ICAR- Central Rice Research Institute
(An ISO 9001: 2015 Certified Institute)
Kataka –753006, Odisha, India

Agro-Advisory Service

Strategies for Second Fortnight of November, 2026

- Harvest the crop when 80-85% of the grains are matured either manually by sickle or by using combine harvester or reaper. Paddy grains need to be sun-dried to 14% moisture content for consumption purpose and for seed purpose it should be dried to 12% moisture for better self-life. Pack each variety separately without mixing for better price of the produce**.**

- For safe storage of paddy/rice, use 'Super Grain Bag' which is helpful for retaining the quality, texture, colour, aroma and taste for longer period of time and also prevents insect pest infestation or store the harvested paddy in properly bagged and stacked with suitable cover to avoid damage due to untimely rain.

- Soon after noticing the infestation of the stored grain insect pest, take up fumigation by using aluminium phosphide (do not use in dwelling houses) tablets @ 3 tablets/tonne of grain (total 9 gm of tablets) or 150 gm per 100 m^3 in fairly air tight containers or by covering with thick tarpaulin leaving no gaps. The tablets should be wrapped in cotton pouches before placing them in the stacks. All the corners of plastic cover should be plastered with 6-inch-thick layer of mud/adhesive tapes to prevent leakage of gas. Minimum exposure period is for about 7-10 days.

There may be chances of infestation of Brown Planthopper (BPH), White-backed Planthopper (WBPH), Green Leafhopper (GLH), Gundhi bug in long duration varieties of rice or very late planted rice and chance of ear cutting caterpillar infestation in matured crop.

- If population of brown planthopper (BPH) exceeds ETL (5-10 hoppers/hill), it is advised to alter the micro-climate of the rice field by alternate wetting and drying technique (water should not stand in the field for long time). If problem still persists, spray triflumezopyrim 10% SC @ 94 ml/acre or pymetrozine 50% WG @ 120 g/acre or dinotefuran 20% SG @ 80 g/acre or imidacloprid 17.8% SL @ 50 ml/acre or flonicamid 50% WG 60 g/acre. Use pesticides recommended for BPH at specified dose only. Avoid using nitrogenous fertilizers during infestation of BPH. For effective management of BPH, community spraying of insecticides is advised.
- If infestation of gundhi bug is noticed: Use dinotefuran 15% + pymetrozine 45% WG @ 133 g/acre or imidacloprid 06 % + lambda-cyhalothrin 04% SL @ 120 ml/acre. Use 200 liters of water for spraying.

- If infestation of green leafhopper (GLH) is noticed above ETL (10 Nos./hill - Flowering stage, 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.

- If infestation of ear cutting caterpillar is noticed: Use quinalphos 25EC @ 400ml/acre or chlorpyriphos 20 EC @ 500 ml/ acre and it should be applied in the morning hours at the base of the crop. Application of chlorpyriphos 20 EC @ 500 ml/ acre along the bunds of the field facilitate to kill the ear leaf caterpillar and also prevents its migration from one field to another. Spraying should be done after sunset for better results.

Due to low night temperature and high humidity, there may be chances of high incidence of False Smut and Neck/Panicle blast in late maturing rice varieties. For effective management, the following fungicides may be applied.

- In case of Neck/Panicle blast incidence, spray tebuconazole 50% + trifloxystrobin 25% (Nativo 75 WG) @ 80 g/acre **or** carbendazim 50 WP @ 400 g/acre of water may be done for controlling the disease. Use 200 litre of water for one-acre crop. Use 200 litres solution for one-acre area.

- In False smut endemic area, spray copper hydroxide 77% (Kocide 101) @ 400 g/acre or tebuconazole 25% (Folicur) @ 400 g/acre at boot leaf stage. Use 200 litre of water for one-acre crop coverage. Second spraying should be done after 7- 10 days for effective control of false smut.

- Wherever rice has not been grown due to moisture stress, farmers are advised to grow short duration *Rabi* crops like, green gram, black gram, cowpea, field pea, lentil, groundnut, toria, potato and sunflower in medium/shallow lowlands lands utilizing the available soil moisture in the field.

- In rainfed shallow lowlands, where irrigation facilities are not available, crops like lathyrus, field pea, linseed, lentil, blackgram can be raised as *Paira* crop by sowing them on standing crop of rice under saturated soil moisture condition 10-15 days before harvesting of rice crop.

- 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.

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