



Gramin Krishi Mausam Sewa

District Level Agromet Advisory Bulletin
Central Institute for Cotton Research,
Nagpur



Agromet Advisory Bulletin

Date : 22-01-2021

Weather Forecast of NAGPUR(Maharashtra) Issued On : 2021-01-22(Valid Till 08:30 IST of the next 5 days)

Parameter	2021-01-23	2021-01-24	2021-01-25	2021-01-26	2021-01-27
Rainfall	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tmax(°C)	31.4	31.3	32.1	31.1	31.2
Tmin(°C)	12.2	12.0	13.0	13.8	14.5
RH-I(%)	62	64	69	70	72
RH-II(%)	36	37	40	46	49
Wind Speed(kmph)	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Wind Direction(Degree)	68	185	95	65	95
Cloud cover(octa)	0	0	1	1	1

Weather Summary/Alert:

In Nagpur district, as per forecast given by, IMD, RMC, Nagpur, sky will be clear to partly cloudy as well as weather will be dry and Maximum temperature will be 31.1 to 32.1 and minimum temperature will be 12.0 to 14.5 degrees Celsius, morning relative humidity will be 62 to 72% and afternoon relative humidity will be 36 to 49% during next five days is forecasted.

General Advisory:

According to soil moisture status and crop needs, wheat crop should be irrigated at late jointing (45-50 days after sowing) and flowering stage (65-70 days after sowing), flowering stage (65 to 70 days after sowing), milking stage (80 to 85 days after sowing).

SMS Advisory:

Carry out harvesting, threshing and safe storage of matured Arhar crop.

Crop Specific Advisory:

Crop(Varieties)	Crop Specific Advisory
COTTON	Cotton: Farmers are advised to remove cotton stalks out of field after picking of cotton. Ratooning should be discouraged. Picking of cotton should be done preferably in morning hours. Cotton should be dried in shade and stored at dry place. Store cotton from different pickings separately. Catching pink bollworm adults in the premises of ginning mills and other storage places should be done by the ginning mill owners / godown in charges to reduce carry over in next season.

Crop(Varieties)	Crop Specific Advisory
BENGAL GRAM/ CHICK PEA	Chickpea: Undertake need based irrigation in chickpea crop. Ensure irrigation preferably with sprinkler at pod formation stage for better productivity. Avoid over irrigation/water stagnation to prevent the incidence of root rot. Install pheromone traps (hexalure) @ 5/ha for monitoring the incidence of pod borer (Helicoverpa). Undertake control measures if 8 to 10 adult moths are observed in the trap over 3 consecutive days.
BENGAL GRAM/ CHICK PEA	Chickpea: Due to cloudy weather condition, if there is wilt affected plants observed, uproot it and destroy it immediately.
GROUNDNUT	Groundnut: If irrigation water is available, summer groundnut should be sown under Broad bed furrow system and sprinkler irrigation system should be used. Use 125 kg seed per hectare of TAG-24 or SB-11 variety. Seed treatment of Trichoderma 5 gm, Rhizobium 25 gm, and PSB 25 gm should be done per kg of seed. In summer season groundnut variety TAG-24 should be sown at 30 x 10 cm and SB-11 at 30 x 15 or 45 x 10 cm for sowing.
WHEAT	Wheat: According to soil moisture status and crop needs, wheat crop should be irrigated at late jointing (45-50 days after sowing) and flowering stage (65-70 days after sowing), flowering stage (65 to 70 days after sowing), milking stage (80 to 85 days after sowing).
WHEAT	Wheat: If the incidence of pink stem borer is observed in wheat field, foliar spray of quinalphos 25 EC @ 800 ml /acre as soon as pink stem borer is seen. Irrigation also helps in reducing the pink stem borer damage.
WHEAT	Wheat: In case of infestation of aphids in wheat crop is notice due cloudy weather, spray with Thimethoxam 25% WG @ 10 to 15 gm or Quinalphos 25% EC 40 ml per 10 liters of water for management. In case of infestation of rust and leaf blight disease is notice spraying should be done of Mancozeb 75% WP @ 20 to 25 gm per 10 liters of water.
WHEAT	Wheat: Toxic bait should be used for rat management in wheat crop. To make a poisonous bait, mix 49 parts of cereal flour, a little bit of edible oil and 1 part of bromadiolone 0.25% CB. Spoon the bait into a plastic bag and place it in a live field bin or near the bin.
PIGEON PEA (RED GRAM/ARHAR)	Arhar: Carry out harvesting, threshing and safe storage of matured Arhar crop.

Horticulture Specific Advisory:

Horticulture(Varieties)	Horticulture Specific Advisory
ORANGE	Orange: For orange fruit trees as per needs of crop the water requirement is 7-30, 44-72, and 82-102 litres per day for tree of age 1-4, 5-7, 8 years old and above, respectively should be met with drip system. Use double ring method if there is no drip system.
ORANGE	Orange: Infestation of citrus psylla occurs with the outburst of new leaves in Ambia bahar. The pest can cause 100 per cent flower drop if not controlled. The pest causes "die back" and "Greening" disease in affected trees causing "slow decline". It can be controlled by spraying Dimethoate 2 ml or Acephate 2 g or Imidacloprid 0.5 ml per litre water at bud burst stage. Second spray should be carried after 10 days interval. Change the pesticides in subsequent sprays.
ORANGE	Orange: Spray gibberellic acid 1.5 g with 1 kg urea in 100 litres water at the time of initiation of Ambia flush. Nursery owner should monitor the sprouting of buds on the root stocks budded in last month and spray ethion 2 ml in one litre water to protect against mite and thrips infestation.
ORANGE	Orange: For controlling Phytophthora diseases scrap out gum oozing portion by sharp knife, wash with potassium permanganate solution (10 gms in one litre water) from the infected tree trunk and apply Mefenoxam M Z - 68 (Metalaxyl M 4% + Mancozeb 64 % wp) or fosetyl-Al paste.

Horticulture(Varieties)	Horticulture Specific Advisory
MANGO	Mango: Due to continuous cloudy weather, infestation of Jassids on mango trees and spraying of chemical pesticides is required for management, Buprofezin 25 % SC 10 ml or Deltamethrin 2.8 EC 5 ml or Imidacloprid 17.8 % SL 4 ml or Lambda cyhalothrin 5 % EC 5 ml or Methyl demeton 25 EC 10 ml or Dimethoate 30 EC 16.5 ml per 10 liters of water and spraying should be done on stems, branches, tops and inflorescences of mango.
ONION	Onion: Spray insecticide when thrips population crosses the economic threshold level of 30 thrips/plant, foliar spray of insecticides like Profenophos (10 ml per 10 litre of water), Carbosulfan (20 ml per 10 litre of water) or Fipronil (10 ml per 10 litre of water) depending upon the severity of infestation.
BRINJAL	Brinjal: In the view of present cloudy, 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. For management of top shoot and fruit borer spraying should be taken of cypermethrin 25 % EC 30 ml in 10 litre of water.

Poultry Specific Advisory:

Poultry(Varieties)	Poultry Specific Advisory
BIRD	Birds: Don't handle dead birds with bare hands. Dispose of the dead birds carefully under the guidance of local veterinarians, either by burning or burying in a pit. While disposing them of, one must wear mask, gloves and safety goggles. If gloves not available, use an inverted polythene bag & wash your hands after the disposal. Open water troughs or farm tanks must be covered in order to avoid the fecal contamination by wild or migratory birds. Trees in the farm or near its boundary should be pruned. Other measures include maintaining poultry farm sanitation and avoiding introduction of birds of unknown disease status.

Others (Soil / Land Preparation) Specific Advisory:

Others (Soil / Land Preparation)(Varieties)	Others (Soil / Land Preparation) Specific Advisory
GENERAL ADVICE	Farmers should take necessary precautionary measures while spraying insecticide, fungicide etc.