



## Agromet Advisory Bulletin

Date : 22-11-2022

Weather Forecast of **KUHI** Block in **NAGPUR**(Maharashtra) Issued On :2022-11-22(Valid Till 08:30 IST of the next 5 days)

| Parameter              | 2022-11-23 | 2022-11-24 | 2022-11-25 | 2022-11-26 | 2022-11-27 |
|------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Rainfall               | 0.0        | 0.0        | 0.0        | 0.0        | 0.0        |
| Tmax(°C)               | 28.3       | 28.8       | 28.6       | 28.4       | 28.2       |
| Tmin(°C)               | 13.4       | 13.2       | 13.0       | 13.1       | 12.8       |
| RH-I(%)                | 67         | 65         | 63         | 62         | 60         |
| RH-II(%)               | 47         | 45         | 43         | 42         | 40         |
| Wind Speed(kmph)       | 6.0        | 6.0        | 6.0        | 6.0        | 6.0        |
| Wind Direction(Degree) | 14         | 14         | 25         | 19         | 34         |
| Cloud Cover(Octa)      | 3          | 6          | 1          | 2          | 1          |

### Weather Summary/Alert:

• In Kuhi 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. 23rd to 29th, November, 2022. • Weather is very likely to dry during next five days. • As per the Extended Range Forecast System the maximum and minimum temperature will be normal in Vidarbha Subdivision during 27th, November to 03rd, December, 2022. • Validity of forecast- till 08:30 AM of mentioned dates.

### General Advisory:

• Matured paddy crop should be harvest and keep the harvested produced at safe places. • For management of Grey mildew and leaf spot disease in cotton, spraying should be done of Kresoxim-methyl 44.3 SC @ 10 ml or Azoxystrobin 18.2 % w/w + Difenoconazole 11.4 % w/w SC @ 10 ml in 10 litres of water. • It is advice that in areas where the cotton crop is ready for picking give priority for clean picking of cotton. Keep the picked cotton, variety wise. Use cotton bags instead of gunny or plastic bags for picking and storing of cotton to avoid contamination of the lint.

### SMS Advisory:

• Matured paddy crop should be harvest and keep the harvested produced at safe places.

### Crop Specific Advisory:

| Crop(Varieties) | Crop Specific Advisory   |
|-----------------|--|
| WHEAT           | • Before sowing, wheat seeds should be treated Azotobacter (Nitrogen fixing bacteria) and Phosphorus solubilizing bacteria (PSB) 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 Difenoconazole 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. |

| Crop(Varieties)             | Crop Specific Advisory  |
|-----------------------------|---|
| WHEAT                       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wheat crop should be irrigated first at 18 to 20 days after sowing at crown root initiation stage. Water stress at CRI stage reduces production by up to 33 %. For late sowing of irrigated wheat 150 kg seed per hectare should be used for sowing. For coarse seed varieties like HD 2189 or Purna of wheat crop, 125 kg seed per hectare should be used. Apply 80 kg N, 40 kg P and 40 kg K per hectare for late sowing wheat. For both irrigated and late sowing, apply half dose of nitrogen as well as full phosphorus and potash at the time of sowing and the remaining half dose at the time of first irrigation (18 to 20 days after sowing).</li> </ul>   |
| PIGEON PEA (RED GRAM/ARHAR) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As a precautionary measure in the context of cloudy weather for management of pest, spray 5 % neem extracts Azadiractin 300 ppm 50 ml in 10 liters of water as soon as buds and flowers appear on the Arhar crop. Install pheromone traps at a distance of 50 m @ 5 / ha for monitoring of Helicoverpa.</li> <li>If the incidence of pod borer is noticed on pigeon pea crop and crossing economic threshold level, spraying should be done of any of recommended insecticide viz., Chlorantraniliprole 18.50 % SC @ 150 ml in 500 to 750 litres of water per hectare or Emamectin benzoate 05 % SG @ 220 gram in 500 to 750 litres of water per hectare or Ethion 50 % EC @ 1000-1500 ml in 500-1000 litres of water per hectare or Flubendiamide 20 % WG @ 250 gram in 500 litres of water per hectare or Flubendiamide 39.35 % m/m SC @ 100 ml in 500 litres of water per hectare or Lambda-cyhalothrin 05 % EC @ 400-500 ml/ha in 400-600 litres of water per hectare or Quinalphos 25 % EC @ 1400 ml/ha in 500-1000 litres of water per hectare or Chlorantraniliprole 09.30 % + Lambda-cyhalothrin 04.60 % ZC 200 ml/ha in 500 litres of water per hectare.</li> </ul> |
| SUNFLOWER                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In sunflower crop, thinning should be done 10 to 15 days after germination and only vigorous seedlings should be kept in one place.</li> </ul>   |
| MUSTARD                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is advice to carry out 2 hand weeding after 20 and 40 days after sowing respectively and 2 hoeing as per need at Wafsa condition.</li> </ul>  |
| RICE                        | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Farmers are advised to harvest of mature rice crop. After harvesting, crop should be dried in the field for 2-3 days and thereafter threshing should be done.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>False smut infected panicles should be removed separately, buried in a deep pit or burn it so that the disease does not spread elsewhere.</li> </ul>  |
| COTTON                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is advice that in areas where the cotton crop is ready for picking give priority for clean picking of cotton. Keep the picked cotton, variety wise. Use cotton bags instead of gunny or plastic bags for picking and storing of cotton to avoid contamination of the lint.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>  |
| COTTON                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>   |

| Crop(Varieties) | Crop Specific Advisory   |
|-----------------|--|
| BARSEEM         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Berseem fodder crop is beneficial in cold and warm climates. Medium to heavy and well drained soil should be selected for cultivation of Berseem crop. The land should be ploughed and then the land should be levelled by giving two criss-cross harrowing and cleaned by removing the stubble and farm waste. Meskavi, Vardan, JB 01, BL 01, JHB- 146 improved varieties should be selected for sowing. Sowing should be done till the end of November to get the required cold weather for the growth of the crop. For sowing, flat beds of size 05 x 03 m should be prepared. At the rate of 30 kg seed per hectare should be sown at a distance of 30 cm between two rows or by broadcasting the seeds on a flat bed. Recommended seed treatment should be done before sowing. 10 to 15 tons of well decomposed manure should be mixed in the soil as per availability before last harrowing. Apply 20 kg N, 80 kg P and 40 kg P at the time of sowing.</li> </ul> |

#### Horticulture Specific Advisory:

| Horticulture(Varieties) | Horticulture Specific Advisory  |
|-------------------------|---|
| LINSEED                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At Wafsa condition, carry out first hoeing after 25 days after sowing. Hand weeding should be done keep in the of weed intensity.</li> </ul>   |
| BRINJAL                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>   |
| CHILLI                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>  |
| MANDARIN ORANGE         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>During this month on Mrig Bahar (June flowering) Nagpur mandarin &amp; 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 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.</li> </ul> |

| Horticulture(Varieties) | Horticulture Specific Advisory   |
|-------------------------|--|
| MANDARIN ORANGE         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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 Wetable 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.</li> </ul> |

#### Live Stock Specific Advisory:

| Live Stock(Varieties) | Live Stock Specific Advisory  |
|-----------------------|---|
| BUFFALO               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul> |

#### 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"> <li>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.</li> </ul> |
| GENERAL ADVICE                               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>                      |