

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

Strategies for First Fortnight of March '15

- First top dressing of nitrogen may be done with half of the recommended dose (Urea @ 105 kg for HYVs and 130 kg for hybrids) when crop attains active tillering stage at 30 DAT.
- In areas predominant with sedges and non grassy broad leaf weeds, spray Chlorimuron ethyl + Metsulfuron methyl 20% WP @ 20 g/ha or Bensulfuron methyl 60 DF @ 100 g/ha. Spray in moist field after draining out standing water by mixing the herbicides with 500 liter of water/ha and irrigate field after 2 days of application of herbicides.
- In SRI rice cultivation, Cono weeder may be used to pulverize the weed after 20 - 25 days after transplanting.
- Monitoring should continue for Yellow stem borer moth emergence during this fortnight as well either visually or through pheromone trap. When the insect incidence crosses the ETL level (ETL: one eggmass or 1-2 moths/sq mt or 4-5 male moths /trap/day or 1-2 dead hearts/sq mt), then go for foliar application of Rynaxypyr @ 60ml / acre or Triazophos(40%) @ 500ml/acre or Chlorpyrifos @ 500ml/acre. The total spray fluid to be used is 200 litre/acre in hand operated sprayer. ***If you observe only dead heart symptoms, then apply granular insecticide carbofuran (3%) @ 12 kg / acre or Cartap hydrochloride (4%)@ 10 kg / acre.***
- In areas prone to Brown Plant Hopper (BPH), White-backed Plant Hopper (WBPH) and Leaf Folder (LF) infestation, start monitoring of BPH, WBPH and LF population. The Economic Threshold Level (ETL) for these pests are as follows:

Leaf folder	: 1 or 2 damaged leaves/ hill
BPH	: 5-10 insects/ hill
WBPH	: 5-10insects/ hill

If the insect pest population is above ETL, apply any one of the following pesticides mixed with 500 litres of water:

Leaf folder	: Triazophos 40EC @ 625ml/ha Thiamethoxam25WG @ 100g/ha Neem oil @ 5ml/litre of water with 2% detergent liquid
BPH/WBPH	: Imidacloprid 17.8SL @125ml/ha or Thiamethoxam25WG @ 100g/ha or Ethofenprox10EC @ 500ml/ha or Neem oil @ 5ml/litre of water with 2% detergent liquid

(Note: To conduct monitoring for BPH/WBPH, the basal parts of some rice plants are to be disturbed mildly with a stick so that the insects jump to standing water from which their occurrence or ETL can be known).

Agro Advisory Service for Rice [For Assam]

Strategies for First Fortnight of March '15

- Spray the herbicide 'Bispyrivac Sodium 10%' (Nomineegold) @ 40 gram per bigha by dissolving in 70 litres of water at 20 days after transplanting of *boro* rice to control weeds
- Apply urea @ 4.5 kg per bigha in *boro* rice crop at 30 days after transplanting.
- Monitor for the incidence of hispa, stemborer, leaf folder and caseworm in *boro* rice crop. If warranted, spray any one of the following pesticides mixed in 500 litres of water for managing stem borer, case worm and leaf folder:

Stem Borer: Chlorpyrifos 20EC @ 2500ml/ha or
Quinalphos 25EC@ 2000 ml/ ha

Case worm: Chlorpyrifos 20EC @ 2500ml/ha

Leaf folder: Chlorpyrifos 20EC @ 2500ml/ha or
Quinalphos 25EC@ 2000 ml/ ha or
Triazophos 40EC @ 625ml/ha

- Three to five days before uprooting the seedlings, apply carbofuran 3G @ 3 g/sqm in early *ahu* rice nursery.
- At the time of final puddling of early *ahu* rice field, apply 6 kg urea, 18 kg SSP and 4 kg MOP per bigha as the basal dose of fertilizers.
- Transplanting of 30 days old early *ahu* rice seedlings of the varieties - Naveen, Abhishek, Luit, Kapili, Dichang and Sahbhagi Dhan - in the main field should commence from the 2nd week of March. Clip-off seedling leaf tips before transplanting in order to reduce insect-pest infestation in the main field.