

**Crop Protection : Pest of paddy****Gall midge: *Orseolia oryzae*****Symptoms of damage:**

- Maggot feeds at the base of the growing shoot
- Feeding causes formation of a tube like gall that is similar to “onion leaf” or “Silver-shoot”.
- Infested tillers produce no panicles.

Identification of Pest:

- **Egg:** The fly lays elongate, cylindrical, shining white or red or pinkish eggs singly or in clusters (2-6) at the base of the leaves.
- **Maggot:** Maggot is 1 mm long after hatching with pointed anterior end. It creeps down the sheath and enters the growing bud. An oval chamber is formed round the site of feeding.
- **Pupa:** At the time of emergence the pupa wriggles up the tube with the help of antennal horn to the tip of the silver shoot and projects half way out.
- **Adult:** Fly is yellowish brown or orange and mosquito like. The male is ash grey in colour. Adults feed on dewdrops.

**Onion Leaf****Maggot****Adult****Management:****ETL:** 10% silver shoots

- Release *Platygaster oryzae* parasitised galls at 1/10 sq.m on 10 days after transplanting (DAT)
- Harvest the crop and plough immediately
- Remove the alternate hosts and adopt early planting
- Optimum recommendation of potash fertilizer
- Setup infra red light trap and monitor the adult flies
- Spray any one of the following insecticides
 - Phosalone 35 EC 600 ml/ac
 - Carbosulfan 25% EC 320-400 ml/ac
 - Chlorpyrifos 20% EC 500 ml/ac
 - Fipronil 5% SC 400-600 g/ac
 - Fipronil 0.3% GR 6.5-10 kg/ac
 - Thiamethoxam 25% WG 40 g/ac

**Infra red light trap*****Platygaster oryzae*
from parasitized pupa****Parasitoid -
*Platygaster oryzae***