

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

Strategies for 1st 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 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.
- 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 litre 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/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 litre of water can help in reducing the incidence of disease.

Agro Advisory Service for Rice [For Assam]

Strategies for the 1st fortnight of September 2016

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

1. Spray the herbicide 'Bispyrivac Sodium 10%' (Nomineegold) @ 40 gram per bigha by dissolving in 70 litres of water at 20 DAT.
2. Top dress urea @ 4.5 kg per bigha at 30 days after transplanting.
3. Monitor the incidence of hispa, stemborer, leaf folder and caseworm. If warranted, spray any one of the following pesticides mixed in 500 litres 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
4. 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. Upon recession of water from flood-affected areas, transplant 20 to 25 days old seedlings of early/mid-early duration varieties like Dichang, Luit, Kapilee & Abhishek and Naveen up to 10th of September.
2. Upon recession of water from flood-affected areas, direct wet seeding of short duration varieties like Anjali, Dichang and Luit can be done up to 1st week of September.
3. Closer planting and higher number (6 to 8 Nos.) seedlings per hill should be practiced.
4. For direct wet seeding, seed rate is 75 kg/ha.
5. Basal dose of fertilizers for direct wet seeding is P:K @ 20:20 kg/ha. Nitrogen should be applied in 2 splits, $\frac{1}{2}$, top dressing at 20 days & 45-50 days after sowing.

C. Bao rice (Deep Water rice):

1. Apply neem-coated urea @ 15 kg N/ha at maximum tillering stage (150 DAS). Alternatively, application of 4% urea solution as foliar spray is recommended.
2. Field should be kept free from weeds like water hyacinth.