

**University of California**

Agriculture and Natural Resources ■ Cooperative Extension Colusa County

Meeting Announcement

UCCE Rice Production Workshop

An in-depth workshop that covers the principles and practices of rice production

Tuesday, August 7, 2018

8:30 – 3:00 pm

Lundberg Family Farms

5311 Midway

Richvale, CA 95974

Program:

| | | | |
|-------|---|-------|-------------------|
| 8:30 | Sign in, pick up class materials | 10:30 | Variety Selection |
| 9:00 | Introduction and Workshop Overview | 11:00 | Invertebrates |
| 9:10 | Rice Growth and Development | 11:30 | Diseases |
| 9:30 | Land Formation, Water Management | 12:00 | Lunch |
| 9:50 | Tillage, Planting and Stand Establishment | 1:00 | Fertility |
| | | 2:00 | Weeds |
| 10:10 | Break | 3:00 | Adjourn |

Enroll online at <http://ucanr.edu/rice2018>

Prepaid enrollment (\$100) is required, and **enrollment is limited to 75 people**. Price includes Rice Production Workshop Manual, lunch and snacks. Please enroll by August 1st to ensure your participation. Seats will be filled on a first-come basis.

DPR and CCA continuing education credits requested.

For more information, contact Luis Espino (530-458-0578), Whitney Brim-DeForest (530-8227515) or Michelle Leinfelder-Miles (209-953-6120), Farm Advisors, UC Cooperative Extension.

Planting Recap for 2018

I looked at the USDA planting progress for rice in 2018. What the data show is that 50% of the crop was planted by May 14. That is 5 days earlier than last year and a couple days later than average. The delay was due to significant rains in early and mid-April which delayed groundwork. As I write (in the first full week of June) there are still some fields being planted – though not many.

Having the benefit of driving around the valley for various research projects I am involved with, it seems that the west side of the valley was able to plant much earlier than the east side of the valley. So the east side of the valley may be further behind than the statewide data suggest. Last year, the late planting date was combined with a very warm summer; which, I feel, resulted

in lower yields than many growers were used to. In general, there is a slight yield decline with delays in planting date. However, there are many examples in the data where we have had high statewide yields when 50% of the acreage has been planted by May 15. For example, in 2016 the 50% planting progress date was May 15 and that year was the second highest statewide yield average on record (88.4 sacks/ac). So, on a statewide basis, I think this year is off to a good start, although I do have some concerns about the late planting dates I have been seeing on the east side. I think the outcome in terms of yields will depend on summer temperatures and if we have a favorable fall for a timely harvest.

Article by Bruce Linqvist, UCCE Rice Extension Specialist.

Weed Control in Rice: Matching Herbicides with the Weeds of Your Field

While several herbicide can be applied to control weed at the beginning of the season such as clomazone (Cerano), thiobencarb (Bolero), or benzobyclone + halosulfuron (Butte), these herbicides may not give complete weed control or weed may emerge after these herbicides

broken down in the field. If you do not have resistant weeds, the table below showed the activity of these three herbicide on common weeds in California rice fields. C = Control, N = No control, S = Suppression.

| Weed species | Herbicides | | |
|-----------------------------|------------|--------|-------|
| | Cerano | Bolero | Butte |
| Barnyardgrass | C | C | S |
| Breaded sprangletop | C | C | C |
| Watergrass, early | C | C | S |
| Watergrass, late | C | C | S |
| Bulrush, ricefield | N | N | C |
| Ducksalad | N | N | C |
| Smallflower umbrella sedges | N | S | Cl |
| Monochoria | S | N | C |
| Redstems | N | N | S |

In many cases, sequential of single herbicide or tank mixtures are needed as a fallow-up treatment to clean-up the field. Tank mixture may be used when two or more herbicides are compatible, and the best management practices for their application such as timing and water depth are the same. Tank mix combinations reduce the cost of application and often reduce the rates of one or more herbicides. The purpose of combinations is to broaden the spectrum of weed control such that each herbicide in the mix will control weeds not controlled by the other. In some cases, herbicide tank mixes may result in

synergistic effect that improve weed control. If you do not have resistant weeds, use the susceptibility of weeds to herbicide control table below to find out what herbicide you need to use or mixed to control weeds survived early season herbicide application. You need to read and follow the label instructions. N=no control, C = Control, S = Suppression.

Article by Kassim Al-Khatib, UCCE Rice Weed Specialist

| Weed species | Londax | Regiment | Shark | Sandea | Granite | Clincher | Strada | Stam, Superwham | Grandstand |
|-------------------|--------|----------|-------|--------|---------|----------|--------|--------------------|------------|
| Barnyardgrass | N | C | N | N | C | C | S | C | N |
| Breaded | N | N | N | N | N | C | N | N | N |
| Sprangletop | | | | | | | | | |
| Early watergrass | N | C | N | N | C | C | S | C | N |
| Late watergrass | N | C | N | N | C | C | S | C | N |
| Ricefield Bulrush | C | S | C | C | S | N | C | S | C |
| Ducksalad | C | C | S | C | C | N | S | S | N |
| Smallflower | C | S | C | C | C | N | C | C | N |
| umbrella sedges | | | | | | | | | |
| Monochoria | N | C | S | C | C | N | C | N | N |
| Redstems | C | S | C | C | S | N | C | S | C |

A weed problem all rice growers should be aware of: Weedy Rice

I visited a field known to be infested with weedy rice this week. They have finished with their herbicide applications, so the field is clean. The propanil burn is still noticeable. Looking closely, I can see some of the weedy rice plants poking through the canopy. This reminded me that we are starting the “keep an eye out for weedy rice” time. I thought appropriate to include this article I wrote for one of our rice counties Farm Bureau newsletters.

Weedy rice, also known as red rice, is a rice weed that has the potential to do severe damage to the California rice industry. This weed was present in California during the early years of rice cultivation. Then, after the use of certified seed was widely adopted in the 1950s, weedy rice pretty much disappeared from the state. However, in 2003, weedy rice was found again. A few new sites were found the following years. But in 2015 many new sites were discovered. Currently, we estimate that the rice area affected is close to 10,000 acres.

Why is weedy rice so problematic? Weedy rice is the same genus and species as cultivated rice; therefore, rice herbicides will not kill it. Weedy rice is also known as red rice because the grain’s bran is reddish when mature. If infestations are large, milled rice quality can be affected because

of contamination with off-colored kernels. But the most important characteristics that make weedy rice problematic are its shattering and dormancy. Weedy rice panicles shatter easily, and most grains drop to the ground before harvest. These seeds have dormancy and can remain in the soil for several years before they germinate. These two characteristics make eliminating weedy rice from a field very difficult.

So far, weedy rice infestations are low to moderate. No yield or quality losses have been reported. But as mentioned earlier, if left unchecked, this weed has the potential to severely impact the industry. Research and education are being conducted to make sure that all growers know how to prevent and identify infestations.

Our website, www.caweedyrice.com, has information about prevention, identification, and best management practices for fields where weedy rice is already established. All growers should be vigilant, and if they find a suspect plant, contact a UCCE Farm Advisor. The sooner the problem is addressed, the higher the chances to eliminate weedy rice from a field.

Article by Luis Espino, Rice Farm Advisor, UCCE

ATTENTION ALL USERS OF GROUNDWATER WELLS IN COLUSA, AND/OR GLENN COUNTY:

The State of California under the Sustainable Groundwater Management Act (SGMA) law requires all groundwater well users to live under a Groundwater Sustainability Plan developed by Groundwater Sustainability Agencies that must be completed by January 31, 2022. This Plan will require all groundwater well use to be sustainable for all parts of the basins throughout California, and will potentially require meters and records on groundwater use. Also required will be a plan for recharging the aquifers if groundwater falls into an overdraft situation.

Development of the Groundwater Sustainability Plans by Groundwater Sustainability Agencies is just getting underway in Colusa and Glenn Counties. Each groundwater user has the opportunity to help develop these Plans which all users will have to live by. It would behoove all groundwater users to get involved in this process.

Please attend Groundwater Sustainability Agency meetings and other local water management meetings including the Colusa Groundwater Authority, Glenn Groundwater Authority, and Colusa County Groundwater Commission meetings, and add your name to email notification lists. You can find more information and sign up for the email lists on the websites at:

Colusa Groundwater Authority:

www.colusagroundwater.org

Contact the office: 530-458-0719 or email: mfahey@countyofcolusa.com

Glenn Groundwater Authority:

<http://www.countyofglenn.net/dept/ag-commissioner/water-resources/glenn-groundwater-authority>

Contact the office: 530-934-6501 or email: lhunter@countyofglenn.net

Other Groundwater Sustainability Agencies within Colusa and Glenn County include the Corning Sub-basin GSA, Glenn County, Reclamation District 1004, Reclamation District 2106, and Western Canal Water District. More information can also be found on the Department of Water Resources website at:

<https://www.water.ca.gov/Programs/Groundwater-Management/SGMA-Groundwater-Management>

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