ICAR- Central Rice Research Institute

(An ISO 9001:2015Certified Institute)

Cuttack–753006, Odisha, India

Agro-Advisory Service

Strategies for Second Fortnight of August, 2025

Transplanted Rice:

- Transplanting of rice must be completed by second fortnight of August.
- For medium and long-duration varieties, apply 4 kg urea + 35 kg of DAP + 27 kg of MOP or 18 kg of urea + 100 kg of SSP + 27 kg MOP per acre as basal dose at the time of last puddling. Apply 36 kg urea as first top dressing at 30 days after transplanting and 18 kg urea as second top dressing at panicle initiation stage (*RDF is 32-16-16 kg NPK/acre and Nitrogen is applied as 25% basal, 50% at tillering and 25% at PI stage).
- For short duration varieties, apply 21 kg Urea + 35 kg of DAP + 27 kg of MOP or 27 kg of urea + 100 kg of SSP + 27 kg MOP per acre as basal dose at the time of last puddling. Apply 27 kg urea as top dressing at 25-30 days after transplanting (*RDF is 32-16-16 kg NPK/acre and Nitrogen is applied as 50% basal, 50% as top dressing).
- For hybrids, apply 32 kg Urea + 53 kg of DAP + 40 kg of MOP or 52 kg of urea + 150 kg of SSP + 40 kg MOP as basal dose at the time of final puddling. Apply 26 kg urea as first top dressing at 30 days after transplanting and 26 kg urea as second top dressing at panicle initiation stage (*RDF is 40-24-24 kg NPK/acre and N Nitrogen is applied as 50% basal, 25% at tillering and 25% at PI stage).
- In zinc deficient areas, apply Zinc Sulphate @ 10 kg/acre or zinc-EDTA @ 6 kg/acre (once in two years) at the time of final land preparation. If Zinc sulphate ($ZnSO_4$) has not been applied during final land preparation, spray Zn-EDTA @ 0.5g/litre of water at 30 and 45 days after transplanting of rice or spray 0.5% $ZnSO_4$ solution (1 kg $ZnSO_4$ + 0.5 kg of lime in 200 litres of water in one acre) thrice at 15 days interval on appearance of deficiency symptom in the field.
- In boron deficient soil, apply Borax@ 4 kg/acre at the time of final land preparation.
- Undertake gap filling with aged seedlings or clones separated from the same field in order to maintain a plant population of 33 hills per m^2.
- Farmers having soil health cards are advised to follow the recommendation mentioned in their cards
- Transplanting of 25-30 days old seedlings should be done at a spacing of 20x15 cm at shallow depth, use only 2-3 seedlings per hill for high yielding varieties. For hybrids use 1-2 seedlings per hill.
- For delayed transplanting, transplant the old seedlings in puddled soil at shallow depth at a closer spacing of 15 x15 cm with 4-5 seedlings per hill.

- To control weeds, apply granular herbicide Bensulfuron methyl 0.6% + Pretilachlor 6% GR @ 4 kg/acre mixed with 4 kg of sand within 5 - 10 days after transplanting or Bispyribac sodium 10% SC @ 120 ml/acre in 8 tanks of 16 litre capacity sprayer at 8- 10 days after emergence of weeds (or when the weeds are at 2-3 leaf stage) or spray ready mix Penoxulam + Cyhalofop butyl (Vivaya) @ 900 ml/acre or tank mix Fenoxaprop-p-ethyl +Ethoxysulfuron (Rice star +Sunrise) @240+50 g/acre at 15- 20 DAT in 8 tanks of 16 litre capacity sprayer at 15-20 days after transplanting.
- In early transplanted rice, if problem of thrips is noticed, spray neem seed kernel-based insecticide like Azadirachtin 0.15% @ 1 lit/acre or spray insecticide Thiamethoxam 25%WG @ 40g/acre in 200 litres of water.
- In Brown Planthopper (BPH) endemic areas, it is advised to skip a row after every 8-10 rows of transplanting.
- In stem borer endemic areas, release egg parasitoid, *Trichogramma japonicum* @ 20000 eggs/acre (1-2 cards/acre) at weekly interval. Four to five such releases are to be made.
- Install light trap @1/acre to attract and trap/kill adults of stem borer, leaf folder and other insect pests.
- Install 4-5 pheromone traps/acre of rice field with specific sex pheromone lures for monitoring the stem borer and leaf folder infestations. Whenever the number of male moths/trap reaches 4 to 5, spray Azadirachtin 0.15% EC @ 800ml/acre or, apply Chlorantraniliprole 4% GR @ 4kg/acre or Cartap hydrochloride 4G @ 10 kg/acre or spray Chlorantraniliprole 18.5% SC @ 60 ml/acre or Tetraniliprole 200 SC (18.18% w/w) @ 100 - 120 ml/acre or Flubendiamide 20 WG 50g/acre in 200 litres of water.
- Whenever damage of leaf folder (two folded leaves/hill) was observed, spray Chlorantraniliprole 18.5% SC @ 60 ml/acre or, Flubendiamide 20 WG 50g/acre or, Cartap hydrochloride 50 WP@ 400 g/acre or, Tetraniliprole 200 SC @ 100-120 ml/acre in 200 litres of water
- If there is infection of sheath blight, on appearance of disease in 1-2 tillers, spray Tebuconazole 50% + Trifloxystrobin 25 % WG @ 0.4 g or Propiconazole 75% @ 1ml per litre of water or Hexaconazole 50% @ 2ml per litre of water or Validamycin 3L @2ml/litre.Repeat the spray at 7-10 days' interval. Use 200 litres solution for one-acre area.
- In case of incidence of Bacterial blight / Bacterial leaf streak, apply Plantomycin @ 1 g/litre along with Copper oxychloride @1 g/litre of water using 200 litres of water per acre. In case of leaf blast incidence,spray Tebuconazole 50% + Trifloxystrobin 25% (Nativo 75WG) @ 0.4g/litre or Edifenphos 50 EC @ 2ml/litre or Tricyclazole 75WP @ 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.

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