast. Moncut has good activity against sheath blight, but it has the narrowest disease control spectrum. Quadris combines excellent sheath blight activity with control of blast but is weak against narrow brown leaf spot and *Cercospora* sheath blotch. The combination products, Stratego and Quilt, have broad spectrum disease activity but have slightly less sheath blight activity.

Many other factors affect fungicide efficacy, including application timing, cultural practices, inoculum levels, weather, varietal resistance, spray volume, type of adjuvants added to the spray solution, and the application method used. Problems can develop from these factors that limit fungicide activity. One problem occurs when fungicides are applied by air. Most of the material is deposited on the upper third of the canopy. Redistribution by rain and dew is then required to move the fungicide into the lower canopy where most of the disease is present. Redistribution into the lower canopy is necessary since these fungicides are either non-systemic, or if systemic, they are only locally systemic or only move upward in the plant. Weathering associated with redistribution is also detrimental since some fungicidal activity is lost. Other conditions that limit fungicide activity include drift, volatility, and calibration errors. Rainfall immediately after application, before the fungicide can dry on the plant or be absorbed by the plant, can remove significant amounts of fungicides from the foliage and impair yield performance. Normally, a 4-hour drying period is adequate after application.

Since all fungicides labeled are very specific as to the diseases they control, scouting rice is extremely important to determine disease incidence and severity. Fields should be scouted weekly for disease development beginning when the first tillers begin to develop and continuing through heading. Rice should be sampled at several (20 or more) locations throughout the field. The size of the field and the disease distribution will determine the extent of sampling. At each sampling location, 25 to 50 tillers should be examined for disease symptoms (refer to back pages and the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin No. 828, Rice Diseases and Disorders in Louisiana). Other diseases that require fungicides for control, especially the rice blast disease, must be noted between scouting stops as damaging levels can develop from light infestations that were not detected at the scouting stops. For sheath blight, the percentage of tillers infected at the sampling locations should be averaged to determine the disease incidence for the field. Spraying a fungicide for sheath blight is warranted if an average of 5 to 10% of the tillers (approximately 20-40% positive stops) are infected during joint elongation stages of growth in susceptible varieties. Spraying moderately susceptible varieties are warranted if more than 15% of the tillers are infected (approximately 50% positive stops). Unfortunately, there is no good scouting/prediction system for blast or bacterial panicle blight at this time, and when leaf blast is found, preventative sprays to protect the head are recommended for susceptible varieties. Prevailing temperatures at heading predict bacterial panicle blight. Disease identification is extremely important since several diseases can be confused.

Table 1. List of fungicides tested in 2008.

	Common Name	Company
Quadris 2.08 SC	Azoxystrobin	Syngenta
Stratego 2.08 EC	Trifloxystrobin / Propiconazole	Bayer
GEM 500 SC	Trifloxystrobin	Bayer
Quilt 1.16 SC	Azoxystrobin/ Propiconazole	Syngenta
Moncut 2 SC	Flutolanil	Gowan
Tilt 3.6 EC	Propiconazole	Syngenta
A15909A 2.2 SC	Azoxystrobin/ Propiconazole	Syngenta

2008 Varietal and URN Disease Resistance Evaluation (DN1)

Location: Rice Research Station, Crowley, LA

Soil Type: Crowley silt loam (pH 6.0, Clay 12%, Silt 71%, Sand 17%, CEC 9.4 cmole/kg)

Variety/Seed Rate: Various, 90 lb/A

Plot Size: 1 to 3 six-ft rows

Planting Method/Date: Drill-seeded, Mar 24

Fertilization: Preplant 24-72-72, Mar 24; topdressing, 120-0-0, Apr 25

Experimental Design: Randomized complete block design with two to four replications

Water Management: Flooded, Apr 28; drained, May 7; reflooded, May 14

Herbicides: 4 qt Arrosolo + 1 oz Permit/A, Apr 23

Insecticides: Dermacor seed treatment; Karate

Fungicides: None

Inoculation Dates: Sheath blight, June 5; bacterial panicle blight at early heading, various dates

Application Equipment: N/A

<u>Application Dates:</u>	<u>Growth Stage</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Temp</u>	<u>Wind</u>	<u>RH</u>	<u>Clouds</u>	<u>Dew</u>
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N/A

Disease Ratings: See Tables 2 to 9

Drained: July 18

Harvest: N/A

Results: See Tables 2 to 9

Comments: Sheath blight severity was high, and bacterial panicle blight severity was moderate.

Table 2. Disease reaction of various varieties and experimental lines to sheath blight (SB), bacterial panicle blight (BPB), and rotten neck blast (RNB) at the Rice Research Station, Crowley, LA. 2008. (Variety Trial).

Pathogen Code	SB	BPB	RNB
Rating Unit	0-9	0-9	0-9
Rating Date	July 17	July 17	Aug 27
1 Banks	6.0 efg	4.7 b-f	3.0 c-g
2 CL131	8.0 a-d	5.3 a-d	1.7 e-i
3 CL151	7.7 a-d	5.0 b-e	5.7 ab
4 CL161	8.3 abc	5.3 a-d	3.7 a-e
5 CL171	8.3 abc	5.7 abc	4.0 a-d
6 Cocodrie	8.3 abc	5.3 a-d	5.3 abc
7 Cypress	8.0 a-d	6.0 ab	4.3 a-d
8 Cybonnet	7.7 a-d	5.0 b-e	2.7 d-h
9 Cheniere	7.0 c-f	4.3 c-g	6.0 a
10 Catahoula	7.3 b-e	3.7 efg	1.7 e-i
11 Dellrose	6.7 d-g	4.7 b-f	2.7 d-h
12 Della	5.3 gh	4.7 b-f	3.7 a-e
13 Dellmati	5.7 fg	3.3 fgh	0.3 i
14 Spring	8.0 a-d	4.3 c-g	4.3 a-d
15 Trenasse	8.3 abc	6.7 a	3.0 c-g
16 Wells	6.0 efg	5.7 abc	6.0 a
17 TORO-2	6.3 efg	5.3 a-d	4.3 a-d
18 Bengal	5.7 fg	5.0 b-e	5.0 a-d
19 Jupiter	6.0 efg	2.3 hi	2.7 d-h
20 Pirogue	4.3h	3.0 ghi	5.7 ab
21 Neptune	6.0 efg	2.3 hi	1.0 ghi
22 AR1124	8.0 a-d	4.0 d-g	0.7 hi
23 AR1182	6.7 d-g	5.3 a-d	1.3 f-i
24 TX3075	4.3 h	2.0 i	0.0 i
25 CY002	9.0 a	3.7 efg	5.3 abc
26 CY003	8.0 a-d	4.3 c-g	3.7 a-e
27 CY004	8.0 a-d	4.3 c-g	3.3 b-f
28 CY005	8.7 ab	4.7 b-f	4.7 a-d
29 CY006	8.7 ab	5.0 b-e	5.7 ab
30 CY007	6.7 d-g	3.0 ghi	5.7 ab
31 CY008	8.3 abc	5.0 b-e	4.0 a-d
32 CY009	8.0 a-d	5.7 abc	4.0 a-d
33 CY010	8.7 ab	4.7 b-f	5.3 abc
LSD (P=.05)	0.84	0.84	1.30
Standard Deviation	0.51	0.52	0.80
CV	7.13	11.39	21.89
Replicate F	0.803	0.608	0.444
Replicate Prob(F)	0.4525	0.5475	0.6434
Treatment F	18.832	13.798	14.389
Treatment Prob(F)	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001

Means followed by same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05, Student-Newman-Keuls).

Table 3. Disease reaction of various varieties and experimental lines to sheath blight (SB), bacterial panicle blight (BPB), and rotten neck blast (RNB) at the Rice Research Station, Crowley, LA. 2008. (URN Group I).

Pathogen Code	SB	BPB	RNB
Rating Unit	0-9	0-9	0-9
Rating Date	July 17	July 17	Aug 27
1 GP13416/KATY//PI 312	7.0 cde	5.3 abc	6.5 b
2 CFX-18//CCDR/9770532	8.0 abc	4.5 b-e	4.8 bcd
3 (LGRU/LSCN)RU9801111	6.3 e	3.5 e	1.3 i
4 91642//KATY/NWBT/5/R	6.5 de	5.5 ab	2.5 f-i
5 CFX-26/9702128	8.0 abc	5.3 abc	5.3 bcd
6 CPRS/LGRU	7.3 b-e	4.5 b-e	3.3 d-h
7 LBNT/9902/3/DAWN/969	6.5 de	5.5 ab	5.0 bcd
8 CCDR/CLR 11	8.5 a	5.3 abc	5.5 c
9 CPRS/LGRU	8.0 abc	5.3 abc	4.3 c-f
10 DREW/UA99-167	7.5 a-d	3.8 de	2.0 hi
11 CPRS/KBNT//9502008-A	7.0 cde	4.0 de	2.3 ghi
12 ((NWBT/RU8303181)/RS	7.5 a-d	3.5 e	4.0 c-g
13 LBNT/9902/3/DAWN/969	7.3 b-e	4.5 b-e	5.0 bcd
14 TBNT/LA110/LMNT/3/T	7.0 cde	4.3 cde	8.0 a
15 DLMT/KATY	7.5 a-d	4.0 de	5.0 bcd
16 GFMT/TBNT/LA110	8.3 ab	3.8 de	3.8 c-h
17 SPRING	7.5 a-d	4.8 bcd	4.3 c-f
18 TRENASSE	8.5 a	6.3 a	2.8 e-i
19 PRESIDIO (PRSD)	6.5 de	4.0 de	4.5 cde
20 CATAHOULA	7.8 abc	4.8 bcd	3.8 c-h
LSD (P=.05)	0.69	0.70	1.19
Standard Deviation	0.49	0.50	0.84
CV	6.62	10.77	20.23
Replicate F	1.438	3.393	2.267
Replicate Prob(F)	0.2413	0.0239	0.0905
Treatment F	7.578	9.579	14.321
Treatment Prob(F)	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001

Means followed by same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05, Student-Newman-Keuls).

Table 4. Disease reaction of various varieties and experimental lines to sheath blight (SB), bacterial panicle blight (BPB), and rotten neck blast (RNB) at the Rice Research Station, Crowley, LA. 2008. (URN Group II).

Pathogen Code	SB	BPB	RNB
Rating Unit	0-9	0-9	0-9
Rating Date	July 18	July 18	Aug 27
21 RU9901127/GP-2	7.3 ab	3.0 bc	2.8 d-g
22 AC 1398	5.8 cd	3.5 bc	4.8 b-e
23 (LGRU/LSCN)RU9801111	5.8 cd	3.3 bc	1.0 g
24 VSNTLM1/L201/PNRZ/3/	4.5 e	4.8 ab	3.8 b-f
25 96 INT/AHNT	5.3 de	5.5 a	1.8 fg
26 CPRS/LGRU	7.3 ab	4.5 abc	4.0 b-f
27 DREW/UA99-52	7.5 ab	2.8 c	3.0 d-g
28 AC1055	7.5 ab	4.3 abc	3.5 c-f
29 CPRS/LGRU	7.8 ab	3.3 bc	2.5 efg
30 CYBT/LM1	6.5 bc	3.5 bc	3.8 b-f
31 CCDDR/0502085	7.5 ab	2.8 c	5.0 bcd
32 CCDDR/L202	7.0 b	3.3 bc	5.0 bcd
33 IR36/8603006	6.5 bc	3.5 bc	6.0 b
34 CCDDR/9502008//AR 11	8.3 a	3.5 bc	4.8 b-e
35 MBLE//82CAY21/LMNT	6.8 bc	4.0 bc	5.0 bcd
36 IR36/8603006	6.8 bc	3.8 bc	5.8 bc
37 JUPITER	5.8 cd	2.8 c	2.3 fg
38 NEPTUNE	6.5 bc	3.8 bc	2.5 efg
39 BOWMAN	7.3 ab	3.8 bc	4.0 b-f
40 FRANCIS	6.8 bc	4.5 abc	7.5 a
LSD (P=.05)	0.75	1.01	1.37
Standard Deviation	0.53	0.71	0.97
CV	7.93	19.28	24.65
Replicate F	2.242	0.289	2.368
Replicate Prob(F)	0.0931	0.8335	0.0802
Treatment F	12.075	4.158	10.771
Treatment Prob(F)	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001

Means followed by same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05, Student-Newman-Keuls).

Table 5. Disease reaction of various varieties and experimental lines to sheath blight (SB), bacterial panicle blight (BPB), and rotten neck blast (RNB) at the Rice Research Station, Crowley, LA. 2008. (URN Group III).

Pathogen Code	SB	BPB	RNB
Rating Data Type	Severity	Severity	Severity
Rating Unit	0-9	0-9	0-9
Rating Date	July 18	July 18	Aug 27
41 LGRU//KATY/STBN/5/LG	6.0 bc	3.8 cd	3.3 e-i
42 9502008/CPRS	7.0 ab	4.0 bcd	5.8 abc
43 (92:13768(VSTA/LBNT/	6.8 ab	3.3 cd	2.3 hi
44 DREW/UA99-52	6.3 b	4.5 abc	3.0 f-i
45 DREW/CFX-18	6.5 ab	4.0 bcd	3.3 e-i
46 CPRS/CCDR	7.0 ab	4.0 bcd	2.8 ghi
47 WLLS/INIAP-12//ZHE 7	5.0 c	4.0 bcd	1.8 i
48 CPRS/97T1280 DH1/3/C	6.5 ab	3.0 cd	1.5 i
49 CPRS/CCDR	7.3 ab	3.5 cd	3.5 d-i
50 LBNT/9902/3/DAWN/969	6.0 bc	5.5 a	2.5 ghi
51 TACAURI/3/CPRS//82CA	7.5 ab	3.3 cd	4.5 b-g
52 CPRS/CCDR	6.8 ab	3.8 cd	4.0 c-h
53 RSMT/KATY	8.0 a	3.3 cd	5.0 b-f
54 CPRS/3/L201//TBNT/BL	6.8 ab	5.3 ab	6.5 ab
55 RSMT/KATY	6.5 ab	3.0 cd	7.3 a
56 SABER (SABR)	7.0 ab	3.3 cd	5.3 a-e
57 PRISCILLA	6.3 b	4.3 a-d	5.5 a-d
58 CHENIERE	7.3 ab	2.8 d	5.8 abc
59 COCODRIE	8.0 a	3.5 cd	5.5 a-d
60 CL 171 AR	7.5 ab	4.3 a-d	4.0 c-h
LSD (P=.05)	0.88	0.91	1.32
Standard Deviation	0.62	0.64	0.93
CV	9.16	16.9	22.56
Replicate F	0.205	1.617	2.436
Replicate Prob(F)	0.8925	0.1955	0.0742
Treatment F	5.334	5.017	12.096
Treatment Prob(F)	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001

Means followed by same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05, Student-Newman-Keuls).

Table 6. Disease reaction of various varieties and experimental lines to sheath blight (SB), bacterial panicle blight (BPB), and rotten neck blast (RNB) at the Rice Research Station, Crowley, LA. 2008. (URN Group IV).

Pathogen Code	SB	BPB	RNB
Rating Unit	0-9	0-9	0-9
Rating Date	July 18	July 18	Aug 28
61 RU9201176/3/NWBT/KAT	6.0 cde	3.5 def	1.5 hi
62 9502065/3/MERC//MERC	6.3 b-e	4.8 abc	3.5 c-g
63 CPRS/LGRU	7.3 abc	4.8 abc	3.5 c-g
64 DREW/5/NWBT/3/DAWN/9	6.0 cde	5.0 ab	2.8 e-i
65 BNGL//MERC/RICO/3/ME	6.3 b-e	3.0 f	3.0 d-h
66 PNTL/(JCTO/PNTL)0028	6.0 cde	3.0 f	6.8 a
67 P97Y228/PI 560265//S	7.3 abc	3.5 def	4.3 b-e
68 EARL/9902028	6.3 b-e	2.5 f	6.8 a
69 ((NWBT/RU8303181)/GF	6.8 a-e	3.3 ef	3.0 d-h
70 LGRU//KATY/STBN/5/NW	5.5 de	4.3 b-e	3.3 d-g
71 BNGL/SHORT RICO/4/OR	6.0 cde	2.8 f	5.0 bc
72 ((NWBT/RU8303181)/RS	6.3 b-e	5.3 ab	1.3 i
73 IR36/8603006	6.8 a-e	2.8 f	5.0 bc
74 GFMT/TBNT/LA110	8.0 a	3.8 c-f	4.0 b-f
75 4483-1693	3.3 f	3.0 f	2.5 f-i
76 LGRU//KATY/STBN/5/NW	5.3 e	2.8 f	2.5 f-i
77 CPRS//NWBT/KATY	7.0 a-d	4.5 a-d	2.0 ghi
78 Texmont/TeQing	7.5 abc	5.5 a	4.5 bcd
79 CYBONNET (CYBT)	7.8 ab	3.8 c-f	4.5 bcd
80 WELLS	6.3 b-e	3.8 c-f	5.3 b
LSD (P=.05)	0.8	0.74	1.04
Standard Deviation	0.62	0.53	0.74
CV	9.78	14.0	19.7
Replicate F	0.729	1.727	2.051
Replicate Prob(F)	0.5389	0.1716	0.1169
Treatment F	11.072	12.377	17.395
Treatment Prob(F)	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001

Means followed by same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05, Student-Newman-Keuls).

Table 7. Disease reaction of various varieties and experimental lines to sheath blight (SB), bacterial panicle blight (BPB), and rotten neck blast (RNB) at the Rice Research Station, Crowley, LA. 2008. (URN Group V).

Pathogen Code	SB	BPB	RNB
Rating Unit	0-9	0-9	0-9
Rating Date	July 17	July 17	Aug 28
81 LGRU//KATY/STBN/3/LG	6.0 a-d	4.0 bcd	5.0 a-e
82 AR 1142/JODN/4/NWBT/	5.5 bcd	4.5 a-d	4.0 b-f
83 RSMT//RXMT/IR36	7.0 a-d	3.5 cd	5.0 a-e
84 RU9901133/PI 560239/	5.0 cd	4.5 a-d	1.5 ef
85 AR 1188/CCDR//950200	7.5 abc	4.0 bcd	3.0 c-f
86 CCDR/L202	7.0 a-d	3.0 d	7.0 ab
87 19991516/6/BASMATI-3	7.5 abc	5.5 abc	3.0 c-f
88 KATY/CPRS//NWBT/.../3/	7.5 abc	6.0 ab	2.0 def
89 CCDR/LQ275a	7.0 a-d	4.5 a-d	1.0 f
90 91642//KATY/NWBT/5/R	7.5 abc	4.5 a-d	3.5 b-f
91 CFX-18//CCDR/9770532	7.5 abc	5.0 a-d	5.5 a-d
92 CCDR/LQ275a	8.0 ab	4.5 a-d	1.5 ef
93 LBNT/9902/3/DAWN/969	6.5 a-d	3.5 cd	6.0 abc
94 NWBT/KATY//9902207x2	7.5 abc	4.0 bcd	2.5 c-f
95 PNTL/(JCTO/PNTL)0028	7.5 abc	3.5 cd	7.0 ab
96 FRNS/5/LBNT/9902//NW	7.5 abc	4.5 a-d	3.0 c-f
97 NWBT/KATY//9902207x2	7.5 abc	5.0 a-d	4.0 b-f
98 SABR/CCDR	6.5 a-d	3.5 cd	4.0 b-f
99 CYBT/UA99-94//UA99-1	6.5 a-d	5.5 abc	3.5 b-f
100 RSMT//8203035/GCHW	8.5 a	4.5 a-d	4.0 b-f
101 LGRU/LSCN/CF4-85	7.0 a-d	3.0 d	4.0 b-f
102 FRNS/6/LBNT/9902/3/D	7.0 a-d	5.5 abc	4.5 a-f
103 9502008-A/DREW/3/NWB	7.5 abc	4.5 a-d	5.0 a-e
104 LGRU/LSCN/CF4-85	6.5 a-d	3.0 d	3.5 b-f
105 FRNS/6/LBNT/9902/3/D	5.5 bcd	5.5 abc	5.5 a-d
106 9502008-A/DREW/3/NWB	7.5 abc	5.0 a-d	4.5 a-f
107 LGRU/LSCN/CF4-85	6.0 a-d	3.5 cd	3.0 c-f
108 KATY/NWBT//L201/7402	6.5 a-d	5.5 abc	3.0 c-f
109 CPRS/3/NWBT/KATY//99	8.0 ab	5.0 a-d	3.5 b-f
110 (DF5-68)/TX8946	4.5 d	4.0 bcd	2.5 c-f
111 FRNS/6/LBNT/9902/3/D	6.0 a-d	6.5 a	5.0 a-e
112 CCDR/3/KATY/CPRS//JK	7.5 abc	4.5 a-d	5.0 a-e
113 SABR/CCDR	7.5 abc	4.0 bcd	4.5 a-f
114 RSMT//RXMT/IR36	7.0 a-d	5.5 abc	6.0 abc
115 WELLS/DXBL	6.0 a-d	4.0 bcd	4.0 b-f
116 SABR/CCDR	5.0 cd	5.0 a-d	1.0 f
117 COCODRIE	8.0 ab	4.5 a-d	5.5 a-d
118 Hidalgo	6.0 a-d	4.0 bcd	5.0 a-e
119 M206	7.0 a-d	4.0 bcd	8.0 a
120 DIXIEBELLE (DXBL)	6.5 a-d	4.5 a-d	5.5 a-d
LSD (P=.05)	1.42	1.18	2.07
Standard Deviation	0.71	0.59	1.02
CV	10.31	13.13	24.9
Replicate F	0.226	0.328	0.584
Replicate Prob(F)	0.6369	0.5703	0.4493
Treatment F	3.373	4.063	5.001
Treatment Prob(F)	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001

Means followed by same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05, Student-Newman-Keuls).

Table 8. Disease reaction of various varieties and experimental lines to sheath blight (SB), bacterial panicle blight (BPB), and rotten neck blast (RNB) at the Rice Research Station, Crowley, LA. 2008. (URN Group VI).

Pathogen Code	SB	BPB	RNB
Rating Unit	0-9	0-9	0-9
Rating Date	July 17	July 17	Aug 28
121 LGRU/3/LMNT/KATY//LM	5.0 de	3.0 bc	1.5 fg
122 L202//TBNT/BLMT	6.0 b-e	5.0 abc	5.5 a-d
123 LGRU/LSCN/CF4-85	6.5 a-e	3.5 abc	2.0 efg
124 MDRK/PI 312777//JING	5.0 de	5.0 abc	4.0 b-f
125 AC1055	7.5 a-d	4.0 abc	3.5 c-g
126 LGRU/LSCN/CF4-85	5.5 cde	3.0 bc	2.5 d-g
127 91642//KATY/NWBT/5/R	6.5 a-e	6.0 a	2.5 d-g
128 AC1019	8.0 abc	5.0 abc	4.0 b-f
129 LGRU/LSCN/CF4-85	6.5 a-e	3.0 bc	3.5 c-g
130 YACU 9/ZHE 733//WC 2	6.0 b-e	4.0 abc	2.0 efg
131 AC1073	7.5 a-d	3.5 abc	5.0 a-e
132 (DLMT/(LMNT*3/JSMN))	6.5 a-e	4.5 abc	1.5 fg
133 FRNS/6/LBNT/9902/3/D	7.0 a-d	6.0 a	5.5 a-d
134 CCDR//CCDR/JEFF	8.0 abc	4.5 abc	4.0 b-f
135 MILL/JSMN	6.5 a-e	3.0 bc	2.5 d-g
136 MDRK/LM 1	5.5 cde	6.0 a	3.0 d-g
137 AC1106	8.5 ab	4.5 abc	3.0 d-g
138 CPRS/3/CPRS/NWBT/KAT	6.5 a-e	3.5 abc	4.0 b-f
139 SHUFENG 121-1655	4.0 e	2.5 c	0.5 g
140 CPRS//L-205/DLLA	6.5 a-e	4.5 abc	3.0 d-g
141 LCSN/LGRU	7.5 a-d	4.0 abc	3.5 c-g
142 KBNT/Q36194	6.0 b-e	6.0 a	6.5 abc
143 9502008/CPRS/4/CPRS/	8.0 abc	4.0 abc	3.5 c-g
144 CCDR/L202	6.0 b-e	3.5 abc	3.0 d-g
145 CCDR/ZHE 733//WC 285	6.5 a-e	4.5 abc	4.5 b-f
146 NWBT/KATY//9902207X2	7.5 a-d	5.0 abc	3.5 c-g
147 LCSN/LGRU	9.0 a	4.5 abc	3.0 d-g
148 IRGA409/RXMT/5/BRAZ/	6.5 a-e	5.5 ab	1.5 fg
149 9502008//KATY/990220	8.0 abc	5.0 abc	3.0 d-g
150 AR 1188/CCDR/JEFF/CP	8.0 abc	3.5 abc	3.5 c-g
151 STG97F5-01-004/UA99-	5.5 cde	4.0 abc	2.5 d-g
152 LGRU/WELLS	5.5 cde	4.0 abc	3.0 d-g
153 CPRS/CCDR	7.5 a-d	4.5 abc	4.5 b-f
154 RSMT/KATY	8.5 ab	4.0 abc	5.0 a-e
155 MILL//9502008/LGRU	7.5 a-d	4.0 abc	7.0 ab
156 IR36/8603006	6.5 a-e	4.0 abc	5.5 a-d
157 CPRS//NWBT/KATY	7.5 a-d	5.0 abc	4.0 b-f
158 DELLROSE	6.5 a-e	4.0 abc	2.5 d-g
159 Sabine (SABN)	8.0 abc	4.5 abc	4.0 b-f
160 FRANCIS	7.0 a-d	6.0 a	7.5 a
LSD (P=.05)	1.50	1.37	1.69
Standard Deviation	0.74	0.68	0.84
CV	10.93	15.66	23.2
Replicate F	4.434	3.279	2.581
Replicate Prob(F)	0.0417	0.0779	0.1162
Treatment F	4.399	3.691	6.551
Treatment Prob(F)	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001

Means followed by same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05, Student-Newman-Keuls).

Table 9. Disease reaction of various varieties and experimental lines to sheath blight (SB), bacterial panicle blight (BPB), and rotten neck blast (RNB) at the Rice Research Station, Crowley, LA. 2008. (URN Group VII).

Pathogen Code	SB	BPB	RNB
Rating Unit	0-9	0-9	0-9
Rating Date	July 17	July 17	Aug 27
161 FRNS/6/LBNT/9902/3/D	7.0 a-e	4.5 a-e	4.5 a-d
162 BNGL/SHORT RICO/4/OR	5.0 def	4.5 a-e	4.0 bcd
163 JEFF/CPRS/CPRS	6.5 a-e	5.5 a-d	4.5 a-d
164 RU9201127/5/LBNT/990	6.0 b-f	6.0 abc	6.5 ab
165 BNGL/SHORT RICO/4/OR	7.0 a-e	4.5 a-e	6.0 abc
166 4484-1665	4.0 f	2.5 e	0.0 f
167 FRNS/6/LBNT/9902/3/D	7.0 a-e	6.0 abc	7.5 a
168 BNGL/SHORT RICO/4/OR	5.0 def	3.5 cde	6.0 abc
169 LGRU/LSCN/CF4-85	7.0 a-e	4.0 b-e	5.5 abc
170 97Y228/PI 560265//ST	7.0 a-e	5.0 a-e	0.5 ef
171 BNGL/SHORT RICO//LFT	7.0 a-e	3.5 cde	7.0 ab
172 CPRS/CCDR	8.0 abc	5.0 a-e	6.0 abc
173 RU9901127/GP-2	7.5 a-d	4.0 b-e	1.0 ef
174 NWBT/KATY//9902207x2	7.5 a-d	4.5 a-e	4.0 bcd
175 CCDR/L202	8.0 abc	3.5 cde	6.0 abc
176 FRNS/6/LBNT/9902/3/D	6.0 b-f	6.0 abc	5.0 a-d
177 WELLS/MBLE	7.0 a-e	4.5 a-e	5.0 a-d
178 LGRU/LSCN/CF4-85	6.0 b-f	3.5 cde	4.0 bcd
179 LBNT/9902/3/DAWN/969	6.0 b-f	6.5 ab	4.5 a-d
180 9502008-A/DREW/3/NWB	8.5 ab	4.0 b-e	4.5 a-d
181 CPRS/CCDR	6.5 a-e	5.0 a-e	2.0 def
182 FRNS/6/LBNT/9902/3/D	6.5 a-e	7.0 a	6.0 abc
183 CPRS/KBNT//DREW	8.0 abc	5.5 a-d	5.5 abc
184 L201/SABR	5.5 c-f	6.0 abc	0.0 f
185 FRNS/6/LBNT/9902/3/D	6.5 a-e	6.5 ab	7.0 ab
186 CPRS//NWBT/KATY	7.5 a-d	5.5 a-d	5.0 a-d
187 Tesanai 2	4.5 ef	2.5 e	2.0 def
188 VSNTLM//L201/9NRZ/3/	6.5 a-e	5.5 a-d	6.5 ab
189 LM-1//CPRS/KBNT	6.5 a-e	4.5 a-e	4.5 a-d
190 CPRS/CCDR	7.0 a-e	5.0 a-e	4.5 a-d
191 CPRS//NWBT/KATY	8.0 abc	5.0 a-e	4.0 bcd
192 9502008//KATY/990220	8.5 ab	6.0 abc	6.5 ab
193 LMNT//8203035/GCHW	6.0 b-f	4.5 a-e	4.5 a-d
194 CPRS//NWBT/KATY	8.0 abc	5.5 a-d	3.0 cde
195 CCDR/3/CPRS/NWBT//KA	9.0 a	5.5 a-d	5.0 a-d
196 LMNT//TBNT/LA110...	7.5 a-d	3.5 cde	4.0 bcd
197 CPRS//NWBT/KATY	9.0 a	5.5 a-d	7.0 ab
198 CPRS//NWBT/KATY	8.5 ab	7.0 a	4.0 bcd
199 BENGAL	5.5 c-f	3.5 cde	4.0 bcd
200 XL 723	7.0 a-e	3.0 de	0.5 ef
LSD (P=.05)	1.34	1.36	1.77
Standard Deviation	0.66	0.67	0.88
CV	9.66	13.9	19.73
Replicate F	1.814	5.444	4.714
Replicate Prob(F)	0.1858	0.0249	0.0361
Treatment F	6.323	6.014	10.379
Treatment Prob(F)	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001

Means followed by same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05, Student-Newman-Keuls).

2008 Blast and Secondary Disease Nurseries (DN-2)

Location: Rice Research Station, Crowley, LA

Soil Type: Crowley silt loam (pH 6.0, Clay 12%, Silt 71%, Sand 17%, CEC 9.4 cmole/kg)

Variety/Seed Rate: Various, ~90 lb/A

Plot Size: 1 to 3 six-ft rows

Planting Method/Date: Drill-seeded, May 15

Fertilization: Preplant 24-72-72, May14; preflood 120-0-0, June 18

Experimental Design: Randomized complete block with two to four replications

Water Management: Flood, June 18; drained to induce blast, June 29; reflooded, July 7

Herbicides: 3 qt Propanil + 1 oz Permit, June 8; 4 qt Arrosolo + 1 pt Basagran, June 15; 16.5 oz Clincher, June 20

Insecticides: Dermacor seed treatment; 4 oz Mustang Max

Fungicides: None

Inoculation Dates: None, all from natural sources

Application Equipment: N/A

<u>Application Dates:</u>	<u>Growth Stage</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Temp</u>	<u>Wind</u>	<u>RH</u>	<u>Clouds</u>	<u>Dew</u>
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N/A

Disease Ratings: See Tables 2 to 9

Drained: Aug 22

Harvest: N/A

Results: See Tables 2 to 9

Comments: Blast severity was moderate, and other diseases were very light and erratic.

2008 Variety X Fungicide Trial (RRS)

Location: Rice Research Station, Crowley, LA

Soil Type: Crowley silt loam (pH 6.0, Clay 12%, Silt 71%, Sand 17%, CEC 9.4 cmole/kg)

Variety/Seed Rate: Cocodrie, 90 lb/A

Plot Size: 4 x 16 ft, 7 rows w/7-in spacing

Planting Method/Date: Drill-seeded, Mar 25

Fertilization: Preplant 24-72-72, Mar 24; topdressing 120-0-0, Apr 25

Experimental Design: Factorial arranged in a randomized complete block design with five replications

Water Management: Flooded, Apr 28; drained, May 7; reflooded, May 14

Herbicides: 4 qt Arrosolo + 1 oz Permit/A, Apr 23

Insecticides: Dermacor seed treatment; Karate

Fungicides: Early boot spray, June 12

Inoculation Dates: Sheath blight, June 5

Application Equipment: CO₂, backpack sprayer, 8002 tips, 15 gal/A

<u>Application Dates:</u>	<u>Growth Stage</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Temp</u>	<u>Wind</u>	<u>RH</u>	<u>Clouds</u>	<u>Dew</u>
	Early Boot	June 12	7:30 am	78°F	6-8 mph	90%	0%	Heavy

Disease Ratings: July 23

Drained: July 18

Harvest: July 28

Results: See Table 10

Comments: Sheath blight severity was high, and other diseases were light in severity.

Table 10. Effect of varietal resistance and fungicide applications on sheath blight development and yield of rice at the Rice Research Station, Crowley, LA. 2008.

Fungicide	Rate	Timing	SB 0-9 July 23	SB % July 23	Yield lb/A July 29	Milling % Total Sept 18	Milling % Whole Sept 18
<u>CL151</u>							
Unsprayed			7.0 ab	66.0 ab	7407 abc	71.6 b	66.3 c
Quadris	9 fl oz/A	B	3.6 cd	15.2 c	8138 ab	71.7 b	66.9 bc
Quilt	28 fl oz/A	B	4.0 cd	21.4 c	8304 a	71.8 b	66.5 c
Stratego	19 fl oz/A	B	4.2 c	22.8 c	8133 ab	72.5 ab	68.0 abc
<u>Cheniere</u>							
Unsprayed			7.6 a	69.2 ab	6712 cd	71.7 b	65.7 c
Quadris	9 fl oz/A	B	3.6 cd	17.4 c	7174 abc	73.0 ab	67.5 bc
Quilt	28 fl oz/A	B	4.2 c	24.2 c	7970 ab	72.6 ab	67.6 bc
Stratego	19 fl oz/A	B	4.4 c	25.8 c	8063 ab	72.2 ab	67.2 bc
<u>Catahoula</u>							
Unsprayed			7.6 a	80.2 a	6154 d	72.9 ab	65.0 c
Quadris	9 fl oz/A	B	3.6 cd	21.8 c	7390 abc	73.8 ab	69.5 ab
Quilt	28 fl oz/A	B	4.4 c	21.2 c	6668 cd	74.0 ab	69.5 ab
Stratego	19 fl oz/A	B	4.6 c	30.2 c	6918 bcd	74.7 a	70.2 a
<u>Neptune</u>							
Unsprayed			6.2 b	56.2 b	7593 abc	69.0 c	65.8 c
Quadris 2.08 SC	9 fl oz/A	B	2.8 d	13.4 c	7583 abc	69.1 c	66.9 b
Quilt 1.04 SC	28 fl oz/A	B	2.8 d	12.8 c	7623 abc	68.0 c	65.0 c
Stratego 2.08 EC	19 fl oz/AB		3.4 cd	13.4 c	7659 abc	69.2 c	66.9 bc
LSD (P=.05)			0.8	12.85	717.4	1.65	1.74
Standard Deviation			0.63	10.16	567.1	0.99	1.04
CV			13.72	31.79	7.59	1.38	1.56
Replicate F			2.870	1.887	0.472	4.478	3.370
Replicate Prob(F)			0.0305	0.1244	0.7560	0.0199	0.0478
Treatment F			31.429	24.310	5.826	11.647	6.459
Treatment Prob(F)			0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001

Means followed by same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05, Student-Newman-Keuls).

2008 Variety X Fungicide Trial (Fenton)

Location: Jimmy Hoppe Farm, Fenton, LA

Soil Type: Crowley silt loam (pH 6.0, Clay 12%, Silt 71%, Sand 17%, CEC 9.4 cmole/kg)

Variety/Seed Rate: Various (See Table 11), 90 lb/A

Plot Size: 4 x 16 ft

Planting Method/Date: Drill-seeded, Mar 17

Fertilization: Preplant 8-24-24, Mar 17; topdressing 46-0-0, Apr 28

Experimental Design: Factorial arranged in a randomized complete block design with five replications

Water Management: Flushed, Apr 13; flooded, Apr 29; drained, July 21

Herbicides: 3 qt Stam/A, Apr 1; 4.5 qt Arrosolo + 2 oz Londax + 0.5 oz Permit/A, Apr 28

Insecticides: Dermacor seed treatment; foliar Karate

Fungicides: Boot spray, June 13

Inoculation Dates: N/A, natural inoculum

Application Equipment: CO₂, backpack sprayer, 8002 tips, 15 gal/A

<u>Application Dates:</u>	<u>Growth Stage</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Temp</u>	<u>Wind</u>	<u>RH</u>	<u>Clouds</u>	<u>Dew</u>
	Boot	June 13	10 am	90°F	5 mph	85%	50%	None

Disease Ratings: July 29

Drained: July 21

Harvest: Aug 1

Results: See Table 11

Comments: Sheath blight severity was high, and other diseases were light.

Table 11. Effect of varietal resistance and fungicide applications on sheath blight development and yield of rice at the Hoppe Farm, Fenton, LA. 2008.

Fungicide	Rate	Timing	SB 0-9 July 29	SB % July 29	Yield lb/A July 29	Milling % Total Sept 16	Milling % Whole Sept 16
<u>CL151</u>							
Unsprayed			7.4 a	70.8 a	8290 abc	70.9 a	64.1 a
Quadris	9 fl oz/A	B	5.4 bc	35.2 de	9331 ab	72.3 a	66.1 a
Quilt	28 fl oz/A	B	4.2 de	23.4 de	9692 a	71.6 a	65.0 a
Stratego	19 fl oz/A	B	4.8 bcd	29.4 de	9586 a	72.2 a	66.2 a
<u>Cheniere</u>							
Unsprayed			6.8 a	63.6 ab	8210 abc	72.3 a	63.0 a
Quadris	9 fl oz/A	B	4.8 bcd	30.0 de	9295 ab	74.1 a	66.3 a
Quilt	28 fl oz/A	B	4.0 de	21.0 de	8918 abc	70.8 a	59.9 a
Stratego	19 fl oz/A	B	5.4 bc	39.4 cd	8898 abc	72.6 a	62.8 a
<u>Catahoula</u>							
Unsprayed			7.4 a	67.8 a	8016 bc	71.7 a	65.6 a
Quadris	9 fl oz/A	B	4.8 bcd	31.8 de	8825 abc	73.0 a	67.3 a
Quilt	28 fl oz/A	B	4.6 cd	26.8 de	8981 abc	72.5 a	67.5 a
Stratego	19 fl oz/A	B	5.4 bc	35.6 de	7701 c	73.9 a	68.1 a
<u>Neptune</u>							
Unsprayed			5.8 b	52.2 bc	9403 ab	72.0 a	68.2a
Quadris	9 fl oz/A	B	3.8 de	19.4 de	9013 abc	73.1 a	69.4a
Quilt	28 fl oz/A	B	3.6 e	17.4 e	9322 ab	72.9 a	69.5 a
Stratego	19 fl oz/A	B	4.2 de	23.0 de	9153 abc	72.6 a	69.3 a
LSD (P=.05)			0.68	12.84	893.6	2.92	5.24
Standard Deviation			0.53	10.15	706.5	1.37	2.46
CV			10.37	27.69	7.92	1.89	3.72
Replicate F			3.246	1.871	1.460	0.019	2.310
Replicate Prob(F)			0.0178	0.1273	0.2258	0.8915	0.1494
Treatment F			25.123	14.898	3.357	0.887	2.395
Treatment Prob(F)			0.0001	0.0001	0.0004	0.5907	0.0507

Means followed by same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05, Student-Newman-Keuls).

2008 Variety X Fungicide Trail (Lake Arthur)

Location: Lounsberry Farm, Lake Arthur, LA

Soil Type: Crowley silt loam (pH 6.0, Clay 12%, Silt 71%, Sand 17%, CEC 9.4 cmole/kg)

Variety/Seed Rate: Various (see Table 12), 90 lb/A

Plot Size: 4 x 16 ft

Planting Method/Date: Drill-seeded, Mar 19

Fertilization: Preplant 8/24/24 (250 lb/A), Mar 17; 46-0-0 (150 lb N/A), Apr 28

Experimental Design: Factorial arranged in a randomized complete block design with five replications

Water Management: Flushed, Apr 13; flooded, Apr 28; drained, July 21

Herbicides: 3 qt Stam/A, Apr 1; 4.5 qt Arrosolo + 2 oz Londax + 0.5 oz Permit/A, Apr 28

Insecticides: Dermacor seed treatment; foliar Karate

Fungicides: Boot spray, June 17

Inoculation Dates: NA, natural inoculum

Application Equipment: CO₂, backpack sprayer, 8002 tips, 15 gal/A

<u>Application Dates:</u>	<u>Growth Stage</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Temp</u>	<u>Wind</u>	<u>RH</u>	<u>Clouds</u>	<u>Dew</u>
	Boot	June 17	9:30	90°F	5 mph	68%	20%	Light

Disease Ratings: July 30

Drained: July 21

Harvest: Aug 3

Results: See Table 12

Comments: Sheath blight and other disease severities were very light.

Table 12. Effect of varietal resistance and fungicide applications on sheath blight development and yield of rice at the Lounsberry Farm, Lake Arthur, LA. 2008.

Fungicide	Rate	Timing	SB 0-9 July 30	SB % July 30	Yield lb/A Aug 3	Milling % Total Sept 17	Milling % Whole Sept 17
<u>CL151</u>							
Unsprayed			5.0 ab	30.8 ab	9465ab	70.5 bc	63.6a
Quadris	9 fl oz/A	B	4.2 bcd	23.6 bcd	9065a-d	68.9 c	61.6 a
Quilt	28 fl oz/A	B	4.0 b-e	19.6 bcd	9656a	70.5 bc	63.3 a
Stratego	19 fl oz/A	B	3.8 b-e	21.8 bcd	9458ab	71.5 abc	63.1 a
<u>Cheniere</u>							
Unsprayed			5.6 a	39.2 a	8110de	74.5 a	66.2 a
Quadris	9 fl oz/A	B	3.8 b-e	20.6 bcd	8154de	70.7 bc	62.2 a
Quilt	28 fl oz/A	B	3.8 b-e	21.0 bcd	8347cde	71.8 abc	63.4 a
Stratego	19 fl oz/A	B	4.0 b-e	16.8 bcd	8487b-e	70.7 bc	62.5 a
<u>Catahoula</u>							
Unsprayed			5.6 a	36.6 a	9009a-d	74.0 ab	68.4 a
Quadris	9 fl oz/A	B	4.6 abc	29.2 ab	8974a-d	72.7 ab	66.9 a
Quilt	28 fl oz/A	B	5.0 ab	27.2 abc	9174 abc	72.4 abc	66.1 a
Stratego	19 fl oz/A	B	5.0 ab	29.0 ab	9030 a-d	70.5 bc	63.1 a
<u>Neptune</u>							
Unsprayed			4.0 b-e	19.0 bcd	7629 e	72.9 ab	65.9 a
Quadris	9 fl oz/A	B	3.0 e	10.8 d	7935 e	73.2 ab	64.9 a
Quilt	28 fl oz/A	B	3.4 de	14.4 cd	7808 e	73.1 ab	70.7 a
Stratego	19 fl oz/A	B	3.6 cde	18.0 bcd	7698 e	72.8 ab	70.2 a
LSD (P=.05)			0.73	8.57	639.6	2.05	5.25
Standard Deviation			0.58	6.77	505.7	0.96	2.47
CV			13.46	28.7	5.86	1.34	3.78
Replicate F			5.528	12.764	7.669	0.215	0.225
Replicate Prob(F)			0.0007	0.0001	0.0001	0.649	0.641
Treatment F			9.006	6.686	9.086	4.962	2.589
Treatment Prob(F)			0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0018	0.0376

Means followed by same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05, Student-Newman-Keuls).

2008 Sheath Blight Fungicide Trial (SB-1)

Location: Rice Research Station, Crowley, LA

Soil Type: Crowley silt loam (pH 6.0, Clay 12%, Silt 71%, Sand 17%, CEC 9.4 cmole/kg)

Variety/Seed Rate: Cocodrie, 90 lb/A

Plot Size: 4 x 16 ft

Planting Method/Date: Drill-seeded, Mar 25

Fertilization: Preplant 24-72-72, Mar 24; topdress 120-0-0, Apr.25

Experimental Design: Randomized complete block design with four replications

Water Management: Flood, Apr 28; drained, May 7; reflooded, May 14

Herbicides : 4 qt Arrosolo + 1 pt Basagran/A, Apr 23

Insecticides: Dermacor seed treatment; Foliar Karate

Fungicides: Boot spray, June 13

Inoculation Dates: Sheath blight, June 5

Application Equipment: CO₂, backpack sprayer, 8002 tips, 15 gal/A

<u>Application Dates:</u>	<u>Growth Stage</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Temp</u>	<u>Wind</u>	<u>RH</u>	<u>Clouds</u>	<u>Dew</u>
	Early Boot	June 13	8:30 am	80°F	3 mph	85%	10%	Light

Disease Ratings: July 21

Drained: July 18

Harvest: July 28

Results: See Table 13

Comments: Sheath blight severity was high, and other diseases were light in severity.

Table 13. Effect of various fungicides, rates and timings on sheath blight (SB) development and yield of Cocodrie rice at the Rice Research Station, Crowley, LA. 2008.

Disease Code Rating Data Type Rating Date						SB 0-9 July 21	SB % July 21	Yield lb/A July 30	Milling % Total Sept 25	Milling % Whole Sept 29
1	Untreated					7.8 a	89 a	6394 b	71.89 b	65.27 b
2	A15909A	2.2	SC	17.5	fl oz/A B	3.3 c	12 cd	8190 a	72.88 a	67.36 a
3	A15909A	2.2	SC	21	fl oz/A B	3.5 c	9 d	8256 a	73.65 a	67.68 a
4	Quadris	2.08	SC	10	fl oz/A B	3.8 bc	21 c	7607 a	73.22 a	68.09 a
	Tilt	3.6	EC	5	fl oz/A B					
5	Quilt	1.66	SC	20	fl oz/A B	3.8 bc	15 cd	7970 a	73.40 a	67.99 a
	Quadris	2.08	SC	6.3	fl oz/A B					
6	Stratego	2.08	EC	19	fl oz/A B	4.8 b	30 b	8123 a	73.35 a	67.63 a
7	Quilt	11.6	SC	28	fl oz/A B	4.3 bc	17 cd	8008 a	73.33 a	67.99 a
8	Quadris	2.08	SC	12	fl oz/A B	3.5 c	13cd	7993 a	73.01 a	67.20 a
LSD (P=.05)						0.79	6.36	1074.5	0.718	1.567
Standard Deviation						0.54	4.33	730.6	0.410	0.895
CV						12.52	16.6	9.34	0.56	1.33
Replicate F						0.429	4.350	0.152	1.738	5.450
Replicate Prob (F)						0.7346	0.0156	0.9271	0.2117	0.0178
Treatment F						29.571	148.527	2.767	5.148	3.160
Treatment Prob (F)						0.0001	0.0001	0.0333	0.0045	0.0318

Means followed by same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05, Student-Newman-Keuls).

2008 Sheath Blight Fungicide Trial (SB-2)

Location: Rice Research Station, Crowley, LA

Soil Type: Crowley silt loam (pH 6.0, Clay 12%, Silt 71%, Sand 17%, CEC 9.4 cmole/kg)

Variety/Seed Rate: CL161, 90 lb/A

Plot Size: 4 x 16 ft

Planting Method/Date: Drill seeded, Apr 15

Fertilization: Preplant 24-72-72, Apr 14; 120-0-0 topdressed, May 15

Experimental Design: Randomized complete block design with four replications

Water Management: Flooded, May 14

Herbicides: 4 qt Arrosolo + 1 oz Permit/A (by airplane), May 7; 4 qt Propanil + 1 oz Permit + 2 oz Londax, May 21

Insecticides: Dermacor seed treatment; Foliar Karate

Fungicides: Boot spray, June 26

Inoculation Dates: Sheath blight, June 19

Application Equipment: CO₂, backpack sprayer, 8002 tips, 15 gal/A

<u>Application Dates:</u>	<u>Growth Stage</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Temp</u>	<u>Wind</u>	<u>RH</u>	<u>Clouds</u>	<u>Dew</u>
	B	June 26	6:45 am	74°F	3 mph	88%	10%	Heavy

Disease Ratings: Aug 4

Drained: July 31

Harvest: Aug 14

Results: See Table 14

Comments: Sheath blight severity was heavy, and other diseases were light in severity.

Table 14. Effect of various fungicides, rates and timings on sheath blight (SB) development and yield of CL161 rice at the Rice Research Station, Crowley, LA. 2008.

Disease Code						SB	SB%	Yield	Milling	Milling
Rating Data Type						0-9	%	lb/A	% Total	% Whole
Rating Date						Aug 4	Aug 4	Aug 14	Oct 6	Oct 6
1	Unsprayed Check					7.8 a	88.5 a	6948 b	70.28 b	61.27 b
2	JAU6476&TRIF.	2.7	SC	12	oz/A B	3.8 d	21.0 de	9039 a	71.53 ab	64.72 a
3	STRTEGO	2.08	EC	19	oz/A B	6.0 b	45.3 c	8825 a	71.47 ab	64.05 a
4	QUILT	1.66	SC	21	oz/A B	4.0 d	24.5 de	9273 a	71.29 ab	64.45 a
	QUADDRIS	2.08	SC	3	oz/A B					
5	USF 729	4.16	SC	8	oz/A B	4.0 d	27.3 de	9637 a	71.25 ab	64.40 a
6	USF 729	4.16	SC	10	oz/A B	4.3 cd	26.3 de	9459 a	71.58 a	64.92 a
7	USF 0927	4	SC	3.34	oz/A B	4.3 cd	26.0 de	9344 a	71.76 a	64.59 a
	USF1205	4.16	SC	2.4	oz/A B					
	USF 0512	2.00	SC	5	oz/A B					
8	USF 0927	4	SC	4.16	oz/A B	4.5 cd	24.3 de	9531 a	71.52 ab	64.55 a
	USF1205	4.16	SC	3	oz/A B					
	USF 0512	2	SC	6.2	oz/A B					
9	STRTEGO	2.08	EC	19	oz/A B	4.5 cd	29.3 de	9253 a	71.19 ab	63.94 a
	USF 1205	4.16	SC	1.5	oz/A B					
10	STRTEGO	2.08	EC	19	oz/A B	4.0 d	23.0 de	9565 a	70.98 ab	63.90 a
	USF 1205	4.16	SC	3	oz/A B					
11	QUADDRIS	2.08	SC	12	oz/A B	3.8 d	19.0 de	9470 a	71.11 ab	63.60 a
12	QUILT	1.66	SC	34	oz/A B	4.0 d	25.3 de	9776 a	71.96 a	64.96 a
13	QUILT	1.66	SC	21	oz/A B	3.6 d	14.5 e	9500 a	71.26 ab	63.84 a
	QUADDRIS	2.08	SC	6	oz/A B					
14	STRTEGO	2.08	EC	19	oz/A B	5.5 bc	36.8 cd	9081 a	70.92 ab	63.06 ab
	GEM	50	DF	1.5	oz/A B					
15	STRTEGO	2.08	EC	19	oz/A B	4.5 cd	29.0 de	9569 a	71.92 a	64.75 a
	QUADDRIS	2.08	SC	3	oz/A B					
16	QUADDRIS	2.08	SC	9	oz/A B	4.3 cd	24.0 de	9578 a	71.53 ab	64.27 a
	TILT	3.6	EC	6	oz/A B					
17	TILT	3.6	EC	10	oz/A B	6.3 b	63.5 b	8715 a	71.15 ab	63.04 ab
LSD (P=.05)						0.87	10.58	753.0	0.725	1.603
Standard Deviation						0.61	7.40	526.9	0.435	0.962
CV						13.06	22.99	5.72	0.61	1.5
Replicate F						0.588	0.937	4.599	4.009	4.017
Replicate Prob(F)						0.6261	0.4299	0.0066	0.0279	0.0278
Treatment F						13.323	24.616	6.114	2.605	2.716
Treatment Prob(F)						0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0103	0.0079

Means followed by same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05, Student-Newman-Keuls).

2008 Blast Fungicide Trial

Location: Rice Research Station, Crowley, LA

Soil Type: Crowley silt loam (pH 6.0, Clay 12%, Silt 71%, Sand 17%, CEC 9.4 cmole/kg)

Variety/Seed Rate: M202, 90 lb/A

Plot Size: 4 x 16 ft

Planting Method/Date: Drill seeded, May 15

Fertilization: Preplant 24-72-72, Mar 19; preflood 120-0-0, June 18

Experimental Design: Randomized complete block with four replications

Water Management: Flood, June 18; drained to induce blast, June 29; reflooded, July 7

Herbicides: 3 qt Propanil + 1 oz Permit, June 8; 4 oz Arrosolo + 1 pt Basagran, June 15; 16.5 oz Clincher, June 20

Insecticides: 4 oz Mustang Max, June 25; 4 oz Mustang Max, July 16

Fungicides: Various, see Table 15

Inoculation Dates: None all from natural sources

Application Equipment: CO₂, backpack sprayer, 8002 tips, 15 gal/A

<u>Application Dates:</u>	Growth Stage	Date	Time	Temp	Wind	RH	Clouds	Dew
	Heading	Aug 8	9:00AM	85°F	4 mph	84%	10%	Heavy

Disease Ratings: Sept 10

Drained: Aug 22

Harvest: Sept 10

Results: See Table 15

Comments: Blast severity was heavy, and other diseases were very light.

Table 15. Effect of fungicide applications on blast development and yield of M202 rice at the Rice Research Station, Crowley, LA. 2008.

Disease Code Rating Data Type Rating Date				Lf Blast 0-9 July 4	RNB % July 4	Yield lb/A July 29	Milling % Total Sept 22	Milling % Head Sept 22
1	UNSPRAYED			6.3a	58.8a	1382d	59.68b	38.36 c
2	Quadris 2.08 SC	9 oz/A	B+H	6.0a	55.0a	3204abc	61.50ab	42.83abc
3	Quadris 2.08 EC	9 oz/A	H	6.0a	55.5a	2644bc	61.48ab	41.50abc
4	Quadris 2.08 SC	12 oz/A	H	5.8a	54.5a	2461c	61.31ab	40.07abc
5	GEM 50 DF	8 oz/A	B+H	7.5a	82.0a	3607a	62.03ab	45.85ab
6	GEM 50 DF	8 oz/A	H	7.0a	72.5a	3026abc	61.90ab	42.96abc
7	GEM 50 DF	9.6 oz/A	H	6.5a	56.0a	2851abc	59.88b	39.00bc
8	Stratego 2.08 SC	19 oz/A	B	6.3a	55.0a	3405ab	61.12ab	41.02abc
9	Stratego 2.08 SC	19 oz/A	H	7.0a	61.8a	2688bc	61.01ab	40.02abc
10	Quilt 1.66 SC	21 oz/A	B	5.8a	49.8a	2467c	60.63b	37.78c
11	Quilt 1.66 SC	21 oz/A	H	6.8a	64.0a	3021abc	61.93ab	44.00abc
12	Quilt 1.66 SC	28 oz/A	H	6.0a	55.8a	3156abc	61.84ab	43.25abc
13	Quadris 2.08 SC	9 oz/A	B	6.0a	51.5a	2461c	60.57b	39.29bc
14	A15909A 2.2 SC	18 oz/A	H	5.5a	54.8a	3122abc	61.57ab	41.79abc
15	A15909A 2.2 SC	21 oz/A	H	5.5a	52.0a	3126abc	62.37ab	44.31abc
16	USF 729 4.16 SC	8 oz/A	H	6.8a	72.8a	3459ab	62.63ab	44.71abc
17	USF 729 4.16 SC	10 oz/A	H	6.8a	65.5a	3586a	64.34a	46.86a
LSD (P=.05)				1.2	20.99	530.0	2.116	4.168
Standard Deviation				0.90	14.69	370.8	1.481	2.917
CV 14.33				24.56	12.69	2.41	6.94	
Replicate F				0.018	0.880	17.091	1.327	1.498
Replicate Prob(F)				0.9967	0.4582	0.0001	0.2768	0.2274
Treatment F				1.627	1.456	8.741	2.148	3.323
Treatment Prob(F)				0.0976	0.1570	0.0001	0.0216	0.0007

Means followed by same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05, Student-Newman-Keuls).

2008 Rush's Germplasm Yield Trials

Location: Rice Research Station, Crowley, LA

Soil Type: Crowley silt loam (pH 6.0, Clay 12%, Silt 71%, Sand 17%, CEC 9.4 cmole/kg)

Variety/Seed Rate: 90 lb/A

Plot Size: 4 x 16 ft

Planting Method/Date: Drill seeded, Apr 15

Fertilization: Preplant 24-72-72, Apr 14; 120-0-0 topdressed

Experimental Design: Randomized block design with three replications

Water Management: Flooded, May 14

Herbicides: 4 qt Arrosolo + 1 oz Permit/A, May 7; 4 qt Propanil + 1 oz Permit + 2 oz Londax, May 21

Insecticides: Dermacor seed treatment; Foliar Karate

Fungicides: None

Inoculation Dates: June 19

Application Equipment: N/A

Application Dates:

Growth Stage	Date	Time	Temp	Wind	RH	Clouds	Dew
None							

Disease Ratings: July 15 and July 19

Drained: July 31

Harvest: Aug 18

Results: See Tables 16 and 17

Comments: Sheath blight severity was high, and other diseases were low in severity.

Table 16. Agronomic and quality performance of sheath blight (SB) resistant rice lines. Rice Research Station, Crowley, LA. 2008.

Pathogen Code	Heading	Plant Ht.	SB	Yield	Milling	Milling
Rating Unit	Date	cm	0-9	lb/A	% Total	% Head
Rating Date	Julian	Aug 1	Aug 15	Aug 19	Oct 14	Oct 14
1	07-0507	198.0a	85.83 e-k	5.7 c-f	6667 b-f	67.17 d-h
2	07-0515	198.7a	85.00 f-k	5.7 c-f	6928 a-f	66.54 gh
3	07-0616	196.3a	95.50 b-e	4.3 fg	7171 a-e	69.71 abc
4	07-0921	187.7a	92.67 b-h	7.0 bc	6316 b-g	67.92 b-h
5	07-0949	195.0a	104.17 a	4.0 g	7702 ab	69.53 a-e
6	07-1243	194.7a	75.17 l	5.3 d-g	4821 g	68.22 a-h
7	07-1264	201.0a	84.17 h-k	4.3 fg	6664 b-f	66.51 gh
8	07-1279	196.7a	98.50 abc	5.0 efg	6852 a-f	67.08 fgh
9	07-1286	196.0a	96.83 bcd	5.0 efg	6568 b-f	68.73 a-h
10	07-1393	194.0a	94.50 b-g	4.3 fg	8300 a	69.56 a-d
11	07-1448	196.0a	79.00 kl	5.7 c-f	6178 b-g	68.86 a-g
12	07-1452	195.0a	84.83 g-k	5.7 c-f	6240 b-g	67.15 e-h
13	07-1494	193.3a	84.00 h-k	5.0 efg	5897 d-g	67.70 c-h
14	07-1537	193.0a	87.83 d-k	6.0 cde	6501 b-f	68.65 a-h
15	07-1605	203.0a	84.33 h-k	4.0 g	6883 a-f	68.76 a-h
16	07-1625	196.3a	94.67 b-f	5.0 efg	6637 b-f	68.46 a-h
17	07-1631	194.0a	99.00 ab	5.3 d-g	6322 b-g	69.32 a-f
18	07-1643	193.3a	90.83 b-i	4.3 fg	7641 abc	66.42 h
19	07-1695	160.7b	87.83 d-k	4.0 g	7229 a-e	68.07 b-h
20	07-1701	189.7a	86.33 e-k	4.7 efg	6850 a-f	67.36 c-h
21	07-1762	196.0a	89.17 c-i	6.7 bcd	6393 b-f	68.18 a-h
22	07-1767	195.0a	89.83 b-i	6.7 bcd	5948 d-g	68.71 a-h
23	07-1779	193.0a	95.17 b-e	5.0 efg	6678 b-f	68.47 a-h
24	07-1785	193.0a	90.33 b-i	5.0 efg	6880 a-f	69.54 a-e
25	07-1814	185.0a	90.50 b-i	5.7 c-f	6718 b-f	69.05 a-f
26	07-1928	192.3a	85.33 f-k	5.7 c-f	7117 a-e	69.29 a-f
27	07-1953	193.0a	81.50 i-l	4.3 fg	5688 efg	67.84 b-h
28	07-1972	198.0a	79.33 jkl	5.3 d-g	5637 efg	69.43 a-f
29	07-2264	196.7a	91.00 b-i	5.3 d-g	6065 c-g	68.07 b-h
30	07-2288	186.3a	92.67 b-h	6.0 cde	7334 a-d	70.23 ab
31	07-2485	195.0a	85.33 f-k	6.0 cde	6649 b-f	68.76 a-h
32	07-2545	196.0a	83.67 h-k	5.3 d-g	6036 c-g	70.19 ab
33	07-2588	193.3a	88.83 d-j	7.3 b	7127 a-e	68.04 b-h
34	07-2884	196.0a	96.33 bcd	5.0 efg	6528 b-f	68.85 a-g
35	07-2888	195.0a	83.33 h-k	4.0 g	7111 a-e	69.43 a-f
36	07-2913	191.7a	84.17 h-k	4.0 g	6180 b-g	70.48 a
37	07-3026	189.0a	87.67 d-k	6.0 cde	6292 b-g	69.66 abc
38	Cocodrie	186.3a	87.50 d-k	8.7 a	6140 b-g	69.42 a-f
39	Catahoula	191.0a	88.83 d-j	7.7 b	5477 fg	68.63 a-h
40	CL151	188.3a	96.50 bcd	7.0 bc	7380 a-d	68.85 a-g
LSD (P=.05)	14.73	5.282	0.81	871.7	1.303	4.080
Standard Deviation	9.02	3.234	0.49	533.8	0.798	2.499
CV	4.67	3.64	9.1	8.1	1.16	4.26
Replicate F	1.322	35.280	7.486	19.823	1.726	7.434
Replicate Prob (F)	0.2725	0.0001	0.0011	0.0001	0.1849	0.0011
Treatment F	1.556	10.680	14.793	4.590	5.041	8.888
Treatment Prob (F)	0.0493	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001

Means followed by same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05, Student-Newman-Keuls).

Table 17. Agronomic and quality performance of sheath blight (SB)-resistant rice lines. Rice Research Station, Crowley, LA. 2008.

Pathogen Code Rating Unit Rating Date	Heading date Julian	Plant H. cm July 1	SB 0-9 July 15	Yield lb/A July 19	Milling % Total Oct 20	Milling % Head Oct 20
1 07SBYT14	196.3 bc	92.00 abc	6.0 bc	6276 abc	69.29 b-f	62.21 bc
2 07SBYT15	193.3 cde	94.17 ab	5.3 c	7230 a	68.85 c-f	62.12 bc
3 07SBYT16	191.7 cde	92.33 abc	4.7 c	6888 ab	70.32 bc	62.38 bc
4 07SBYT17	186.3 ef	95.33 a	6.0 bc	6748 abc	68.71 def	63.24 bc
5 07SBYT18	193.7 cd	84.50 d-g	4.7 c	7023 ab	69.20 b-f	61.76 bc
6 07SBYT19	192.3 cde	87.00 c-f	5.0 c	7441 a	69.02 c-f	63.90 abc
7 07SBYT20	192.7 cde	83.50 efg	6.0 bc	6889 ab	69.11 b-f	61.83 bc
8 07SBYT26	189.7 c-f	90.50 a-d	5.0 c	6762 abc	68.47 def	62.87 bc
9 07SBYT27	189.0 def	88.33 cde	5.3 c	6463 abc	68.69 def	62.88 bc
10 07SBYT29	199.7 b	80.83 g	4.7 c	6237 abc	67.71 f	60.30 c
11 07SBYT30	----	80.67 g	4.7 c	6227 abc	68.17 ef	60.70 c
12 07SBYT43	195.0 bcd	87.00 c-f	5.7 bc	6162 abc	70.54 b	64.75 ab
13 07SBYT45	192.3 cde	85.33 d-g	6.0 bc	6277 abc	68.93 c-f	64.04a bc
14 07SBYT49	193.0 cde	84.33 d-g	5.0 c	6693 abc	71.82 a	66.78 a
15 07SBYT53	191.7 cde	86.83 c-f	5.0 c	7021 ab	69.51 b-e	62.76 bc
16 07SBYT54	191.0 c-f	89.33 b-e	5.0 c	6667 abc	68.95 c-f	63.27 bc
17 07SBYT58	189.7 c-f	87.67 cde	7.0 b	6497 abc	69.87 bcd	63.92 abc
18 2 plot YL 19	206.0 a	81.17 fg	5.0 c	5785 bc	68.55 def	61.58 bc
19 Cocodrie	185.0 f	88.00 cde	8.7 a	5532 c	69.98 bcd	60.97 bc
20 CL151	188.3 def	94.17 ab	7.0 b	6803 ab	69.33 b-e	61.48 bc
LSD (P=.05)	4.10	3.694	0.94	712.4	0.913	.094
Standard Deviation	2.46	2.239	0.57	431.7	0.553	1.2692
CV	1.28	2.55	10.19	6.56	0.8	2.02
Replicate F	3.775	3.415	1.596	2.862	4.910	0.905
Replicate Prob (F)	0.0328	0.0433	0.2160	0.0695	0.0127	4.325
Treatment F	11.081	11.930	9.634	3.583	8.288	0.4131
Treatment Prob (F)	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0004	0.0001	0.0001

Means followed by same letter do not significantly differ (P=.05, Student-Newman-Keuls).

DISEASE MANAGEMENT IN RICE

M.C. Rush, D.E. Groth, X.Y. Sha, R. Nandakumar, N. Nyaupane, and S.D. Linscombe

INTRODUCTION

Sheath blight (SB) is the most serious rice disease in Louisiana because of its endemic, and occasionally epidemic, development each year and also because of the significant yield losses experienced by Louisiana rice growers. So far, no completely resistant cultivars have been identified for this disease worldwide. However, our program for breeding for SB resistance has created and identified several hundred breeding lines with a useful level of partial resistance. Many of these lines have desirable agronomic characteristics coupled with high yield potential and the grain quality characteristics required by the rice industry. The sources for SB resistance used in our program have different genes for partial resistance and were crossed with susceptible commercial cultivars, our elite resistant lines, and lines from our progeny row selections. Resistance sources used include LSBR-5, LSBR-33, H4/CODF, Taducan, Rice/Grass, Teqing, Jasmine 85, Leah, Katy, Yangdao-4, Yangdao-6, Earl, Bengal, and varieties with medium levels of partial resistance and selected lines with combined SB resistance sources from our program.

Bacterial panicle blight (BPB), identified by our laboratory in 1996, is a seedborne disease of rice that affects the florets in developing panicles and causes linear, bordered sheath lesions. In years of unusually high temperature at night, the disease can reduce potential yields up to 40%. The use of resistant cultivars, if they were available, would be the best way to control both of these diseases. At this time, only partial resistance is known for both diseases. Several sources of high-level partial resistance to BPB have been identified by our laboratory, including Jupiter, Nipponbare, Teqing, AB649, LM-1, LA2065, and several breeding lines developed from crosses with Cocodrie (susceptible) and the above sources of partial resistance.

Seeds were prepared for planting for 2,000 progeny rows from panicles selected in 2007, 260 rows of lines planted in yield/agronomic characters tests, and 180 packets for replicated yield tests. These tests were planted by Dr. Don Groth for selecting and harvested in 2008 by Drs. Don Groth and X. Sha. They will continue the research with this SB- and BPB-resistant germplasm in the future in anticipation of my retirement from the LSU AgCenter in 2009.

Two field tests were conducted in cooperation with Dr. Don Groth at the LSU AgCenter Rice Research Station in 2007 and two in 2008 to study the efficacy of treatments with antimicrobial chemicals during pre-sprouting of rice seeds for water-seeding to control the seedborne pathogen *Burkholderia glumae* and BPB on susceptible rice.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In 2007, tests were planted on May 24 using Foundation healthy and infected Trenasse seed in the first test, and on June 29 using Foundation healthy seed and diseased Francis seed in the second test. This test was planted late in the season to try and have hot weather at the late-boot/heading stages of growth to favor BPB development. Sixteen antibacterial compounds used at different rates on the Trenasse seed included on a w/w basis chemical to water Lactic Acid- 5%, Lactic Acid- 3%, Acetic Acid- 0.3%, Acetic Acid- 0.1%, Starner- 5%, Starner- 3%, Clorox- 10%, Clorox- 7.5%, Copper Sulfate- 1%, Copper Sulfate- 0.6%, Copper Chloride- 1%, Copper Chloride- 0.6%, and Kocide 2000- 2.5 gram/5000 ml i.e. 5000 ppm (Table 1). Chemicals used on Francis in the second test were corrected based on phytotoxicity in the first test and included Lactic Acid- 1%, Lactic Acid- 0.5%, Acetic Acid- 0.2%, Acetic Acid- 0.1%, Starner- 5%, Starner- 3%, Clorox- 5%, Clorox- 3.5%, Clorox- 2.5%, Copper Sulfate- 0.4%, Copper Sulfate- 0.3%, Copper Sulfate- 0.1%, Copper Chloride- 0.4%, Copper Chloride- 0.3%, Copper Chloride-0.1%, Kocide 2000- 2.5 gram/5000 ml i.e. 5000 ppm (Table 3). The chemicals were dissolved in 4 liters of water in separate buckets, and small cotton bags with the seeds for all replicates were soaked in the pre-sprouting solution for 30 hr. The buckets were emptied and the seeds drained for 24 to 30 hr. Seeds were then hand-seeded into individual flooded plots that were drained after 3 days and flushed as needed. Stand counts were made when plants were at the 3- to 4-leaf stage of growth or June 13 in the first test and July 13 in the second test. Plants were fertilized and flooded with the permanent flood. A flood was maintained until a few days before harvest (first test =

August 23, second test = October 12). Plots were rated for BPB development and 10 panicles collected from each plot after draining. Panicles were to be evaluated for the presence of *B. glumae* using the semi-selective S-PG medium. Harvest was by small-plot combine, and grain weights were converted to pounds/A at 12% moisture.

In 2008, replicate tests were water seeded in 14 x 5 ft plots (70 ft²) planted on April 4 and April 28. The 25 treatments in each test were the same and included two control treatments; untreated foundation Trenasse (healthy control) and diseased seed control (untreated Trenasse seed from plots inoculated in 2007 with *B. glumae*). Diseased Trenasse seed were treated with chemicals in the pre-sprouting water. Seeds were pre-sprouted for 30 hr in the bactericidal solutions, drained for 24 hr, and water seeded by hand into flooded experimental plots. Control seed were pre-sprouted without chemical treatment. Chemicals tested included formulations of copper sulfate, copper chloride, lactic acid, acetic acid, Starner, copper nitrate, copper gluconate, Super AlgecideTM, Cutrine PlusTM, Cutrine UltraTM, ClearigateTM, AlgimycinTM, zinc sulfate, and zinc sulfate + copper chloride. Stand counts were taken on the first test on May 2 and on May 19 for the second test. Two tests were planted to try and have weather favoring BPB (high day and nighttime temperatures) at the heading stages on one or both of the tests. Stand counts on the first test were made on April 28 and on the second test on May 20. The tests were rated for BPB and harvested at maturity. The first test was harvested on Aug 4 and the second was harvested on Aug 27. Seeds from each treatment saved at planting were to be cultured for *B. glumae*. Ten panicles were harvested from each plot in each test before harvest and saved for isolation of the pathogen and for PCR identification of the pathogen from each treatment.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The first test in 2007 was conducted using healthy (non-inoculated) Foundation Trenasse seed and diseased Trenasse seed from plots inoculated with *B. glumae* in 2006. The second test used Foundation Francis seed and infected Francis seed from plots inoculated in 2006. The treatments used in the first test in 2007 are listed in Table 1. Stand count and yield data from the first test are shown in Table 2. Several treatments including the high rates of Copper Sulfate (1%), Acetic Acid (0.3%), Copper Chloride (1%), Lactic Acid (5%), and Lactic Acid (3%). Lactic acid gave the most severe stand reductions at the rates used and this damage to pre-sprouting seeds carried over to cause severe yield reductions (Table 2). There were not significant yield differences between the healthy rice and other treatments except for the Lactic acid treatments. However, Starner (5), Acetic Acid (0.1), Copper Chloride (0.6), Copper Sulfate (1), Clorox (7.5), the Healthy Control, the hot water treatment, and Copper Sulfate (0.6) gave the highest yields even though the stands were reduced with some of these treatments (Table 2). Disease data collected on this test were inconclusive as normal weather at heading was not favorable for disease development. Isolations of *B. glumae* from treated seeds indicated that treatments Copper Chloride and Copper Sulfate, at both rates of each, completely controlled all bacterial growth (100%) on treated seeds, including *B. glumae*. The hot water treatment gave 97% control of *B. glumae*, both lactic acid treatments gave 99% control of the pathogen, Starner at 5% gave 93% control of *B. glumae*, and Clorox at 7.5% gave 91% control. The least effective treatment was Kocide 2000 at 5000 ppm concentration with 41% control of the pathogen. This copper compound (copper hydroxide) has low solubility in water and may not have had enough copper ions in the solution over the short treatment period to control the pathogen. The *B. glumae* isolation tests only worked where the treatments controlled other bacteria so that *B. glumae* could grow. No *B. glumae* colonies were isolated from the diseased control seeds as another bacterium grew and completely inhibited growth of the pathogen. We are presently studying this antagonistic bacterium to see if it has potential for biological control of *B. glumae*. Treated seeds and seeds on panicles collected before maturity in all tests will be evaluated for *B. glumae* growth with S-PG medium when we develop a method to inhibit this antagonistic bacterium.

Treatments used in the second test in 2007 are listed in Table 3. Data on stand counts and yields produced by the different treatments are also listed in Table 3. The high rates of Copper Sulfate, Lactic Acid, and Acetic Acid gave significant phytotoxicity even though the rates were reduced from those used in the first test. The variety was different (Francis) and there may be variety differences in response to these antibacterial chemicals. Rates were further adjusted in the 2008 tests. The Acetic Acid, Copper Chloride, Copper Sulfate, and Clorox treatments gave the highest yields in the test (Table 4). These compounds also produced high stands. The healthy seed gave a high stand, but a low yield. This may be explained by the fact that the BPB disease was present in the test, and there was evidence of plot-to-plot spread of the disease by maturity. The rice produced from "healthy" seed had a heavy disease infestation in this test. The copper compounds, acetic acid, Clorox, and Starner treatments had the least BPB disease in this test.

Table 1. Treatments used on pre-sprouting Trenasse rice seeds in the first 2007 seed sprouting in antimicrobial solutions test at the LSU AgCenter Rice Research Station in Crowley, LA.

Treatment	Rate (%) ¹	g or ml/4000 L water	Rate/100 gal H ₂ O
Healthy Control	0	0	0
Diseased Control	0	0	0
Hot water	0	0	0
Lactic Acid	3	60	25.02 lb
Lactic Acid	5	200	41.7 lb
Acetic Acid	0.1	4	0.84 lb
Acetic Acid	0.3	12	2.52 lb
Starner	3	120	25.21 lb
Starner	5	200	42.02 lb (20% Wp)
Clorox	7.5	300	7.5 gal
Clorox	10	400	10 gal
Copper Sulfate	0.6	24	5.04 lb
Copper Sulfate	1	40	84 lb
Copper Chloride	0.6	24	5.04 lb
Copper Chloride	1	40	84 lb
Kocide SD	5000 ppm		

¹Rate based on w/w active chemical to water.

Table 2. Stand count and yield from the first seed sprouting in the antimicrobial chemicals test in 2007 for control of seedborne *Burkholderia glumae*, cause of bacterial panicle blight.

Mean stand counts			
Treatment (%)	(4 reps) ¹	Treatment (%)	Mean yield (lb/ha)
Kocide 2000 (5000 ppm)	37 a	Starner (5)	8640 a
Healthy Control	34.4 a	Acetic Acid (0.1)	8631 a
Diseased Control	33.1 ab	Copper Chloride (0.6)	8485 ab
Starner (5)	27.4 bc	Copper Sulfate (1)	8384 ab
Hot Water	26.2 cd	Starner (5)	8372 ab
Acetic Acid (0.1)	25.7 cd	Clorox (7.5)	8294 ab
Copper Sulfate (0.6)	25.3 cd	Healthy Control	8254 ab
Starner (3)	24.7 cd	Hot water	8311 ab
Clorox (7.5)	24.1 cd	Copper Sulfate (0.6)	8169 abc
Clorox (10)	21.9 cde	Acetic Acid (0.3)	7999 abc
Copper Chloride (0.6)	20.2 def	Copper Chloride (1)	7600 abc
Copper Sulfate (1)	19.2 def	Clorox (10)	7557 abc
Acetic Acid (0.3)	15.9 ef	Diseased Control	7366 abc
Copper Chloride (1)	14.6 f	Lactic Acid (3)	7281 abc
Lactic Acid (5)	7.3 g	Kocide 2000	7175 bc
Lactic Acid (3)	6.8 g	Lactic Acid (5)	6721 c
Grand Mean	22.7	Grand Mean	7952
LSD (P=. 05)	7	LSD (P=. 05)	1454.8

¹Means followed by same letter do not significantly differ (Duncan's multiple range test, P=. 05). Stand counts indicate plants/ft².

Table 3. Stand count and yield from the 2007 second seed sprouting/treatment test using Foundation and infected seed of Francis rice. Test conducted at the AgCenter Rice Research Station at Crowley, LA.

Treatment (%)	Mean stand counts (4 reps)¹	Treatment (%)	Mean yield (lb/ha at 12% moisture)
Clorox (5)	36.2 a	Acetic Acid (0.1)	5830 a
Clorox (2.5)	35.9 a	Copper Chloride (0.1)	5817 a
Healthy Control	35 ab	Copper Sulfate (0.1)	5565 ab
Copper Chloride (0.3)	34.3 ab	Copper Chloride (0.4)	5505 abc
Copper Sulfate (0.1)	34.2 ab	Kocide 2000	5358 abc
Lactic Acid (0.5)	32.5 ab	Clorox (5)	5253 abc
Clorox (3.5)	31.8 ab	Copper Sulfate (0.3)	5174 abc
Starner (5)	31.6 ab	Clorox (2.5)	5155 abc
Copper Chloride (0.4)	30 ab	Lactic Acid (0.5)	5143 abc
Acetic Acid (0.1)	29.8 ab	Starner (5)	5130 abc
Starner (3)	29.6 ab	Starner (3)	5098 abc
Copper Chloride (0.1)	29.4 ab	Copper Chloride (0.3)	5040 abc
Kocide	29.4 ab	Diseased Control	5036 abc
Copper Sulfate (0.4)	28.7 ab	Copper Sulfate (0.4)	5029 abc
Diseased Control	27.3 abc	Clorox (3.5)	4968 abc
Copper Sulfate (0.3)	24.5 bc	Lactic Acid (1)	4734 bc
Lactic Acid (1)	24 bc	Healthy Control	4672 bc
Acetic Acid (0.2)	17.1 c	Acetic Acid (0.2)	4570 bc
Grand Mean	30.1	Grand Mean	5171
LSD (P=. 05)	11.3	LSD (P=. 05)	977

¹Means followed by same letter do not significantly differ (Duncan's multiple range test, P=. 05). Stand counts indicate plants/ft².

Treatments used in the two 2008 plantings are listed in Table 4. Stand count and yield data from the first planting are listed in Table 5. In general, the copper treatments and zinc sulfate had the highest stand counts when compared with the healthy control. These same treatments tended to have the highest yields. Copper Nitrate treatments were outstanding for producing stand and for high yields. In the second planting in 2008, the Healthy Control, Cutrine Ultra (0.05), Zinc Sulfate + CuCl₂ (0.1 + 0.1), Copper Chloride (0.1), Copper Sulfate (0.1), and Clearigate (0.075) produced the highest stands (Table 5). The Copper Sulfate (0.1), Zinc Sulfate (0.25), Zinc Sulfate + CuCl₂ (0.1 + 0.1), the Healthy Control, Copper Chloride (0.25), Copper Chloride (0.1), and the two Copper Nitrate treatments gave the best yields. Results from the second test are listed in Table 6. Copper Sulfate (0.1), Zinc Sulfate (0.25), Zinc Sulfate + CuCl₂ (0.1 + 0.1), the Healthy Control, Copper Chloride (0.25), Copper Chloride (0.1), Copper Nitrate (0.05), and Copper Nitrate (0.25) gave the best yields.

Table 4. The treatment list for the two 2008 seed sprouting in antimicrobial solutions tests.

Treatment	Rate (% based on w/w)	g or ml/4000 L water	Rate/100 gal H₂O
Healthy Control	0	0	0
Diseased Control	0	0	0
Copper Sulfate	0.25	10	2.08 lb
Copper Sulfate	0.1	4	0.84 lb
Copper Chloride	0.25	10	2.08 lb
Copper Chloride	0.1	4	0.84 lb
LacticAcid	0.5	20	4.17 lb
AceticAcid	0.1	4	0.84 lb
Starner	2.5	100	21.01 lb (20% Wp)
Copper Nitrate	0.05	2	0.42 lb
Copper Nitrate	0.25	10	2.08 lb
Copper Gluconate	0.1	4	0.84 lb
Copper Gluconate	0.05	2	0.42 lb
Super Algecide	0.05	2	189 ml
Clorox	5	200	5 gal
Citrine Plus	0.05	2	189 ml
Citrine Plus	0.01	0.4	38ml
Citrine Ultra	0.05	2	189 ml
Citrine Ultra	0.01	0.4	38 ml
Clearigate	0.1	4	378 ml
Clearigate	0.075	3	284 ml
Algimycin	0.25	10	946 ml
Algimycin	0.1	4	378 ml
Zinc Sulfate	0.25	4	2.08 lb
Zinc Sulfate + CuCl ₂	0.1 + 0.1	4 + 4	0.84 + 0.84 lb

Table 5. Stand counts and yields by Trenasse rice from 2008 in the first planting of the seed sprouting in antimicrobial pre-sprouting test.

Treatment (%)	Mean stand counts (plants/ft²)¹	Treatment (% on w/w basis)	Mean yield (lb/A at 12% moisture)¹
Healthy Control	32.4 a	Copper Nitrate (0.25)	11058 a
Copper Nitrate (0.25)	27.5 ab	Copper Chloride (0.1)	10642 a
Copper Chloride (0.25)	27.2 abc	Citrine Plus (0.01)	10226 a
Copper Nitrate (0.05)	25.8 bc	Healthy Control	10155 a
Citrine Plus (0.01)	25.6 bc	Zinc Sulfate (0.25)	9828 a
Zinc Sulfate (0.25)	25.3 bc	Copper Nitrate (0.05)	9818 a
Copper Gluconate (0.1)	24.7 bcd	Copper Sulfate (0.1)	9661 a
Algimycin (0.25)	24.1 bcd	Algimycin (0.1)	9628 a
Copper Chloride (0.1)	23.8 bcd	Starner (2.5)	9485 a
Citrine Plus (0.05)	23.8 bcd	Copper Gluconate (0.1)	9465 a
Zinc Sulfate + CuCl ₂ (0.1 + 0.1)	23.4 bcd	Citrine Plus (0.05)	9368 a
AceticAcid (0.1)	23.2 bcd	Citrine Ultra (0.05)	9343 a
Algimycin (0.1)	23.1 bcd	Super Algecide (0.05)	9295 a
Copper Gluconate (0.05)	22.6 bcd	AceticAcid (0.1)	9283 a
Copper Sulfate (0.25)	22.6 bcd	Copper Gluconate (0.05)	9267 a
Clorox (5)	22.5 bcd	Citrine Ultra (0.01)	9168 a
Copper Sulfate (0.1)	21.9 bcd	Clearigate (0.075)	9086 a
Clearigate (0.075)	21.7 bcd	Algimycin (0.25)	9039 a
Citrine Ultra (0.05)	21.4 bcd	Clearigate (0.1)	9037 a
Citrine Ultra (0.01)	21.3 bcd	Zinc Sulfate + CuCl ₂ (0.1 + 0.1)	8905 a
Clearigate (0.1)	20.3 bcd	Clorox (5)	8897 a
LacticAcid (0.5)	20.3 bcd	Diseased Control	8713 a
Starner (2.5)	20.1 cd	Copper Sulfate (0.25)	8671 a
Super Algecide (0.05)	20.1 cd	Copper Chloride (0.25)	8381 a
Diseased Control	17.9 d	LacticAcid (0.5)	7897 a
Grand Mean	23.3	Grand Mean	9373
LSD (P=, 05)	7.6	LSD (P=, 05)	6550.2

¹Means followed by same letter do not significantly differ (Duncan's multiple range test, P=.05).

Table 6. Stand count and yield from the second planting of Trenasse rice in 2008 in the seed sprouting in antimicrobial solutions test.

Treatment (% on w/w basis)¹	Mean stand counts (plants/ ft²)¹	Treatment (% on w/w basis)	Mean yield (lb/ha at 12% moisture)¹
Healthy Control	25.4 a	Copper Sulfate (0.1)	10774 a
Citrine Ultra (0.05)	22.4 ab	Zinc Sulfate (0.25)	10462 ab
Zinc Sulfate + CuCl ₂ (0.1 + 0.1)	21.9 ab	Zinc Sulfate + CuCl ₂ (0.1 + 0.1)	10409 ab
Copper Chloride (0.1)	19.1 abc	Healthy Control	9961 abc
Copper Sulfate (0.1)	18.6 abc	Copper Chloride (0.25)	9880 abc
Clearigate (0.075)	18.4 abc	Copper Chloride (0.1)	9717 abc
Diseased Control	18.3 abc	Copper Nitrate (0.05)	9704 abc
Citrine Plus (0.05)	17.8 bc	Copper Nitrate (0.25)	9668 abc
Copper Gluconate (0.05)	17.6 bc	Diseased Control	9665 abc
Algimycin (0.25)	17.4 bc	Copper Sulfate (0.25)	9621 abc
Copper Nitrate (0.05)	17.3 bc	Starner (2.5)	9465 abc
Copper Nitrate (0.25)	17.3 bc	Clearigate (0.1)	9437 abc
Copper Sulfate (0.25)	17.1 bc	Citrine Ultra (0.01)	9387 abc
Citrine Plus (0.01)	17.0 bc	AceticAcid (0.1)	9378 abc
Clorox (5)	16.4 bc	Algimycin (0.1)	9353 abc
Clearigate (0.1)	16.3 bc	Algimycin (0.25)	9294 abc
Algimycin (0.1)	16.1 bc	Citrine Plus (0.05)	9212 abc
Copper Chloride (0.25)	15.9 bc	Copper Gluconate (0.1)	9088 abc
Citrine Ultra (0.01)	15.6 bc	Copper Gluconate (0.05)	9039 abc
Super Algecide (0.05)	15.6 bc	Super Algecide (0.05)	8690 abc
Zinc Sulfate (0.25)	14.6 bc	Citrine Ultra (0.05)	8561 bc
Starner (2.5)	13.9 c	Clearigate (0.075)	8575 bc
AceticAcid (0.1)	12.0 c	LacticAcid (0.5)	8492 bc
LacticAcid (0.5)	11.8 c	Clorox (5)	8468 bc
Copper Gluconate (0.1)	11.4 c	Citrine Plus (0.01)	8193 c
Grand Mean	17.0	Grand Mean	9380
LSD (P=. 05)	8.5	LSD (P=. 05)	3042.8

¹Means followed by same letter do not significantly differ (Duncan's multiple range test, P=. 05).

In the 2008 plantings, several new copper compounds were used. Copper Nitrate treatments and several chelated copper anti-algae compounds like Cutrine Plus (0.01) and Clearigate (0.075) performed well for both stand establishment and yield. Neither of the two plantings in 2008 had weather that favored BPB development at their heading stages, so no visible BPB was observed in the plots and ratings were not made. In the first planting, stands were highest in the healthy control plots, but the chemical treatments did not significantly reduce stands, indicating that phytotoxicity of the treatments used was not a factor. Acceptable stands were also obtained in the second planting. We are presently conducting isolation tests on S-PG selective medium and PCR tests to determine control of *B. glumae*.

It is clear that several of the antimicrobial compounds tested have the potential for controlling *B. glumae* on rice seed pre-sprouted in solutions of the compounds without causing phytotoxicity to the sprouting seeds. We are working to refining rates and treatment times that would be feasible for treatment of commercial seed before water seeding. Potential uses for this method would be to treat Foundation seed of newly released varieties to remove seedborne *B. glumae* before the variety gets to the rice industry. Another use would be to treat Certified seed of varieties already in use in the industry to remove the pathogen from rice seeds produced in fields not showing BPB symptoms. The severe symptoms are only produced when temperatures are in the 90°Fs into the early night, but seeds can be infected and carry the pathogen. Our research indicates that up to 60% of the rice seed used in Louisiana carries the pathogen.

Data from tests conducted in 2007 and 2008 indicate that seedborne *B. glumae* on rice seeds can be controlled by treatment with antibacterial compounds in solution in pre-sprout water. If developed for commercial use, this would give growers a chemical treatment for BPB and seed growers a method for producing Certified seed free of *B. glumae*. Also, we have been working to develop a better selective medium for isolation and identification of *B. glumae* on infected seeds and other rice tissues.

RICE PRODUCTION ECONOMICS RESEARCH

M.E. Salassi

Rice enterprise production cost budget projections for 2009 were developed in the fall of 2008 for alternative rice production systems in Louisiana. A summary of the enterprise budgeting analysis for rice production systems in Southwest Louisiana is presented in Tables 1 and 2. Values presented represent rice breakeven prices to cover direct (variable) and total estimated rice production costs per hundredweight and per barrel of rice produced for selected yield levels. Direct production costs include expenses for seed, fertilizer, chemicals, fuel, labor, repairs, custom charges, and interest on operating capital. Total specified expenses include direct expenses plus fixed costs on machinery and equipment. These values can also be interpreted as the breakeven price or income per output unit required to cover total production costs. Tenant-operator situations shown in the tables were budgeted for each enterprise with a 70/30 share rent arrangement with the landlord/waterlord paying the irrigation pumping costs.

Rice production costs were estimated for the following types of rice production systems: water-planted, drill-planted, conventional variety, Clearfield variety, conventional tillage, stale seedbed, in rotation, and fallow land. Base yield level for Southwest Louisiana was 58.0 cwt/A for water-planted and drill-planted rice. Variable production costs ranged from \$11.03 to \$11.90/cwt (\$17.87 to \$19.28/barrel) for water-planted rice and from \$9.98 to \$11.09/cwt (\$16.17 to \$17.97/barrel) for drill-planted rice at the base yield level of 58.0 cwt (35.8 barrels)/A. Cost differences were influenced by use of conventional or herbicide-resistant variety, conventional versus stale seedbed tillage system, and rice production in rotation or on fallow land. Total projected rice production costs for 2008 ranged from \$12.18 to \$13.75/cwt (\$19.73 to \$22.28/barrel) for water-planted rice and from \$11.34 to \$12.36/cwt (\$18.37 to \$20.03/barrel) for drill-planted rice at the base yield level of 58.0 cwt (35.8 barrels)/A. Detailed enterprise budgets and supporting data were published in A.E.A. Information Series Number 259, January 2009 (Dept. of Agricultural Economics and Agribusiness, Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, L.S.U. Agricultural Center).

The Projected 2009 Rice Farm Cash Flow Model was developed to assist producers in planning for the 2009 crop year. The model is an Excel spreadsheet that allows rice producers to enter projected acreage, yield, market price and production cost data for 2009 to estimate net returns above variable production costs and to easily evaluate the impact of changing percent of base planted on net returns. The primary purpose of the model is to evaluate the impact on net returns above variable production costs for alternative rice rental arrangements and percent of base acreage planted. The model also includes entry cells for whole farm fixed expenses to estimate projected returns from rice production over all costs. The model is available on the LSU AgCenter web page (*Projected 2009 Rice Farm Cash Flow Model*, Dept. of Agricultural Economics and Agribusiness, Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, L.S.U. Agricultural Center, Staff Report No. 2009-02, January 2009).

An economic evaluation of rice irrigation pumping costs was conducted to evaluate the cost differences in diesel and electric powered rice irrigation systems. Irrigation expenses are a major component of rice production costs in Louisiana. The recent rise in oil prices, causing the price of diesel fuel to rise dramatically, has renewed interest in the conversion of rice irrigation pumping systems from diesel power to electric power. The economic study conducted identified factors to consider when converting rice irrigation systems to electric power and also includes comparable pumping cost estimates for the two power sources for both deep well and surface irrigation systems. The most important factors to consider in evaluating the decision to convert to electric power, from an economic perspective, are the additional expenses necessary to purchase required irrigation equipment and the potential fuel cost savings from the use of electric power units. It is also important to have an accurate estimate of current diesel pumping costs with the existing system in order to make reliable estimates of possible cost savings from conversion to electric power. Tables 3 through 6 present comparable irrigation pumping cost estimates for surface and deep well rice irrigation systems powered by diesel and electric power units. Fuel consumption rates are based on full load estimates. Pumping cost estimates, on both a per acre-foot and per acre-inch basis, are presented for a range of diesel and electric fuel prices. Power unit sizes for each type of rice irrigation system, 75 hp for the surface system and 150 hp for the deep well system, are the same for both power sources in this example for comparison purposes.

Table 1. Estimated Rice Breakeven Prices to Cover Variable Production Costs, Southwest Louisiana, 2009.

Crop Description	Yield Level (cwt/A)				
	-10%	-5%	Base	+5%	+10%
	52.2	55.1	58.0	60.9	63.8
-----Dollars/cwt-----					
<u>Southwest Louisiana:</u>					
(1) Water-Planted – Tenant Operator:					
(a) Conventional Variety:					
(i) Conventional Tillage:					
- In Rotation	12.24	11.66	11.14	10.67	10.24
- Fallow Land	12.54	11.94	11.41	10.93	10.49
(ii) Stale Seedbed:					
- In Rotation	12.12	11.55	11.03	10.57	10.14
- Fallow Land	12.43	11.84	11.31	10.83	10.40
(b) Clearfield Variety:					
(i) Conventional Tillage:					
- In Rotation	12.79	12.18	11.63	11.14	10.69
- Fallow Land	13.09	12.46	11.90	11.40	10.94
(ii) Stale Seedbed:					
- In Rotation	12.67	12.07	11.53	11.04	10.59
- Fallow Land	12.97	12.36	11.80	11.30	10.84
(2) Drill-Planted – Tenant Operator:					
(a) Conventional Variety:					
(i) Conventional Tillage:					
- In Rotation	10.95	10.44	9.98	9.57	9.19
(ii) Stale Seedbed:					
- In Rotation	11.27	10.74	10.27	9.84	9.45
(b) Clearfield Variety:					
(i) Conventional Tillage:					
- In Rotation	11.73	11.18	10.68	10.24	9.83
(ii) Stale Seedbed:					
- In Rotation	12.19	11.61	11.09	10.63	10.20
-----Dollars/Barrel-----					
Crop Description	Yield Level (Barrels/A)				
	-10%	-5%	Base	+5%	+10%
	32.2	34.0	35.8	37.6	39.4
<u>Southwest Louisiana:</u>					
(1) Water-Planted – Tenant Operator:					
(a) Conventional Variety:					
(i) Conventional Tillage:					
- In Rotation	19.83	18.89	18.05	17.28	16.59
- Fallow Land	20.31	19.35	18.48	17.70	16.99
(ii) Stale Seedbed:					
- In Rotation	19.63	18.71	17.87	17.12	16.43
- Fallow Land	20.13	19.18	18.32	17.54	16.84
(b) Clearfield Variety:					
(i) Conventional Tillage:					
- In Rotation	20.71	19.73	18.85	18.05	17.32
- Fallow Land	21.20	20.19	19.28	18.46	17.72
(ii) Stale Seedbed:					
- In Rotation	20.52	19.55	18.67	17.88	17.16
- Fallow Land	21.02	20.02	19.12	18.31	17.57
(2) Drill-Planted – Tenant Operator:					
(a) Conventional Variety:					
(i) Conventional Tillage:					
- In Rotation	17.74	16.92	16.17	15.50	14.89
(ii) Stale Seedbed:					
- In Rotation	18.26	17.40	16.64	15.94	15.31
(b) Clearfield Variety:					
(i) Conventional Tillage:					
- In Rotation	19.00	18.11	17.31	16.58	15.92
(ii) Stale Seedbed:					
- In Rotation	19.74	18.81	17.97	17.21	16.53

Table 2. Estimated Rice Breakeven Prices to Cover Total Specified Production Costs, Southwest Louisiana, 2009.

<u>Crop Description</u>	<u>Yield Level (cwt/A)</u>				
	<u>-10%</u>	<u>-5%</u>	<u>Base</u>	<u>+5%</u>	<u>+10%</u>
	52.2	55.1	58.0	60.9	63.8
-----Dollars/cwt-----					
<u>Southwest Louisiana:</u>					
(1) Water Planted – Tenant Operator:					
(a) Conventional Variety:					
(i) Conventional Tillage:					
- In Rotation	13.94	13.27	12.67	12.13	11.63
- Fallow Land	14.59	13.89	13.26	12.69	12.17
(ii) Stale Seedbed:					
- In Rotation	13.39	12.75	12.18	11.66	11.19
- Fallow Land	14.05	13.38	12.77	12.22	11.72
(b) Clearfield Variety:					
(i) Conventional Tillage:					
- In Rotation	14.49	13.79	13.17	12.60	12.08
- Fallow Land	15.14	14.41	13.75	13.16	12.62
(ii) Stale Seedbed:					
- In Rotation	13.94	13.27	12.67	12.13	11.64
- Fallow Land	14.60	13.90	13.26	12.69	12.17
(2) Drill Planted – Tenant Operator:					
(a) Conventional Variety:					
(i) Conventional Tillage:					
- In Rotation	12.46	11.87	11.34	10.86	10.42
(ii) Stale Seedbed:					
- In Rotation	12.72	12.12	11.58	11.09	10.64
(b) Clearfield Variety:					
(i) Conventional Tillage:					
- In Rotation	13.06	12.44	11.88	11.37	10.91
(ii) Stale Seedbed:					
- In Rotation	13.60	12.95	12.36	11.83	11.35
-----Dollars/Barrel-----					
	<u>Yield Level (Barrels/A)</u>				
	<u>-10%</u>	<u>-5%</u>	<u>Base</u>	<u>+5%</u>	<u>+10%</u>
	32.2	34.0	35.8	37.6	39.4
<u>Southwest Louisiana:</u>					
(1) Water Planted – Tenant Operator:					
(a) Conventional Variety:					
(i) Conventional Tillage:					
- In Rotation	22.58	21.50	20.53	19.65	18.85
- Fallow Land	23.64	22.50	21.48	20.55	19.71
(ii) Stale Seedbed:					
- In Rotation	21.70	20.66	19.73	18.89	18.12
- Fallow Land	22.76	21.67	20.69	19.80	18.99
(b) Clearfield Variety:					
(i) Conventional Tillage:					
- In Rotation	23.47	22.35	21.33	20.41	19.58
- Fallow Land	24.53	23.34	22.28	21.31	20.44
(ii) Stale Seedbed:					
- In Rotation	22.58	21.50	20.53	19.65	18.85
- Fallow Land	23.65	22.51	21.49	20.56	19.72
(2) Drill Planted – Tenant Operator:					
(a) Conventional Variety:					
(i) Conventional Tillage:					
- In Rotation	20.19	19.23	18.37	17.60	16.89
(ii) Stale Seedbed:					
- In Rotation	20.61	19.63	18.75	17.96	17.23
(b) Clearfield Variety:					
(i) Conventional Tillage:					
- In Rotation	21.16	20.15	19.25	18.43	17.68
(ii) Stale Seedbed:					
- In Rotation	22.03	20.98	20.03	19.17	18.39

Table 3. Diesel fuel pumping cost estimates - surface irrigation system, 2500 gpm pumping rate, 75 hp diesel power unit.							
Fuel Price/gal	Fuel Use gal/hp-hr	Power Unit Size - hp	Fuel Use gal/hr	Pumping Time hr/ac-ft	gal/ac-ft	Fuel Cost/ac-ft	Fuel Cost/ac-in
\$2.50	0.0678	75	5.09	2.17	11.05	\$27.62	\$2.30
\$2.75	0.0678	75	5.09	2.17	11.05	\$30.38	\$2.53
\$3.00	0.0678	75	5.09	2.17	11.05	\$33.14	\$2.76
\$3.25	0.0678	75	5.09	2.17	11.05	\$35.90	\$2.99
\$3.50	0.0678	75	5.09	2.17	11.05	\$38.66	\$3.22

Table 4. Electric fuel pumping cost estimates – surface irrigation system, 2500 gpm pumping rate, 75 hp electric power unit.							
Fuel Price/kWh	Fuel Use kWh/hp-hr	Power Unit Size - hp	Fuel Use kWh/hr	Pumping Time hr/ac-ft	Fuel Use gal/ac-ft	Fuel Cost/ac-ft	Fuel Cost/ac-in
\$0.06	0.847	75	63.53	2.17	138.00	\$8.28	\$0.69
\$0.08	0.847	75	63.53	2.17	138.00	\$11.04	\$0.92
\$0.10	0.847	75	63.53	2.17	138.00	\$13.80	\$1.15
\$0.12	0.847	75	63.53	2.17	138.00	\$16.56	\$1.38
\$0.14	0.847	75	63.53	2.17	138.00	\$19.32	\$1.61

Table 5. Diesel fuel pumping cost estimates- deep well irrigation system, 3500 gpm pumping rate, 150 hp diesel power unit.							
Fuel Price/gal	Fuel Use gal/hp-hr	Power Unit Size - hp	Fuel Use gal/hr	Pumping Time hr/ac-ft	Fuel Use gal/ac-ft	Fuel Cost/ac-ft	Fuel Cost/ac-in
\$2.50	0.0678	150	10.17	1.55	15.78	\$39.45	\$3.29
\$2.75	0.0678	150	10.17	1.55	15.78	\$43.40	\$3.62
\$3.00	0.0678	150	10.17	1.55	15.78	\$47.34	\$3.95
\$3.25	0.0678	150	10.17	1.55	15.78	\$51.29	\$4.27
\$3.50	0.0678	150	10.17	1.55	15.78	\$55.23	\$4.60

Table 6. Electric fuel pumping cost estimates - deep well irrigation system, 3500 gpm pumping rate, 150 electric power unit.							
Fuel Price/kWh	Fuel Use kWh/hp-hr	Power Unit Size - hp	Fuel Use kWh/hr	Pumping Time hr/ac-ft	Fuel Use gal/ac-ft	Fuel Cost/ac-ft	Fuel Cost/ac-in
\$0.06	0.847	150	127.05	1.55	197.14	\$11.83	\$0.99
\$0.08	0.847	150	127.05	1.55	197.14	\$15.77	\$1.31
\$0.10	0.847	150	127.05	1.55	197.14	\$19.71	\$1.64
\$0.12	0.847	150	127.05	1.55	197.14	\$23.66	\$1.97
\$0.14	0.847	150	127.05	1.55	197.14	\$27.60	\$2.30

RICE INSECTS RESEARCH

RICE INSECT CONTROL STUDIES, 2008

M.J. Stout, M.J. Frey, M.R. Riggio, and N. Hummel

INTRODUCTION

The goal of the Rice Insects (Entomology) Project is the development and implementation of cost-effective management programs for arthropod pests of Louisiana rice. Insects and other arthropods can cause severe yield losses in rice; feeding by the rice water weevil, for example, can reduce yields by 25% or more. The use of insecticides remains the primary means of controlling arthropod pests, but alternatives to insecticides are needed to reduce costs, improve sustainability, and minimize environmental impacts. In 2008, approximately 20 separate experiments were conducted at the Rice Research Station to evaluate insecticides, cultural practices, and host-plant resistance as management tools for rice insect pests. In addition, a number of experiments related to rice insect pest management were conducted in laboratories and greenhouses on the LSU campus in Baton Rouge, and commercial fields were sampled to assess the efficacy of newly registered insecticides. Most of these experiments involved the major early-season insect pest of rice, the rice water weevil, or the major late-season pest of rice, the rice stink bug. However, a number of experiments were also conducted with stem-boring insects. Research on stem borers was initiated several years ago in anticipation of the entry of a new stem-boring species into Louisiana (the Mexican rice borer, which was found in Louisiana for the first time in December of 2008) and the potential for the increased importance of stem borers as pests of rice in the future.

The Entomology Project continued a very active program of evaluating insecticides for efficacy against the rice water weevil in order to identify alternatives to the currently registered pyrethroid insecticides. Efforts over the last several years have focused on five insecticides that are being seriously considered for full (Section 3) registrations for use in rice. Three of these insecticides have been tested as seed treatments, and two others are formulated as granules. One of the granular insecticides, Trebon 3G (Mitsui Chemicals, Inc.), now has a full (Section 3) registration, while one of the seed treatments (Dermacor™ X-100) will be available in 2009 under a Section 18 exemption. All of the pyrethroid alternatives appear to be effective in reducing rice water weevil infestations, although optimal rates and use patterns are still being determined. Results from small-plot evaluations of two of these alternative insecticides are presented in the following reports.

All insecticides that are being considered for registration are being evaluated with respect to their compatibility with crawfish production also. Results of experiments using caged crawfish in field plots and of acute laboratory toxicity tests suggest that all of the alternatives being considered for registration against the rice water weevil are less toxic to crawfish than are pyrethroids.

Several new insecticides are also being tested for efficacy against the rice stink bug. In particular, several neonicotinoid insecticides (a relatively new class of insecticide) have shown promise as alternatives to currently registered pyrethroids and organophosphates. Also, work has begun to re-evaluate treatment thresholds for stink bugs (i.e., to determine population levels that warrant insecticide applications against stink bugs).

The impacts of planting date and seeding rate on rice water weevil management have also been investigated over the past several years. Rice planted at low seeding rates is more vulnerable to infestations by, and yield losses from, rice water weevils, and infestations of weevils in early-planted rice often are less severe than infestations in rice planted in April or May.

A long-term goal of the Entomology Project is to cooperate with breeders to develop rice varieties that are more resistant to or tolerant of rice water weevil and stem borer injury. Several experiments were conducted in 2008 to identify rice lines or varieties with resistance to these two pests.

EVALUATION OF DERMACOR™ X-100 SEED TREATMENT AGAINST THE RICE WATER WEEVIL IN DRILL- AND WATER-SEEDED RICE, 2008

M.J. Stout, M.J. Frey, and N. Hummel

Dermacor™ X-100 (active ingredient: Rynaxypyr™ [chlorantraniliprole]; DuPont) is a new insecticidal seed treatment that belongs to a novel class of insecticides, the anthranilic diamides. This insecticide has been tested over the past several years and has provided good to excellent control of the rice water weevil in all tests. It will be available under a Section 18 exemption in 2009 (as it was in 2008). In 2008, experiments were conducted to address questions surrounding the performance of Dermacor™ X-100 seed treatment at low seeding rates on hybrid rice and to investigate whether Dermacor™ X-100 would be effective in a water-seeded cultural system.

DRILL-SEEDED TRIAL

Location: Rice Research Station, Crowley, LA

Variety/Seeding Rate: Cocodrie, 100 lb/A and XL 723 (hybrid), 40 lb/A (all seed treated and supplied by Dupont)

Plot Size: 4.1 x 18 ft (7 rows at 7-in spacing)

Planting Method/Date: Drill-seeded, 25 April 2008

Agronomic Practices: Standard for drill-seeded rice

Water Management: Permanent flood, 20 May 2008 (4-leaf stage)

Experimental Design: Randomized complete block, nine treatments, four replicates

Treatments (seeds treated by Dupont):

1. Cocodrie, 100 lb/A seeding rate, 0.025 mg ai/seed
2. Cocodrie, 100 lb/A seeding rate, 0.05 mg ai/seed
3. Cocodrie, 100 lb/A seeding rate, 0.1 mg ai/seed
4. Hybrid, 40 lb/A seeding rate, 0.025 mg ai/seed
5. Hybrid, 40 lb/A seeding rate, 0.05 mg ai/seed
6. Hybrid, 40 lb/A seeding rate, 0.1 mg ai/seed
7. Cocodrie, 100 lb/A seeding rate, HGW86, 0.1 mg ai/seed
8. Cocodrie, UTC
9. Hybrid, UTC

*mg ai/seed = milligrams of active ingredient per seed

Sampling: Two to four root/soil core samples per plot

Sampling Dates: June 11 (22 dpf [days postflood]), June 18 (29 dpf), June 27 (38 dpf)

Harvested: 8 August 2008 (interior five rows only harvested)

Data Analysis: A mean number of larvae per core sample was calculated for each plot at each sampling date by averaging numbers of larvae from the two (June 18) or four (June 11 and 27) core samples at each sampling date. Treatment effects on mean numbers of larvae per core were analyzed by PROC MIXED in SAS with treatment as fixed effect and block as a random effect (Tukey mean separation). Plot yields were converted to lb/A (adjusted to 12% moisture) and analyzed by mixed-model ANOVA.

Results:

Results of a small-plot evaluation of Dermacor™ X-100 conducted at the LSU AgCenter Rice Research Station, Acadia Parish, Louisiana, in 2008.

Treatment	Larvae per core sample (± S.E.) on:			Total larvae	Yield (lb/A, adjusted to 12% moisture)
	6/11	6/18	6/27		
Coco-UTC	11.1±1.4 a	12.0±2.1 ab	19.0±4.4 a	42.1±7.4	7560±198 b
Coco-0.025	0.5±0.2 b	1.0±0.3 c	3.5±0.2 c	5.0±0.4	8077±366 ab
Coco-0.05	0.3±0.1 b	0.8±0.4 c	0.6±0.4 c	1.7±0.6	7872±192 ab
Coco-0.1	0.6±0.3 b	0.0±0.0 c	2.8±1.0 c	3.3±1.0	7953±162 ab
Coco-HGW	0.6±0.3 b	1.5±0.9 c	5.6±1.2 bc	7.7±1.3	8194±608 ab
Hyb-UTC	13.4±1.1 a	14.3±2.0 a	14.3±3.1 ab	41.9±3.8	9235±419 ab
Hyb-0.025	1.9±0.3 b	4.3±0.3 b	6.5±1.4 bc	12.6±1.5	8501±458 ab
Hyb-0.05	1.5±0.3 b	5.5±1.8 b	6.0±1.4 bc	13.0±3.2	9381±219 a
Hyb-0.1	2.0±1.1 b	2.9±2.1 b	5.8±1.1 c	10.6±2.9	9128±594 ab

Means in the same column followed by the same lower-case letter do not differ significantly (means for “Total larvae” were not separated).

Comments: Weevil infestations in this experiment were moderate. Dermacor™ X-100 provided excellent control of rice water weevil at all rates in Cocodrie plots, but control was not as good in plots of XL 723 (which was seeded at a lower rate). In particular, reduction in larval densities in XL 723 plots treated at the lowest rate of Dermacor™ X-100 was only 55% on June 27 (63 d after planting). The HGW compound did not perform as well as Dermacor™ X-100. Yield benefits resulting from insecticide treatment were greater in Cocodrie plots than in XL 723 plots.

WATER-SEEDED TRIAL

Location: Rice Research Station, Crowley, LA

Variety/Seeding Rate: Cocodrie, 140 lb seed/A (see below)

Plot Size: 5 x 15 ft, approximately 10 ft minimum between plots, no barriers between plots

Planting Method/Date: Water-seeded on 20 May 2008 at rate of 140 lb/A by casting dry seed into flooded plots.

Agronomic Practices: Standard for water-seeded rice

Water Management: Planting flood drained on 23 May; permanent flood applied on 28 May (1- to 2-leaf)

Experimental Design: Randomized complete block, five treatments, four replicates

Treatments: (seeds treated with Dermacor at specified rates by DuPont):

1. UTC
2. Dermacor low rate, 0.025 mg ai/seed
3. Dermacor mid rate, 0.05 mg ai/seed
4. Dermacor low rate, 0.10 mg ai/seed
5. HGW86, 0.1 mg ai/seed

Sampling: Four root/soil core samples per plot

Sampling Dates: 23 June 2008 (26 dpf [days postflood]), 7 July (40 dpf), and 14 July (47 dpf)

Harvested: 29 August 2008 (interior five rows only harvested)

Data Analysis: A mean number of larvae per core sample was calculated for each plot at each sampling date by averaging numbers of larvae from the four core samples at each sampling date. Treatment effects on mean numbers of larvae per core were analyzed by PROC MIXED in SAS with treatment as a fixed effect and block as a random effect (Tukey mean separation). Plot yields were adjusted to 12% moisture but were not converted to pounds per acre; yields are expressed as grams of seed per plot.

Results:

Results of a small-plot evaluation of Dermacor™ X-100 conducted in water-seeded rice at the LSU AgCenter Rice Research Station, Acadia Parish, Louisiana, in 2008

Treatment	Larvae per core sample (± S.E.) on:			Total larvae	Yield (lb/A, adjusted to 12% moisture)
	6/23	7/7	7/14		
UTC	16.6±0.9	22.1±2.5	7.6±2.2	46.3±2.2	2188±230
0.025	1.4±0.7	2.6±1.1	3.0±1.4	7.0±2.6	3611±383
0.05	0.3±0.3	1.0±0.2	1.4±1.1	2.7±1.1	3956±415
0.1	0.2±0.1	0.9±0.3	0.5±0.2	1.6±0.2	4159±418
HGW	4.1±0.9	5.3±1.0	4.1±1.3	13.4±0.4	3052±138

Comments: The efficacy of Dermacor™ X-100 was excellent in this water-seeded test. Effects of treatment on larval densities were significant at all three core sampling dates, and the treatment effect on yields was also significant. The “HGW” compound appeared to perform slightly worse than Dermacor™ X-100. The practice of broadcasting dry seed into a flood, although not typical, is sometimes used in south Louisiana. DuPont has not yet decided to pursue a registration for Dermacor™ X-100 for water-seeded rice.

EVALUATION OF CLOTHIANIDIN AS A SEED TREATMENT AGAINST THE RICE WATER WEEVIL, 2008

M.J. Stout, M.J. Frey, and N. Hummel

Clothianidin/V10170 (Valent U.S.A Corporation) is a neonicotinoid insecticide that has been evaluated as a seed treatment against the rice water weevil over the past several years at the LSU AgCenter Rice Research Station. In 2008, a drill-seeded test was conducted to determine the efficacy of a range of clothianidin rates against the rice water weevil.

Location: Rice Research Station, Crowley, LA

Variety/Seeding Rate: Cocodrie, ~ 90 lb/A (seed supplied and treated by Valent)

Plot Size: 4.1 x 19 ft (7 rows at 7-in spacing)

Planting Method/Date: Drill seeded, 17 April 2008

Agronomic Practices: Standard for drill-seeded rice

Water Management: Permanent flood, 15 May 2008 (4-leaf stage)

Experimental Design: Randomized complete block, eight treatments, four replicates

Treatments (seeds treated by Valent):

1. Untreated control
2. Untreated control (originally designated to receive single post-flood application of Karate [pyrethroid], but application was not made)
3. V-10170 seed treatment @ 25 gm ai/100 kg seed
4. V-10170 seed treatment @ 50 gm ai/100 kg seed
5. V-10170 seed treatment @ 75 gm ai/100 kg seed
6. V-10170 seed treatment @ 100 gm ai/100 kg seed
7. V-10170 seed treatment @ 125 gm ai/100 kg seed
8. V-10170 seed treatment @ 150 gm ai/100 kg seed

Sampling: Three root/soil core samples per plot

Sampling Dates: 5 June 2008 (21 dpf [days postflood]); 13 June (29 dpf), for core samples

Harvested: 8 August 2008 (interior five rows only harvested)

Data Analysis: A mean number of larvae per core sample was calculated for each plot at each sampling date by averaging numbers of larvae from the three core samples at each sampling date. Treatment effects on mean numbers of larvae per core were analyzed by PROC MIXED in SAS with treatment as fixed effect and block as a random effect (Tukey mean separation). Plot yields were adjusted to 12% moisture and were converted to lb/A. Yields were analyzed by one-way ANOVA.

Results:

Treatment	Larvae per core sample ($\pm$ S.E.)		Overall % control	Yield (lb/A, adjusted to 12% moisture)
	6/5/08 (21 d post-flood)	6/13/08 (29 d post-flood)		
UTC	21.3 $\pm$ 1.7	15.9 $\pm$ 2.6	--	7731 $\pm$ 682
UTC*	19.6 $\pm$ 2.0	16.3 $\pm$ 2.2	--	8121 $\pm$ 457
25	11.5 $\pm$ 3.5	9.4 $\pm$ 3.1	43%	8102 $\pm$ 595
50	4.4 $\pm$ 1.7	4.2 $\pm$ 1.1	76%	8117 $\pm$ 167
75	3.7 $\pm$ 0.7	2.1 $\pm$ 0.8	84%	8454 $\pm$ 394
100	2.3 $\pm$ 0.8	5.8 $\pm$ 1.1	78%	8069 $\pm$ 496
125	3.1 $\pm$ 1.5	4.3 $\pm$ 2.1	80%	8776 $\pm$ 367
150	2.9 $\pm$ 1.0	2.3 $\pm$ 0.6	86%	9225 $\pm$ 394

* Plots in this treatments were originally assigned to receive a post-flood treatment of Karate, but application was not made.

Comments: Statistically significant effects of treatment on larvae per core sample were found at 21 and 29 d post-flood, but yields did not differ significantly among treatments. Rates above 75 gm ai/100 kg seed gave adequate control of weevil larvae (80% + overall reductions in weevil densities). A preliminary experiment conducted later in the 2008 growing season indicated that pre- and post-flood foliar applications of a liquid formulation of clothianidin might also control weevils adequately. This possibility will be investigated further in 2009.

DEMONSTRATION OF DERMACOR™ X-100 RICE SEED TREATMENT IN COMMERCIAL RICE FIELDS IN LOUISIANA, 2008

N. Hummel, T. McCown, M. Stout, M. Frey, G. Daniels, C. Eskew, S. Gauthier, D. Ring, and R. Levy

The rice water weevil (RWW) is the most important invertebrate pest of the rice production system in Louisiana. Until recently, RWW control has been limited to applications of pyrethroid or pyrethroid-like insecticides or reliance on cultural practices. The timing of these insecticide applications is critically tied to application of permanent flood. It is important to apply the insecticide immediately before or after application of permanent flood if adult weevils are present in the field. The goal of the insecticide use is to control adult weevils before they have the opportunity to oviposit. Adverse weather conditions and proximity to crawfish fields can often interfere with the application of pyrethroids to commercial fields. Cultural management practices for RWW control have included early planting of rice, draining fields, and delayed application of flood. These cultural management practices do not always prevent or adequately control RWW infestations.

In 2008, DuPont Crop Protection obtained a Section 18 registration in Louisiana for Dermacor™ X-100 seed treatment for use in dry-seeded rice. This seed treatment acts as a slightly systemic compound that is taken up into the plant. Weevil larvae are controlled when they begin feeding on the roots. Following the Section 18 registration, we coordinated a replicated demonstration trial in seven parishes in Louisiana. The purpose of this trial was to evaluate the ability of Dermacor™ X-100 to control weevils in commercial production fields and also to educate growers on how this product can be incorporated into the current rice water weevil IPM program.

Locations: Commercial farms in the following parishes: Acadia, Avoyelles, Concordia, Jeff-Davis, St. Landry, Tensas, and Vermilion.

Variety/Seeding Rate: Varied depending on location (all seed treated and supplied by DuPont)

Plot Size: Commercial fields, acreage varied across locations

Planting Method: Drill-seeded

Agronomic Practices: Standard for drill-seeded rice

Water Management: Permanent flood at the discretion of the farmer

Experimental Design: One replicate per farm. All treatments were present at all locations (with the exception of St. Landry, which did not have an untreated control).

Treatments (seeds treated by Dupont):

1. Untreated Control (Check)
2. Dermacor™ X-100 (0.025 mg ai/seed)
3. Karate Z (2 oz/A)

Sampling: Five to 14 root/soil core samples per field

Sampling Dates: Three to 4 weeks after flood, varied by location based on date of permanent flood

Harvested: Varied depending on location

Data Analysis: Fisher's exact test was used to determine the probability that Dermacor™ X-100-treated fields had less RWW larvae per core than the untreated check.

Results: Results of a commercial demonstration evaluation of Dermacor™ X-100 conducted at Various on-farm locations throughout Louisiana in 2008.

Variety	Parish	Treatment	Average # RWW Larvae/Core	Std. Dev.	Number of Core Samples
CL161	Acadia	Dermacor	1.09	1.58	11
CL161	Acadia	Check	12.80	8.00	10
CL161	Avoyelles	Dermacor	1.00	1.44	5
CL161	Avoyelles	Check	12.80	7.33	5
Cocodrie	Concordia	Dermacor	2.33	0.64	6
Cocodrie	Concordia	Karate	4.33	3.44	6
Cocodrie	Concordia	Check	2.67	1.04	6
CL151, 161, 171	St. Landry	Dermacor	0.57	0.89	14
CL151, 161, 171	St. Landry	Karate	11.46*	7.22	13
CLXP 745	Jeff Davis	Dermacor	3.10	2.33	10
CLXP 729	Jeff Davis	Check	17.78	9.87	9
Cocodrie	Tensas	Dermacor	0.70	1.06	10
Cocodrie	Tensas	Check	10.00	7.41	10
Cocodrie	Vermilion #1	Dermacor	3.60	3.69	10
Cocodrie	Vermilion #1	Check	6.00	3.97	10
CL161	Vermilion #2	Dermacor	2.40	2.30	5
CL161	Vermilion #2	Karate	2.40	2.40	5
CL161	Vermilion #2	Check	21.80	9.60	5

total 256

Commercial Demo Summary	Average # RWW larvae/core	Dermacor	1.85
	Average # RWW larvae/core	Karate	3.37
	Average # RWW larvae/core	Check	11.98

*The insecticide application was delayed due to bad weather conditions, thus this value was not included in the calculation of the average.

Fisher's exact test found a p -value of < 0.05 causing us to conclude that the Dermacor™ X-100 treatment resulted in significantly less RWW larvae per core than in the untreated check fields. This test will be repeated next field season.

Comments: The results of this project were satisfactory, with no cases of product failure observed. In some locations, Dermacor™ X-100 was compared with an untreated check, while in other locales, it was compared with a pyrethroid-treated field. Number of RWW larvae per core 3 weeks after permanent flood and yield data were gathered at as many sites as possible. The decrease in RWW larval infestation in Dermacor™-treated fields varied across sites from no difference to a 12-fold reduction in larval infestation. The average number of RWW larvae per core was substantially lower (mean: 1.85 RWW larvae/core) in Dermacor™-treated fields than in untreated fields (mean: 11.98 RWW larvae/core). Furthermore, the average number of RWW larvae per core was lower in Dermacor™-treated fields (mean: 1.85 RWW larvae/core) than in pyrethroid-treated fields (mean: 3.37 RWW larvae/core). Overall, an average 85% reduction in the number of RWW larvae per core was observed when all Dermacor™-treated sites were compared with an untreated check. Results of this study were presented at summer field meetings and winter rice schools to producers, county agents, and other rice industry representatives.

COASTAL EROSION CONTROL RESEARCH

GROWTH, SEED MATURITY, SHATTERING SEED CHARACTERISTICS, AND GERMINATION RATES OF FERTILE SMOOTH CORDGRASS SYNTHETIC POPULATION

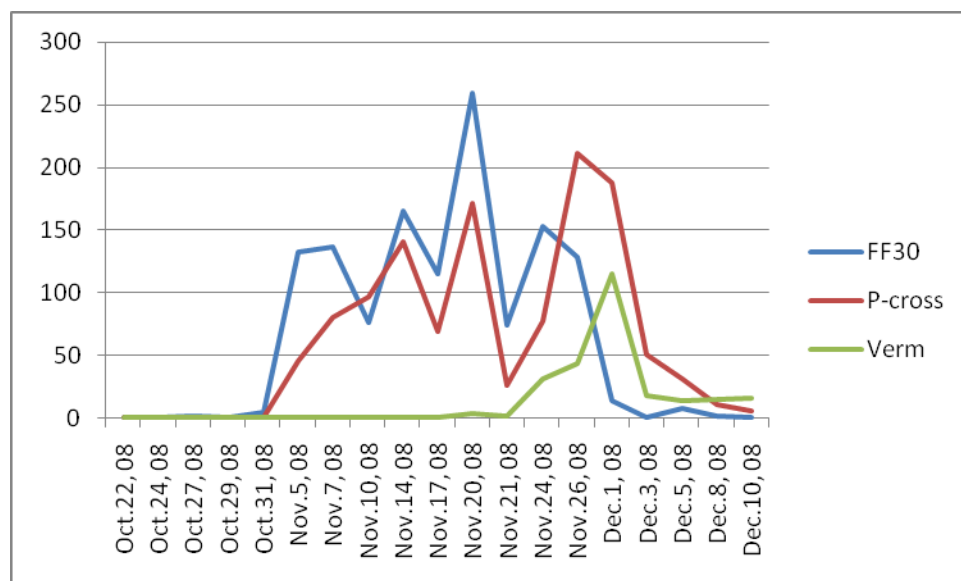
H.S. Utomo, I. Wenefrida, M.D. Materne, and S.A. Harrison

A production of *S. alterniflora* seed under a managed environment will provide a steady supply of *S. alterniflora* seed needed to carry out large scale plantings for not only restoring the degraded coastal marshes but also maintaining the productivity of the entire coastal saltmarsh ecosystems. Seed harvested can be used in aerial seeding applications or grown to produce a large number of plugs, 4-inch potted plants, or a gallon trade container plants. A synthetic population of smooth cordgrass has been developed for use in restoration efforts in Louisiana. The synthetic population consists of 13 genetically diverse, superior, and high seed producing lines. These lines were designated as VRES-1, VRES-2, VRES-3, VRES-4, VRES-5, VRES-6, VRES-7, VRES-8, VRES-9, VRES-10, VRES-11, VRES-12, and VRES-13. Each of these lines was allowed to intermate randomly to produce synthetic seed that will produce genetically diverse progenies. To create random mating of the synthetic population, each of these lines was space planted randomly. Important phenotypic characteristics, including growth, seed maturity and shattering, and germination rates of synthetic population, were studied.

Seed Maturity and Shattering Characteristics

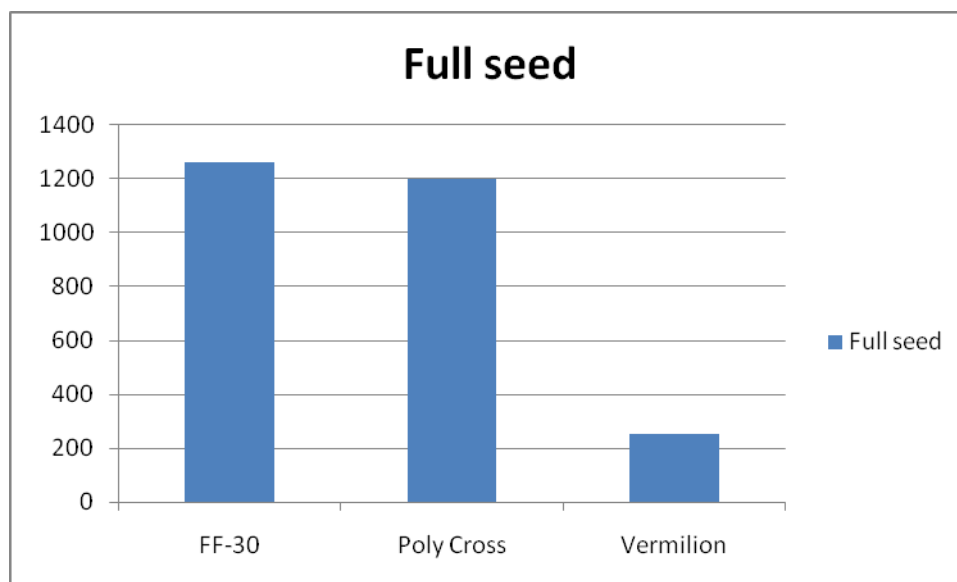
Spartina alterniflora seed does not mature at the same time. In the last growing season (2008), seed maturity and shattering characteristics of the polycross population were monitored during the ripening period from October 22 to December 10, 2008. Genotype FF30 and cultivar Vermilion were included as checks. It is assumed that once the *S. alterniflora* seed matures, the seed shatters. The *S. alterniflora* seed within the panicle did not reach its full maturity at the same time. Figure 1 shows that both seed from synthetic population and line FF30 started to mature on October 29, 2008. The full maturity process took place in about 4 weeks. Cultivar Vermilion had a shorter maturity duration and achieved the peak maturation period later than both FF30 and polycross populations.

Figure 1. Number of full seed collected from the Synthetic population (P-cross), line FF30, and cultivar Vermilion (Verm) from October 22 to December 10, 2008. Seed was collected using handheld 9.6V Wet/Dry Cordless Vacuum.



The amount of full seed that can be harvested from the three genotypes studied varied. The total number of full seed collected from 15 panicles varies, ranging from 1,226 seeds for FF30 to 224 seeds for Vermilion (Figure 2).

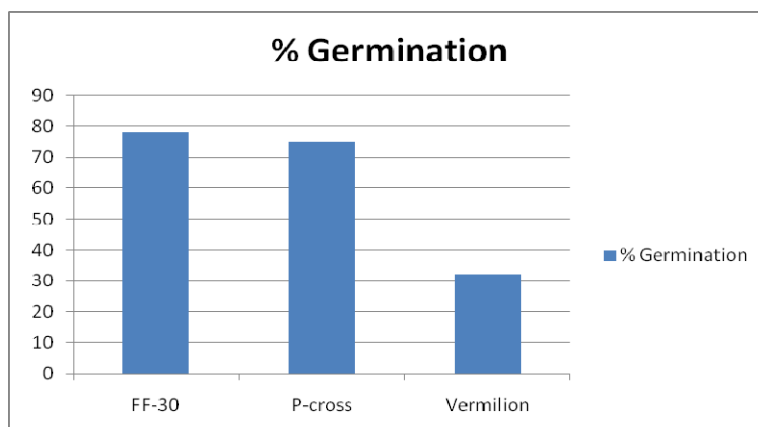
Figure 2: Number of full matured seed of three smooth cordgrass genotypes collected from five randomly selected panicles. Data are average of three replicates and seed was collected from Oct. 22, 2008, to Dec. 10, 2008, using handheld 9.6V Wet/Dry Cordless Vacuum.



Percent Germination

To evaluate the germination rates of each *S. alterniflora* genotype evaluated, seed was pre-treated to eliminate its dormancy. Seed was cold stratified at 2°C in 100% humidity for 1 month. Following the pre-treatment, seed was stored in airtight sealed containers in a wet condition with a temperature set to 2±1°C. Vitavax solution (5 mg/L) was applied to minimize fungus contamination during storage. The germination rate of FF30 was slightly better than the synthetic population (78 vs. 74%; Figure 3). Germination rate of cultivar Vermilion was the lowest (32%).

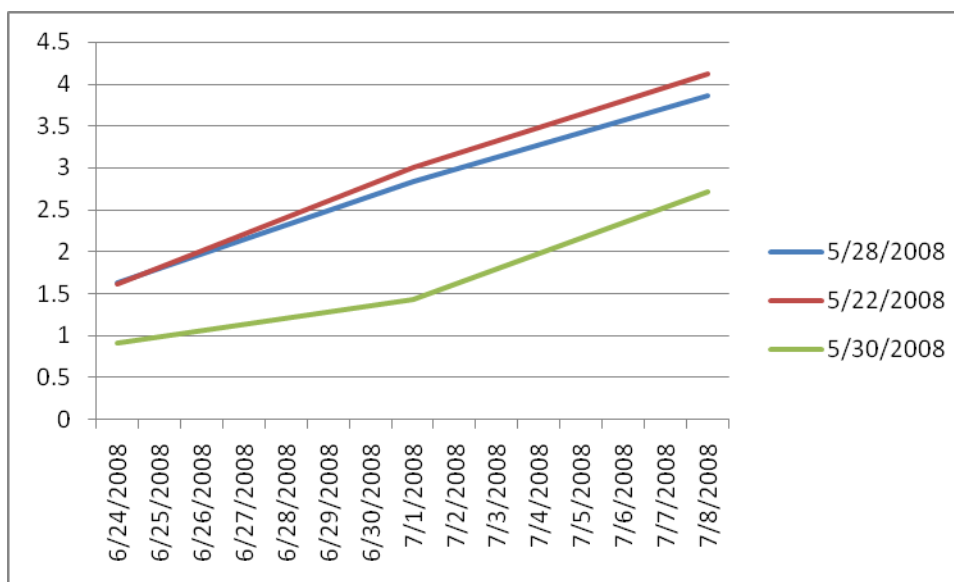
Figure 3. Germination rates of FF30 genotype, synthetic population (P-cross), and Vermilion from seed harvested in 2008



Growth Rate of Syn-1 Plants

Seedling establishment and initial growth rate are crucial in a successful coastal marsh revegetation. A preliminary study conducted at the Rice Research Station plots indicated that seedling establishment with plant height of about 1.5 cm was achieved in an approximately 4-week period (Figure 4). Following that period, the seedlings grew to 3 cm long in about 2 weeks. More comprehensive seedling establishment studies will be conducted in 2009 in coastal marshes involving much earlier planting dates.

Figure 4. The growth of Syn-1 seed planted in three different dates. Three planting dates (May 22, 28, and 30, 2008) were applied, and the growth was determined as plant height (cm) measured daily from June 24 to July 8, 2008. Data are based on an average measurement of 20 seedlings in three replicates.



Potential Cultivation and Nursery Industry

Spartina alterniflora could be an alternative agricultural crop in some areas. This plant has the ability to tolerate a wide range of salinities, from sea strength to freshwater. Populations of *S. alterniflora* have been cultivated and maintained under freshwater conditions at several research institutions for years and have performed consistently well. Since *S. alterniflora* can be cultivated in a broad range of salinity environments, large-scale commercial seed production is highly probable and could be an adjunct to aquatic crops, such as rice, with little modification to existing equipment or land. Due to increasing salt contamination of inland groundwater, many areas historically used for rice production have been abandoned, thus providing opportunity for *S. alterniflora* production as an alternative crop. In addition for use in aerial seeding applications, seed can be used to produce plugs or potted plants that are currently under high demand to support restoration projects/contracts. The availability of *S. alterniflora* seed for commercial use will help nursery industry to keep up with the demand.

Other On-Going Studies

a. Mechanical Harvest:

Three new seed production plots had been established at the Rice Research Station site for mechanical harvest studies using the Flail-Vac head harvester during the 2009 harvest. These lines were designated as VRES-1, VRES-2, VRES-3, VRES-4, VRES-5, VRES-6, VRES-7, VRES-8, VRES-9, VRES-10, VRES-11, VRES-12, and VRES-13. Each of these lines will be allowed to intermate randomly to produce synthetic seed that will produce genetically diverse progenies. To create random mating of synthetic population, each of these lines was space planted randomly (5x5 ft spacing). Plants are being grown in permanent flood with an occasional drain for weed control. RoundUp (glyphosate) (1 qt/A) and Basagran (bentazon) (1 qt/A) are used to spray around or adjacent to the smooth cordgrass plants to control weeds. To control rust, Benlate (benomyl) will be applied at the rate of 1 lb ai/A. Cultural practices (fertilizer application and water management) used to grow *Spartina* will be similar to the cultural practices used to grow rice.

b. Aerial Seeding Studies:

Simulated aerial seeding using stratified seed is being conducted in two locations, at the Rockefeller Wildlife Refuge Center and the Rice Research Station. Three seeding rates were applied (75, 50, and 25 seeds/ft²). The 2008 seeding rate study failed due to high temperatures (June). This seeding rate study will be repeated in the early spring of 2009 (March – early April 2009). Survival rate and seedling establishment rate will be accessed weekly for 6 weeks. Other important growth parameters (plant density, spread, plant height, and biomass accumulation) will be evaluated monthly. Seed production aspects will be evaluated at harvest.

c. Multi-Location Trials of Syn-1 Generation:

Progeny from polycross of 13 smooth cordgrass parental lines was evaluated in replicated tests in two locations (at the Rice Research Station and Rockefeller Wildlife Refuge Center). A total of 900 syn-1 progeny lines are being evaluated in the multi-location field trials in a randomized block design. The 13 parental lines together with self Vermilion are used as a control. Important vegetative growth parameters and seed characteristic and production will be evaluated. Data collected will be used for seed-based releases.

d. Genetic Improvement Through Recurrent Selection of Syn-1 Population:

The objective of this study is to conduct recurrent selection to further improve synthetic population. A refined version of the mass selection procedure (i.e. recurrent selection) will be conducted to genetically improve the performance of synthetic population. Visual observation, as well as DNA marker diversity tests, will be used to select 15 to 30 promising lines from the base population (current synthetic population) that are undergoing progeny testing at the Rockefeller Wildlife Refuge site. The selected progeny line then will be increased vegetatively and randomly space planted to allow crosses with each other in every possible way to produce seed. The seed produced will be used to form the new base population. The cycle will be repeated every year until desirable progeny performance is achieved.

SELECTION OF PROMISING CALIFORNIA BULRUSH LINES FOR USE IN HABITAT RESTORATION AND EROSION CONTROL

H.S. Utomo, I. Wenefrida, S. Harrison, and M. Materne

California bulrush (*Schoenoplectus californicus*) is native to Louisiana. It is a perennial graminoid plant that is commonly found in marshes, swamps, seeps, lake, washes, floodplains, along lake and stream margins, and in wet meadows. It spreads primarily by vegetative propagation, producing new stems from an extensive system of underground rhizomes, and to a limited extent, through seed dispersal. It can grow in relatively deep water of 36 inches or more to produce extensive colonies. When established in conjunction with shorelines, California bulrush provides an effective buffer that dissipates wave energy, reduces shoreline scouring, and traps suspended sediments and other solids. Dense stands of California bulrush produce significant amounts of organic matter. The accumulative effects of organic matter production, sediment trapping, and erosion control provide shoreline protection and help accelerate sediment accumulation and near-shore building. California bulrush also supports wildlife, including some endangered species.

A series of tests has been conducted to identify superior California bulrush that will perform well throughout Louisiana wetland habitats and provide planting materials suitable for use in marsh restoration. Replicated field tests for 48 California bulrush ecotypes collected across Louisiana were conducted at the Rice Research Station. Nine best lines that have good spreadability, stem density, biomass accumulation, and seed production were selected and further tested in multi-location trials at the Great Lake site. An additional testing site at Sweet Lake, Cameron, LA, was added in mid 2008. In parallel to the field tests, greenhouse screening to determine the salt-tolerance level among these ecotypes was also carried out in the same years. After exposure in a salt concentration of 12 parts per thousand in continuous flooding for 6 months, eight survivors were recovered, increased in the greenhouse, and included in the replicated multi-location trials together with the original nine lines.

Among the promising lines, experimental line LA268 has the fastest spread. Under a freshwater environment, LA268 spreads vegetatively with an average rate of 7.5 m² annually (Table 1). As a comparison, cultivar *Restorer* that was released by USDA-NRCS Georgia Plant Materials Center, Americus, GA, has an average spread of 5.17 m² per year. With an average height of 182.8 cm (18 cm taller than *Restorer*), LA268 has dark green hard stems with an average diameter of 1.3 cm. An established LA268 colony of 2 years of age has an average stem density of 89 stems per m² around the center. Each productive stem produces a reddish brown stalk on the tip of the stems in the spring and fall. The stalk contains florets that bear hard-coated dark seeds. Mature seed has an average germination rate of 4%, shows dormancy, and if the seed is left in the ground, a portion of the seed remains viable for more than five years. The LA268 flower is composed of many spikelets that typically produce a total of 400 bracts. Twenty to 40 full seed are produced from one flower. Development of improved California bulrush lines will help in erosion control efforts, remediate metal toxicity and pollutant problems, and increase the effectiveness of wastewater treatments.

Table 1. Means of five California bulrush elite lines and cultivar Restorer for plant height, spread, stem diameter, stem count, germination rate, and vigor rating evaluated in three testing sites.

Accession	Rice Research Station Site					Big Lake Site	Sweet Lake Site	
	Plant Height (cm)	Spread (m ²)	Stem Diameter (mm)	Stem Count	Germination Rate (%)	Stem Count	Vigor Rating [¶]	Stem Count (After Hurricane Gustav)
68267	171.7	4.67	12.7	318.4	6.6	37.0	4.2	1.4
68268	186.5	7.53	13.1	297.8	4.6	81.6	3.8	0.2
68275	190.5	6.67	12.5	167.4	5.8	69.0	4.4	2.1
68309	176.8	6.67	12.7	241.1	4.0	76.8	4.2	0.2
68328	181.2	1.89	11.8	134.8	7.5	37.1	3.8	1.2
Restorer	164.7	5.17	12.4	171.3	3.0	43.3	4.0	0.3
LSD (0.05)	14.3	1.97	2.03	88.9	4.37	28.7	2.1	1.8
CV	7.14	43.82	13.56	61.2	76.9	79.9	40	55

[¶] Subjective rating (1= poor, 9=excellent).

LOUISIANA RICE RESEARCH VERIFICATION PROGRAM - 2008¹

J.K. Saichuk and K.J. Landry

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 10 parishes: Acadia, Avoyelles, Calcasieu, East Carroll, Evangeline, Jeff Davis, Madison, Morehouse, St. Landry, and Vermilion. From 1999 to 2007, 88 fields had been included in the verification program. In 2008, the program included eight fields (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 7730 lb/A (172 bu/A or 48 bbl/A) at 12% moisture. This is nearly identical to the first crop yield in 2007. Second crop was harvested in Calcasieu, Jeff Davis, and Vermilion parishes, adding another 1343 lb/A to the total for a final average of 8228 lb/A (183 bu/A or 51 bbl/A). This yield exceeded that of the parishes participating in the program by 2181 lb/A.

Economic data continue to reveal large production cost differences 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.

Figure 1. 2008 Louisiana Rice Research Verification Program Parishes

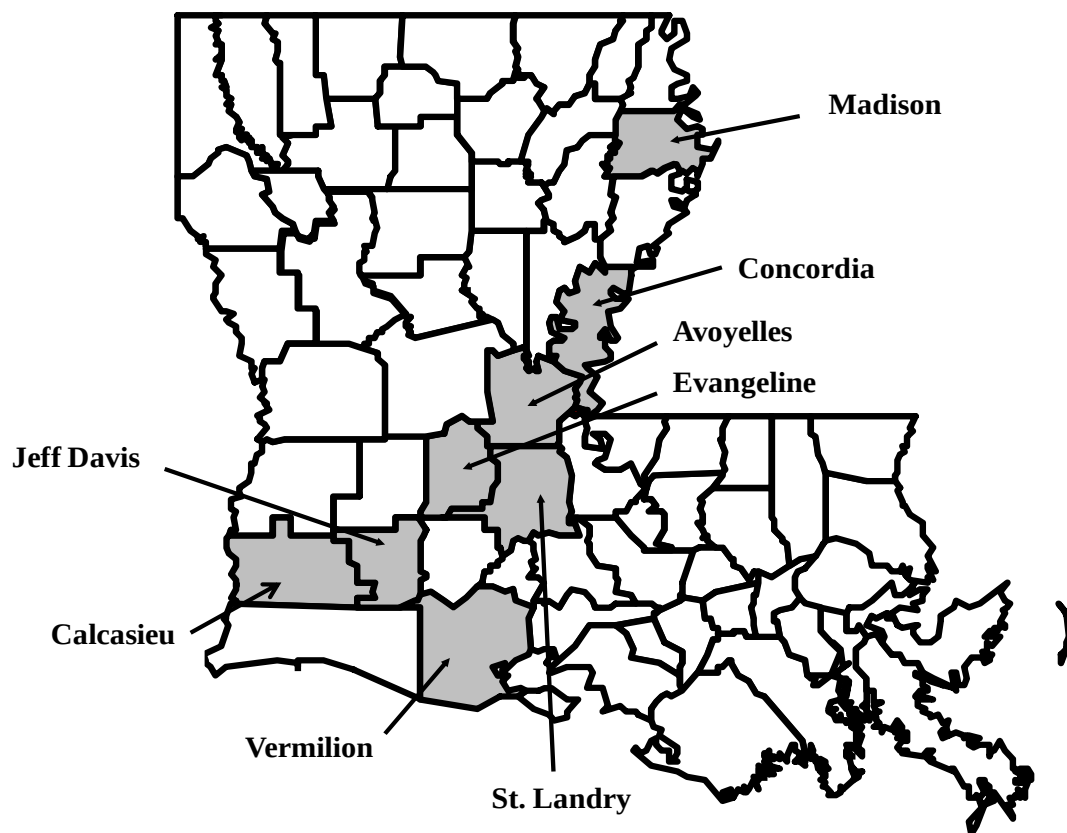


Table 1. 2008 Louisiana Rice Research Verification Program Yield Summary.

Parish	Acres in Verification Program	Verification Yield/A @ 12% Moisture		Verification Program			Average Parish Yield ¹	Parish Acreage	Total Parish Production
				Total Yield/A	1st Crop Production	Total Production			
Avoyelles	40.9	7657	0	7657	313,171	313,171	6700	14,560	97,552,,000
Calcasieu	55.1	7124	1123	8247	392,532	454,410	5200	12,556	65,291,200
Concordia	54.7	7178	0	7178	392,637	392,637	6400	13,440	86,041,600
Evangeline	46.6	6840	0	6840	318,744	318,744	6820	44,326	302,303,320
Jeff Davis	37.7	7109	1372	8481	268,009	319,734	5630	79,385	40,322,060
Madison	41.5	8208	0	8208	340,632	340,632	6000	7,162	476,310,000
St. Landry	60.2	7801	0	7801	469,620	469,620	5200	26,116	135,803,200
Vermilion	51.1	9800	1559	11359	500,780	580,445	5900	61,296	361,646,400
TOTAL	387.6	7730	1343						
						Verif. Avg.	Parish Avg.		Difference
Average yield (lb/A)						8228	6047		2181

Table 2. 2008 Louisiana Rice Research Verification Program Yield, Milling, and Economic Summary.

Parish	Variety	Yield @ 12% Moisture (cwt/A)¹	Milling (% Whole / % Total)	Variable Costs (\$/A)²	Cost of Production (\$/cwt)²	Return on Variable Costs (\$/A)^{2,3}
Avoyelles	Cheniere	76.57	60.6/68.7	436.93	5.71	814.99
Calcasieu	CLXL 730	82.47	63.3/72.5	830.87	10.07	517.51
Concordia	CL 161	71.78	56/66.7	551.74	7.69	621.86
Evangeline	Cheniere	68.40	66.9/72.0	488.47	7.14	629.87
Jeff Davis	Cheniere	84.81	63.6/70.8	689.41	8.13	700.34
Madison	Cheniere	82.08	65.5/72.5	565.72	6.89	776.29
St. Landry	Cheniere	78.01	67.1/71.9	400.63	5.14	874.83
Vermilion	CLXL 745	113.59	63.4/71.2	644.63	5.68	1212.57

1 - Yield includes ratoon crop yield.

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 \$16.35/cwt.

AVOYELLES PARISH

The field in Avoyelles Parish was laser leveled in 2006 but not put into production that year. It was set on zero grade so there were no internal levees in the field. Production in 2007 was the first rice crop to be grown on the field. Following harvest, wet conditions then flooding for duck hunting prevented any fall seed bed preparation. In the spring of 2008, remaining stubble had not decomposed, a significant amount of volunteer regrowth from old stubble was present.

The field surface was in excellent condition so we recommended burning the field down with herbicide then no-till planting. The grower said he was not able to do this because he did not have a drill available to him. The field was too wet to prepare a seedbed by plowing and it appeared it would not dry enough until much later. As a compromise, the grower attempted to drag the field in a flooded state. As expected, this did not work well on the heavy red clay soil. In spite of the poor seedbed, 130 lb/A of dry Cheniere seed was sown aerially into the flooded field. The resulting stand was surprisingly good.

In late May, potassium fertilizer, herbicide, and insecticide were applied and a permanent flood established. Two weeks later his well collapsed. The best the farmer could do for the next month or so was to keep the field muddy. Clincher herbicide had to be applied to suppress sprangletop and some barnyardgrass. At midseason, nitrogen was applied. An increase in nitrogen rate was discussed out of concern for possible losses when the well failed, but it was decided to stay with the original planned rate. This was probably the best decision made in this field this year.

Sheath blight pressure remained light, but fungicide was applied because of the history of kernel smut and the fear of the net blotch phase of narrow brown leaf spot. About 2 weeks later, an insecticide was applied to control stink bugs.

We recommended draining on August 13. Hurricanes Gustav and Ike completely flooded the field, causing extensive lodging and delaying harvest until September 18. In spite of all of the difficulties, the field yielded an impressive 76.57 cwt/A (47.3 bbl/A or 170 bu/A).

AVOYELLES PARISH

Cooperator: Johnny Coco
Agent: Carlos Smith and Trent Clark
Field Size: 40.9

Cultural Practices

Variety: Cheniere
Method of Planting: Water Seeded
Water Management: Delayed Flood

Seeding Rate: 130 lb/A
Date of Planting: April 29
Date of Emergence: May 6

Growth and Development

Stage	Observation Date	DD50 Date
Green Ring	6-19	6-4
PD	7-2	6-13
50% Heading	7-21	7-5
Drain for Harvest		
Harvest	9-18	8-9

Yield, Milling, and Economic Data

	Yield @ 12% Moisture (cwt/A)	Milling Yield (% whole / % total)	Variable Costs (\$/A)¹	Cost of Production (\$/cwt)¹	Return on Variable Costs (\$/A)^{1,2}
1st Crop	76.57	60.6/68.7	436.93	5.71	814.99
2nd Crop	--	--	--	--	--

Average Parish Yield (1st and 2nd Crop): 67.0 cwt/A. (harvested acres only)

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

²This value was obtained using a selling price of \$16.35/cwt.

Fertilization

Date	Source	Rate (lb/A)	N (lb/A)	P (lb/A)	K (lb/A)
5	46-0-0	210	97	-	-
6-23	46-0-0	140	64	-	-
Total			161	-	-

Weed Management

Weeds Present	Date of Treatment Decision	Recommendation
Sprangletop, Narrowleaf Aster, Water Starwort, Native Rice, Buttercup	4-7	28 oz Glyphosate
Redstem, Sprangletop, Ducksalad	5-21	1 gal propanil + 1 oz Londax
Barnyardgrass, Sprangletop	6-19	1.5 oz Clincher + 1 qt Crop Oil

Disease Management

Diseases Present	Date of Treatment Decision	Recommendation
Sheath Blight	7-10	17 oz Stratego

Insect Management

Insects Present	Date of Treatment Decision	Recommendation
Rice Water Weevil	5-21	Karate
Rice Stink Bug	8-7	Karate

CALCASIEU PARISH

The seedbed in this field left a lot to be desired because the farmer had to prepare it under wetter than desirable conditions. It also was in dire need of laser leveling because each paddy had high spots and low spots in the contour leveed field. Against the recommendation of the advisors, RiceTec's bronze blend (CL730 blend) was flown into the flooded field at the rate of 60 lb/A (an equivalent of 30 lb/A of good hybrid seed). Two years of experience with water planting of hybrids has shown this method to be a method of last resort because of the low seeding rates associated with hybrids.

It was the intention to make the first Newpath application as soon as the field was drained, but the poor stand and cool weather prevented it. An application of 4 oz of Newpath was finally made when rice plants were in the 1- to 3-leaf stage. Susceptible plants were killed, reducing the apparent stand. An application of 20 lb/A actual nitrogen was made with all of the potassium and phosphorus and the field was flushed.

About 3 weeks later, an application of Clearpath and insecticide (to control rice water weevil) was made followed by 170 lb/A of urea and the field was flooded. The use of Clearpath herbicide was the best decision made in this field. More susceptible plants died following this application. Between green ring and panicle differentiation, the second application of nitrogen was made, bringing the total (not counting the original 20 lb/A) to 125 lb/A actual nitrogen.

Even though no disease was found with thorough scouting 6 oz of propiconazole was applied as a preventative to the net blotch phase of narrow brown leaf spot. At heading, an insecticide was applied to control rice stink bugs.

We recommended draining on July 16. Afternoon thundershowers then hurricanes Gustav and Ike came in, delaying harvest until August 8. Yield was 71.24 cwt (44 bbl or 158 bu) per acre. This was somewhat disappointing and attributed to the uneven stand and shattering associated with the hurricanes. The field was immediately fertilized and flooded to produce a second crop.

Second crop produced another 11.23 cwt/A (7 bbl/A or 25 bu/A) for a total of 82.47 cwt/A (51 bbl/A or 183 bu/A). A uniform stand and no hurricanes would likely have produced an additional 10 to 15 cwt/A on the first crop and 8 to 10 cwt/A on the second crop.

CALCASIEU PARISH

Cooperator: Ryan Stelly

Agent: Jerry Whatley

Field Size: 55.1

Cultural Practices

Variety: CLXL730

Method of Planting: Water Seeded

Water Management: Delayed Flood

Seeding Rate: 60 lb/A

Date of Planting: March 20

Date of Emergence: Estimated March 30

Growth and Development

Stage	Observation Date	DD50 Date ¹
Green Ring	5-22	-
PD	6-6	-
50% Heading	6-30	-
Drain for Harvest	7-17	-
Harvest	8-8	-

¹ No threshold data available.

Yield, Milling, and Economic Data

	Yield @ 12% Moisture (cwt/A)	Milling Yield (% whole / % total)	Variable Costs (\$/A)¹	Cost of Production (\$/cwt)¹	Return on Variable Costs (\$/A)^{1,2}
1st Crop	71.24	63.3/72.5	731.64	10.27	433.13
2nd Crop	11.23		99.23	8.84	84.38

Average Parish Yield (1st and 2nd Crop): 52.0 cwt/A.

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

²This value was obtained using a selling price of \$16.35/cwt.

Fertilization

Date	Source	Rate (lb/A)	N (lb/A)	P (lb/A)	K (lb/A)
4-24	blend	200	20	40	60
5-5	46-0-0 agrotain	170	78	-	-
5-26	46-0-0	100	46	-	-
Total	--	--	144	40	60

Weed Management

Weeds Present	Date of Treatment Decision	Recommendation
Alligatorweed, Rush, Smartweed, Water Paspalum, Knotgrass	4-11	4 oz Newpath
Sesbania, Nutsedge, Alligatorweed, Eclipta, Common Bermudagrass, Southern Watergrass	5-5	.5 lb Clearpath + Crop Oil

Disease Management

Diseases Present	Date of Treatment Decision	Recommendation
Preventative	6-16	6 oz Propimax

Insect Management

Insects Present	Date of Treatment Decision	Recommendation
Rice Water Weevil	5-5	Karate
Rice Stink Bug	7-3	Karate

CONCORDIA PARISH

The field in Concordia Parish was the same field we used in 2006. The heavy clay soil had been prepared for planting in the fall of 2007. CL161 was drill seeded at 100 lb/A, which turned out to be at least 10 lb/A too much because it appeared that every seed emerged. The first application of 4 oz of Newpath was made between spiking and 1 leaf. The field was flushed to maintain good soil moisture, provide some protection against anticipated record low temperatures, and assist the herbicide.

At the 3- to 4-leaf stage, 50 lb/A of urea was applied and the field flushed. Normally, the second application of Newpath herbicide would have been made at this time, but the colder than normal conditions and glyphosate drift from a nearby field prevented it because we did not think rice would tolerate it well. At the beginning of tillering, the second application of Newpath plus Permit (for hemp sesbania) was made, followed by 225 lb/A urea and the field was flooded.

About 2 weeks later, rice water weevils were detected as were symptoms of glyphosate drift on to the field. Insecticide was applied to control weevils. Injury from glyphosate was monitored for the next few weeks.

At midseason, the second application of nitrogen was made as planned. At ½-inch panicle a mixture of Quilt + Quadris was applied to slow down heavy sheath blight pressure. We recommended a high rate of fungicide because we had to make the application early. Rain and hurricanes delayed harvest, thus looking back the higher rate of fungicide was the most critical decision we made in this field. Stink bugs never reached treatable levels. We recommended draining on July 30 and could probably have drained a little earlier.

Three weeks of afternoon rains followed by hurricanes Gustav and Ike caused major problems. An attempt was made to harvest on August 29, but the field was too wet. Combines were getting stuck. Then, the hurricanes arrived. Finally, on September 17, harvest was completed. This field had been the best appearing CL161 ever in the program and yield was expected to be very high. By the time it was harvested, all of the rice was completely lodged and much of it had sprouted.

In spite of these problems, the field still produced 71.78 cwt/A (44.3 bbl/A or 159.5 bu/A). A very conservative estimate of potential yield would have been at least 95 cwt/A (59 bbl/A or 211 bu/A).

CONCORDIA PARISH

Cooperator: Noble Guedon

Agent: Glen Daniels

Field Size: 54.7

Cultural Practices

Variety: CL161

Method of Planting: No-Till Drill

Water Management: Delayed Flood

Seeding Rate: 100 lb/A

Date of Planting: March 28

Date of Emergence: Estimated April 4

Growth and Development

Stage	Observation Date	DD50 Date
Green Ring	5-29	5-23
PD	6-14	6-3
50% Heading	7-6	6-26
Drain for Harvest	7-30	
Harvest	8-22	7-31

Yield, Milling, and Economic Data

	Yield @ 12% Moisture (cwt/A)	Milling Yield (% whole / % total)	Variable Costs (\$/A)¹	Cost of Production (\$/cwt)¹	Return on Variable Costs (\$/A)^{1,2}
1st Crop	71.78	65/66.7	551.74	7.69	621.86
2nd Crop	--	--	--	--	--

Average Parish Yield (1st and 2nd Crop): 64.0 cwt/A.

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 \$16.35/cwt.

Fertilization

Date	Source	Rate (lb/A)	N (lb/A)	P (lb/A)	K (lb/A)
4-24	46-0-0	50	23	-	-
5-10	46-0-0	225	103.5	-	-
5-30	46-0-0	125	57.5	-	-
Total			184	-	-

Weed Management

Weeds Present	Date of Treatment Decision	Recommendation
Burn Down	2-19	1 lb Glyphosate + .6 oz First Shot
	3-31	16 oz Command
Smartweed, Nutsedge, Dayflower	4-7	4 oz Newpath + 1% Crop Oil
Sesbania	5-9	4 oz Newpath + .6 oz Permit + 1% Crop Oil

Disease Management

Diseases Present	Date of Treatment Decision	Recommendation
Preventative	6-23	21 oz Quilt + 6 oz Quardis

Insect Management

Insects Present	Date of Treatment Decision	Recommendation
Rice Stink Bug	7-17	Karate

EVANGELINE PARISH

Stubble from the 2007 corn crop remained in this field until a couple of weeks prior to planting. It was worked prior to planting then flooded. Dry seed were flown in and allowed to pip then the field was drained. The combination of a slick seedbed and dry seed resulted in a lot of drifted seed and an uneven stand. Throughout the growing season, there was a difference in maturity from the top of the field to the bottom.

Command herbicide was applied to 1-leaf rice in a dry field then the field was flushed. The primary weed targets were sprangletop and fall panicum. The use of Command herbicide in this field was the most important decision made in this field.

Plants at the top of the field reached floodable stage before those at the bottom. In an effort to “speed things up,” 38 pounds of actual nitrogen were applied to the field. By the time plants at the bottom of the field were large enough to flood, some sprangletop had begun to break through. This required the addition of propanil to a mixture of Londax and Permit. The herbicide mix was applied followed by 200 lb/A of urea then the field was flooded.

A few days later over 5 inches of rain caused complete coverage of plants with water. The farmer drained the field to prevent injury, which raised concerns about both herbicide and nitrogen losses.

An insecticide was applied to control rice water weevils. By the time rice reached panicle differentiation, no sheath blight had been detected. A recommendation of propiconazole fungicide for prevention of smut and narrow brown leaf spot was made. Scouting for disease continued. Sheath blight did eventually reach a treatable level so Quadris was applied with insecticide to control rice stink bugs.

The greatest damage to the field was done by feral hogs. We roughly estimated a loss of as much as 1000 lb/A from this damage. Black birds added to these losses.

In spite of all of the problems, the field produced 68.4 cwt/A (42 bbl/A or 152 bu/A) at 12% moisture.

EVANGELINE PARISH

Cooperator: Jeffrey Sylvester

Agent: Keith Fontenot

Field Size: 46.4

Cultural Practices

Variety: Cheniere (registered)

Method of Planting: Water Seeded

Water Management: Pinpoint Flood

Seeding Rate: 130 lb/A

Date of Planting: April 1

Date of Emergence: April 9

Growth and Development

Stage	Observation Date	DD50 Date
Green Ring	5-30	4-9
PD	6-16	5-29
50% Heading	7-11	6-20
Drain for Harvest	7-30	
Harvest	8-19	7-25

Yield, Milling, and Economic Data

	Yield @ 12% Moisture (cwt/A)	Milling Yield (% whole / % total)	Variable Costs (\$/A)¹	Cost of Production (\$/cwt)¹	Return on Variable Costs (\$/A)^{1,2}
1st Crop	68.40	66.9/72.0	488.47	7.14	629.87
2nd Crop	--	--	--	--	--

Average Parish Yield (1st and 2nd Crop): 68.2 cwt/A.

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 \$16.35/cwt.

Fertilization

Date	Source	Rate (lb/A)	N (lb/A)	P (lb/A)	K (lb/A)
5-1	38-0-0	100	38		
5-8	46-0-0	200	92		
5-30	46-0-0	100	46		
Total	--	--	176		

Weed Management

Weeds Present	Date of Treatment Decision	Recommendation
Sprangletop, fall panicum	4-10	1 1/3 pt Command
Sprangletop, Ducksalad, Alligatorweed, Eclipta, Spilanthes, Nutsedge	5-8	3 pt Propanil + 1 oz Londax + 1/2 oz Permit

Disease Management

Diseases Present	Date of Treatment Decision	Recommendation
Kernel Smut	7-1	6 oz Tilt
Sheath Blight	7-17	6 oz Quardis

Insect Management

Insects Present	Date of Treatment Decision	Recommendation
Rice Water Weevil	5-19	Karate
Rice Stick Bug	7-17	Malathion

JEFF DAVIS PARISH

The field in Jeff Davis was prepared in the fall of 2007. Weeds present the following spring included a species of rush in the genus *Juncus*, alligatorweed, and water starwort in the field and rice cutgrass along the levee. Even though glyphosate is fairly weak on *Juncus*, we recommended an application to at least suppress this weed and control some of the others.

Dry seed of Cheniere were flown into a flooded field with the intention of utilizing pinpoint floodwater management to combat a known red rice problem. We recommended holding the water in anticipation of a cold front. This recommendation turned out to be one of the more critical of the season.

Cold weather over the next 10 to 14 days prevented a true pinpoint flood from being established. The field was maintained in a very wet condition by the combination of rain and flushing until we felt it was warm enough to maintain a flood. At that point, we applied 200 lb/A of urea and 40 lb/A of K₂O and flooded the field. A mixture of Londax, Permit, zinc chelate, and crop oil was then applied. The decision to use this mixture was based on past experience with Londax being only fair to good on *Juncus* and the knowledge that Permit was very good on sedges and some rushes. It worked extremely well.

Within a week of establishing permanent flood, rice water weevils were found and treatment was made. The inability to truly pinpoint flood resulted in red rice escapes along the shallow south side of the field.

The remainder of the season required relatively routine recommendations. Topdressing was performed at midseason. A fungicide plus malathion was applied to control sheath blight and rice stink bugs. Malathion was used because crawfish had recently been stocked in the field. When stink bugs built up again, we felt it was safe to use one of the more effective pyrethroids to control them.

Even though the field was drained 18 days prior to harvest, a pattern of regular afternoon thundershowers kept the field wet, resulting in rutting of the field in the course of harvesting. Because second crop was planned, it was discouraging and likely affected second crop yields.

The first crop produced 71.09 cwt/A (43.9 bbl/A or 158 bu/A) at 12% moisture. Second crop was better than in many of the surrounding fields, producing 13.72 cwt/A (8.5 bbl/A or 30.5 bu/A), for a total crop yield of 84.81 cwt/A (52.4 bbl/A or 188.5 bu/A).

JEFF DAVIS PARISH

Cooperator: Ronnie Zaunbrecher

Agent: Eddie Eskew

Field Size: 37.7

Cultural Practices

Variety: Cheniere

Method of Planting: Water Seed (pre sprout)

Water Management: Pinpoint Flood

Seeding Rate: 120 lb/A

Date of Planting: March 20

Date of Emergence: March 29

Growth and Development

Stage	Observation Date	DD50 Date
Green Ring	5-14	5-10
PD	5-30	5-20
50% Heading	6-20	6-11
Drain for Harvest	7-11	
Harvest	7-29	7-16

Yield, Milling, and Economic Data

	Yield @ 12% Moisture (cwt/A)	Milling Yield (% whole / % total)	Variable Costs (\$/A)¹	Cost of Production (\$/cwt)¹	Return on Variable Costs (\$/A)^{1,2}
1st Crop	71.09	63.6/70.8	546.14	7.68	616.18
2nd Crop			143.28	10.95	81.04

Average Parish Yield (1st and 2nd Crop): 56.3 cwt/A.

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 \$16.35/cwt.

Fertilization

Date	Source	Rate (lb/A)	N (lb/A)	P (lb/A)	K (lb/A)
4-2	46-0-0	200	92	-	-
4-2	0-0-60	40	-	-	24
4-2	Zinc	1 gal	-	-	-
5-14	46-0-0	100	46	-	-
Total			138	-	24

Weed Management

Weeds Present	Date of Treatment Decision	Recommendation
Burn Down	2-9	1 qt Glyphosate
Water Starwort, Rush (Juncus) Alligatorweed, Red Rice,	4-3	.5 oz Londax, + 1 oz Permit, + 1% Crop Oil
Alligatorweed	5-16	2,4-D Levees & Field Margins

Disease Management

Diseases Present	Date of Treatment Decision	Recommendation
Preventative	6-19	9 oz Quardis

Insect Management

Insects Present	Date of Treatment Decision	Recommendation
Rice Water Weevil	4-12	Mustang Max
Rice Stink Bug	6-19	Malathion
Rice Sink Bug	6-27	Karate

MADISON PARISH

A mixture of glyphosate and Valor was applied to the heavy clay soil in this field about 6 weeks prior to planting. A mixture of Command and glyphosate was applied and the field was rolled just ahead of the drill then Cheniere seed were drilled at the rate of 90 lb/A on April 22. Sufficient rain within a couple of days alleviated the need to flush the field.

By the time the rice was in the 3- to 4-leaf stage, rice water weevils had been detected. Weeds present were texasweed, hemp sesbania, and scattered broadleaf Signalgrass. Urea was applied at the rate of 235 lb/A followed by flood establishment then the application of a mixture of Londax, Permit, and a pyrethroid insecticide. No grass herbicide was used at this point because pressure was light, although the need for a later grass herbicide application was discussed. This decision likely saved more money than any other decision all year.

At midseason, the remaining nitrogen fertilizer was applied and parts of the field were “spot sprayed” with Clincher for grass control.

The entire perimeter of the field had been “double drilled,” resulting in an excessive plant population. In these areas, sheath blight showed up early. When rice reached the late boot stage, a fungicide was applied. Stink bugs were monitored but never reached treatable levels.

We recommended draining on August 18. Hurricane Gustav blew through before the field could be harvested. All of the double planted area was completely flattened by the storm. In spite of the damage, the field produced 82.08 cwt/A (50.7 bbl/A or 182.4 bu/A).

MADISON PARISH

Cooperator: Trey Varner
Agent: Donna Lee & Ralph Frazier
Field Size: 41.5

Cultural Practices

Variety: Cheniere
Method of Planting: Drill
Water Management: Delayed Flood

Seeding Rate: 90 lb/A
Date of Planting: April 22
Date of Emergence: May 3

Growth and Development

Stage	Observation Date	DD50 Date
Green Ring	6-17	6-5
PD	7-7	6-14
50% Heading	7-27	7-6
Drain for Harvest	8-18	
Harvest	8-27	8-10

Yield, Milling, and Economic Data

	Yield @ 12% Moisture (cwt/A)	Milling Yield (% whole / % total)	Variable Costs (\$/A)¹	Cost of Production (\$/cwt)¹	Return on Variable Costs (\$/A)^{1,2}
1st Crop	82.08	65.5/72.5	565.72	6.89	776.29
2nd Crop					

Average Parish Yield (1st and 2nd Crop): 60.0cwt/A.

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 \$16.35/cwt.

Fertilization

Date	Source	Rate (lb/A)	N (lb/A)	P (lb/A)	K (lb/A)
6-3	46-0-0	235	108	-	-
6-20	46-0-0	160	73	-	-
			181	-	-

Weed Management

Weeds Present	Date of Treatment Decision	Recommendation
Burn Down	3-10	1½ pt Glyphosate + 1 oz Valor
	4-21	1½ pt Command + 1½ pt Roundup Weather Max
Mexican Weed, Sesbania, Broadleaf Signalgrass, Barnyardgrass, Johnsongrass, Pigweed, Morningglory	6-9	² / ₃ oz Londax + ¹ / ₃ oz Permit + 1% Crop Oil
Barnyard	6-24	Clincher Spot Spray (10 A)

Disease Management

Diseases Present	Date of Treatment Decision	Recommendation
Sheath Blight	7-18	21 oz Quilt + 3 oz Quardis

Insect Management

Insects Present	Date of Treatment Decision	Recommendation
Rice Water Weevil	6-6	Karate

ST. LANDRY PARISH

The St. Landry field was no-tilled into grain sorghum stubble, the first time we have had that experience in the verification program. It was drilled with Cheniere then Command and glyphosate were applied. We waited 24 hours then flushed the field.

Cool weather was blamed for slow seedling growth. We applied 100 lb/A of ammonium sulfate to give it a little boost. During the next few weeks, blackbirds thinned out one end of the field and weeds began to emerge.

When we had enough plant size to flood, we recommended a mixture of Duet plus Permit followed by 190 lb/A of urea. The day after this was applied flooding began. Two weeks later heavy rains completely covered the field.

At midseason, nitrogen was applied again at the rate of 100 lb/A of urea. Sheath blight started to show up about a week later. Because of the heavy pressure and early appearance of the disease, we recommended a mixture of Quilt plus Quadris to provide the longevity of protection we thought we would need. Timing of the fungicide application was the most critical decision made in this field. When the rice was in the milk to soft-dough stage, we applied an insecticide to control rice stink bugs.

One of the advantages of no-till is a firmer field. In spite of all of the rain between draining and harvest, the field was harvested without serious problems. It yielded 78.01 cwt/A (48.2 bbl/A or 173 bu/A). There was never any obvious evidence of negative effects of grain sorghum on the rice crop.

ST. LANDRY PARISH

Cooperator: Kenneth Olivier

Agent: Keith Normand

Field Size: 60.24

Cultural Practices

Variety: Cheniere

Method of Planting: No-Till Drill

Water Management: Delayed Flood

Seeding Rate: 85 lb/A

Date of Planting: March 26

Date of Emergence: Estimated April 6

Growth and Development

Stage	Observation Date	DD50 Date
Green Ring	5-29	5-19
PD	6-13	5-29
50% Heading	7-4	6-16
Drain for Harvest	7-25	
Harvest	8-14	7-25

Yield, Milling, and Economic Data

	Yield @ 12 % Moisture (cwt/A)	Milling Yield (% whole / % total)	Variable Costs (\$/A)¹	Cost of Production (\$/cwt)¹	Return on Variable Costs (\$/A)^{1,2}
1st Crop	78.01	67.1/71.9	400.63	5.14	874.83
2nd Crop	--	--	--	--	--

Average Parish Yield (1st and 2nd Crop): 52.0 cwt/A.

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 \$16.35/cwt.

Fertilization

Date	Source	Rate (lb/A)	N (lb/A)	P (lb/A)	K (lb/A)
4-24	21-0-0	100	21	-	-
5-2	46-0-0	190	87	-	-
6-2	46-0-0	100	46	-	-
Total			154	-	-

Weed Management

Weeds Present	Date of Treatment Decision	Recommendation
Burn Down	3-1	1½ pt Gramaxone Intention
Burn Down	3-26	.8 pt Command + 1 pt Glyphosate
Sedge, Broadleaf Signalgrass, Texasweed, Crabgrass, Eclita	5-1	4 qt Propanil + .8 oz Londax + .4 oz Permit

Disease Management

Diseases Present	Date of Treatment Decision	Recommendation
Sheath Blight	6-24	21 oz Quilt + 3 oz Quardis

Insect Management

Insects Present	Date of Treatment Decision	Recommendation
Rice Water Weevil	5-19	Karate
Rice Stink Bug	7-15	Karate

VERMILION PARISH

CLXL745 was drill seeded at 28 lb/A on March 25. Phosphorus and potassium had been applied just prior to planting and worked into the soil. The farmer had also applied chicken litter to the cut areas of the field. The field was then flushed.

The need to apply Newpath with a ground rig delayed its application. It also gave us an opportunity to evaluate the stand. An average of 2.5 plants per foot of drill row was deemed good enough to keep. This was probably the single most critical decision of the year. Newpath was applied as soon as the field firmed up enough.

Delaying spraying and establishing a permanent flood produced the expected results, heavy grass pressure in some areas of the field. Grass weeds included fall Panicum, sprangletop, and barnyardgrass. A mixture of Newpath and Permit followed by 200 lb/A of urea was applied then the field was flooded. Weather conditions delayed these applications at least a week longer than it should have been made.

To control the grasses, we applied Clincher which was mixed with a pyrethroid insecticide to control rice water weevils. We insisted on a 10-gal/A application rate and got it applied in that manner. The resulting control was excellent.

At green ring, water was being added to the field. We recommended he finish flooding the field then apply 100 lb/A of urea. This delayed the nitrogen application by only a few days.

Given the disease package of the hybrids, we recommended propiconazole only as a preventative for *Cercospora*. The grower elected to use Quilt instead. One application of a pyrethroid insecticide was made to control rice stink bugs.

Harvest started on August 4. Between machinery breakdowns and afternoon thundershowers, harvest extended until August 10 to finish it. Yield was the best in the verification program; 98 cwt/A (60.5 bbl/A or 218 bu/A). The field was then fertilized and flooded to produce a second crop.

Ruts made during the first crop harvest caused a delay in maturity of rice in those areas, consequently delaying second crop harvest. On November 20, it was finally harvested. Yield was lower than had been anticipated because of the damage done by hurricanes Gustav and Ike. We harvested 15.59 cwt/A (9.6 bbl/A or 34.6 bu/A). This brought the total production from this field to 113.59 cwt/A (70.1 bbl/A or 252 bu/A).

VERMILION PARISH

Cooperator: Durel Romanie

Agent: Howard Cormier & Stuart Gauthier

Field Size: 51

Cultural Practices

Variety: CLXL745

Method of Planting: No-Till Drill

Water Management: Delay Flood

Seeding Rate: 28 lb/A

Date of Planting: March 25

Date of Emergence: April 4

Growth and Development

Stage	Observation Date	DD50 Date ¹
Green Ring	5-28	-
PD	6-7 Estimated	-
50% Heading	7-4	-
Drain for Harvest	7-21	-
Harvest	8-4 – 8-10	-

¹ No threshold data available.

Yield, Milling, and Economic Data

	Yield @ 12% Moisture (cwt/A)	Milling Yield (% whole / % total)	Variable Costs (\$/A)¹	Cost of Production (\$/cwt)¹	Return on Variable Costs (\$/A)^{1,2}
1st Crop	98.00	63.4/71.2	542.11	5.53	1060.19
2nd Crop			115.02	7.38	139.88

Average Parish Yield (1st and 2nd Crop): 59.0 cwt/A.

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 \$16.35/cwt.

Fertilization

Date	Source	Rate (lb/A)	N (lb/A)	P (lb/A)	K (lb/A)
3-4	Chicken Litter	500 lb Cut Soil	-	-	-
3-24	0-20-30	200	-	40	60
5-7	46-0-0	200	92	-	-
6-4	46-0-0	100	46	-	-
Total			138	40	60

Weed Management

Weeds Present	Date of Treatment Decision	Recommendation
Jointvetch, Smartweed, Alligatorweed, Dock, Narrowleaf Aster, Rush, Barnyardgrass, Sedge	4-17	4 oz Newpath
Alligatorweed, Eclipta, Junus, Narrowleaf Aster, Jointvetch, Barnyardgrass, Fall Panicum, Sedge	5-5	4 oz Newpath + $\frac{2}{3}$ oz Permit + Crop Oil
Fall Panicum, Alligatorweed, Spangletop	5-21	15 oz Clincher + Crop Oil

Disease Management

Diseases Present	Date of Treatment Decision	Recommendation
Preventative	6-19	21 oz Quilt

Insect Management

Insects Present	Date of Treatment Decision	Recommendation
Rice Water Weevil	5-5	Karate
Rice Water Weevil	5-21	Karate
Rice Stink Bug	7-3	Mustang Max

Table 3. Eleven-Year Louisiana Rice Research Verification Summary.

1998 Verification Acres and Yields				
		Yield @ 12% Moisture		
Parish	Acres	Barrels/A	Bushels/A	Pounds/A
Acadia*	53.0	32.8	118.1	5314
Avoyelles	32.5	42.9	154.4	6950
Calcasieu*	60.0	34.1	122.8	5524
East Carroll	33.9	41.1	148.0	6658
Evangeline	33.0	42.9	154.4	6950
Jeff Davis*	61.8	37.3	134.3	6043
Madison	36.6	39.0	140.4	6318
Morehouse	63.0	33.8	121.7	5476
St. Landry	37.1	38.2	137.5	6188
Vermilion	16.7	29.4	105.8	4763
TOTALS	427.6	37.2	133.7	6018.4

* Yields include second crop.

1999 Verification Acres and Yields				
		Yield @ 12% Moisture		
Parish	Acres	Barrels/A	Bushels/A	Pounds/A
Acadia*	31.1	37.4	134.6	6059
Avoyelles	32.5	46.6	167.8	7549
Calcasieu	49.3	34.6	124.6	5605
Catahoula	30.4	33.4	120.2	5411
East Carroll	36.1	47.0	169.2	7614
Evangeline	22.3	43.1	155.2	6982
Jeff Davis*	26.6	30.8	110.9	4990
Madison	38.1	39.0	140.4	6318
St. Landry	30.1	38.8	139.7	6286
Vermilion	23.8	36.5	131.4	5913
TOTALS	320.3	38.7	139.4	6272.7

* Yields include second crop.

2000 Verification Acres and Yields				
		Yield @ 12% Moisture		
Parish	Acres	Barrels/A	Bushels/A	Pounds/A
Acadia	53.3	39.4	141.8	6383
Avoyelles	63.2	36.7	132.1	5945
Calcasieu	22.1	25.1	90.4	4066
Catahoula	39.6	36.4	131.0	5897
East Carroll	45.1	49.1	176.8	7956
Evangeline	19.9	38.2	137.5	6188
Jeff Davis	30.6	26.7	96.1	4325
Morehouse	27.7	28.3	101.9	4585
St. Landry	70.7	39.2	141.1	6350
Vermilion*	21.6	37.7	135.7	6107
TOTALS	393.8	35.7	128.4	5780.2

* Yields include second crop.

Table 3. Continued.

2001 Verification Acres and Yields				
		Yield @ 12% Moisture		
Parish	Acres	Barrels/A	Bushels/A	Pounds/A
Acadia*	60.6	50.8	182.9	8230
Allen	41.6	35.1	126.4	5686
Avoyelles	63.2	38.1	137.2	6172
Calcasieu*	61.9	39.4	142.0	6388
Concordia	79.6	36.1	130.1	5853
Evangeline*	20.8	52.7	189.7	8538
Jeff Davis*	21.6	57.3	206.4	9289
Richland	65.9	46.0	165.5	7447
St. Landry*	40.6	51.1	184.0	8282
Vermilion*	33.3	52.4	188.7	8493
TOTALS	489.1	45.9	165.3	7437.8

* Yields include second crop.

2002 Verification Acres and Yields				
		Yield @ 12% Moisture		
Parish	Acres	Barrels/A	Bushels/A	Pounds/A
Acadia*	38.4	49.8	179.3	8068
Allen*	25.1	46.0	165.6	7452
Avoyelles	37.4	49.9	179.6	8084
Beauregard*	49.5	53.1	191.2	8602
Calcasieu*	41.4	42.4	152.6	6869
Concordia	67.6	48.2	173.5	7808
Evangeline	42.0	37.6	135.4	6091
Jeff Davis*	31.7	45.0	162.0	7290
Richland	35.8	42.1	151.5	6819
St. Landry	32.7	48.8	175.7	7906
Vermilion*	32.0	49.8	179.4	8072
TOTALS	433.6	46.6	167.8	7551.0

* Yields include second crop.

2003 Verification Acres and Yields				
		Yield @ 12% Moisture		
Parish	Acres	Barrels/A	Bushels/A	Pounds/A
Acadia	57.2	44.0	158.4	7128
Allen*	35.7	46.1	166.0	7469
Avoyelles	37.4	50.1	180.4	8116
Beauregard*	45.7	48.7	175.2	7884
Concordia	79.5	49.2	177.1	7970
Evangeline*	48.4	44.5	160.2	7209
Jeff Davis*	52.9	28.7	103.3	4649
Richland	40.2	44.7	160.8	7234
St. Landry*	32.7	61.1	220.0	9898
Vermilion*	33.0	40.0	144.0	6480
TOTALS	462.7	45.7	164.5	7403.7

* Yields include second crop.

Table 3. Continued.

2004 Verification Acres and Yields				
Parish	Acres	Yield @ 12% Moisture		
		Barrels/A	Bushels/A	Pounds/A
Allen*	53.2	40.9	147.1	6620
Avoyelles	33.3	32.8	118.0	5307
Beauregard*	21.8	42.5	153.3	6899
Concordia	82.3	36.0	130.0	5843
East Carroll	54.8	45.8	165.0	7427
Evangeline	30.7	34.8	125.2	5638
Jeff Davis*	42.3	38.5	138.6	6237
Natchitoches	47.2	44.1	158.8	7144
St. Landry*	60.1	65.1	234.3	10543
Vermilion*	30.0	42.1	151.6	6824
TOTALS	455.7	42.3	152.2	6848.2

*Yields include second crop.

2005 Verification Acres and Yields				
Parish	Acres	Yield @ 12% Moisture		
		Barrels/A	Bushels/A	Pounds/A
Acadia	28.9	39.6	143.8	6427
Allen	76.7	25.6	92.0	4140
Avoyelles	32.1	35.9	129.3	5819
Calcasieu	49.0	51.0	184.0	8282
Concordia	60.5	43.0	156.0	7003
East Carroll	30.4	47.9	172.7	7771
Evangeline	30.0	37.1	133.6	6014
Jeff Davis	39.2	32.5	117.0	5264
Natchitoches	30.0	43.3	156.0	7022
Richland	47.4	49.2	177.2	7974
St. Landry	61.7	47.5	170.9	7689
Vermilion	52.8	40.9	147.3	6631
TOTALS	538.7	41.1	148.3	6669.7

*Yields include second crop.

2006 Verification Acres and Yields				
Parish	Acres	Yield @ 12% Moisture		
		Barrels/A	Bushels/A	Pounds/A
Avoyelles	41.8	43.0	155.0	6972
Concordia	54.7	50.8	183.0	8237
East Carroll	60.4	44.5	150.0	7210
Evangeline	29.4	32.3	116.0	5227
Jeff Davis	21.5	43.8	157.8	6000
St. Landry	40.9	36.8	132.5	5962
Vermilion	29.6	37.0	133.3	7100
West Carroll	50.1	53.1	191.2	8603
TOTALS	328.4	43.4	156.4	7040

*Yields include second crop.

Table 3. Continued.

2007 Verification Acres and Yields				
		Yield @ 12% Moisture		
Parish	Acres	Barrels/A	Bushels/A	Pounds/A
Avoyelles	40.9	56.7	204	9187
Concordia	53.8	53.6	193	8680
East Carroll	23.0	49.0	176	7917
Evangeline – St. Landry	33.9	50.1	180	8122
Jeff Davis*	38.9	55.8	201	9046
Vermilion*	36.6	46.0	166	7451
West Carroll	40.2	45.4	164	7356
TOTALS	267.3	51.2	184	8293

*Yields include second crop

2008 Verification Acres and Yields				
		Yield @ 12% Moisture		
Parish	Acres	Barrels/A	Bushels/A	Pounds/A
Avoyelles	40.9	47	170	7657
Calcasieu*	55.1	51	183	8247
Concordia	54.7	44	160	7178
Evangeline	46.4	42	152	6840
Madison	41.5	51	182	8208
Jeff Davis*	37.7	52	189	8481
St. Landry	60.2	48	173	7801
Vermilion*	51.1	70	252	11359
TOTALS	387.8	51	183	8,228

*Yields include second crop

1998 - 2008 Verification Summary					
Verification Totals			Verification Parish Totals		
Year	Acres	Pounds/A	Acres	Pounds/A	Verification - Parish
1998	427.6	6018	475,103	5052	966
1999	320.3	6273	444,015	5502	771
2000	393.8	5780	385,824	5620	160
2001	489.1	7438	412,286	5794	1644
2002	433.6	7551	412,630	5764	1787
2003	462.7	7404	327,843	5843	1561
2004	455.7	6848	311,606	5582	1266
2005	538.7	6670	402,759	6165	505
2006	328.4	7040	185,249	5644	1396
2007	267.3	8293	183,357	6501	1792
2008	387.6	8228	258,845	6047	2181
Totals	4504.8	7021	3,799,517	5716	1305

RICE WEED CONTROL

WEED MANAGEMENT IN HERBICIDE-RESISTANT/TOLERANT AND CONVENTIONAL RICE

E.P. Webster, S. Bottoms, J. Hensley, and T. Carlson

Introduction and Justification

Weed control studies were conducted at the Rice Research Station and producer fields in south Louisiana in 2008. A total of 47 studies were established with a total of 2,000 research plots. These studies indicate that weed control in rice will continue to be more effective as the new technologies and new herbicides become available to the producers. Many of these studies have been conducted over two to three years and have been completed. However, several of these studies have one year of data and need to be repeated in order to verify the results over time. This project continues to work on different application methods for products in drill- and water-seeded rice, and it continues to supply data for herbicide development and to aid in the expansion of current herbicide labels.

The Use of Permit in Water-Seeded Rice

Permit was applied at 0.5, 1.0, and 2.0 oz/A at 14, 7, and 0 days prior to planting (DPP) and 3 and 5 days after planting. The area was conventionally tilled prior to the initial herbicide application (14 DPP), and no other tillage was performed after the initial application. The 0 DPP application was applied and a seeding flood was immediately established. Pregerminated CL161 was planted in all the studies. Two other studies were established with Trenasse and Jupiter rice and Permit was applied immediately prior to planting. Barnyardgrass and duckweed control and crop injury were evaluated. This research indicates that broad spectrum weed control with Permit was not as consistent as observed in 2007. However, barnyardgrass pressure was not as high in 2008 and control was achieved by using a pinpoint flood system. Rice injury was below 5% when Permit was applied prior to planting. This research will be used for label support by reducing the plant back interval for Permit.

Duckweed Control in a Rice Production System

A study was established to evaluate several broadleaf herbicides for control of duckweed. The area was conventionally tilled and a seeding flood was established in order to simulate a water-seeded system. Rice was not seeded in order to eliminate any competition from rice with duckweed. The initial flood was removed 48 hours after flooding and herbicides with residual activity were applied 24 hours later as a preemergence application prior to duckweed emergence. Two postemergence timings were evaluated. The first postemergence timing was applied to duckweed in the cotyledon stage and the second application timing was applied when duckweed reached the spoon stage. At each timing, the flood was removed to guarantee herbicide coverage. Command and Newpath were applied as a preemergence application and prevented duckweed emergence for approximately 2 weeks, and this delay in emergence allows for rice stand establishment, which is more competitive with duckweed. Newpath applied at the spoon stage controlled duckweed 97% at approximately 30 days after treatment. V-10142 applied preemergence did not control duckweed at the level observed in 2007. Herbicides applied postemergence that controlled duckweed 85 to 98% were Grasp, Newpath, Regiment, and Unison.

Newpath and Propanil Formulations and Application Timings

A study was established in 2008 to evaluate the addition of propanil to Newpath in a Clearfield rice production system. The standard program of two applications of Newpath applied at 4 oz/A was used. The first application was applied early postemergence (EPOST) to 2- to 3-leaf rice and the second application was applied late POST (LPOST) to 5-leaf to 1-tiller rice. The various propanil formulations were mixed with either the EPOST or LPOST applications of Newpath. The propanil formulations evaluated were Stam M4, Stam SC, Riceshot, Superwham, and Stam EDF. Weed control was similar for all combinations and application timings; however, yield was generally higher with all Newpath plus propanil applied at the EPOST timing. An economic analysis will be conducted for all treatments to determine the best propanil formulation to be used with Newpath based on economic returns.

Newpath and Beyond Application Rates and Timings for Use in Clearfield Rice

This project has conducted over 100 field, greenhouse, and laboratory trials on the Clearfield rice production system. This project has focused on application timing and rate of Newpath, Clearpath, and Beyond to best control red rice and other weeds present in rice fields. It appears the Beyond label will change and allow the use of two applications of Beyond at 5 oz/A in the Clearfield production system. With this in mind, a study was established to evaluate application timings of Beyond with and without the use of Newpath. This study indicates the most important factor for obtaining the best red rice control is the use of Newpath applied as early as possible. Beyond only treatments did not provide acceptable season-long red rice and yellow nutsedge control. However, when Newpath was applied at 4 oz/A early and followed by two applications of Beyond at 5 oz/A, control was similar to a Newpath only program. Based on these results, Newpath should remain as the initial or base herbicide used for red rice control in a Clearfield system.

Ricestar HT plus UAN or AMS to Enhance Grass Activity and Potentially Overcome Antagonism

Several studies were established in 2008 to evaluate the use of UAN with Ricestar HT. Results indicate Ricestar HT activity on grasses can be increased and the speed of activity can be increased by 2 to 3 days with the addition of UAN.

A Ricestar HT plus a broadleaf herbicide tank-mix study was also evaluated. Published research has indicated grass herbicide antagonism can be overcome with the addition of AMS as a spray additive. The addition of AMS did not aid the herbicide mixture by overcoming the antagonism of Ricestar by Regiment, Strada, and Grasp. However, this study indicated that Londax and Permit did not antagonize Ricestar HT with or without the addition of AMS.

Evaluation of Experimental Herbicides

This project continues to evaluate several experimental herbicides for potential use in rice. In 2008, four experimental herbicides were evaluated as postemergence herbicides in rice. One herbicide has both residual and postemergence activity and may receive a federal label in the next 2 to 3 years. These projects are often supported by the company that has the product under development. However, when enough of a product is available, this project expands the research program to gain a better understanding of the herbicide and how it best fits in Louisiana rice production.

Evaluation of Herbicide Drift in Rice with Roundup, Liberty, Newpath, and Beyond

This project continues to evaluate herbicide drift of Roundup, Ignite, Newpath, and Beyond on rice. The acreage of Roundup Ready crops is expanding, and in the next few years, Liberty Link soybean acreage will expand along with expanded production of Clearfield rice. With this in mind, the potential for herbicide drift will increase. This project must remain in an active roll in recognizing drift on rice.

Extension Activities

This project is continuing to extend the findings from the weed management research programs in Louisiana to producers, agents, and consultants. An annual report is published every year in a timely manner in order to transfer research findings to the clientele of the state and the region. The weed identification publication was released in 2008 for use by the clientele of the state and other rice growing states. This project continues to establish research and demonstration projects at on-farm locations throughout the rice growing region. This project has done numerous on-farm calls to aid producers, agents, and consultants by making herbicide recommendations and to identify weeds, consult on herbicide failures, and identify herbicide drift problems.

This is a summary of the research that was conducted in 2008. To see the complete weed control annual report, please go to

http://www.lsuagcenter.com/en/our_offices/departments/SPES/Weed+Science/Weed+Science+Annual+Reports.htm

STATION PERSONNEL

Steve Linscombe, Professor -----	Resident Coordinator
Jodie R. Gautreaux	Administrative Coordinator
Kimberly G. Guidry	Accounting Specialist
Carol D. LeDoux	Administrative Program Specialist
Darlene M. Regan	Administrative Coordinator
Donna L. Sonnier	Custodian
S. Brooks Blanche, Assistant Professor/Research -----	Rice Breeding
Raymond R. Dilly, Jr. ¹	Research Associate
Quentin J. Zaunbrecher ²	Research Associate
Michael D. Dronet, Research Farm Maintenance Manager -----	Shop
Rayford E. Ancelet ³	Maintenance Repairer I
Todd Cormier ⁴	Maintenance Repairer I
Harold J. Doucet	Maintenance Repairer Master
Joshua P. Regan ⁵	Maintenance Repairer I
Ted Trahan ⁶	Maintenance Repairer I
Donald E. Groth, Professor/Research Coordinator -----	Rice Pathology
Marty J. Frey (25%)	Research Associate
Carl Dischler ⁷	Research Associate
Joseph Nugent ⁸	Research Farm Specialist II
Xin Hua Wang	Research Associate
Dustin Harrell, Assistant Professor -----	Rice Agronomy/Rotational Crops
James P. Leonards	Research Associate
Ronald P. Regan	Research Associate
Douglas M. Walker	Research Associate
William J. Leonards, Jr., Research Associate/Coordinator/Manager -----	Farm Management
Brian D. Broussard	Research Farm Specialist II
Paul A. Miller	Research Farm Assistant II
Timothy C. Miller	Research Farm Supervisor
Jimmy D. Pellerin	Research Farm Specialist II
Ronald J. Pellerin	Research Farm Manager I
Thomas J. Reed	Research Farm Specialist II

¹ Moved from the Physiology Project.

² Resigned 02/01/08.

³ Resigned 02/01/08.

⁴ Resigned 02/08/08

⁵ Resigned 10/31/08.

⁶ Appointed 07/21/08.

⁷ Appointed 07/14/08.

⁸ Retired 06/01/08.

STATION PERSONNEL (Continued)

Steven D. Linscombe, Professor -----	Rice Breeding
Karen F. Bearb	Research Associate
Corey A. Conner ⁹	Research Associate
Herman L. Hoffpauir	Research Farm Specialist II
Laura E. Leonards	Research Farm Assistant I
Brent W. Theunissen	Research Associate
 Mona M. Meche, Research Associate -----	 Rice Anther Culture/Tissue Culture
Jennifer Dronet	Research Farm Assistant II
Xue Jin	Research Farm Specialist I
Christie Louvier ¹⁰	Research Farm Assistant II
 W. Ray McClain, Professor -----	 Aquaculture
John J. Sonnier	Research Farm Specialist II
 John K. Saichuk, Professor -----	 Rice Agronomy/Extension
Kim Landry	Extension Associate
 Xueyan Sha, Associate Professor -----	 Rice Breeding
Blake J. Henry	Research Farm Specialist II
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 Michael J. Stout (Baton Rouge) -----	 Entomology
Marty J. Frey, Research Associate (75%)	
 Herry Utomo, Assistant Professor -----	 Marker-Assisted Selection Breeding/Biotechnology
Gretchen Zaunbrecher ¹¹	Research Associate
Anna L. McClain	Research Farm Specialist II
 Ida Wenefrida, Assistant Professor/Research -----	 Biotechnology
 Lawrence M. White, III, Research Associate -----	 Foundation Seed Rice

⁹ Resigned 11/21/08.

¹⁰ Resigned 08/15/08.

¹¹ Appointed 07/07/08.

COOPERATING PERSONNEL

Cooperating personnel on research projects at the Rice Research Station include the following:

- Lucas Aviles ----- Rice Breeding
University of Puerto Rico Research & Extension Center
Lajas, Puerto Rico
- Jeff Davis----- Soybean Entomology
Entomology Department
Louisiana State University Agricultural Center
- Jong Hyun Ham -----Rice Diseases
Department of Plant Pathology and Crop Physiology
Louisiana State University Agricultural Center
- Steve A. Harrison ----- Wheat and Coastal Erosion Control
School of Plant, Environmental and Soil Sciences
Louisiana State University Agricultural Center
- Clayton A. Hollier----- Plant Pathology
Louisiana Cooperative Extension Service
Louisiana State University Agricultural Center
- Natalie Hummel ----- Rice Insect Control
Department of Entomology
Louisiana State University Agricultural Center
- Rick Mascagni -----Grain Sorghum
Northeast Research Station
Louisiana State University Agricultural Center
- Mike Materne----- Coastal Erosion Control
School of Plant, Environmental and Soil Sciences
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- Steven Moore-----Soybean Variety Trial
Dean Lee Research Station
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- James H. Oard -----Rice Genetics
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- Boyd Padgett----- Sorghum Diseases
Macon Ridge Research Station
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- Anthony Rivera----- Rice Breeding
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COOPERATING PERSONNEL

(Continued)

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Aquaculture Research Station	
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Milton C. Rush -----	Rice Diseases
Department of Plant Pathology & Crop Physiology	
Louisiana State University Agricultural Center	
Michael Stout -----	Rice Insect Control
Department of Entomology	
Louisiana State University Agricultural Center	
Sonny Viator -----	Sweet Sorghum
Iberia Research Station	
Louisiana State University Agricultural Center	
Eric Webster -----	Weed Control
Department of Plant Pathology & Crop Physiology	
Louisiana State University Agricultural Center	
Bill Williams -----	Weed Control
Northeast Research Station	
Louisiana State University Agricultural Center	
E. Allen Wilson -----	Bird Control
USDA Animal Damage Control	
Crowley, Louisiana	