ICAR - Central Rice Research Institute

(An ISO 9001:2015 Certified Institute)

Cuttack–753006, Odisha, India

Agro-Advisory Service

Strategies for Second Fortnight of October 2025

- If population of Brown Planthopper (BPH) exceeds economic threshold level (ETL) (i.e., 5-10 hoppers/hill), it is advised to alter the micro-climate of the rice field by alternate wetting and drying technique wherever irrigation facility is available. 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** Flonicamid 50% WG 60 g/acre. Use pesticides recommended for BPH at specified dose only. Avoid using nitrogenous fertilizers during infestation of BPH.

- If infestation of Ear cutting caterpillar is noticed, use Quinolphos 25 EC @ 400ml/acre **or** chlorpyriphos 20 EC @ 500ml/ acre and it should be applied in the morning hours at the base of the crop.

- On appearance of Sheath blight disease in 1-2 tillers, spray Propiconazole 75% @ 200ml/acre **or** Hexaconazole 50% @ 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 litres solution for one-acre area.

- In case of incidence of Bacterial blight / Bacterial leaf streak, apply Streptomycin sulphate (9%) + Tetracycline hydrochloride (1%) @ 200 g/acre along with Copper oxychloride @400g/acre. Use 200 litres solution for one-acre area.

- In case of Leaf blast incidence, spray Tebuconazole 50% + Trifloxystrobin 25% (Nativo75WG) @80 g/acre **or** Carbendazim 50WP@ 400 g/acre of water may be done for controlling the disease. Alternatively, spraying of leaf extracts of Bael (25g fresh leaves) **or** Tulsi (25g fresh leaves) **or** Neem (200g fresh leaves) per litre of water can help in reducing the incidence of disease. Also, biocontrol agents like *Trichoderma viride* @1% WP (minimum 10^6 CFU) @ 2 kg/acre can be used. Use 200 litres solution for one-acre area.

- In case of False smut: spray with Copper hydroxide 77% (Kocide 101) @ 400g/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.
- South West monsoon has already withdrawn from Odisha. As the crop is at reproductive stage in most of the areas, try to provide supplemental irrigation. If feasible, apply foliar spray of KNO_3 @ 1% i.e 1 kg KNO_3 in 200 litres of water or water soluble fertilizers like 13:0:45 at 5 g/litre of water or 19:19:19 at 5g/litre of water to improve plants resistance to abiotic stress.
- In early maturing varieties, harvest the crop when 80-85% of the grains are matured either manually by sickle or by using combine harvester or reaper. Paddy grains need to be sun-dried to 14% moisture content for consumption purpose and for seed purpose it should be dried to 12% moisture for better self-life. Pack each variety separately without mixing for better price of the produce**.**
- For safe storage of paddy/rice, use 'Super Grain Bag' which is helpful for retaining the quality, texture, colour, aroma and taste of the commodities for longer period of time **or** store the harvested paddy in properly bagged condition and stacked with suitable cover to avoid damage due to untimely rains.
- If matured paddy crop is soaked with rains, spray 5% salt solution to avoid sprouting of the seeds. In the case of harvested paddy, mix 5 kg salt with 100 kg of produce to avoid sprouting.
- Pulses like lentil/blackgram/greengram can be broadcasted in the standing matured crop one week before harvesting to utilize the residual moisture in the soil in suitable areas.
- Gundhi bug**:** To manage Gundi Bug spray Chlorpyriphos 20% EC @ 400- ml/ acre or Malathion 50 % EC @ 400- ml/ acre by mixing in 200-litre of water. Dusting of Chlorpyriphos 1.5 % D @ 10-kg/acre or Malathion 5 % D.P @ 10 kg/acre or Imidacloprid 06 % + Lambda-cyhalothrin 04 % SL @ 120 ml/acre as foliar spray mixed with 200 litres of water should be done uniformly during morning hours, when there is no or minimum wind.

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