

Agro Advisory Service for Rice
ICAR - National Rice Research Institute, Cuttack 753 006

Strategies for 1st Fortnight of October 2019

The present overcast weather condition and intermittent rains will favor incidence of numbers of diseases and pests in paddy field. So, farmers are requested to be vigilant and take action immediately for the followings.

- There may be chances of infestation of Yellow Stem Borer, Leaf folder, Brown Plant Hopper (BPH) and, White-backed Plant Hopper (WBPH).

The Economic Threshold Level (ETL) for these pests are as follows:

- Yellow Stem Borer: 1 to 2 moths or one egg mass/ m². Otherwise, eight pheromone traps/ha may also be placed in the field for monitoring of the yellow stem borer and observe for the number of male moths/trap/day reaching 4 or 5.
 - Leaf folder: 1 or 2 damaged leaves/ hill o BPH: 5-10 insects/ hill
 - WBPH: 5-10insects/ hill (Note: To conduct monitoring for BPH/WBPH, the basal parts of some rice plants are to be disturbed mildly with a stick so that the insects jump to standing water from which their occurrence or ETL can be known).
- If the insect pest population is above ETL, apply any one of the following pesticides mixed with • 200 litres of water:
 - ❖ Yellow Stem Borer: Rynaxypyr 20SC @ 60ml/acre or Triazophos 40EC@ 500 ml/ acre or Acephate 75SP @ 300g/acre or Chlorpyrifos 20EC@ 1000ml/acre should be applied as foliar spray at brood emergence.
 - ❖ Leaf folder: Triazophos 40EC @ 500 ml/acre or Thiamethoxam 25WG @ 40g/acre or Neem oil @ 5ml/litre of water with 2% detergent liquid.
 - ❖ BPH/WBPH : Imidacloprid 17.8SL @50ml/acre or Thiamethoxam 25WG @ 40g/acre or Ethofenprox10EC @ 200ml/acre or Neem oil @ 5ml/litre of water with 2% detergent liquid.

The present condition is highly favorable for Blast, Sheath bLight,Bacterial blight and Bacterial leaf streak diseases. Monitoring should be done for incidence of Blast, Sheath Blight, Bacterial Leaf Blight• (BLB), Bacterial Leaf Streak (BLS) and Sheath rot in rice. If warranted, adopt the following control measures:

- ❖ Bacterial leaf blight /streak: Spray with Plantomycin @ 1g/liter of water using 200 liters of water per acre or Streptomycin (150 mg) + Copper oxychloride 1g/litre of water twice at an interval of 8 days.
- ❖ Blast: Spraying of Tebuconazole 50%+ Trifloxystrobin 25% (Nativo 75 WG) @ 0.4g/litre, Carbendazim 50 WP @ 2g/litre or Tricyclazole 75 WP @ 0.6 g/litre of water may be done for controlling the disease. Otherwise, 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.
- ❖ Sheath blight: Spray with effective fungicides like Propiconazole 25% (Tilt) @ 1ml/litre, (Rhizocin 3L, or Sheathmar 3L) @ 2ml/ litre of water) or Tebuconazole 50%+ Trifloxystrobin 25% (Nativo 75 WG) @ 0.4g/litre or Contaf 5 EC (Hexaconazole 5EC) @ 2ml/ litre of water or Thifluzamide 24SC @ 1ml/ litre of water or Bavistin 50WP (Carbendazim 50WP) 2.5 g/ litre of water.

Spraying or dusting of above plant protection chemicals should be done in a clear weather condition and avoided in rainy days. Farmers are advised to use “Rice Xpert” (available in Google play store) regarding entire aspects of paddy cultivation.