

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

Strategies for Second Fortnight of October 2018

- There may be chances of infestation of Yellow Stem Borer, Leaf folder, Brown Plant Hopper (BPH) White-backed Plant Hopper (WBPH) and Gundhi bug. The Economic Threshold Level (ETL) for these pests are as follows:
- Yellow Stem Borer: 1 to 2 moths or one egg mass / m²
 - Otherwise, three pheromone traps/acre 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: 5-10 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 liters 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 @ 250ml/acre Thiamethoxam25WG @ 40g/acre Neem oil @ 5ml/l of water with 2% detergent liquid.
- BPH/WBPH/GLH: Imidacloprid 17.8SL @50ml/acre or Thiamethoxam25WG @ 40g/acre or Ethofenprox10EC @ 200ml/acre or Neem oil @ 5ml/l of water with 2% detergent liquid.
- Gundhi Bug : Ethofenprox10EC @ 200ml/acre should be applied as foliar spray mixed with 200 litres of water or Malathion 5D @ 10 kg/acre should be dusted uniformly during morning hours when there is no or minimum wind.

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 Carbendazim 50 WP @ 2g/l or Tricyclazole 75 WP @ 0.6 g/l 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 liter of water can help in reducing the incidence of disease.
- Sheath blight: Spray with effective fungicides like Validamycin 3L @ 2ml/l of water or Hexaconazole 5EC @ 2ml/l of water or Thifluzamide 24 SC @ 1ml/l of water or Carbendazim 50WP @ 2 g/l of water.
- Sheath rot: Spray Carbendazim 50 WP @2g/l, Propiconazole 25 EC @1ml/l or Hexaconazole 5EC @1ml/l.
- False smut: Spray with Carbendazim 50 WP @ 2 g/l or Captafol 2.5 g/l or Mancozeb 4 g/l twice at 7 days interval at boot leaf stage and drain out water from the field after grain formation

Spraying or dusting of above plant protection chemicals should be done in a clear weather condition and avoided in rainy days.