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

Strategies for First Fortnight of October 2017

- In rainfed shallow lowland areas where direct seeding has been done one third of nitrogen (14 kg urea/acre) may be applied as 2nd top dressing.
- In transplanted rice, 2nd top dressing with 1/3rd of nitrogen/acre (24 kg urea for HYVs and 28 kg for hybrids) may be done after reaching 40 - 45 days stage after transplanting.
- The infestation of swarming caterpillar and case worm has already been observed in delayed transplanted crop. Whenever damage is observed in the field, apply chlorpyriphos 20EC @ 3 ml/ liter of water or triazophos 40 EC @ 2.5 ml/liter of water as foliar spray using 200 liters of water per acre to control the pest.
- There may be chances of infestation of Yellow Stem Borer, Leaf folder, Brown Plant Hopper (BPH) and, White-backed Plant Hopper (WBPH). The Economic Threshold Level (ETL) for these pests are as follows:
  - Yellow Stem Borer: 1 to 2 moths or one egg mass/ m^2
  - Otherwise, eight pheromone traps/ha may also be placed in the field for monitoring of the yellow stem borer and observe for the number of male moths/trap/day reaching 4 or 5
  - Leaf folder: I or 2 damaged leaves/ hill
  - BPH: 5-10 insects/ hill
  - WBPH: 5-10 insects/ hill

  (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).

  If the insect pest population is above ETL, apply any one of the following pesticides mixed with 200 litres of water:

  - Yellow Stem Borer : Rynaxypyr 20SC @ 60ml/acre or Triazophos 40EC@ 500 ml/ acre or Acephate 75SP @ 300g/acre or Chlorpyriphos 20EC@ 1000ml/acre should be applied as foliar spray at brood emergence
  - Leaf folder : Triazophos 40EC @ 500 ml/ acre or Thiamethoxam 25WG @ 40g/acre or Neem oil @ 5ml/litre of water with 2% detergent liquid
  - BPH/WBPH : Imidacloprid 17.8SL @50ml/acre or Thiamethoxam 25WG @ 40g/acre or Ethofenoprox10EC @ 200ml/acre or Neem oil @ 5ml/liter of water with 2% detergent liquid
- Monitoring should be done for incidence of Blast, Sheath Blight, Bacterial Leaf Blight (BLB), Bacterial Leaf Streak (BLS) and Sheath rot in rice. If warranted, adopt the following control measures:

- Bacterial leaf blight / streak: Spray with Plantomycin @ 1g/liter of water using 200 liters of water per acre or Streptocycline (150 mg) + Copper oxychloride 1g/liter of water twice at an interval of 8 days.
- Blast: Spraying of Carbendazim 50 WP @ 2g/liter or Tricyclazole 75 WP @ 0.6 g/liter 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 liter of water can help in reducing the incidence of disease.
- Sheath blight: Spray with effective fungicides like Sheathmar 3L (Validamycin 3L) @ 2ml/l of water) or Rhizocin 3L (Validamycin 3L) @ 2ml/l of water) or Contaf 5 EC (Hexaconazole 5EC) @ 2ml/l of water or Thifluzamide 24SC @ 1ml/l of water or Bavistin 50WP (Carbendazim 50WP) 2.5 g/liter of water.
- Sheath rot: Spray Carbendazim 50WP (Bavistin)@2g/liter, Propicanozole (Tilt 25EC) @1ml/litre or Hexaconazole (Cantaf 5EC)@1ml/Litre at booting stage.
- False smut: Spray with 0.25 % Carbendazim or 0.25% Captafol or 0.4% Mancozeb twice at 7 days interval at boot leaf stage and drain out water from the field after grain formation.

- Spraying or dusting of above plant protection chemicals should be done in a clear weather condition and avoided in rainy days.