



ICAR- Central Rice Research Institute

(An ISO 9001: 2015 Certified Institute)

Cuttack –753006, Odisha, India

Agro-Advisory Service

Strategies for Second Fortnight of August, 2026

Transplanted Rice:

- ❖ Transplanting of rice must be completed by second fortnight of August.
- ❖ For medium and long-duration varieties, apply 4 kg urea + 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 of last puddling. Apply 36 kg urea as first top dressing at 30 days after transplanting and 18 kg urea as second top dressing at panicle initiation stage (*RDF is 32-16-16 kg NPK/acre and Nitrogen is applied as 25% basal, 50% at tillering and 25% at PI stage).
- ❖ For short duration varieties, apply 21 kg Urea + 35 kg of DAP + 27 kg of MOP or 27 kg of urea + 100 kg of SSP + 27 kg MOP per acre as basal dose at the time of last puddling. Apply 27 kg urea as top dressing at 25-30 days after transplanting (*RDF is 32-16-16 kg NPK/acre and Nitrogen is applied as 50% basal, 50% as top dressing).
- ❖ For hybrids, apply 32 kg Urea + 53 kg of DAP + 40 kg of MOP or 52 kg of urea + 150 kg of SSP + 40 kg MOP as basal dose at the time of final puddling. Apply 26 kg urea as first top dressing at 30 days after transplanting and 26 kg urea as second top dressing at panicle initiation stage (*RDF is 40-24-24 kg NPK/acre and N Nitrogen is applied as 50% basal, 25% at tillering and 25% at PI stage).
- ❖ 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. If Zinc sulphate (ZnSO_4) has not been applied during final land preparation, spray Zn-EDTA @ 0.5g/litre of water at 30 and 45 days after transplanting of rice or spray 0.5% ZnSO_4 solution (1 kg ZnSO_4 + 0.5 kg of lime in 200 litres of water in one acre) thrice at 15 days interval on appearance of deficiency symptom in the field.
- ❖ In boron deficient soil, apply Borax@ 4 kg/acre at the time of final land preparation.
- ❖ Undertake gap filling with aged seedlings or clones separated from the same field in order to maintain a plant population of 33 hills per m^2 .
- ❖ Farmers having soil health cards are advised to follow the recommendation mentioned in their cards
- ❖ Transplanting of 25-30 days old seedlings should be done at a spacing of 20x15 cm at shallow depth, use only 2-3 seedlings per hill for high yielding varieties. For hybrids use 1-2 seedlings per hill.
- ❖ For delayed transplanting, transplant the old seedlings in puddled soil at shallow depth at a closer spacing of 15 x15 cm with 4-5 seedlings 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 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) or spray ready mix Penoxulam + Cyhalofop butyl (Vivaya) @ 900 ml/acre or tank mix Fenoxaprop-p-ethyl +Ethoxysulfuron (Rice star +Sunrise) @240+50 g/acre at 15- 20 DAT in 8 tanks of 16 litre capacity sprayer at 15-20 days after transplanting.

- ❖ In early transplanted rice, if problem of thrips is noticed, farmers can go for neem seed kernel based insecticide like Azadirachtin 0.15% @ 1 lit/acre or spray Lambda-cyhalothrin 5% EC @ 100 ml or Thiamethoxam 25 % WG @ 40 g in 200 litre of water for one acre area.
- ❖ Install 4-5 pheromone traps/acre in the rice field for monitoring of the yellow stem borer (*Scirp* 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 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.
- ❖ If there is infection of sheath blight, on appearance of disease in 1-2 tillers, spray Tebuconazole 50% + Trifloxystrobin 25 % WG @ 0.4 g or Propiconazole 75% @ 1ml per litre of water or Hexaconazole 50% @ 2ml per litre of water or Validamycin 3L @2ml/litre.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 Plantomycin @ 1 g/litre along with Copper oxychloride @1 g/litre of water using 200 litres of water per acre. In case of leaf blast incidence, spray Tebuconazole 50% + Trifloxystrobin 25% (Nativo 75WG) @ 0.4g/litre or Edifenphos 50 EC @ 2ml/litre or Tricyclazole 75WP @ 0.6 g/litre of water may be done for controlling the disease. Otherwise, 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.

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.
