



Agromet Advisory Bulletin

Date : 27-12-2022

Weather Forecast of District NAGPUR(Maharashtra) Issued On : 2022-12-27(Valid Till 08:30 IST of the next 5 days)

Parameter	2022-12-28	2022-12-29	2022-12-30	2022-12-31	2023-01-01
Rainfall(mm)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tmax(°C)	30.1	29.8	29.5	29.3	29.1
Tmin(°C)	16.6	16.2	15.9	15.3	15.1
RH-I(%)	81	77	75	72	70
RH-II(%)	56	52	50	46	42
Wind Speed(kmph)	1.0	1.0	2.0	3.0	2.0
Wind Direction(Degree)	194	194	10	116	10
Cloud Cover(Octa)	2	2	2	2	2

Weather Summary/Alert:

• In Nagpur district, as per the district level value added forecast given by, IMD, RMC, Nagpur, sky will be clear to partly cloudy during next five days i.e. 28th, December to 01st, January, 2022. • Weather is very likely to dry during next five days. • Maximum temperature will be 29.1 to 30.1 degree Celsius whereas minimum temperature will be 15.1 to 16.6 degree Celsius. • Morning humidity will be 70 to 81 per cent whereas afternoon humidity will be 42 to 56 per cent.

General Advisory:

• Farmers are advised to complete harvesting /picking of cotton by the month end of December to avoid PBW attack in next season. • It is advice to continue the picking of cotton. At Wafsa condition, in seasonal, horticultural and vegetable crops it is advice to continue the intercropping operation (hoeing, weeding etc.), spraying of agrochemicals for pest and disease management and fertilizer application in standing crops. Light irrigation to be given through drip irrigation while ensuring mulching to reduce direct evaporation of soil moisture and weeds/pest/diseases. • 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 %. Under limited irrigation for wheat, irrigate crop at 42 days after sowing if single irrigation, irrigate at 21 and 65 DAS if 2 irrigation and irrigate at 21, 42 & 65 DAS if 3 irrigation available.

SMS Advisory:

• Considering the dry weather forecast, it is advice to continue the picking of cotton.

Crop Specific Advisory:

Crop(Varieties)	Crop Specific Advisory
WHEAT	• 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 %. • Considering the availability of limited irrigation for wheat crop, irrigate 42 days after sowing if single irrigation is available, irrigate at 21 and 65 days after sowing if two irrigation is available, and if three irrigation available irrigate at 21, 42 and 65 days after sowing. • Under the availability of adequate irrigation facility, first irrigation should be

Crop(Varieties)	Crop Specific Advisory
	apply at crown root initiation stage (18-20 days after sowing), second irrigation should be apply at maximum tillering stage (30 to 35 days after sowing), third irrigation should be apply at late jointing stage (45 to 50 days after sowing), fourth irrigation should be apply at the flowering stage (65 to 70 days after sowing), the fifth irrigation should be apply at the milky stage of the grain (80 to 85 days after sowing) to the wheat crop.
BENGAL GRAM/ CHICK PEA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For integrated management of Gram Pod Borer 20 bird perches per hectare should be install up in the field. For control of gram pod borer install pheromone traps (Hexalur) two per acre or five per hectare. If eight to ten moths are found in the trap for three consecutive days, recommended management measures should be taken. In case of pest infestation by observing the crop or when the crop is in 40 to 50% flowering stage, preference should be given to botanicals or biological pesticides. For this, first spraying should be taken of neem extract 5% or Azadiractin 300 ppm 50 ml per 10 liters of water with Knapsack sprayer pump. If spraying should be done with a power sprayer, apply three times the amount of pesticide. If Gram Pod Borer has reached the ETL, spraying should be done with Quinalphos 25% EC 20 ml or Emamectin benzoate 5% SG 3 gm or Flubendiamide 20% WG 5 gm or Chlorantraniliprole 18.5 SC 2.5 ml per 10 liters of water. At Wafsa condition hoeing and weeding must be carried out twice; first at 20 and second at 30 days old plants to ensure weed free environment during the critical period of crop weed competition for better water and nutrient use efficiency.
MUSTARD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cloudy weather and lowering night temperature favours aphid incidence in mustard. For control of aphid incidence undertake spray of Thiometon 25 EC 8 ml per 10 lit of water or Dimethoate 30 EC 10 ml per 10 lit of water. Undertake need based irrigation for higher productivity in mustard. In case of availability of one irrigation schedule it at flowering stage, for availability of two irrigations schedule it at 30 days and flowering stage, for availability of three irrigations schedule it at 25 to 30 days interval.
PIGEON PEA (RED GRAM/ARHAR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Install pheromone traps at a distance of 50 m @ 5 / ha for monitoring of Helicoverpa. 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.
COTTON	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Considering the dry weather forecast, it is advice to continue the 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.

Horticulture Specific Advisory:

Horticulture(Varieties)	Horticulture Specific Advisory
TOMATO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As a precautionary measure, for management of Early Blight disease of tomato spraying should be done with Copper oxychloride (3.0 g/l) or Copper hydroxide (2.0 g/l) one or two days before transplanting. Spray Copper oxychloride (3.0 g/l) or Mancozeb (2.0 g/l) or Chlorothalonil (2.0 g/l) or Propineb (2.0 g/l) or Metiram (2.0 g/l) or Pyraclostrobin + Metiram (2.0 g/l) or Tebuconazole 50 % + Trifloxystrobin 25 % w/w (0.6 ml/l) at 10-15 days interval or as and when required in the main field.
CHILLI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
MANDARIN ORANGE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harvesting of Ambia bahar fruits should be completed as far as possible and the trees should be put on water stress by withdrawing irrigation. For adequate stress spray cycocel @ 2 ml/lit of water. Dead wood pruning may be done after harvest of

Horticulture(Varieties)	Horticulture Specific Advisory
	Ambia fruits which should be immediately followed by spraying of fungicide, Carbendazim @ 1 gm/litre water. Nurserymen should start budding programme. Budding should be done 20 to 25 cm above ground level. Drip irrigation on Mrig bahar bearing trees of Nagpur mandarin and sweet orange should be continued. Apply by drip irrigation 41 litres water/day/tree to 6 years tree and 82 litres water/day/tree to 10 years and above trees. Continue drip irrigation for Mrig bahar crop. In case of incidence of citrus mite that cause brownish patches on the outer skin of the fruits spray dicofol @ 2 ml or Wettable sulphur @ 3 g or propargite @ 1 ml per litre of water. After 15 days second application should be given with any one of the two above miticides to check "Lalya" effectively. For citrus leaf miner management particularly in nursery pluck and destroy the affected leaves and spray thiamethoxam @ 0.3 g or imidaclopride @ 0.5 ml or Quinalphos @ 2 ml or dimethoate @ 2 ml/lit water. Second spray with any of the above insecticides should be given for better result after 15 days. If there is an incidence of Phytophthora (gummosis) on trunk of tree, scrap out the gum oozing portion, wash it with potassium permanganate solution and apply fosetyl Al or mefenoxam MZ paste.

Live Stock Specific Advisory:

Live Stock(Varieties)	Live Stock Specific Advisory
BUFFALO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To protect livestock from cold weather, keep the animals indoor during night hours. Provide suitable bedding like paddy straw, wheat straw, saw dust etc. of 4-6-inch thickness to protect the animals from cold. The floor of the animal shed should be kept clean and dry. Provide clean and potable drinking water to animals round the clock. Clean the water trough (once in a week) regularly in livestock. Provide mineral mixture @ 30-40 g/day to cattle for improving the milk production and reproduction efficiency.
COW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lumpy skin disease is caused by a virus called capripox. This virus is related to sheeppox and goatpox group of viruses. The disease is spread through the bites of blood-seeking insects. The disease is spread through certain species of mosquitoes as well as Culex or Aedes, certain species of wasps or flies. Hence control of ectoparasitic insects is essential. Symptoms of the disease include lumps in the inside of the nose and mouth of the animal, swelling of the front and rear legs, swelling of the udder, fever and loss of appetite and lumps on the body. Vaccination with antibiotics, vitamins etc. should be done on veterinary advice to prevent secondary infection in animals. For control of Lumpy Skin disease (LSD), Affected livestock shall be segregated from healthy livestock. Movement (to and fro) of livestock from disease prone area shall be prohibited. While treating infected livestock shall wear apron, wash hands with alcoholic sanitizers, foot-wears and apron shall be disinfected after treatment with hot water. The vehicle and premises where affected livestock is kept along with other utensils shall be disinfected. For control of disease control of flies, ticks, mosquitoes shall be done. Spray Chemical/ herbal insecticides on animals' body and in the premises.

Fisheries Specific Advisory:

Fisheries(Varieties)	Fisheries Specific Advisory
SWEET WATER FISH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As feed intake decreases with decrease in temperature, it is essential to reduce the feeding rate by 50-75% depending on the temperature. During winter the surface water of the pond is colder than bottom layer where, fish prefer to spend more time. Hence fish farmer may keep the water depth up to 6 feet. The farmers are advised to aerate their ponds either by adding fresh water or by using aerators, especially during early hours of the day.

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"> 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.