

**Agro Advisory Service for Rice**  
**ICAR - National Rice Research Institute, Cuttack-753006**

**Strategies for First Fortnight of April 2020**

- Light to moderate rainfall with thunderstorm at isolated places over the district of Odisha but maximum district will remain dry in the first fortnight of April.
- Temperature will be above normal and will increase gradually in the first fortnight of April for Odisha. So there is chance in build-up BPH of and stem borer infestation.
- Harvest the summer rice at physiological maturity when 85% or more grains are matured. In case of non-use of combiner for harvesting of rice, then, after manual harvest sundry in the field itself to bring down the moisture content to 16- 18%, complete the threshing at 16% moisture and dry the threshed grains to bring down the moisture level to 14% for milling and for seed purpose moisture level to bring down to 12% for better shelf life.
- In case of summer rice those which are still in reproductive stage, farmers are advised to maintain a thin film of soil water by providing irrigation particularly during flowering and milking stage. With the availability of working soil moisture farmers can go for summer ploughing in rice fallow lands.
- In case of late transplanted summer rice, apply 43 kg of urea per acre at panicle initiation stage as 2nd topdressing. 2. Maintain a thin film of water 2-3 mm during panicle initiation, flag leaf, flowering, milking and grain filling stage by providing irrigation.
- In case of blast incidence spraying of Carbendazim 50 WP @ 2g/litre of water or Trifloxystrobin 25% + Tebuconazole 50% @ 0.4 g per litre of water may be done for controlling the disease. Total spray volume required per acre is 200 litre.
- In case of Brown spot incidence in the field, apply Mancozeb 3 g/litre or Propiconazole @ 1 ml/litre of water using 200 litre of spray solution/acre. Also apply additional potassium @ 6 Kg/acre (MOP @ 10 Kg/acre).
- Place three numbers of Pheromone traps/acre in the rice field for monitoring of yellow stem borer. Whenever the number of male moths /trap reaches 4 or 5 release *Trichogramma japonicum* @20,000 eggs per acre 3 times at weekly interval or apply anyone of the insecticide Azadirachtin (0.15%), neem seed kernel based EC formulation @600 to 800 ml/acre or Chlorantraniliprole 4% GR @ 4 kg/acre may be applied mixing with sand 1:1 ratio or spray Chlorantraniliprole 18.5% Sc @60 ml/acre in 200 litres of water solution or Cartap hydrochloride 4 g @10 kg /acre or Carbofuran 3% @10 kg/acre.
- If infestation of Brown planthopper observed (ETL: 5-10 hoppers/hill), it is advised to alter the micro-climate of the rice plant by alternate wetting and drying technique (there should

not be standing water for long time). If problem still persists, spray Azadirachtin 0.15% neem seed kernel formulation @ 800 ml in 200 litre of water for one acre or triflumezopyrim 10% SC 95 g/acre or pymetrozine 50% WG @ 120 g/ acre or Dinotefuran 20% SG@ 80 g/acre or Imidacloprid 17.8% SL @50 ml/acre or Acephate 75% SP @ 400 g/acre. Use only recommended insecticides for brown plant hopper at proper dose.

- Gundhi Bug: Ethofenprox10EC @ 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 chlorpyriphos 20EC @ 500ml/acre and it should be applied in the morning hour to the base of the crop.
- Store the harvested paddy in a safer place (properly stacked with suitable cover) to avoid damage due to untimely rain. For safe storage of paddy/rice, use Super Grain Bag which is helpful for retaining the quality, texture, colours, aroma, fragrance and taste of the commodities for longer period of time and process, dry and pack paddy varieties separately without mixing for better price of the produce.
- 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.
- Soon after noticing the infestation of the stored grain pests, take up fumigation by using Aluminium phosphide (Do not use in dwelling houses) tablets @ of 3 tablets / ton grain (total 9 gm of tablets) in fairly air tight containers or by covering with thick tarpaulin leaving no gaps. The tablets should be wrapped in cotton pouches before placing them in the stacks, which helps to discard the remnants after completing the fumigation. All the corners of plastic cover should be plastered with 6 inch thick layer of mud/ sand snake/ adhesive tapes to prevent leakage of gas. Minimum exposure period is for about 7-10 day.

