Name of the Scheme: All India Co-Ordinated Rice Improvement project, ARS Gangavathi

The AICRIP rice was established in 1976 at ARS Siruguppa and was transferred to Agricultural Research Station, Gangavathi during 2009. The rice scheme had released five rice varieties for paddy farmers of Tunga Bhadra and Upper Krishna command areas.

The paddy variety Gangavathi Sona (GGV-05-0) a medium slender, moderately tolerant to Brown plant hopper and saline tolerant up to 8 ds /m as alternative to BPT-5204, CSR-22 for saline soils (saline tolerant up to 10.5 ds /m), IET-19251 (Gangavathi Emergency) as a short duration variety (110 days) for summer, GNV 10-89 a high yielding, early maturing (120 days), medium slender and RP Bio-226 as bacterial blight resistant variety for Kharif season. RNR 15048 early maturing (120 days), short slender grain variety.

In agronomy effective herbicides for transplanted (Bensulfuron methyl Plus Pretilachlor 6.6G @ 12.5 kg/ha), direct wet (Penoxsulam 24% EC @0.104 kg/ha) and dry seeded rice(Pre.em butachlor fb post.em. bispyribac sodium) recommended. Nursery techniques for mechanical planting standardized.LCC based N management and SSNM based NPK recommendation to rice for efficient nutrient management, use of biofertilizers like Azospirillum and PSB @ 3.5kg/ha each for saving 25%recommended NPK, Alternate wetting and drying method of irrigation for saving 30% water recommended.

Promotion of host plant resistance as a component of integrated pest management in paddy for sustainable rice production. Evaluation of newer insecticide molecules for management of major paddy insect pests. Demonstration and promotion of validated IPM practices against paddy insect pests in farmers fields.

In rice pathology, research is mainly focused on host plant resistance, virulence profiling of blast, BLB and sheath blight pathogens, pathogenomics of emerging pathogen such as false smut, stem rot, brown spot diseases and also involved in the identification of novel fungicides and bactericides for effective management of different rice diseases. Presently five technologies *viz*., management of rice diseases using botanicals (For organic rice cultivation), fungicides for management of blast (Trifloxystrobin + Tebuconozole @ 0.4 g/l), sheath blight (Trifloxystrobin + Tebuconozole @ 0.4 g/l), stem rot (seed treatment with Carbendazim 50 WP @ 2g/kg, seedling dip with Carbendazim 50 WP @ 2g/l followed by foliar application with Thifluzamide 0.7g/l) and false smut (Trifloxystrobin + Tebuconozole @0.4 g/l) disease has been recommended for farmers.

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