



Agromet Advisory Bulletin

Date : 23-09-2022

Weather Forecast of **RAMTEK** Block in **NAGPUR**(Maharashtra) Issued On :2022-09-23(Valid Till 08:30 IST of the next 5 days)

Parameter	2022-09-24	2022-09-25	2022-09-26	2022-09-27	2022-09-28
Rainfall	2.1	2.5	1.4	1.0	4.2
Tmax(°C)	26.4	26.8	27.4	27.8	28.4
Tmin(°C)	23.1	23.3	23.6	23.9	24.2
RH-I(%)	88	89	79	82	87
RH-II(%)	86	87	77	80	84
Wind Speed(kmph)	11.0	10.0	10.0	9.0	9.0
Wind Direction(Degree)	249	253	248	280	297
Cloud Cover(Octa)	7	4	7	6	7

Weather Summary/Alert:

• In Ramtek block, 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. 24th, September to 28th, September, 2022. • Very light to light/moderate rainfall very likely to occur during next five days. • Thunderstorm with lightning very likely to occur on 24th and 25th, September, 2022. • As per the extended range forecast system in Vidarbha Sub Division region during 28th, September to 04th, October, 2022 rainfall will be above normal, whereas maximum and minimum temperature will be normal. • Validity of forecast- till 08:30 AM of mentioned dates.

General Advisory:

• 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. • Considering the rainfall forecast, harvested produce of soybean, green and black gram and others crops should be coverwith plastic sheet and stored at safer places. • Farm work should be planned only by considering the local weather forecast and instructions. 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:

• 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.

Crop Specific Advisory:

Crop(Varieties)	Crop Specific Advisory
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Crop(Varieties)	Crop Specific Advisory
COTTON	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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. • 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. • For fungal foliar diseases management, 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 + Difenconazole 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 to manage fungal leaf spots, boll rots and blight diseases.
COTTON	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is recommended to spray NAA 4.5 SL @ 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 litre of water to restrict the excess vegetative growth of cotton.
SOYABEAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • For control of Yellow Mosaic Virus disease, farmers are advised to destroy the affected plants as well as spray with any of the recommended pre-mixed insecticides like Thiamethoxam 12.6 % + Lambda Cyhalothrin 9.5 ZC (125 ml/ha) or Betacyfluthrin 8.49 % + Imidacloprid 19.81 (350 ml/ha). This will also facilitate control of stem fly. Farmers are also advised to use yellow sticky traps in order to attract white flies, the vector of YMV. • 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 the management of Tobacco caterpillar and gram pod borer, farmers are advised for installation of insect-specific pheromone traps. In case 5-10 adults are reported in these traps, it indicates the initial stage of incidence of these insects in the crop which necessitates the adoption of suitable control measures. • For control of stemfly, 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 % + Lambdacylhalothrin 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.
SOYABEAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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).

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SOYABEAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For control of girdle beetle alone, farmers are advised for destruction of affected plantpart as well as spraying with Tetraniliprole 18.18 SC (250-300 ml/ha) or Thiachloprid 21.7 S.C. (750 ml/ha) or Profenophos 50 E.C. (1 l/ha) or Emamectin benzoate 01.90% EC (425 ml/ha) soon after the symptoms are observed. As a precautionary measure, farmers can apply the spray of any one of the following recommended fungicides which may also improve the quality of grain and seed. These includes Tebuconazole 25.9% EC (625 ml/ha) or Tebuconazole + Sulphur (1250 g/ha) or Pyraclostrobin 20% w/w WG (375-500 g/ha) or Pyraclostrobin 13.3 g/l + Epoxiconazole 50g/l SE (750 ml/ha) or Fluxapyroxad 167 g/l + Pyraclostrobin 333 g/l SC (300 ml/ha) or Pyraclostrobin 133 g/l + Epoxiconazole 50g/l SE (750 ml/ha).
RICE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. If Stem borer and Gall midge crossing ETL, Apply Carbofuran 3% G or Fipronil 0.3 % 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. 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). For management of blast of paddy spray Hexaconazole 5% EC @ 20 ml. or Isoprothiolane 40% E.C @ 15 ml or Tebuconazole 25.9% EC @ 15 ml per 10 liters of water during clear weather condition.
PIGEON PEA (RED GRAM/ARHAR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Considering the past week rainfall and rainfall forecast, farmers are advised to take care that excess rainwater should not be accumulate for prolonged period in crop field and drain out excess water from fields in the area where rainwater stagnated in the crop field.

Horticulture Specific Advisory:

Horticulture(Varieties)	Horticulture Specific Advisory
BRINJAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Due to rainfall, higher humidity and cloudy weather condition in last, 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 Thiachloprid 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"> 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. 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.
MANDARIN ORANGE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. During this month there is attack of fruit sucking moth. Collect and destroy all the fallen fruits by burying in the pit. To control the pest, spray neem oil @ 10 ml/litre water and destroy all the fallen fruits by burying in the pit. Poison baiting with 10 ml malathion mixed with 100 g jaggery and 100 ml mandarin juice in 900 ml water (two portion bottles per 25 trees). Follow clean cultivation and uproot all weeds in the orchard.

Live Stock Specific Advisory:

Live Stock(Varieties)	Live Stock Specific Advisory

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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.
COW	<p>Lumpy skin disease: symptoms and preventive measures:- Symptoms of the disease:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lumpy skin disease (LSD) is caused by infection of cattle or buffalo with the pox virus- lumpy skin disease virus (LSDV) which is species under the genus capripox virus. 2. Nodules appear on the head, neck, legs, dewlap, rump, around the genitals and all over the body of cattle and buffaloes. 3. Scabs forms to the centre of the nodule, eventually fall off and develop lesions. 4. Swelling of the feet, groin and genitals may occur. 5. Animal become off feed and cannot walk properly. 6. Discharge from nose and eyes. 7. Milk production decreases. 8. May cause abortion in pregnant animals. <p>Preventive measures:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cow, buffalo and bull shed should be kept well ventilated and clean. 2. Buying and selling of cattle should be restricted. 3. Animals should be fed with healthy and nutritious diet. 4. Formalin, phenyl, sodium hypochlorite, etc. should be used for regular disinfection of cowsheds. 5. Regular spraying of medicated water containing safe pyrethroid ingredients like cypermethrin, deltamethrin should be done to control ectoparasitic infestation. (eg flies, mosquitoes, ticks, mites, fleas etc.). 6. The natural fumigation with burning of neem leaves in cowsheds can prevent infestation of ectoparasites like fleas, mosquitoes etc. 7. Immediately isolate the sick animal and seek advice/ treatment from registered veterinary practitioner. 8. Vaccinate healthy animals with goat pox vaccine. <p>Treatment</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There is no specific treatment for this disease. 2. Anti-inflammatory, anti-pyretic, anti-histaminic drugs should be used according to the symptoms. 3. Mineral and vitamin supplements should be given to increase appetite and immunity. 4. Antibiotics may also be used to prevent secondary bacterial infection.

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"> • 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.