



ICAR-National Rice Research Institute

(An ISO 9001:2015 Certified Institute)

Cuttack-753006, Odisha, India



Agro-Advisory Service

Strategies for First Fortnight of October 2022

- ❖ In late transplanted rice, apply second top dressing of fertilizer at Panicle Initiation stage (50-55 DAT) @ 17.5 kg of urea per acre whereas in sandy soil apply 17.5 kg of urea +13 kg of MOP per acre.
- ❖ To control leaf folder, whenever two folded leaves/hill are observed, spray Chlorantraniliprole 18.5% SC @ 60 ml/acre or Tetraniliprole 200 SC @ 100 – 120 ml/acre or Flubendiamide 20WG 50 g/acre or Quinalphos 25 EC 400 ml/acre. Use 200 litres of water per acre for spraying.
- ❖ In case of infestation of Swarming caterpillar/Case worm/ Hispa, spray Chlorpyrifos 20 EC @ 400 ml/ acre or Phenthoate 50 % EC @ 400 ml/acre or Triazophos 40% EC @ 500 ml/ acre. Use 200 litres of water per acre for spraying.
- ❖ In case of Gall midge infestation, spray Fipronil 05 % SC @400-600 ml/Acre or Lambda-cyhalothrin 05 % EC @ 100 ml/acre or Chlorpyrifos 20 EC @ 500 ml/ acre Carbosulfan 25% EC @ 400ml/ acre or apply Cartap hydrochloride 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 @ 94 ml/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 insecticides 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 25 EC @ 200 ml/acre **or** Hexaconazole 5EC @ 400 ml/acre **or** Validamycin 3L @ 400 ml/acre **or** Tebuconazole 50% + Trifloxystrobin 25% (Nativo 75WG) @ 80 g/acre. Repeat the spray at 7-10 days interval. Use 200 litre of water to make the solution for one-acre area.
- ❖ In case of presence of Bacterial blight/Bacterial leaf streak disease, stop top dressing of nitrogenous fertilizers (Urea/DAP). If possible, drain out water where water stagnation condition prevailed. Apply Streptomycin sulphate (9%) + Tetracycline hydrochloride (1%) @ 120 g/acre and Copper oxychloride @ 200 g/acre in 200 litre of water. Spray should be done in the early morning or afternoon.

- ❖ In case of leaf blast incidence, spray Tebuconazole 50%+Trifloxystrobin 25% (Nativo 75 WG) @ 80 g/acre **or** Carbendazim 50 WP @ 400 g/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 viride* (minimum 10⁶ CFU) @ 2 kg/acre can be used. Use 200 litre of water to make the solution for one-acre area.
- ❖ False smut: Spray Copperhydroxide 77% (Kocide101) @ 400 g/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 utilizing the available soil moisture in the field.
