

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

Strategies for First Fortnight of October 2015

- In rainfed shallow lowland areas where direct seeding has been done one third of nitrogen (35 kg urea/ha) may be applied as 2nd top dressing.
- In transplanted rice, 2nd top dressing with 1/3rd of nitrogen/ha (60 kg urea for HYVs and 70 kg for hybrids) may be done after reaching 40- 45 days stage after transplanting.
- The infestation of swarming caterpillar and case worm has become a major problem in delayed transplanted crop. Whenever damage is observed in the field, apply chlorpyrifos 20EC @ 3 ml/liter of water or triazophos 40 EC @ 2.5 ml/liter of water as foliar spray using 500 liters of water per hectare to control the pest.
- There may be chances of infestation of Yellow Stem Borer, Leaf folder, Brown Plant Hopper (BPH) and, White-backed Plant Hopper (WBPH). The Economic Threshold Level (ETL) for these pests are as follows:
 - Yellow Stem Borer: 1 to 2 moths or one egg mass/ m²
 - Otherwise, eight pheromone traps/ha may also be placed in the field for monitoring of the yellow stem borer and observe for the number of male moths/trap/day reaching 4 or 5
 - Leaf folder: 1 or 2 damaged leaves/ hill
 - BPH: 5-10 insects/ hill
 - WBPH: 5-10insects/ hill

(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:

- Yellow Stem Borer : Rynaxypyr 20SC @ 150ml/ha or Triazophos 40EC@ 1250 ml/ ha or Acephate 75SP @ 750g/ha or Chlorpyrifos 20EC@ 2500ml/ha should be applied as foliar spray at brood emergence
 - 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
- Monitoring should be done for incidence of Blast, Sheath Blight, Bacterial Leaf Blight (BLB), Bacterial Leaf Streak (BLS) and Sheath rot in rice. If warranted, adopt the following control measures:
 - Bacterial leaf blight / streak: Spray with Plantomycin @ 1g/liter of water using 500 liters of water per hectare or Streptocycline (150 mg) + Copper oxychloride 1g/litre of water twice at an interval of 8 days.

- Blast: Spraying of Carbendazim 50 WP @ 2g/litre or Tricyclazole 75 WP @ 0.6 g/litre of water may be done for controlling the disease. Otherwise, spraying of leaf extracts of Bael (25 g fresh leaves) or Tulsi (25 g fresh leaves) or Neem (200 g fresh leaves) per litre of water can help in reducing the incidence of disease.
- Sheath blight: Spray with effective fungicides like Sheathmar 3L (Validamycin 3L) @ 2ml/l of water) or Rhizocin 3L (Validamycin 3L) @ 2ml/l of water) or Contaf 5 EC (Hexaconazole 5EC) @ 2ml/l of water or Thifluzamide 24SC @ 1ml/l of water or Bavistin 50WP (Carbendazim 50WP) 2.5 g/l of water.
- Sheath rot: Spray Carbendazim 50WP (Bavistin)@2g/litre, Propiconazole (Tilt 25EC) @1ml/litre or Hexaconazole (Cantaf 5EC)@1ml/Litre.
- False smut: Spray with 0.25 % Carbendazim or 0.25% Captafol or 0.4% Mancozeb twice at 7 days interval at boot leaf stage and drain out water from the field after grain formation.
- Spraying or dusting of above plant protection chemicals should be done in a clear weather condition and avoided in rainy days.
- Government of India has announced a minimum support price (MSP) of Rs. 1410 per quintal for common paddy varieties (FAQ) and Rs. 1450 per quintal for Grade “A’ paddy varieties with effect from 1st October, 2015.

Agro Advisory Service for Rice [For Assam]

Sali/Winter rice/kharif rice:

- I. Under potash deficient conditions, spray 2% potash solution.
- II. Monitor the incidence of hispa, stem-borer, leaf folder and caseworm. If warranted, spray any one of the following pesticides mixed in 500 litres of water:
 - Stem Borer: Chlorpyrifos 20EC @ 2500 ml/ha or Quinalphos 25EC @ 2000 ml/ ha
 - Case worm: Chlorpyrifos 20EC @ 2500 ml/ha
 - Leaf folder: Chlorpyrifos 20EC @ 2500 ml/ha or Quinalphos 25EC @ 2000 ml/ ha or Triazophos 40EC @ 625 ml/ha
 - Hispa: Lambda cyhalothrin 5EC @ 250 ml/ha or Chlorpyrifos 20EC @ 2500 ml/ha or Triazophos 40EC @ 625 ml/ha
- III. In early/mid-early duration varieties under normal planting, monitor the incidence of gundhi bug. If need be, apply either Malathion 5% dust @ 25 kg/ha or Spray Ethofenoprox 10EC @ 500ml/ha in 500 litres of water.
- IV. Monitor the incidence BPH especially in BPH-endemic areas.
- V. If warranted, spray any one of the following against sheath blight disease:
 - Validamycin 3L (Sheathmar/Rhizocin) @ 2 ml/l of water
 - Hexaconazole 5EC (Contaf) @ 1ml/l of water
 - Carbendazim 50WP (Bavistin) @ 1g/l of water
- VI. Present weather condition is favourable for sheath rot disease incidence. If required, spray the any one of the following:
 - Carbendazim 50WP (Bavistin) @ 2g/l
 - Propiconazole (Tilt 25EC) @ 1ml/l
 - Hexaconazole (Contaf 5EC) @ 1ml/l