



ICAR- Central Rice Research Institute

(An ISO 9001: 2015 Certified Institute)

Cuttack –753006, Odisha, India

Agro-Advisory Service

Strategies for First Fortnight of August, 2026

Dry Direct Seeded Rice

- ❖ In upland late sown situation, post-emergence herbicide application of Vivaya @ 1.0 litre/acre or tank mix of Nominee gold + Sathi @ 80 ml + 80 ml/acre at 5-25 days after sowing need to be taken.
- ❖ In rice root-knot nematode and stem borer endemic areas, Carbofuran granules @ 3 g/sq.m or Phorate @ 1 g/sq. m **or** Diazinon @ 1 g/sq.m is to be applied 5 days after sowing.
- ❖ In case of rice root knot nematode infestation, apply carbofuran 30 EC @ 1 kg a.i/ha or Fensulphothion @ 1 kg a.i/ha.

Transplanted Rice

- ❖ If Bakane disease is observed in the nursery, uproot the infected plants and spray Carbendazim 12% + Mancozeb 63% WP (Saaf/ Safe/ Sarafa) @ 1.5 g/l of water.
- ❖ 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.
- ❖ In case of appearance of seedling blight disease, 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 40EC (Fujita/Fujione/Sultan) @ 1.5 ml per litre of water. Repeat the spray at 7-10 days interval.
- ❖ In-case of brown spot, spray Propiconazole 25EC (Tilt/Zerox/Dhan/Bumper) @ 1ml **or** Mancozeb 75 WP **or** Carbendazim 64% + Mancozeb 8% 75WP (Saaf/ Safe/ Sarafa) @ 1.5 g per litre of water.
- ❖ Keep 3 pheromone traps/acre of rice nursery for monitoring the yellow stem borer infestation. Whenever the number of male moths/trap reaches 4 or 5 apply Azadirachtin 0.15% EC @ 800 ml/acre or Chlorantraniliprole 0.4% GR @ 4 kg/acre mixing with sand at 1:1 ratio or spray Chlorantraniliprole 18.5% SC @ 60 ml/acre in 200 litres of water or Cartap hydrochloride 4G @ 10 kg/acre.
- ❖ In-case of caseworm, spray Indoxacarb 15.8% EC @ 80 ml/acre **or** Flubendiamide 39.35% SC @ 20 ml/acre.
- ❖ 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 4 t/acre of well decomposed FYM may be applied before first puddling.

- ❖ Incorporate the 5-6 weeks old *dhaincha* green manuring crop at the time of initial puddling of main field.
- ❖ Transplanting of rice must be completed latest by first fortnight of August.
- ❖ For high yielding varieties apply 21 kg of urea + 35 kg of DAP + 27 kg of MOP **or** 35 kg of urea + 100 kg of SSP + 27 kg MOP per acre as basal dose at the time last puddling. Farmers who are already provided with soil health card (SHC) are requested to follow the recommendation provided in their SHC.
- ❖ 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 @ 4 kg/acre at the time of final land preparation.
- ❖ Transplanting of 25-30 days old seedlings should be done at a spacing of 20 x 15 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 **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).
- ❖ 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 (*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 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.
