PEST MANAGEMENT DECISION GUIDE: GREEN AND YELLOW LIST



Rice blast

Pyricularia grisea (Magnaporthe grisea



Collar blast in Rice (Photo from CABI Knowledge bank)



Diamond-shaped lesions on leaves (Photo from CABI Knowledge bank)

 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.

Prevention

- Plant early to avoid late season blast pressure.
- Flood the field as often as possible.
- Avoid excessive use of nitrogenous fertilizers.
- Destroy infested residue

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

Monitoring

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.

Burn or compost diseased tissues

Direct Control

 Practice proper management of flood water in paddy rice Trifloxystrobin 100 g/L + and Tebuconazole 200g/L (NATIVO SC 300) Rate 5-10ml/L

Direct Control

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.

Restrictions

Difenoconazole (Score 250 EC) Rates 20ml in 20L

PHI- 14days

- 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).







Kenya

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AUTHORS: Paul Kiige, Eunice Ringera, Philip Wendot And Benson Masinde Tel.:,

EDITED BY: Kwambai Thomas, (KALRO), Murithi Pauline (MOAL&F)