

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

Strategies for First Fortnight of September 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.
- First top dressing with 1/3rd of nitrogen/acre (24 kg urea for HYVs and 28 kg for hybrids) may be done after 20 - 25 days in late transplanted rice after manual weeding but 2nd top dressing with above dose of fertilizers may be done in early transplanted rice after reaching 40- 45 days stage after transplanting.
- In late transplanted rice weeding may be done by use of power operated weeder or with cono weeder after 20 days after transplanting.
- In rainfed transplanted rice, apply Bensulfuron methyl + Pretilachlor(Ready-mix) granule (Londax Power /Erase Strong @ 4 kg/ acre) at 8-10 days after planting (at 2-3 leaf stage of weeds) to suppress the early emergent broad spectrum of weeds either in saturated soil or with 2-3 cm standing water after mixing with sand @ 12 kg/acre.
- Three 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 /acre but if damage of plants spotted later, rynaxypyr 0.4G @ 4 kg/acre or Carbofuran 3G @ 13.2 kg/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 @ 13.2 kg/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/liter of water twice at an interval of 8 days.
- In case of blast incidence 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 (25g fresh leaves) or Tulsi (25g fresh leaves) or Neem (200 g fresh leaves) per liter of water can help in reducing the incidence of disease.

Agro Advisory Service for Rice [For Assam]

Strategies for First Fortnight of September 2017

A. *Sali Rice/ Kharif Rice:*

1. Undertake gap filling with aged rice seedlings in order to have plant population @ 33 hills per sq. m.
2. Manual weeding of bunds and paddy field to minimize rice-weed growth competition or to remove all collateral hosts of pests and diseases that harbour in bunds and weeds in the field or Spray the herbicide 'Bispyrivac Sodium 10%' (Nominee gold) @ 40 gram per *bigha* by dissolving in 70 litres of water at 20 DAT.
3. Top dress urea @ 3 kg per *bigha* at 30 days after transplanting.
4. Monitor for the incidence of hispa, stemborer, 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: Chlorpyrifos20EC @ 2500ml/ha or Quinalphos 25EC@ 2000 ml/ ha or Triazophos 40EC @ 625ml/ha
 - Hispa: Lambda-cyhalothrin 5EC @ 250 ml/ha
5. 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
6. If situation demands, go for irrigation to maintain 3-5 cm water table in rice field.