Agro Advisory Service for Rice
ICAR - Central Rice Research Institute, Cuttack 753 006

Strategies for Second Fortnight of July 2015

Direct Seeded Rice

- In semi deep and deep water areas beaushening may be done after accumulation of sufficient water (at least 7 – 10 cm standing water) in the fields where weeding is not done and top dressing of nitrogen may be done with 44 kg urea/ha.

- In rainfed shallow lowland areas where direct seeding has been done and early post emergence herbicides have not been applied, beushening may be done in a broadcasted crop and 2, 4-D Sodium salt 80 WP @ 1.25 kg/ha may be applied for controlling non grassy and broad leaf weeds in line sown crops. One third of nitrogen (35 kg urea/ha) may be applied as 1st top dressing.

- In Upland areas, first manual weeding or mechanical weeding by operating finger weeder may be done wherever herbicides has not been applied at the time of sowing and apply one third of nitrogen (29 kg urea/ha) as 1st top dressing.

Transplanted Rice

- Wet direct seeding of rice may be done in controlled water situations where drainage facility is good.

- Nursery sowing should be completed by end of the 2nd fortnight of July.

- Wet bed nursery should be prepared and sown with pre germinated rice seeds. About 800 m^2 area nursery beds should be sown with 45 - 50 kg of seeds by puddling and leveling the soil and 10 kg each of nitrogen, P_2O_5 and K_2O/ha of nursery bed should be applied at the time of nursery sowing.

- Mat nursery may be raised for machine transplanting in irrigated medium lands and shallow lowlands. To do this, a polythin sheet can be spread over the soil and a wooden frame of 24 X 40 cm has to be kept over it. Cover 2/3rd of the frame with powered soil. About 125 gram of seed mixed with rootex @ 3gram /kg of seed has to be sown per tray. Cover the seeds with 1/4th of the powdered soil and irrigate the field alternate day. After 20 - 25 days the nursery would be ready. About 80 such mats will be needed for a hectare of land.

- Spraying of herbicide i.e. Pretilachlor 50 EC @ 130 ml or Pyrazosulfuron ethyl 10% DF@ 16 g per 800 m^2 nursery beds should be done to control the weeds.

- In case of Thrips infestation in rice nursery, spraying of with 3 ml Thiomethoxam 25 WG/10 litre of water may be done for controlling the pest.

- Dhaincha crop after reaching 40 – 45 days stage i.e. preflowering stage should be incorporated *in situ* to a depth of 15 cm using a green manure trampler or tractor.

- Main field land preparation should be done by puddling the field twice at 7 – 10 days intervals and land leveling for uniform crop stand. About 5 t/ha of well decomposed FYM may be applied at first puddling.

- One third of the Nitrogen (35kg Urea/ha) and full dose of P and K (110 kg DAP and 85 kg MOP) should be applied as basal. Care should be taken while applying the fertilizer, having a thin film of water on the field

- After uprooting of 25 – 30 days old seedling, root dipping should be done with chloropyriphos 20 EC solution (1 ml per liter of water) as a prophylactic measure for insect pest attack.

- Transplanting should be done @ 2 – 3 seedlings per hill at a spacing of 20 X 15 cm and a thin layer of water (1 - 2 cm) should be maintained in the main field up to 10 days after transplanting.

- Application of herbicides Londex power/ Erase stone may be applied sand mix at 1:1 ratio @ 10 kg/ha within 3 – 7 days after transplanting for controlling weeds in transplanted rice.

- Plugging of holes, Raising, trimming and plastering of bunds may be done reducing water use.

- Wherever already transplanted, 8 pheromon traps/ha may be placed in the field for monitoring of the stem borer and whenever the number of male moths /trap reaches 4 or 5, Rynaxypar 0.4G @ 10 kg/ha may be applied mixing with sand at 1:1 ratio.

Agro Advisory Service for Rice (For Assam)

Strategies for the second fortnight of July 2015

1. Direct-seeded/Transplanted *ahu* rice:

(i) Apply need-based sprays of any one of the following fungicides against sheath rot disease:

- Carbendazim 50WP (Bavistin) @ 2g/l
- Propicanozole 25EC (Tilt) @ 1ml/l
- Hexaconazole 5EC (Contaf) @ 1ml/l

(ii) If warranted, spray any one of the following pesticides for managing gundhi bug:

- Ethofenoprox 10EC @ 500ml/ha in 500 litres of water, or
- Carbaryl 85% WP @ 20 kg/ha in 500 litres of water, or
- Alternatively, dust Malathion 5% dust @ 25 kg/ha

(iii) During rainless days harvest the normal planted *ahu* crop when 80% of the grains in the panicle are mature.

(iv) Sundry the harvested grains to bring the moisture level at 12 to 14 %.

2. Sali/Winter rice/*kharif* rice – Nursery :

(i) Spray *sali* paddy nursery with chlorpyriphos 20 EC @ 2 ml/l or apply carbofuran 3G @ 3 g/sqm in nursery beds.

(ii) In flood affected areas, nurseries of medium/mid-early duration varieties, *viz*., Chandrama, CR Dhan 601 & Naveen, Abhishek, Sahbhagi dhan should be raised in uplands for transplanting after recession of flood water. Seed rate for nursery sowing for transplanting in one ha of field is 35 to 40 kg.

3. Sali/Winter rice/*kharif* rice – Main field:

(i) Clip-off seedling leaf tips before transplanting in order to reduce insect-pest infestation in the main field.

(ii) Incorporate FYM @ 10 t/ha in soil during field preparation.

(iii) Apply 6 kg urea, 17 kg SSP and 4 kg MOP per bigha at the time of final puddling.

(iv) Transplant 20-25 days old seedlings of long/medium long duration *sali* rice varieties, *viz*., Bahadur, Mahsuri, Ranjit, Swarna, Swarna *sub1* & Chandrama, CR Dhan 601 with a spacing of 20 cm between rows and 15 cm within rows.

(v) Transplanting of long duration *sali* rice varieties, *viz*., Bahadur, Mahsuri, Ranjit, Swarna, Swarna *sub1* etc. should be completed by July end.