



ICAR- Central Rice Research Institute

(An ISO 9001:2015 Certified Institute)

Cuttack-753006, Odisha, India

Agro-Advisory Service



Strategies for First Fortnight of October 2025

- ❖ In transplanted rice, apply second top dressing of fertilizer at Panicle Initiation stage @ 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 20 WG 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 @ 500 ml/ acre or Phenthoate 50% EC @ 400 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 5% EC @ 100 ml/acre or Chlorpyrifos 20 EC @ 500 ml/ acre or Carbofuran 3G @ 10 kg/acre.
- ❖ 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 Acephate 75% SP @ 400 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% WG @ 80 g/acre. Repeat the spray at 7-10 days interval. Use 200 litre solution for one acre area.
- ❖ In case of appearance of bacterial blight/ bacterial leaf streak disease, stop top dressing of nitrogenous fertilizers (Urea/DAP). If there is facility of draining, drain out stagnant water and apply 5 kg potassic fertilizer (MOP) per acre. 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 disease incidence, spray Tebuconazole 50% + Trifloxystrobin 25% (Nativo 75 WG) @ 80 g/acre. Use 200 litre of water per acre 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 viridae/harzianum* (minimum 10⁸ CFU) @ 2 kg/acre can be used. Use 200 litre 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.
- ❖ 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.

Water and disease management:

- ❖ **Sundargarh and Deogarh:** Paddy needs 0.5 inch of water from transplanting to tillering. From then onwards, keep 2 inches of water in the field till grain formation. In early sown paddy at 21 DAS apply 8 kg N/ac.

- ❖ **Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar:** Farmers are advised to maintain 3-5 cm of water level in the paddy field. Spraying of insecticides can be applied in the field. The smartphone holders can get location specific weather information from Mausam, Meghdoot and Damini apps.

☐ Panicle initiation is at critical stage for irrigation. Provide irrigation if field is dry. ☐

Top dressing of urea into the paddy field can be done.

☐ Remove weeds from the field. Water level should be maintained in the field.

☐ For the incidence of Sheath blight diseases, 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.

For the incidence of bacterial blight, spray Streptomycin sulphate (9%) + Tetracycline hydrochloride (1%) @ 120 g/acre and Copper oxychloride @ 200 g/acre in 200 litre of water.

☐ For the blast disease management, foliar spray in main field with Tricyclazole 75 WP @ 120 gm or Tebuconazole 50%+Trifloxystrobin 25% @ 80 g/acre is recommended.

☐ Apply Propiconazole 25 EC @ 1 ml/l of water for managing brown spot disease.

Apply Carbofuran @ 30 kg/ha if stem borer attack is seen.

- ❖ **Balasore, Bhadrak & Jajpur:**

☐ If paddy crop is affected by submergence don't apply N fertilizer immediately.

☐ If infestation of leaf folder and stem borer increase after the rain, apply spray Chlorantraniliprole 18.5% SC @ 60 ml/acre or Tetraniliprole 200 SC @ 100 – 120 ml/acre or Flubendiamide 20WG 50 g/acre.

☐ Monitor the activity of YSB by making frequent visit to field by installing Pheromone and Light Trap.

Incidence of BLB and Bacterial Leaf Streak disease are noticed in some areas, spray Copper oxychloride @ 500gm along with Plantomycin @ 200gm/acre, Soil application of additional dose of MOP 12.5 kg/acre recommended.

❖Cuttack, Ganjam, Jagatsingpur, Kendrapada, Puri, Nayagarh & Khorda

Bacterial Leaf Blight

There is a chance of Bacterial Leaf Blight disease infestation in paddy. If noticed, spray Copper Hydroxide 53.8% DF @ 600-gram/acre or 200-gram Plantomycin along with Copper Oxy Chloride 50% WP @ 600-gram/acre.

Brown plant hopper

There is a chance of BPH infestation in paddy. If >10/hill noticed, spray Pymetrozine 50% WG @ 120 g/acre or Dinotefuran 20 % SG @ 80 g/acre or Flonicamid 50 % WG @ 60- gram/acre or Triflumezopyrim 10% SC @ 100 ml / acre at the base of the plant.

Contingent Agro-advisory for areas received heavy rainfall due to low pressure

It has been observed that due to heavy and continuous rain for last few days, most of the rice fields are either completely or partially submerged. There is a chance of infestation of diseases and pest so farmers should be alert. Under the said conditions, farmers are suggested to follow the following practices:

- ❖ Drain out the excess water from rice fields wherever possible.
- ❖ Apply 5 kg potash per acre.
- ❖ In areas where cloudy sky, high humidity, intermittent rainfall with high day temperature and low night temperature, prevailing, high incidence of many diseases like Bacterial Blight, Bacterial Leaf Streak, Leaf Blast etc may appear. So, keep vigil on your field. Apply 1 g Plantomycin + 20 g Copper Oxychloride in 10 litres of water for bacterial diseases. If leaf blast is observed in rice field, spray Tebuconazole 50% + Trifloxystrobin 25% WG @ 4 g/10 ltr of water or Isoprothiolane 40 EC @ 15 ml per 10 litre of water. Repeat the spray at 7-10 days interval.
- ❖ In case of late transplanted rice, infestation of swarming caterpillar may occur. In such case, apply kerosene @ 2L/ha and shake the rice plants rigorously by crossing ropes. If infestation continues apply any contact insecticide such as Chlorpyrifos 20 EC @ 500 ml/acre or Lambda-Cyhalothrin 5% EC @ 200 ml/acre or Quinalphos 25% EC @ 800 ml/acre.
- ❖ The present condition (cloudy sky, high humidity, intermittent rainfall with high day temperature but low night temperature) is highly favourable for incidence of many diseases like Bacterial Blight, Bacterial Leaf Streak, Leaf Blast, sheath blight etc. So, keep vigil on your field. Apply 200g Plantomycin + 200g Copper Oxychloride in 200 litres of water per acre for bacterial diseases. In case of Blast incidence, spraying of Tebuconazole 50% + Trifloxystrobin 25% (Nativo 75 WG) @ 80g/acre or Carbendazim 50 WP @ 400g/acre may be done for controlling the disease.
