

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

Strategies for First Fortnight of November 2015

- Drain out the water from field 15 days after the flowering of the crop.
- Harvest the crop when 80% of the grains in the panicles get matured and process, dry and pack paddy varieties separately without mixing for better price for the produce.
- Crops like potato, sunflower, groundnut, *rabi* maize etc. should be sown immediately after rice crop in irrigated medium lands.
- In rainfed shallow lowlands where irrigation facilities are not available, crops like field pea, blackgram, linseed etc. can be raised as paira / utera cropping by sowing them on standing crop of rice under saturated moisture condition.
- In bunded uplands, tomato, toria, yellow sarson, etc. can be grown if limited water is available for irrigation.
- There may be chances of infestation of Yellow Stem Borer, Brown Plant Hopper (BPH) White-backed Plant Hopper (WBPH), Green leaf hoppers (GLH), Gundhi bug in long duration varieties and Ear cutting caterpillar in matured/harvested crop kept in the field. The Economic Threshold Level (ETL) for these pests are as follows:
 - Yellow Stem Borer: one egg mass / m²
 - BPH: 5-10 insects/ hill
 - WBPH: 5-10 insects/ hill
 - Gundhi bug: 2 - 4 bugs/sweep net/m²

(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).

If the insect pest population is above ETL, apply any one of the following pesticides mixed with 500 litres of water if the rice crop is at late vegetative or panicle initiation stage. Wherever rice crop became mature or grain hardening completed, no pesticide should be applied.

- Yellow Stem Borer : Rynaxypyr 20SC @ 150ml/ha or Triazophos 40EC@ 1250 ml/ ha or Acephate 75SP @ 750g/ha or Chlorpyrifos 20EC@ 1250 ml/ha should be applied as foliar spray at brood emergence.
- BPH/WBPH/GLH : Pymetrozine 50WG @ 300g/ha or Imidacloprid 17.8SL @125ml/ha or Thiamethoxam25WG @ 100g/ha or Ethofenprox10EC @ 500ml/ha or Neem oil @ 5ml/l of water with 2% detergent liquid.
- Gundhi Bug : Ethofenprox10EC @ 500ml/ha should be applied as foliar spray mixed with 500 litres of water or Malathion 5D @ 25 kg/ha should be dusted uniformly during morning hours when there is no or minimum wind.
- Ear cutting caterpillar: Quinolphos 25EC @ 1000 ml/ha or chloropyrifos 20EC @ 1250ml/ha.

Agro Advisory Service for Rice [For Assam]

Sali/ Winter rice/ kharif rice:

1. Monitor the incidence BPH especially in BPH-endemic areas.
2. For managing gundhi bug, use any one of the following pesticides:
 - Spray Ethofenprox 10EC @ 500ml/ha in 500 litres of water
 - Dust Malathion 5D @ 25 kg/ha
3. For managing sheath rot disease, spray the any one of the following:
 - Carbendazim 50WP (Bavistin) @ 2g/l
 - Propiconazole (Tilt 25EC) @ 1ml/l
 - Hexaconazole (Contaf 5EC) @ 1ml/l
4. If warranted, spray with Thiophanate methyl @ 1g/lit, Carbendazim 50 WP (Bavistin) @ 2g/l or Tricyclazole 75 WP (Beam) @ 400 g/ha against neck blast.
5. During sunny days harvest the early, mid-early and medium duration varieties when 80% of the grains in the panicle are mature.
6. Sun dry the harvested grains to bring the moisture level at 12 to 14 %.

Boro rice:

- In traditional *boro* rice growing areas, preparation of flat seed beds (size, 125 cm x 10 m) should be started. Seed beds should be spaced 30 cm apart.