

Sheath Blight on Rice

Rhizoctonia solani (In Sinhala- Kopusangamaraya/ In Tamil- Madalwaliral)

	Prevention	Monitoring	Direct Control	Direct Control	Restrictions
<p>Lesions on the sheath (RRDI, Batalagoda)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove infected straw of the previous season Proper land preparation (deep ploughing and levelling) Quality seed paddy Timely cultivation, (for Maha season mid October and Yala season April) Use proper seed rate for long grain rice <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Broadcasting- 100kg/ha Trans planting- 50 kg/ha Parachute- 10-12 kg/ha Add partially burned paddy husk Split application of nitrogen fertilizer (based on leaf colour charts) Proper weed control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular visits and observation Observe lesion on the sheath and leaves Plants are most vulnerable at maximum tillering stage Monitor favourable weather conditions, especially cloudy conditions When leaves are infected more than 10% go for chemical application 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When first seen, do spot application of thiophanate methyl (WHO class U, unlikely to present acute hazard in normal use) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carbendazim 500g/l WP/WG 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Application intervals 7- 14 days. Maximum two applications Fungicide spray must be directed to sheath of the crop WHO class U (Un likely to present acute hazard in normal use) Do not treat crops suffering from drought or other physical or chemical stress
<p>Highly infected leaves with sclerotia (RRDI, Batalagoda)</p>				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pencycuron 25 % WP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Application intervals 7-14 days; Maximum two applications Fungicide spray must be directed to sheath of the crop WHO class U(Un likely to present acute hazard in normal use)
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thiophanate-methyl 70% WP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Application intervals 7-14days. Maximum two applications Fungicide spray must be directed to sheath of the crop WHO class U(Unlikely to present acute hazard in normal use)
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tebuconazole 250 g/l EW 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Application intervals 7- 10 days. Maximum two applications Fungicide spray must be directed to sheath of the crop WHO class II (Moderately hazardous)
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hexaconazole 50 g/l 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Application intervals 7- 14days. Maximum two applications Fungicide spray must be directed to sheath of the crop WHO class III(Slightly hazardous)
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Propiconazole 250 g/l EC 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Application intervals 7- 10 days. Maximum two applications Fungicide spray must be directed to sheath of the crop WHO class II
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flutonil 50% WP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Application intervals 7- 10 days Maximum two applications. Fungicide spray must be directed to sheath of the crop WHO class U(Un likely to present acute hazard in normal use)

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