भाकृअनुप - राष्ट्रीय चावल अनुसंधान संस्थान
(भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद), कटक-753 006, ओड़िशा
ICAR - National Rice Research Institute
Cuttack – 753 006, Odisha, India
(An ISO 9001:2015 Certified Institute)

Agro-Advisory Service

Please follow COVID-19 guidelines of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Govt. of India/ Odisha while doing any agricultural operations.

Strategies for First Fortnight of June, 2021

Summer Rice

- Complete the harvesting of summer rice either manually by sickle or by using combine harvester or reaper. Paddy grains need to be sun-dried to 14% moisture content for consumption purpose and to 12% moisture content for seed purpose for better self-life. Pack each variety separately without mixing for better market price of the produce.
- For safe storage of harvested paddy/rice, use 'Super Grain Bag' which is helpful for retaining the quality, texture, colour, aroma and taste for longer period of time.
- Soon after noticing the pest infestation of the stored rice grain, take up fumigation by using Aluminium Phosphide tablets (do not use in dwelling houses) @ 3 tablets / ton of grain (total 9 gm of tablets) in fairly air tight containers or by covering grain bags 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 sealed by mud/ adhesive tapes to prevent leakage of gas. Maintain minimum exposure period of about 7-10 days for better result.

Dry Direct Seeded *Kharif Rice*

- In intermediate/semi-deep and deep-water rice ecology where direct seeding is practiced, complete the final land preparation by using cultivator 2 - 3 times to get a fine tilth followed by proper land levelling. In light soil, tractor drawn rotavator may be used for obtaining fine tilth to go for dry seeding behind the country plough or using seed drill.
- Land preparation should be done in rainfed shallow lowland areas, where direct seeded rice is to be grown.
- Before sowing in main field or nursery, seeds should be treated with *Trichoderma* dust formulation @ 10g/kg of seeds **or** any other seed treatment chemicals provided by the State Government agencies.
- For upland direct seeded rice, use varieties like CR Dhan 100 (Satyabhama), CR Dhan 101 (Ankit), CR Dhan 102, Sahabhagidhan, Phalguni, Vandana, Khandagiri. Sow the seeds in line preferably with seed drill **or** three-tyne cultivator-cum-seed drill **or** behind the country plough at 15 cm apart. Seed should be placed at a depth of 4-6 cm. Use 24-30 kg per acre of good quality seeds depending on the test weight of the seed.

- Incorporate well decomposed Farm Yard Manure or cow-dung @ 8 quintals per acre during the final land preparation in direct seeded rice.
- Apply full dose of Phosphorus and Potash @ 12kg each per acre (preferably 75 kg SSP **or** 27 kg DAP + 20 kg MOP) as band placement behind the plough or by fertiliser-cum-seed drill in upland rice as basal dose.
- Select Varshadhan, Durga, CR Dhan 501, Sarala, Gayatri, CR 1009 *Sub* 1 for intermediate deep water, CR Dhan 500, CR Dhan 502 (Jayanti Dhan), CR Dhan 503 (Jalamani), CR Dhan 505, CR Dhan 507 (Prasanta) for deep water areas. Sow the seeds in line preferably with seed drill **or** three-tyne cultivator-cum-seed drill **or** behind the country plough at 20 x 15 cm apart. Seed should be placed at a depth of 4-6 cm. Use 14-16 kg per acre of good quality seeds.
- Apply full dose of Phosphorus and Potash @ 16 kg each per acre (35 kg DAP + 27kg MOP per acre) in shallow lowland areas where as in sandy soil apply 35kg DAP + 13.5kg MOP as basal dose.
- In semi deep and deep water dry direct sown rice areas where top dressing is not possible apply full dose of N, P and K @ 16:8:8 kg per acre as basal dose (17.5 kg DAP + 13.5 kg MOP + 30 kg Urea) at the time of final land preparation.

Transplanted *Kharif* Rice

- For shallow lowland transplanted rice, arrange good quality seed of varieties like CR Dhan 307(Maudamani), CR Dhan 303, CR Dhan 304, MTU 1001, MTU 1010, Naveen, CR Dhan 310, CR Dhan 312, CR Dhan 314, DRR 44, Improved Lalat, CR Dhan 301 (Hue), CR Dhan 800 (Swarna MASS), CR Dhan 404, Swarna, Pooja, Swarna *Sub*1 and BPT 5204 may be arranged from reliable source like Research institutes, Universities, KVKs, Block Offices and other reputed farms.
- For coastal saline region, farmers are advised to arrange salt tolerant varieties like CR Dhan 405 (Luna Sankhi), CR Dhan 403 (Luna Suvarna), DRR 39 and Lunishree from reliable sources.
- Farmers interested to grow hybrids in irrigated medium and shallow lowland are advised to procure good quality TL seeds of hybrids like Ajay, Rajalaxmi, CR Dhan 701, KRH-2 and PHB 71 from reputed seed companies.
- For flood prone shallow lowlands, arrange flash flood tolerant varieties like Swarna *Sub* 1, Ranjit *Sub*1, Bhahadur *Sub*1, Binadhan 11, and Samba Mahasuri *Sub*1 from reliable sources.
- For drought prone medium lands, arrange drought tolerant varieties like Sahabhagidhan, DRR 42, DRR 44, BRRI Dhan 71, Swarna Shreya from reliable sources.
- Farmers who are interested for aromatic rice are advised to arrange good quality seeds of varieties like Geetanjali, CR Sugandh Dhan 907, CR Sugandh Dhan 908 and CR Sugandh Dhan 910 from reputed seed companies or farms or agencies.
- For seed treatment, arrange *Trichoderma* dust formulation (@ 10g per kg of seeds) for reputed agencies or shops.
- Sowing of *dhaincha* seeds @ 12 kg/acre should be completed with the onset of pre monsoon rainfall in shallow lowland areas.
- Land preparation for dry nursery should be done at appropriate soil moisture.