



Agromet Advisory Bulletin

Date : 11-08-2023

Weather Forecast of **NAGPUR** Block in **NAGPUR(Maharashtra)** Issued On :2023-08-11(Valid Till 08:30 IST of the next 5 days)

Parameter	2023-08-12	2023-08-13	2023-08-14	2023-08-15	2023-08-16
Rainfall	3.1	1.6	2.4	5.1	6.9
Tmax(°C)	33.1	32.9	32.6	32.1	31.5
Tmin(°C)	22.9	23.4	23.6	23.8	23.5
RH-I(%)	78	70	74	79	88
RH-II(%)	65	68	71	74	72
Wind Speed(kmph)	3	5	4	4	4
Wind Direction(Degree)	287	283	281	284	292
Cloud Cover(Octa)	6	5	6	7	7

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 12th to 16th, August, 2023.
- Very light to light rainfall very likely to occur on 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th, August, 2023.
- As per Extended Range Forecast System, rainfall will be above normal whereas maximum and minimum temperature will be normal during the period from 16th to 22nd, August, 2023 over the Vidarbha region.
- Thunderstorm with lightning likely to occur on 15th and 16th, August, 2023.

General Advisory:

- It is advised to continue the intercultural operations (weeding/hoeing), agrochemical's application and fertilizer application in standing crops during next 5 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 continue the intercultural operations (weeding/hoeing), agrochemical's application and fertilizer application in standing crops during next 5 days.

Crop Specific Advisory:

Crop(Varieties)	Crop Specific Advisory
COTTON	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is advised to continue the intercultural operations (weeding/hoeing), agrochemical's application and fertilizer application in standing crops during next 5 days. • 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 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.
COTTON	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring of pink bollworm using pheromone traps may be initiated 45 days after sowing. Install pheromone traps @ 5 per hectare for monitoring moth activity of pink bollworm. • Inspect the crop at squaring and flowering stage of the crop for the presence of pink bollworm larvae within flowers. Remove and destroy rosette

Crop(Varieties)	Crop Specific Advisory
	flowers whenever seen. • Where crop at below 60 days, Spray NSKE 5% + Neem oil 5 ml /litre or neem oil-based formulation 5 ml /litre (300 or 1500 ppm) + 1.0gm laundry detergent emulsion (Initial 1-2 sprays). (NSKE 25L + Neem oil 2.5L +0.5kg laundry detergent emulsion per hectare). Use 150-200 litres of water /acre or 375-500 litre/ ha for dilution of the insecticides.
SOYABEAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is advised to continue the intercultural operations (weeding/hoeing), agrochemical's application and fertilizer application in standing crops during next 5 days. • 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).
SOYABEAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers are advised to spray of pre-mixed formulation of Thiamethoxam 12.60 % + Lambda-cyhalothrin 09.50 % ZC (125 ml/ha) for stemflycontrol by judging the local clear weather condition. • For control of girdle beetle as well as defoliators simultaneously, farmers are advised to apply spray of any one pre-mix insecticide formulations such as Chlorantraniliprole 09.30 % + Lambda cyhalothrin 04.60 % ZC (200 ml/ha) or Thiamethoxam + Lambda Cyhalothrin (125 ml/ha) or Betacyfluthrin + Imidacloprid (350 ml/ha). This is also useful in controlling the infestation of Stem Fly. • For control of defoliators like Semilooper, tobacco caterpillar and Heliothis, farmers are advised to spray any one of the following insecticides: Broflanilide 300 g/l SC (42-62 g/ha) OR Flubendiamide 39.35 % w/w SC (150 ml/ha) OR Indoxacarb 15.80 % EC (333 ml/ha), OR Tetraniliprole 18.18 SC (250-300 ml/ha) OR Novaluron 05.25 % + Indoxacarb 04.50 % SC (825-875 ml/ha) OR Chlorantraniliprole 18.5 % SC (150 ml/ha) OR Emamectin benzoate 01.90 % EC (425 ml/ha) OR Flubendiamide 20 % WG (250-300 g/ha) OR Lambda-cyhalothrin 04.90 % CS (300 ml/ha) OR Profenofos 50 % EC (1 l/ha) OR Spinetoram 11.70 % SC (450 ml/ha) OR pre-mixed Beta-cyfluthrin 08.49 % + Imidacloprid 19.81 % w/w OD (350 ml/ha) OR Thiamethoxam 12.60 % + Lambda-cyhalothrin 09.50 % ZC (125 ml/ha) OR Chlorantraniliprole 09.30 % + Lambda-cyhalothrin 04.60 % ZC (200 ml/ha).
RICE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers whose paddy nursery are damaged or rotten should treat short-duration rice seeds by immersing them in water for 24 hours and then storing them in sacks for 24 hours. The germinated seeds should be sown on the mud with the help of drum seeder, rope or by broadcasting method. • If a nursery is to be set up, the treated seeds of short duration varieties should be sown by Dapog method on thick plastic with a thin layer of soil and vermicompost and transplanted after 14 to 15 days. • 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. • Marigold should be planted as a trap crop on paddy bunds. • 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. • Transplanting should be done in between 2nd to 20th July in Gall midge prone areas to reduce the incidence. • Seedlings should be planted in a strip (Alleyways) 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

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	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.
PIGEON PEA (RED GRAM/ARHAR)	• It is advised to continue the intercultural operations (weeding/hoeing), agrochemical's application and fertilizer application in standing crops during next 5 days. • 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	• It is advised to continue the intercultural operations (weeding/hoeing), agrochemical's application and fertilizer application in standing crops during next 5 days. • 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	• It is advised to continue the intercultural operations (weeding/hoeing), agrochemical's application and fertilizer application in standing crops during next 5 days. • 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.
CITRUS	• For the management of spider mite in citrus fruits, abamectin 1.9 EC* or Propargite 57 EC* 20 ml or Ethion 50 EC* 20 ml or Diafenthiuron 50 WP* at the rate of 20 g per 10 liters of water should be sprayed alternately at 20-day intervals. • To avoid fruitdrop due to black spot on small fruits due to fruitlet blight disease, spraying should be done of copper oxychloride 50% WP at the rate 25 grams per 10 liters of water.

Horticulture Specific Advisory:

Horticulture(Varieties)	Horticulture Specific Advisory
CHILLI	• It is advised to continue the intercultural operations (weeding/hoeing), agrochemical's application and fertilizer application in standing crops during next 5 days. • 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	• It is advised to continue the intercultural operations (weeding/hoeing), agrochemical's application and fertilizer application in standing crops during next 5 days. • 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.

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BRINJAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is advised to continue the intercultural operations (weeding/hoeing), agrochemical's application and fertilizer application in standing crops during next 5 days. 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. In the view of cloudy weather, if the incidence of aphids, thrips, whitefly and spider mites on brinjal crop, spraying should be taken 2 weeks after planting with Dimethoate 30 % EC 10 ml or Quinalphos 25 % EC 20 ml or thiometon 25 % EC 10 ml per 10 liters of water.
TOMATO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is advised to continue the intercultural operations (weeding/hoeing), agrochemical's application and fertilizer application in standing crops during next 5 days. In the view of cloudy weather, if tomato leaf blight was noticed, spraying should be taken of Mancozeb 75 WP 25 gms or Copper oxychloride 50 WP 25 gms mix with in 10 liters of water. For control of thrips and white fly on tomato crop, spraying should be taken of Thiamethoxam 25% WG 4 gm or Dimethoate 30% EC in 10 ml per 10 liters of water.
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.

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.

Poultry Specific Advisory:

Poultry(Varieties)	Poultry Specific Advisory
BIRD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<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 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.