

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

**Strategies for 1<sup>st</sup> Fortnight of September 2015**

- In rainfed shallow lowland areas where direct seeding has been done one third of nitrogen (35 kg urea/ha) may be applied as 2<sup>nd</sup> top dressing.
- First top dressing with 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of nitrogen/ha (60 kg urea for HYVs and 70 kg for hybrids) may be done after 20 - 25 days in late transplanted rice after manual weeding but 2<sup>nd</sup> to dressing with above dose of fertilizers may be done in early transplanted rice after reaching 40- 45 days stage after transplanting.
- Prepare mud ball - urea and apply in lowland areas where water cannot be drained out before top dressing.
- Eight pheromone traps/ha may be placed in the field for monitoring of the yellow stem borer and whenever the number of male moths /trap/day reaches 4 or 5, apply Thiamethoxam 25WG @ 100g/ha or Chlorpyrifos 20EC @ 1500 ml/ha using 500 litre of water /ha but if damage of plants spotted later, rynaxypyr 0.4G @ 10 kg/ha or Carbofuran 3G @ 33kg/ha may be applied to control the pest.
- There is a chance of infestation of swarming caterpillar, case worm and hispa at this stage of rice. 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 for control.
- If affected with gall midge, application of carbosulfan 25% EC @ 1 litre/ ha or cartap hydrochloride 4G @ 25 kg/ha or Carbofuran 3G @ 33kg/ha can control the pest.
- If there is an incidence of 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.
- In case of blast incidence 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.

## Agro Advisory Service for Rice [For Assam]

### **Sali/Winter rice/*kharif* rice:**

- Upon recession of water from flood-affected areas, transplant 20 to 25 days old seedlings of early/mid-early duration varieties like Dichang, Luit, Abhishek and Naveen up to 10<sup>th</sup> of September.
- Upon recession of water from flood-affected areas, direct wet seeding of short duration varieties like Anjali, Dichang and Luit can be done up to 1<sup>st</sup> week of September.
- Spray the herbicide 'Bispyribac Sodium 10%' (Nomineegold) @ 40 gram per bigha by dissolving in 70 litres of water at 20 DAT.
- Top dressing of urea @ 3 kg per bigha may be done 30 days after transplanting.
- In case of normal planting, final top dressing of nitrogen @ 10 kg N/ha (Urea @ 3 kg/bigha) should be done at 60 to 75 DAT.
- Monitor the incidence of hispa, stemborer, 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
- 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