

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

Strategies for 1st Fortnight of November 2018

- Drain out the water from field 15 days after the flowering of the crop.
- Harvest those crops which are reached at 80% of maturity and process, dry and pack paddy varieties separately without mixing for better price of the produce.
- Store the harvested paddy in a safer place (properly stacked with suitable cover) to avoid damage due to untimely rain.
- Crops like potato, sunflower, groundnut, rabi maize etc. should be sown immediately after rice crop in irrigated medium lands
- In rainfed shallow lowlands, where irrigation facilities are not available, crops like field pea, blackgram, linseed etc. can be raised as paira / utera cropping by sowing them on standing crop of rice under saturated moisture condition.
- In bunded uplands, tomato, toria, yellow sarson, etc. can be grown if limited water is available for irrigation.
- There may be chances of infestation of Brown Plant Hopper (BPH), White-backed Plant Hopper (WBPH), Green leaf hopper (GLH), Gundhi bug in long duration varieties of rice and Ear cutting caterpillar in matured/harvested crop kept in the field.

The Economic Threshold Level (ETL) for these pests are as follows:

- BPH: 5-10 insects/ hill
- WBPH: 5-10 insects/ hill
- Gundhi bug: 2 - 4 bugs/sweep net/m²

(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 litre of water per acre if the rice crop is at late vegetative or panicle initiation stage. Wherever rice crop became mature or grain hardening completed, no pesticide should be applied except against Ear cutting caterpillar.
 - BPH/WBPH/GLH: Imidacloprid 17.8 SL @50ml/acre or Thiamethoxam 25WG @ 40g/acre or Ethofenprox10EC @ 200ml/acre or Neem oil @ 5ml/l of water with 2% detergent liquid.
 - Gundhi Bug: Ethofenprox10EC @ 200 ml/acre should be applied as foliar spraymixed with 200 litres of water should be dusted uniformly during morning hours, when there is no or minimum wind.
 - Ear cutting caterpillar: Quinolphos 25EC @ 400 ml/acre or chloropyriphos 20EC @500ml/acre and it should be applied in the morning hour to the base of the crop.
 - The mixture should be applied in proper dose with proper alley formation so thatspray can beapplied at the basal portion of the crop.
 - Do not burn the crop, as it helps in quick dispersion / migration of the insect to other unaffected fields/crops.

- Due to untimely rain, there may be chances of high incidence of False Smut and Neck/Panicle blast in late maturing rice varieties. For effective management, the following fungicides may be applied.
 - **False smut:** Spraying of copper hydroxide 77WP @ 2g/litre of water at pre-flowering stage or spraying of chlorothalonil 75 WP @ 2g/litre of water or Tebuconazole 250EC @ 1ml/litre of water during flowering stage will reduce false smut disease.
 - **Neck/Panicle Blast:** If there is 1- 2 % neck infection, spray tricyclazole 75WP @ 0.6g /litre of water or tebuconazole 50+ trifloxystrobin 25WG @0.4g /litre of water
 - **Sheath rot:** If there is sheath rot infection spray hexaconazole 5EC @ 2ml /litre of water or propiconazole 25% @ 1ml/litre of water or Thifluzamide 24SC @ 1ml /litre of water