



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



Agromet Advisory Bulletin

Date : 26-10-2021

Weather Forecast of NAGPUR(Maharashtra) Issued On : 2021-10-26(Valid Till 08:30 IST of the next 5 days)

Parameter	2021-10-27	2021-10-28	2021-10-29	2021-10-30	2021-10-31
Rainfall(mm)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tmax(°C)	32.2	32.0	31.5	31.3	31.4
Tmin(°C)	17.8	17.6	17.3	17.0	16.8
RH-I(%)	71	75	70	65	61
RH-II(%)	68	65	61	59	52
Wind Speed(kmph)	6.0	7.0	8.0	8.0	7.0
Wind Direction(Degree)	35	28	29	35	24
Cloud Cover(Octa)	2	2	2	2	3

Weather Summary/Alert:

In Nagpurdistrict, as per the district level value added forecast given by, IMD, RMC, Nagpur, sky will be clear to partly cloudyand weather will be dry duringnext five days,27th October, 2021to 31st October, 2021is forecasted. As per Extended Range Forecast, during 31st October, 2021 to 06th, November, 2021 below normal rainfallandmaximum temperature will be below normal whereas minimum temperature will be normal in Vidarbha Sub Division is forecasted.

General Advisory:

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

SMS Advisory:

Seedtreatment should be done of recommended active ingredient before sowing of the Rabbi season crop.

Crop Specific Advisory:

Crop(Varieties)	Crop Specific Advisory
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Crop(Varieties)	Crop Specific Advisory
BENGAL GRAM/ CHICK PEA	Desi 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	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.
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. 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 release 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 or Thiodicarb 75 WP @20 g or Profenophos 50 EC @30 ml or Indoxacarb 14.5 SC @5 ml or Emamectin benzoate 5 SG @5 g per 10 litres of water wherever pink bollworm crosses ETL by judging the local clear weather condition.

Crop(Varieties)	Crop Specific Advisory
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 parawilting 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.
CITRUS	Spread laterals for drip irrigation and irrigate the orchard having both Ambia and Mrig bahar crop. If there is no drip irrigation system then irrigate through double ring irrigation method. In Nagpur mandarin and sweet orange orchards give 9 litres of water per day/ tree for one year old tree; for 4 years old tree give 40 litres water/day/tree; for 8 years old trees give 105 litres of water/day/tree while for 10 years and above trees give 130 litres of water/day/tree. The water requirement for acid-lime (lemon) is comparatively less. For one year old lemon tree give 6 litres water/day/tree; for 4 years old tree give 19 litres of water/day/tree; for 8 years old tree give 57 litres water/day/tree while for 10 years and above tree give 92 litres water/day/tree.

Crop(Varieties)	Crop Specific Advisory
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 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 @ 1 gm 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.
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
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.
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.

Live Stock Specific Advisory:

Live Stock(Varieties)	Live Stock Specific Advisory
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:

Others (Soll / Land Preparation) (Varieties)	Others (Soll / Land Preparation) Specific Advisory
GENERAL ADVICE	Onion, Garlic, Radish, Fenugreek, Spinach, Shravan Ghewda, Potato, Carrot, Guar, Pea etc. should be cultivated.
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.