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 First Fortnight of July, 2026

Dry Direct Seeded Rice in Upland

- To control weeds in direct seeded upland rice spray 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) **or** Fenoxaprop-p-ethyl 9 EC@ 260 ml/acre maybe applied 20 days after in moist soil as an alternative to manual weeding.

Dry Direct Seeded Rice in Lowland

- To control weeds in direct seeded lowland rice spray 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) or tank mix of 260 g of Fenoxaprop- p-ethyl (Rice star) + 50 g of Ethoxysulfuron (Sunrise) per acre at 15-20 DAS in moist soil.

Transplanted Rice

- In saline soil and saline water inundated areas farmers are advised not to go for dry nursery. In such areas, community nursery may be raised in less saline affected land with assured irrigation facilities.

- In assured irrigated areas select the land for wet bed nursery close to source of irrigation water with good drainage facilities. It is advisable to follow community nursery approach at village level.

- To transplant one-acre area about 320 m^2 area (8 cents) nursery beds are required. Prepare wet nursery raised beds of 10cm high, 1.2-1.5 m wide and of convenient length. Well defined irrigation/drainage channel of 30-45 cm width must be kept in between two beds.

- Use certified seeds of recommended high-yielding, stress-tolerant, or hybrid rice varieties with a minimum germination percentage of 80%. Use 14-16 kg seeds /acre of HYV and 5-6 kg/acre of hybrids for nursery sowing. In less fertile lands apply fertilizer @ 6-3-3g of N, P2O5, K2O/$m^2$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 @ 10 g/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 (Captaf / Captan 50 / Goldcap) or Thiram 75% (Thiram75/Thirox/ Seed kot 750/ Seed cap) @ 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.
- 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 liters of water.
- In-case of caseworm, apply phenthoate 50% EC @ 400 ml/acre. Use 200 liters of water for spraying.
- 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 25 EC (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) @ 1.5 ml per litre of water. Repeat the spray at 7-10 days interval.

- To control Bakanae disease in rice nursery, spray Carbendazim 12% + Mancozeb 63% 75 WP (Saaf / Safe/ Sarafa) @ 1.5 g per litre of water and repeat the spray at 7-10 days' interval.
- In-case of brownspot, spray Propiconazole 25 EC @1ml **or** Mancozeb75 WP **or** Carbendazim 12% + Mancozeb 63% 75 WP (Saaf/ Safe/ Sarafa) @ 1.5g per litre of water.

- For transplanting by using mechanical transplanter, mat nursery preparation should begin 15-20 days prior to transplanting. Mix fine soil with farmyard 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 (0.5 cm) 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 2-3days.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 0.8 t/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 +100 kg of SSP + 27 kg 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 + 13.5 kg of MOP per acre as basal dose.

- For hybrids, apply 53 kg of DAP + 27 kg of MOP **or** 26 kg of urea +150 kg of SSP + 27 kg MOP as basal dose at the time of final puddling.

- In zinc deficient areas. apply Zinc Sulphate @ 10 kg/acre or zinc-EDTA @ 6 kg/acre (once in two years) at the time of final land preparation.

- In boron deficient soil apply Borax @ 2 kg/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% + Pretilachlor 6% GR @ 4 kg/acre mixed with 4 kg of sand within 5 - 10 days after transplanting.

- Farmers are advised to download and use NRRI developed **riceXpert** mobile App (available in Google Play store) for getting information on all aspects of rice crop.

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