

# Management Practices for Maximizing Yield Potential on Hybrid Rice in the Ratoon Crop

- Stubble Manipulation
  - Mowing
  - Rolling
- Fertility for Ratoon Crop (N-P-K)
- Hybrid specific attributes that can change ratoon management.



### Mowing Stubble

- Mowing stubble to 8 inches immediately after harvest should increase yield potential by 3-6 barrels.
  - Mowing forces plants to regrow from lower nodes.
  - Clears the way for sunlight for photosynthesis.
  - Creates a more even maturing field, thus increasing grain quality in ratoon rice.
  - Reduces Impact of Cercospera.
  - Causes up to a 2 week delay in maturity.
  - Not Recommended past August 20th in Hybrid Rice.\*



### Rolling Stubble

- Object is to break the plant at the crown forcing the plant to regrow from the that point.
- Pros: Faster than mowing, clears straw from stubble to allow sunlight penetration.
- Cons: Not always successful at breaking straw, makes water management more difficult, not as even maturity as mowing.



### Fertility and Water Management

#### If mowed:

- Apply 92 units of Nitrogen immediately after harvest if before August 15<sup>th\*</sup>
- Decrease by 5 units of N/day after August 15<sup>th</sup>.
- Establish shallow flood after urea is applied.

#### If rolled:

 Apply urea and flush, keep wet, bring water up with rice growth. Split application of urea may be necessary.

\*Hybrid Rice may allow up to 10 day extension of cutoff dates.



### P and K Fertility

- Many soils in Southwest Louisiana will require at least 90 units of P and 120 units of K to produce good hybrid yields in 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> crop.
- Inadequate P and K fertility will result in yield loss and inefficient use of nitrogen fertilizer.
- Realize total crop potential on hybrid you choose.
   Reflect that potential in soil tests.

 N-P-K Balance affects yield, quality, disease pressure, and crop maturity.



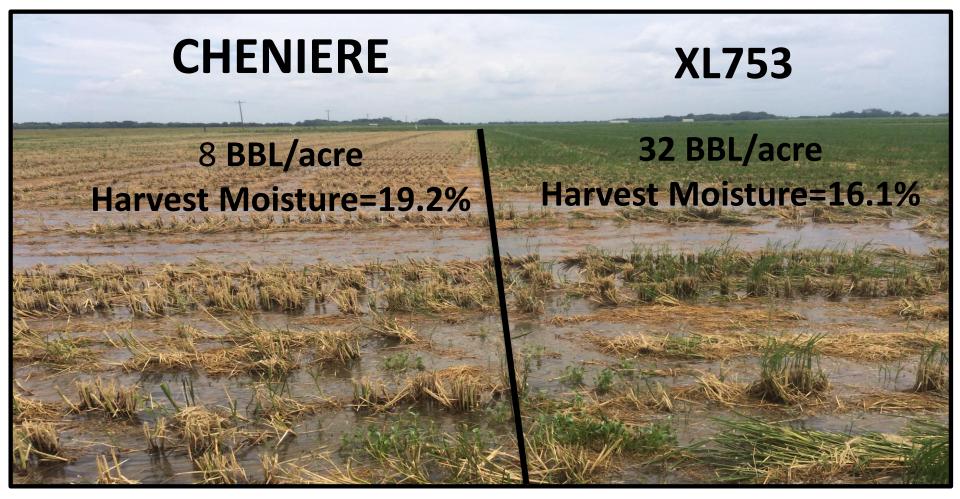
## RiceTec Hybrids ratoon faster than varieties while offering superior 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> crop yields





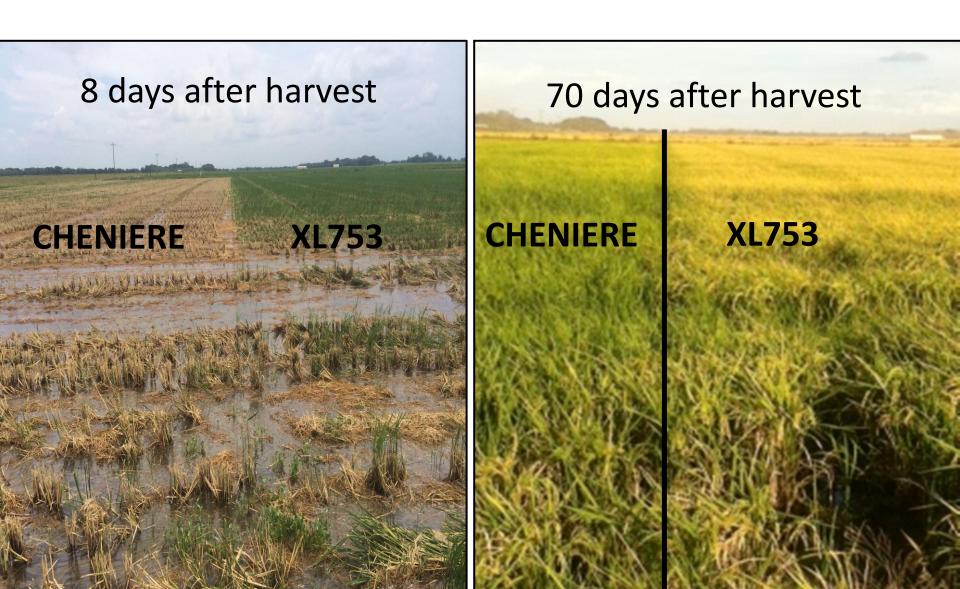


# Maturity trend also evident in non-Clearfield Lines Richard Farms- Vermilion Parish- 2014 Vermilion Parish: 8 Days after Harvest



These data are not a guarantee of performance, nor do they constitute a warranty of fitness for a particular use

# Maturity trend evident in non-Clearfield Lines Richard Farms Vermilion Parish 2014



# Earlier maturing second crop allows for earlier winter flooding.

#### **Migratory Bird Habitat Initiative**



#### **Activity 3**

### Close Risers by November 1 - February 15



#### **2013 MBHI Activities List**

#### Name

Migratory Waterfowl

#### Duration

November 1 through February 15

#### Objective

To provide seasonal, shallow water habitat for migratory waterfowl and wading birds.

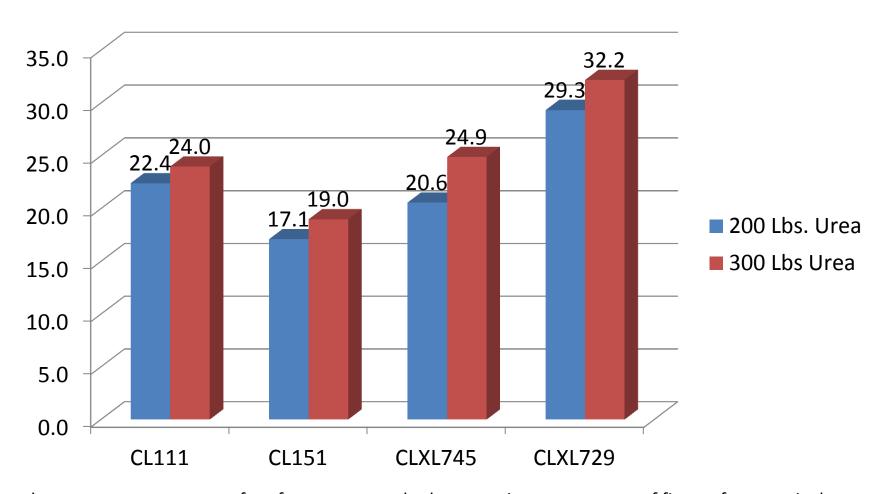
#### **Eligible Site**

The site must be capable of holding an average of 6 to 18 inches of water for the duration of the activity.

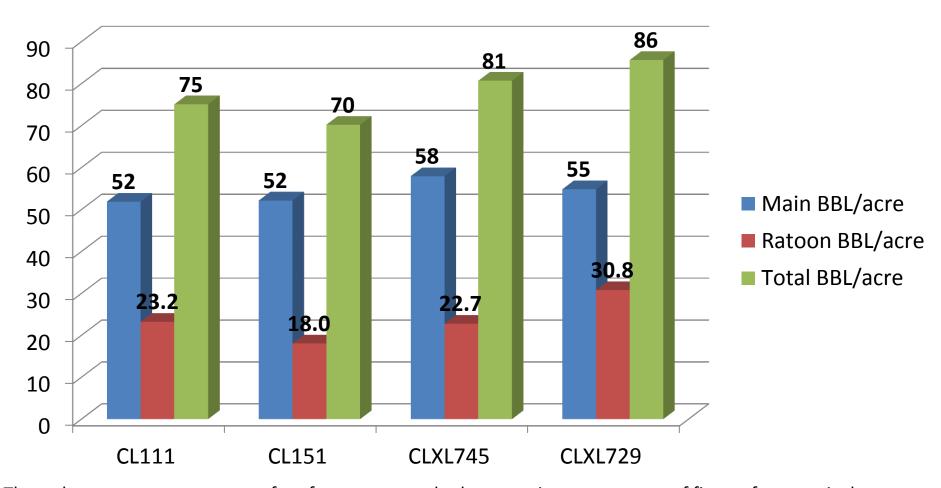
#### **Required Management**

- Structures for water control affecting eligible sites will be closed by November 1 and remain closed through February 15. While not required, water depths of 6 to 10 inches provide maximum benefit to targeted species. Water depths should not exceed 18 inches for any extended period.
- Manipulation <u>can</u> occur prior to holding water. No large scale (greater than 80%) manipulation is allowed during the water holding period.

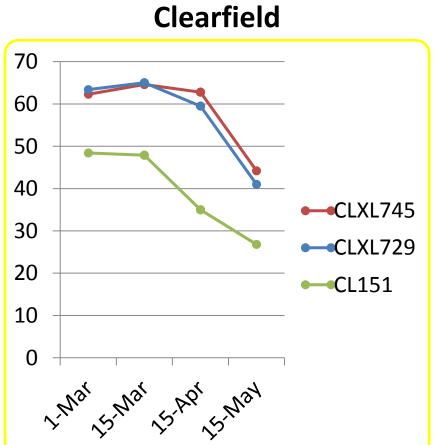
### Ross Hebert 2010 Ratoon RFYT



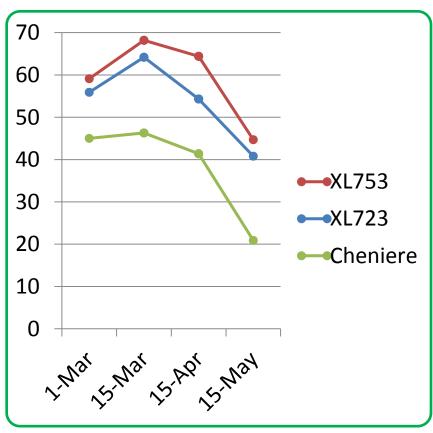
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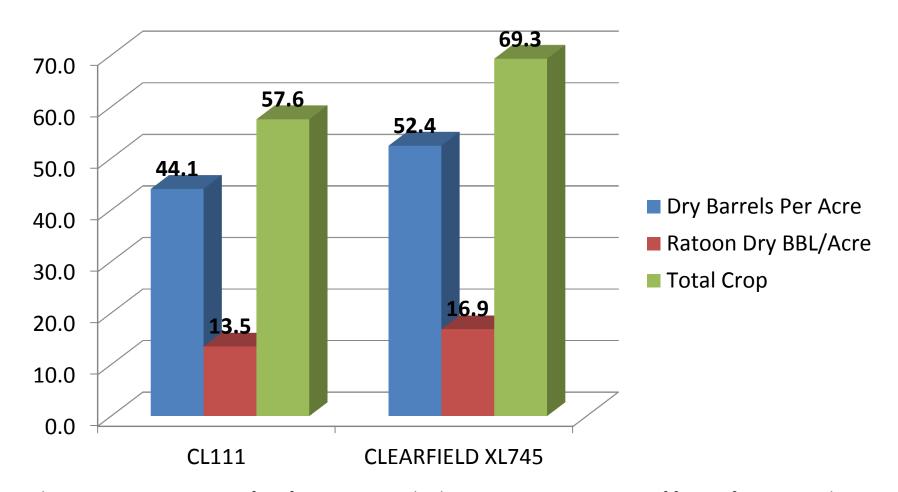
# Hybrid Performance by Planting Date 4 Year- Head to Head LA Comparisons (Main Crop)



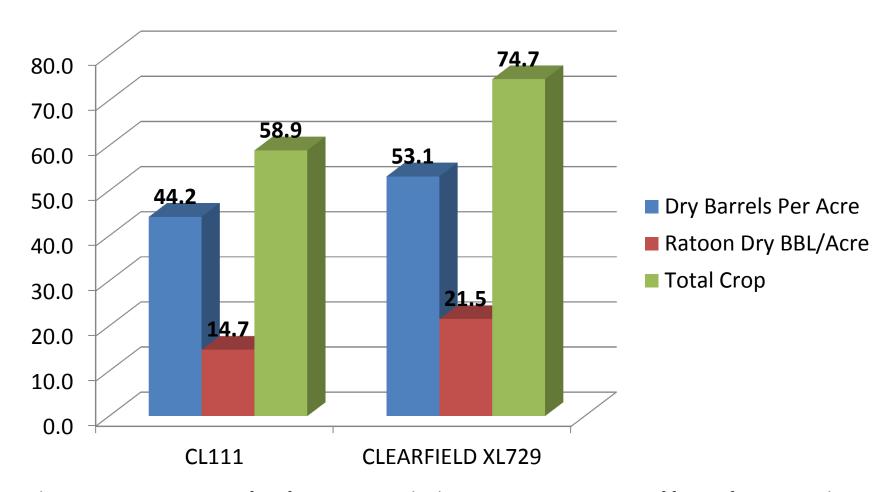
#### Non-Clearfield



# CL111 Vs. CLXL745 3 year head to head comparison



# CL111 Vs. CLXL729 3 year head to head comparison



# Cheniere Vs. XL753 3 year head to head comparison

