PEST MANAGEMENT DECISION GUIDE: GREEN AND YELLOW LIST

Rice sheath blight

Rhizoctonia solani (anamorph) Kholpora, Khol-zholsano

Rice sheath blight symptoms. Photo by IRRI (CC BY-NC-SA)

Sheath blight caused by T. cucumeris - lesions on leaves. Photo by Chin Khoon Min

Prevention

- Collect and destroy floating plant debris from the field after final land preparation if using intensive rice cultivation
- Use wide plant spacing (25cmX15 cm or 20cmX20cm) in intensive disease vulnerable areas
- Burn crop stables and residues after harvesting rice
- Apply MOP fertilizer in two splits at basal (50%) and the rest at second top dress of urea
- Use balanced fertilizers. Exessive N enhances the disease.

Monitoring

- Additional relevant crops: wheat, maize, barley, legumes, vegetables
- Regularly visit and observe rice plants in the field starting from active tillering stage to booting stage. Disease appears mostly in the wet season.
- Initial water soaked greenish-grey lesions develop near the water level.
- Lesions enlarge with an irregular dark-brown outline border centered with greyish-white centres
- Some lesions may coalesce and the stem of the plant looks like a cobra skin.
- Observe neighbours plants for symptoms, especially in the grasses.
- High humidity and hot weather is favourable for disease development
- Fungicide application is recommended when the relative Lesion Height (RLH) is above 30%

Direct Control

- Practice alternate wetting and drying in rice field
- In K deficincient conditions, apply additional 40 kg/ha MOP fertilizer in the second top dressing especially in light textured soil

Direct Control / Restrictions

Direct Control	Restrictions
• Use mask during pesticide spray and wash hands and clothes after pesticide application	
• Don't drink or smoke during spraying	
• Apply fungicides during late afternoon	
• Mixtures of fungicides help to reduce the chance of resistance developing. Don't apply fungicide at high concentrations and not more than two times per season.	
• Follow web-sites of BRRI, AIS for more information	
• Premixed Tebuconazole + Trifloxystrobin 0.5 ml/L,	• Tebuconazole: WHO II, FRAC Class 3. Trifloxystrobin: WHO U, FRAC Class 11. Spray fungicides two times at 7-10 day intervals.
• Tebuconazole 1 ml/L,	• Tebuconazole: WHO II, FRAC Class 3. Spray fungicides two times at 7-10 day intervals.
• Hexaconazole 2 ml/L	• Hexaconazole: WHO III, FRAC Class 3. Spray fungicides two times at 7-10 day intervals.
• Propiconazole application as per label.	• Propiconazole: WHO II, FRAC Class 3. Spray fungicides two times at 7-10 day intervals.

Bangladesh

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