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

Strategies for First Fortnight of April 2017

- In case of late planted rice, final top dressing of nitrogen may be done for High Yielding Varieties (HYVs) with remaining 1/4th of the recommended N dose (Urea @ 21 kg/acre) at 60 days after transplanting (DAT). In case of hybrids, top dressing may be done with remaining 1/4th of the recommended N and K dose (Urea @ 26 kg/ acre and MOP @ 10 kg/ acre) at 60 DAT. If affected with BPH, application of Nitrogen may be skipped.
- 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 egg mass or 1-2 moths/m^2 or 4-5male moths /trap/day or 1-2 dead hearts/ m^2), then go for foliar application of Chlorantraniliprole 18.5SC@ 60ml / acre or Triazophos 40 EC @ 500ml/acre or Chlorpyrifos 20 EC @ 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 (3G) @ 12 kg / acre or Cartap hydrochloride (4G) @ 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 200 litres of water:

  Leaf folder : Triazophos 40EC @ 250ml/acre
  Thiamethoxam25WG @ 40g/acre
  Neem oil @ 5ml/liter of water with 2% detergent liquid

  BPH/WBPH : Imidacloprid 17.8SL @50ml/acre or
  Thiamethoxam25WG @ 40g/acre or
  Ethofenoprox10EC @ 200ml/acre or
  Neem oil @ 5ml/liter 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).

- In case of blast incidence spraying of Carbendazim 50 WP @ 2g/liter or Tricyclazole 75 WP @ 0.6 g/litre of water may be done for controlling the disease.
- In case of Brownspot incidence in the field, apply Mancozeb 3g/liter or Propconazole @ 1ml/liter of water using 200 liter of spray solution /acre. Also apply additional potassium @ 6 kg/acre (MOP @ 10 kg/acre).

Agro Advisory Service for Rice [For Assam]

Strategies for First Fortnight of April 2017

***I. Boro rice*:**

1. Final top dressing of nitrogen @ 15 kg N/ha (Urea @ 4.5 kg/*bigha*) should be completed.
2. Monitor for 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 for managing stem borer, case worm and leaf folder:

   Stem Borer: Chlorpyriphos 20EC @ 2500ml/ha or
   Quinalphos 25 EC @ 2000 ml/ ha
   Case worm: Chlorpyriphos 20EC @ 2500ml/ha
   Leaf folder: Chlorpyriphos 20EC @ 2500ml/ha or
   Quinalphos 25EC @ 2000 ml/ ha or
   Triazophos 40EC @ 625ml/ha
   Hispa: Lambda-cyhalothrin 5EC @ 250 ml/ha
3. Rigorous monitoring of the crop should be taken up regularly for the incidence of neck blast disease. If warranted, spray any one of the following fungicides:

   Neck blast: Thiophanate methyl @ 1g/lit
   Carbendazim 50 WP (Bavistin) @ 2g/l
   Tricyclazole 75 WP (Beam) @ 400 g/ha

***II.* Early ahu rice:**

1. Dead hills in the early ahu rice field should be replaced with aged seedlings within 7-10 days of transplanting.
2. Spray the herbicide 'Bispyrivac Sodium 10%' (Nomineegold) @ 40 gram per *bigha* by dissoving in 70 litres of water at 20 days after transplanting to control weeds.
3. Apply urea @ 3.0 kg per bigha crop at 30 days after transplanting.
4. Monitor for the incidence of stemborer, caseworm, leaf folder and hispa.If warranted, spray pesticides as mentioned under *boro* rice.

III. Direct-seeded normal ahu rice:

1. Field should be ploughed 3 to 4 times and laddered properly to retain water uniformly. Phosphatic fertilizer should be applied @ 20 kg/ha at the time of final ploughing. Seeds of varieties like Abhishek, Sahbhagi Dhan, Satyabhama, Ahu joha, Banglami, Rongadoria should be sown in lines spaced 20 cm apart (Seed rate - 75 kg/ha for line sowing and 105-110 kg/ha for broadcasting). Seeds should be treated with Captan or Mancozeb @ 2.5g/kg of seeds.

IV. Transplanted normal ahu rice:

1. Pre-germinated seeds of varieties like Abhishek, Naveen, Sahbhagi Dhan, Satyabhama, Luit, Lachit, IR 36 should be sown in nursery beds (size, 125 cm x 10 m) spaced 30 cm apart. Seed rate for transplanting one ha of main field is 40 kg. Seeds should be treated with Carbendazim 50WP @ 2g/lit of water/kg of seeds. In each seed bed 20-30 kg cowdung/compost, 80 g urea, 80 g SSP and 40 g MOP are tobe applied.

V. Bao rice:

1. Areas unsuitable for normal rice and having higher land submergence are selected for growing bao rice. Stubbles of the previous crop should be burnt to minimize nematode and pest infestations. Adequate ploughing and cross ploughing should be given. Seeds of varieties like Varsha dhan, Padmapani, Panindra, Padmanath, Maguri, Kekowa bao, Amona bao, Negheri bao should be sown in lines spaced 20 cm apart (Seed rate - 75 kg/ha). Neem coated urea should be applied @ 15 kg N/ha at the time of final ploughing. Seeds should be treated with Captan or Mancozeb @ 2.5g/kg of seeds.