## WET CLAY SOIL MANAGEMENT FOR RICE AND SOYBEAN

T.C. Keisling<sup>1</sup>, L.O. Ashlock<sup>2</sup>, L.C. Purcell<sup>2</sup>, P.A. Counce<sup>3</sup>, M.P. Popp<sup>4</sup>, and E.C. Gordon<sup>5</sup>

AUTHORS: <sup>1</sup>Dept. of Crop, Soil, & Environ. Sci., Univ. of AR, NEREC, Keiser, AR72351; <sup>2</sup>University of Arkansas; 3University of Arkansas, Rice Research and Extension Center, Stuttgart, AR 72160; <sup>4</sup>Dept. of Agri. Econ., Univ. of AR; NEREC, Keiser, AR 72351; and <sup>5</sup>Cooperative Extension Service, Univ. of AR, NEREC, Keiser, AR 72351. Corresponding author: T.C.Keisling (tkeislin@comp.uark.edu).

## ABSTRACT

Clayey soils have a tendency to remain wet for long periods in the spring, making it difficult to plant conventionally in early April or even before May. Winter flooding, coupled with airplane seeding, or high flotation tire technology was investigated. Surface conditions and seedling establishment were characterized under airplane seeding following (1) a 3-month flood, (2) a 3-month stale seedbed following a wetting rain, and (3) a recently tilled seedbed following a wetting rain. Characteristics of a high flotation tire planting system for both soybean and rice were observed. Experimental results and their implications will be discussed.