

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

Strategies for First Fortnight of September 2018

Direct Seeded Rice

- Apply 2nd top dressing of urea at 12 kg/acre at Panicle initiation stage of direct seeded shallow lowland rice.
- If problem of yellow stem borer is noticed, apply insecticides like Chlorantraniliprole 0.4% GR @ 16 g/acre (4 kg product/acre) mixed with sand in 1:1 ratio or spray Chlorantraniliprole 18.5% SC @ 12ml/acre (60 ml formulation/acre) in 200 liters of water.

Transplanted Rice

- In late transplanted rice, apply Bensulfuron methyl + Pretilachlor (Ready-mix) granule (Londax Power/Eraser strong @ 4 kg / acre) at 3-5 days after planting to suppress the early emergent broad spectrum of weeds either in saturated soil or with 2-3 cm standing water after mixing with sand @ 4kg/ acre.
- If farmers failed to apply herbicides at 3-5 days after planting, apply Ethoxysulfuron (Sun rice) @ 50 g of product per acre in 120 liters of water where sedges and broadleaved weeds are dominant. In case of severe dominance of broadleaved weeds, spray Penoxsulan (Granite @ 40 ml/acre) in 120 liters of water to control weeds.
- Undertake gap filling with aged seedlings or clones separated from the same field in order to maintain a plant population of 33 hills per m².
- In Zinc deficient soil, if Zinc sulphate was not applied during final land preparation, spray Zn-EDTA @ 0.5 g/l liter of water at 30 and 45 days after transplanting of rice.
- In shallow low land transplanted rice at active tillering stage go for first top dressing of fertilizer with 24 kg of urea + 13.5 kg of MOP per acre.
- Three numbers of pheromone traps/acre may be installed in the rice field for monitoring of the stem borer and leaf folder. Whenever the number of male moths/trap reaches 4 or 5, apply Azadirachtin 0.15% w/w (minimum) neem seed based EC formulation @ 600-800 ml/acre or Chlorantraniliprole 0.4% GR (Rynaxypar 0.4G @4 kg/ acre) mixing with sand at 1:1 ratio or spray Chlorantraniliprole 18.5% SC @ 12ml/acre (60 ml formulation/acre) in 200 liters of water.
- If there is infestation of Swarming Caterpillar, Case Worm and Hispa. Spray may be taken with Chlorpyrifos 20 EC @ 500 ml/acre or Lambda-Cyhalothrin 5 % EC @ 200 ml/acre or Quinalphos 25% EC @ 800 ml/acre.

- In Gallmidge affected areas apply Thiamethoxam 25% WG @ 40 g/acre or Fipronil 5% SC @ 400 ml/acre or Chlorpyrifos 20 EC @ 500 ml/acre to manage the pest.
- If infestation of Brown Plant Hopper occur (5-10 hoppers/hill), it is advised to alter the micro-climate of the rice field by alternate wetting and drying technique (water should not stand in the field for long time). If problem still persists, spray Pymetrozine 50% WG @ 120 g/acre or Dinotefuran 20 % SG @ 80 g/acre or Imidacloprid 17.8% SL @ 50 ml/acre or Acephate 75% SP @ 400 g/acre. Use only pesticides recommended for brown plant hopper at recommended dose only.
- In early transplanted rice, if problem of sheath blight noticed, spray Amistar @ 1ml/lit or Sheatmar-3 (Validamycin 3 L) @ 2ml/liter of water.
- In case of incidence of Bacterial blight/bacterial leaf streak, apply Plantomycin @ 1 g/liter along with Copper oxychloride @ 1g/liter of water using 200 liters of water per acre.
- In case of Blast incidence spraying of Carbendazim 50 WP @ 2 g/liter or Tricyclazole 75 WP @ 0.6 g/lit of water may be done for controlling the disease.
- Farmers are advised to use riceXpert App (Available in Google play store) regarding entire aspects of rice cultivation.