



Agromet Advisory Bulletin

Date : 21-12-2021

Weather Forecast of **SAONER** Block in **NAGPUR**(Maharashtra) Issued On :2021-12-21(Valid Till 08:30 IST of the next 5 days)

Parameter	2021-12-22	2021-12-23	2021-12-24	2021-12-25	2021-12-26
Rainfall	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tmax(°C)	24.3	25.2	26.1	26.4	26.5
Tmin(°C)	10.3	11.2	11.9	12.8	12.7
RH-I(%)	29	36	40	44	52
RH-II(%)	15	18	19	22	26
Wind Speed(kmph)	4.0	5.0	5.0	6.0	6.0
Wind Direction(Degree)	18	165	15	198	162
Cloud Cover(Octa)	0	0	0	0	0

Weather Summary/Alert:

In Saoner block, as per the block level value added forecast given by, IMD, RMC, Nagpur, sky will be clear to partly cloudy during next five days (22nd, December, 2021 to 26th, December, 2021) and weather is very likely to be dry during next five days. On 22nd, December, 2021, the cold wave is very likely to occur.

General Advisory:

Considering the decrease in temperature apply light and frequent irrigation / sprinkler irrigation in the evening hours to protect the crops from cold injury. To protect livestock from cold weather, keep the animals indoor during night hrs and provide suitable bedding like paddy or wheat straw, saw dust etc. of 4-6-inch thickness. Considering the dry weather forecast during next five days, it is advice to continue the picking of cotton. At Wafsa condition, in seasonal, horticultural and vegetable crops it is advice to continue the intercultural operation (hoeing, weeding etc.), spraying of agrochemicals for pest and disease management.

SMS Advisory:

To protect livestock from cold weather, keep the animals indoor during night hrs and provide suitable bedding like paddy or wheat straw, saw dust etc. of 4-6-inch thickness.

Crop Specific Advisory:

Crop(Varieties)	Crop Specific Advisory
WHEAT	Considering the decrease in temperature apply light and frequent irrigation / sprinkler irrigation in the evening hours to protect the crops from cold injury. 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.

Crop(Varieties)	Crop Specific Advisory
BENGAL GRAM/ CHICK PEA	Considering the decrease in temperature apply light and frequent irrigation / sprinkler irrigation in the evening hours to protect the crops from cold injury. Considering the dry weather forecast for next five days, 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.
PIGEON PEA (RED GRAM/ARHAR)	Considering the decrease in temperature apply light and frequent irrigation / sprinkler irrigation in the evening hours to protect the crops from cold injury. Install pheromone traps at a distance of 50 m @ 5 / ha for monitoring of Helicoverpa. Monitor for the presence of eggs and small larvae. Erect bird perches @ 20/ha randomly in the field to encourage predation by insectivorous birds. If the Infestation of small pod borer larva (Helicoverpa armigera) on Arhar crop and crosses ETL (10 to 20 larvae per 10 plants) spraying should be done of Emamectin benzoate 5 SG 3 gm or Chlorantraniliprole 18.5 % SC mix with in 2.5 ml per 10 liters of water and spray. Install pheromone traps at a distance of 50 m @ 5 / ha for monitoring of Helicoverpa.
MUSTARD	Considering the decrease in temperature apply light and frequent irrigation / sprinkler irrigation in the evening hours to protect the crops from cold injury. 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. With continued dry weather 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.
COTTON	Application of insecticides can be taken up only when minimum 8 -10 green bolls per plant and new flush seen on the plant. If more than 60 % bolls are infested and no new flush seen on the plant, farmers are advised to terminate the crop and go for Rabi crop. It is advice that in areas where the cotton crop is ready for picking 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.
CITRUS	Harvesting of Ambia bahar fruits should be completed as far as possible by first week of December 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 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.

Horticulture Specific Advisory:

Horticulture(Varieties)	Horticulture Specific Advisory
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Horticulture(Varieties)	Horticulture Specific Advisory
BRINJAL	Considering the decrease in temperature apply light and frequent irrigation / sprinkler irrigation in the evening hours to protect the crops from cold injury. Use of water trap/Leucolure pheromone traps to manage fruit and shoot borer to monitor, attract and kill the male moths @ 12 ha-1 and change the vial once in 3 weeks. If the pest crossed ETL, spraying should be done of Chlorantraniliprole 18.5 SC 2.66 to 4.0 ml per 10 litres of water.
TOMATO	Considering the decrease in temperature apply light and frequent irrigation / sprinkler irrigation in the evening hours to protect the crops from cold injury. 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.
TOMATO	If the symptoms of Late Blight of tomato was noticed due to the previous cloudy weather, spraying should be done with Mancozeb (2.0 g/l) or Copper oxychloride (3.0 g/l) or Bordeaux mixture (1%) or Copper hydroxide (2.0 g/l) or Fosetyl-Al (2.0 g/l) or Dimethomorph (2.0 g/l) combination of Pyraclostrobin + Metiram (2.0 g/l) or Mefenoxam + Copper hydroxide (2.0 g/l) or Metalaxyl 8% + Mancozeb. 64% (2.0 g/l) during clear weather condition.
CHILLI	Considering the decrease in temperature apply light and frequent irrigation / sprinkler irrigation in the evening hours to protect the crops from cold injury. Soak a cotton cloth in castor oil and then squeeze it on the chilli crop to manage the sucking pest of the chilli crop. So that the cloth will be controlled by sticking to the sucking insects (aphids, thrips, whiteflies and spiders). Apply blue sticky traps at the rate of 40 per acre for management of thrips. For management of sucking pest, spray with botanical insecticide neem extract 5% or Azadirachtin 300 ppm 50 ml per 10 liters of water. After 3 to 4 days spraying should be done of Dimethoate 30 EC 14 ml + Sulfur 80% WP 25 to 30 gm or Fipronil 5 SC 20 ml + Sulfur 80% WP or Fenpropathrin 30 % EC 3.5 ml + Sulfur 80% WP 25 to 30 gm or Ethion 50 EC 40 ml + Sulfur 80% WP 25 to 30 gm any of mix with in 10 litres of water. Repeated spraying of the same pesticide should be done alternately.

Live Stock Specific Advisory:

Live Stock(Varieties)	Live Stock Specific Advisory
BUFFALO	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	Keep cattle inside the sheds during night and provide dry bedding to protect them from cold. Increase protein level and minerals in the feed concentrate to keep the animals healthy to cope up with the cold condition. Give animals mineral mixture along with salt regularly and also wheat grains, jaggery etc. @ 10%-20% in the daily ration during winter season to meet the energy requirement of the animals. In Poultry, keep the chicks warm by providing artificial light in the poultry sheds.

Fisheries Specific Advisory:

Fisheries(Varieties)	Fisheries Specific Advisory
INLAND	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 (Soll / Land Preparation) (Varieties)	Others (Soll / Land Preparation) Specific Advisory
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.

