<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prevention</th>
<th>Monitoring</th>
<th>Direct Control</th>
<th>Restrictions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deep ploughing with organic matter</td>
<td>Regular visits and observation of the rice plants immediately if low night and high day temperature, drizzly rain, morning dew and windy weather</td>
<td>Spraying of MOP (@6g/L) and elemental sulphur (@8g/L) during PI-boot stage</td>
<td>Apply fungicides during early morning and or late afternoon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Use of disease/spot free seed</td>
<td>Look for angular shaped lesions (eye shaped) with pointed ends on the leaves</td>
<td>Split application of nitrogen fertilizer do not exceed recommended dose</td>
<td>Use mask during spraying of pesticides</td>
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<tr>
<td>Avoid the use of excessive N and apply balanced fertilizer</td>
<td>Look for infected nodes, panicle and neck</td>
<td>Keep soil moist and apply irrigation during drought</td>
<td>Don’t apply fungicides high concentrations of chemical or more than two times</td>
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<tr>
<td>Weed control to remove alternate host plants</td>
<td>Observe alternative host grasses for symptoms</td>
<td></td>
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<td>Late wet and dry season is favorable</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Sandy loam soil and dry condition also favour the disease</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Lesions on leaves are elliptical or spindle-shaped. Photo by Chin Khoon Min

**Bangladesh**

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Rice blast. Photo by IRRI (CC BY-NC-SA)