



Agromet Advisory Bulletin

Date : 07-11-2022

Weather Forecast of **KATOL** Block in **NAGPUR**(Maharashtra) Issued On :2022-11-07(Valid Till 08:30 IST of the next 5 days)

Parameter	2022-11-08	2022-11-09	2022-11-10	2022-11-11	2022-11-12
Rainfall	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tmax(°C)	33.9	33.5	33.1	32.8	32.6
Tmin(°C)	17.1	16.8	16.5	16.3	16.1
RH-I(%)	72	69	66	63	61
RH-II(%)	63	61	59	57	55
Wind Speed(kmph)	2.0	2.0	3.0	3.0	2.0
Wind Direction(Degree)	33	46	38	26	49
Cloud Cover(Octa)	3	3	1	1	4

Weather Summary/Alert:

• In Katol block, as per the block level value added forecast given by, IMD, RMC, Nagpur, sky will be clear to partly cloudy during next five days i.e. 08th, to 12th, November, 2022. • Weather is very likely to dry during next five days. • Validity of forecast- till 08:30 AM of mentioned dates.

General Advisory:

For management of Grey mildew disease in cotton, spraying should be done of Kresoxim-methyl 44.3 SC @ 10 ml or Azoxystrobin 18.2 % w/w + Difenconazole 11.4 % w/w SC @ 10 ml in 10 litres of water. Seed treatment should be done before sowing of seeds of rabi crop. It is advice to carry out sowing of rabi crop when the soil is in Wafasa condition. It is advice to continue the harvesting of matured crops, intercultural operation, spraying of agrochemicals and fertilizer application in standing crops as the dry weather is forecasted during next five days.

SMS Advisory:

For management of Grey mildew disease in cotton, spraying should be done of Kresoxim-methyl 44.3 SC@10 ml or Azoxystrobin 18.2% w/w + Difenconazole 11.4% w/w SC @10 ml in 10 litres of water.

Crop Specific Advisory:

Crop(Varieties)	Crop Specific Advisory
BENGAL GRAM/ CHICK PEA	• Deshi varieties and seed rate of chickpea for sowing- Hirawa Chafa (AKGS-1), Vijay and ICCV-10 (50-60 kg/ha seed), PKV Harita (AKG- 9303-12) and JAKI- 9218 (75-85 kg/ha seed), Kabuli varieties and seed rate of chickpea, PKV Kabuli-2 & PKV Kabuli-4 (110-115 kg/ha seed), Pink chickpea variety and seed rate, Gulak-1 (75-85 kg/ha seed) are recommended for sowing up to second fortnight of October to 15th November and sowing of PKV Kanchan (AKG- 1909) (50-60 kg/ha seed) variety of chickpea up to 15th November.
BENGAL GRAM/ CHICK PEA	• Before sowing of gram seed, seed treatment should be done of 5 gm of Trichoderma or 2 gm of Thirum + 2 gm of Carbendazim per kg of seed, followed by 250 gm of Rhizobium (Nitrogen Fixing Bacteria) and 250 gm of P. S. B. (Phosphorus Solubilizing Bacteria) seed treatment should be done by mixing cold solution of jaggery per 10 kg seed. After seed treatment the seeds should be dried in the shade for an hour and then sown. • Seed treatment should be given to chickpea seed prior to sowing to avoid fungal diseases, for this purpose recommended fungicide is Tebuconazole 5.4 % w/w FS @ 0.4ml/kg to manage Root rot and Wilt disease.

Crop(Varieties)	Crop Specific Advisory
WHEAT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Before sowing, wheat seeds should be treated Azotobacter (Nitrogen fixing bacteria) and Phosphorus solubilizing bacteria fertilizer at the rate of 250 g / 10 to 12 kg of seed. • Seed treatment should be given to wheat seed prior to sowing avoid fungal diseases and pest incidence, for this purpose recommended fungicide and insecticides are Carboxin 75 % WP @ 2-2.5 gm/kg of seed to manage Bunt, Flag smut and Loose smut disease or Difenconazole 3 % WS @ 2 gm/kg to manage Loose smut disease or Tebuconazole 5.4% w/w FS @ 0.3 ml/kg of seed to manage Loose smut and Flag smut disease or Carboxin 37.5% + Thiram 37.5% WS @ 3 gm/kg of seed to manage Loose smut disease or Imidacloprid 18.5% + Hexaconazole 1.5% FS @ 2 ml/kg of seed to manage the Rust and Smut diseases as well as Termite and Aphid incidence.
WHEAT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medium heavy, deep and well-drained soil should be selected for wheat crop. When preparing the land for wheat crop, 15 to 20 cm deep ploughing should be done. The soil should be harrowing by giving 2 to 3 shifts. Clean the field by removing the previous crop debris and stick waste. Land should be as level as possible so that further irrigation can be managed. Dryland wheat crop should be sown in the second fortnight of October. Use 75 kg seed per hectare for sowing of dryland wheat. Dryland wheat should be sown with sufficient moisture in the soil and adequate care should be taken to ensure that the sown seeds get sufficient soil moisture contact. For sowing of dryland wheat, spacing between two rows should be 23 cm. Care should be taken not to fall deeper than 5 to 6 cm at the time of sowing wheat. • Varieties should be AKDW 2997-16 (Sharad), PDKV Washim (WSM-1472), MACS 1967 and NI 5439 for dryland wheat sowing. PDKV Washim (WSM-1472) should be sown under limited availability of irrigations. Varieties should be AKDW 1071 (Purna), AKDW 3722 (Vimal), HD 2189 and HD 2380 for timely sowing of irrigated wheat, Varieties should be PDKV Sardar (AKAW 4210-6), AKAW 4627, AKAW-381, AKAW 1071 (Purna) and HI 977 for late sowing of irrigated wheat.
RICE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Granular pesticides should not be used after the reproductive stage of crop. (Paddy Crop: - Gall midge and Stem borer) • Maintain 10 cm (Four inches) water level in transplanted rice / paddy field 10 days before panicle initiation and 10 days after panicle initiation. After that the water level should be reduced gradually and the water in the paddy field should be completely drained 10 days before harvesting. Do not allow water stress during flowering stage of the crop. • Keeping view in weather, Farmers are advised to harvest of mature rice crop as earliest. After harvesting, crop should be dried in the field for 2-3 days and thereafter threshing should be done. • Harvesting of paddy crop should be done close to the ground so that the pupation of stem borer is eliminated and the incidence of this pest in summer paddy crop is reduced. • False smut infected panicles should be removed separately, buried in a deep pit or burn it so that the disease does not spread elsewhere.
COTTON	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers are advised to give priority for clean picking of cotton. Keep the picked cotton variety wise. • Keep a vigil on the attack of sucking pests and apply spray when infestation seen above ETL, i.e., Flonicamid 50 WG @ 80 g or Dinotefuran 20 SG @ 60 g/acre or Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 40 g/acre during clear weather condition. • Install pheromone traps @ 2 per acre to monitor PBW infestation. If the infestation of pink bollworm crosses ETL, spray Cypermethrin 10 EC @10 ml or Fenvalerate 20 EC @10 ml or Deltamethrin 2.8 EC @10 ml or Alpha-methrin 10 EC @10 ml or Beta cyfluthrin 2.5 EC @10 ml per 10 litres of water or release egg parasitoid @1.5 lakh/ha of Trichogramma bactrae in cotton fields. • It is recommended to spray NAA 4.5 SL @ 3-4 ml /10 litres of water to avoid natural shedding of squares and flowers of cotton and it is also suggested to undertake the spray of chlormequat chloride 50 % SL @ 1-2 ml per 10 litres of water or Mepiquat Chloride 5 % SL @ 10 ml/10 litre of water to restrict the excess vegetative growth of cotton.

Crop(Varieties)	Crop Specific Advisory
COTTON	<p>Cotton • For management of Grey mildew disease in cotton, spraying should be done of Kresoxim-methyl 44.3 SC@10 ml Azoxystrobin 18.2% w/w + Difenoconazole 11.4% w/w SC @10 ml in 10 litres of water. • Spray 2% urea at flowering stage and 2% spray of DAP along with a spray 1 % Urea and 1 % Magnesium sulphate at boll development stage to avoid reddening of cotton in later crop stage. • Prophylactic sprays of Copper oxychloride 50 WP/WG @25-30 g followed by Propiconazole 25 EC @10 ml or Propineb 70WP @25 g mixed in 10 litres of water after seven days is suggested to manage internal boll rot disease. • In some parts occurrence of Corynespora leaf spot disease has been noticed on lower canopy and bracts. Foliar spray of Carbendazim 50 WP@1 ml/litre or Propiconazole 25 EC@ 1 ml/litre or (Metiram 55%+Pyraclostrobin 5% WG) @ 2 g/litre or (Azoxystrobin 18.2% w/w + Difenoconazole 11.4% w/w SC) @1 ml/litre or (Fluxapyroxad 167 g/L + Pyraclostrobin 333 g/L SC @0.6 g/litre of water is recommended for its management. • If parawilt symptom is observed in cotton due to rains, drench the affected plants with Copper oxychloride 50 WP@25 g+ Urea 150 g in 10 litres of water. • To manage fungal foliar spots and fungal boll rot diseases, apply Carbendazim 50 WP @10 g or Kresoxim-methyl 44.3 SC@10 ml or Propineb 70 WP@25 g or Propiconazole 25 EC@ 10 ml or Metiram 55%+Pyraclostrobin 5% WG @20 g or Azoxystrobin 18.2% w/w + Difenoconazole 11.4% w/w SC @10 ml or Fluxapyroxad 167 g/l + Pyraclostrobin 333 g/l SC @ 6 g mixed in 10 litres of water.</p>

Horticulture Specific Advisory:

Horticulture(Varieties)	Horticulture Specific Advisory
ONION	<p>• Sow 8 to 10 kg of onion seeds per hectare on raised bed. For onion cultivation, white onion varieties: Akola White, Phule White, Yashoda, Bhima Shweta and Pusa White Round and Red onion varieties: Pusa Red, N 2-4-1, Niphad- 53 and Baswant 780 should be selected.</p>
BRINJAL	<p>• Due to higher humidity and cloudy weather condition in last week, if the incidence of fruit and shoot borer is noticed on brinjal crop, spraying should be done of any of following insecticides on crossing ETL, Carbosulfan 25 % EC 1250 ml per hectare or Deltamethrin 02.80 % EC 400 to 500 ml per hectare or Emamectin benzoate 05 % SG 200 gram per hectare or Lambda-cyhalothrin 04.90 % CS 300 ml per hectare or Spinosad 45 % SC 162 to 187 ml per hectare or Thiacloprid 21.70 % SC 750 ml per hectare or Chlorantraniliprole 09.30 % + Lambda-cyhalothrin 04.60 % ZC 200 ml per hectare mix with in 500 litres of water per hectare.</p>
CHILLI	<p>• Due to alternative low and high temperature coupled with high humidity, if the powdery mildew disease is noticed on chilli crop, spraying should be done of any of following fungicide, Hexaconazole 75 % WG @ 66.7 gram or Tebuconazole 25% WG @ 500-750 gram or Azoxystrobin 8.3 % + Mancozeb 66.7 % WG @ 1500 gram or Boscalid 25.2% + Pyraclostrobin 12.8 % WG @ 600 gram or Carbendazim 12 % + Mancozeb 63 % WP @ 750 gram or Kresoxim-Methyl 15 % + Chlorothalonil 56 % WG @ 1000 gram or Tebuconazole 10 % WP + Sulphur 65 % WG @ 1250 gram or Tebuconazole 50 % + Trifloxystrobin 25% WG @ 250 gram mixed with in 500 litre of water per acre for management of disease.</p>
MANDARIN ORANGE	<p>• During this month on Mrig Bahar (June flowering) Nagpur mandarin & Sweet orange (Mosambi) trees should be given water by drip irrigation or double ring method, For one year old tree give 8 litre/day/tree; for 4 yrs tree give 36 litres/day/tree; for 8 years old tree give 85 litres/day/tree and 10 to 25 years tree give 105 litre/day/tree. In acid lime for one year plant give 4 @ litre/day/tree and for 10 years and above tree give 88 litres/day/tree. Harvest the fruits of Ambia bahar. If delay is anticipated in harvesting of Ambia fruits two sprays of gibberellic acid 15 ppm + urea 1% may be carried at 15 days interval. Uproot and destroy all weeds. Loosen the soil in the tree basin. Apply 108 gms urea and 45 gms muriate of potash per tree to one year old tree. For two year old trees apply double the dose, three times for 3 year and 4 times for 4 year old trees and above. Every care should be taken to keep the soil moist during fertilizer application in order to save the loss of fertilizer inputs. For bearing orchard application of 500 gm urea, 600 gm single super phosphate, 150 gm muriate of potash, 100 gm each of ferrous sulphate, manganese sulphate, zinc sulphate and 50 gm of borax per tree should be given within the perimeter of trees.</p>

Horticulture(Varieties)	Horticulture Specific Advisory
MANDARIN ORANGE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For taking Ambia bahar give stress to the trees by discontinuing irrigation. After harvesting of fruits, prune dead wood and water shoots followed by spray of fungicide, carbendazim @ 1 g/litre water. In case of aphids attack spray dimethoate 1.5 ml or imidacloprid 0.5 ml per litre of water. Second application should be done with any one of the insecticides not applied earlier at 15 days interval. In case of incidence of citrus mite, spray dicofol @ 2 ml or propargite @ 1ml or ethion @ 2ml or Wettable sulphur @ 3 g per litre of water. After 15 days second application should be given with either of the two above miticides. Apply Bordeaux paste on tree trunk if not applied earlier. To make good Bordeaux paste soaks 1kg copper sulphate in 5 liter water in plastic bucket 1kg lime in 5 litres of water separately overnight. In the morning mix copper sulphate and lime another bucket and stir well. Apply within 12hrs. of mixing; Do not use next day. For Phytophthora/gummosis disease control scrap out the oozing portion by a sharp knife and apply mefenoxam MZ or fosetyl Al paste.

Live Stock Specific Advisory:

Live Stock(Varieties)	Live Stock Specific Advisory
BUFFALO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lucerne and Berseem fodder crops should be planted for availability of nutritious fodder for animals. Keep animal shed clean, dry and well ventilated. Deworming should be done, if not done earlier within 3 months. Disinfection/fumigation of shed should be done by using formalin. Include dry fodder/feed in the diet of small and large ruminants to avoid diarrhoea/indigestion. Provide complete ration to the livestock. Apply recommended doses of fertilizers to fodder crop.

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"> Nursery brinjal, tomato, cauliflower and cauliflower seedlings should be planted in the field at the age of 4 to 6 weeks. Fenugreek, spinach, cilantro, radish and carrot should be planted in stages.
GENERAL ADVICE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It should be noted that the validity of the dates mentioned in the Weather Based Advisory Bulletins will be valid from 08:30 AM on the previous day to 08:30 AM on the said date.