

CROP CALENDER OF PADDY

0-8 days

- * 1st day Ploughing and raised nursery bed preparation
- * 2nd day seed treatment with Carbendazim 1 gram/liter of water for 1 kg of seeds and keep for sprouting
- * 3rd day apply 4kg of urea,ssp-6kg and mop-1.6 kg per 5 cent nursery.
- * Sowing of sprouted seeds in nursery
- * water should be maintain upto 2-3 cm depth

8-25 DAYS

- * Weed management in nursery Spraying of Pretilachlor + safener @ 15ml or Butachlor @ 25ml or Bispyribac-Sodium 10% SC @ 0.5 ml with 5 liters of water WITHIN 8-10 DAYS
- * Water should be maintain up to 2-3 cm depth only
- * Nutrient management in nursery
- * Dusty brown spots on upper leaves of stunted plants.
- * Spray Zinc sulphate @2 grams/liter of water or EDTA Zinc12%@ 100 grams
- * Interveinal yellowing and chlorosis of emerging leaves
- * Whole leaves become chlorotic and then very pale control with spraying of ferrous sulphate(FeSO_4) @ 2-5grams + citric acid 0.5-1.0 grams/litre of water of water.
- * Crop protection in nursery
- * Blast management with spraying tricyclazole 0.6 grams dilute with liter of water.
- * Stem borer Caterpillar bore into central shoot of paddy seedling control with Apply Carbofuron 3G granules 400 Grams.

Main field preparation

- * Short duration varieties (120 or <)-20-25 DAS
- * Medium duration (120-125) DAS-25-30 DAS
- * Long duration varieties (140 or >) 30-35 DAS

15-21 Days before Transplanting

- * 1st ploughing

10-15 Days before Transplanting

- * 2nd ploughing
- * Puddling, land levelling and Basal application of DAP-50kg or SSP-150Kgand MOP-13kg/acre

- * The 25 days old seedlings (4-5 leaf stage) uprooted from the nursery –bed are the transplanted 3-4 cm deep following 20cm x 10cm spacing with 2-3 seedlings/ hill in the line planting and 10cm x15 cm in random planting.

0-15 DAT

- * Pre emergency weed management with Apply Pretilachlor 500-600ml or Pyrazosulfuron ethyl 80-100 grams or Pretilachlor + safener 600-800 ml or Butachlor 600-800 ml or Oxadiargyl 80% WP 35 grams with 20 kg of sand within 5-6 days of sowing.
- * Maintain 2 cm of water up to seven days of transplanting.

15-20 DAT

- * Post emergency weed management with Cyhalofop- butyl 10 EC 300-400 ml or Fenoxaprop-p-ethyl 10% ec or Bispyribac-Sodium 10% SC 100 ml with 200 liters of water per acre
- * Post emergency weed management with Cyhalofop- butyl 10 EC 300-400 ml with 200 liters of water per acre

20-25 DAT

- * 1st dose of fertilizing of urea-50kg /acre
- * Stem borer -drying of the central shoot known as “**dead heart** -management with Apply Cartaphdrochloride 4G granules 8kg or Apply Carbofuron 3G granules 10kg /acre
- * leaf folder -Larva scrapes the green tissues of the leaves, becomes white and dry-chlorpyriphos 2.5 ml /liter of water
- * management of gall midge with Carbofuron 3G granules 10kg

25-35 DAT

- * Weed management of broad leafs with Spraying of 2,4-D Sodium Salt 80% WP 500-600 grams/acre

- * Spraying of 2,4-D Sodium Salt 80% WP 500-600 grams with 200 liter of water.
- * Hispa Adults feed on chlorophyll by scraping and causing white parallel streaks control with spraying of Chlorpyrifos 2.5 ml or quinalphos 2 ml for lit of water.
- * Leaf shows discoloration and rolling, Yellow (or) silvery streaks on the leaves of young seedlings due to Thrips damage control with Spraying of fipronil 2ml per liter of water
- * Blast management with using of spraying tricyclazole 0.6 grams dilute with liter of water.
- * Bacterial leaf blight management with spraying of streptomycin 0.1 grams per liter of water.

35-50 DAT

- * Brown plant leafhopper Affected plant dries up and gives a scorched appearance called “hopper burn controls with spraying of buprofezin 1.65 liter per liter of water or Spraying of Penoxsulam 36 ml with 200 liters of water.
- * Stem rot Irregular spots or lesions, with dark reddish brown margins and gray center, control with Spraying of Hexaconazole 2 ml dilute with liter of water
- * Drain the field to saturated stage before top dressing with N and reflood next day to reduce N - loss
- * 2nd dose of fertilizing at tillering stage with urea-35kg and mop-13kg/acre

50-80 DAS

- * controls the blast with using of tricyclazole 0.6 grams or tricyclazole + mancozeb 3SL 2.5 ml dilute with liter of water
- * Sheath blight with The presence of several large lesions on a leaf sheath usually causes death of the whole leaf-control with Spraying of Hexaconazole 5EC 2 ml dilute with liter of water
- * last dose fertilizer application of urea-50kg /acre and mop-13kg/acre
- * water 5cm submergence has to be maintained .
- * Stem rot controls with Spraying of Hexaconazole 2 ml dilute with liter of water
- * panicle rice mite Feeding takes place behind the leaf sheath controls with · Spraying of Spiromesifen 240 SC 1 ml with lit of water.
- * Stem borer with white ear symptoms controls with Spraying of cartaphdrochloride 2grams or Chlorantraniliprole 0.3ml with lit of water

80-100 DAS

- * **Gundhi bug** Sucking the sap from individual grains, which are in milky stage controls with
Spraying of chlorpyrifos 1.6 ml with lit of water
- * panicle rice mite controls with · Spraying of Spiromesifen 240 SC 1 ml with lit of water.
- * Drain water from field

100-110 DAS

- * Harvesting with cutting, stacking, handling, threshing, cleaning, and hauling
- * After cutting, the rice must be threshed to separate the grain from the stalk and cleaned.
Threshing can be done by hand or machine.