



Agromet Advisory Bulletin

Date : 02-08-2022

Weather Forecast of **BHIVAPUR** Block in **NAGPUR**(Maharashtra) Issued On :2022-08-02(Valid Till 08:30 IST of the next 5 days)

| Parameter | 2022-08-03 | 2022-08-04 | 2022-08-05 | 2022-08-06 | 2022-08-07 |
|------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Rainfall | 0.8 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 1.2 | 4.0 |
| Tmax(°C) | 33.8 | 33.5 | 33.6 | 33.7 | 33.9 |
| Tmin(°C) | 24.6 | 24.4 | 24.5 | 24.7 | 24.8 |
| RH-I(%) | 79 | 76 | 75 | 77 | 76 |
| RH-II(%) | 60 | 63 | 58 | 61 | 62 |
| Wind Speed(kmph) | 11.0 | 9.0 | 10.0 | 10.0 | 8.0 |
| Wind Direction(Degree) | 309 | 219 | 219 | 302 | 301 |
| Cloud Cover(Octa) | 7 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 7 |

Weather Summary/Alert:

• In Bhivapur block, as per the block level value added forecast given by, IMD, RMC, Nagpur, sky will be partially to mostly cloudy during next five days i.e. 03rd, to 07th, August, 2022. • Very light to light rainfall very likely to occur during next five days. • Thunderstorm with lightning very likely to occur on 05th, August, 2022. • As per the extended range forecast system in Vidarbha Sub Division region during 07th, August, 2022 to 14th, August, 2022 rainfall will be normal and maximum and minimum temperature will be normal.

General Advisory:

• It is advised to carry out the application of agrochemicals, fertilizer in standing crop and intercultural operations at Wafsa condition by judging the local clear weather condition during next 2 to 3 days. • Farmers are advised to monitor the crop regularly for insect incidence, disease occurrence and use the suitable recommended control measures thereof in the initial stage itself. • Considering the thunderstorm and lightning forecast, it is advised to carry out emergency farm operations during early morning hours. Carry out farm operations by considering the local weather forecast and warnings. Take shelter at safe places, it is ensuring to keep maximum distance between two farm labour while working in the field. Avoid shelter near to water bodies (Lake, Well, River and Moist places) tractors and metal implements. Avoid taking shelter under a tree in any situation as the lightning attracts on tallest object.

SMS Advisory:

• It is advised to carry out the application of agrochemicals, fertilizer in standing crop and intercultural operations at Wafsa condition by judging the local clear weather condition during next 2 to

Crop Specific Advisory:

| Crop(Varieties) | Crop Specific Advisory |
|-----------------|------------------------|
|-----------------|------------------------|

| Crop(Varieties) | Crop Specific Advisory |
|-----------------------------|---|
| COTTON | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In wilt and root rot affected fields, drenching with Carbendazim 50 WP @ 20 g per 10 litres of water is suggested in the early stages of disease and surrounding healthy plants. • Drenching of Copper Oxychloride 50 WP @25 g+ urea 100 g mixed in 10 litres of water to the plants as line application is suggested for the management of parawilts. • Spray post-emergence herbicide, Pyrethrin 6% EC + Quinalofop Ethyl 4% EC spray @20-25 ml/10 litres of water for broad spectrum weed control by judging local clear weather condition. • Spray post-emergence herbicide, Pyrethrin Sodium 10 % EC @12.5 to 15 ml/10 litre of water for broad leaf weed control or Quinalofop ethyl 5 % EC @15ml/10 litre of water to manage grassy weeds in cotton by judging local clear weather condition. • Timely hoeing and weeding operations should be done preferably during early morning hours. • For effective weed management, application of herbicide should be done at 2 to 3 leaves stage of weed. |
| SOYABEAN | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers are advised to monitor their crop on regular intervals preferably at 3-4 locations in their fields and see whether any insect/pest/caterpillar is there along with their stage. This will facilitate the effective insect control measures. • Install Yellow Sticky Traps at different locations in the field as preventive measures for control of white fly, a carrier for transmission of YMV diseases. • Farmers are also advised to install bird perches at different locations which facilitate seating arrangement for predatory bird which feed on leaf eating caterpillars. • In case of organic soybean production, farmers are advised to use Bacillus thuringiensis or Beauveria bassiana or Nomuriya rileyi @ 1 l/ha for control of defoliators (semilooper, tobacco caterpillar). • Farmers are advised to spray of pre-mixed formulation of Thiamethoxam 12.60 % + Lambda-cyhalothrin 09.50 % ZC (125 ml/ha) for stemfly control by judging the local clear weather condition. • For the management of Tobacco caterpillar and gram pod borer, farmers are advised for installation of insect-specific pheromone traps and use of NPV (250 LE/ha). Use of Emamectin benzoate (425 ml/ha) is also effective against these insects. |
| PIGEON PEA (RED GRAM/ARHAR) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In timely sown pigeon pea crop undertake inter culture operation (weeding/hoeing) during clear weather and arrival of Wafsa condition to improve the aeration in soil and crop and management of weeds. |
| GREEN GRAM | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers are advised to keep green gram crop in weed free state, as the leaf crinkle disease spread through weeds. Avoid excessive use of nitrogenous fertilizers which may leads to vegetative growth of the plants & increases pest incidence. Intercultural operations should be done in green gram crop by judging forecasted rainfall. |
| BLACK GRAM | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In timely sown black gram crop undertake inter culture operation (weeding/hoeing) during clear weather and arrival of Wafsa condition to improve the aeration in soil and crop and management of weeds. |
| RICE | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marigold and Cowpea crops should be planted on paddy bunds for breeding of beneficial insects. • Nursery: - For management of Stem borer and Gall midge apply Carbofuran 3% granular 25 kg per hectare (Carbofuran 3% granular 250 gm per 100 square meter nursery) should be applied in the nursery 5 days before transplanting. • Paddy nursery should be kept free from weeds. • Before transplanting the tops of the seedlings should be cut off and stored in bamboo baskets so that the eggs of the Stem borer on the seedlings are destroyed and parasitic insects come out of them. • Seedlings should be planted in a strip system at the recommended spacing (20 x 15 or 20 x 20 cm) to manage the Leafhoppers. (Leave 30 cm space after 10 lines or 2 meter) • Chemical Fertilizers: - Agriculture is profitable if the soil is tested and proper quantity of chemical fertilizers are used. Generally, apply 100 kg Nitrogen, 50 kg Phosphorus and 50 kg Potash per hectare. Apply whole phosphorus and potash and half the amount of nitrogen in the mud (Puddled field) and the remaining half nitrogen in two equal installments (usually tillering stage which comes at 30 days and panicle initiation stage which comes about 60 days). • Weed management: - 1)Pre-emergence: - Pendimethalin 30 % E. C. @50 ml in 4 to 7 days after transplanting or Pretilachlor 50 % E. C. @ 20 to 30 ml in 4 to 7 days after transplanting or Pyrazosulfuron ethyl 10% w.p. @ 2 to 3 grams mixed in 10 liters of water should be sprayed in 4 to 7 days after transplanting. • 2)Post-emergence: - Bispyribac sodium 10% S.C.@ 6 to 7 ml after 10 to 15 days of transplanting or Butachlor 50% E. W. @ 50 to 60 ml after 10 to 15 days of transplanting or Azimsulfuron 50% DF. @ Spray 2.3 gm after 20 to 25 days of transplanting mixed in 10 liters of water. • 3)Armyworm: - It can be controlled by twisting ropes or tree branches horizontally from the crop. Also, frogs should be reared as frogs eat larvae. |

| Crop(Varieties) | Crop Specific Advisory |
|-----------------|---|
| RICE | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the paddy nursery field/plants are completely yellow and the water is drained from paddy nursery field, apply 250 gm zinc sulphate + 1 kg urea per R area of such paddy field. If the paddy plants become taller than reasonable, the tops of the plants should be removed by cutting. So that the seedlings do not roll. It can also destroy the eggs of stem borer. The tops of the cut plants are buried in the pit. |
| SUGARCANE | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The lower 2-3 leaves containing the eggs masses of <i>Pyrilla</i> insects on sugarcane should be cut off and burnt. |
| RADISH | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sowing should be done of Pusa Desi, Pusa Ketaki varieties of Radish. The seed should be sown on the ridge at 45 x 10 cm distance. At this time 50 kg of Nitrogen + 25 kg of Phosphorus should be applied per hectare at Wafsa situation. |

Horticulture Specific Advisory:

| Horticulture(Varieties) | Horticulture Specific Advisory |
|-------------------------|--|
| MANDARIN ORANGE | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid water stagnation near the tree trunk. If need drain out excess rain water from the orchard through the drainage channels prepared earlier. Phytophthora brown rot is a fruit disease usually associated with continuous wet weather and poor water drainage conditions. It commonly appears during late monsoon phase following periods of extended high rainfall. It can be confused with fruit drop from other causes at that time of the year. Symptoms appear primarily on mature or nearly mature fruit. Initially, the firm, leathery lesions have a water-soaked appearance, but they soon turn soft and have a tan to olive brown color and a pungent odor. At high humidity level, fruit surface become covered by a delicate whitish mycelia growth of the fungus. Infected fruit eventually drops. Occasionally, twigs, leaves and blossoms are infected, turning brown and then dying. The most serious aspect of this disease is the fact that fruit infected before harvest may not show symptoms. If infected fruit get mixed with healthy fruits, the disease may spread quickly from fruit to fruit in storage and during transit. Management of brown rot relies on prevention. Pruning tree skirts 24 or more inches above the ground can significantly reduce brown rot. One spray of copper fungicide (1% Bordeaux mixture or, copper oxychloride @ 3.0 g/ Lit) provides protection throughout the wet season. When rainfall is excessive, you may have to repeat the spray in August or September. It is advised the growers to spray fosetyl Aluminium or mefenoxam MZ @ 2.5g/ Litre of water in the infected orchards, in case of severe disease occurrence. Precautions should also be taken during harvesting not to include brown rot-affected fruits in the crates/ boxes as this could result in rejection at the processing or packing facility. |
| MANGO | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dashahari, Keshar, Amrapali varieties should be grafted on one year old Gavran Mango plant. |
| PAPAYA | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6-7 weeks old papaya seedlings should be planted at 2x2 meter spacing in 30x30x30 cm size pits. |

Live Stock Specific Advisory:

| Live Stock(Varieties) | Live Stock Specific Advisory |
|-----------------------|---|
| COW | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The floor of the animal shed should be kept dry and clean. The feed and fodder should be stored properly to prevent the growth of moulds. Maintain the surrounding of animal shed clean and hygienic and remove the unwanted vegetation nearby the sheds. Protect young animals from excessive consumption of newly grown green vegetation. |
| GOAT | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vaccinate the goat against FMD, HS, PPR and enterotoxaemia. Offer clean and cold water (stored in earthen pot) to the animals. |

Others (Soil / Land Preparation) Specific Advisory:

| Others (Soil / Land Preparation) (Varieties) | Others (Soil / Land Preparation) Specific Advisory |
|--|--|
| | |

| Others (Soil / Land Preparation) (Varieties) | Others (Soil / Land Preparation) Specific Advisory |
|--|---|
| GENERAL ADVICE | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers should take care of thunder and lightning in the sky: If you are working in the field, take shelter immediately near the field. After taking shelter in a safe place in the field, keep dry wood, plastic, gonapath, dry mulch under the feet. Sit with both feet together and both hands on your knees. Make sure that no part of your body touches the ground except your feet. Individuals working in ponds, such as places where there is moisture in the soil or water sources, should go to a safe and dry place immediately. If there are tall trees nearby, take shelter at a distance twice the height of that tree. |
| GENERAL ADVICE | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers should take care of thunder and lightning in the sky: A pucca house is the safest place to avoid lightning. Farmers should plant trees as low as possible around their houses and livestock sheds. Moist, swampy places and water sources (wells, lakes, rivers, farm ponds etc.) should be avoided as much as possible. If traveling in a four-wheeler, stop in the vehicle. Farmers should take care that they do not have any metal tools. When working in the field, do not let more people work together at the same time. Care should be taken to keep a distance of at least 15-20 feet between two persons. Do not use an umbrella with a metal rod. Stay away from other electric tools made by farmers as well as metal ones. |
| GENERAL ADVICE | <p>It should be noted that the validity of the dates mentioned in the Weather Based Advisory Bulletins will be valid from 08:30 AM of the previous day to 08:30 AM of the mentioned date. *Based on a research trial that was not included in the CIB RC label claim. # Under label claim.</p> |