# Gramin Krishi Mausam Sewa

Experimental Block Level Agromet Advisory Bulletin
(A Joint Initiative of IMD & ICAR )

## Agromet Advisory Bulletin

**Date : 03-01-2025**

**Weather Forecast of KAMPTEE Block in NAGPUR(Maharashtra) Issued On :2025-01-03(Valid Till 08:30 IST of the next 5 days)**

| Parameter | 2025-01-04 | 2025-01-05 | 2025-01-06 | 2025-01-07 | 2025-01-08 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rainfall | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tmax(°C) | 30.2 | 30.2 | 30 | 28.9 | 29.4 |
| Tmin(°C) | 14.5 | 14.7 | 15.1 | 15 | 14.4 |
| RH-I(%) | 50.1 | 50.9 | 52.5 | 56.8 | 58.2 |
| RH-II(%) | 17.6 | 16.8 | 19.4 | 21.6 | 21.6 |
| Wind Speed(kmph) | 6.3 | 6.6 | 4.7 | 2.3 | 7.5 |
| Wind Direction(Degree) | 13.2 | 12.5 | 32.4 | 18.4 | 16.7 |
| Cloud Cover(Octa) | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 |

### Weather Summary/Alert:

• As per the block level value added forecast given by, IMD, RMC, Nagpur, sky will be mostly clear during next five days i.e., 04th to 08th, January, 2025. • Weather is likely to be dry on 04th, 05th, 06th, 07th and 08th, January, 2025. • No large change in minimum temperature during next 2 days over thereafter rise by 2-3 degree Celsius in subsequent days whereas, no large change in maximum temperature during next 5 days he Vidarbha.

### General Advisory:

• Considering the forecast of dry weather for next week, it is advised to continue the cotton picking, the harvested cotton should be stored in a dry and safe place according to the variety. Cotton bags should be used instead of plastic/gunny bags for harvesting and storage of cotton and to prevent further infection. • Harvesting and threshing of short duration and early sown matured arhar should be continue. • Intercultural operations, irrigation, spraying of agrochemicals (insecticides, fungicides, etc.) and fertilizer application in standing crops should be continue.

### SMS Advisory:

• Harvesting and threshing of short duration and early sown matured arhar should be continue.

### Crop Specific Advisory:

| Crop(Varieties) | Crop Specific Advisory |
|---|---|
| COTTON | • Considering the forecast of dry weather for next week, it is advised to continue the cotton picking, the harvested cotton should be stored in a dry and safe place according to the variety. Cotton bags should be used instead of plastic/gunny bags for harvesting and storage of cotton and to prevent further infection. |
| MAIZE | • Maize crops should be irrigated at various stages such as seedling stage (25 to 30 days after sowing), ear emergence (45 to 50 days after sowing), flowering stage (60 to 65 days after sowing) and grain filling (75 to 80 days). |
| BENGAL GRAM/ CHICK PEA | • For optimum yield in gram crop, the first irrigation should be given 30 to 40 days after sowing i.e. when the crop is in flowering stage and the second irrigation should be given 60 to 70 days after sowing i.e. in the pod filling stage. • To prevent the occurrence of wilt disease in gram crop avoid excess irrigation to avoid water stagnation in crop field and drenching of Trichoderma biological fungicide mixed with 40 grams per 10 liters of water should be sprayed or drenched or thiophanate methyl 70 WP 25 grams mix with 10 liters of water should sprayed. • 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 |

| Crop(Varieties) | Crop Specific Advisory |
|---|---|
| | 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. |
| MUSTARD | • 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. 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. • For the management of Alternaria blight in mustard crops, spray Metalaxyl 8% + Mancozeb 64% WP 1000 grams per acre mixed with 400 liters of water. |
| WHEAT | • Under the availability of adequate irrigation facility, first irrigation should be apply at crown root initiation stage (18-20 days after sowing), second irrigation should be apply at maximum tillering stage (30 to 35 days after sowing), third irrigation should be apply at late jointing stage (45 to 50 days after sowing), fourth irrigation should be apply at the flowering stage (65 to 70 days after sowing), the fifth irrigation should be apply at the milky stage of the grain (80 to 85 days after sowing) to the wheat crop. |
| PIGEON PEA (RED GRAM/ARHAR) | • Harvesting and threshing of short duration and early sown matured arhar should be continue. • 1 or 2 protected irrigations should be given to pigeon pea crop at pod filling stage. • For the management of pod borer & leaf borer, plume moth, pod fly and leaf roller Maruca caterpillar on arhar crop, Second spray (15 days after the first spray) Emamectin Benzoate 5% 3 SG gm or Lambda Cyhalothrin 5% 10 ml or Chlorantraniliprole 18.5% SC 2.5 ml per 10 liters of water. If the infestation of larvae is large, put a sack under the arhar tree and shake the tree, so that the larvae on the tree can be collected and destroyed. • For the control of leaf-rolling maruca caterpillar, spray with Flubendiamide 20 WG 6 gm or Novaluron 5.25 + Indoxacarb 4.50 % SC 16 ml per 10 liters of water. |

## Horticulture Specific Advisory:

| Horticulture(Varieties) | Horticulture Specific Advisory |
|---|---|
| ONION | • Irrigate the onion crop after transplanting, subsequently at 7-10 days interval depending upon the soil moisture. In general Rabi onion crop needs 12-15 irrigations. |
| GARLIC | • Garlic crop requires less but regular irrigation. After germination, irrigation should be given at intervals of 8 to 10 days according to the soil moisture status and crop need. Generally, 12 to 15 irrigations are required. |
| MANDARIN ORANGE | • Nagpur mandarin & Sweet orange: The water requirement in this month 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. Mulching should be done in tree basin if not done earlier. For mulching grass, wheat husk near the tree trunk can be utilized start irrigation to the orchard for initiation of Ambia bahar as per the type of soil & stress received by the trees. • 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 30 EC 2 ml or Acephate 2 g or Imidacloprid 17.8 SL 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. • Spray gibberellic acid 1.5 g with 1 kg urea in 100 litres water at the time of initiation of Ambia flush. For controlling Phytophthora diseases scrap out gum oozing portion by sharp knife, wash with potassium permanganate solution (10 gms in one litre water) |

| Horticulture(Varieties) | Horticulture Specific Advisory |
|---|---|
| | from the infected tree trunk and apply Mefenoxam M Z - 68 (Metalaxyl M 4% + Mancozeb 64 % wp) or fosetyl-Al paste. |
| CHILLI | • Cool, humid condition and moderate temperature favours the disease. If the incidence of leaf spot disease is observed on chilli crop, it is advised carry out the spraying of Copper oxychloride 50 % WP @ 1000 gm per acre mix with in 300-400 litre of water or Mancozeb 75 % WP @ 600-800 gm per acre mix with in 300 litres of water or Hexaconazole 75 % WG @ 27 gm per acre mix with in 200 litres of water or Kresoxim-methyl 15% + Chlorothalonil 56% WG @ 400 gm per acre mix with in 200 litres of water or Carbendazim 12% + mancozeb 63% wp @ 300 gm per acre mix with in 200 litres of water during the clear weather condition. • Due to alternative low and high temperature coupled with high humidity, if the powdery mildew disease is noticed on chilli crop, For the management, spraying should be done of Azoxystrobin 23% SC 200-300 ml per 200 liters of water or Flusilazole 40% EC 40-60 ml per 200 liters of water or Hexaconazole 2% SC 1200 ml per 200 liters of water or Kresoxim methyl 44.3% SC 200 ml per 200 liters of water or Tebuconazole 25.9% EC 200-300 ml per 200 liters of water or Azoxystrobin 18.2% w/w + Difenconazole 11.4% w/w SC 200 ml per 200-300 liters of water or Azoxystrobin 11% w/w + Tebuconazole 18.3% w/w SC 240-280 ml per 200 liters of water or Azoxystrobin 12.5% w/w + Tebuconazole 12.5% w/w SC 320 ml per 150-200 liters of water or Carbendazim 25% + Flusilazole 12.5% w/w % SE 400 ml per 200 liters of water or Chlorothalonil 40% W/W + Difenoconazole 4% W/W SC 400 ml per 200 liters of water or Fluopyram 17.7 W/W + Tebuconazole 17.7 % W/W SC 200 ml per 200 liters of water or Fluxapyroxad 250 g/I + Pyraclostrobin 250 g/I SC 80-100 ml per 200 liters of water or Picoxystrobin 6.78 % + Tricyclazole 20.33 % W/W SC 400 ml per 200 liters of water or Prochloraz 24.4 % + Tebuconazole 12.1 % W/W EW 400 ml per 200 liters of water or Tebuconazole 6.7 % + Captan 26.9 % W/W SC 400 ml per 200 liters of water. |
| TOMATO | • For the management of Alternaria blight, a fungal disease in tomato crops, spray Metiram 70 WG 800 grams per acre mixed with 200 to 280 liters of water. • 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. |

## Live Stock Specific Advisory:

| Live Stock(Varieties) | Live Stock Specific Advisory |
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| 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. |
| 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. |
| GOAT | • Vaccinate the goat against FMD, HS, PPR and enterotoxaemia. Offer clean and cold water (stored in earthen pot) to the animals. |

## Poultry Specific Advisory:

| Poultry(Varieties) | Poultry Specific Advisory |
|---|---|
| BIRD | • Screens on both sides of the bird shed should be closed at night and early morning during cool weather and open in the afternoon during hot weather. • The aviary should have temperature control facility. • The temperature in the poultry house should be controlled between 21 and 30 degrees Celsius, so light bulbs, grates or |

| Poultry(Varieties) | Poultry Specific Advisory |
|---|---|
| | brooders should be used in sheds. • Electrolytes, vitamins etc. should be used in their diet to avoid stress due to climate change. • Due to extreme cold, the humidity in the air increases and fungi grow in the bird's bedding and food, and there is a high possibility of respiratory diseases in the birds, so care should be taken to keep the bedding in the bird house clean and dry. • Warm water should be provided to the parties for drinking. • Due to increased energy requirements, food should be prepared as per the advice of a nutritionist. • Get vaccinated as per schedule. • Adequate stock of medicines, saline solutions and vitamins should be kept. |

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

| Others (Soil / Land Preparation)(Varieties) | Others (Soil / Land Preparation) Specific Advisory |
|---|---|
| GENERAL ADVICE | • Nursery brinjal, tomato, cauliflower and cauliflower seedlings should be planted in the field at the age of 4 to 6 weeks. Fenugreek, spinach, cilantro, radish and carrot should be planted in stages. |