

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

Strategies for First Fortnight of May 2017

- Rice crop should be harvested when reached at physiological maturity (80 % grains matured of a panicle) as shattering is a major problem in dry season rice.
- Moisture content of the grain should be brought down to 14 % before storage by drying under sun for 2 days.
- Summer ploughing should be done in rainfed lowland areas where direct seeded rice is grown and first ploughing should be done with Mould Board plough so that at least 15 - 20 cm of soil gets ploughed and second ploughing may be done with cultivators.
- In light soil conditions, fine tilth should be done with rotavator for direct seeding.
- Ploughing of the nursery bed for dry nursery may be started with pre monsoon showers.
- Rice varieties like Varshadhan, Durga, CR Dhan 501, Hanseswari and Sarala may be selected for intermediate deep water and CR Dhan 500, Jalamani, Jayantidhan and CR Dhan 505 for Deep water areas. Good quality seeds may be procured from research institutes, Universities, KVKs, Block office (Agriculture) and reputed firms, etc.
- *Dhaincha* seeds should also be procured from above mentioned organizations for sowing in transplanted rice areas.

Agro Advisory Service for Rice [For Assam]

Strategies for the 1st fortnight of May 2017

I. Boro rice and early *ahu* rice:

1. Monitor for the incidence of gundhi bug. If warranted, spray any one of the following pesticides:
 - Ethofenprox 10EC @ 500ml/ha in 500 litres of water
 - Malathion 5D @ 25 kg/ha should be dusted uniformly
2. Monitor for the incidence of the diseases. If warranted, spray any one of the following fungicides:
 - Sheath rot: Carbendazim 50WP (Bavistin) @ 1g/l
Propiconazole (Tilt 25EC) @ 1ml/l
Hexaconazole (Contaf 5EC) @ 1ml/l
 - Neck blast: Thiophanate methyl @ 1g/lit
Carbendazim 50 WP (Bavistin) @ 2g/l
Tricyclazole 75 WP (Beam) @ 400 g/ha
3. During sunny days harvest the early, mid-early and medium duration varieties when 80% of the grains in the panicle are mature.

II. Direct-seeded normal *ahu* rice:

1. Undertake second weeding at 4 to 5 weeks after sowing.
2. Apply second top dressing of fertilizers, *i.e.*, 6 kg Urea and 2 kg MOP per *bigha* at 40-50 days after sowing or after second weeding
3. 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: Chlorpyrifos 20EC @ 2500ml/ha or
Quinalphos 25EC @ 2000 ml/ ha
 - Case worm: Chlorpyrifos 20EC @ 2500ml/ha
 - Leaf folder: Chlorpyrifos 20EC @ 2500ml/ha or
Quinalphos 25EC @ 2000 ml/ ha or
Triazophos 40EC @ 625ml/ha
4. Rogue out the *bakanae*-infected tillers (elongated ones) from the infected hills in the main field and spray the affected patches in the field with Carbendazim 50WP @ 1g/l.

III. Transplanted normal *ahu* rice:

1. Spray the herbicide 'Bispyribac Sodium 10%' (Nominee gold) @ 40 gram per *bigha* by dissolving in 70 litres of water at 20 days after transplanting to control weeds.
2. Apply urea @ 3.0 kg per *bigha* crop at 30 days after transplanting.
3. Monitor for the incidence of hispa, stem borer, leaf folder and caseworm and spray fungicides as mentioned in case of direct-seeded normal *ahu* rice.
4. Rogue out the *bakanae*-infected tillers (elongated ones) from the infected hills in the main field and spray the affected patches in the field with Carbendazim 50WP (Bavistin) @ 1g/l.