



The James H. Lambert Laboratory  
**TSL**

biosciences  
eastern and central africa



**AfricaRice**  
Rice science at the service of Africa  
La science rizicole au service de l'Afrique



INTERNATIONAL RICE RESEARCH INSTITUTE



DIVISION OF AGRICULTURE  
RESEARCH & EXTENSION  
University of Arkansas System



## Rice blast (*Magnaporthe oryzae*)

### Management Strategies

#### 1. Cultural Control methods

- Plant certified seeds.
- Avoid excessive use of nitrogenous fertilisers. Use fertiliser at recommended rates:
  - Basal (NPK 17:17:17, 125 kg/ha)
  - Tillering (AS, 100 kg/ha)
  - Panicle initiation (AS, 100 kg/ha)
- Improve content of silicon in the soil by application of silicon at a rate of 1000 Si Kg/ha. Silicon strengthens the plant cell wall which is a natural barrier that protects plants from attack by disease causing agents.
- Ensure there is optimal application of water. Water stressed rice plants are more susceptible to rice blast infection.
  - Intercrop rice blast susceptible varieties with tolerant varieties to reduce disease pressure.
  - Practice crop rotation with non-host crops to break the disease cycle.
  - Plant early to avoid late season high disease pressure.
  - Plant each variety at recommended spacing to avoid dense crop canopy. (Refer to agronomic practices factsheet).

#### 2. Resistant cultivars

- Use tolerant varieties such as NERICAs (1, 4, 10 & 11), BW 196, IR 2793-80-1.

#### 3. Biological control

- If available, use antagonistic biocontrol agents such as *Trichoderma* spp (such as Trianum P<sup>®</sup>, Rootgard<sup>®</sup>) *Pseudomonas fluorescens* (such as Brochure B 1.75 WP<sup>®</sup>) for seed dressing.

#### 4. Chemical control

- Spray at maximum tillering and at panicle initiation using Carbendazim (such as Chariot 500 SC<sup>®</sup> at a rate of 100mls/20l) Carbendazim and Prodigione (such as Megaprode Lock 52.5<sup>®</sup> at a rate of 15mls/20l), Trifloxystrobin and Tebuconazole (such as Nativo<sup>®</sup>) at a rate of 5-10ml/20l.
- When using chemicals wear protective clothing and avoid contaminating the environment. Follow the manufacturers instructions on the label and ensure pre-harvest interval is observed.

**Contact experts:** Mutiga, S, ([Mutiga@uark.edu](mailto:Mutiga@uark.edu)), Mwongera, D; Kirigua, V; Otipa, M; Kimani, J; V. Mugambi, C; Ngari, B; Ochieng, V; Wasike, V; Wandera, F; Wasilwa, L; Too, A; Nyongesa, O. (IRRI); Zhou, B (IRRI); Mitchell, T. (OSU); Wang, G. L (OSU); Were, V. (TSL); Ouedraogo, I. (INERA); Rotich, F. (UoEm); Correll, J. C. (UARK) and Talbot, N. J. (TSL). *E-Guide for Rice Production in East Africa (2019)*

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