



ICAR-Central Rice Research Institute
(An ISO 9001: 2015 Certified Institute)

Cuttack – 753 006, Odisha, India



Agro-Advisory Service

Strategies for Second Fortnight of September, 2025

- In shallow lowland/ medium land transplanted rice, apply 35 kg urea/acre for HYV and 42 kg of urea/acre for hybrids at tillering stage (20-25 DAT). In normal transplanted rice, apply second top dressing of fertilizer at Panicle Initiation stage (50-55 DAT) with 17.5 kg of urea per acre whereas in sandy soil apply 17.5 kg of urea and 13 kg of MOP.
- Whenever damage of leaf folder (two folded leaves/hill) were observed, spray Chlorantraniliprole 18.5% SC @ 60 ml/acre or Tetraniliprole 200 SC (18.18% w/w) @ 100-120 ml/acre or Flubendiamide 20 WG 50 g/acre. Use 200 litres of water as spray volume per acre for spraying.
- In the case of infestation of Swarming caterpillar/Case worm/ Hispa, spray Chlorpyrifos 20 EC @ 500 ml/ acre or Quinalphos 25% EC @ 800 ml/acre. Use 200 litres of water as spray volume per acre for spraying.
- In case of Gall midge infestation, spray Fipronil 05% SC @ 400-600 ml/acre or Thiamethoxam 25% WG @ 40 ml/acre or Lambda-cyhalothrin 5% EC @ 100 ml/acre or Chlorpyrifos 20 EC @ 500 ml/ acre or Carbofuran 3G @ 10 kg/acre. Use 200 litres of water as spray volume per acre for spraying.
- 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. Use 200 litres of water as spray volume per acre for spraying.
- Release egg parasitoid, *Trichogramma japonicum* @ 20000 eggs/acre (1-2 cards/acre) at weekly interval. Four to five such releases are to be made.
- If population of Brown Planthopper (BPH) exceeds ETL (5-10 hoppers/hill), alter the micro-climate of the rice field by following alternate wetting and drying technique (AWD) (water should not be stagnated in the field for long time). If the problem still persists, spray Triflumezopyrim 10% SC @ 94 ml/acre or Pymetrozine 50% WG @ 120 g/acre or Dinotefuran 20% SG @ 60-80 g/acre or Thiamethoxam 25% WG @ 40 ml/acre or Ethofenprox 10 % EC @ 200-300 ml/acre or Acephate 75% SP @ 400 g/acre or Fipronil 5% SC @ 400-600 ml/acre. Use 200 litres of water as spray volume per acre for spraying. Use insecticides recommended against BPH at specified/recommended 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 morning (10-11 am) or afternoon (3-4pm).
- In case of leaf blast disease incidence, spray Tebuconazole 50% + Trifloxystrobin 25% (Nativo 75 WG) @ 80 g/acre. 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.
- In case of incidence of Brown spot in direct seeded rice, spray Propiconazole 25 EC @ 200 ml/acre or Carbendazim 64% + Mancozeb 8% 75 WP @ 300 g/acre. Use 200 litre solution for one-acre area. Spray should be done in the morning (10-11 am) or afternoon (3-4pm).
- In upland rice when the population of Gundhi bug exceeds the Economic Threshold Level (ETL) i.e., 2 adults/hill or 5 adults/m², do dusting of Malathion 5% @ 10 kg/acre or spray Etofenprox 10 EC @ 200 ml/acre or Chloropyrifos 20% EC @ 1000 ml/acre.
- Farmers are advised to download and use NRRI-developed **riceNxpert** 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 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.

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. Under the said conditions, farmers are suggested to follow the following practices:
- Drain out the excess water from rice fields wherever possible.
- Due to low pressure formation, some districts may receive substantial rainfall in upcoming few days. Postpone spraying activities, complete weeding and other intercultural operations. For paddy, complete top dressing of N fertilizer (e.g., Urea). Make bunds to maintain water level of 3-5 cm and remove excess water where necessary.
- In case of late transplanted rice, infestation of swarming caterpillar may occur. In such case, apply kerosene @ 2 l/ha and shake the rice plants rigorously by.
