## Rice blast
**Pyricularia grisea** *(Magnaporthe grisea)*

### Prevention
- Plant resistant varieties (e.g. trenasse, IR-025, SC 213) or tolerant (e.g. Nerica 1, 4, 10 and 11 for upland areas, NIBAM 108, NIBAM 109 and NIBAM 110).
- Plant early to avoid late season blast pressure.
- Flood the field as often as possible.
- Avoid excessive use of nitrogenous fertilizers.
- Destroy infested residue.

### Monitoring
- Check the field for diamond-shaped elongated lesions with a gray or white center and brown or reddish brown border on the leaves, nodes, panicles and collar of the flag.
- Look out for a bleaching whitish colour on the head on the lower portion of the panicle.
- Look out for a rotten panicle neck caused by a broken neck condition.

### Direct Control
- Burn or compost diseased tissues.
- Practice proper management of flood water in paddy rice.

### Direct Control

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Direct Control</th>
<th>Restrictions</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Trifloxystrobin 100 g/L + Tebuconazole 200g/L (NATIVO SC 300) Rate 5-10ml/L</td>
<td>WHO Class III Slightly hazardous Blue colour band MRL 2.0mg/Kg trifloxystrobin 0.2mg/Kg, PHI = 40 days Tebuconazole, 2.0 g/Kg. MRL = 2.0mg/Kg.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Difenoconazole (Score 250 EC) Rates 20ml in 20L</td>
<td>PHI- 14days</td>
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</table>

- When using a pesticide, always wear protective clothing. Follow the instructions on the product label, such as dosage, timing of application, pre-harvest interval, maximum number of sprays, restricted re-entry interval. Do not empty into drains.
- WHO class II pesticides might not be allowed in local IPM schemes.
- Always consult recent list of registered pesticides (PCPB).

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Kenya

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