Insect Pest Control
- Give one application of Furadan 3G @ 30 kg/ha or Thimet 10G @ 10 kg/ha at three weeks after transplanting and then spray applications of Monocrotrophos 36 EC @ 1.5 litres/ha or Chlorpyriphos 20 EC @ 2.5 litres/ha twice at 15 days interval thereafter, to keep the crop free from insect pests.
- For the control of Gundhi bug, apply Chlorpyriphos @ 25 kg/ha or spray Monocrotrophos @ 1.5 litres/ha.
- For the control of leaf folder, spray Quinalphos 25EC @ 2 litres/ha.

Disease Control
- For control of fungal diseases such as blast and brown spot spray 0.1% Hinosan or 0.1% Bavistin. Sheath blight can be controlled by spraying Sheath mar @ 2ml/litre.
- For control of bacterial diseases such as bacterial leaf blight (BLB) and bacterial leaf streak, drain the field, and apply an extra dose of K fertilizer @ 20 kg/ha. Delay top dressing of N.
- For control of viral diseases such as Tungro and Grassy stunt remove the infected plants and control the insect vector by applying Furadan @ 30 kg/ha.

Harvesting, Drying and Storage
- Drain out water from the rice field after 15 days from the milk formation stage. Harvest the crop when 80% of the grains in panicles are ripened. Dry the harvested paddy. Thresh with paddle thresher or power thresher. Clean paddy grains by winnowing. Dry gradually under shade. Store the rice in improved storage bins.

Points to remember
- Never use the harvested hybrid rice grains for raising the next crop.
- Apply N in four equal splits at basal, 21 DAT, panicle initiation and panicle emergence.
- Apply K in two splits 3/4” in basal and 1/4” at panicle initiation.
- Nursery sowing should be very thin (20 gms/sqm.) to get robust seedlings.
- Transplant only one or two seedlings /hill at 15cmx15cm or 15cmx20cm.

Production Technology for Hybrid Rice Ajay

RICE hybrids have higher yield potential due to the phenomenon of heterosis or hybrid vigour and can produce 7-8 t/ha which is more than 1 t/ha over the best high-yielding varieties of similar duration. So far, in India, thirty three hybrids with duration of 90 to 140 days have been developed and released for cultivation in irrigated lands.

The Central Rice Research Institute has developed two hybrids, Ajay and Rajalaxmi for the first time in the country for both irrigated and shallow lowlands. Both these hybrids were released during 2005 by Orissa State Seed Subcommission. Of these two hybrids, the hybrid Ajay (CRHR-7, IET18166) is a F1 hybrid developed through three-line system of hybrid rice breeding from the cross CRMS31Ax IR42266-29-3R. This hybrid is based on an indigenous CMS lines other than IR 58025 A which was widely used for the development of hybrids.

This hybrid is medium statured (110cm), non-lodging with moderate tilling habit and high spikelet fertility (>85%). It has non-shattering habit with long slender, non-aromatic transuslant grains with good milling (62%HRR), cooking and eating qualities. The hybrid matures in 125-130 days and has an yield potential of 6.5 tons (Kharif) to 7.5 tons (Rabi) per hectare which is more than 1.0 t/ha over the comparable checks, Tapaswini and Lalat. The hybrid is resistant to leaf blast, moderately resistant to RTD, BLB and has field tolerance to stem borers and WBPH. The hybrid also has tolerance to excess stagnant water for a period of 10-15 days and can tolerate brief spells of submergence. Ajay also performed extremely well under boro situation.
Transplanting

By transplanting, you are able to transport the plants to the desired location.

- Keep the nutrient medium and drainage facility suitable for transplanting.
- After 15 days of seeding, transplant the plants.
- Transplant the plants in well-drained soil and suitable for the transplanting medium.
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Nutrient Management

- Keep the nutrient medium and drainage facility suitable for transplanting.
- After 15 days of seeding, transplant the plants.
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- Transplant the plants in a well-drained soil and suitable for transplanting.

Selection of Seeds

Selection of seeds is crucial for the success of the transplanting process. Choose seeds that are healthy, disease-free, and of the desired variety.

- Select seeds that are mature, clean, and free from disease and pests.
- Select seeds that are uniform in size and shape.
- Select seeds that are free from damage by insects or birds.
- Select seeds that are free from defects such as cracks or splits.
- Select seeds that are free from contamination by soil or other debris.

Irrigation

Irrigation is a crucial step in the transplanting process. It helps to establish the plants and provide the necessary water for their growth.

- Irrigate the plants immediately after transplanting.
- Irrigate the plants daily until they are established.
- Irrigate the plants according to the soil type and weather conditions.
- Irrigate the plants in the morning or evening to minimize water loss.
- Irrigate the plants in a way that allows the water to penetrate the soil to a depth of 6 inches.