



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



Agromet Advisory Bulletin

Date : 14-10-2021

Weather Forecast of NAGPUR(Maharashtra) Issued On : 2021-10-14(Valid Till 08:30 IST of the next 5 days)

Parameter	2021-10-15	2021-10-16	2021-10-17	2021-10-18	2021-10-19
Rainfall(mm)	0.0	3.3	11.2	14.9	10.2
Tmax(°C)	35.0	34.3	34.2	33.8	33.5
Tmin(°C)	23.0	23.2	23.4	23.3	23.1
RH-I(%)	65	80	88	90	86
RH-II(%)	59	65	71	72	74
Wind Speed(kmph)	9.0	8.0	7.0	6.0	8.0
Wind Direction(Degree)	222	26	68	144	290
Cloud Cover(Octa)	6	7	7	7	7

Weather Summary/Alert:

In Nagpur district, as per the district level value added forecast given by, IMD, RMC, Nagpur, sky will be partially to mostly cloudy during next five days (15th October, 2021 to 19th October, 2021) and weather is very likely to be dry on 15th October 2021 and on 16th October, 2021 light to moderate rain very likely to occur at isolated places, on 17th October, 2021 light to moderate rain very likely to occur at few places, on 18th October, 2021 light to moderate rain very likely to occur at many places, on 19th October, 2021 light to moderate rain very likely to occur at few places as well as thunderstorm accompanied with lightning very likely to occur at isolated places on 17th, 18th and 19th October 2021. As per Extended Range Forecast, during 17th October, 2021 to 23rd, October, 2021 above normal rainfall and maximum temperature will be below normal whereas minimum temperature will be normal in Vidarbha Sub Division is forecasted.

General Advisory:

As soon as possible carry out harvesting of matured soybean and others crop and harvested should be stored on elevated field and if threshing is not possible and cover the harvested produce with tarpaulin by considering the local weather condition. The spraying of agrochemicals, intercultural operations and fertilizer application in standing field crops, vegetables and fruit orchards should be carried out by judging the local weather condition up to next two days. As the thunderstorm with lightning is predicted on 17th, 18th and 19th, October, if you hear thunder while working in the field, you should immediately take shelter in a safe place and keep animals in safe shed.

SMS Advisory:

It is advice to carry out harvesting and threshing of matured soybean and others crop and picking of cotton immediately and if threshing not possible store the harvested produce in safe and dry place.

Crop Specific Advisory:

Crop(Varieties)	Crop Specific Advisory
SORGHUM (JOWAR/GREAT)	Rabi sorghum land preparation, seed treatment, nutrient and sowing management: Medium to deep / heavy, high water holding capacity and well-drained soil should be

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MILLET)	selected for rabi sorghum sowing. After harvesting black gram and green gram crops in kharif season, carry out preparation of the land by giving 3 to 4 harrowing. Apply 10 to 15 carts of well decomposed FYM or compost manure before the last harrowing. The land should be prepared for sowing by removing weeds and stubbles. Use 10 kg certified seed per hectare for sowing of rabi sorghum. For sowing, the spacing between two rows should be 45 cm and between two plants 15 cm. For expected yield of irrigated rabi sorghum, the spacing between two rows should be 45 cm and between two plants 12 cm. For sowing use C.S.H. – 15 R hybrid variety while improved / pure variety PKV Kranti (AKSV 13 R), Parbhani Moti, CSV-18 (Rabbi Irrigated Variety), CSV- 12, CSV- 29, Phule Vasudha, Phule Suchitra, Phule Revati, Parbhani Super Moti and local varieties are Maldandi: 35-1 and Ringani should be used. Sorghum seeds should be treated with 25 g of Azotobacter, 20 g of Phosphorus Solubilizing Bacteria (PSB) and 4 g of Trichoderma viride per kg of seed. For dryland rabi sorghum, apply 50 kg Nitrogen (N), 25 kg Phosphorous (P) and 25 kg Potassium (K) per hectare at the time of sowing. Sowing should be done across the slope. Considering the available soil moisture and after arrival of Wafsa condition, sowing of rabi sorghum should be done up to 15th October.
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 seed treatment the seeds should be dried in the shade for an hour and then sown.
SOYABEAN	Soybean harvesting and threshing management: Farmers are advised to harvest the crop immediately after attaining the physiological maturity (change in pod colour) and the harvested crop should be stored on elevated field and if threshing is not possible and cover the harvested produce with tarpaulin. Farmers are suggested to allow the harvested crop for sun-drying for 2-3 days. It is also advised to collect the harvested crop and keep it in safe place, covering with Tarpaulin and thresh the same as per the convenience. 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.
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. Cotton nutrient management: Spray 2 % urea at flowering stage and 2% DAP at boll development stage of cotton by judging the local clear weather condition. 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: In order to monitor the pink bollworm moth's activity in cotton, used two pheromone trap per acre with active ingredient of pectinolure or gossypure. Regular observations of moths trapped in pheromone traps should be recorded. As soon as it is observed that the moths have crossed economic threshold level (8 moths per trap per night for three consecutive nights), the recommended chemical pesticides should be applied. Infected rosette flower should be removed and destroyed immediately (Economic Threshold Level– 10 % infested inflorescence flowers). After formation of green bolls, 20 bolls per acre (1 boll per tree) should be monitored randomly every week. (Economic Threshold Level- 10 % affected bolls). Depending on availability, Trichogramma bacterium, a parasitic friendly insect that feeds on eggs, should be released three times at an interval of 15 days during the square formation and flowering stage at the rate of 60,000 per acre. Chemical pesticides should not be used at least one week before and one week after use of biological agents for pest control. Apply neem-based insecticides @50 ml or Chlorpyrifos 20% EC @25 ml or Quinalphos 20 AF @20 ml

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	or Thiodicarb 75 WP @20 g or Profenophos 50 EC @30 ml or Indoxacarb 14.5 SC @5 ml or Enamectin benzoate 5 SG @5 g per 10 litres of water wherever pink bollworm crosses ETL by judging the local clear weather condition.
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. To avoid the rotting of matured bolls from outer side due to continuous rainfall, it is advised to undertake the spray of Propiconazole 25 % EC 1 ml or Propineb 70 wp 2.5-3 g/lit of water. 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 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.
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.
GARLIC	For garlic cultivation, the field should be humorous 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.
PIGEON PEA (RED GRAM/ARHAR)	Wilting symptoms may be observed in pigeon peacrop, for its management undertake drenching with copper oxychloride 50%WP@ 25 g in 10 litres of water during clear weather. Install pheromone traps @ 5/ha for monitoring of Helicoverpa. Monitor for presence of eggs & small larvae.
GROUNDNUT	According to local weather condition, carry out harvesting and keep the harvested produce in safe and dry place.
CITRUS	Sowing of seeds of rootstocks of Jamberi/Rangpur lime may be done in plastic trays. Manage fruit sucking moth by preparing a poison bait containing 10 ml malathion, and 100 ml orange juice mixed with 100 g gur (jaggery) in 900 ml of water. Fill it in

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	a broad mouth bottle and hang two bottles per 25 trees all over the orchard. Create smoke in orchard with grass (wet), cow dung cakes and neem leaves in the late evening hours i.e. 7.00 to 8.00 pm to repel the fruit sucking moth. To manage fruit fly, install (methyl eugenol traps) @ 20 traps per hectare from 60 days before fruit harvest and change the lure after every 30 days. Follow clean cultivation in orchard and bury fallen fruit in a pit and cover it with soil every day. For Phytophthora infected trees, spray and soil drench with mefenoxam MZ 68 @ 2.5 gm / litre or fosetyl Al @ 2.5 gm per litre covering the tree canopy. Weeding and harrowing operation should be done in the orchard. Spray carbendazim @ 1gm per litre at 15 days interval for Ambia crop. Spray 2,4-D @ 1.5 g + urea 1% followed by gibberellic acid 1.5 gms after 15 days for control of pre-harvest fruit drop in Ambia crop. For increasing fruit size in Mrig crop follow alternate foliar spray application of 2, 4-D or gibberellic acid @ 1 g in combination with either monopotassium phosphate, diammonium phosphate, potassium nitrate @ 2% at 15-20 days interval depending on the crop load. Mentioned spraying operation should be done by judging local clear weather condition.
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. Paddy plant hoppers management: For management of plant hoppers, although rice crop is prone to plant hoppers, Azadiractin 0.15% (1500 ppm) @ 30 ml or Metarhizium anisopliae as a bio-insecticide @ 2.5 kg/ha. 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. Paddy sheath blight disease management: For management of Sheath blight spray Tebuconazole 25.9% EC @ 15 ml or Propiconazole 25% EC @ 10 ml or Hexaconazole 5 EC @ 20 ml by mixing in 10 liters of water. Paddy sheath rot disease management: For management of sheath rot, Spray Hexaconazole 75 WP @ 1.33gm by mixing in 10 liters of water. Paddy grain discolouration management: For management of grain discoloration, While the crop is in flowering stage, spray any one of the following fungicides in the afternoon. Hexaconazole 4% + Zyneb 68% W.P.@ 20 to 25 gm or Tebuconazole 50% + Trifloxystrobin 25% WG. @ 4 gm per 10 liters of water. All spraying operation should be during clear weather condition.

Horticulture Specific Advisory:

Horticulture(Varieties)	Horticulture Specific Advisory
LINSEED	Dryland linseed should be sown in the first fortnight of October and 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.

Live Stock Specific Advisory:

Live Stock(Varieties)	Live Stock Specific Advisory
GOAT	Thunderstorm and lightning is forecasted so that avoid letting cow, buffalo, goats, sheep and other animals graze in open spaces.
COW	Lucerne and Berseem fodder crops should be planted by the end of November for availability of nutritious fodder for animals.
BUFFALO	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:

Others (Soil / Land)	Others (Soil / Land Preparation) Specific Advisory

Preparation) (Varieties)	
GENERAL ADVICE	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	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.