Crop (Rice) advisory for the month of August

1) Uproot and destroy bakanae affected plants from the field to minimize inoculum build up and subsequent seed-borne infection at flowering
2) Maintain standing water in the field of transplanted rice up to maximum tillering stage
3) Spray the crop 0.5% zinc sulphate or ferrous sulphate with 2.5% urea if zinc or iron deficiency appears
4) Apply N in 3 equal splits at 0, 21 and 42 days after transplanting (DAT) in non-scented and scented semi dwarf varieties, while in scented tall varieties apply N in only two equal splits at 21 and 42 DAT. The dose of various fertilizers (kg/acre) for various rice varieties (in the absence of soil test data) are given as under:

Varieties	**Nitrogen (N)**	**Phosphorus (P_2O_5)**	**Potash (K_2O)**	**Zinc sulphate (21% Zn)**
Medium and mid-early duration (non- scented) varieties and hybrids	60	24	24	10
Early (non-scented) varieties	48	24	24	10
Scented semi dwarf varieties	36	12	-	10
Scented tall varieties	24	12	-	10

5) In direct seeded rice (DSR), apply 28 kg urea/acre each at 15 and 50 days after sowing (DAS) in tall scented rice and at 20, 40 and 60 DAS in semi dwarf scented rice
6) Irrigate DSR at weekly interval delaying the irrigation by one day with each 10 mm of rainfall and avoid water stress particularly at panicle initiation and grain filling
7) Spray 200 g carbendazim or 120 g tricyclazole (Beam/Sivic)/acre in 200 litres of water if leaf blast disease appears
8) Keep bunds and field free from weeds particularly *Doob* to avoid spread of sheath blight
9) Spray 200 ml monocrotophos 36 SL or 400 ml quinalphos (Ekalux) 20 AF for the control of leaf folder (ETL: 1-2 larvae/hill)
10) Spray 500 ml methyl parathion 50 EC or 500 ml monocrotophos 36 SL or 1 litre chlorpyriphos 20 EC or broadcast 7.5 kg cartap hydrochloride (4G) or 7.5 kg Fipronil (0.3G) mixed with 60 kg sand/acre in standing water at 30, 50 and 70 DAT against stem borer (ETL: 1 moth or 1 egg mass/m^2 or 5% dead hearts at vegetative stage)
11) Avoid mixing of urea with pesticides
12) In case of excess vegetative growth in tall scented rice varieties, foliage pruning of the crop at 50-60 cm canopy height should be done 45-55 DAT to avoid lodging

Survey report of rice crop

Survey of rice growing areas conducted during 3-4 August 2018 revealed that zinc deficiency (*khaira*), bakanae, leaf folder and stem borer incidence in rice crop has been recorded at isolated places. The overall crop condition of rice is satisfactory. The level of insect-pests was below ETL at most of the locations. The bakanae incidence was also less than 1%. The farmers have been advised to follow recommended practices for the management of these biotic and abiotic stresses.

Crop (Rice) advisory for September

1) Roguing of off-type plants particularly in seed production plots
2) Spray 250 ml monocrotophos 36 SC or 350 ml endosulphan 35 EC for the control of leaf folder (ETL: 1-2 larvae/hill)
3) Spray 500 ml methyl parathion or 500 ml monocrotophos or 1 litre chlorpyriphos 20EC or broadcast 7.5 kg cartap hydrochloride 4G or 7.5 kg Fipronil 0.3G mixed with 60 kg sand/ac in standing water against stem borer (ETL: 1 moth or 1 egg mass/m^2 or 5% dead hearts at vegetative stage)
4) Uproot and destroy bakanae affected plants to minimize inoculum build up and subsequent seed-borne infection at flowering
5) Monitor the fields frequently for appearance of plant hoppers
6) Spray 250 ml monocrotophos 36 SL or 350 ml endosulphan 35 EC or 400 g carbaryl (Sevin) 5% dust or 125 ml dichlorvos 76 EC or broadcast 250 ml dichlorvos 76 EC after mixing in 1.5 litre water and 20 kg fine dust/ac for the control of WBPH/BPH (ETL 5-10 nymphs or adults per plant)
7) Broadcast dichlorvos 76EC in minimum possible time to avoid harmful effect of gas followed by spray of any of the recommended pesticides after 3-4 days
8) Keep bunds and field free from weeds, particularly *doob* to avoid spread of sheath blight
9) Uproot and destroy affected plants, avoid use of excessive nitrogenous fertilizers and movement of water from infected to healthy fields to minimize bacterial blight
10) Spray 200g carbendazim or 120g tricyclazole/ac for the control of leaf blast
11) Spray mancozeb at 600 g/ac for the control of brown spot
12) Spray propiconazole (Result 25 EC) at 200 ml/ac for the control of sheath rot and grain discolouration
13) Avoid late application of N fertilizers at booting stage and spray copper oxychloride at 500g in 200 l water/ac at 50% panicle emergence stage to minimize false smut
14) Avoid water stress at panicle emergence stage to minimize neck blast incidence
15) Spray tricyclazole (Beam/Sivic) at 120 g/ac or carbendazim at 200 g/ac at 50% panicle emergence stage against neck blast
16) Apply methyl parathion 2% dust at 10 kg/ac for the control of gundhi bug (ETL: 1-2 bug/m^2) and grass hoppers (ETL : >20 nymphs or adults/m^2)

Crop (Rice) advisory for October

1) Spray tricyclazole (Beam or Sivic) at 120 g/acre or carbendazim at 200 g/acre at 50% panicle emergence stage against neck blast
2) Avoid water stress at panicle emergence stage to minimize neck blast incidence
3) Withhold irrigation or drain off water about a week before maturity to facilitate easy harvesting and timely sowing of successive wheat crop
4) Thresh the crop preferably on the same or next day of harvesting
5) Clean and sun dry the produce properly for marketing and storage
6) After threshing sun dry the produce and store it at 14% moisture in disinfested bins or stores

Crop (Rice) advisory for November

1) Clean and sun dry the produce properly for marketing and storage
2) After threshing sun dry the produce and store it at 14% moisture in disinfested bins or stores