



ICAR- Central Rice Research Institute

(An ISO 9001: 2015 Certified Institute)

Cuttack –753006, Odisha, India

Agro-Advisory Service

Strategies for Second Fortnight of July, 2026

Dry Direct Seeded Rice in Upland

- ❖ To control weeds in direct seeded upland rice, please spray Bispyribac sodium 10%SC @ 120ml/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** Fenoxaprop-p-ethyl 9 EC @260ml/acre at 20days after in moist soil as an alternative to manual weeding.
- ❖ In upland areas, where herbicide has not been applied, first manual weeding or mechanical weeding by operating finger weeder or wheel hoe may be done. After weeding, 26 kg of urea / acre may be applied as top dressing.

Dry Direct Seeded Rice in Lowland

- ❖ To control weeds in direct seeded lowland rice, spray Bispyribac sodium 10% SC @120ml/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 tank mix of 260g of Fenoxaprop-p-ethyl (Rice star) + 50 g of Ethoxysulfuron (Sunrise) per acre at 15-20 DAS in moist soil.
- ❖ In semi deep/deep water areas, where direct seeding has been done and herbicide is not applied for weed control, 'beushening' may be done after accumulation of sufficient water (atleast 7-10cm standing water) in the field. After beushening, 18 kg of urea/acre may be applied as top dressing.
- ❖ In rainfed shallow lowland areas where direct seeding has been done and herbicide has not been applied to control weeds, 'beushening' may be done after accumulation of sufficient water (at least 7-10 cm standing water). After beushening 36 kg of urea/acre may be applied as top dressing.

Transplanted Rice

- ❖ In saline soil and seawater inundated areas, farmers are advised not to go for dry bed nursery. In such areas, community nursery may be raised in less saline affected land with assured irrigation facilities.
- ❖ Nursery sowing should be completed by end of 2nd fortnight of July.
- ❖ In assured irrigated areas, select the land for wet bed nursery close to source of irrigation water with good drainage facilities. It is advised to follow community nursery approach at village level.
- ❖ To transplant one-acre area, about 320 m² area (8cents) nursery beds are required.
- ❖ Prepare wet nursery raised beds of 10cm high, 1.2-1.5m wide and of convenient length. Well defined irrigation/drainage channel of 30-45 cm width must be kept in between two beds.
- ❖ Use 14-16 kg seeds/acre for HYV and 5-6kg/acre for hybrids for nursery sowing. In less fertile lands apply fertilizer @ 6-3-3 g of N, P₂O₅, K₂O /m² of nursery at the time of land preparation. In zinc deficient soil, apply 960 grams of zinc sulphate to 8 cents of rice nursery as basal dose.

- ❖ Before sowing, the seeds should be treated with Trichoderma dust formulation @ 10g/kg of seeds (Soak the paddy seeds in water for 8 hours, decant water, mix with Trichoderma dust formulation and store as a heap covered with moist sack or polythene sheet for 12-24 hours before sowing in nursery or seed can be treated with Captan 50% WP (Captra/Captaf/Captan 50/Goldcap) or Thiram 75% (Thiram 75 / Thirox/ Seedkot 750/Seedcap) @ 3g per kg of seed or any other seed treating chemicals provided by the State Government agencies.
- ❖ In heavy weed infested areas, spray Pyrazosulfuron-ethyl @ 80 g/acre in 8 tanks of 16 litre capacity sprayer at 3-5 DAS to control weeds in rice nursery 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).
- ❖ 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 azadirachtin 0.15% neem seed kernel-based EC formulation @ 800 ml/acre or lambda- cyhalothrin 5% EC @ 200 ml/acre or thiamethoxam 25% WG @ 40g/acre with spray solution volume of 200 liters/ acre.
- ❖ Soil drenching of nursery with thiamethoxam 25% WG @ 800 g/acre of the nursery. Apply 250 ml of solution per square meter of the nursery to manage green leafhopper, thrips and whorl maggot
- ❖ If infestation of green leafhopper (GLH) is noticed above ETL (5 Nos./hill - Vegetative stage, 2 Nos./hill - Tungro endemic area), use azadirachtin 5 % w/w @ 80 ml/acre or imidacloprid 17.8 SL @ 50 ml/acre or thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 40 g/acre or acephate 75% SP 400 gram/acre or fipronil 0.3% GR 10 kg/acre. Use 200 liters of water for spraying.
- ❖ In nursery, where stem borer infestation is expected to notice, installation of pheromone traps scirpolure is recommended (at least 3 per nursery of 200 m²). When 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 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 in 200 litres of water.
- ❖ In root-knot nematode endemic areas, carbofuran 3% CG @ 20 kg/acre (200 g/cent of nursery area) and in stem borer areas @ 10 kg/acre (100 g/cent) may be applied 5 days after sowing.
- ❖ In case of seedling blight disease appearance, apply Propiconazole 25EC (Tilt/Zerox/Dhan/Bumper) @ 1 ml/ litre of water.
- ❖ If leaf blast is observed in rice nursery, spray Tebuconazole 50% + Trifloxystrobin 25% WG (Nativo) @ 0.4 g or Isoprothiolane 40 EC (Fujita/Fujione/Sultan) @ 1.5ml per litre of water. Repeat the spray at 7-10 days interval.
- ❖ To control Bakanae disease in rice nursery, drench soil with Carbendazim 12% + Mancozeb 63% 75WP (Saaf/ Safe/ Sarafa) @ 1.5g per litre of water and repeat the spray at 7-10 days' interval.
- ❖ In-case of brown spot, spray Propiconazole 25EC (Tilt/Zerox/Dhan/Bumper) @ 1ml or Mancozeb 75WP or Carbendazim 12%+Mancozeb 63% 75WP (Saaf/ Safe/ Sarafa) @ 1.5 g per litre of water.
- ❖ Install 4-5 pheromone traps/acre in the rice field for monitoring of the yellow stem borer (Scirpolure) 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 or tetraniliprole 200 SC (18.18% w/w) @ 100-120 ml/acre or flubendiamide 20 WG 50g/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.

- ❖ 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 3% CG @ 20 kg/acre. Use 200 litres of water as spray volume per acre for spraying.
- ❖ 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.
- ❖ For transplanting by using mechanical transplanter, mat nursery preparation should begin 15-20 days prior to transplanting. Mix fine soil with farm yard manure or compost or vermicompost in 4:1 ratio. After thorough mixing, spread the mixture for about 2 cm thickness on the seedling trays or polythene sheet. For spreading the soil over polythene sheet and making it uniform, use a wooden or iron frame divided into 4 equal segments. Fill the frame almost to the top with the soil mixture and level it.
- ❖ Spread the pre-germinated seeds over the soil mixture evenly. After spreading, cover the seed with a thin layer (0.5cm) of soil mixture and a thin layer of straw or banana leaves if the nursery is grown in open area. Remove the straw or banana leaf cover after 2-3 days. Maintain the soil moisture by providing irrigation at regular interval. Seedlings raised in one cent area is sufficient to transplant in one-acre area
- ❖ Main field land preparation should be done by puddling the field twice at 7-10 days intervals and land levelling for uniform crop stand. About 0.8t/acre of well decomposed FYM may be applied before first puddling.
- ❖ Incorporate the dhaincha green manuring crop at the time of initial puddling of main field.
- ❖ For high yielding varieties apply 35 kg of DAP + 27 kg of MOP or 18 kg of urea + 100kg of SSP +27kg MOP per acre as basal dose at the time last puddling. In sandy soil apply 35 kg of DAP and 13.5 kg of MOP or 18 kg of urea + 100 kg of SSP +13.5kg of MOP per acre as basal dose.
- ❖ For hybrids, apply 53 kg of DAP+ 27 kg of MOP or 26kg of urea+ 150kg of SSP +27kg MOP as basal dose at the time of final puddling.
- ❖ In zinc deficient areas apply Zinc Sulphate @10kg/acre or zinc EDTA@ 6kg/acr (once in two years) at the time of final land preparation.
- ❖ In boron deficient soil apply Borax @2kg/acre at the time of final land preparation.
- ❖ Transplanting of 25-30 days old seedlings should be done at a spacing of 20 x15 cm at shallow depth, use only 2-3 seedlings per hill for high yielding varieties. For hybrids use 1-2 seedling per hill.
- ❖ To control weeds, apply granular herbicide Bensulfuron methyl 0.6%+ Pretilachlor6% 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 8-10days after emergence of weeds (or when the weedsareat2-3leafstage).

Advisory for rainfed areas, which have not received normal monsoon

- ❖ In scanty rainfall areas where upland rice is not taken up, sowing of short duration other crop varieties of green gram, black gram, ragi, groundnut and red gram may be completed by utilizing available soil moisture.
- ❖ In heavy rainfall areas, stop the sowing of seed and topdressing of fertilizers or herbicides for time being.
- ❖ In direct seeded rice first topdressing of fertilizer may be done with the availability of the soil moisture.
- ❖ Do not spray herbicides in rice field to control weeds when there is no sufficient soil moisture.
