



Agromet Advisory Bulletin

Date : 30-08-2022

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

Parameter	2022-08-31	2022-09-01	2022-09-02	2022-09-03	2022-09-04
Rainfall	1.3	1.2	0.8	1.5	5.4
Tmax(°C)	31.6	32.1	32.5	32.8	33.0
Tmin(°C)	24.1	24.3	24.4	24.2	24.5
RH-I(%)	83	81	87	88	86
RH-II(%)	73	71	74	77	76
Wind Speed(kmph)	10.0	9.0	9.0	10.0	9.0
Wind Direction(Degree)	173	218	195	226	320
Cloud Cover(Octa)	5	5	5	6	5

Weather Summary/Alert:

• In Saoner 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. 31st, August to 04th, September, 2022. • Very light to light very likely to occur during next five days and Thunderstorm with lightning very likely to occur on 31st, August and 01st, September, 2022. • As per the extended range forecast system in Vidarbha Sub Division region during 04th, September to 10th, September, 2022 rainfall will be normal as well as maximum and minimum temperature will be normal. • Validity of forecast- till 08:30 AM of mentioned dates.

General Advisory:

• Spraying of agrochemicals and application of fertilizers in standing crop and intercultural operations should be carryout during 31st August to 03rd September by judging clear weather condition. • During next 2 days, considering the thunderstorm and lightning forecast, it is advised to 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. • 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.

SMS Advisory:

• Spraying of agrochemicals and application of fertilizers in standing crop and intercultural operations should be carryout during 31st August to 03rd September by judging clear weather cond

Crop Specific Advisory:

Crop(Varieties)	Crop Specific Advisory
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Crop(Varieties)	Crop Specific Advisory
COTTON	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spray neem oil @ 1liter per acre and on crossing ETL, spray Flonicamid 50 WG @ 80 g or Dinotefuran 20 SG @ 60g or Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 40 g or Diafenthiuron 50% WP @ 200 g / acre to control sucking pests. • 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, apply Emamectin benzoate 5 SG@ 100 g or Profenophos 50 EC @ 600 ml/acre to control PBW infestations. • Parawilt symptoms were observed in some cotton fields for which drenching of Copper oxychloride 50 WP@ 25 g+ urea 100 g in 10 litres of water to the plants is suggested. • 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 Fluxapyroxad167 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"> • Carry out intercultural operations like hoeing and weeding in cotton. 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"> • 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 % + Lambdaclyhalothrin04.60 % ZC (200 ml/ha) or Thiamethoxam +Lambda Cyhalothrin (125 ml/ha) or Betacyfluthrin +Imidacloprid (350 ml/ha). This is also useful in controlling theinfestation of Stem Fly.
SOYABEAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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).
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 Thiachloprid21.7 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).

Crop(Varieties)	Crop Specific Advisory
RICE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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)	<p>Intercultural operations (Hoeing, Weeding etc.) should be carry out in pigeon pea crop. Install pheromone traps @ 5/ha for monitoring of Helicoverpa. Monitor for presence of eggs & small larvae. In pigeonpea nipping of terminal bud is advisable at 45-50 days crop stage to induce more branching. Installation of bird perches is advisable at different locations in pigeonpea field which facilitate seating arrangement for predatory bird which feed on leaf eating caterpillars.</p>

Horticulture Specific Advisory:

Horticulture(Varieties)	Horticulture Specific Advisory
BRINJAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the view of cloudy weather, if the incidence of aphids, thrips, whitefly and spider mites on brinjal crop, spraying should be taken 2 weeks after planting with Dimethoate 30% EC 10 ml or Quinalphos 25% EC 20 ml or thiometon 25% EC 10 ml per 10 liters of water.
TOMATO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the view of cloudy weather, if tomato leaf blight was noticed, spraying should be taken of Mancozeb 75 WP 25 gms or Copper oxychloride 50 WP 25 gms mix with in 10 liters of water. For control of thrips and white fly on tomato crop, spraying should be taken of Thimethoxam 25% WG 4 gm or Dimethoate 30% EC in 10 ml per 10 liters of water.
MANDARIN ORANGE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid water stagnation near the tree trunk. Stagnated water should be drained off through the drain, already prepared channels. Remove water shoots from the trees. Keep the orchard free from weeds. Apply 108g Urea or 250 gms Ammonium sulphate, 157g single superphosphate and in addition along with fertilizer apply 25g Zinc sulphate, 25g Ferrous sulphate and 25 g Manganese sulphate for one-year old tree. Apply twice the quantity for two year tree, three times for three year tree and four times for four years and above trees. Fertilizer should be applied to the tree in moist soil condition. Adequate FYM should be applied in soil. During this month there is rapid spread of citrus canker in Acid lime hence the affected leaves and branches should be pruned and burnt. Spray Copper Oxychloride 180 gms with Streptocycline 6 gms in 60 liters of water. During this month there is likelihood of attack of phytophthora fungus on the fruit causing brown rot of maturing ambia fruits. To control these two sprays of Mefenoxam MZ 68 (Mefenoxam 4 + Mancozeb 64) 2.5 gm + Carbendazim 1 g may be sprayed at 30 days interval. During this month citrus leaf eating caterpillar is active. The caterpillar of the pest is voracious feeder causing severe defoliation of the plants. Initially the caterpillar is brownish black but later it becomes green and robust. The pest can be effectively controlled by foliar spray of Fenvalerate 2 ml or cypermethrin 1 ml or fenitrothion 2 ml in one liter water. To check fruit drop of Ambia bahar spray the citrus tree with 1.5 gm 2, 4-D or Gibberellic Acid (GA) with 100 gms Carbendazim and 1 kg Urea mixed in 100 liters of water. During the end of the month, there is attack of fruit sucking moth on the Ambia crop fruits. To control the pest foliar application with neem oil @ 10 ml/l coinciding with colour breaking stage of fruits 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). Burn moist leaves of neem mixed with cow dung cake and place the same in different locations to fumigate the citrus orchard. This practice will help to keep away from entering into the orchard.

Live Stock Specific Advisory:

Live Stock(Varieties)	Live Stock Specific Advisory

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COW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid letting cow, buffalo, goats, sheep, and other cattle's/animals graze in open spaces as there is a possibility of lightning. Animals should be kept away from open water sources, rivers or lakes and tractors and metal. • 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.

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.