



ICAR - National Rice Research Institute
(An ISO 9001: 2015 Certified Institute)
Cuttack-753 006, Odisha, India



Agro-Advisory Service

Strategies for Second Fortnight of November 2024

- ❖ 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 for longer period of time and also prevents insect pest infestation **or** store the harvested paddy in properly bagged and stacked with suitable cover to avoid damage due to untimely rain.
- ❖ Soon after noticing the infestation of the stored grain insect pest, 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. All the corners of plastic cover should be plastered with 6-inch-thick layer of mud/ adhesive tapes to prevent leakage of gas. Minimum exposure period is for about 7-10 days.

There may be chances of infestation of Brown Planthopper (BPH), White-backed Planthopper (WBPH), Green Leafhopper (GLH), Gundhi bug in long duration varieties of rice or very late planted rice and ear cutting caterpillar in matured crop.

- ❖ If population of **Brown Planthopper (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 pesticides recommended for BPH at specified dose only. Avoid using nitrogenous fertilizers during infestation of BPH. For effective management of BPH, community spraying of insecticides is advised.

- ❖ If infestation of Gundhi Bug is noticed: Use Ethofenprox 10 EC @ 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 GLH is noticed, use Azadirachtin 5 % w/w @ 80 ml/acre **or** Imidacloprid 17.8 SL @ 50 ml/acre **or** Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 40 g/acre **or** Acephate 75% SP 400 gram/acre **or** Fipronil 0.3% GR 10 kg/acre. Use 200 litre of water for spraying.
- ❖ If infestation of ear cutting caterpillar is noticed: Use Quinolphos 25EC @ 400ml/acre **or** Chlorpyrifos 20 EC @ 500 ml/ acre and it should be applied in the morning hours at the base of the crop. Application of Chlorpyrifos 20 EC @ 500 ml/ acre along the bunds of the field facilitate to kill the ear leaf caterpillar and also prevents it's migration from one field to another. Spraying should be done after sunset for better results.

Due to low night temperature and high humidity there may be chances of high incidence of False Smut and Neck/Panicle blast in late maturing rice varieties. For effective management, the following fungicides may be applied.

- ❖ In case of Neck/Panicle 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. Use 200 litre of water for one acre crop. 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* 1% WP (minimum 10⁶ CFU) @ 2 kg/acre can be used. Use 200 litre solution for one acre area.
- ❖ In False smut endemic area, spray Copper hydroxide 77% (Kocide 101) @ 400 g/acre **or** Tebuconazole 25% (Folicur) @ 400 g/acre at boot leaf stage. Use 200 litre of water for one acre crop coverage. Second spraying should be done after 7- 10 days 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 *Rabi* crops like, Green gram, Black gram, Cowpea, Field pea, Lentil, Groundnut, Toria, Potato and Sunflower in medium/shallow lowlands lands utilizing the available soil moisture in the field.
- ❖ In rainfed shallow lowlands, where irrigation facilities are not available, crops like lathyrus, field pea, linseed, lentil, blackgram can be raised as *Paira* crop by sowing them on standing crop of rice under saturated soil moisture condition 10-15 days before harvesting of rice crop.
