



Agromet Advisory Bulletin

Date : 01-11-2021

Weather Forecast of NAGPUR(Maharashtra) Issued On : 2021-11-01(Valid Till 08:30 IST of the next 5 days)

Parameter	2021-11-02	2021-11-03	2021-11-04	2021-11-05	2021-11-06
Rainfall(mm)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tmax(°C)	30.8	31.2	31.5	31.6	31.4
Tmin(°C)	13.1	13.5	13.8	14.2	14.7
RH-I(%)	66	68	70	65	61
RH-II(%)	60	62	63	57	53
Wind Speed(kmph)	4.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Wind Direction(Degree)	45	55	60	48	40
Cloud Cover(Octa)	2	2	3	4	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 and weather will be dry during next five days, 02nd November, 2021 to 06th, November, 2021 is forecasted.

General Advisory:

It is advice to complete remaining harvesting of matured crops, intercultural operation, spraying of agrochemicals and fertilizer application in standing crop as the dry weather is forecasted during next five days. Seed treatment should be done of recommended active ingredient before sowing of the Rabbi season crop. It is advice to carry out sowing of rabi crop when the soil is in Wafasa condition. It is advice to continue the sowing of Rabbi season crop.

SMS Advisory:

It is advice to continue the sowing of Rabbi season crop. Recommended seed treatment must be given before sowing.

Crop Specific Advisory:

Crop(Varieties)	Crop Specific Advisory
BENGAL GRAM/ CHICK PEA	Deshi varieties and seed rate of chickpea for sowing- Hirawa Chafa (AKGS-1), Vijay and ICCV-10 (50-60 kg/ha seed), PKV Harita (AKG- 9303-12) and JAKI- 9218 (75-85 kg/ha seed), Kabuli varieties and seed rate of chickpea, PKV Kabuli-2 & PKV Kabuli-4 (110-115 kg/ha seed), Pink chickpea variety and seed rate, Gulak-1 (75-85 kg/ha seed) are recommended for sowing up to second fortnight of October to 15th November and sowing of PKV Kanchan (AKG- 1909) (50-60 kg/ha seed) variety of chickpea up to second fortnight of October to 15th November. Before sowing of gram seed, seed treatment should be done of 5 gm of Trichoderma or 2 gm of Thirum + 2 gm of Carbendazim per kg of seed, followed by 250 gm of Rhizobium (Nitrogen Fixing Bacteria) and 250 gm of P. S. B. (Phosphorus Solubilizing Bacteria) seed treatment should be done by mixing cold solution of jaggery per 10 kg seed. After

Crop(Varieties)	Crop Specific Advisory
	seed treatment the seeds should be dried in the shade for an hour and then sown.
MUSTARD	Mustard should be sown continuously till 7th November under protected irrigation. Sow 5 kg seeds of Pusa Bold variety at a spacing of 45 cm. Apply 100 kg Urea and 250 kg Single Super Phosphate per hectare. Apply 20 kg sulphur and 1 kg boron per hectare at the time of sowing to increase yield.
WHEAT	Medium heavy, deep and well-drained soil should be selected for wheat crop. When preparing the land for wheat crop, 15 to 20 cm deep ploughing should be done. The soil should be harrowing by giving 2 to 3 shifts. Clean the field by removing the previous crop debris and stick waste. Land should be as level as possible so that further irrigation can be managed. Dryland wheat crop should be sown in the second fortnight of October. Use 75 kg seed per hectare for sowing of dryland wheat. Dryland wheat should be sown with sufficient moisture in the soil and adequate care should be taken to ensure that the sown seeds get sufficient soil moisture contact. For sowing of dryland wheat, spacing between two rows should be 23 cm. Care should be taken not to fall deeper than 5 to 6 cm at the time of sowing wheat. Varieties should be AKDW 2997-16 (Sharad), PDKV Washim (WSM-1472), MACS 1967 and NI 5439 for dryland wheat sowing. PDKV Washim (WSM-1472) should be sown under limited availability of irrigations. Varieties should be AKDW 1071 (Purna), AKDW 3722 (Vimal), HD 2189 and HD 2380 for timely sowing of irrigated wheat, Varieties should be PDKV Sardar (AKAW 4210-6), AKAW 4627, AKAW-381, AKAW 1071 (Purna) and HI 977 for late sowing of irrigated wheat. Before sowing, wheat seeds should be treated with 2.5 g / kg of Thirum or Vitavax 75 % WS. As well as Azotobacter (Nitrogen fixing bacteria) and Phosphorus solubilizing bacteria fertilizer at the rate of 250 g / 10 to 12 kg of seed.
SOYABEAN	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. When storing soybean seeds, the moisture content should not exceed 8 %. A 100 kg bag should not be added more than 5 times. Do not hit the seed bag.
RICE	Harvesting and Maturity Management: The early matured paddy varieties crop should be harvested when 90 per cent of the grains in the tillers of paddy crop are ripe/mature and threshed after the kadaba is completely dry.
COTTON	Cotton picking management: In areas where the cotton crop is ready for picking, the finished cotton should be picked and stored in a dry and safe place. Farmers are advised to give priority for clean 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. Cotton nutrient management: In late sown cotton, It is also recommended to spray 1% urea and 1% Magnesium sulphate in boll development stage to avoid reddening of cotton. Cotton square & flower dropping and excess vegetative growth management: It is suggested to spray alpha-NAA 4.5 SL @ 5 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 @ 10 ml/10 litres of water to restrict the excess vegetative growth of cotton by judging the local clear weather condition. Cotton pink boll worm management: If the infestation of pink bollworm crosses ETL (more than 10 % Infestation), it is recommended to take up spray of Profenophos 50 EC 30 ml or Indoxacarb 14.5 SC 7ml or Emamectin benzoate 5 SG 5g per 10 lit of water.
COTTON	Cotton disease management: As precautionary measure, prophylactic spraying should be done in clear weather after current spell of rain with Copper oxychloride 50 WP @25 g+ [Streptomycin sulphate IP 90% w/w+ Tetracycline hydrochloride IP 10% w/w] @ 1 g in 10 litres of water is suggested during early boll developmental stages for the management of internal boll rot and bacterial leaf blight of cotton. If symptoms of para wilting observed in cotton, farmers are advised to undertake drenching of carbendazim 50 WP @ 25g + Urea @ 100g in 10 litres of water after current spell of rain. It is advised to undertake foliar application of carbendazim 50 WP @10 g or propiconazole 25 EC @ 10 ml or propineb 70 WP @ 25 -30 g or (metiram 55%+Pyraclostrobin 5% WG) @20 g or (azoxystrobin 18.2% w/w+ difenoconazole 11.4% w/w SC) @ 10 ml or (Fluxapyroxad 167 g/l + Pyraclostrobin 333 g/l SC) @6 g or Kresoxim -methyl 44.3% SC @ 10 ml in 10 litres to manage fungal leaf spot diseases like Corynespora/Target leaf spot and other fungal spots. For the management of grey mildew, spray of (azoxystrobin 18.2% w/w+ difenoconazole 11.4% w/w SC) @ 10 ml or Kresoxim -methyl 44.3% SC @ 10 ml in 10 litres of water is recommended. Cotton sucking pest management: Infestation of sucking pests (Thrips and Jassid) should be monitored during squaring, flowering and early boll

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	development stages and for their management spray Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 2 g or Dinotefuran 20 SG @ 3 g or Diafenthiuron 50 WP @ 12 g per 10 litres of water (Knapsack or battery -operated sprayer). If thrips infestation is prominent (vector of TSV disease) then spray Thiamethoxam 25 WG @2 g or Spinetoram 11.7 SC @8.5 ml or Dinotefuran 20 SG @3 g/10 litres of water by judging the local clear weather condition.
GARLIC	For garlic cultivation, the field should be humored and levelled by giving the ploughed and harrowing. Mix 50 tons of manure and compost per hectare in the field. Ridges and furrows method should be adopted for sowing. The length of furrows should be 4 feet and the length of furrows should be 60 to 70 meters so that drip irrigation water management is done properly. Planting should be done at a distance of 10 cm x 10 cm by dibbling method. Buds should not be planted deeper than 2 to 3 cm. Before sowing, apply 60 to 70 kg N, 60 to 75 kg P and 50 kg K per hectare. Sowing should be done till mid November. Light irrigation should be given immediately after sowing helps in better germination.
CITRUS	During this month on Mrig Bahar (June flowering) Nagpur mandarin & Sweet orange (Mosambi) trees should be given water by drip irrigation or double ring method, For one year old tree give 8 litre/day/tree; for 4 yrs tree give 36 litres/day/tree; for 8 years old tree give 85 litres/day/tree and 10 to 25 years tree give 105 litre/day/tree. In acid lime for one year plant give 4 @ litre/day/tree and for 10 years and above tree give 88 litres/day/tree. Harvest the fruits of Ambia bahar. If delay is anticipated in harvesting of Ambia fruits two sprays of gibberellic acid 15 ppm + urea 1% may be carried at 15 days interval. Uproot and destroy all weeds. Loosen the soil in the tree basin. Apply 108 gms urea and 45 gms muriate of potash per tree to one year old tree. For two year old trees apply double the dose, three times for 3 year and 4 times for 4 year old trees and above. Every care should taken to keep the soil moist during fertilizer application in order to save the loss of fertilizer inputs. For bearing orchard application of 500 gm urea, 600 gm single super phosphate, 150 gm muriate of potash, 100 gm each of ferrous sulphate, manganese sulphate, zinc sulphate and 50 gm of borax per tree should be given within the perimeter of trees.
CITRUS	For taking Ambia bahar give stress to the trees by discontinuing irrigation. After harvesting of fruits, prune dead wood and water shoots followed by spray of fungicide, carbendazim @ 1 g/litre water. In case of aphids attack spray dimethoate 1.5 ml or imidacloprid 0.5 ml per litre of water. Second application should be done with any one of the insecticides not applied earlier at 15 days interval. In case of incidence of citrus mite, spray dicofol @ 2 ml or propargite @ 1ml or ethion @ 2ml or Wettable sulphur @ 3 g per litre of water. After 15 days second application should be given with either of the two above miticides. Apply Bordeaux paste on tree trunk if not applied earlier. To make good Bordeaux paste soaks 1kg copper sulphate in 5 liter water in plastic bucket 1kg lime in 5 litres of water separately overnight. In the morning mix copper sulphate and lime another bucket and stir well. Apply within 12hrs. of mixing; Do not use next day. For Phytophthora/gummosis disease control scrap out the oozing portion by a sharp knife and apply mefenoxam MZ or fosetyl Al paste.

Horticulture Specific Advisory:

Horticulture(Varieties)	Horticulture Specific Advisory
LINSEED	Irrigated linseed sowing till the first week of November (Varieties; NL- 97 & PKV NL- 260). Before sowing, seed treatment should be done of Carbendazim 2 gm or Thirum 3 gm per kg of seed. After 3 hours, seed treatment should be done at the rate of 20 g of Azotobacter and 20 g of phosphorus solubilizing bacteria per kg of seed. Intercropping method should be adopted like Linseed + Chickpea (4: 2), Linseed + Safflower (4: 2), Linseed + Mustard (5: 1).
ONION	Sow 8 to 10 kg of onion seeds per hectare on raised bed. For onion cultivation, white onion varieties: Akola White, Phule White, Yashoda, Bhima Shweta and Pusa White Round and Red onion varieties: Pusa Red, N 2-4-1, Niphad- 53 and Baswant 780 should be selected.

Live Stock Specific Advisory:

Live	Live Stock Specific Advisory
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Stock(Varieties)	
BUFFALO	Lucerne and Berseem fodder crops should be planted for availability of nutritious fodder for animals. Keep animal shed clean, dry and well ventilated. Deworming should be done, if not done earlier within 3 months. Disinfection/fumigation of shed should be done by using formalin. Include dry fodder/feed in the diet of small and large ruminants to avoid diarrhoea/indigestion. Provide complete ration to the livestock. Apply recommended doses of fertilizers to fodder crop.

Others (Soil / Land Preparation) Specific Advisory:

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GENERAL ADVICE	Nursery brinjal, tomato, cauliflower and cauliflower seedlings should be planted in the field at the age of 4 to 6 weeks. Fenugreek, spinach, cilantro, radish and carrot should be planted in stages.
GENERAL ADVICE	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.