



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



Agromet Advisory Bulletin

Date : 31-08-2021

Weather Forecast of NAGPUR(Maharashtra) Issued On : 2021-08-31(Valid Till 08:30 IST of the next 5 days)

Parameter	2021-09-01	2021-09-02	2021-09-03	2021-09-04	2021-09-05
Rainfall	8.4	11.0	5.4	11.7	11.3
Tmax(°C)	30.8	31.0	32.0	32.4	32.6
Tmin(°C)	23.3	23.7	23.9	24.0	23.8
RH-I(%)	92	85	80	80	80
RH-II(%)	86	80	74	75	77
Wind Speed(kmph)	11.0	12.0	12.0	13.0	12.0
Wind Direction(Degree)	135	171	259	294	294
Cloud Cover(Octa)	7	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 mostly cloudy during next five days (01st, September to 05th, September, 2021) and on 01st, September, 2021 light to moderate rainfall very likely to occur at many places and thunderstorm accompanied with lightning very likely to occur at isolated places, on 02nd , 03rd , 04th and 05th September, 2021 light to moderate rainfall very likely to occur at few places is forecasted. As per Extended Range Forecast, during to 03rd to 09th September, 2021 above normal rainfall and maximum and minimum temperature will be normal in Vidarbha Sub Division is forecasted.

General Advisory:

The mature green and black gram crop should be harvested immediately and the harvested crop should be stored on elevated field and if threshing is not possible, cover the harvested produce with tarpaulin. Drain out excess water stagnated from the Cotton, Arhar, Vegetables, Oranges, Sweet orange and Acid lime orchards fields immediately. Avoid letting cow, buffalo, goats, sheep and other animals graze in open spaces for next two days. Farmers should immediately take shelter in a safe place if they hear thunder while working in the field.

SMS Advisory:

Drain out excess water stagnated from the Cotton, Arhar, Vegetables, Oranges, Sweet orange and Acid lime orchards fields immediately.

Crop Specific Advisory:

Crop(Varieties)	Crop Specific Advisory
GREEN GRAM	The mature green gram crop should be harvested immediately and the harvested crop should be stored on elevated field and if threshing is not possible, cover the harvested produce with tarpaulin.
SOYABEAN	Farmers are also advised to install ' T ' shaped bird perches at different locations which facilitate seating arrangement for predatory bird who feed on caterpillars. Due

Crop(Varieties)	Crop Specific Advisory
	to cloudy weather, In case of infestation of girdle beetle as well as defoliators (Green semillooper, Tobacco leaf eating caterpillar and Pod borer) simultaneously infestation is noticed in soybean and crossing the ETL level for management of this pest farmers are advised for spraying in clear weather condition of pre-mix insecticide Novaluron 5.25 % + Indoxacarb 4.50 % SC @ 850 ml/ha or Thiamethoxam 12.6 % + Lambda Cyhalothrin 9.50 % ZC (125 ml/ha) or Beta-cyfluthrin 8.49 % + Imidacloprid 19.81 % OD (350 ml/ha) in 500 litre water. Due to cloudy weather, In case of infestation of girdle beetle alone infestation is noticed in soybean and crossing the ETL level for management of this pest farmers are advised for destruction of affected plant part as well as spraying in clear weather condition of Thiacloprid 21.7 % SC (750 ml/ha) or Beta-cyfluthrin 8.49 % + Imidacloprid 19.81 % OD (350 ml/ha) or Thiamethoxam 12.6 % + Lambda Cyhalothrin 9.50 % ZC (125 ml/ha) or Profenophos 50 % EC (1.25 l/ha) or Enamectin Benzoate 1.90 % EC (425 ml/ha) using 500 liter of water.
SOYABEAN	Due to cloudy weather, in case of infestation of Yellow Mosaic Virus disease is noticed in soybean farmers are advised to destroy the affected plants as well as spraying in clear weather condition with pre-mixed insecticides like Thiamethoxam 12.6 % + Lambda Cyhalothrin 9.50 % ZC (125 ml/ha) or Beta-cyfluthrin 8.49 % + Imidacloprid 19.81 % OD (350 ml/ha) using 500 liter of water. If initial infestation of Anthracnose and Rhizoctonia Aerial Blight is notice in soybean, farmers are advised to spray in the crop clear weather condition with Tebuconazole 25.9 % EC (625 ml/ha) or Tebuconazole 10 % + Sulphur 65 % WG (1 kg/ha) or Pyroclostrobin 20 WG (500 g/ha) or Pyroclostrobin 133 g/L + Epoxiconazole 50 g/L SE (750ml/ha) or Fluxapyroxad 167 g/L + Pyroclostrobin 333 g/L SC (300 ml/ha) or Tebuconazole 50 % + Trifloxystrobin 25 % WG (350 ml/ha).
SOYABEAN	Install yellow sticky traps 8/acre for whitefly and Jassid, blue sticky traps 8/acre for thrips, spray NKE 5% or neem-based insecticides @ 5ml/l of water. 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.
COTTON	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 of cotton. 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. For the management of sucking pests of cotton above ETL, it is advised to spray Imidachloprid 17.8%SL @3ml or Flonicamid 50 WG @4 g or Dinotefuran 20 SG @3 g/ 10 litres of water after current spell of rain. Thiamethoxam 25 WG @2 g or Spinetoram 11.7 SC @8.5 g or Dinotefuran 20 SG @3 g/10 litres of water can be sprayed against thripsafter current spell of rain. 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 Enamectin benzoate 5 SG @5 g per 10 litres of water wherever pink bollworm crosses ETL after current spell of rain. Spray 2% urea at flowering stage and 2% DAP at boll development stage of cotton. 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. Apply second split of 90 kg urea per ha for irrigated hybrid Bt.
RICE	If Stem borer and Gall midge crossing ETL, Apply Carbofuran 3% G or Fipronil 0.3 % G @ 25 kg per hectare by maintaining water level 7 to 10 cm. Do not remove water from paddy bunds for 4 to 5 days. These pesticides should be used again after 30 days as required. Apply 100 kg Nitrogen, 50 kg Phosphorus and 50 kg Potash per hectare. Apply whole phosphorus and potash and half the amount of nitrogen in the

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	mud (Puddled field) and the remaining half nitrogen in two equal instalments (usually tillering stage which comes at 30 days and panicle initiation stage which comes about 60 days).For management of blast of paddy spray Hexaconazole 5% EC @ 20 ml. or Isoprothiolane 40% EC @ 15 ml or Tebuconazole 25.9% EC @ 15 ml per 10 liters of water during clear weather condition.
BLACK GRAM	Timely sown, mature black gram crop should be harvested immediately and the harvested crop should be stored on elevated field and if threshing is not possible, cover the harvested produce with tarpaulin. In late sown crop, excess water should be drained immediately if rain water is stagnant in Black gram field. In black gram crop, if incidence of pod borer is noticed and crossing the ETL spraying should be done of Lufenuron 5.4% EC 12 ml or Flubendiamide 39.35% SC 2 ml or Chlorantraniliprole 18.5 SC 2 ml per 10 liters of water, if incidence of pod borer and Maruca spp is noticed and crossing the ETL spraying should be done of Thiodicarb 75% WP 15 gm per 10 liters of water for management, if incidence of pod borer complex (Etiella zinckenella, Spodoptera litura and Maruca vitrata) is noticed and crossing the ETL spraying should be done of Novaluron 5.25% + Indoxacarb 4.5% SC 17.5 ml for management, in case of infestation of tobacco leaf eating caterpillar (Spodoptera litura and Maruca vitrata) is noticed and crossing the ETL spraying should be done of Flubendiamide 20 WG 6 gm per 10 liters of water for management, in case of infestation of Bihar hairy caterpillar is noticed and crossing the ETL spraying should be done of Quinalphos 25 % EC 30 ml in 10 litres of water. Use 500 liters of water per hectare for spraying. Spraying operations should be done clear in weather condition.
CITRUS	Excess water should be drained immediately if water is stagnant in orange orchards. Remove water shoots from the plant and all shoots below the bud union of the graft. Keep the orchards weed free.
CITRUS	Foliar spray application of GA3 1.5 g + KNO3 1.5 kg in 100 litres of water may be done in first week of September. Application of 50 g FeSO4 and 50g ZnSO4/plant mixed with 5 kg FYM or vermicompost along with remaining dose of recommended fertilizers should be applied with in the basin of these trees. Application of tetracycline hydrochloride 600 ppm (60 g / 100 litres of water) followed by Streptocycline or K-cycline 150 ppm (1.5g / 10 litres of water) after 21 days in case of severely greening-infected trees (showing typical greening fruit symptoms with reddening of fruit button tissue). Foliar spraying of fosetyl Al 2.5 g per litre of water (twice during August and September at 40 days interval) should be undertaken for Phytophthora brown rot of fruits. Soil drenching + foliar spraying of mefenoxam MZ @ 2.5 g/lit (5-10 litres depending on the tree size) per plant or, foliar spraying of fosetyl Al /Aliette @ 2.5 g/lit (twice at 40 days interval) for management of root rot. All the fruits should be removed followed by soil drenching with mefenoxam MZ (2.5 g/ L) + carbendazim (1 g/ L) solution for root rot affected trees showing severe wilting -type symptoms. For the fruit drop associated with Colletotrichum and Botryodiplodia, the affected trees should be sprayed (twice) with carbendazim or thiophanate methyl at the concentration of 0.1 % (i.e. 1 g /lt). The second spray should be repeated after 10 days of first spraying. Spraying of (azoxystrobin + difenoconazole) combination fungicide @ 0.5 ml/lit can be taken up as an alternative. Installation of methyl eugenol traps at the rate of 20-25 traps per hectare for mass trapping of fruit flies and for effective mass trapping change the lure at every 15-20 days interval. Foliar application of neem oil 1% or petroleum spray oil (Horticulture Mineral Oil) @ 2% at 10-15 days interval during colour break stage, till the harvest for management of fruit sucking moth. Collection of fallen fruits and their destruction at regular intervals would prevent the development of puparia and thus reduce the fruit fly population for next year.
PIGEON PEA (RED GRAM/ARHAR)	Intercultural operations (Hoeing, Weeding etc.) should be carry out in pigeon pea crop. Install pheromone traps @ 5/ha for monitoring of Helicoverpa. Monitor for presence of eggs & small larvae. In pigeonpea nipping of terminal bud is advisable at 45-50 days crop stage to induce more branching. To manage the initial incidence of leaf eating caterpillar every 15 days undertake spray of Azadiractin 300 ppm @50 ml per 10 litres of water during clear weather. Installation of bird perches is advisable at different locations in pigeonpea field which facilitate seating arrangement for predatory bird which feed on leaf eating caterpillars.

Horticulture Specific Advisory:

Horticulture(Varieties)	Horticulture Specific Advisory
BRINJAL	In the view of cloudy weather, 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.
TOMATO	In the view of cloudy weather, if tomato leaf blight was noticed, spraying should be taken of Mancozeb 75 WP 25 gms or Copper oxychloride 50 WP 25 gms mix with in 10 liters of water. For control of thrips and white fly on tomato crop, spraying should be taken of Thimethoxam 25% WG 4 gm or Dimethoate 30% EC in 10 ml per 10 liters of water.

Live Stock Specific Advisory:

Live Stock(Varieties)	Live Stock Specific Advisory
COW	Protect young animals from excessive consumption of newly grown green vegetation. Prevent the animal's exposure to direct rainfall for longer period. The floor of the animal shed should be kept dry and clean. The feed and fodder should be stored properly to prevent the growth of moulds. Maintain the surrounding of animal shed clean and hygienic and remove the unwanted vegetation nearby the sheds.

Others (Soil / Land Preparation) Specific Advisory:

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