



ICAR- Central Rice Research Institute

(An ISO 9001: 2015 Certified Institute)

Cuttack –753006, Odisha, India

Agro-Advisory Service

Strategies for First Fortnight of September, 2026

- ❖ Undertake gap filling with seedlings (left over/aged) or clones separated from the same field in order to maintain a plant population of 33 hills per m².
- ❖ For delayed transplanting, use the old aged seedlings. Farmers are advised to use 25-30 days old seedlings of early or medium duration varieties and 45-50 days old seedling of long duration varieties. Transplant the old seedling 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.
- ❖ In case of incidence of brown spot disease in direct seeded rice, spray Propiconazole 25 EC @ 200 ml/acre or Mancozeb 75 WP @ 400 g/acre or Carbendazim 64%+Mancozeb 8% 75 WP @ 300 g/acre. Use 200 litre solution for one-acre area.
- ❖ A "Rice Health Clinic" has been established at ICAR-CRRI, Cuttack to provide support for pest, disease and nematode problems related to rice cultivation. If you observe any such problem in your rice crop, bring a sample of the affected rice plant to the Rice Health Clinic. Visiting hours 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. in working days from Monday to Friday. The sample brought to the clinic will be examined scientifically, and, whenever necessary, advice from the institute's expert scientists will be sought.
