

MANAGEMENT

- Use light traps to minimize the pest population.
- Wider spacing is helpful in reducing the infestation.

RICE GUNDHI BUG (*Leptocoriza acuta*)

Symptoms : Both nymphs and adults suck milky juices from the



MANAGEMENT:

- The population can be suppressed by killing the bugs with the use of light.
- Destroying the weeds and stubbles to remove the alternate host.
- Use of rotten crab during milking stage will attract and control the bug.

RICE GRASS HOPPER (*Oxya hyla intricata*)

Symptoms: Both the nymphs and adults feed on the leaf and can consume large amounts of leaves.



MANAGEMENT

- Bund shaving kills the eggs.
- Collection of the adults at night.
- Flooding the stubbles to drown the grasshoppers.
- Conserve natural enemies.

BLUE BEETLE (*Leptispa pygmaea*)

Symptoms: Damage is characterised by scrapping of leaf matter in parallel lines by both adult and grubs followed by upward curling of leaves. The damage is often confused with leaf folder. The beetle is bluish, elongated and lays 30-50 elongated green eggs on the lower surface of the leaves.



MANAGEMENT

The pest can be managed by spraying any contact insecticide viz., Carbaryl at 2g per litre of water or endosulfan at 2 ml. per litre of water.

Compiled and Edited by

Liza Barua Bharali
SMS (Plant protection)

KVK-Phek, Porba, Pfutsero, Phek

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Director, NRC on Mithun (ICAR)
Jharnapani, Medziphema-797 106, Nagaland
Ph: 03862-247327

For Details Contact

Programme Co-ordinator
KVK-Phek, NRC on Mithun,
Porba, Pfutsero, Phek - 797107

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INSECT-PEST MANAGEMENT IN RICE



कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्र-फेक

राष्ट्रीय मिथुन अनुसन्धान केन्द्र
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KRISHI VIGYAN KENDRA-PHEK

National Research Centre on Mithun

(Indian Council of Agricultural Research)

Porba, Pfutsero, Phek, Nagaland-797107

www.kvkphk.nic.in/www.nrcmithun.res.in

Rice is staple food for more than 60% of India's population. It is the major cereal crop of Nagaland and is cultivated throughout the state under both upland and lowland conditions. But due to heavy insect pest attack the yield is far below the national average.

Major insect pest of paddy

RICE STEM BORER (*Scirpophaga incertulas*):

Symptoms: During the vegetative stage the larvae bore into the basal stem above the water level and produce dead heart. In the reproductive stage they bore into the peduncle node and even with slightest feeding produce white heads.



MANAGEMENT:

- Clipping the tips of the seedling at the time of transplanting removes the egg masses.
- Harvesting just above the ground level helps to remove the hibernating larvae.
- Use pheromone trap for adult moth at early stage of infestation.
- Release *Trichogramma* Sp. egg parasitoids after 30 DAT.



RICE CASEWORM (*Nymphula depunctalis*):

Symptoms: The larvae cause damage by cutting off the leaf tips for making characteristics leaf cases and by the removal of the green tissues from the young plants.



MANAGEMENT:

- Collection and destruction of the cases along with the larva inside.
- Application of kerosene in standing water and lodging the caseworm by the help of ropes swiped through the fields and draining the water after 5-6 hrs.
- Light traps can be placed in the middle to attract the adult.
- Clipping off the leaf tips before transplanting reduces their infestation.
- Apply *Trichogramma* cards.

RICE LEAF FOLDER (*Cnaphalocrocis medinalis*)

Symptoms : After hatching young larvae fold the leaves longitudinally and feed within by scrapping on green matter producing longitudinally whitish patches.



MANAGEMENT :-

- Install light traps in the central place of the field to reduce the adults.
- Wider spacing should be done, as leaf folder outbreak is huge in closed spaced fields.
- Collection and destruction of folded leaves with the larvae inside.
- Removal of grasses from the field bunds.

GREEN LEAFHOPPER (*Nephotettix virescens*)

Symptoms: Nymphs and adult suck the sap from leaf sheaths and blades resulting in browning of leaves and in severe cases 'hopper burn' occurs. It transmits Rice Tungro virus diseases.

