



**भा.कृ.अनु.प – राष्ट्रीय चावल अनुसंधान संस्थान**  
**ICAR - National Rice Research Institute**  
(An ISO 9001: 2015 Certified Institute)  
Cuttack – 753 006, Odisha, India



## 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 October 2021**

- ❖ In late transplanted rice, apply second top dressing of fertilizer at Panicle Initiation stage (50-55 DAT) @ 17.5kg of urea per acre whereas in sandy soil apply 17.5kg of urea + 13kg of MOP per acre.
- ❖ To control leaf folder, whenever two folded leaves/hill are observed, spray Chlorantraniliprole 18.5% SC @ 60 ml/acre **or** Flubendiamide 20WG 50g/acre. Use 200 litres of water per acre for spraying.
- ❖ In case of infestation of Swarming caterpillar/ Case worm/ Hispa, spray Lambda-Cyhalothrin 2.5%EC @ 200 ml/acre **or** Chlorpyrifos 20EC @ 400 ml/ acre. Use 200 litres of water per acre for spraying.
- ❖ In case of Gall midge infestation, spray Fipronil 5%SC @ 600 ml/acre **or** Lambda-Cyhalothrin 5% EC @ 100 ml/acre **or** apply Cartaphydrochloride 4G @ 10 kg/acre **or** Carbofuran 3G @ 10 kg/acre.
- ❖ If population of Brown Plant hopper(BPH) exceeds ETL (5-10 hoppers/hill), it is advised to alter the micro-climate of the rice field by alternate wetting and drying technique (water should not stand in the field for long time). If problem still persists, spray Triflumezopyrim 10%SC @ 94ml/acre **or** Pymetrozine 50% WG @ 120 g/acre **or** Dinotefuran 20%SG @ 80 g/acre **or** Imidacloprid 17.8%SL @ 50 ml/acre **or** Flonicamid 50%WG 60 g/acre. Use pesticides recommended for BPH at specified dose only. Avoid using nitrogenous fertilizers during infestation of BPH.
- ❖ On appearance of sheath blight disease in 1-2 tiller, spray Propiconazole 75% @ 200ml/acre **or** Hexaconazole 50% @ 400 ml/acre **or** Validamycin 3L @ 400 ml/acre **or** Tebuconazole 50% + Trifloxystrobin 25% WG @ 80 g/acre. Repeat the spray at 7-10 days interval. Use 200 litre solution for one acre area.
- ❖ In case of incidence of Bacterial blight/Bacterial leaf streak, apply Streptomycin sulphate (9%) + Tetracycline hydrochloride (1%) @ 200 g/acre along with Copper oxychloride @ 200g/acre. Use 200 litre solution for one acre area.

- ❖ In case of leaf blast incidence, spray Tebuconazole 50%+ Trifloxystrobin 25% (Nativo 75 WG) @ 80g/acre **or** Carbendazim 50 WP @ 400g/acre of water may be done for controlling the disease. Alternatively, 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. Also, biocontrol agent like *Trichoderma viridae* (minimum 10<sup>6</sup> CFU) @ 2 kg/acre can be used. Use 200 litre solution for one acre area.
- ❖ False smut: Spray with Copper hydroxide 77% (Kocide 101) @ 400g/acre or Tebuconazole 25% (Folicur) @ 400 g/acre at boot leaf stage. Repeat the spraying at seven days interval for effective control of false smut.
- ❖ Farmers are advised to download and use NRRI-developed **riceXpert** mobile App (available in Google Play store) for all aspects of rice cultivation.
- ❖ Wherever rice has not been grown due to moisture stress, farmers are advised to grow short duration pre *rabi* crops like Amaranths, Ragi, Horse gram, Green gram, Black gram, Cowpea, Sweet potato and Sesame in upland/medium lands utilising the available soil moisture in the field.

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