# Yellow Stem Borer (YSB) in Rice

**Scirpophaga incertulas**

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| - Use tolerant varieties such as Sin Thu Kha or Manathukha  
- Sanitation of straw infested by rice stem borer (for next season)  
- Plough stubble after harvest (more than 6 inches deep)  
- In delta area, flood field for five days after ploughing  
- Use Potassium oxide 45% at the basal 28 lb/acre  
- Use rice husk ash at the basal 10-15 baskets/acre  
- If possible, sow early (June)  
- Synchronise planting (within two weeks) across an area  
- Weeding on the bunds at seedling stage and 20 DAT to remove alternative grassy hosts such as *Cyperus microiria*  
- Conserve natural enemies by avoiding the use of pesticides within 40 DAS/DAT  
- Apply nitrogen fertilizer in split applications following the recommended rate and time of application | - Use light traps to look for the female (from 6PM until 9PM).  
- Look for the presence of egg masses on leaf tips of the alternate hosts. Take action when 3 egg masses are found per 10 rice plants  
- Scout the field weekly from transplanting to maximum tillering stage for the following: Dead heart symptom of true leaf fold and yellowing, Easy to pull up rice plants (vegetative stage), White head symptom (unfilled panicle) | - Mechanical control (cut out egg masses from the seedling leaf tips)  
- When the problem is serious use light traps (start from full moon night; just for female adults)  
- Remove the plants with dead under ETL stage (15% damage) | - Used pesticide Cartap  
- Hydrochloride  
- 50SP (e.g. Suntap, Padan, Chopper, Hitap, Scope, Shew santap) at a rate of 200g/acre | - WHO class II (Moderately hazardous), Carbamate group, Mode of Action: Systemic, contact and stomach, stop feeding, paralysis, REI: 7 days, PHI: 14 days, Maximum number of applications: not more than two times per year, Toxic to non-target organisms, Potential adverse interactions with alkali and herbicide such as propanil |
| | | | | - WHO Class II (Moderately hazardous), PHI 14-21 days, Wear a complete set of personal protection equipment Organophosphate |
| | | | | - WHO Class U (unlikely to present acute hazard in normal use), Pyrethroid |

**Myanmar**  
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PEST MANAGEMENT DECISION GUIDE: GREEN AND YELLOW LIST

LOSE LESS, FEED MORE

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