

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

Strategies for Second 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 2nd top dressing.
- First top dressing with 1/3rd of nitrogen/ha (60 kg urea for HYVs and 70 kg for hybrids) may be done after 20 - 25 days in transplanted rice after manual weeding but in case of late transplanting 20% more nitrogen may be applied in 1st top dressing.
- In early/normal 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.
- Prepare mud ball - urea and apply in lowland areas where water cannot be drained out before top dressing.
- In moisture stress condition, wherever available life saving irrigation may be provided and field may kept weed free. Potassium nitrate @ 2% solution may be sprayed for better growth of the plants.
- 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/litre 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 @ 1 g/liter of water using 500 liters of water per hectare or Streptocycline (150 mg) + Copper oxychloride 1 g/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.
- In upland rice, do dusting with methyl parathion @ 25 kg/ha in the early morning or late evening when 2 – 3 gundhi bugs are observed per square meter area.
- Spraying or dusting of above plant protection chemicals should be done in a clear weather condition and avoided in rainy days.

Agro Advisory Service for Rice [For Assam]

Sali/ winter rice/ *kharif* rice:

- I. Final top dressing of nitrogen @ 10 kg N/ha (Urea @ 3 kg/*bigha*) at 60 to 75 days after transplanting should be completed.
- 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 @ 20 kg/ha or Spray Ethofenoprox 10EC @ 500ml/ha in 500 litres of water.
- IV. 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