Gramin Krishi Mausam Sewa

Agromet Advisory Bulletin for NAGPUR District

Central Institute for Cotton Research,

Nagpur

Agromet Advisory Bulletin

Date : 2024-12-03

Weather Forecast of District NAGPUR (Maharashtra) Issued On : 2024-12-03 (Valid Till 08:30 IST of the next 5 days)

Parameter	2024-12-04	2024-12-05	2024-12-06	2024-12-07	2024-12-08
Rainfall(mm)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tmax(°C)	30.4	30.6	30.7	30.6	30.8
Tmin(°C)	21.4	21.3	20.7	19.8	19.7
RH-I(%)	76	64	47	57	54
RH-II(%)	65	53	43	45	48
Wind Speed(kmph)	10	10	9	9	5
Wind Direction(Degree)	42	35	40	54	89
Cloud Cover(Octa)	4	5	1	3	5

Weather Summary/Alert:

• As per the district level value added forecast given by, IMD, RMC, Nagpur, sky will be partially cloudy during next five days i.e. 04th to 08th, December, 2024. • Weather is very likely to be dry during next 5 days. • Maximum temperature is likely to be 30.4 to 30.8 degree Celsius whereas minimum temperature is likely to be 19.7 to 21.4 degree Celsius during next 5 days. • No large change in minimum temperature during next 2 days thereafter fall in minimum temperature by 2 to 4 degree Celsius however no large change in maximum temperature during next 5 days over Vidarbha.

General Advisory:

• Considering dry weather forecast, it is advised to continue the agrochemical spraying operations, intercultural operations and fertilizer application in standing crops during next 5 days. • Considering dry weather forecast, it is advised to continue the harvesting and threshing of matured paddy and others crop, market ready fruit and vegetables and picking of burst cotton during next 5 days. • Hoeing should be done in rabi sorghum, safflower, sunflower and gram crops to make the crops field friable. • Cotton should be picked cleanly and stored in a dry place.

SMS Advisory:

Irrigate the chickpea at 30 to 40 Days after sowing at flowering stage.

Crop Specific Advisory:

Crop (Stage)	Crop Specific Advisory
BENGAL GRAM/ CHICK PEA	• Irrigate the chickpea at 30 to 40 Days after sowing at flowering stage.

Crop (Stage)	Crop Specific Advisory
MUSTARD	• Irrigate the mustard crop at the interval of 25 to 30 days after sowing. 2 hand weeding and hoeing should be given at 20 and 40 days after sowing.
WHEAT	• Wheat crop should be irrigated at 18-20 days after sowing when the crop at crown root initiation stage and the second irrigation should be given 30-35 days after sowing at maximum tillers stage. • For late sowing of irrigated wheat 150 kg seed per hectare should be used for sowing. For coarse seed varieties like HD 2189 or Purna of wheat crop, 125 kg seed per hectare should be used. Apply 80 kg N, 40 kg P and 40 kg K per hectare for late sowing wheat. For both irrigated and late sowing, apply half dose of nitrogen as well as full phosphorus and potash at the time of sowing and the remaining half dose at the time of first irrigation (18 to 20 days after sowing). • For narrow leaf weed management, spraying should be carry out at 25 to 30 days after sowing of 2-4-D (Sodium Salt) herbicide per kg / ha should be mixed in 500 liters of water. • For management of broad leaf weed in wheat crop, spraying should be carry out at 25 to 30 days after sowing Algrip (Metasulfuron Methyl) with 4 g of active ingredient per hectare or 20 g of the herbicide in 500 liters of water. • 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.
PIGEON PEA (RED GRAM/ARHAR)	• 1 or 2 protected irrigations should be given to pigeon pea crop at flowering and pod filling stage. • For the management of pod borer & leaf borer, plume moth, pod fly and leaf roller Maruca caterpillar on arhar crop, • 20 bird traps should be set up per hectare in the field. So that the birds eat the larval insect. • First spray (when the crop is at 50 percent flowering) Neem extract 5 percent or Azadirachtin 300 ppm 50 ml. or Azadirachtin 150 ppm 25 ml. or H.A.N.P.V. (1x10' P.O.B./ml) 500 L.E./ha. or Bacillus thuringiensis 15 ml. or Quinolphos 25 EC 20 ml. should be mixed and sprayed per 10 liters of water. • 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.
COTTON	• If the incidence Target leaf spot, Alternaria leaf spot, Myrothecium leaf spot, External fungal boll rot was noticed in cotton crop due to due to high humidity, cloudy weather and continuous rainfall during previous week, it is advised to take the prophylactic spray of Propineb 70 WP @25-30 g Or Azoxystrobin 18.2 % w/w + Difenconazole 11.4 % w/w SC @ 10 ml Or Fluxapyroxad 167 g/l + Pyraclostrobin333 g/l SC@ 6g Or Carbendazim 50 WP @ 20 gm Or Propiconazole 25 EC @10 ml Or Pyraclostrobin 5% + Metiram 55% WG @ 20 g per 10 litres water. • 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. Cotton should be picked cleanly and stored in a dry place. • Cotton should be picked cleanly and stored in a dry place. • Install 2 pheromone traps per acre for pink bollworm monitoring. If pink bollworm crosses ETL (8 moths per night for consecutive 3 days or 10% green boll infestation) apply the spray of any of the parathyroid insecticide such as Cypermethrin 10%EC @250ml/acre Or Cypermethrin 25%EC @ 100ml/acre Or Lambda cyhalothrin 5%EC @ 200ml/acre Or Deltamethrin 2.8EC@ 200ml/acre Or Fenpropathrin 10%EC @350ml/acre Or Fenvalerate 20%EC @ 200ml/acre Or Alphacypermethrin 10%EC @120ml/acre.
RICE	• Keeping view in weather, Farmers are advised to harvest of mature rice crop should be done close to the ground so that the pupation of stem borer is eliminated and the incidence of this pest in summer paddy crop is reduced. • After harvesting, crop should be dried in the field for 2-3 days and thereafter

Crop (Stage)	Crop Specific Advisory
	threshing should be done. • False smut infected panicles should be removed separately, buried in a deep pit or burn it so that the disease does not spread elsewhere.

Horticulture Specific Advisory:

Horticulture (Stage)	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	• During this month on Mrig Bahar (June flowering) Nagpur mandarin & Sweet orange (Mosambi) trees should be given water by drip irrigation or double ring method, For one year old tree gives 8 litre/day/tree; for 4 years tree give 36 litres/day/tree; for 8 years old tree give 85 litres/day/tree and 10 to 25 years tree give 105 litre/day/tree. In acid lime for one year plant give 4 @ litre/day/tree and for 10 years and above tree give 88 litres/day/tree. Harvest the fruits of Ambia bahar. If delay is anticipated in harvesting of Ambia fruits two sprays of gibberellic acid 15 ppm + urea 1% may be carried at 15 days interval. Uproot and destroy all weeds. Loosen the soil in the tree basin. Apply 108 gms urea and 45 gms muriate of potash per tree to one year old tree. For two-year-old trees apply double the dose, three times for 3 year and 4 times for 4-year-old trees and above. Every care should take to keep the soil moist during fertilizer application in order to save the loss of fertilizer inputs. For bearing orchard application of 500 gm urea, 600 gm single super phosphate, 150 gm muriate of potash, 100 gm each of ferrous sulphate, manganese sulphate, zinc sulphate and 50 gm of borax per tree should be given within the perimeter of trees. • For taking Ambia bahar give stress to the trees by discontinuing irrigation. After harvesting of fruits, prune dead wood and water shoots followed by spray of fungicide, carbendazim @ 1 g/litre water. In case of aphids attack spray dimethoate 1.5 ml or imidacloprid 0.5 ml per litre of water. Second application should be done with any one of the insecticides not applied earlier at 15 days interval. In case of incidence of citrus mite, spray dicofol @ 2 ml or propargite @ 1ml or ethion @ 2ml or Wettable sulphur @ 3 g per litre of water. After 15 days second application should be given with either of the two above miticides. Apply Bordeaux paste on tree trunk if not applied earlier. To make good Bordeaux paste soaks 1kg copper sulphate in 5 liter water in plastic bucket 1kg lime in 5 litres of water separately overnight. In the morning mix copper sulphate and lime another bucket and stir well. Apply within 12hrs. of mixing; Do not use next day. For Phytophthora/gummosis disease control scrap out the oozing portion by a sharp knife and apply mefenoxam MZ or fosetyl Al paste.
BRINJAL	• If the incidence of fruit and shoot borer is noticed on brinjal crop, spraying should be done of any of following insecticides on crossing ETL, Carbosulfan 25 % EC 1250 ml per hectare or Deltamethrin 02.80 % EC 400 to 500 ml per hectare or Emamectin benzoate 05 % SG 200 gram per hectare or Lambda-cyhalothrin 04.90 % CS 300 ml per hectare or Spinosad 45 % SC 162 to 187 ml per hectare or Thiacloprid 21.70 % SC 750 ml per hectare or Chlorantraniliprole 09.30 % + Lambda-cyhalothrin 04.60 % ZC 200 ml per hectare mix with in 500 litres of water per hectare.
CHILLI	• 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

Horticulture (Stage)	Horticulture Specific Advisory
	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.

Live Stock Specific Advisory:

Live Stock	Live Stock Specific Advisory
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.

Fishieries Specific Advisory:

Fishieries	Fishieries Specific Advisory
FRESH WATER	• 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 (Soil / Land Preparation)	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.