

RICE PESTS AND THEIR MANAGEMENT

PURNIMA DAS & BINITA BORAH
Assistant Professor, Research scholar
Dept. of Entomology. AAU. Jorhat

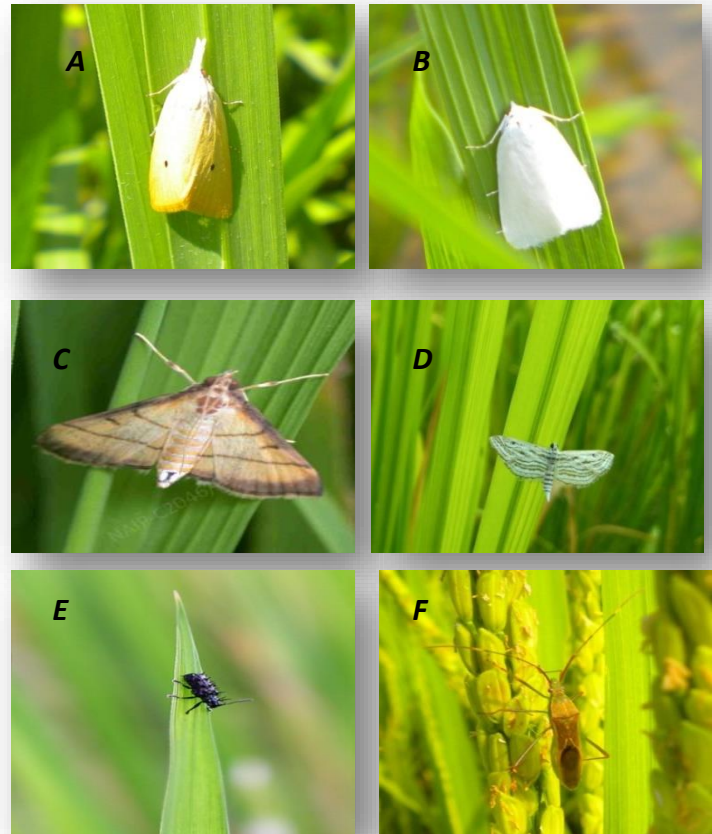
MAJOR INSECT PESTS

Common Name	Scientific Name	Damage %
A. Yellow stem borer	<i>Scripophaga incertulus</i>	10-12
B. White stem borer	<i>S. innotata</i>	10-12
C. Leaf folder	<i>Cnaphalocrocis medinalis</i>	10-30
D. Rice case worm	<i>Nymphula depunctalis</i>	10-25
E. Rice hispa	<i>Dicladispa armigera</i>	35-65
F. Rice gundhi bug	<i>Leptocorisa oratorius</i> <i>L. acuta</i>	25-30

Management

- Clipping off tips of rice seedling before transplanting and broadcasting of black colocasia (*Colocasia esculentum*) cut pieces in rice field.
- Erection of Bamboo "T" perches.
- Application of carbofuran granules 3g per sq. meter at nursery bed 5-7 days before uprooting the seedling will control the rice pests up to 45 DAT.
- Release of biocontrol agent *Trichogramma japonicum* and *Trichogramma chilonis* @ 50,000 eggs/ha/week. 6-8 releases is required to control stem borer and leaf folder population in rice field.
- *Beauveria bassiana*, an entomopathogenic fungi is effective against rice hispa and gundhi bug as well as leaf folder of rice.
- *Apanteles* spp. is a good larval parasitoid against lepidopteran pests of rice.

RICE PESTS



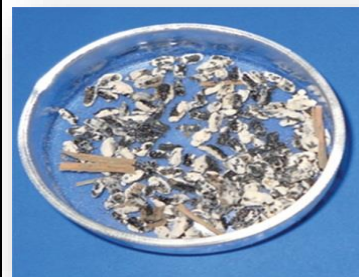
BIOCONTROL AGENT



Trichogramma japonicum
(Egg parasitoid)



Apanteles spp.
(Larval parasitoid)



ENTOMOPATHOGENIC FUNGI

B. bassiana infecting rice hispa & gundhi bug