

## Special Agro advisory Services on 28<sup>th</sup> Oct, 2019

Due the heavy rain and over cast condition the farmers are advised to take following actions immediately to avoid crop loss.

- (i) Please drain out the water wherever possible.
- (ii) Please harvest the crop if it is ready for harvesting and dry it properly before threshing.

Present condition also will favour different diseases and insects so kindly visit your field regularly and take measure under the following conditions:

- If infestation of GLH is noticed, use Azadirachtin 5 % w/w @ 80 ml/Acre or Imidacloprid 17.8 SL @ 50ml/acre or Thiamethoxam 25WG @ 40g/acre or Acephate 75% SP 400 gm/Acre or Fipronil 0.3% GR 10kg/Acre. Use 200 liter of water.
- If infestation of Brown Plant Hopper (BPH) exceeds economic threshold level (ETL) (5-10 hoppers/hill), it is advised to alter the micro-climate of the rice plant by alternate wetting and drying technique (Water should not stand in field for long time). If problem still persists, spray Azadirachtin 0.15% w/w (minimum) neem seed kernel based EC formulation @ 600-800 ml/acre or Triflumezopyrim 10SC @ 94 ml/acre or Pymetrozine 50% WG @ 120 g/acre or Dinotefuran 20% SG @ 80g /acre or Imidacloprid 17.8% SL @ 50 ml/acre or Acephate 75% SP @ 400 g/acre Use 200 litres of water per acre during spraying. Farmers should use only pesticides recommended for BPH at recommended dose only.
- Three pheromone traps/acre may be installed in the field for monitoring of Yellow Stem Borer and Leaf Folder and whenever the number of male moths/trap/night reaches three, farmers can go for using tricho cards (18000-20000eggs/acre). Three such releases are made at every ten days interval or till egg masses/moth activity is not seen whichever is earlier. If dead heart is noticed, then neem seed kernel based E.C. insecticides with Azadirachtin 0.15% (min.) @ 1 ltr/acre or chemical insecticides like Chlorantraniliprole 0.4% GR @ 4 kg/acre or Chlorantraniliprole 18.5% SC @ 60 ml formulation/acre for yellow stem borer. Use 200 litre of water per acre during spraying.

- The present condition is highly favorable for Neck Blast, Sheath Blight, Bacterial Blight and Bacterial Leaf Streak and false smut diseases. 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:
- ❖ **Neck 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.
- ❖ **False smut:** Spray with copper oxychloride at 2.5 g/litre or Propiconazole at 1.0 ml/litre at boot leaf and milky stages will be more useful to prevent the fungal infection. spraying of carbendazim fungicide and copper base fungicide can effectively control the disease at boot leaf stage and pre-flowering stage.
- **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.
- **Bacterial leaf blight /streak:** Spray with Plantomycin @ 1g/liter of water using 200 liters of water per acre or Streptocycline (150 mg) + Copper oxychloride 1g/litre of water twice at an interval of 8 days. Spraying or dusting of above plant protection chemicals should be done in a clear weather condition and avoided in rainy days. Farmers are advised to download and use “riceXpert” mobile app (available in Google play store) regarding entire aspects of paddy cultivation.