

**Agro Advisory Service for Rice**  
**ICAR - National Rice Research Institute, Cuttack - 753006**

**Strategies for Second Fortnight of February 2018**

***Crop just transplanted***

- Apply Bensulfuron methyl 0.6% + Pretilachlor 6.0% GR @ 4 kg/acre within 8 days of transplanting if mixed population of weeds (grasses, sedges and broadleaved weeds) are present. Mix the granular herbicide with 12 kg sand/acre and broadcast it uniformly in the field.
- Monitor for Yellow stem borer moth emergence either visually or through pheromone trap. When the insect incidence crosses the ETL level (ETL: one egg-mass or 1-2 moths/m<sup>2</sup> or 4-5 male moths /trap/day), then apply granular insecticide carbofuran (3%) @ 12 kg / acre or Cartap hydrochloride (4%) @ 10 kg / acre.

***Crop at 15 - 20 Days after transplanting (DAT)***

- First top dressing of nitrogen may be done with half of the recommended dose (Urea @ 42 kg for inbred HYVs and 52 kg for hybrids), when crop attains active tillering stage at 30 DAT.
- In areas predominant with sedges and non grassy broad leaf weeds, spray Chlorimuron ethyl + Metsulfuron methyl 20% WP @ 8 g/acre or Bensulfuron methyl 60 DF @ 40 g/acre. Spray in moist field after draining out standing water by mixing the herbicides with 200 liter of water/acre and irrigate field after 2 days of application of herbicides.
- In SRI Rice cultivation, Cono weeder may be used to remove the weeds and pulverize the soil at after 20 - 25 days after transplanting.
- 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 /sq mt or 4-5 male moths / trap / day), then go for foliar application of Rynaxypyr @ 60ml /acre or Triazophos(40%) @ 500ml/acre or Chlorpyrifos @ 500ml/acre. The total spray fluid to be used is 200 litre/acre in hand operated sprayer.
- In areas prone to Brown plant Hopper (BPH) and Leaf Folder (LF) infestation, start monitoring of BPH and LF population.