

Scientific name

Nymphula depunctalis (Guenee)

What it does

Rice caseworms cut off leaf tips to make leaf cases. Their feeding damage can cut leaves at right angles as with a pair of scissors.

Why and where it occurs

The insect is most likely to be found in rice fields with standing water, and in wetland and irrigated environments. Transplanting young seedlings also favors the development of the insect. It is commonly found in rice fields in low populations.

The adults are nocturnal and are attracted to light traps. The larva hides in its case then float on the water surface during the day and crawls to the rice plant with its case to feed.

Severe infestation may be observed occasionally on dwarf, compact, heavy tillering, high yielding varieties during the rainy season.

How to identify

To identify caseworm damage, check for:

- Leaf cases floating on water
- Leaves cut at right angles as with a pair of scissors
- Leaves with papery upper epidermis that were fed on
- Skeletonized leaf tissues usually appear ladder-like

Damage symptoms can be confused with other defoliating insect pests. To confirm caseworm, visually inspect for appearance of the ladder-like leaf tissues, cut leaves, and leaf cases attached onto leaf sheaths and floating in the water with the larvae enclosed.

How to manage

Use of correct fertilizer application.

- Plant early and use wider spacing (30 x 20 mm).
- Drain the field.
- Transplant older seedlings. Sparse planting can also reduce the damage. Grow a ratoon.
- Encourage biological control agents: snails (feed on eggs), hydrophilid and dytiscid water beetles (feed on larvae), spiders, dragonflies, and birds (feed on adults), nuclear polyhedrosis virus (a potential control agent)
- Use foliar treatments of chlorpyriphos/organo phosphate insecticides, avoid pyrethroids.
- Rope dragging along with kerosinized water
- Spray indoxacarb 14.5% SC @ 1ml/L of water

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