



Agromet Advisory Bulletin

Date : 04-08-2023

Weather Forecast of **KALMESHWAR** Block in **NAGPUR(Maharashtra)** Issued On :2023-08-04(Valid Till 08:30 IST of the next 5 days)

Parameter	2023-08-05	2023-08-06	2023-08-07	2023-08-08	2023-08-09
Rainfall	21.4	11.6	9.9	20.7	22.2
Tmax(°C)	29.9	30.5	31.0	31.4	31.7
Tmin(°C)	23.1	23.8	24.2	24.4	24.5
RH-I(%)	87	82	83	79	81
RH-II(%)	78	71	69	70	72
Wind Speed(kmph)	9	8	8	8	7
Wind Direction(Degree)	261	260	259	259	273
Cloud Cover(Octa)	7	8	8	8	8

Weather Summary/Alert:

• As per the district level value added forecast given by, IMD, RMC, Nagpur, sky will be partially to mainly cloudy during next five days i.e. to 05nd to 09th, August, 2023. • Light to moderate rainfall likely to occur in block on during next five days. • Thunderstorm with lightning likely to occur on 05th, 08th and 09th, August, 2023. • As per Extended Range Forecast System, rainfall will be normal whereas maximum and minimum temperature will be normal during the period from 09th, August to 15th, August, 2023 over the Vidarbha region.

General Advisory:

• It is advised to carry out the agrochemical's application and fertilizer application in standing crops after arrival of Wafsa condition. • Intercultural operation should be carried out after current spell of rain and at Wafsa condition. • 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:

• 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.

Crop Specific Advisory:

Crop(Varieties)	Crop Specific Advisory
COTTON	<p>• 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. • Spray post-emergence herbicide, Pyriithiobac Sodium 10 % EC @12.5 to 15 ml/10 litre of water for broad leaf weed control or Quizalofop ethyl 5 % EC @15ml/10 litre of water to manage grassy weeds in cotton at adequate soil moisture and calm and clear weather condition after current spell of rain. • Spray post-emergence herbicide, Pyriithiobac sodium 6% EC + Quizalofop Ethyl 4% EC spray @20-25 ml/10 litres of water for broad spectrum weed control at adequate soil moisture and calm and clear weather condition after current spell of rain. • In wilt and root rot affected fields, drenching with Carbendazim 50 WP @ 20</p>

Crop(Varieties)	Crop Specific Advisory
	g per 10 litres of water is suggested in the early stages of disease and surrounding healthy plants during clear weather condition after current spell of rain. • 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.
SOYABEAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers are advised to conduct surveillance of their crop at regular intervals and apply the spray of Tebuconazole 25.9 EC (625 ml/ha) or Tebuconazole 10%+Sulphur 65% WG (1250 g/ha) immediately after the symptoms are seen during calm and clear weather condition. • 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.
RICE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transplant paddy seedlings that are 21 to 25 days old. • 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. • 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)
PIGEON PEA (RED GRAM/ARHAR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For management of weeds and to improve the soil aeration it is advise to carry out intercultural operations (weeding/hoeing) during clear weather and Wafsa condition.
GREEN GRAM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For management of weeds and to improve the soil aeration it is advise to carry out intercultural operations (weeding/hoeing) during clear weather and Wafsa condition.
BLACK GRAM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For management of weeds and to improve the soil aeration it is advise to carry out intercultural operations (weeding/hoeing) during clear weather and Wafsa condition.

Horticulture Specific Advisory:

Horticulture(Varieties)	Horticulture Specific Advisory
CHILLI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transplant chilli seedling of 4 to 6 week age old at adequate soil moisture condition. • Before transplanting of chilli seedlings, the apical shoot tip of seedlings should be dip in the solution of dimethoate 30 EC 10 ml + Sulphur 80 WDG 3 grams + Mancozeb 75 % WP 2.5 grams in one liter of water. • For management of weeds and to improve the soil aeration it is advise to carry out intercultural operations (weeding/hoeing) during clear weather and Wafsa condition.
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

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	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.
BRINJAL	• Transplant brinjalseedling of 4 to 6 week age old at adequate soil moisture condition. • For management of weeds and to improve the soil aeration it is advise to carry out intercultural operations (weeding/hoeing) during clear weather and Wafsa condition.
TOMATO	• Transplant tomatoseedling of 4 to 6 week age old at adequate soil moisture condition. • For management of weeds and to improve the soil aeration it is advise to carry out intercultural operations (weeding/hoeing) during clear weather and Wafsa condition.
MANGO	• Dashahari, Keshar, Amrapali varieties should be grafted on one year old Gavran Mango plant.
PAPAYA	• 6-7 weeks old papaya seedlings should be planted at 2x2 meter spacing in 30x30x30 cm size pits.
RADISH	• 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.

Live Stock Specific Advisory:

Live Stock(Varieties)	Live Stock Specific Advisory
COW	• Avoid letting cow, buffalo, goats, sheep, and other cattle's/animals graze in open spaces as there is a possibility of rain and lightning. Animals should be kept away from open water sources, rivers or lakes and tractors and metal. • Prevent the animal's exposure to direct rainfall for longer period. • 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	• Vaccinate the goat against FMD, HS, PPR and enterotoxaemia. Offer clean and cold water (stored in earthen pot) to the animals.

Poultry Specific Advisory:

Poultry(Varieties)	Poultry Specific Advisory
BIRD	• Provide nutritious feed and fresh, clean and cold water to the birds.

Others (Soil / Land Preparation) Specific Advisory:

Others (Soil / Land Preparation) (Varieties)	Others (Soil / Land Preparation) Specific Advisory
GENERAL ADVICE	• 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

Others (Soil / Land Preparation) (Varieties)	Others (Soil / Land Preparation) Specific Advisory
	<p>there are tall trees nearby, take shelter at a distance twice the height of that tree. • 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.</p>
GENERAL ADVICE	<p>• It should be noted that the validity of the dates mentioned in the Weather Based Advisory Bulletins will be valid up to 08:30 AM of the mentioned date.*Based on a research trial that was not included in the CIBRC label claim. # Under label claim.</p>

