भा.कृ.अनु.प – केंद्रीय चावल अनुसंधान संस्थान
ICAR - Central Rice Research Institute
(An ISO 9001: 2015 Certified Institute)
Cuttack-753 006, Odisha, India

Agro-Advisory Service

Strategies for Second Fortnight of February 2026

1. Transplanted Summer rice

Nursery

- Rice seed treatment with thiamethoxam 70% WS @ 1.5 ml/kg of seed at the time of sowing to manage rice thrips at nursery. If infestation of thrips is noticed in rice nursery, spray NSKE (azadirachtin) @ 800 ml/acre or lambda-Cyhalothrin 5% EC @ 100 ml/acre or thiamethoxam 25% WG @ 40 g/acre with spray solution volume of 200 liters/ acre.
- If infestation of seedling blight is noticed in rice nursery, spray Carbendazim @ 400 g/acre **or** Propiconazole @ 200 g/acre in 200 litre of water.

For crop yet to be transplanted in main field

- Complete the transplanting of 3-5 week old seedlings in well puddled soil at a spacing of 15 cm × 15 cm with 3-4 seedlings per hill at shallow depth.
- If infestation of blast disease is noticed, spray Trifloxystrobin 25% + Tebuconazole 50% @ 80 g per acre in 200 litres of water **or** Edifenphos 50 EC @ 200 ml/acre in 200 litres of water.
- Apply (DAP 44 kg + MOP 22 kg) or (Urea 22 kg + SSP 125 kg + MOP 22 kg) as basal dose during final puddling.

For crop just transplanted

- Farmers those have already completed transplanting, apply granular herbicide Bensulfuron-methyl + Pretilachlor @ 4kg/ acre at 5-8 days after transplanting. Mix the granular herbicide with 4 kg of sand/ acre and broadcast it uniformly in the field on saturated soil **or** spray Pyrazosulfuron-ethyl 10 WP @ 80 g/acre in 140 litres of water at 3-5 days after transplanting **or** spray Bispyribac sodium @ 120 ml/acre at 10-15 DAT or 2-3 leaf stage of weeds in 140 litres of water.
- Install 4-5 pheromone traps/acre in the rice field for monitoring of the yellow stem borer.
- Monitoring should continue for stem borer. Whenever the number of male moths/trap reaches 4 or 5 apply any one of the insecticides, spray of azadirachtin 0.15% neem seed kernel based EC formulation @ 800 ml/acre **or** soil application of chlorantraniliprole 4% GR @ 4 kg/acre **or** cartap hydrochloride 4 G @ 10 kg/acre by mixing with sand at 1:1 ratio **or** spraying chlorantraniliprole 18.5% SC @ 60 ml/acre with spray solution

volume of 200 litres/acre.

- Release of egg parasitoids, *Trichogramma japonicum* (NRRI Trichocard-T.j) and *Trichogramma chilonis* (NRRI Trichocard-T.c) to manage stem borer and leaf folder infestation respectively @ three cards (consisting of ~60000 parasitized eggs) per hectare once moth activity is noticed. Five such releases are made at every 7-10 days interval till egg masses or moth activity is not seen, whichever is earlier.

2. Wet direct seeded summer rice

- If pre-emergence herbicides were not applied, to control weeds apply early post- emergent ready mix Bensulfuron- methyl+ Pretilachlor granular herbicide @ 4kg/acre mixed with 4 kg of sand at 5-10 DAS **or** spray Bispyribac sodium @ 120 ml/acre at 10-12 DAS or 2-3 leaf stage of weeds or, Penoxsulum 1.02% + Cyhalofop-butyl 5.1% @ 800 ml/acre at 15-20 DAS in 140 litres of water.

- Top dress 24 kg of urea per acre after weeding at tillering stage (20-25 DAS).

- Install 4-5 pheromone traps/acre in the rice field for monitoring of the yellow stem borer (Scirpo lure) and leaf folder (Cnaphalo lure). Whenever the number of male moths/ trap reaches 4 or 5, spray azadirachtin 0.15% neem seed kernel based EC formulation @ 800 ml/acre **or** broadcast granular insecticide chlorantraniliprole 0.4% GR @ 4 kg/ acre **or** cartap hydrochloride 4G @ 10 kg/acre mixing with sand at 1:1 ratio **or** spray chlorantraniliprole 18.5% SC @ 60 ml/acre with spray solution volume of 200 liters/ acre.
- Release of egg parasitoids, *Trichogramma japonicum* (NRRI Trichocard-T.j) and *Trichogramma chilonis* (NRRI Trichocard-T.c) to manage stem borer and leaf folder infestation respectively @ three cards (consisting of ~60000 parasitized eggs) per hectare once moth activity is noticed. Five such releases are made at every 7-10 days interval till egg masses or moth activity is not seen, whichever is earlier.

- If infestation of Bakanae disease is noticed, spray, Carbendazim 50WP @ 200 g per acre in 200 litre of water and repeat the spray at 7-10 days' interval.

Already established transplanted rice crop

- Apply urea @ 35 kg/acre as top dressing at 20-25 DAT (tillering stage)

- If pre-emergence/early-post emergence herbicide was not applied to control weeds than apply post-emergence herbicide Penoxsulum 1.02% + cyhalofop-butyl 5.1% @ 800ml/acre at 15-20 DAT for broad spectrum weed control **or** manual weeding at 20-25 DAT.

- Install 4-5 pheromone traps/acre in the rice field for monitoring of the yellow stem borer. Monitoring should continue for stem borer. Whenever the number of male moths/trap reaches 4 or 5 apply any one of the insecticides, spray of azadirachtin 0.15% neem seed kernel based EC formulation @ 800 ml/acre **or** soil application of chlorantraniliprole 4% GR @ 4 kg/acre **or** cartap hydrochloride 4 G @ 10 kg/acre by mixing with sand at 1:1 ratio **or** spraying chlorantraniliprole 18.5% SC @ 60 ml/acre with spray solution volume of 200 litres/acre.

- Release of egg parasitoids, *Trichogramma japonicum* (NRRI Trichocard-T.j) and *Trichogramma chilonis* (NRRI Trichocard-T.c) to manage stem borer and leaf folder infestation respectively @ three cards (consisting of ~60000 parasitized eggs) per hectare once moth activity is noticed. Five such releases are made at every 7-10 days interval till egg masses or moth activity is not seen, whichever is earlier.

- In case of blast disease incidence, spray Trifloxystrobin 25% + Tebuconazole 50% @ 80 g per acre in 200 litres of water **or** Edifenphos 50 EC @ 200 ml/acre in 200 litres of water.

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