



**Gramin Krishi Mausam Sewa**  
**District Level Agromet Advisory Bulletin**  
Central Institute for Cotton Research,  
Nagpur



**Agromet Advisory Bulletin**

Date : 30-09-2022

Weather Forecast of District NAGPUR(Maharashtra) Issued On : 2022-09-30(Valid Till 08:30 IST of the next 5 days)

Parameter	2022-10-01	2022-10-02	2022-10-03	2022-10-04	2022-10-05
Rainfall(mm)	0.0	0.5	1.2	1.9	5.6
Tmax(°C)	33.7	33.9	34.1	34.0	33.8
Tmin(°C)	22.9	23.3	23.2	22.8	23.0
RH-I(%)	76	75	78	79	80
RH-II(%)	66	65	68	69	70
Wind Speed(kmph)	6.0	7.0	7.0	8.0	8.0
Wind Direction(Degree)	345	331	336	319	72
Cloud Cover(Octa)	5	4	4	6	6

**Weather Summary/Alert:**

• In Nagpur district, as per the district level forecast given by, IMD, RMC, Nagpur, sky will be partially to mostly cloudy during next five days i.e. 30th, September to 04th, October, 2022. • Weather is very likely to be dry on 30th, September 2022. • Very light to light rainfall very likely to occur at isolated places on 01st, 02nd and 03rd, October, 2022. • Light to moderate rainfall very likely to occur at few places on 04th, October, 2022. • Thunderstorm with lightning very likely to occur at isolated places on 03rd and 04th, October, 2022. • As per the extended range forecast system in Vidarbha Sub Division region during 05th to 11th, October, 2022 rainfall will be normal as well as maximum and minimum temperature will be normal.

**General Advisory:**

• Harvesting and threshing should be carried of matured early sowing and short duration soybean and matured crop as well as spraying of agrochemicals, fertilizer application in standing crop & intercultural operations should be carry out during early morning hours by judging local calm & clear weather condition. • Considering the very light to light rainfall forecast, it is advised that harvested produce of soybean, green and black gram and others crops should be cover with plastic sheet and stored at safer places. • Farm work should be planned only by considering the local weather forecast and warning. 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:**

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**Crop Specific Advisory:**

Crop(Varieties)	Crop Specific Advisory
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Crop(Varieties)	Crop Specific Advisory
COTTON	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Spraying of agrochemicals, fertilizer application in standing crop &amp; intercultural operations should be carry out during early morning hours by judging local calm &amp; clear weather at Wafsa condition. • Spray 2% urea at flowering stage and 2% spray of DAP along with a spray 1 % Urea and 1 % Magnesium sulphate at boll development stage to avoid reddening of cotton in later crop stage. • Prophylactic sprays of Copper oxychloride 50 WP/WG @25-30 g followed by Propiconazole 25 EC @10 ml or Propineb 70 WP @ 25 g mixed in 10 litres of water after seven days is suggested to manage internal boll rot disease.</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 + Difenconazole 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. • 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. • 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 + 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.</li> </ul>
COTTON	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is recommended to spray NAA 4.5 SL@ 3-4 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 litres of water or Mepiquat Chloride 5% SL @ 10 ml/10 litre of water to restrict the excess vegetative growth of cotton.</li> </ul>
SOYABEAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Farmers who have grown early maturing soybean varieties are advised to harvest the crop after 90% pods have turned yellow. This will not have adverse effect on the seed germination. The crop must be dried immediately in sunlight protecting from rain or under shade. • The harvested crop must be threshed after sun drying. If the threshing is not done immediately, it should be stored at safe place protecting from rains. • If the produce is to be used for seed purpose in the next season, farmers are advised to thresh the soybean at 350 to 400 RPM thresher to avoid the loss of seed germination. • Spraying of agrochemicals, fertilizer application in standing crop &amp; intercultural operations should be carryout during early morning hours by judging local calm &amp;clear weather at Wafsa condition.</li> </ul>
SOYABEAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Farmers who have cultivated late sown or late maturing varieties,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).</li> </ul>
RICE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Spraying of agrochemicals, fertilizer application in standing crop &amp; intercultural operations should be carryout during early morning hours by judging local calm &amp;clear weather at Wafsa condition. • Pest management: - • Plant hoppers: - Although rice crop is prone to plant hoppers, use Metarhizium anisopliae as a bio-insecticide @ 2.5 kg/ha. Buprofezin 25% @16 ml for control as soon as the level of financial loss is exceeded. or Imidacloprid 17.8 SL.@ 2.2 ml. or Fipronil 5 SC@ 20 ml. or Flonicamid 50 WG @ 3.0 gm Mix in 10 liters of water and spray. • Stem borer: - Bio-control: - Pheromone traps should be set 20 per ha. Trichogramma japonicum (Trichocard) is a parasitic insect release 50,000 eggs per hectare 3 to 4 times every 7 days. Azadiractin 0.15 % (1500 ppm) @ 30-50 ml as soon as 5 % infested footway appears in the field • Chemical control: - Spray quinalphos @ 32 ml. or Carbosulfon 25 % @ 16 ml. Spray mixed with 10 liters of water or Carbofuran 3% granular @ 25 kg per hectare or Fipronil 0.3% granular @ 16.67 kg. per hectare When there is water in the paddy land, it should be applied. • Gall midge: - Apply Carbofuran 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. • Disease management: - • Blast and Neck blast: - Spray Hexaconazole 5% EC @ 20 ml. or Mencozeb 75% @ 30 gm per 10 liters of water. • Bacterial leaf blight: - Spray Copper hydroxide 53.8% DF @ 30 gm + Streptocycline 1.5 gm per 10 liters of water.</li> </ul>

### Horticulture Specific Advisory:

Horticulture(Varieties)	Horticulture Specific Advisory
BRINJAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Spraying of agrochemicals, fertilizer application in standing crop &amp; intercultural operations should be carryout during early morning hours by judging local calm &amp; clear weather at Wafsa condition.</li><li>• Due to rainfall, higher humidity and cloudy weather condition in lastweek, 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>• Spraying of agrochemicals, fertilizer application in standing crop &amp; intercultural operations should be carryout during early morning hours by judging local calm &amp; clear weather at Wafsa condition.</li><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 @ 500-750gram or Azoxystrobin 8.3% + Mancozeb 66.7% WG @ 1500gram or Boscalid 25.2% + Pyraclostrobin 12.8% WG @ 600gram or Carbendazim 12% + Mancozeb 63% WP @ 750gram 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 grammixed with in 500 litre of water per acre for management of disease.</li></ul>
TOMATO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Spraying of agrochemicals, fertilizer application in standing crop &amp; intercultural operations should be carryout during early morning hours by judging local calm &amp; clear weather at Wafsa condition.</li><li>• 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.</li></ul>
MANDARIN ORANGE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Spraying of agrochemicals, fertilizer application in standing crop &amp; intercultural operations should be carryout during early morning hours by judging local calm &amp; clear weather at Wafsa condition.</li><li>• During this month there is attack of fruit sucking moth. Collect and destroy all the fallen fruits by burying in the pit.</li><li>• To control the pest, spray neem oil @ 10 ml/litre water and destroy all the fallen fruits by burying in the pit.</li><li>• 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).</li><li>• Follow clean cultivation and uproot all weeds in the orchard.</li></ul>

### Live Stock Specific Advisory:

Live Stock(Varieties)	Live Stock Specific Advisory
BUFFALO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li><li>• The floor of the animal shed should be kept dry and clean.</li><li>• The feed and fodder should be stored properly to prevent the growth of moulds.</li><li>• Maintain the surrounding of animal shed clean and hygienic and remove the unwanted vegetation nearby the sheds.</li></ul>

Live Stock(Varieties)	Live Stock Specific Advisory
COW	<p>Lumpy skin disease: symptoms and preventive measures:- Symptoms of the disease: 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. Preventive measures: 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. Treatment 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.</p>

**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>• Maximum distance between two persons should be maintained without allowing farm laborers to work together in the field.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>