

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

***Strategies for 2<sup>nd</sup> Fortnight of September 2016***

- In rainfed shallow lowland areas where direct seeding has been done one third of nitrogen (14 kg urea/acre) may be applied as 2<sup>nd</sup> top dressing.
- First top dressing with 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of nitrogen/acre (24 kg urea for HYVs and 28 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 1<sup>st</sup> top dressing.
- In early/normal transplanted rice, 2<sup>nd</sup> top dressing with 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of nitrogen/acre (24 kg urea for HYVs and 28 kg for hybrids) may be done after reaching 40- 45 days stage after transplanting.
- Three (3) pheromone traps/acre 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 @ 40g/acre or Chlorpyrifos 20EC @600 ml/acre using 200 liter of water /ha but if damage of plants spotted later, rynaxypyr 0.4G @4 kg/acre or Carbofuran 3G @ 13kg/acre 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/liter of water as foliar spray using 200 liters of water per acre for control.
- If affected with gall midge, application of carbosulfan 25% EC @ 400 ml/acre or Cartap hydrochloride 4G @ 10 kg/acre or Carbofuran 3G @ 13kg/acre can control the pest.
- If there is an incidence of 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/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 liter of water can help in reducing the incidence of disease.
- In upland rice, do dusting with methyl parathion @ 10 kg/acre 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]

### **Strategies for 2<sup>nd</sup> Fortnight of September 2016**

#### **A. Sali/Winter rice – in flood-free areas:**

1. Final top dress urea @ 4.5 kg per bigha at 60 to 75 days after transplanting.
2. Monitor the incidence of swarming caterpillar, hispa, stemborer, leaf folder and caseworm. If warranted, spray any one of the following pesticides mixed in 500 litres of water:
  - Swarming caterpillar: Chlorpyrifos 20 EC @ 3 ml/litre of water  
Triazophos 40 EC @ 2.5 ml/litre 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
3. 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

#### **B. Sali/Winter rice – in flood-affected areas:**

1. Spray the herbicide 'Bispyribac Sodium 10%' (Nominee gold) @ 40 gram per *bigha* by dissolving in 70 litres of water at 20 DAT.
2. Top dress urea @ 9.0 kg per bigha at 20 days after transplanting.
3. Monitor the incidence of swarming caterpillar, hispa, stem-borer, leaf folder and caseworm (similar to the process mentioned under A.2; *sali* rice in flood-free areas).