

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

Strategies for 1st Fortnight of October 2018

- There may be chances of infestation of Yellow Stem Borer, Leaf folder, Brown Plant Hopper (BPH) and, White-backed Plant Hopper (WBPH). The Economic Threshold Level (ETL) for these pests are as follows:
 - Yellow Stem Borer: 1 to 2 moths or one egg mass/ m²
 - Otherwise, eight pheromone traps/ha may also be placed in the field for monitoring of the yellow stem borer and observe for the number of male moths/trap/day reaching 4 or 5.
 - Leaf folder: 1 or 2 damaged leaves/ hill
 - BPH: 5-10 insects/ hill
 - WBPH: 5-10insects/ hill

(Note: To conduct monitoring for BPH/WBPH, the basal parts of some rice plants are to be disturbed mildly with a stick so that the insects jump to standing water from which their occurrence or ETL can be known).
- If the insect pest population is above ETL, apply any one of the following pesticides mixed with 200 litres of water:
 - Yellow Stem Borer: Rynaxypyr 20SC @ 60ml/acre or Triazophos 40EC@ 500 ml/ acre or Acephate 75SP @ 300g/acre or Chlorpyrifos 20EC@ 1000ml/acre should be applied as foliar spray at brood emergence.
 - Leaf folder: Triazophos 40EC @ 500 ml/ acre or Thiamethoxam 25WG @ 40g/acre or Neem oil @ 5ml/litre of water with 2% detergent liquid.
 - BPH/WBPH : Imidacloprid 17.8SL @50ml/acre or Thiamethoxam 25WG @ 40g/acre or Ethofenprox10EC @ 200ml/acre or Neem oil @ 5ml/litre of water with 2% detergent liquid.
- **Monitoring should be done for incidence of Blast, Sheath Blight, Bacterial Leaf Blight (BLB), Bacterial Leaf Streak (BLS) and Sheath rot in rice. If warranted, adopt the following control measures:**
 - Bacterial leaf blight / streak: Spray with Plantomycin @ 1g/liter of water using 200 liters of water per acre or Streptomycin (150 mg) + Copper oxychloride 1g/litre of water twice at an interval of 8 days.
 - Blast: Spraying of Tebuconazole 50%+ Trifloxystrobin 25% (Nativo 75 WG) @ 0.4g/litre, 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.

- Sheath blight: Spray with effective fungicides like Propiconazole 25% (Tilt) @ 1ml/litre, (Rhizocin 3L, or Sheathmar 3L) @ 2ml/ litre of water) or Tebuconazole 50%+ Trifloxystrobin 25% (Nativo 75 WG) @ 0.4g/litre or Contaf 5 EC (Hexaconazole 5EC) @ 2ml/ litre of water or Thifluzamide 24SC @ 1ml/ litre of water or Bavistin 50WP (Carbendazim 50WP) 2.5 g/ litre of water.
- Sheath rot: Spray Carbendazim 50WP (Bavistin) @2g/litre, Propiconazole (Tilt 25EC) @1ml/litre or Hexaconazole (Contaf 5EC) @ 2ml/litre at booting stage.
- False smut: Spray with Copper hydroxide 77% (Kocide 101) @ 2g/litre or Tebuconazole 25% (Folicur) @ 2 g/ twice at 7 days interval at boot leaf stage.
- **Spraying or dusting of above plant protection chemicals should be done in a clear weather condition and avoided in rainy days.**