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

Agro-Advisory Service

Strategies for First 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 shelf-life. Pack each variety separately for purity without mixing for better price of the produce**.**
- South West monsoon has already withdrawn from Odisha. In some areas where the crop is still at reproductive stage provide supplemental irrigation if needed. Apply foliar spray of KNO3 @ 5g/litre of water or water soluble fertilizers like 13:0:45 at 5 g/litre of water or 19:19:19 at 5g/litre of water to improve plants resistance to abiotic stress.
- 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 @ of 3 tablets/ ton grain (total 9 gm of tablets) 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 Plant hopper (BPH), White-backed Plant Hopper (WBPH), Green leaf hopper (GLH), Gundhi bug in long duration varieties of rice or very late planted rice and ear cutting caterpillar in matured/harvested crop kept in the field.
- 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** Flunicamide50% WG 60 g/acre. Use pesticides recommended for BPH at specified dose only. Avoid using nitrogenous fertilizers during infestation of BPH.
- If infestation of Gundhi Bug is noticed: Use Imidacloprid 06 % + Lambda-cyhalothrin 04 % SL @ 120 ml/acreasfoliar spray mixed with 200 litres of water.

- If infestation of GLH is noticed, use Azadirachtin 5 % w/w @ 80 ml/acre **or** Imidacloprid 17.8 SL @ 50 ml/acre **or** Thiamethoxam 25WG @ 40 g/acre **or** Acephate 75% SP 400 gram/acre **or** Fipronil 0.3% GR 10 kg/acre. Use 200 litre of water for spraying of the mentioned pesticides.

- If infestation of Ear cutting caterpillar is noticed: Use Quinolphos 25 EC @ 400 ml/acre **or** Chlorpyriphos 20 EC @ 500 ml/ acre and it should be applied in the morning hours at the base of the crop. 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 may be done for controlling the disease. Use 200 litre of water for one-acre crop. Alternatively, 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. Also, biocontrol agent like *Trichoderma viride* 1% WP (minimum 10^6 CFU) @ 2 kg/acre can be used. Use 200 litre 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. Repeat the spraying at seven days interval for effective control of false smut.

- Wherever the field is free, farmers are advised to grow short duration *rabi* crops like, Green gram, Black gram, Cowpea, Field pea, Lentil, Groundnut, Toria and Sunflower in medium/shallow lowlands lands utilizing the available soil moisture in the field.

- 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.

Contingent Agro Advisory for Rice for predicted cyclone "ARNAB"

According to IMD, Bhubaneswar, Cyclone "ARNAB" formed over Andhra Pradesh on 28.10.2026 and affected southern and coastal Odisha, bringing extremely heavy rainfall and strong winds to districts including Malkangiri, Koraput, Nabarangpur, Rayagada, Gajapati, Ganjam, Kandhamal and Kalahandi.

- Harvested rice should be properly staked at safe place and covered with tarpaulin to avoid damage by anticipated rainfall.

- Keep the drainage channels open in non-matured rice crop to drain out the excess water from standing rice fields to minimise the loss due to lodging.

  In areas where cloudy sky, high humidity, intermittent rainfall with high day temperature and low night temperature, prevailing, high incidence of many diseases like Bacterial Blight, Bacterial Leaf Streak, Leaf Blast etc. may appear. So, keep vigil on your field. Apply 1 g Plantomycin + 20 g Copper Oxychloride in 10 litres of water for bacterial diseases. If leaf blast is observed in rice field, spray Tebuconazole 50% + Trifloxystrobin 25% WG @ 4 g/10 ltr of water or Isoprothiolane 40 EC @ 15 ml per 10 litre of water. Repeat the spray at 7-10 days interval.

- After cessation of rainfall, dry the freshly threshed rice grain under sun for 1-2 days to brought down the moisture content to 14% and store the harvested paddy in 'Super Grain Bag' which is helpful for retaining the quality, texture, colour, aroma and taste of the commodities for longer period of time.

- In case of infestation of the stored grain, take up fumigation by using Aluminium Phosphide tablets (do not use in dwelling houses) @ 3 tablets / ton of grain (total 9 gm of tablets) in fairly air tight containers or by covering grain bags with thick tarpaulin leaving no gaps. The tablets should be wrapped in cotton pouches before placing them in the stacks, which helps to discard the remnants after completing the fumigation. All the corners of plastic cover should be plastered with 6-inch-thick layer of mud or adhesive tapes to prevent leakage of gas. Maintain minimum exposure period of about 7-10 days for better result.

- After cessation of cyclone there may chances of swarming caterpillar and brown planthopper (BPH) incidence in late planted rice. To manage the BPH apply pymetrozine 50WG @ 0.6 g/l of water or triflumezopyrim 10SC @ 0.5 ml/l of water or fluniciamide 50WG @ 3 g/10 lit of water. To manage the swarming caterpillar, apply chlorpyriphos 1.5% D @ 30kg/ha.

- The excess water may be drain out immediately from the field having standing crops and not ready to harvest.

- Due to heavy rainfall the incidence of disease pest may increase. Regularly visit the field to know the incidence of diseases and insects pest. Accordingly take need based pest management measure immediately. If farmers have any queries regarding rice crop management, they may contact to ICAR-CRRI, Cuttack.

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