

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

Strategies for 2nd Fortnight of November 2018

- Store the harvested paddy in a safer place (properly stacked with suitable cover) to avoid damage due to untimely rain.
- Drain out the fields in case of non-harvested paddy by making alleys (pahi) at suitable distance.
- Harvest the crop when 80% of the grains in the panicles are matured and thresh, sun-dry, clean and pack paddy varieties separately without mixing for better price of the produce.
- Crops like potato, sunflower, groundnut, rabi maize etc. can be taken immediately after harvesting of rice crop in irrigated medium lands.
- In rainfed shallow lowlands, where irrigation facilities are not available, crops like lathyrus, field pea, blackgram, linseed etc. can be raised as paira / utera cropping by sowing them on standing crop of rice after draining excess water from the field or under saturated soil moisture condition.
- In the late transplanted crop heavy 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 liters 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 30.5 SC @ 30ml/acre or imidacloprid 70 WG or thiamethoxam 25WG @ 40g/acre or dinotefuran 20 SG @ 60g/acre or flonicamide 50WG @ 60g/acre or pymetrozine 50WG @ 120g/acre.
 - The mixture should be applied in proper dose with proper alley formation so that spray can be applied at the basal portion of the crop for effective management of BPH/WBPH.

- Do not burn the crop, as it helps in quick dispersion / migration of brown plant hopper to other un-infested rice fields.
- **Gundhi Bug:** Ethofenprox 10EC @ 200 ml/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.
- **Ear cutting caterpillar:** Quinolphos 25EC @ 400 ml/acre or chlorpyrifos 20EC @ 500ml/ acre and it should be applied in the morning hour to the base of the crop.

In the harvesting stage of rice crop there may be chance of rodent attack. Hence, to manage the rodent the following practice may be adopted.

- **Rodent management:** Locate the rodent burrow in the crop and surrounding areas. Place Aluminum phosphide 6% tablet @ One tablet (12 gm) per burrow and seal the burrow with mud which will kill the rodent.

For late transplanted rice there may be chance of incidence of false smut and neck blast so proper measure may be taken.

- **False smut:** Spraying of copper hydroxide 77WP @ 800g/acre or copper hydroxide 53.8DF @ 600g/acre at pre-flowering stage or spraying of chlorothalonil 75 WP @ 400g/ acre or Propiconazole 25 EC during flowering stage will reduce false smut disease.
- **Neck/Panicle Blast:** If there is 1- 2 % neck infection, spray carbendazim or tricyclazole 75WP @ 200g /acre or tebuconazole 50 + trifloxystrobin 25WG @80g/acre.

Note: In case of confusion farmers are requested to contact the concerned subject matter specialist from NRRI or other institutes.