



Evaluation of Rice Nutrition Ratings Through Full Season Foliar Analyses

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Plant Tissue Sampling

Soil testing

- Shows if sufficient nutrients exist in the soil to be “potentially” taken up by the plant.
- Tries to predict nutrient availability for the upcoming crop

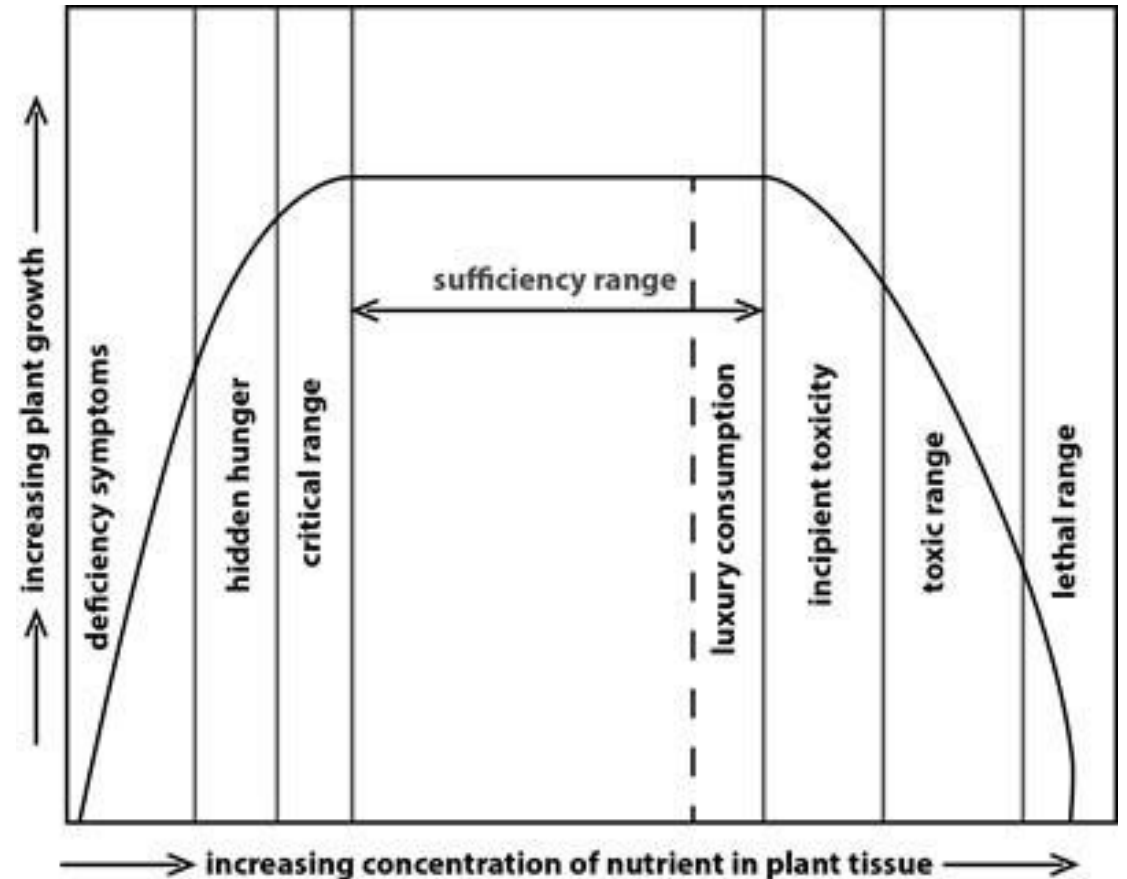
VS

Plant analysis

- Gives a snap shot of nutrient uptake for a particular time.
- Cannot be used to predict very far in advance.

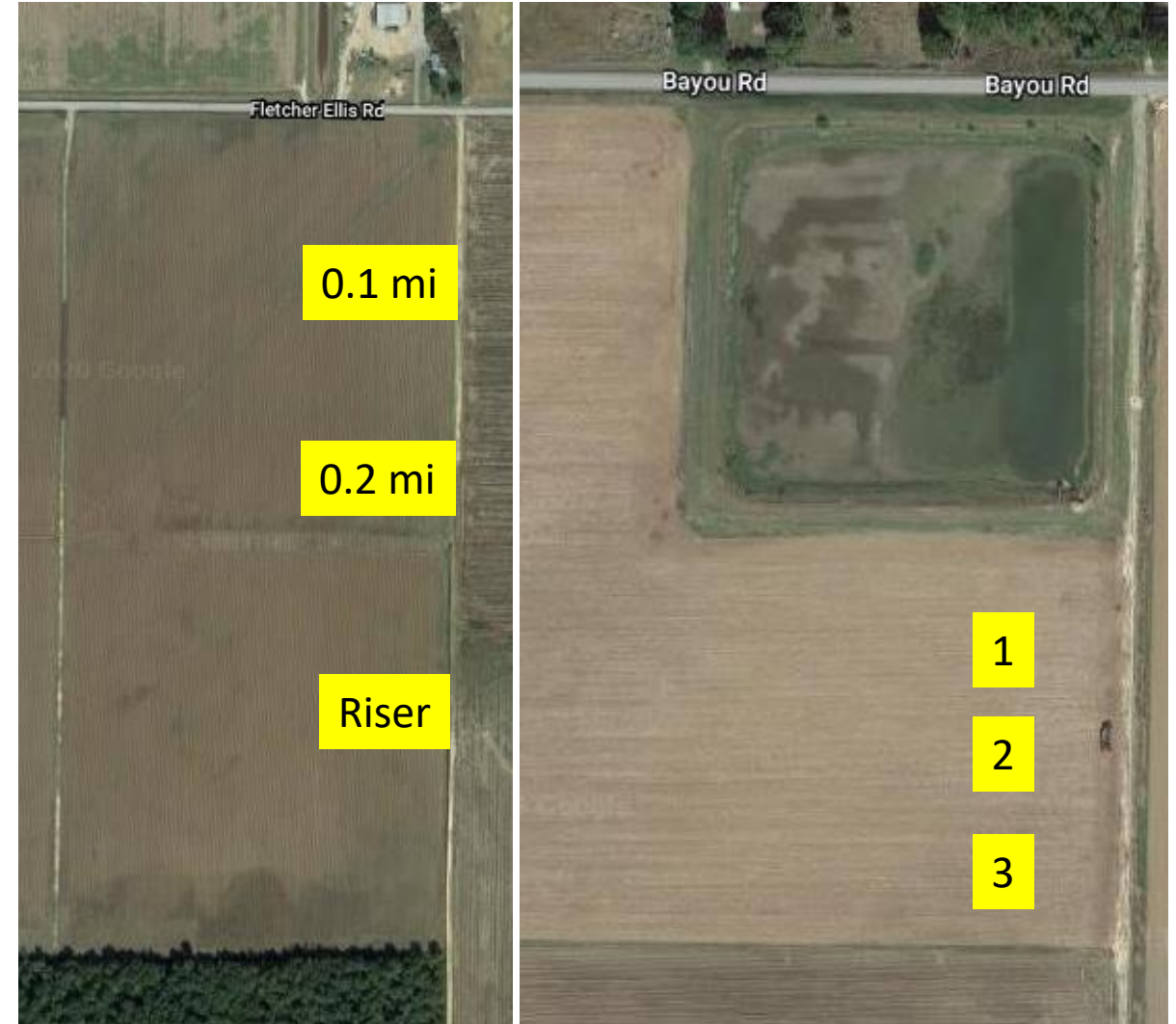
Plant Tissue Sampling

- Rice nutrient levels have not been updated
 - SERA-6
- Shows “hidden hunger”
- Top yields when nutrient levels are kept in the upper half of sufficient
- Best when used as part of a program
- Can be used as a diagnostic tool
 - pair “good” and “bad” areas in conjunction with a soil test
- Complements precision ag soil sampling program



Location and Methods

- Griffithville, AR – Feather Farms
- 2020 - ‘Diamond’ UofAR conventional rice
- 2022 – DG263L DynaGro conventional rice
- 3 set points sampled throughout the each season
 - 2020 F field - 0.1 miles from road, 0.2 mi, Riser
 - 2022 Bayou Rd – 1, 2, 3
- Sampled as weekly as possible
- Foliar PT2 Analysis
 - Total macro and micronutrients
 - Plant Analysis Handbook III, 2014



Location and Methods

- Waypoint Analytical S3M Soil Analysis
 - Soil Analysis. Handbook of Reference Methods. 1999.
 - Mehlich 3, pH 1:1, Loss on ignition OM%

	pH	OM%	CEC meq/100g	P ppm	K ppm	Ca ppm	Mg ppm	K%	Ca%	Mg%	Ca/Mg	K/Mg	S ppm	B ppm	Cu ppm	Fe ppm	Mn ppm	Zn ppm
0.1 mi	6.7	2.7	6.8	41	56	1055	118	2.1	77.6	14.5	5.35	0.15	9	0.2	1.1	309	91	5.6
0.2 mi	6.7	1.9	7.3	30	70	1141	125	2.5	78.2	14.3	5.47	0.17	6	0.2	1.1	204	133	3.2
Riser	6	2.6	7.2	40	96	973	106	3.4	67.6	12.3	5.5	0.28	7	0.1	1.4	232	74	3.8
1	6.7	2.7	8.0	85	176	1155	148	5.6	72.2	15.4	4.69	0.36	11	0.4	2.1	299	156	6.1
2	6.5	2.7	9.4	112	223	1263	176	6.1	67.2	15.6	4.31	0.38	42	0.4	2.4	301	170	7.3
3	6.5	2.6	8.3	76	157	1167	146	4.9	70.3	14.7	4.78	0.33	16	0.4	2.0	287	170	6.4

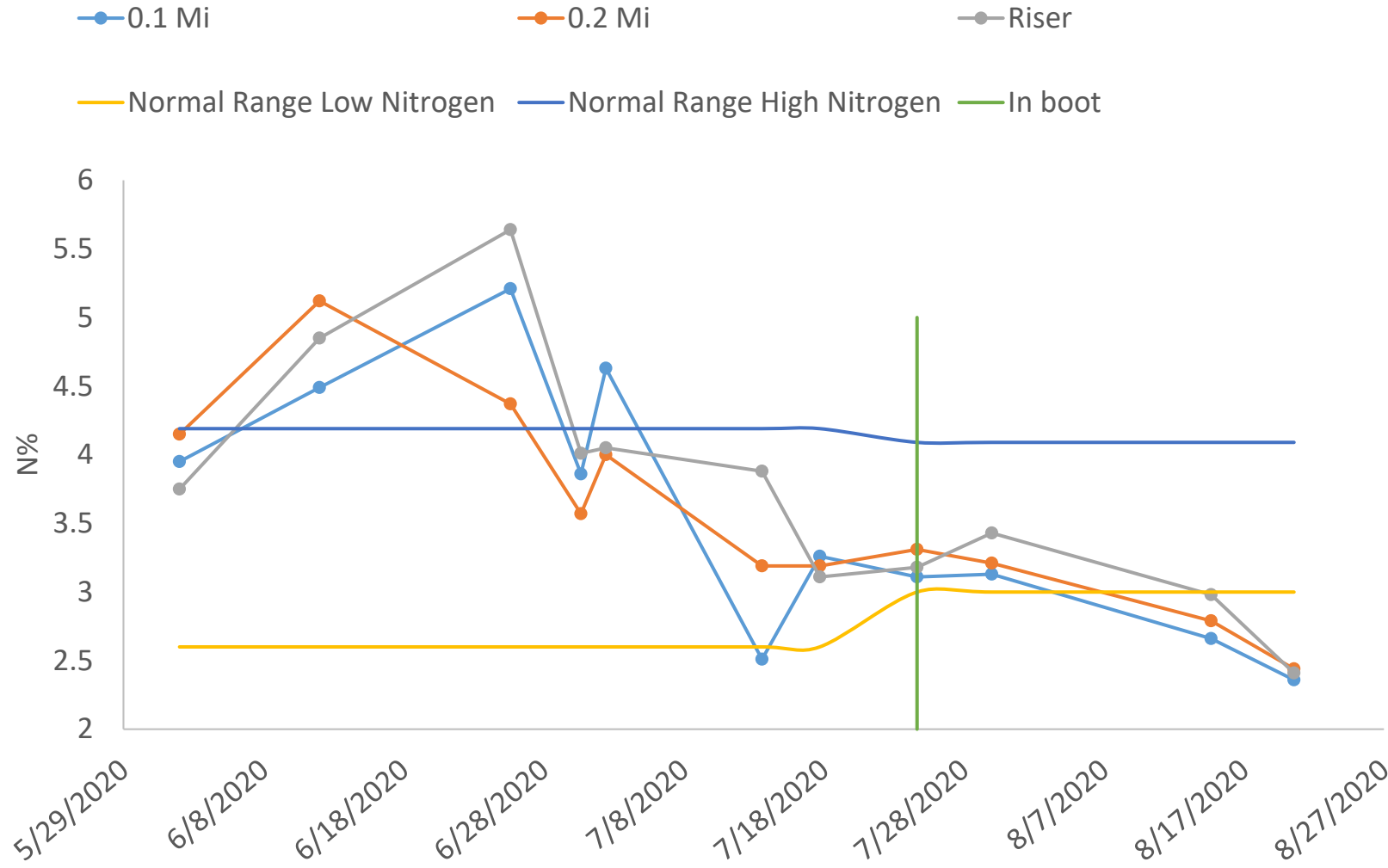
Location and Methods

- Foliar Analysis
 - V5- R1 – Sampled Most Recently Matured Leaf (1 pint)
 - Fully emerged leaf with collar
 - R2 (in boot) – R8 – Flag leaf (1 pint)

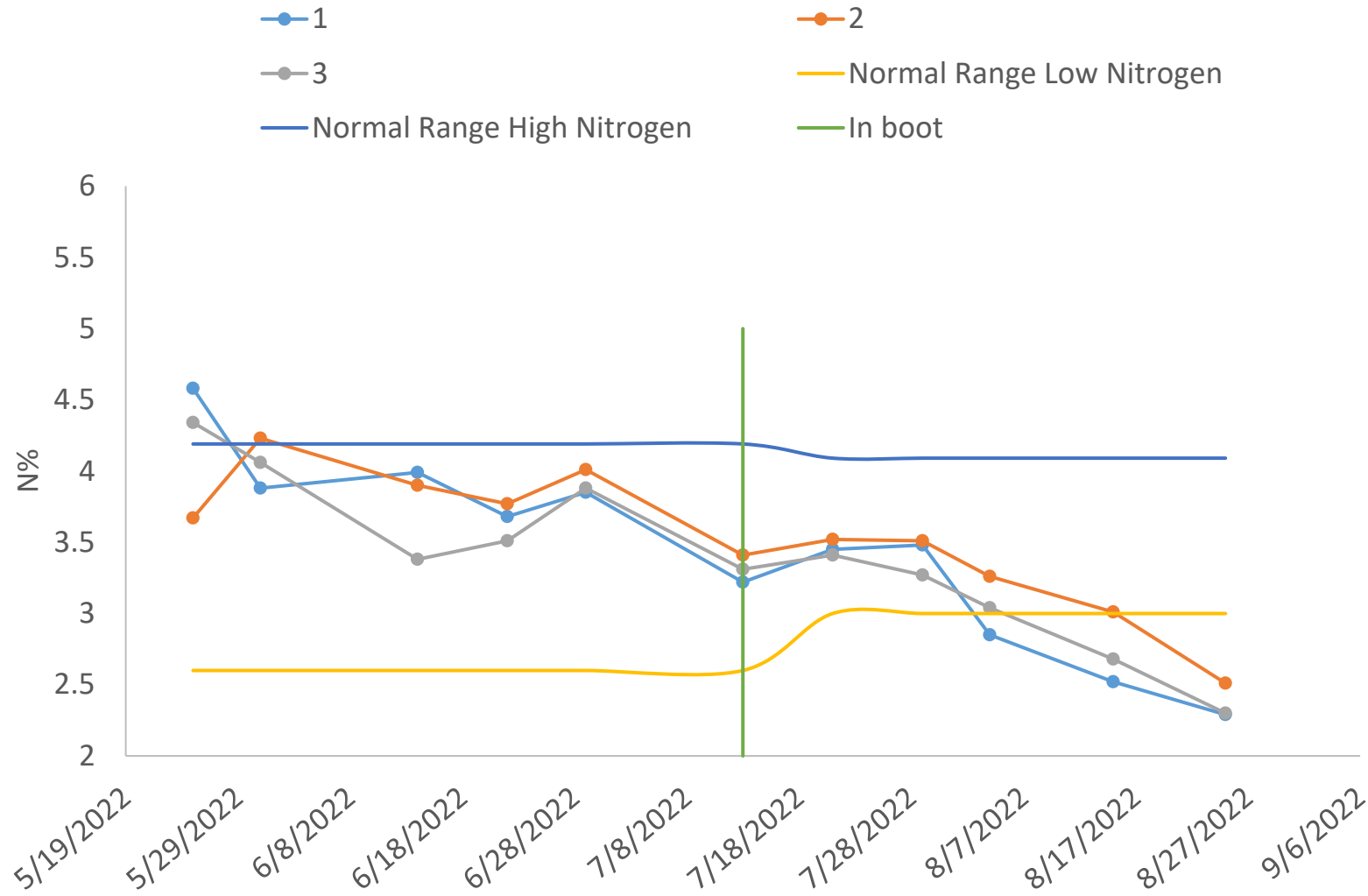
In boot



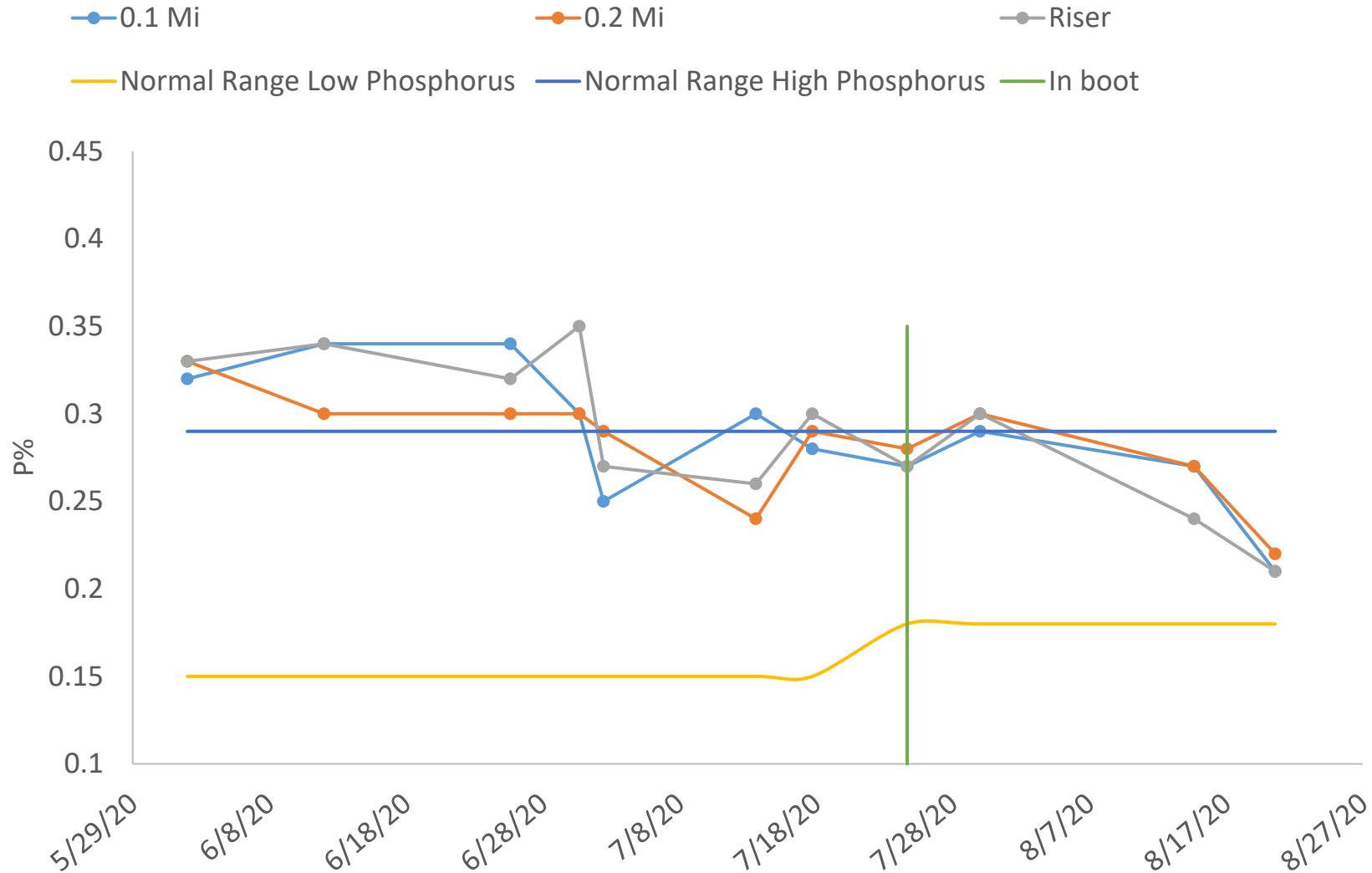
Nitrogen 2020



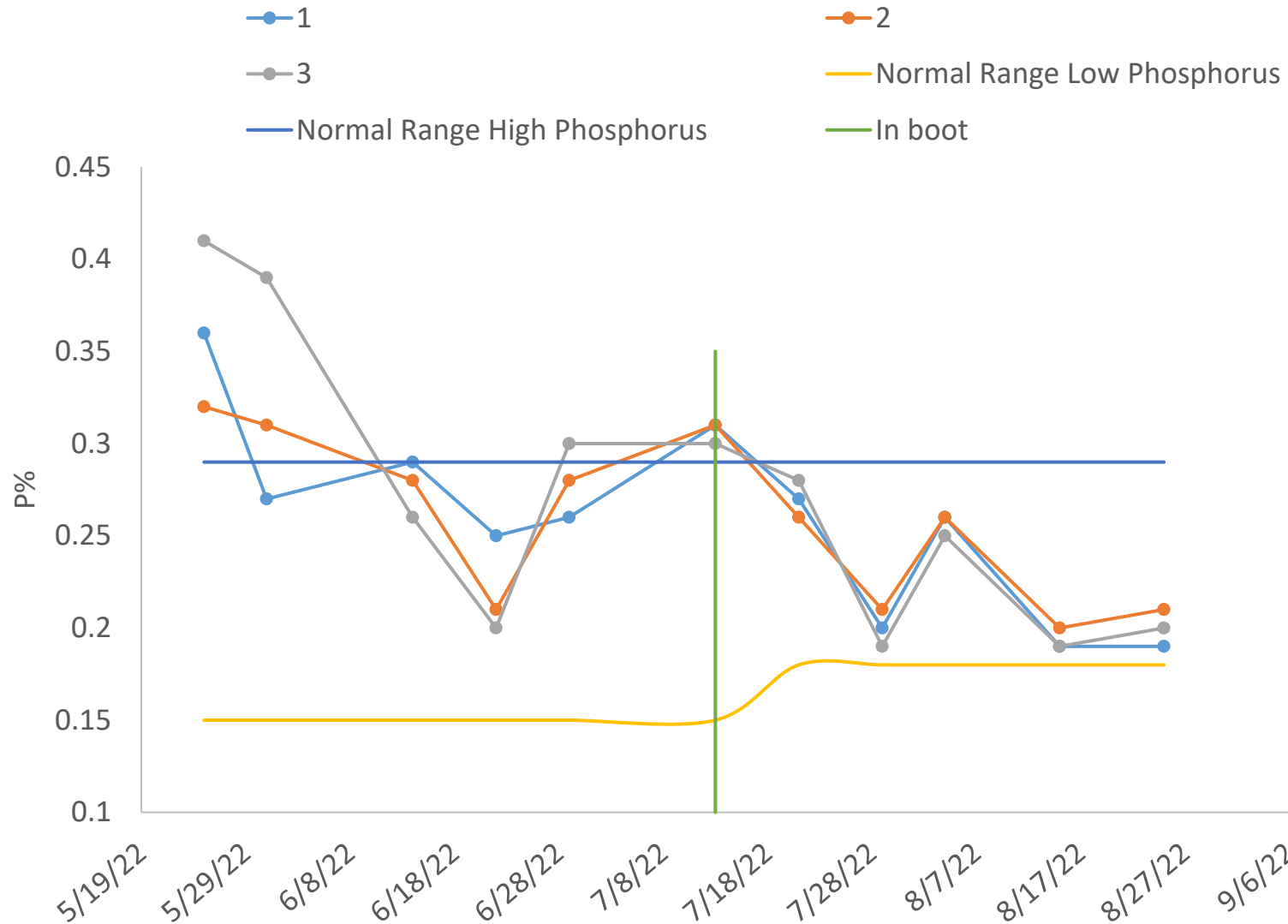
Nitrogen 2022



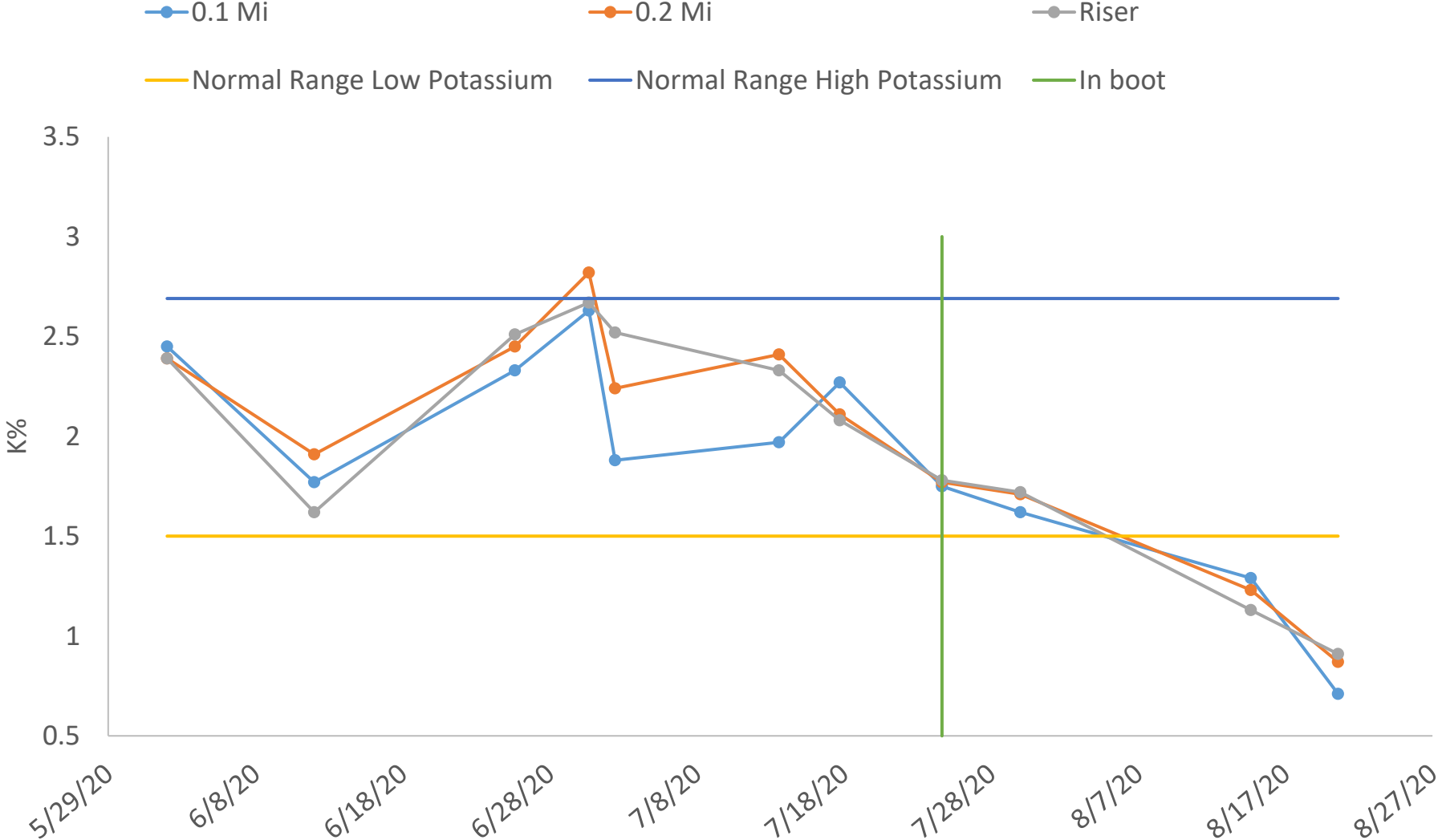
Phosphorus 2020



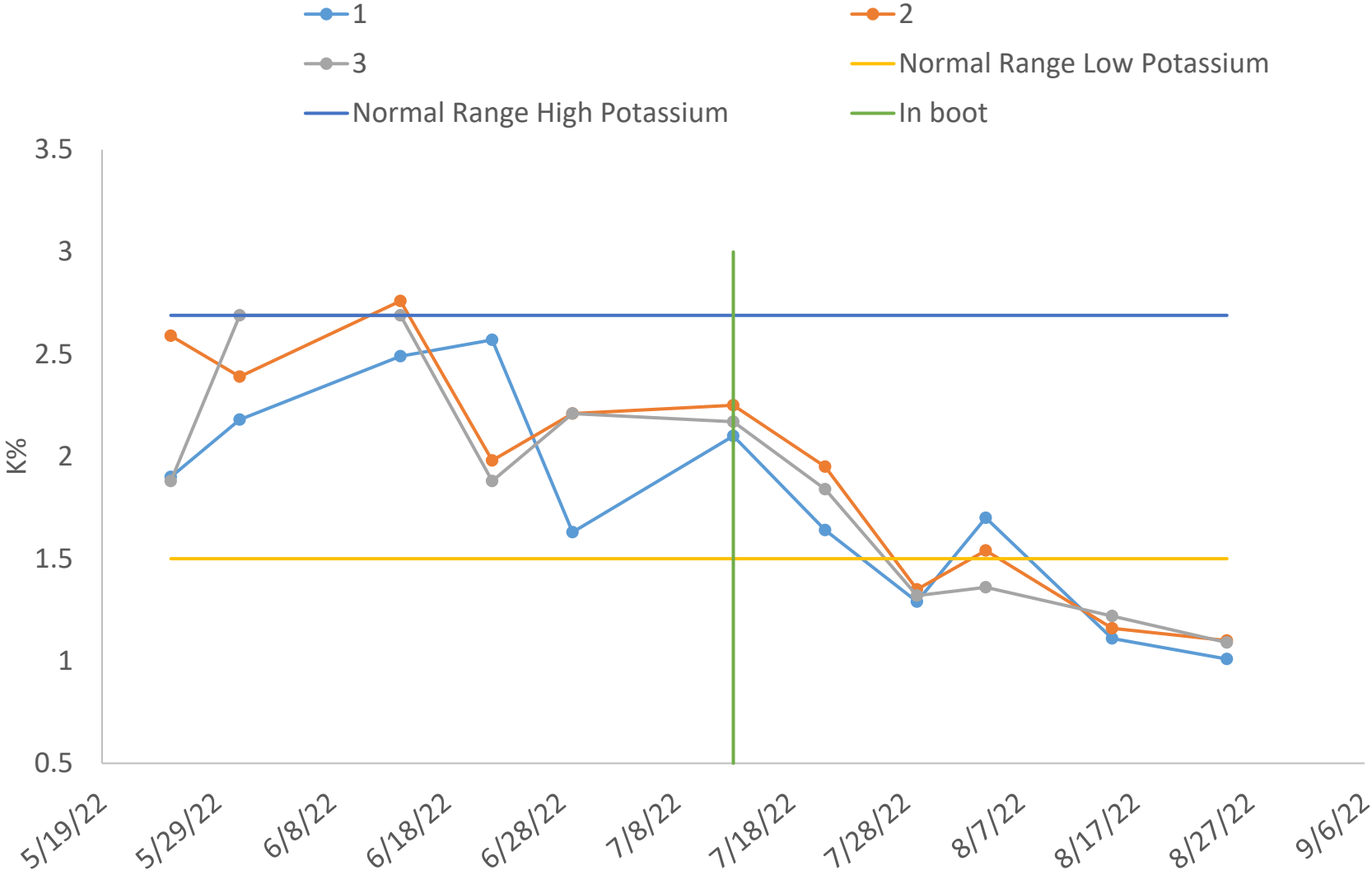
Phosphorus 2022



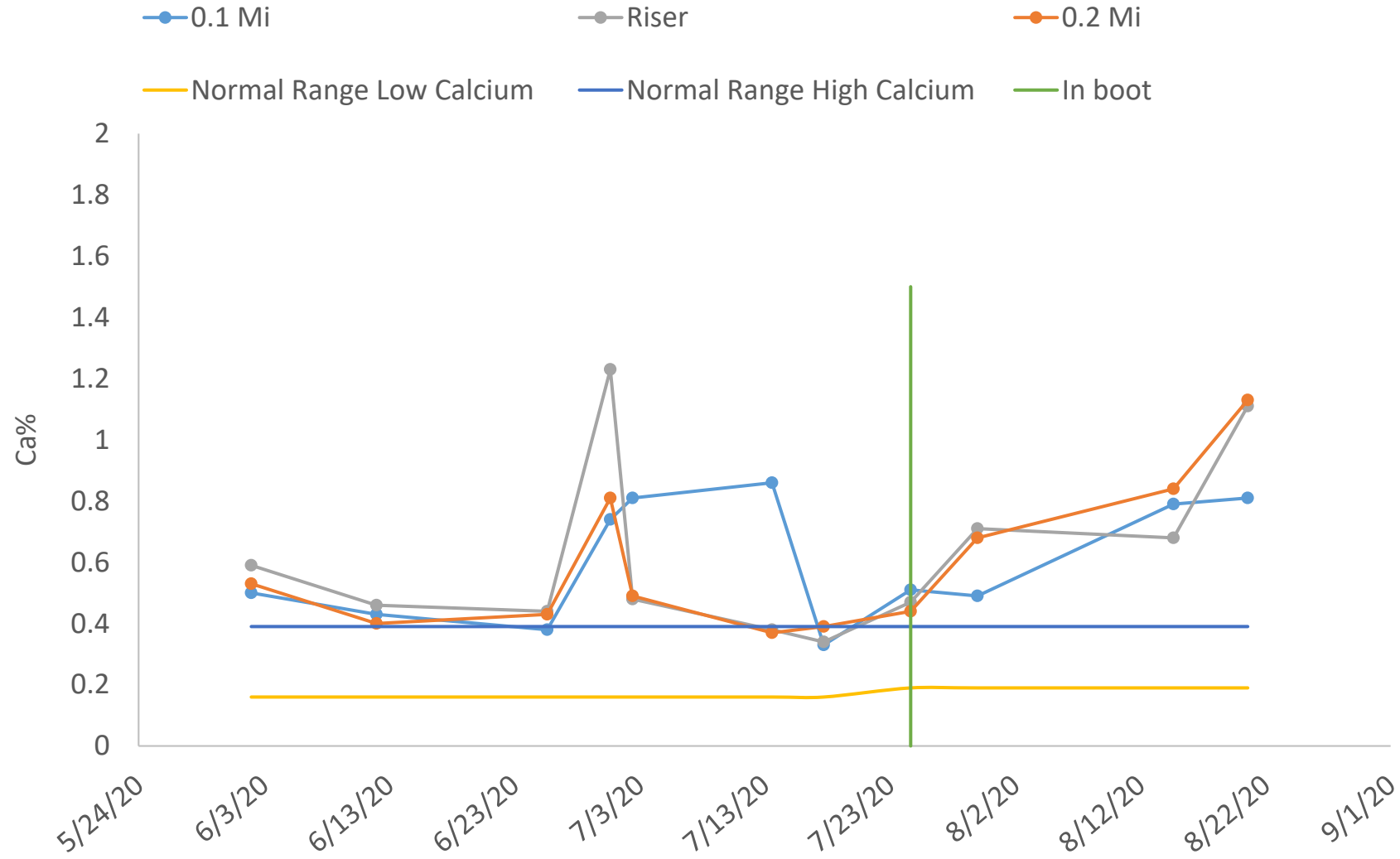
Potassium 2020



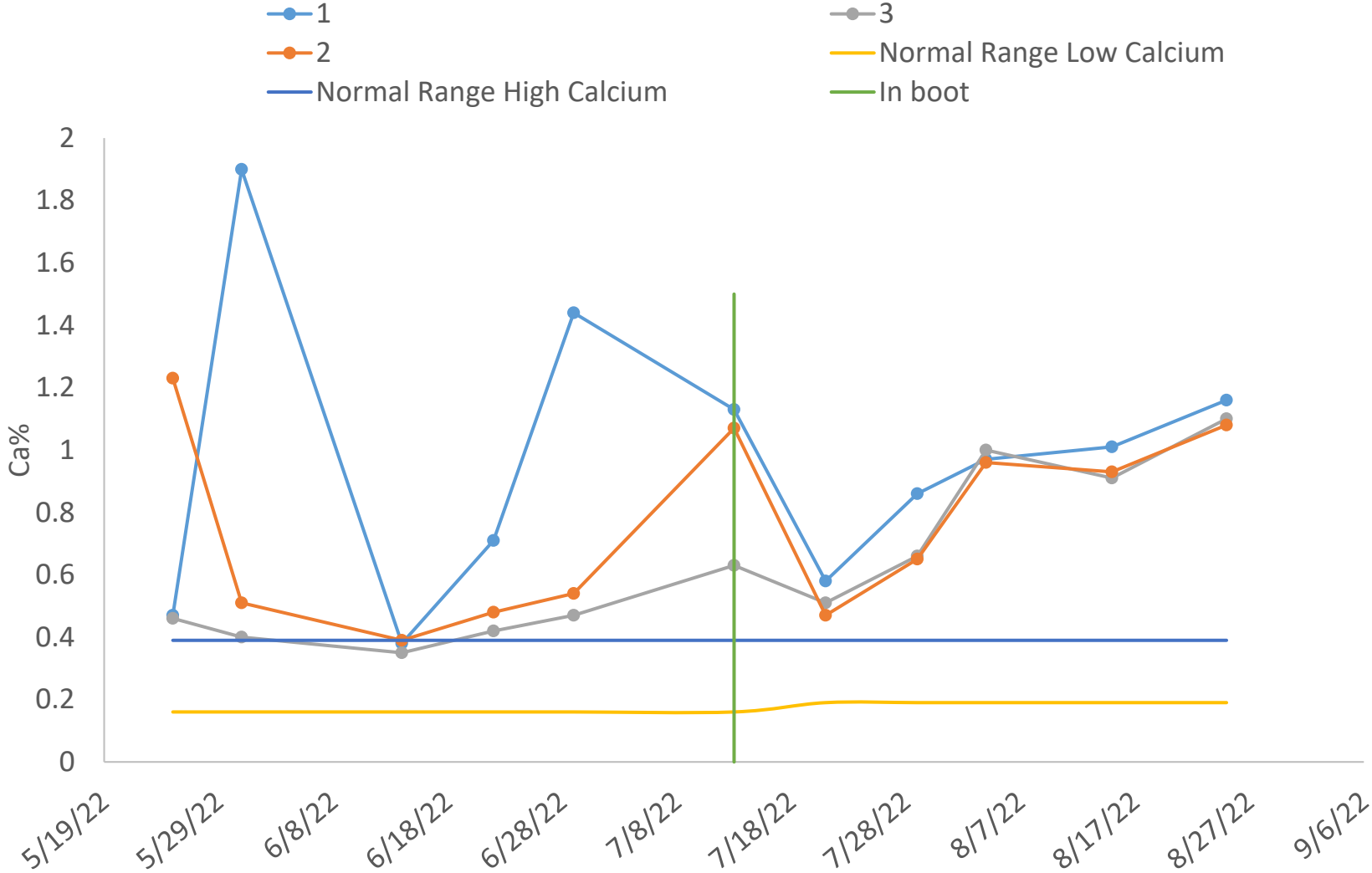
Potassium 2022



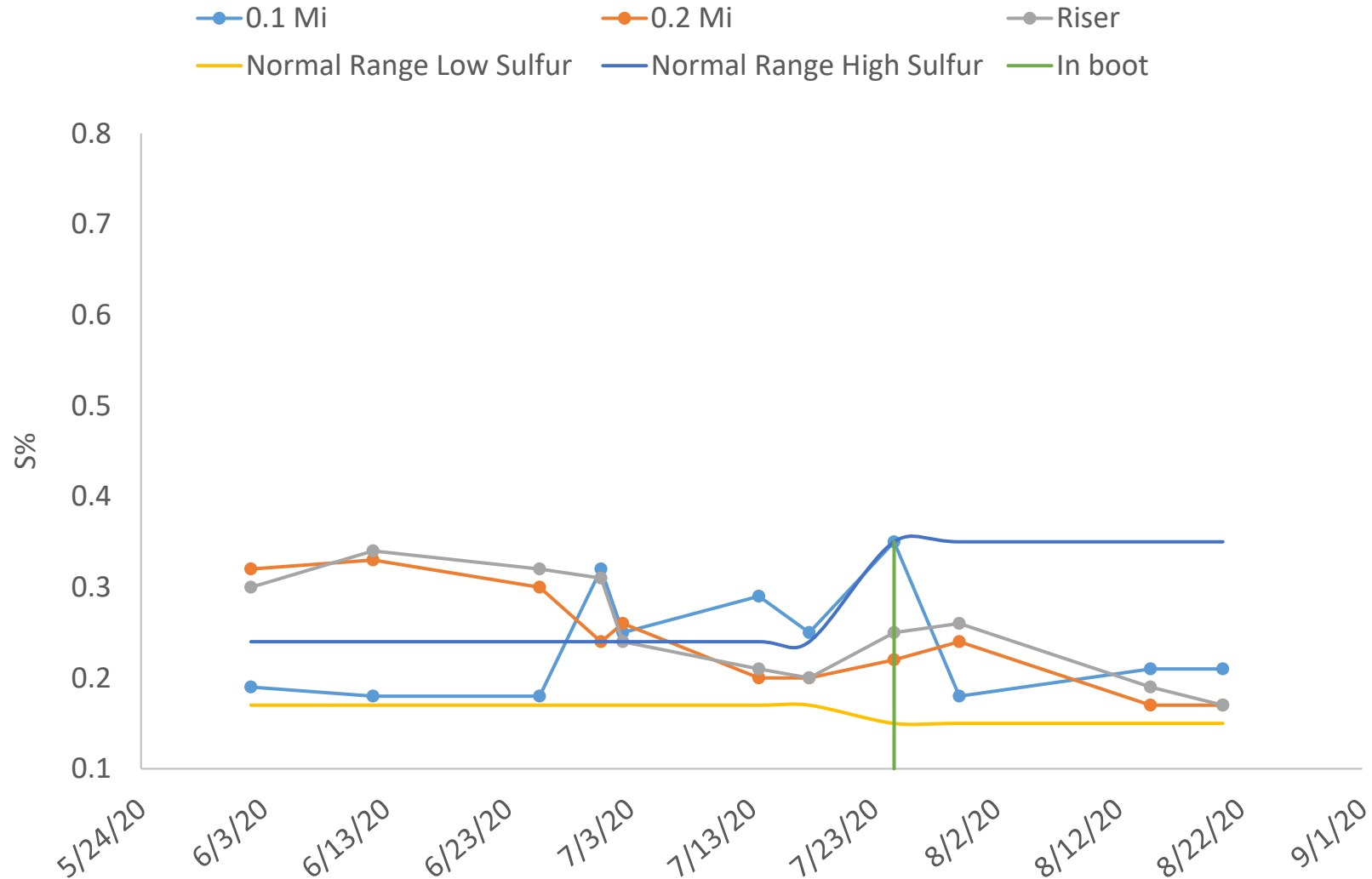
Calcium 2020



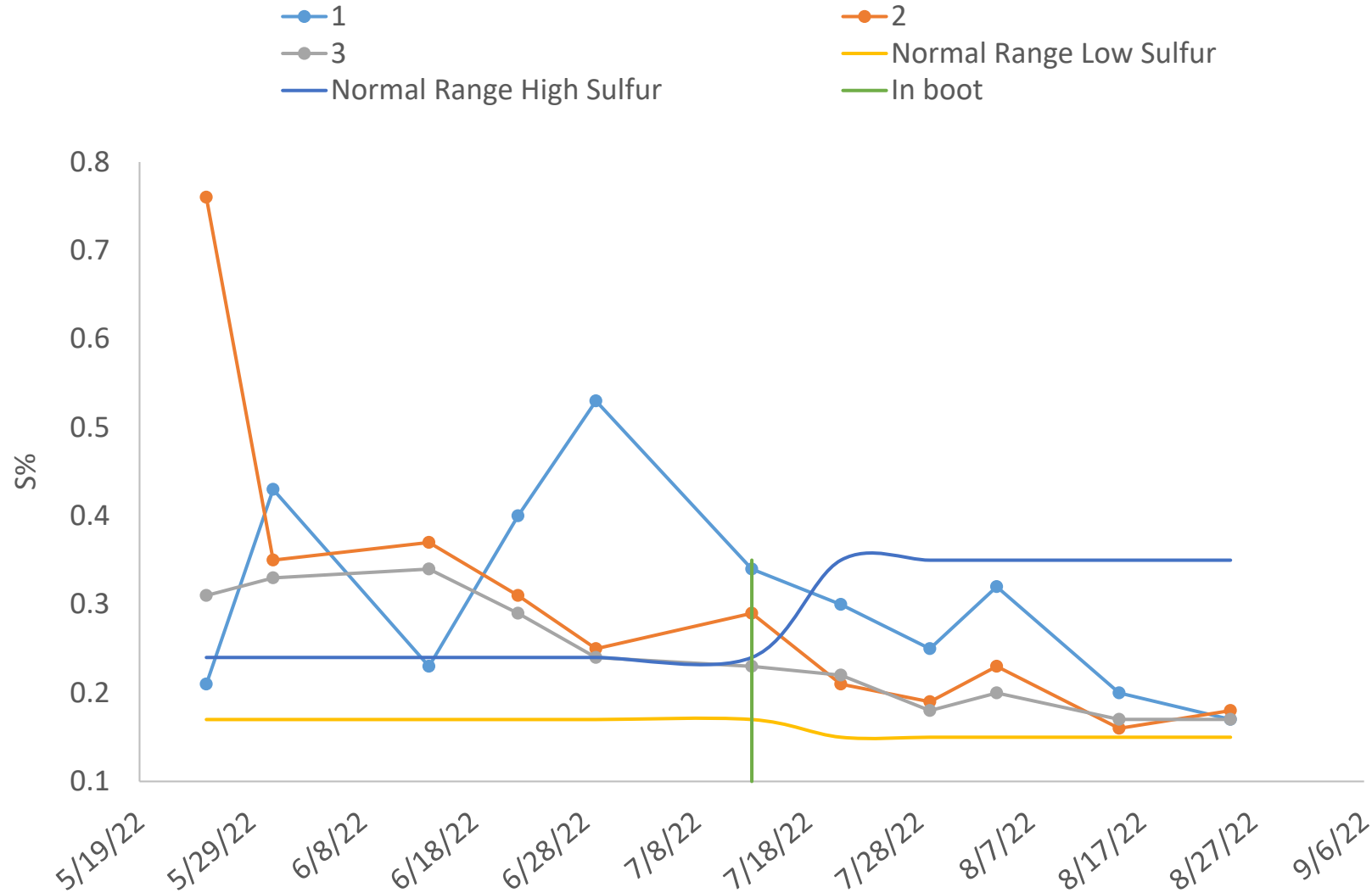
Calcium 2022



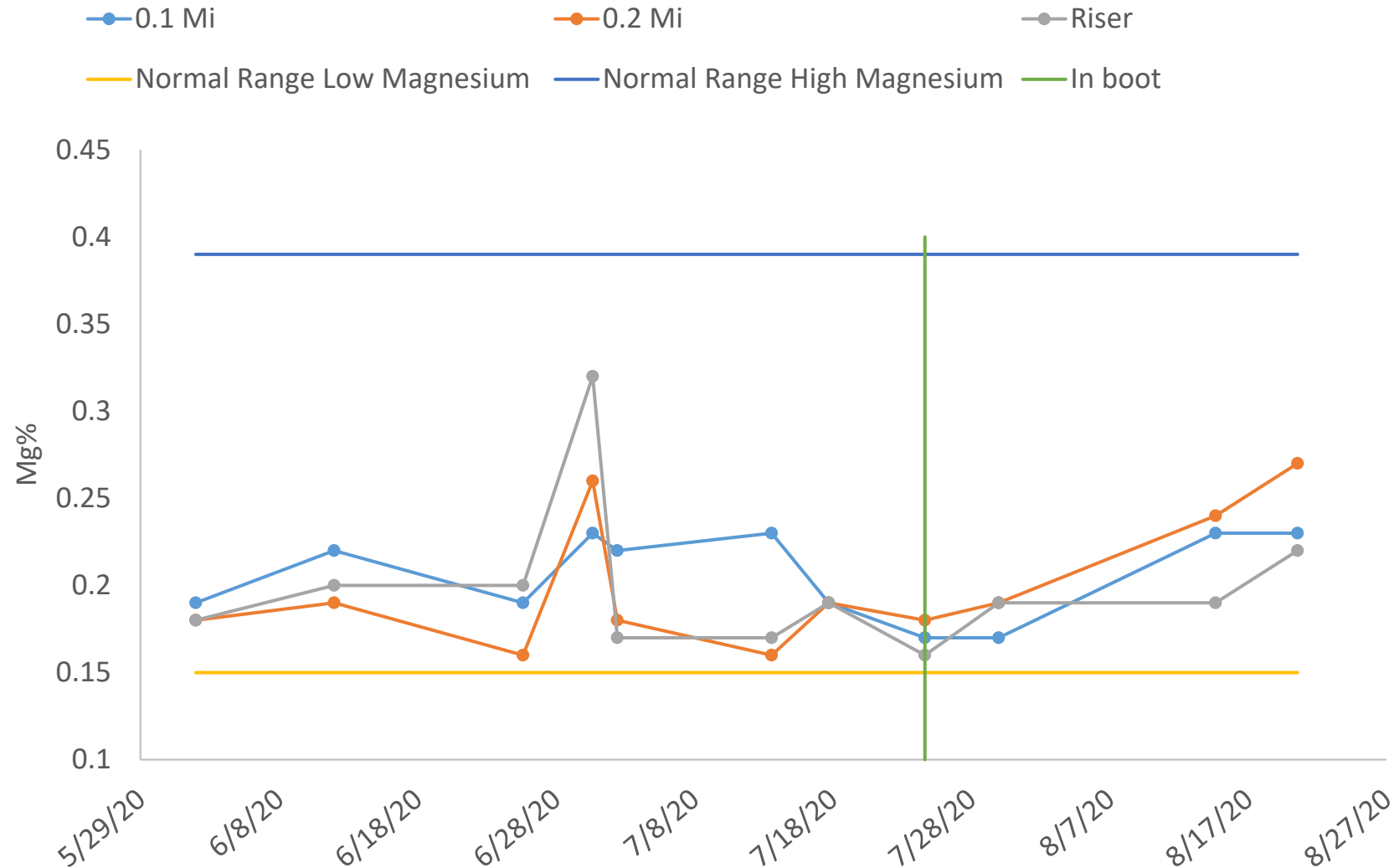
Sulfur 2020



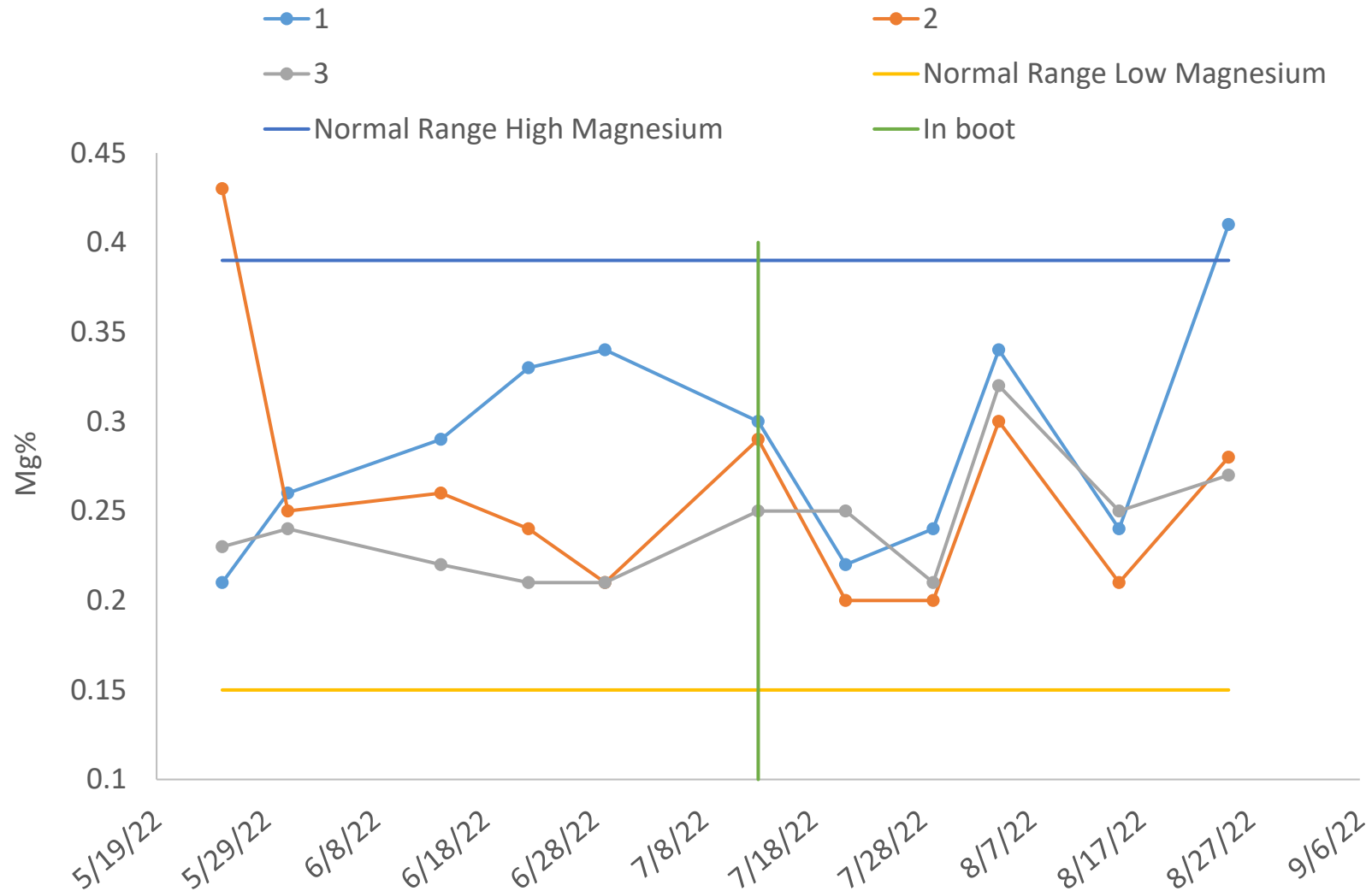
Sulfur 2022



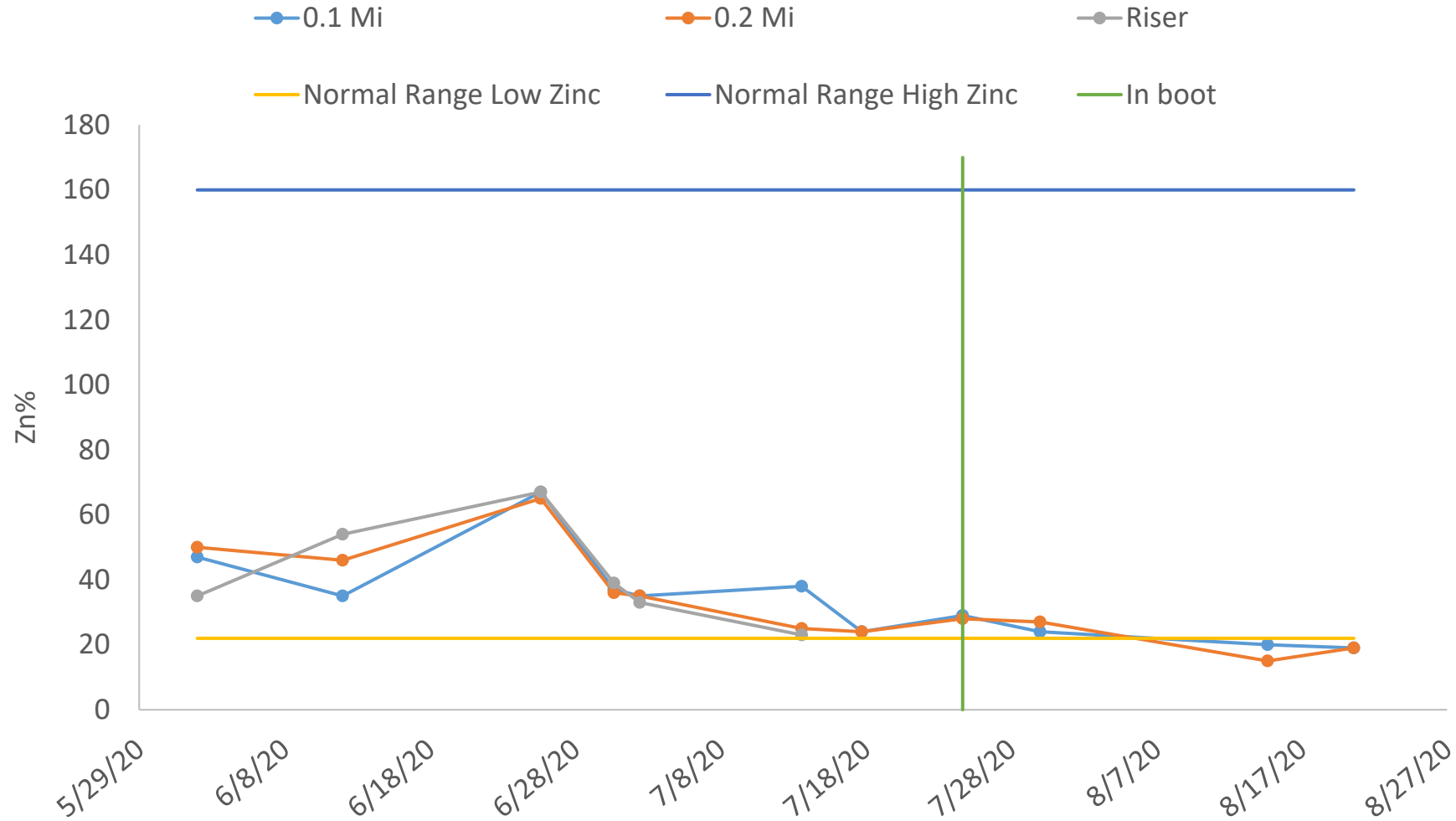
Magnesium 2020



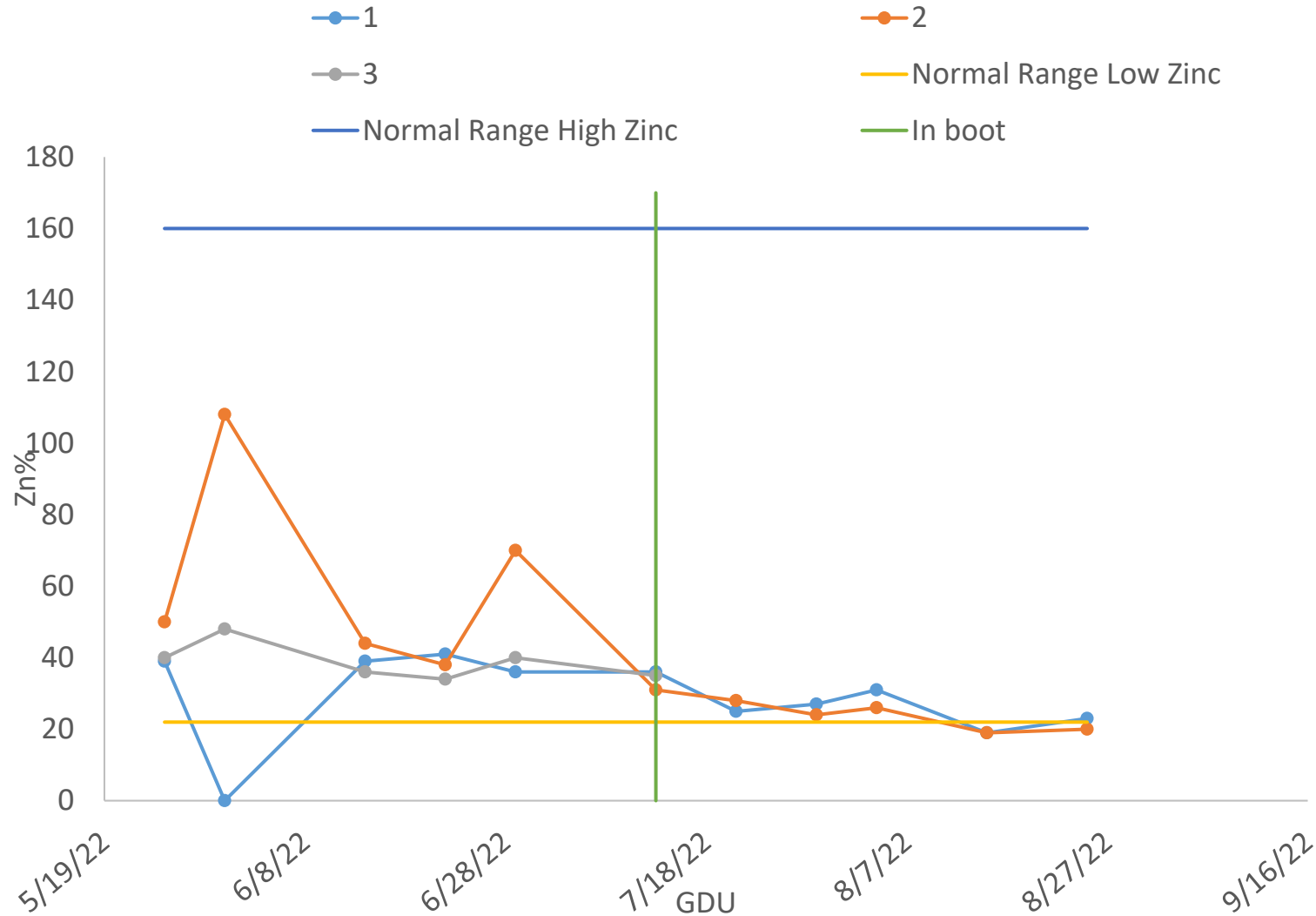
Magnesium 2022



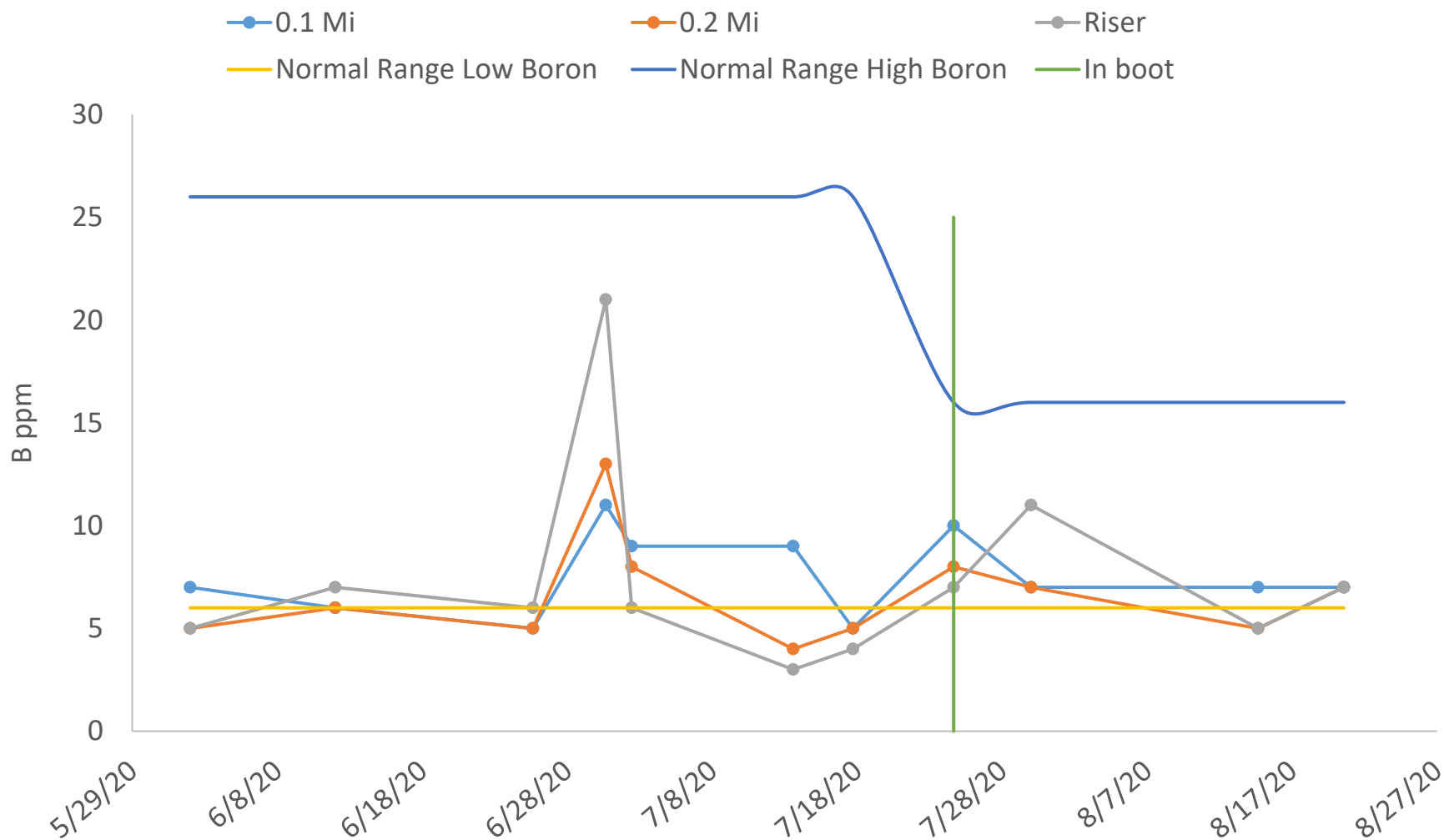
Zinc 2020



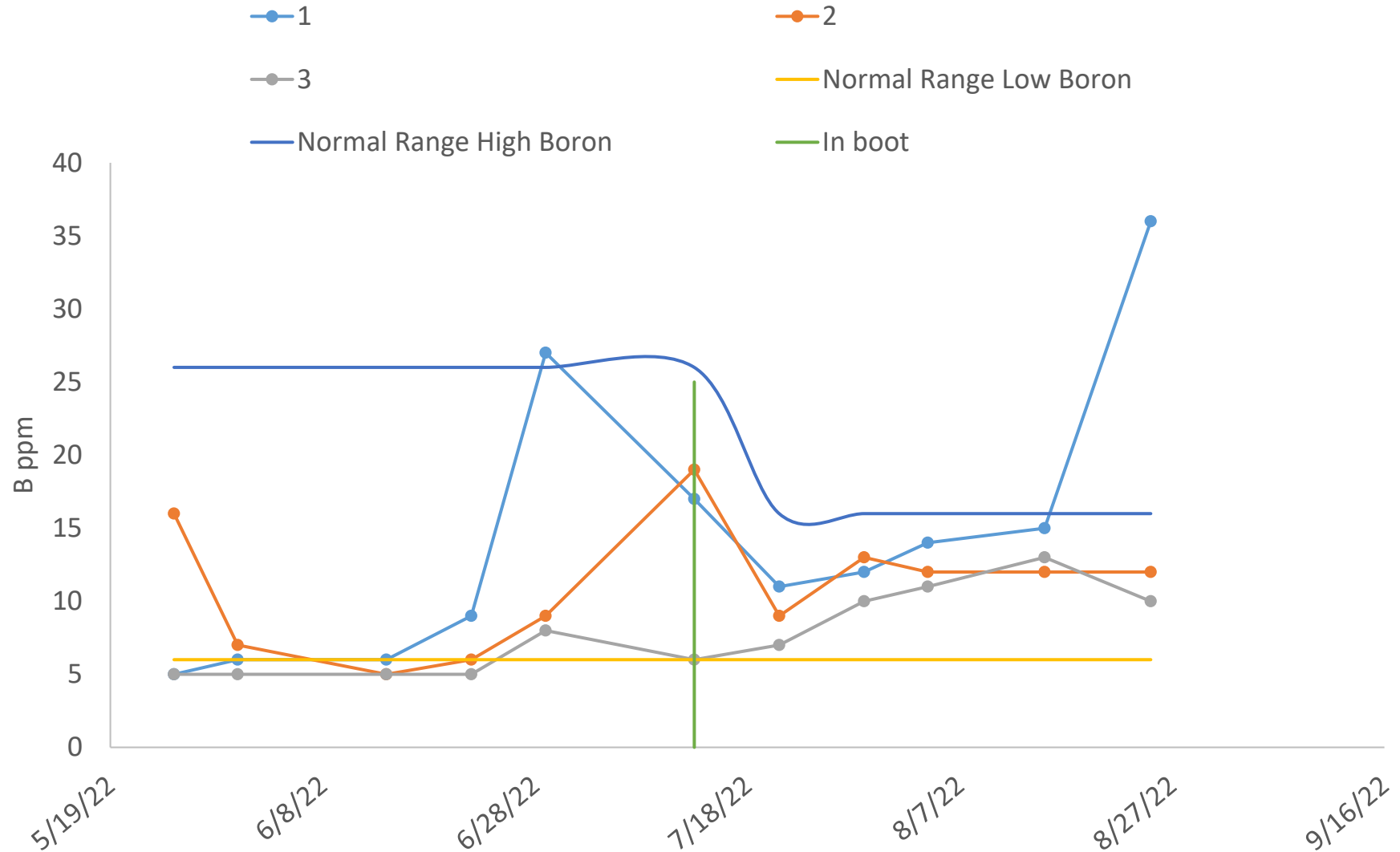
Zinc 2022



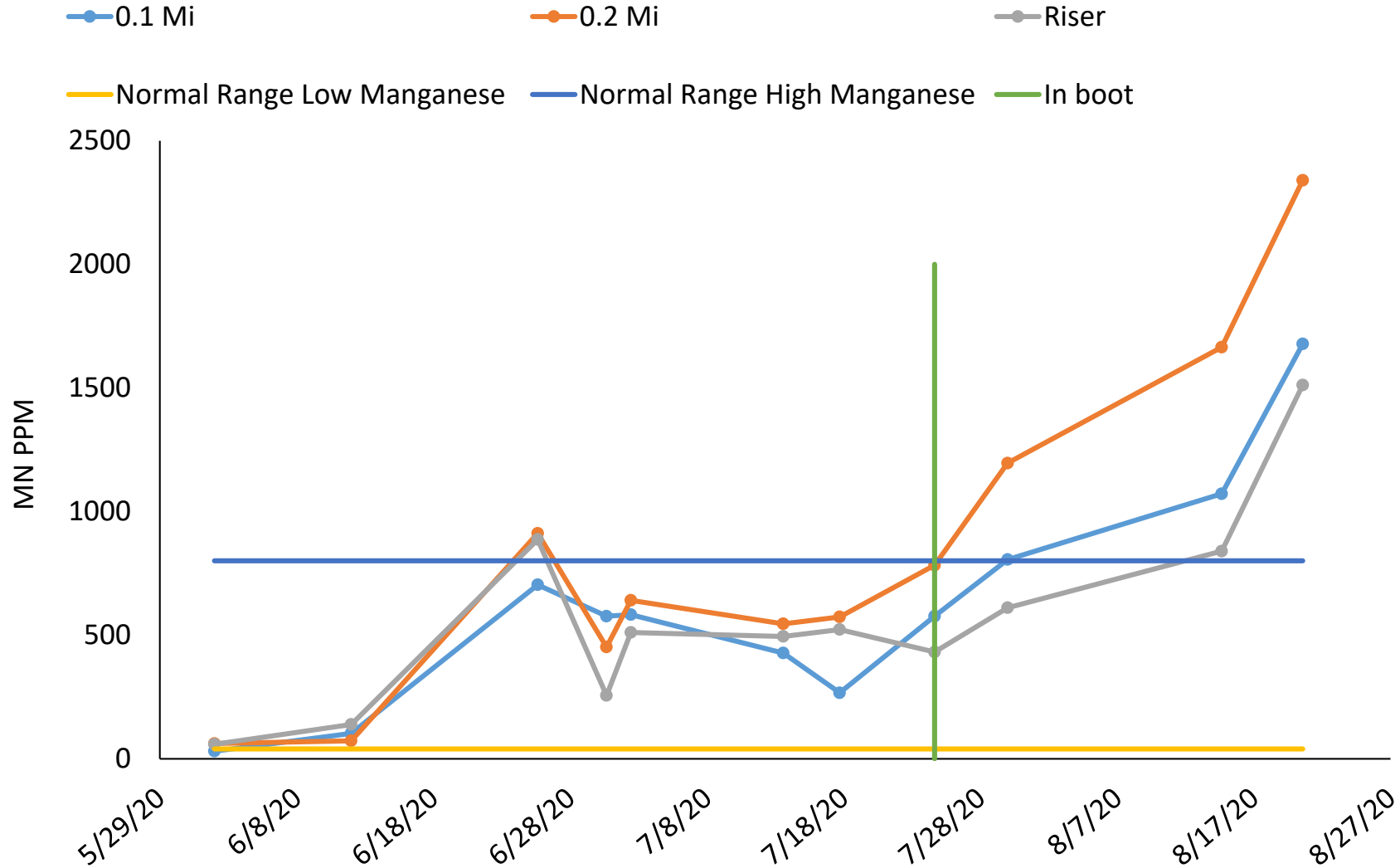
Boron 2020



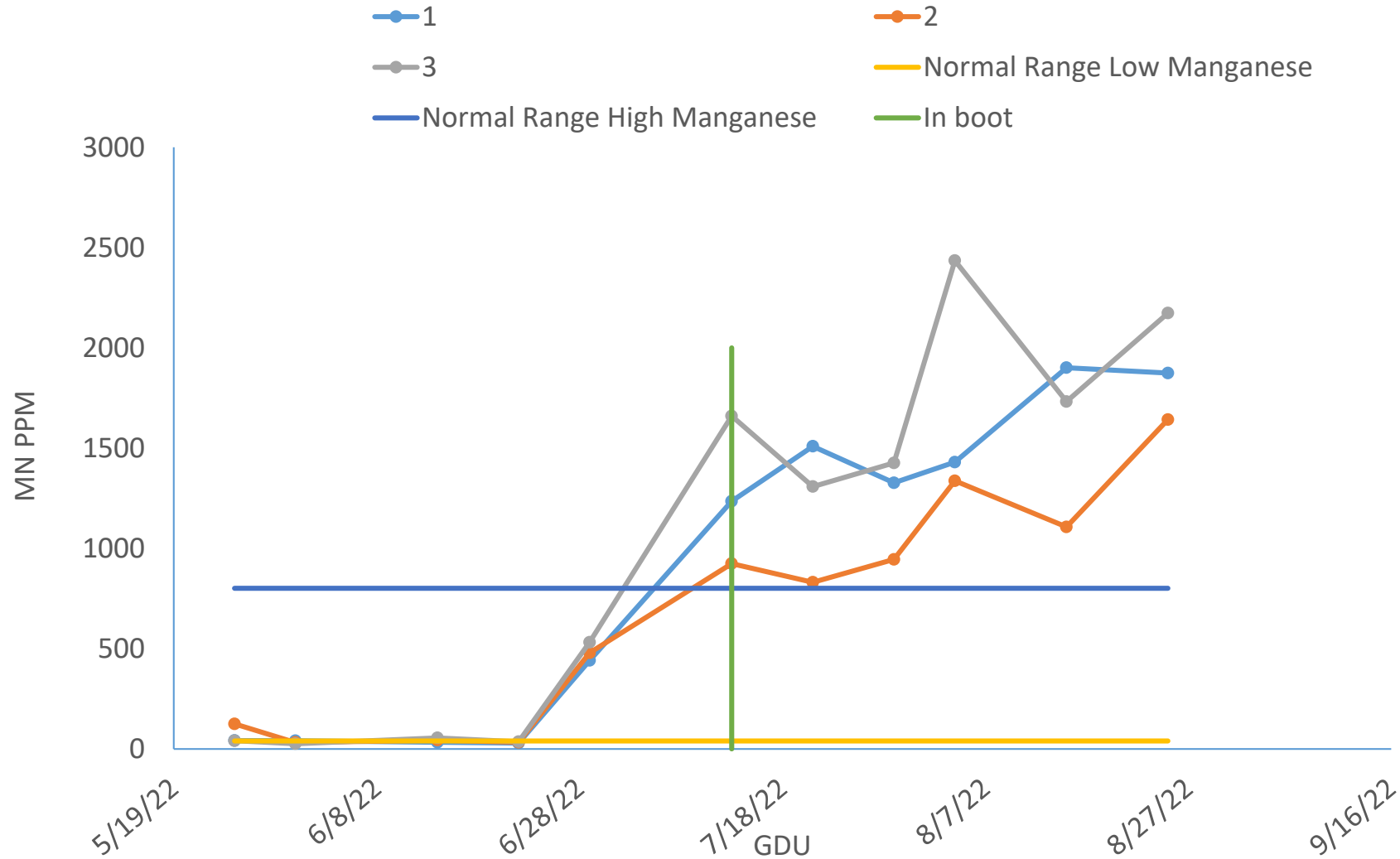
Boron 2022



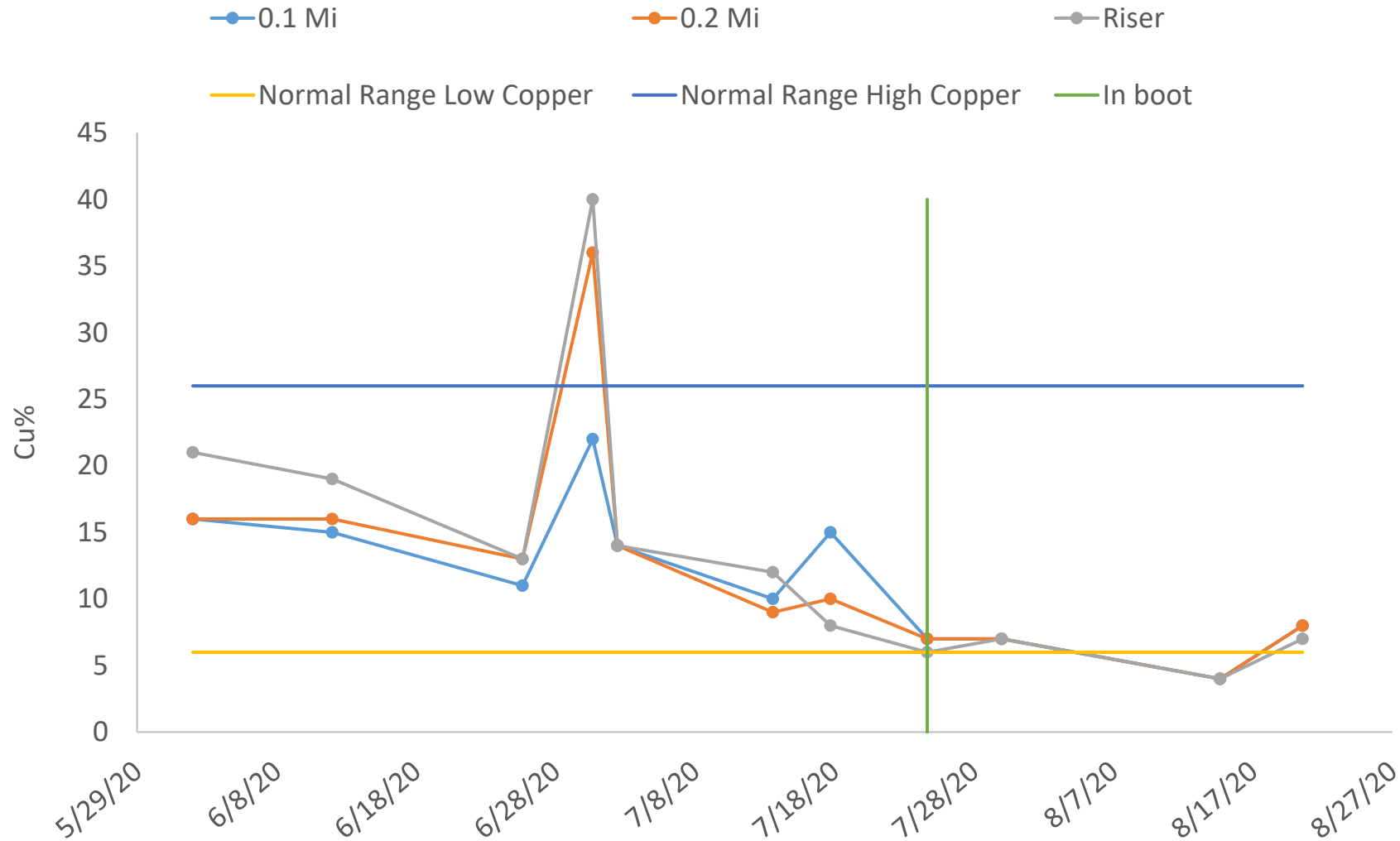
Manganese 2020



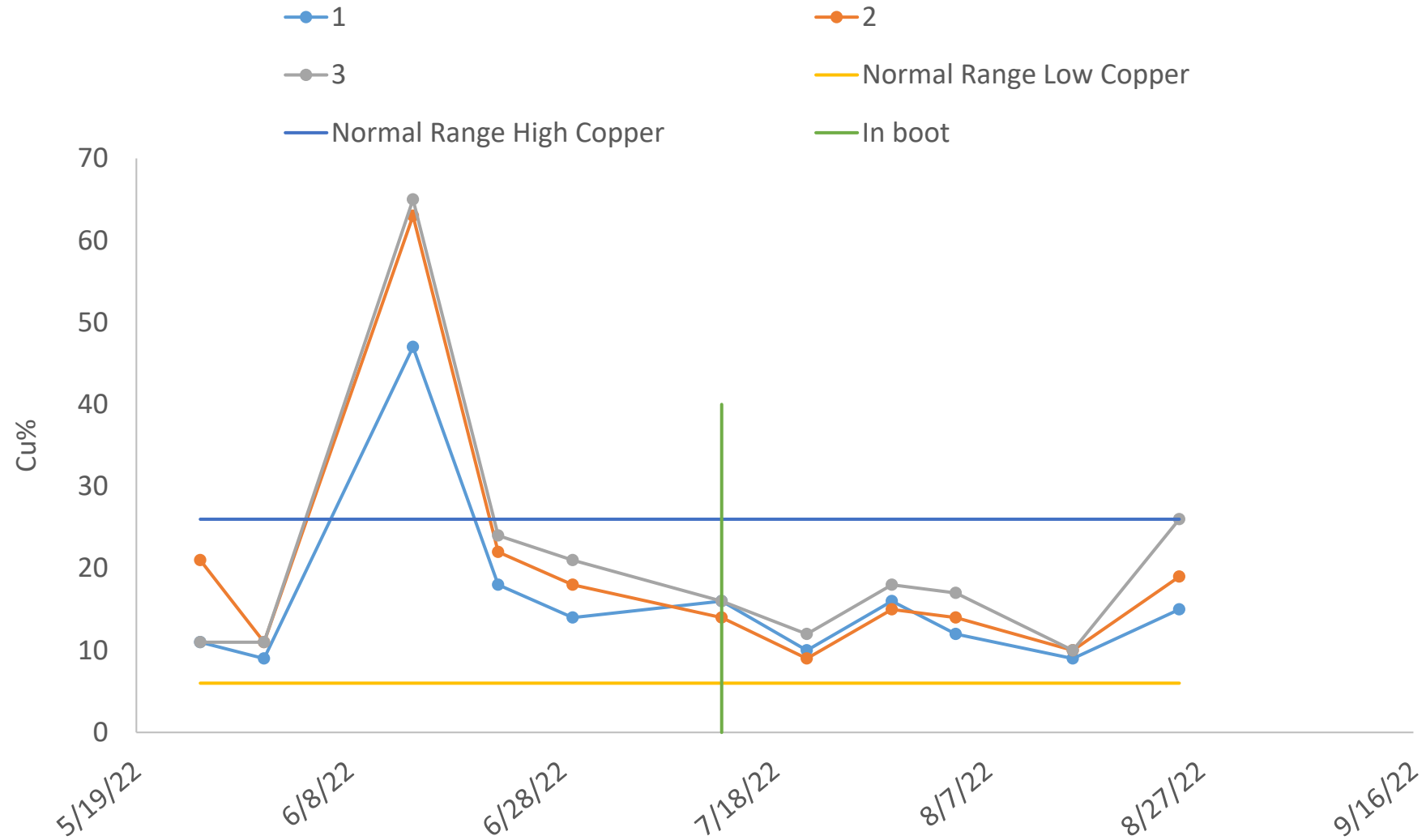
Manganese 2022



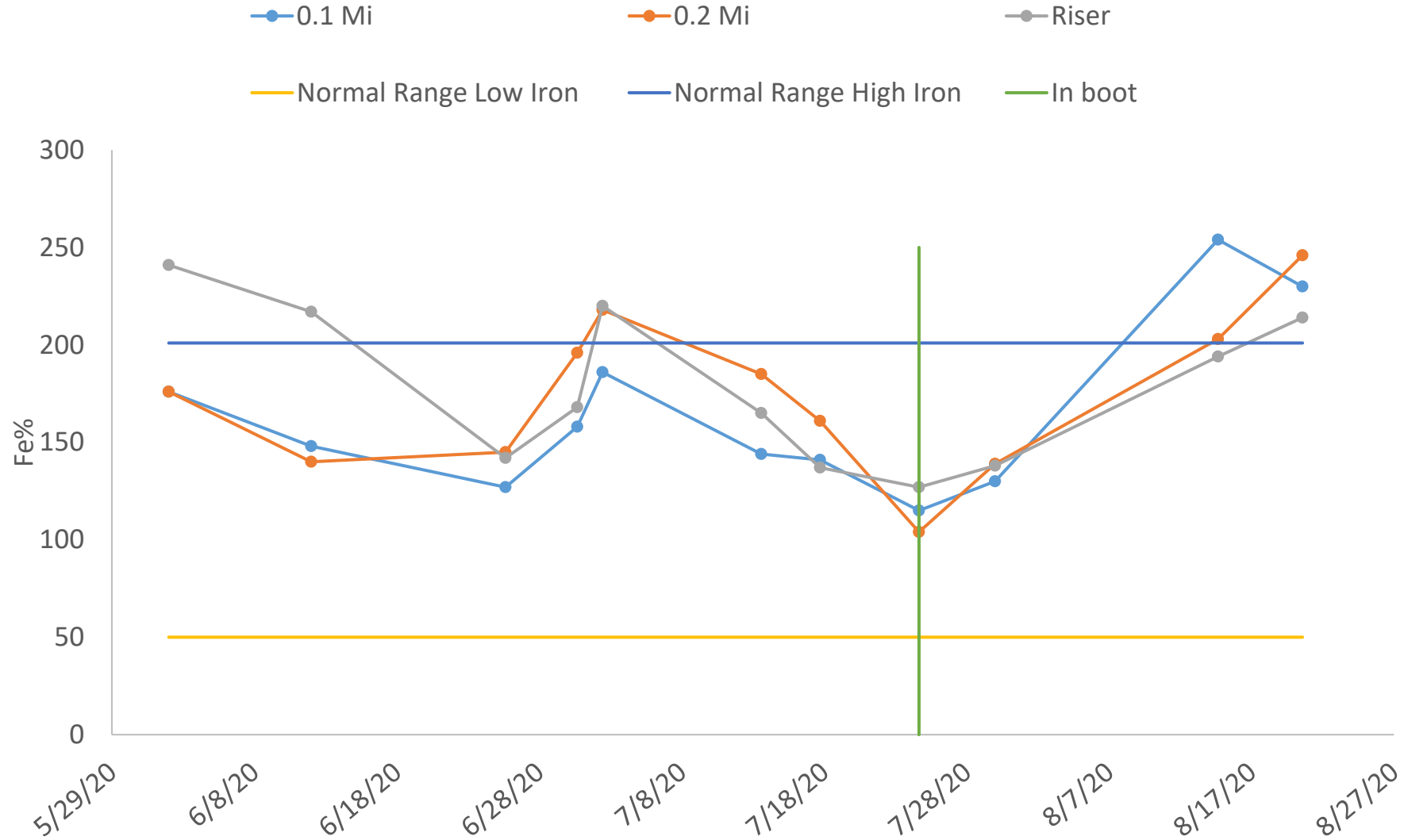
Copper 2020



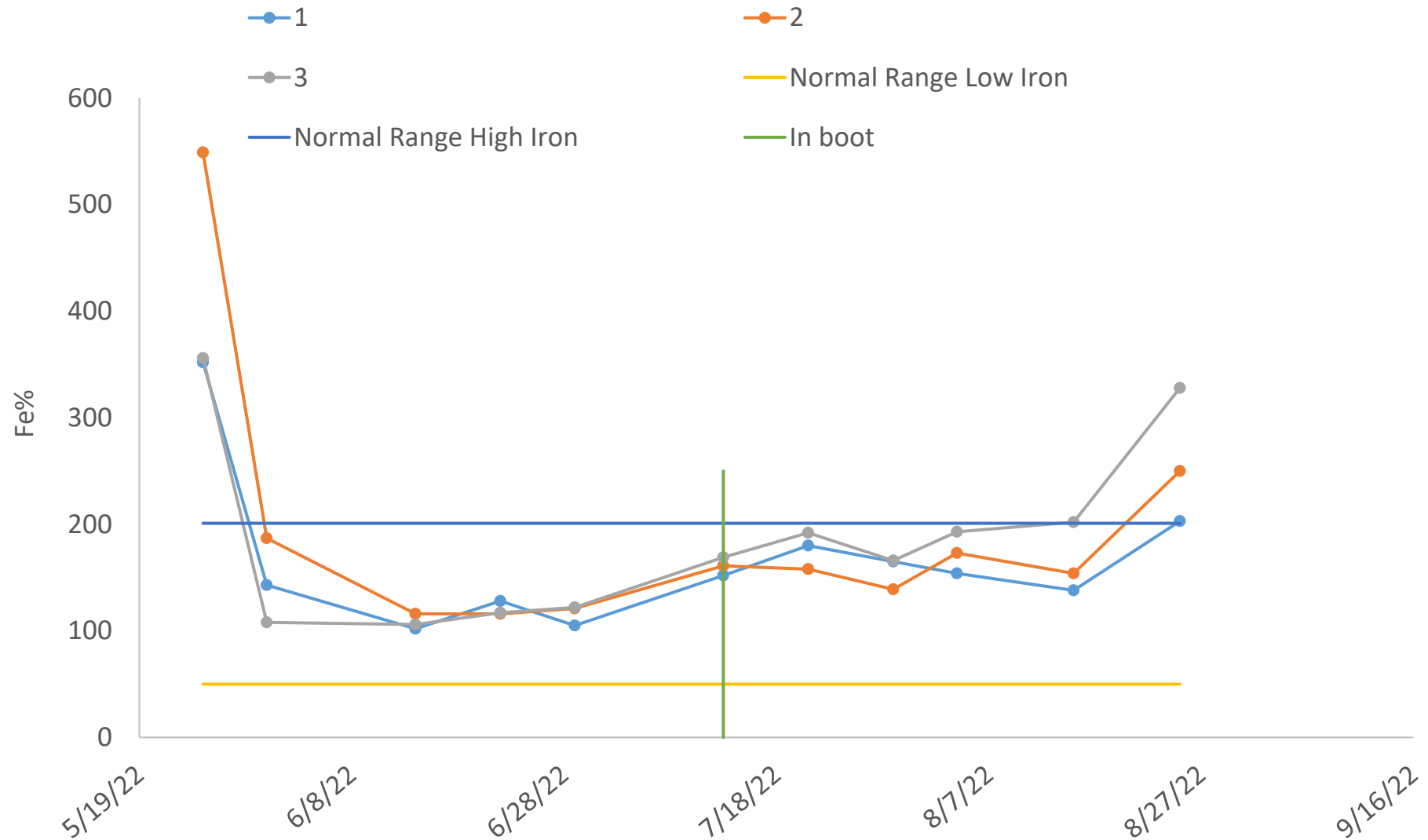
Copper 2022



Iron 2020



Iron 2022



Results

- Mobile macronutrients decrease throughout the season as expected
- Issues to note and possibly address
 - Zinc stays on the low side of sufficient throughout the entire season



Conclusion and Goals



- Continue to evaluate current rice tissue levels to update sufficiency ratings
- Evaluate the effects Zinc, Boron and Copper in-season applications on tissue levels and yield
 - All 3 of these nutrients play a critical role in pollination, starch production and grain quality.



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