

Delta Rice Pest Management Update

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This presentation will:

Focus on the Delta rice production system.

Describe how we can use the principles of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) to effectively manage pests.

Delta rice production system

San Joaquin County Rice*					
	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Acreage	6600 (est.)	4990	4360	3620	3060
Average Yield (cwt/ac)	N/A	87	81	86	82

*Most of the rice grown in SJC is grown in the Delta. Data from SJC Agricultural Commissioner's Crop Reports. Additional Delta rice acreage in Sacramento County.

Management opportunities and challenges:

- All acreage is drill-seeded.
- Weeds are controlled by pre-plant tillage and by herbicides.
- Weeds are generally sprayed by ground pre-flood.
- Permanent flood is established around the 3-4 leaf stage of rice.
- Windy conditions can compromise optimal timing of chemical applications.

IPM is a process for solving pest problems while minimizing risks to people and the environment

How to use IPM to manage Delta rice pests:

- Focus on long-term prevention of pests or their damage.
- Properly identify pests and monitor their populations.
 - Compare populations to critical thresholds, if they have been developed.)
- Use cultural and chemical practices to solve pest problems
 - Prevention, sanitation, water management, and pesticides.

Armyworm Monitoring

Delta armyworm monitoring has been occurring since 2016

- Deployment of pheromone bucket traps and blog updates during the season.
- Cooperated with the CA Rice Commission on getting Section 18 emergency approvals of methoxyfenozide (Intrepid 2F)



Armyworm Damage

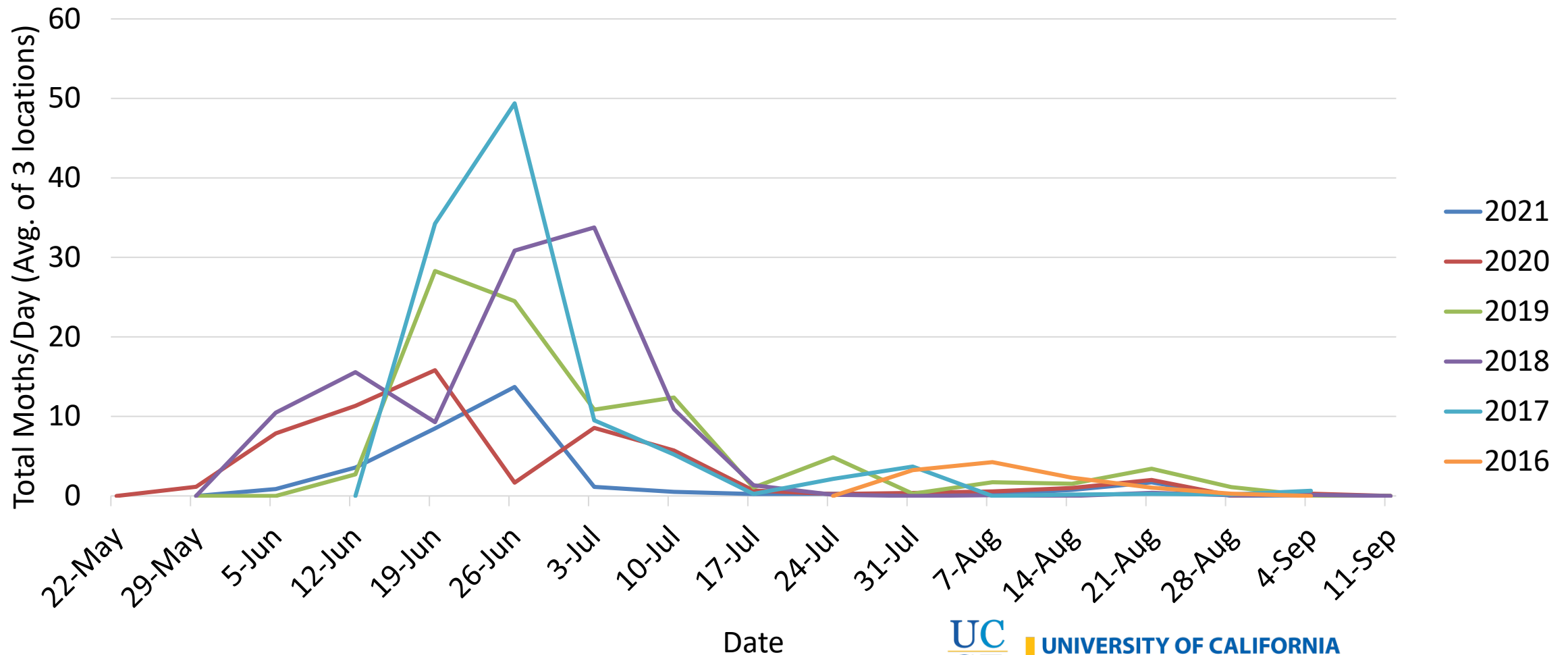


True Armyworm Delta Trap Counts



UC Statewide IPM Project
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Nearby vegetation probably influences armyworm pressure and damage





Herbicide Trials - Loyant

Delta trials 2019-2021

- Trial objective: Evaluate the crop tolerance and weed control of Loyant (florpyrauxifen-benzyl, Corteva Agriscience) in drill-seeded rice.
- New chemistry for CA
- Good efficacy on broadleaf weeds (e.g. ducksalad, redstems), smallflower umbrella sedge, and ricefield bulrush. It has some activity on *Echinochloa* spp. (e.g. barnyardgrass, watergrass).



Weeds in the Trial



We trialed different rates and product combinations

Materials	Rate (unit of product/acre)
Loyant, Prowl H2O, MSO	1.33 pt, 5.5 pt, 0.5 pt
Loyant, Clincher, Prowl H2O, MSO	1.33 pt, 15 fl-oz, 5.5 pt, 0.5 pt
Loyant, Granite SC, Prowl H2O, MSO	1.33 pt, 2.8 fl-oz, 5.5 pt, 0.5 pt
Loyant, RebelEX, Prowl H2O, MSO	1.33 pt, 20 fl-oz, 5.5 pt, 0.5 pt
Regiment, Sandea, Prowl H2O, Super Wham, MSO, UAN-32	0.2 oz, 0.8 oz, 5.5 pt, 6 qt, 16 fl-oz, 2%
Prowl H2O (<i>“Control”</i>)	5.5 pt
Loyant, Prowl H2O, Super Wham, MSO	1.33 pt, 5.5 pt, 6 qt, 0.5 pt

Crop injury observations included leaf tip burn and leaf curl

- In all years, we observed tip burning with all treatments, particularly in propanil treatments. Symptoms were generally gone by 14 DAT.
- Under certain environmental or stress conditions, Loyant will cause leaf curling that may persist for several weeks.



We observed good weed control with Loyant, but tank mixes will be needed

- In 2019 and 2020, trials showed that Loyant and Loyant tank mixes had good efficacy on *Echinochloa* spp. (watergrass and barnyardgrass)
 - Similar weed control and yield to the grower standard program
- In 2021, trial showed poor control on yellow nutsedge, which may have been influenced by delayed flood-up conditions
- Loyant does NOT have efficacy on sprangletop

We observed that Loyant may be used post-flood to help control grasses that escaped the pre-flood program.



Results indicate that Loyant has efficacy on important weeds in the Delta rice production system

- Good activity on *Echinochloa* species, with similar weed control and yield to the grower standard program.
- Leaf curling may occur under stress conditions, but symptoms are short-term.
- Tank mixes will be needed to manage the typical weeds in the Delta system.



Weedy Rice

Weedy Rice is rice with undesirable characteristics (e.g. shattering, quality)

- Sometimes called “red rice” because some types have a red pericarp.
- We identified weedy rice in the Delta in 2016 and are aware of a few farms having it, with infestations ranging from low to severe.
- “Type 1” weedy rice is tall in stature and has high shattering and dormancy.



Photo courtesy Brim-DeForest, UCCE

UCCE research and extension objectives

- Assess the distribution of weedy rice.
- Disseminate information on what we know to be best management practices.
- Research trials to better understand weedy rice biology and management, including:
 - Cultural practices
 - Herbicides for spot spraying
 - ROXY rice technology



Best management practices

- Use only certified seed.
- Rogue plants early to prevent seed from shattering. After heading, bag panicles and remove them.
- Clean equipment well, and harvest weedy rice infested fields last.
- Crop rotation or fallowing may be needed where infestations are severe.
- Because seed can have high dormancy, avoid tillage or use only light or shallow tillage when ever possible.
- We have observed reductions in the weed seed bank where post-harvest management included mowing but no tillage, followed by winter flooding, which helps with seed deterioration.

Stem Rot Update

Stem rot has become a problem on some Delta farms in recent years

- Has been observed during harvest season, after fields are drained.
- Post-season straw management (i.e. burying residue) has helped to manage the problem at some sites but not others.
- In-season monitoring at tillering will be important for management.
- Quadris (*azoxystrobin*) is registered and is most effect when applied at tillering.



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Thank you!

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