



Agromet Advisory Bulletin

Date : 21-09-2023

Weather Forecast of **RAMTEK** Block in **NAGPUR**(Maharashtra) Issued On :2023-09-21(Valid Till 08:30 IST of the next 5 days)

Parameter	2023-09-22	2023-09-23	2023-09-24	2023-09-25	2023-09-26
Rainfall	70.6	46.0	27.0	20.7	18.8
Tmax(°C)	28.5	28.3	28.8	29.9	29.8
Tmin(°C)	23.0	22.2	22.4	22.7	22.8
RH-I(%)	93	94	87	79	81
RH-II(%)	77	78	73	69	66
Wind Speed(kmph)	6	5	6	7	6
Wind Direction(Degree)	313	261	271	270	284
Cloud Cover(Octa)	8	7	8	8	8

Weather Summary/Alert:

• In Nagpur district, 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. 22nd to 26th, September, 2023. • Light to moderate rainfall likely to occur on 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th and 26th, September, 2023. • Heavy rainfall and thunderstorm with lightning likely to occur on 22nd, September, 2023. • Thunderstorm with lightning likely to occur on 23rd, September, 2023. • As per the extended range forecast system (ERFS) rainfall will be above normal, maximum and minimum temperature will be normal during the period from 24th to 30th, September, 2023 over the Vidarbha region.

General Advisory:

• Considering rainfall forecast it is advised to postpone the agrochemical spraying operations, fertilizer application in standing crops and intercultural operations (weeding/hoeing) during next 2-3 days. • If rainwater has accumulated in the crop area due to rains during the previous week, the excess rainwater should be drained and also considering the forecast of the next rain, care should be taken that the rain water does not accumulate in the crop area for a long time. • Farmers, farm labourers should not rush to cross the road if water is flowing from the river & nala and also take care that their other animals do not pass through the flowing water. • During next 2 days, considering the thunderstorm and lightning forecast, it is advised to 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. Considering the thunderstorm and lightning forecast it is advised to carry out 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 labours 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:

• Considering rainfall forecast it is advised to postpone the agrochemical spraying operations, fertilizer application in standing crops and intercultural operations (weeding/hoeing) during next 2-3 d

Crop Specific Advisory:

Crop(Varieties)	Crop Specific Advisory
COTTON	• Considering rainfall forecast it is advised to postpone the agrochemical spraying operations, fertilizer application in standing crops and intercultural operations (weeding/hoeing) during next 2-3 days. • If rainwater has accumulated in the crop area due to rains during the previous week, the excess rainwater should be drained and also

Crop(Varieties)	Crop Specific Advisory
	<p>considering the forecast of the next rain, care should be taken that the rain water does not accumulate in the crop area for a long time. • If the incidence of internal boll rot/bacterial boll rot is noticed in cotton, it is advised to collect and destroy diseased affected boll outside fields as possible. Immediately go for foliar spraying of Carbendazim 12 % + Mancozeb 63 % WP @ 3 g or Propiconazole 25 EC @ 1 ml or Carbendazim 50 WP @ 0.4 g per litre of water to check further infection. Repeat spray if rainy weather persists after 15 days. (Use alternate fungicide). Maintain the proper drainage in the field as well as avoid water stagnation in fields. • Spray 2 % urea at flowering stage and 2% spray of DAP at boll development stage of cotton. • Spray NAA 4.5 SL @ 4ml /10 litres of water to avoid natural shedding of squares and flowers of cotton and Mepiquat Chloride @ 10 ml/10 litres of water to restrict the excess vegetative growth of cotton after 3-4 days and current spell of rain by judging the local calm and clear weather condition. • If the incidence of thrips is noticed in cotton, on crossing ETL it is advised to spray Thiamethoxam 25% WG @ 2 gm/10L (100g/ha) Or Spinetoram 11.7 SC @ 8.4 ml/10L (420 ml/ha) after 3-4 days and current spell of rain by judging the local calm and clear weather condition. • Where the crop is at 60-90 days, if the incidence of jassids was noticed, on crossing ETL, it is advised to spray Flonicamid 50WG @ 4g/10L (200g/ha) Or Dinotefuran 20SG @ 3g/10L (150g/ha) Or Imidacloprid 17.8 SL @ 3ml/10L (150ml/ha) after 3-4 days and current spell of rain by judging the local calm and clear weather condition. • If the incidence of white fly nymph is noticed, Pyriproxyfen 10 EC @ 20ml/10L (1000 ml) /ha Or Buprofezin 25 SC @ 20ml/10L (1000 ml/ha) or Spiromesifen 22.9 SC @ 12ml/10L (600 ml/ha). • If the incidence of adult white fly is noticed, on crossing ETL spray Diafenthiuron 50% WP @ 12g/10L (600 g/ha) Or Afidopyropen 50 g/L @ 20ml/10L (1000 ml/ha) Or Dinotefuran 20 SG @ 3g/10L (150g/ha) Or Flonicamid 50 WG @ 4g/10L (200 g/ha) or Clothianidin 50%WDG 1ml/10L (50ml/ha) after 3-4 days and current spell of rain by judging the local calm and clear weather condition.</p>
COTTON	<p>• Considering rainfall forecast it is advised to postpone the agrochemical spraying operations, fertilizer application in standing crops and intercultural operations (weeding/hoeing) during next 2-3 days. • If rainwater has accumulated in the crop area due to rains during the previous week, the excess rainwater should be drained and also considering the forecast of the next rain, care should be taken that the rain water does not accumulate in the crop area for a long time. • 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 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. • At boll formation stage, farmers are advised to inspect the presence and damage of pink bollworm by plucking 20 green bolls from different plants randomly (one boll per plant). If ETL crossed i.e. >10% damaged flowers (Rosette flowers) or 10% damaged green bolls (at least two out of 20 bolls having white or pink larvae or exit holes) and or 8 moths catch per pheromone trap for consecutive 3 days, spray Profenofos 50 EC @ 30 ml/10L (1500 ml/ha) Or Emamectin benzoate 5SG @ 5g/10L (250 g/ha) Or Indoxacarb 14.5 SC @ 10ml/10L (500ml/ha) Or Chlorpyrifos 20 % EC @ 25ml/10L (1250 ml/ha) after 3-4 days and current spell of rain by judging the local calm and clear weather condition.</p>
SOYABEAN	<p>• Considering rainfall forecast it is advised to postpone the agrochemical spraying operations, fertilizer application in standing crops and intercultural operations (weeding/hoeing) during next 2-3 days. • If rainwater has accumulated in the crop area due to rains during the previous week, the excess rainwater should be drained and also considering the forecast of the next rain, care should be taken that the rain water does not accumulate in the crop area for a long time. • For control the attack of Gram Pod Borers during pod filling stage, farmers are advised to spray any one of the following insecticides: Indoxacarb 15.80 % EC (333 ml/ha), OR Flubendiamide 39.35 % w/w SC (150 ml/ha) OR Novaluron 05.25 % + Indoxacarb 04.50 % SC (825-875 ml/ha) OR Emamectin benzoate 01.90 % EC (425 ml/ha). • If the infection of fungal diseases like Brown Stem Rot, Pod blight/anthracnose/Rhizoctonia Aerial blight was noticed on soybean crop, farmers are advised to apply spray of any one of the recommended fungicides like Tebuconazole 25.9 EC (625 ml/ha) OR Tebuconazole 10% + Sulphur 6 5% WG (1250 g/ha) OR Carbendazim 12 % + Mancozeb 63 % WP (1250 g/ha) OR Picoxystrobin 22.52% w/w SC (400 ml/ha) OR Fluxapyroxad 167 g/l + Pyraclostrobin</p>

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	<p>333 g/l SC (300 g/ha) OR Pyraclostrobin 133 g/l + Epoxiconazole 50g/l SE (750 ml/ha) as a protective spray for control of fungal diseases. • 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. • Farmers are also advised to install bird perches at different locations which facilitate seating arrangement for predatory bird which feed on leaf eating caterpillars. • 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) after 3-4 days and current spell of rain by judging the local calm and clear weather condition.</p>
RICE	<p>• Considering rainfall forecast it is advised to postpone the agrochemical spraying operations, fertilizer application in standing crops and intercultural operations (weeding/hoeing) during next 2-3 days. • 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). • 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. Chemical control: - Spray Chlorantraniliprole 0.4% G @ 10 kg. or Cartap Hydrochloride 4 G @ 18 kg. or Fipronil 0.3 G @ 25 kg. apply per hectare when there is water in paddy bund or apply chlorantraniliprole 18.5% SC @ 3 ml per 10 liters of water. • 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. • 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 + Streptomycin 1.5 gm per 10 liters of water. • After paddy planting till the roots of the plant are well established, the water level should be 2.5 cm. (one inch) should be kept. After this, the level is usually about 5 cm till the grain matures. (two inches) should be increased.</p>
CITRUS	<p>• Considering rainfall forecast it is advised to postpone the agrochemical spraying operations, fertilizer application in standing crops and intercultural operations (weeding/hoeing) during next 2-3 days. • If rainwater has accumulated in the crop area due to rains during the previous week, the excess rainwater should be drained and also considering the forecast of the next rain, care should be taken that the rain water does not accumulate in the crop area for a long time. • For management of Phytophthora brown blight on fruit. Foliar spraying of Fosetyl Al for at the rate of 2.5 g per liter of water (twice in August and September at an interval of 40 days). • Install methyl eugenol pheromone trap at the rate of 20-25-hectare control of for fruit fly. Bait (methyl eugenol) should be changed every 15-20 days. • For the management of fruit sucking moth at the time of colour development stage, spraying should be done of Neem oil 10 ml or petroleum spray oil (mineral oil) ml per litre of water 10-15 days interval, till the fruits are harvested. • The fruits fallen under the trees in the garden should be collected and buried in the compost pit. • To increase the size of Ambia crop (June-July) fruits, spray 1.5 kg Monopotassium phosphate/ urea/Potassium nitrate/Diammonium phosphate along with Gibberlic Acid (GA³) 1.5 g in 100 litres of water. • To check the fruit dropping in Ambia Bahar a spray of Carbendazim 100 gm and GA³ or 2,4-D or Naphthalene 100tic Acid (NAA) 1.5 gm in 100 liter of water.</p>

Horticulture Specific Advisory:

Horticulture(Varieties)	Horticulture Specific Advisory
PAPAYA	• 6-week-old papaya seedlings should be planted at 2.5 x 2.5 m spacing.
BRINJAL	• Considering rainfall forecast it is advised to postpone the agrochemical spraying operations, fertilizer application in standing crops and intercultural operations (weeding/hoeing) during next 2-3 days. • If rainwater has

Horticulture(Varieties)	Horticulture Specific Advisory
	accumulated in the crop area due to rains during the previous week, the excess rainwater should be drained and also considering the forecast of the next rain, care should be taken that the rain water does not accumulate in the crop area for a long time. • Due to rainfall, 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.
TOMATO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considering rainfall forecast it is advised to postpone the agrochemical spraying operations, fertilizer application in standing crops and intercultural operations (weeding/hoeing) during next 2-3 days. • If rainwater has accumulated in the crop area due to rains during the previous week, the excess rainwater should be drained and also considering the forecast of the next rain, care should be taken that the rain water does not accumulate in the crop area for a long time. • Due to prevailing wet 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.

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.
COW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lumpy Skin Disease: Symptoms and Prevention: • Symptoms of Disease: Tumors appear on the head, neck, legs, rump, around the genitals and all over the body of cows, buffaloes and bulls. Scabs cling to the centre of the nodule, eventually fall off and ulcerate there. Swelling of the feet, groin and genitals may occur. Animal stops feeding and cannot walk. Discharge from nose and eyes. Milk production decreases. May cause abortion in pregnant animals. • Preventive Measures: Cow, buffalo and bull shed should be kept ventilated and clean. The sale and purchase of cows, buffaloes and bulls should be stopped. Animals should be fed healthy and nutritious food. Formalin, phenyl, sodium hypochloride, etc. should be used for regular disinfection of cowsheds. Regular spraying of herds and animals with medicated water containing safe pyrethroid ingredients like cypermethrin, deltamethrin to control ectoparasitic insects (eg flies, mosquitoes, weevils, fleas etc.). Daily burning of neem leaves and fumigation in cowsheds can prevent infestation of parasitic insects like flies, mosquitoes. Immediately isolate the sick animal and seek veterinary assistance for treatment. Vaccinate healthy animals with goat pox vaccine. • Treatment: There is no specific treatment for this disease. Anti-inflammatory, anti-pyretic, anti-histaminic drugs should be used according to the symptoms. Mineral and vitamin supplements should be given to increase appetite and immunity. Antibiotics may also be used to prevent secondary infection

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	• 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.

