### Rice Grassy Stunt Virus

*Nilaparvata lugens, N. bakeri, N. muiri*

#### Prevention
- If locally available, use varieties which are resistant to the insect vector brown planthopper (BPH)
- Apply fertilizer in balance. Avoid overdosing with nitrogen fertilizer
- Field sanitation, such as removing weed hosts
- Remove infected hills from the field and destroy them
- Following harvest, remove rice stubble from the field
- Control BPH by practicing IPM (See G&Y List for BPH)

#### Monitoring
- Scouting 3 time per weeks especially when the weather is cool
- Symptoms: Look for RGSV which causes short erect plants with many tillers and narrow pale yellowish green leaves. The plant may show mottling symptoms.

#### Direct Control
- Remove infested plants by burning or composting
- There is no chemical control for RGS virus.
- Need to control the vector BPH which is given in the Yellow Direct Control list.

#### Direct Control
- Note: for all pesticides follow instructions on product label; Note: to avoid the development of resistance to pesticides, pesticides in the same IRAC Group should not be used continuously; Note: the insecticides listed above are for control of the vector and not the virus. Also see G&Y for BPH
- Abamectin; Use 0.5 ml/l water
- Fenobucarb (e.g. Bascide); Use 20-30ml/8lit water; Non-systemic, contact action
- Carbamate IRAC Group 1A; WHO Class II (Moderately hazardous)