

# Louisiana Rice Research Verification Program 2008



J. K. Saichuk and K. J. Landry



## **Louisiana Rice Research Verification Program - 2008**

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We appreciate all the time and effort put forth by the cooperators and County Agents who worked diligently with us week after week in order to make this project a success.

Finally, we would like to express our gratitude to the following rice scientists for assisting us with their expertise: Don Groth (Plant Pathology), who assisted with the recommendations on disease control; Eric Webster (Weed Control), whose advice on weed control proved extremely useful; Natalie Hummel (Entomology), who assisted with insect control; and Steve Linscombe (Rice Breeding), whose lab provided the milling data.

# LOUISIANA RICE RESEARCH VERIFICATION PROGRAM - 2008<sup>1</sup>

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.

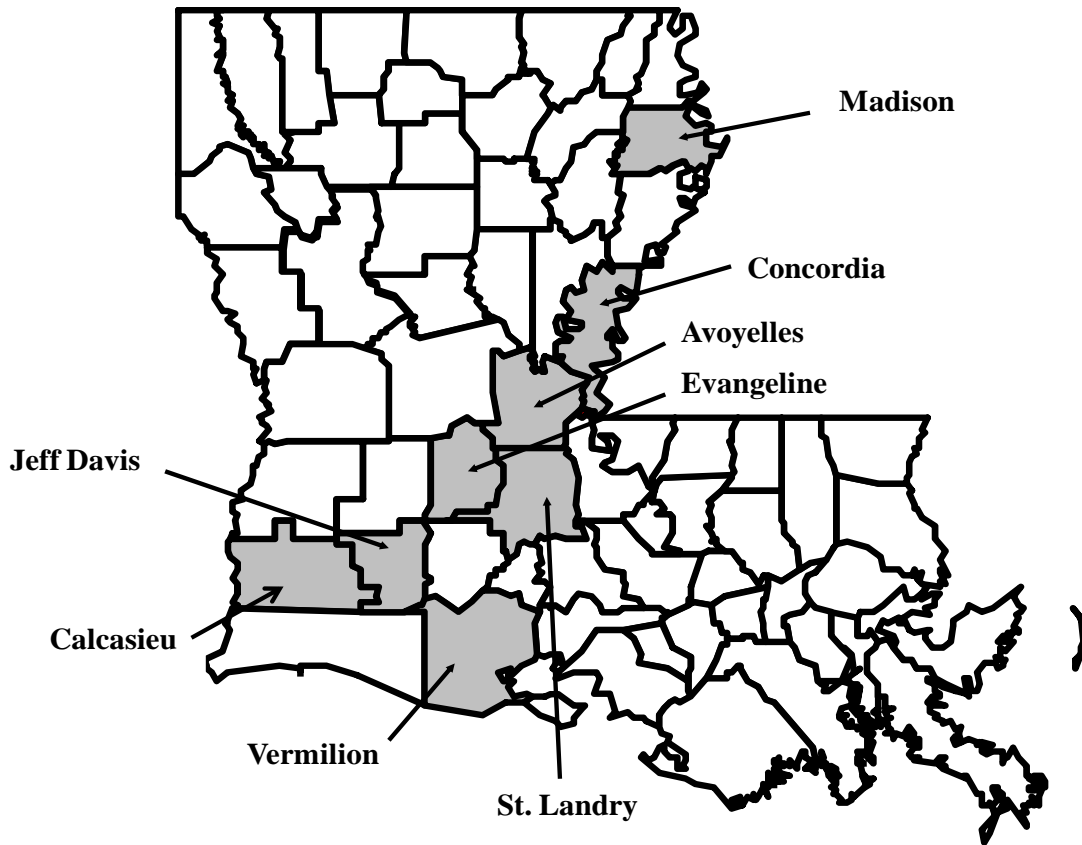
Economic data continue to reveal large production cost differences between growers. It is also clear that more needs to be done to help farmers reduce production costs (Table 2).

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.

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<sup>1</sup> 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 <sup>1</sup>	Parish Acreage	Total Parish Production
		1st Crop Alone	Second Crop	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
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>387.6</b>	<b>7730</b>	<b>1343</b>						
						<b>Verif. Avg.</b>	<b>Parish Avg.</b>		<b>Difference</b>
<b>Average yield (lb/A)</b>						<b>8228</b>	<b>6047</b>		<b>2181</b>

**Table 2. 2008 Louisiana Rice Research Verification Program Yield, Milling, and Economic Summary.**

<b>Parish</b>	<b>Variety</b>	<b>Yield @ 12% Moisture (cwt/A)<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Milling (% Whole / % Total)</b>	<b>Variable Costs (\$/A)<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Cost of Production (\$/cwt)<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Return on Variable Costs (\$/A)<sup>2,3</sup></b>
<b>Avoyelles</b>	Cheniere	76.57	60.6/68.7	436.93	5.71	814.99
<b>Calcasieu</b>	CLXL 730	82.47	63.3/72.5	830.87	10.07	517.51
<b>Concordia</b>	CL 161	71.78	56/66.7	551.74	7.69	621.86
<b>Evangeline</b>	Cheniere	68.40	66.9/72.0	488.47	7.14	629.87
<b>Jeff Davis</b>	Cheniere	84.81	63.6/70.8	689.41	8.13	700.34
<b>Madison</b>	Cheniere	82.08	65.5/72.5	565.72	6.89	776.29
<b>St. Landry</b>	Cheniere	78.01	67.1/71.9	400.63	5.14	874.83
<b>Vermilion</b>	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
<b>Green Ring</b>	6-19	6-4
<b>PD</b>	7-2	6-13
<b>50% Heading</b>	7-21	7-5
<b>Drain for Harvest</b>		
<b>Harvest</b>	9-18	8-9

### Yield, Milling, and Economic Data

	Yield @ 12% Moisture (cwt/A)	Milling Yield (% whole / % total)	Variable Costs (\$/A) <sup>1</sup>	Cost of Production (\$/cwt) <sup>1</sup>	Return on Variable Costs (\$/A) <sup>1,2</sup>
<b>1<sup>st</sup> Crop</b>	76.57	60.6/68.7	436.93	5.71	814.99
<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Crop</b>	--	--	--	--	--

Average Parish Yield (1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Crop): 67.0 cwt/A. (harvested acres only)

<sup>1</sup>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.

<sup>2</sup>This value was obtained using a selling price of \$16.35/cwt.

### Fertilization

<b>Date</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Rate (lb/A)</b>	<b>N (lb/A)</b>	<b>P (lb/A)</b>	<b>K (lb/A)</b>
5	46-0-0	210	97	-	-
6-23	46-0-0	140	64	-	-
Total			161	-	-

### Weed Management

<b>Weeds Present</b>	<b>Date of Treatment Decision</b>	<b>Recommendation</b>
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

<b>Diseases Present</b>	<b>Date of Treatment Decision</b>	<b>Recommendation</b>
Sheath Blight	7-10	17 oz Stratego

### Insect Management

<b>Insects Present</b>	<b>Date of Treatment Decision</b>	<b>Recommendation</b>
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.



### Fertilization

<b>Date</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Rate (lb/A)</b>	<b>N (lb/A)</b>	<b>P (lb/A)</b>	<b>K (lb/A)</b>
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

<b>Weeds Present</b>	<b>Date of Treatment Decision</b>	<b>Recommendation</b>
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

<b>Diseases Present</b>	<b>Date of Treatment Decision</b>	<b>Recommendation</b>
Preventative	6-16	6 oz Propimax

### Insect Management

<b>Insects Present</b>	<b>Date of Treatment Decision</b>	<b>Recommendation</b>
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) <sup>1</sup>	Cost of Production (\$/cwt) <sup>1</sup>	Return on Variable Costs (\$/A) <sup>1,2</sup>
<b>1<sup>st</sup> Crop</b>	71.78	65/66.7	551.74	7.69	621.86
<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Crop</b>	--	--	--	--	--

Average Parish Yield (1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Crop): 64.0 cwt/A.

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> This value was obtained using a selling price of \$16.35/cwt.

### Fertilization

<b>Date</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Rate (lb/A)</b>	<b>N (lb/A)</b>	<b>P (lb/A)</b>	<b>K (lb/A)</b>
4-24	46-0-0	50	23	-	-
5-10	46-0-0	225	103.5	-	-
5-30	46-0-0	125	57.5	-	-
<b>Total</b>			184	-	-

### Weed Management

<b>Weeds Present</b>	<b>Date of Treatment Decision</b>	<b>Recommendation</b>
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

<b>Diseases Present</b>	<b>Date of Treatment Decision</b>	<b>Recommendation</b>
Preventative	6-23	21 oz Quilt + 6 oz Quardis

### Insect Management

<b>Insects Present</b>	<b>Date of Treatment Decision</b>	<b>Recommendation</b>
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) <sup>1</sup>	Cost of Production (\$/cwt) <sup>1</sup>	Return on Variable Costs (\$/A) <sup>1,2</sup>
<b>1<sup>st</sup> Crop</b>	68.40	66.9/72.0	488.47	7.14	629.87
<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Crop</b>	--	--	--	--	--

Average Parish Yield (1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Crop): 68.2 cwt/A.

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> This value was obtained using a selling price of \$16.35/cwt.

### Fertilization

<b>Date</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Rate (lb/A)</b>	<b>N (lb/A)</b>	<b>P (lb/A)</b>	<b>K (lb/A)</b>
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

<b>Weeds Present</b>	<b>Date of Treatment Decision</b>	<b>Recommendation</b>
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

<b>Diseases Present</b>	<b>Date of Treatment Decision</b>	<b>Recommendation</b>
Kernel Smut	7-1	6 oz Tilt
Sheath Blight	7-17	6 oz Quardis

### Insect Management

<b>Insects Present</b>	<b>Date of Treatment Decision</b>	<b>Recommendation</b>
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 flood water 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 K<sub>2</sub>O 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

**Seeding Rate:** 120 lb/A

**Method of Planting:** Water Seed (pre sprout)

**Date of Planting:** March 20

**Water Management:** Pinpoint Flood

**Date of Emergence:** March 29

### Growth and Development

Stage	Observation Date	DD50 Date
<b>Green Ring</b>	5-14	5-10
<b>PD</b>	5-30	5-20
<b>50% Heading</b>	6-20	6-11
<b>Drain for Harvest</b>	7-11	
<b>Harvest</b>	7-29	7-16

### Yield, Milling, and Economic Data

	Yield @ 12% Moisture (cwt/A)	Milling Yield (% whole / % total)	Variable Costs (\$/A) <sup>1</sup>	Cost of Production (\$/cwt) <sup>1</sup>	Return on Variable Costs (\$/A) <sup>1,2</sup>
<b>1<sup>st</sup> Crop</b>	71.09	63.6/70.8	546.14	7.68	616.18
<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Crop</b>			143.28	10.95	81.04

Average Parish Yield (1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Crop): 56.3 cwt/A.

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> This value was obtained using a selling price of \$16.35/cwt.

### Fertilization

<b>Date</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Rate (lb/A)</b>	<b>N (lb/A)</b>	<b>P (lb/A)</b>	<b>K (lb/A)</b>
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

<b>Weeds Present</b>	<b>Date of Treatment Decision</b>	<b>Recommendation</b>
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

<b>Diseases Present</b>	<b>Date of Treatment Decision</b>	<b>Recommendation</b>
Preventative	6-19	9 oz Quardis

### Insect Management

<b>Insects Present</b>	<b>Date of Treatment Decision</b>	<b>Recommendation</b>
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) <sup>1</sup>	Cost of Production (\$/cwt) <sup>1</sup>	Return on Variable Costs (\$/A) <sup>1,2</sup>
<b>1<sup>st</sup> Crop</b>	82.08	65.5/72.5	565.72	6.89	776.29
<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Crop</b>					

Average Parish Yield (1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Crop): 60.0cwt/A.

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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	<sup>2</sup> / <sub>3</sub> oz Londax + <sup>1</sup> / <sub>3</sub> 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) <sup>1</sup>	Cost of Production (\$/cwt) <sup>1</sup>	Return on Variable Costs (\$/A) <sup>1,2</sup>
<b>1<sup>st</sup> Crop</b>	78.01	67.1/71.9	400.63	5.14	874.83
<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Crop</b>	--	--	--	--	--

Average Parish Yield (1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Crop): 52.0 cwt/A.

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> This value was obtained using a selling price of \$16.35/cwt.

### Fertilization

<b>Date</b>	<b>Source</b>	<b>Rate (lb/A)</b>	<b>N (lb/A)</b>	<b>P (lb/A)</b>	<b>K (lb/A)</b>
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

<b>Weeds Present</b>	<b>Date of Treatment Decision</b>	<b>Recommendation</b>
Burn Down	3-1	1½ pt Gramaxone Intenion
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

<b>Diseases Present</b>	<b>Date of Treatment Decision</b>	<b>Recommendation</b>
Sheath Blight	6-24	21 oz Quilt + 3 oz Quardis

### Insect Management

<b>Insects Present</b>	<b>Date of Treatment Decision</b>	<b>Recommendation</b>
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

<b>Variety:</b> CLXL745	<b>Seeding Rate:</b> 28 lb/A
<b>Method of Planting:</b> No-Till Drill	<b>Date of Planting:</b> March 25
<b>Water Management:</b> Delay Flood	<b>Date of Emergence:</b> April 4

### Growth and Development

Stage	Observation Date	DD50 Date <sup>1</sup>
<b>Green Ring</b>	5-28	-
<b>PD</b>	6-7 Estimated	-
<b>50% Heading</b>	7-4	-
<b>Drain for Harvest</b>	7-21	-
<b>Harvest</b>	8-4 – 8-10	-

<sup>1</sup> No threshold data available.

### Yield, Milling, and Economic Data

	Yield @ 12% Moisture (cwt/A)	Milling Yield (% whole / % total)	Variable Costs (\$/A) <sup>1</sup>	Cost of Production (\$/cwt) <sup>1</sup>	Return on Variable Costs (\$/A) <sup>1,2</sup>
<b>1<sup>st</sup> Crop</b>	98.00	63.4/71.2	542.11	5.53	1060.19
<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Crop</b>			115.02	7.38	139.88

Average Parish Yield (1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Crop): 59.0 cwt/A.

<sup>1</sup> 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.

<sup>2</sup> 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.**

<b>1998 Verification Acres and Yields</b>				
		<b>Yield @ 12% Moisture</b>		
<b>Parish</b>	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Barrels/A</b>	<b>Bushels/A</b>	<b>Pounds/A</b>
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
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>427.6</b>	<b>37.2</b>	<b>133.7</b>	<b>6018.4</b>

\* Yields include second crop.

<b>1999 Verification Acres and Yields</b>				
		<b>Yield @ 12% Moisture</b>		
<b>Parish</b>	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Barrels/A</b>	<b>Bushels/A</b>	<b>Pounds/A</b>
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
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>320.3</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>139.4</b>	<b>6272.7</b>

\* Yields include second crop.

<b>2000 Verification Acres and Yields</b>				
		<b>Yield @ 12% Moisture</b>		
<b>Parish</b>	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Barrels/A</b>	<b>Bushels/A</b>	<b>Pounds/A</b>
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
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>393.8</b>	<b>35.7</b>	<b>128.4</b>	<b>5780.2</b>

\* Yields include second crop.

**Table 3. Continued.**

<b>2001 Verification Acres and Yields</b>				
		<b>Yield @ 12% Moisture</b>		
<b>Parish</b>	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Barrels/A</b>	<b>Bushels/A</b>	<b>Pounds/A</b>
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
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>489.1</b>	<b>45.9</b>	<b>165.3</b>	<b>7437.8</b>

\* Yields include second crop.

<b>2002 Verification Acres and Yields</b>				
		<b>Yield @ 12% Moisture</b>		
<b>Parish</b>	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Barrels/A</b>	<b>Bushels/A</b>	<b>Pounds/A</b>
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
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>433.6</b>	<b>46.6</b>	<b>167.8</b>	<b>7551.0</b>

\* Yields include second crop.

<b>2003 Verification Acres and Yields</b>				
		<b>Yield @ 12% Moisture</b>		
<b>Parish</b>	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Barrels/A</b>	<b>Bushels/A</b>	<b>Pounds/A</b>
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
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>462.7</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>164.5</b>	<b>7403.7</b>

\* Yields include second crop.

**Table 3. Continued.**

<b>2004 Verification Acres and Yields</b>				
<b>Parish</b>	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Yield @ 12% Moisture</b>		
		<b>Barrels/A</b>	<b>Bushels/A</b>	<b>Pounds/A</b>
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
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>455.7</b>	<b>42.3</b>	<b>152.2</b>	<b>6848.2</b>

\*Yields include second crop.

<b>2005 Verification Acres and Yields</b>				
<b>Parish</b>	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Yield @ 12% Moisture</b>		
		<b>Barrels/A</b>	<b>Bushels/A</b>	<b>Pounds/A</b>
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
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>538.7</b>	<b>41.1</b>	<b>148.3</b>	<b>6669.7</b>

\*Yields include second crop.

<b>2006 Verification Acres and Yields</b>				
<b>Parish</b>	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Yield @ 12% Moisture</b>		
		<b>Barrels/A</b>	<b>Bushels/A</b>	<b>Pounds/A</b>
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
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>328.4</b>	<b>43.4</b>	<b>156.4</b>	<b>7040</b>

\*Yields include second crop.

**Table 3. Continued.**

<b>2007 Verification Acres and Yields</b>				
		<b>Yield @ 12% Moisture</b>		
<b>Parish</b>	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Barrels/A</b>	<b>Bushels/A</b>	<b>Pounds/A</b>
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
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>267.3</b>	<b>51.2</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>8293</b>

\*Yields include second crop

<b>2008 Verification Acres and Yields</b>				
		<b>Yield @ 12% Moisture</b>		
<b>Parish</b>	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Barrels/A</b>	<b>Bushels/A</b>	<b>Pounds/A</b>
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
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>387.8</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>8,228</b>

\*Yields include second crop

<b>1998 - 2008 Verification Summary</b>					
<b>Verification Totals</b>			<b>Verification Parish Totals</b>		
<b>Year</b>	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Pounds/A</b>	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Pounds/A</b>	<b>Verification - Parish</b>
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
<b>Totals</b>	<b>4504.8</b>	<b>7021</b>	<b>3,799,517</b>	<b>5716</b>	<b>1305</b>