

Agro Advisory Service for Rice
ICAR - National Rice Research Institute, Cuttack - 753006
Strategies for Second Fortnight of August 2019

Post flood management

Due to continuous heavy and erratic rainfall during second week of August most of the rice ecosystem of western Odisha (Balangir, Subarnapur, Kalahandi, Baragarh, Sambalpur and Deogarh) and some parts of Kandhamal, Boudh, Malakangiri and other southern districts has been affected by flashflood and submergence. The farmers are advised to go for the following measures to sustain the production of rice system.

- If possible farmers are advised to drain out the excess water from their rice field.
- If farmers has transplanted 'Swarna sub 1' at least two weeks prior to flashflood, the crop will regenerate even there was submergence for two weeks. Under that situation, farmers can go for spraying of clean water to remove the dust and silts stick to the rice plants.
- If flood water ceases from the standing rice crop in few days of submergence and there is mortality of some hills, farmers are advised to go for gap filling by using clones separated from the existing hills.
- If mortality is more than 50%, farmers are advised to go far retranslating with the available aged seedlings with closer spacing and 4-5 seedlings per hill.
- Farmers are advised to arrange seeds of short duration rice varieties which mature in less than 100 days and grow seedlings by Dapog method (mat nursery) and transplanting should be completed by first week of September.
- If submergence are prolonged and it is not possible to compete transplanting by first week of September, farmers are advised to go for non rice crops like short duration pulse and oilseeds by utilizing available soil moisture.
- After cessation of flashflood, there is a chance of outbreak of diseases like bacterial blight, sheath blight and infestation of swarming caterpillar in the survived rice fields.
- If there is infection of bacterial blight, spray Copper Oxychloride 1.5-2.0gm per litre of water.
- If there is infection of sheath blight, on appearance of diseases in 1-2 tiller, spray Tebuconazole 50% + Trifloxystrobin 25% WG @ 0.4 g or Propiconazole 75% @ 1ml per litre of water or Hexaconazole 50% @ 2ml per litre of water. Repeat the spray at 7-10 days interval.
- If there is outbreak of swarming hair caterpillar, spray Chloropyriphos 20EC 2.5 ml/ litre of in the field bunds.

Direct Seeded Rice

- In rainfed shallow lowland areas where direct seeding has been done and herbicide has not applied to control weeds, 'beushening' may be done after accumulation of sufficient water (at least 7-10 cm standing water). After 'beushening' apply 14 kg of urea/acre as top dressing.

- In timely sown direct seeded rice, apply 14 kg urea/acre as top dressing during active tillering stage of rice crop.
- If problem of yellow stem borer is noticed, apply insecticide like Chlorantraniliprole 0.4 G @ 4 kg/acre mixing with 4 kg of dry sand or Chlorantraniliprole 18.5% SC 60 ml/acre mixed with 200 litre of water for yellow stem borer.

Transplanted rice

- Apply herbicide Bensulfuron methyl + pretilachlor (Londax power/Eraze strong) @ 4kg/acre mixed with 4 kg of dry sand at 3-7 days after transplanting as an alternate to manual weeding or spray Bispyribac Sodium 10 SC (Nomini gold) @ 120 ml/acre at 10-12 days after transplanting (or 2-3 leaf stage of weed) or spray Penoxulam + Cyhalofop butyl (Vivaya) @ 900 ml/acre at 15-20 days after transplanting.
- In Zinc deficient soil, if Zinc Sulphate has not applied during final land preparation, spray Zn-EDTA @ 0.5 g/litre of water at 30 and 45 days after transplanting.
- 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 shallow lowland 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.
- After transplanting, place 4 pheromone traps /acre in the field for monitoring of stem borer and whenever the number of male moth/trap reaches 4-5, apply Chlorantraniliprole 0.4 G @ 4 kg/acre mixing with 4 kg of dry sand or Chlorantraniliprole 18.5% SC 60 ml/acre mixed with 200 litre of water for yellow stem borer.
- In early transplanted rice, if problem of sheath blight noticed, spray Azoxystrobin (Amistar) @ 1 g/litre or Sheatmar-3 (Validamycin 3 L) @ 2 ml/litre of water.
- In case of incidence of bacterial blight/bacterial streak, spray Copper Oxychloride 1.5-2.0 gm per litre of water.