



भा.कृ.अनु.प - राष्ट्रीयचावलअनुसंधानसंस्थान
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(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 Second Fortnight of October, 2021

The present overcast weather condition and intermittent rains due to low pressure will favour incidence of numbers of diseases and pests in paddy field. In addition to this, lowering of temperature may favour incidences of post flowering diseases like false smut. So, farmers are requested to be vigilant and take need based control measures.

- ❖ If population of Brown Plant Hopper (BPH) exceeds economic threshold level (ETL) (i.e., 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.
- ❖ If infestation of Gundhi Bug is noticed: Use Ethofenoprox10EC @ 200 ml/acre as foliar spray mixed with 200 litres of water **or** Malathion 5D @ 10 kg/acre can be dusted uniformly during morning hours, when there is no or minimum wind.
- ❖ If infestation of Ear cutting caterpillar is noticed: Use Quinolphos 25EC @ 400 ml/acre **or** chlorpyriphos 20EC @ 500ml/ acre and it should be applied in the morning hours at the base of the crop.
- ❖ 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 10⁶ CFU) @ 2 kg/acre can be used. Use 200 litre solution for one acre area.

- ❖ In case of 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.
- ❖ Harvest the crop when 80-85% of the grains are matured 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 for seed purpose it should be dried to 12% moisture for better self-life. Pack each variety separately without mixing for better price of the produce.
- ❖ For safe storage of paddy/rice, use ‘Super Grain Bag’ which is helpful for retaining the quality, texture, colour, aroma and taste of the commodities for longer period of time **or** store the harvested paddy in properly bagged and stacked with suitable cover to avoid damage due to untimely rain.
- ❖ 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.
