



Agromet Advisory Bulletin

Date : 27-06-2023

Weather Forecast of SAONER Block in NAGPUR(Maharashtra) Issued On :2023-06-27(Valid Till 08:30 IST of the next 5 days)

Parameter	2023-06-28	2023-06-29	2023-06-30	2023-07-01	2023-07-02
Rainfall	134.6	41.7	14.0	8.2	11.0
Tmax(°C)	27.8	28.1	28.6	29.8	30.6
Tmin(°C)	21.2	21.1	21.9	22.7	22.9
RH-I(%)	96	95	88	82	79
RH-II(%)	85	79	72	65	63
Wind Speed(kmph)	6	6	5	4	5
Wind Direction(Degree)	276	247	244	241	248
Cloud Cover(Octa)	8	8	7	6	6

Weather Summary/Alert:

• As per the block level value added forecast given by, IMD, RMC, Nagpur, sky will be partially to mainly cloudy during next five days i.e.28th, June to 02nd, July, 2023. • Light to moderate rainfall very likely to occur on 28th, 29th, 30th, June and 01st and 02nd, July, 2023. • Thunderstorm with lightning likely to occur 28th, 29th and 30th, June, 2023. • Heavy to very heavy rainfall likely to occur on 28th, July, 2023. • As per Extended RangeForecast System, Rainfall will be normal,maximumand minimum temperature will be normal during the period from 02nd to 08th, July, 2023 over the Vidarbha region.

General Advisory:

• As per the Circle wise rainfall for the district Nagpur as on 27.06.2023 the circle of different block of district viz., Khapa, Patansawangi, Badegaon of Savner blockare received more than 75 mm rainfall from the period from 01st June to 27th, June, 2023. Therefore, in the said revenue circle by ensuring available moisture for sowing, sowing of rainfed cotton should be done till 30th June, sowing of soybean should be done till 07th July, sowing of kharif sesame should be done till 07th July, sowing of kharif jowar should be done till 10th July, sowing of maize should be done till 07th July and sowing of green gram should be done till 30th June. • In area where there has not been enough rain for sowing (75 to 100 mm) farmers should not be rush for sowing, farmers should sow only after 75 to 100 mm of monsoon rains at Wafsa condition. • Considering the previous and forecasted rainfall, it is advised to stop the irrigation to the vegetables, fruit orchards and other field crop. • Drain out excess rainwater from the fruit orchards, vegetables and the sown crop field wherever necessary. • Avoid letting cow, buffalo, goats, sheep, and other cattle's/animals graze in open spaces as there is a possibility of rainand 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 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:

• In area where there has not been enough rain for sowing (75 to 100 mm) farmers should not be rush for sowing.

Crop Specific Advisory:

Crop(Varieties)	Crop Specific Advisory
SOYABEAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sowing of soybean should be done in above circle by ensuring the adequate soil moisture for sowing and at Wafsa condition till the 07th July. • In area where there has not been enough rain for sowing (75 to 100 mm) farmers should not be rush for sowing, farmers should sow only after 75 to 100 mm of monsoon rains at Wafsa condition. • Ensure the quality of available soybean seed by carrying out Germination Test which should be 70% for proper plant stand. • Apply well decomposed FYM @ 10 t/ha or Poultry Manure @ 2.5 t/ha before the last harrowing. • The soybean farmers are requested to use Broad Bed Furrow (BBF) or Ridge & Furrow. This will facilitate managing the crop both in case of waterlogging as well as drought situation. • Farmers are advised to use recommended row spacing of 45 cm and 10 cm plant to plant distance at 2-3 cm depth. The seed rate may be followed as 60-70 kg/ha. • It is also advised to apply the of recommended quantity all the nutrients (25:60:40:20 N:P2O5:K2O:S kg/ha) in balanced way, only at the time of sowing. • The nutritional dose can be supplied through any one of the fertilizers combinations: (1) 56 kg Urea+375-400 kg SSP+ 67 kg MoP OR (2) DAP @125 kg + 67 Kg MOP+ 25 kg bentonite Sulphur OR (3) complex fertilizers like 12:32:16 (200 kg/ha) + 25 kg bentonite Sulphur. • In order to save early stage crop from diseases and insects and ensure proper plant population, it is recommended to treat the seed with fungicides and insecticides. The seed should be first treated with recommended fungicides like Azoxystrobin 2.5% + Thiophanate Methyl 11.25% + Thiamethoxam 25% FS (10 ml/kg seed) OR Penflufen + Trifloxystrobin (1 ml/kg seed) OR Thiram + Carboxin (3 g/kg seed) or Thiram + Mancozeb (3 g/kg seed. It should be allowed to dry for some time and then treated with insecticide like - Thiamethoxam 30 FS (10 ml/kg seed) or Imidacloprid 48 FS (1.25 ml/kg seed). Seed treatment with chemicals can be done much before sowing.
COTTON	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sowing of rainfed cotton should be done in above mentionedcircle by ensuring the adequate soil moisture for sowing and at Wafsa condition till the 30th, June. • In area where there has not been enough rain for sowing (75 to 100 mm) farmers should not be rush for sowing, farmers should sow only after 75 to 100 mm of monsoon rains at Wafsa condition. • Crop rotation to be followed in the fields that were heavily infested with pink bollworm during last season to break the life cycle of pink bollworm. • Cotton is the only host of pink bollworm, therefore crop rotation helps to break the life cycle of this pest. • Crop rotation is very effective in checking the infection of soil borne diseases and nematodes in disease prone fields. • Use short to medium duration Bt /non Bt varieties for rainfed sowing and mid-late to late varieties for irrigated condition. • Farmers are advised to practice seed treatment for management of seed borne diseases with Carboxin 37.5% + Thiram 37.5% DS) @ 3.5 g per kg of seeds (root rot and bacterial diseases) or Fluxapyroxad (333 g/L FS) @1.5 ml per kg seed or Tetraconazole 11.6% W/W (12.5% w/v) SL @1.5 ml per kg of seeds for seed borne diseases (for root rot disease). • Also, give seed treatment of Azotobacter for nitrogen fixation and PSB @20 -25 g/kg seed for phosphate solubilization. • Include intercrops like Green gram and Black gram in cotton in 1:1 row proportion. • Use Pendimethalin 38.7 % CS @ 700 ml per acre in 200 litres of water as pre -emergence weedicide to control weeds in early stage of crop. • Follow recommended spacing and fertilizer doses for arboreum (60x15, 60x30cm, 40:20:20 Kg NPK/ha), Improved hirsutum Cotton (60x30cm, 60:30:30 Kg NPK/ha) and Rainfed Bt hybrid cotton (90x45, 90x60, 90:45:45 Kg NPK/ha) and irrigated Bt Cotton (120x30, 120x60 cm, 120:60:60 Kg NPK/ha, respectively).
RICE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seed Germination test should be done if you want to use own seed. Use those seed for sowing if found germination more than to 70 to 80% and use seed accordingly. • Rice varieties recommended for East Vidarbha should be used for cultivation. • Seed treatment should be done before sowing. For seed treatment, dissolve 300 g of salt (3%) in 10 liters of water and pour seeds in it. Once the solution is stable, remove the floating diseased seeds through a sieve and burn them. Wash the healthy seeds at the bottom 2-3 times with clean water and dry them in the shade for 24 hours. Before sowing, seeds should be treated with fungicide and Trichoderma bio-fungicide should be applied by rubbing 4 to 5 gm per kg of seed. • Direct Seeded Rice (DSR):- Direct Seeded Rice should be planted up to 10th of July. • Ploughing twice and then disc harrow or rotavator so that the soil become tilled properly. • Short to mid-late rice varieties should be selected. • Be careful when sowing, paddy seed should not be sown deeper than 5 cm. • For weed control Pendimethalin 30% E.C. (Pre-emergence) @ 50 ml. Or Pretilachlor 50% E.C. (Pre-emergence) @ 20 to 30 ml. in 10 liters of water, spray immediately after sowing if there is moisture and weeding should be done after 30 days. • Desi plough, Tifan, Marker, Tractor,

Crop(Varieties)	Crop Specific Advisory
	Tractor drawn seed drill, Sowing Machine, Drum seeder etc. can be used for paddy sowing.
PIGEON PEA (RED GRAM/ARHAR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sowing of rainfed cotton should be done in above mentioned circle by ensuring the adequate soil moisture for sowing and at Wafsa condition till the 07th, June. In area where there has not been enough rain for sowing (75 to 100 mm) farmers should not be rush for sowing, farmers should sow only after 75 to 100 mm of monsoon rains at Wafsa condition. Treat the pigeon pea seed with Carboxin 37.5% + Thiram 37.5% DS 3 gm per kg seed before sowing. Rhizobium or Phosphorus Solubilizing Bacteria (PSB) {250 gm per 10 kg of seed} should be used for seed treatment. Recommended varieties of Arhar are- AKT-8811, PKV-TARA, BSMR-853, BSMR-736 and ICPL-87119 (Aasha).
GREEN GRAM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sowing of green gram should be done in above mentioned circle by ensuring the adequate soil moisture for sowing and at Wafsa condition till the 30th, June. In area where there has not been enough rain for sowing (75 to 100 mm) farmers should not be rush for sowing, farmers should sow only after 75 to 100 mm of monsoon rains at Wafsa condition. PKV Moog-8802, PKV Green gold (AKM 9911) varieties of green gram should be select for cultivation of green gram crop. 12-15 kg seed per hectare, spacing between two rows is 30/45 cm and spacing between two plants is 10 cm. Seed treatment, fertilizers as well as bacterial culture should be used before sowing. Apply 20 kg N and 40 kg P per hectare at the time of sowing.
MAIZE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sowing of Maize should be done in above mentioned circle by ensuring the adequate soil moisture for sowing and at Wafsa condition till the 07th, July. In area where there has not been enough rain for sowing (75 to 100 mm) farmers should not be rush for sowing, farmers should sow only after 75 to 100 mm of monsoon rains at Wafsa condition.
SORGHUM (JOWAR/GREAT MILLET)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sowing of Kharif Sorghum should be done in above mentioned circle by ensuring the adequate soil moisture for sowing and at Wafsa condition till the 10th, July. In area where there has not been enough rain for sowing (75 to 100 mm) farmers should not be rush for sowing, farmers should sow only after 75 to 100 mm of monsoon rains at Wafsa condition.
SESAME (GINGELLY/TIL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sowing of kharif sesame should be done in above mentioned circle by ensuring the adequate soil moisture for sowing and at Wafsa condition till the 07th, July. In area where there has not been enough rain for sowing (75 to 100 mm) farmers should not be rush for sowing, farmers should sow only after 75 to 100 mm of monsoon rains at Wafsa condition.

Horticulture Specific Advisory:

Horticulture(Varieties)	Horticulture Specific Advisory
MANDARIN ORANGE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For establishment of new orchard suitability of the soil needs to be examined. The soil depth should be a minimum of 1 meter but equally high-performance orchards can be established on soil depth measuring even less than 1 meter provided precision based cultural practices including the fertilization programme are adopted. The soil site should preferably be well drained, clay less than 60%, pH less than 8.3, free calcium carbonate less than 12 % and water table of the area more than 2 meters should be selected. The pits excavated during the month of May month may be filled up by a mixture containing 2 parts soil, one-part sand and 1 parts farmyard manure. In addition, add 1 kg Single super phosphate, 1 kg of neem cake and 100 g Chlorpyrifos powder in each pit. Nurseryman of citrus should start filling polythene bags with the mixture of garden soil, FYM and sand. Proper perforation for water should be done on the bags adequately. Drainage channels (trenching size: 30cm depth, 45 cm top width and 30 cm bottom width) after each 2 rows of plants along the slope should be prepared to remove excess water from the orchard in rainy season.

Live Stock Specific Advisory:

Live Stock(Varieties)	Live Stock Specific Advisory
BUFFALO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keep animals in shade and give them plenty of clean and cold water to drink. Possibly, do not make them work between 11 am to 4 pm. Cover the shed roof with straw, paint it white or plaster with dung-mud to reduce temperature. Use fans, water spray and foggers in the shed. During extreme heat, spray water and take cattle to a

Live Stock(Varieties)	Live Stock Specific Advisory
	water body to cool off. Give them green grass, protein-fat bypass supplement, mineral mixture and salt. Make them graze during cooler hours.
COW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dairy cows should be given 8 kg of dry fodder + 6 kg of green fodder and 1 kg of concentrate feed per day. Maize, sorghum, millet, wheat bran should be used while making the concentrate feed. The concentrate feed should be mixed with mineral mixture at the rate of 20 grams of per kg of concentrate feed.
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"> To get the protection against heat, provide curtains and proper ventilation in poultry house. 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"> 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.
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.