



Agromet Advisory Bulletin

Date : 11-10-2022

Weather Forecast of **KATOL** Block in **NAGPUR**(Maharashtra) Issued On :2022-10-11(Valid Till 08:30 IST of the next 5 days)

Parameter	2022-10-12	2022-10-13	2022-10-14	2022-10-15	2022-10-16
Rainfall	4.6	8.4	6.6	2.0	0.9
Tmax(°C)	32.6	32.7	33.0	33.3	33.7
Tmin(°C)	23.2	23.3	23.6	23.8	24.1
RH-I(%)	88	86	85	78	75
RH-II(%)	75	77	79	69	67
Wind Speed(kmph)	8.0	9.0	6.0	8.0	10.0
Wind Direction(Degree)	170	180	292	31	49
Cloud Cover(Octa)	8	7	7	8	6

Weather Summary/Alert:

• In Katol block, as per the block level value added forecast given by, IMD, RMC, Nagpur, sky will be partially cloudy during next five days i.e. 12th to 16th, October, 2022. • Very light to light rainfall very likely to occur during next five days and thunderstorm with lightning very likely to occur on 12th, 13th and 14th, October, 2022. • As per the extended range forecast system in Vidarbha Sub Division region during 16th to 22nd, October, 2022 rainfall will be below normal whereas maximum and minimum temperature will be normal. • Validity of forecast- till 08:30 AM of mentioned dates.

General Advisory:

• It is advised to carry out harvesting and threshing of matured soybean and other kharif matured crop after 2-3 days during clear weather condition. • Cover the harvested produce of soybean and other matured crop with plastic sheet and threshed produce at safer places by considering the light to moderate rainfall forecast for next 2 days. • Spraying of agrochemicals and fertilizer application in standing crop should be carry out after 2-3 days during early morning hours by judging local calm & clear weather condition. • Farm work should be planned only by considering the local weather forecast and warning. Farmers and farm laborers should take shelter in a safe place in view of the possibility of lightning along with rain and thunder. • Priority should be given to finish the most important work in the field preferably in the early morning hours.

SMS Advisory:

• It is advised to carry out harvesting and threshing of matured soybean and other kharif matured crop after 2-3 days during clear weather condition.

Crop Specific Advisory:

Crop(Varieties)	Crop Specific Advisory
SOYABEAN	<p>• Farmers are advised to harvest the soybean crop after 90% pods have turned yellow. This will not have adverse effect on the seed germination. The crop must be dried immediately in sunlight protecting from rain or under shade. • The harvested crop must be threshed after sun drying. If the threshing is not done immediately, it should be stored at safe place protecting from rains. • If the produce is to be used for seed purpose in the next season, farmers are advised to thresh the soybean at 350 to 400 RPM thresher to avoid the loss of seed germination. • When storing soybean seeds, the moisture content should not exceed 8%. A 100 kg bag should not be added more than 5 times. Do not hit the seed bag. • Spraying of agrochemicals, fertilizer application in standing crop & intercultural operations should be carryout during early morning hours by judging local calm & clear weather at Wafsa condition.</p>

Crop(Varieties)	Crop Specific Advisory
COTTON	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spraying of agrochemicals and fertilizer application in standing crop should be carried out after 2-3 days during early morning hours by judging local calm & clear weather condition. • 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. Whenever 6-8 moths /trap for 3 consecutive nights are recorded or 10% rosette flowers or green boll damage are recorded, spray Profenophos 50 EC @ 600ml or Indoxacarb 14.5 SC @ 200 ml/acre or Emamectin benzoate 5 SG @ 100 g or Chlorpyrifos 50 % EC @ 500ml per acre to control PBW. Use eggs @ 1.5 lakh/ha of Trichogramma in cotton field to manage PBW.
COTTON	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spraying of agrochemicals and fertilizer application in standing crop should be carried out after 2-3 days during early morning hours by judging local calm & clear weather condition. • 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.
COTTON	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spraying of agrochemicals and fertilizer application in standing crop should be carried out after 2-3 days during early morning hours by judging local calm & clear weather condition. • 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.
RICE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spraying of agrochemicals and fertilizer application in standing crop should be carried out after 2-3 days during early morning hours by judging local calm & clear weather condition. • Pest management: - Plant hoppers: - Although rice crop is prone to plant hoppers, use Metarhizium anisopliae as a bio-insecticide @ 2.5 kg/ha. Buprofezin 25% @ 16 ml for control as soon as the level of financial loss is exceeded. or Imidacloprid 17.8 SL @ 2.2 ml. or Fipronil 5 SC @ 20 ml. or Flonicamid 50 WG @ 3.0 gm Mix in 10 liters of water and spray. • Stem borer: - Bio-control: - Pheromone traps should be set 20 per ha. Trichogramma japonicum (Trichocard) is a parasitic insect release 50,000 eggs per hectare 3 to 4 times every 7 days. Azadiractin 0.15 % (1500 ppm) @ 30-50 ml as soon as 5 % infested footway appears in the field • Chemical control: - Spray quinalphos @ 32 ml. or Carbosulfon 25 % @ 16 ml. Spray mixed with 10 liters of water or Carbofuron 3% granular @ 25 kg per hectare or Fipronil 0.3% granular @ 16.67 kg. per hectare When there is water in the paddy land, it should be applied. • Gall midge: - Apply Carbofuran 3% G @ 25 kg per hectare by maintaining water level 7 to 10 cm. Do not remove water from paddy bunds for 4 to 5 days. These pesticides should be used again after 30 days as required. • Disease management: - Blast and Neck blast: - Spray Hexaconazole 5% EC @ 20 ml. or Mencozeb 75% @ 30 gm per 10 liters of water. • Bacterial leaf blight: - Spray Copper hydroxide 53.8% DF @ 30 gm + Streptocycline 1.5 gm per 10 liters of water.

Crop(Varieties)	Crop Specific Advisory
SORGHUM (JOWAR/GREAT MILLET)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rabi sorghum land preparation, seed treatment, nutrient and sowing management: Medium to deep / heavy, high water holding capacity and well-drained soil should be selected for rabi sorghum sowing. After harvesting of crops in kharif season, carry out preparation of the land by giving 3 to 4 harrowing. Apply 10 to 15 carts of well decomposed FYM or compost manure before the last harrowing. The land should be prepared for sowing by removing weeds and stubbles. Use 10 kg certified seed per hectare for sowing of rabi sorghum. For sowing, the spacing between two rows should be 45 cm and between two plants 15 cm. For expected yield of irrigated rabi sorghum, the spacing between two rows should be 45 cm and between two plants 12 cm. For sowing use C.S.H. – 15 R hybrid variety while improved / pure variety PKV Kranti (AKSV 13 R), Parbhani Moti, CSV-18 (Rabbi Irrigated Variety), CSV- 12, CSV- 29, Phule Vasudha, Phule Suchitra, Phule Revati, Parbhani Super Moti and local varieties are Maldandi: 35-1 and Ringani should be used. Sorghum seeds should be treated with 25 g of Azotobacter, 20 g of Phosphorus Solubilizing Bacteria (PSB) and 4 g of Trichoderma viride per kg of seed. For dryland rabi sorghum, apply 50 kg Nitrogen (N), 25 kg Phosphorous (P) and 25 kg Potassium (K) per hectare at the time of sowing. Sowing should be done across the slope. Considering the available soil moisture and after arrival of Wafsa condition, sowing of rabi sorghum should be done up to 15th October.
BENGAL GRAM/ CHICK PEA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 second fortnight of October to 15th November. 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.
SAFFLOWER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sowing of safflower under irrigation can be done till the end of October. If the seeds are soaked overnight and sown, germination is quick and good. While sowing, the distance between two rows should be 45 cm. Safflower crop can be taken as an intercrop with chickpea, linseed system in the ratio of Safflower + Chickpea(6:3) or Safflower + Linseed (3:3). 40 kg of Nitrogen (194 kg of ammonium sulphate or 87 kg of urea) + 25 kg of Phosphorus (156 kg of single super phosphate) per hectare should be applied to dryland Safflower crop.

Horticulture Specific Advisory:

Horticulture(Varieties)	Horticulture Specific Advisory
BRINJAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spraying of agrochemicals and fertilizer application in standing crop should be carry out after 2-3 days during early morning hours by judging local calm & clear weather condition. 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.

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CHILLI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spraying of agrochemicals and fertilizer application in standing crop should be carry out after 2-3 days during early morning hours by judging local calm & clear weather condition. • 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.
TOMATO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spraying of agrochemicals and fertilizer application in standing crop should be carry out after 2-3 days during early morning hours by judging local calm & clear weather condition. • If the incidence of early blight disease is noticed in tomato crop, it is advice to take spraying during clear and calm weather condition with Azoxystrobin 23% SC 500 ml/hectare or Pyraclostrobin 20% WG @ 375-500 gm/hectare mix with in 500 litre of water per hectare on ETL.
MANDARIN ORANGE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spraying of agrochemicals and fertilizer application in standing crop should be carry out after 2-3 days during early morning hours by judging local calm & clear weather condition. • Sowing of seeds of rootstocks of Jamberi/Rangpur lime may be done in plastic trays. Manage fruit sucking moth by preparing a poison bait containing 10 ml malathion, and 100 ml orange juice mixed with 100 g gur (jaggery) in 900 ml of water. Fill it in a broad mouth bottle and hang two bottles per 25 trees all over the orchard. Create smoke in orchard with grass (wet), cow dung cakes and neem leaves in the late evening hours i.e. 7.00 to 8.00 pm to repel the fruit sucking moth. To manage fruit fly, install (methyl eugenol traps) @ 20 traps per hectare from 60 days before fruit harvest and change the lure after every 30 days. Follow clean cultivation in orchard and bury fallen fruit in a pit and cover it with soil every day. For Phytophthora infected trees, spray and soil drench with mefenoxam MZ 68 @ 2.5 gm / litre or fosetyl Al @ 2.5 gm per litre covering the tree canopy. Weeding and harrowing operation should be done in the orchard. Spray carbendazim @ 1gm per litre at 15 days interval for Ambia crop. Spray 2,4-D @ 1.5 g + urea 1% followed by gibberellic acid 1.5 gms after 15 days for control of pre-harvest fruit drop in Ambia crop. For increasing fruit size in Mrig crop follow alternate foliar spray application of 2, 4-D or gibberellic acid @ 1 g in combination with either monopotassium phosphate, diammonium phosphate, potassium nitrate @ 2% at 15-20 days interval depending on the crop load. Mentioned spraying operation should be done by judging local clear weather condition.
LINSEED	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dryland linseed should be sown in the first fortnight of October. Before sowing, seed treatment should be done of Carbendazim 2 gm or Thirum 3 gm per kg of seed. After 3 hours, seed treatment should be done at the rate of 20 g of Azotobacter and 20 g of phosphorus solubilizing bacteria per kg of seed.

Live Stock Specific Advisory:

Live Stock(Varieties)	Live Stock Specific Advisory
BUFFALO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cows, buffaloes, goats, sheep and other domestic animals should be avoided to graze in open spaces considering the possibility of thunderstorm with lightning. Animals should be kept away from open water sources, rivers or lakes and away from tractors and other metal implements. • 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.

Others (Soil / Land Preparation) Specific Advisory:

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GENERAL ADVICE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Garlic, Radish, Fenugreek, Spinach, Shravan Ghewda, Potato, Carrot, Guar, Pea etc. should be cultivated.
GENERAL ADVICE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maximum distance between two persons should be maintained without allowing farm laborers to work together in the field. • While taking shelter in the field, take shelter at a maximum distance from water sources (well, lake, river etc.), high places (trees, hills), metal implements. Farmers and farm laborers should avoid sheltering under trees and animals should also avoid sheltering under trees. • 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. 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.