



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



Agromet Advisory Bulletin

Date : 03-09-2024

Weather Forecast of District NAGPUR(Maharashtra) Issued On : 2024-09-03(Valid Till 08:30 IST of the next 5 days)

Parameter	2024-09-04	2024-09-05	2024-09-06	2024-09-07	2024-09-08
Rainfall(mm)	45.0	34.0	16.0	27.0	36.0
Tmax(°C)	32.7	34.6	32.9	33.8	34.6
Tmin(°C)	23.3	22.8	22.9	22.8	22.7
RH-I(%)	94	93	93	93	93
RH-II(%)	73	78	73	73	75
Wind Speed(kmph)	10	15	14	13	14
Wind Direction(Degree)	240	292	288	292	291
Cloud Cover(Octa)	8	8	8	8	8

Weather Summary/Alert:

• In Nagpur district, as per the district level value added forecast given by, IMD, RMC, Nagpur, sky will be partially to mainly cloudy during next five days i.e. to 04th to 08th, September, 2024. • Light to moderate rainfall very likely to occur at most places on 04th and 05th, September, 2024. • Light to moderate rainfall very likely to occur at many places on 06th, 07th and 08th, September, 2024. • Thunderstorm with lightning likely to occur at isolated pockets on 04th, 05th, 06th and 07th, September, 2024. • As per Extended Range Forecast System, rainfall will be above normal whereas maximum temperature is likely to be below normal and minimum temperature will be normal during the period from 08th to 14th, September, 2024 over the Vidarbha region.

General Advisory:

• Considering the medium range rainfall forecast it is advised to postponed agrochemical spraying operations, fertilizer application in standing crops and intercultural operations (weeding/hoeing) during next 2 days, thereafter carry out by judging local clear and calm weather condition and after current spell of rain. • If rainwater has accumulated in the crop area due to rains during the previous week, the excess rainwater should be drained and also considering the forecast of the next rain, care should be taken that the rain water does not accumulate in the crop area for a long time. • Farmers are advised to monitor the crop regularly for insect incidence, disease occurrence and use the suitable recommended control measures thereof in the initial stage itself. • Open the furrow to drain out excess rain water from the crop field to avoid the water stagnation, in view of expected rainfall. • Cows, buffaloes, goats, sheep and other domestic animals should be avoided to graze in the open spaces on days when thunder is predicted. Animals should be kept away from open water sources, rivers or lakes and away from tractors and other metal implements. Sufficient fodder and water should be arranged for the animals in the manger. Farmers and farm labourers should take care of themselves and livestock keeping in mind the forecast of lightning. Sheltering under trees should be strictly avoided and also livestock should not shelter under trees.

SMS Advisory:

• It is advised to carry out the harvesting of matured green gram and allow harvested produce for drying under shed after current spell of rain.

Crop Specific Advisory:

Crop (Stage)	Crop Specific Advisory
GREEN GRAM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is advised to carry out the harvesting of matured green gram and allow harvested produce for drying under shed after current spell of rain.
SOYABEAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the incidence of Girdle beetle was observed in soybean, farmers are advised for destruction of affected plant/part as well as on crossing ETL spraying with any one of Thiacloprid 21.7 S.C. (750 ml/ha) OR Emamectin benzoate 01.90 % EC (425 ml/ha) OR Isocycloseram 9.2% W/W Dc (10% W/V) DC (600 ml/ha) OR Cartap Hydrochloride 04 % + Fipronil 00.50 % CG (200 ml/ha) OR Acetamiprid 25% + Bifenthrin 25 % WG (250 g/ha) OR Tetraniliprole 18.18 SC (250-300 ml/ha) OR Profenophos 50 E.C. (1 l/ha) OR Chlorantraniliprole 18.50 % SC (150 ml/ha). If the incidence of Tobacco leaf eating caterpillar was observed in soybean, on crossing ETL, farmers are advised to apply the spray of any of the following insecticide, Emamectin benzoate 01.90 % EC (425 ml/ha) OR Broflanilide 300 g/l SC (42-62 g/ha) OR Acetamiprid 25% + Bifenthrin 25 % WG (250 g/ha) OR Flubendiamide 20 % WG (250-300 g/ha) OR Flubendiamide 39.35 % w/w SC (150 ml/ha) OR Indoxacarb 15.80 % EC (333 ml/ha), OR Tetraniliprole 18.18 SC (250-300 ml/ha) OR Spinoteram 11.7 SC (450 ml/ha) OR Novaluron + Indoxacarb 04.50% SC (825-875 ml/ha).
RICE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chemical Fertilizers: Agriculture is profitable if the soil is tested and proper quantity of chemical fertilizers are used. Generally, 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 mud (Puddled field) and the remaining half nitrogen in two equal installments (usually tillering stage which comes at 30 days and panicle initiation stage which comes about 60 days). Weed management: 1) Weed Management in paddy: - If transplanting of paddy done at a distance of 15 x 20cm, 20 x 20cm, 20 x 25 cm, they should use Paddy Power Weeder or Cono Weeder. The first weeding should be given 20 days after the crop is well rooted, the second after 45 days and if possible, the third weeding should be given after 60 days. Labors should remove any weeds left near the crop. 2) Post-emergence: - Bispyribac sodium 10% S.C.@ 6 to 7 ml after 10 to 15 days of transplanting or Butachlor 50% E. W. @ 50 to 60 ml after 10 to 15 days of transplanting or Azimsulfuron 50% DF. @ Spray 2.3 gm after 20 to 25 days of transplanting mixed in 10 liters of water. Pest and disease management: 1) Stem borer control: Regular inspection of crop should be done and the infested uproot the tillers and destroy them. This should be done at least 3-4 times in a season. Pheromone traps should be set 20 per ha. Trichogramma japonicum (Trichocard) is a parasitic insect release 50,000 eggs per hectare 3 to 4 times every 7 days. Chemical control: - Spray Chlorantraniliprole 0.4% G @ 10 kg. Bio-fungicidal agent like Metarhizium, Beauveria @ 40 g per 10 liters of water should be used. Azadirachtin 0.15% @ 30 to 50 ml as soon as 5 percent of the affected plants are seen in the field. or Quinalphos 25 % @ 26 ml. or Carbosulfan 25 % @16 ml. or Chlorantraniliprole 18.5% SC @ 3 ml per 10 liters of water. or Carbofuron 3 % G @25 kg/ha. or Fipronil 0.3 % G @16.67 kg. / ha. Apply it in the paddy bunds. or As soon as 10% infested tillers appears in the field Chlorantraniliprole 0.4% G @ 10 kg. or Cartap Hydrochloride 4 g @ 18 kg. or Fipronil 0.3 g @ 25 kg. apply per hectare when there is water in paddy bund. While using chemical pesticides, one should use all safety precautions. 2) Blast and Neck blast: - Spray Hexaconazole 5% EC @ 20 ml. or Mencozeb 75% @ 30 gm per 10 liters of water. 3) Bacterial leaf blight: - Spray Copper hydroxide 53.8% DF @ 30 gm + Streptocycline 1.5 gm per 10 liters of water. Water Management: 1) After paddy planting till the roots of the plant are well established, the water level should be 2.5 cm. (one inch) should be kept. After this, the level is usually about 5 cm till the grain matures. (two inches) should be increased.
COTTON	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If rainwater has accumulated in the crop area due to rains during the previous week, the excess rainwater should be drained and also considering the forecast of the next rain, care should be taken that the rain water does not accumulate in the crop area for a long time. Spray 2 % urea at flowering stage and 2% spray of DAP at boll development stage of cotton. Spray NAA 4.5 SL @ 4ml /10 litres of water to avoid natural shedding of squares and flowers of cotton and Mepiquat Chloride @ 10 ml/10 litres of water to restrict

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	the excess vegetative growth of cotton after 3-4 days and current spell of rain by judging the local calm and clear weather condition.
COTTON	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the incidence of thrips is noticed in cotton, on crossing ETL it is advised to spray Thiamethoxam 25% WG @ 2 gm/10L (100g/ha) Or Spinetoram 11.7 SC @ 8.4 ml/10L (420 ml/ha) after 3-4 days and current spell of rain by judging the local calm and clear weather condition. Where the crop is at 60-90 days, if the incidence of jassids was noticed, on crossing ETL, it is advised to spray Flonicamid 50WG @ 4g/10L (200g/ha) Or Dinotefuran 20SG @ 3g/10L (150g/ha) Or Imidacloprid 17.8 SL @ 3ml/10L (150ml/ha) after 3-4 days and current spell of rain by judging the local calm and clear weather condition. If the incidence of white fly nymph is noticed, Pyriproxyfen 10 EC @ 20ml/10L (1000 ml) /ha Or Buprofezin 25 SC @ 20ml/10L (1000 ml/ha) or Spiromesifen 22.9 SC @ 12ml/10L (600 ml/ha). If the incidence of adult white fly is noticed, on crossing ETL spray Diafenthiuron 50% WP @ 12g/10L (600 g/ha) Or Afidopyropen 50 g/L @ 20ml/10L (1000 ml/ha) Or Dinotefuran 20 SG @ 3g/10L (150g/ha) Or Flonicamid 50 WG @4g/10L (200 g/ha) or Clothianidin 50 % WDG 1ml/10L (50ml/ha) after 3-4 days and current spell of rain by judging the local calm and clear weather condition.
COTTON	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring of pink bollworm using pheromone traps may be initiated 45 days after sowing. Install pheromone traps @ 5 per hectare for monitoring moth activity of pink bollworm. Inspect the crop at squaring and flowering stage of the crop for the presence of pink bollworm larvae within flowers. Remove and destroy rosette flowers whenever seen. Where crop at below 60 days, Spray NSKE 5% + Neem oil 5 ml /litre or neem oil-based formulation 5 ml /litre (300 or 1500 ppm) + 1.0gm laundry detergent emulsion (Initial 1-2 sprays). (NSKE 25L + Neem oil 2.5L +0.5kg laundry detergent emulsion per hectare). Use 150-200 litres of water /acre or 375-500 litre/ ha for dilution of the insecticides. At boll formation stage, farmers are advised to inspect the presence and damage of pink bollworm by plucking 20 green bolls from different plants randomly (one boll per plant). If ETL crossed i.e. >10% damaged flowers (Rosette flowers) or 10% damaged green bolls (at least two out of 20 bolls having white or pink larvae or exit holes) and or 8 moths catch per pheromone trap for consecutive 3 days, spray Profenofos 50 EC @ 30 ml/10L (1500 ml/ha) Or Emamectin benzoate 5SG @ 5g/10L (250 g/ha) Or Indoxacarb 14.5 SC @10ml/10L (500ml/ha) Or Chlorpyrifos 20 % EC @ 25ml/10L (1250 ml/ha) after 3-4 days and current spell of rain by judging the local calm and clear weather condition.

Horticulture Specific Advisory:

Horticulture (Stage)	Horticulture Specific Advisory
MANDARIN ORANGE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuous drizzle and continuous cloudy weather favours fungal disease infection. Since the weather is conducive to the fungus that causes the diseases such as petiole drying, leaf spot, leaf drop and brown spot on fruits, one should know the symptoms of fruit drop in the garden and take appropriate measures. Care should be taken that rainwater does not accumulate in the fruit orchards, the accumulated water should be drained immediately towards the slope of the land. The fallen leaves and fruits should be disposed of. Leaf and decayed fruit should not be kept in orchards as these lead to the spread of pests and diseases. As a preventative measure to prevent the spread of leaf drop and brown rot on fruits caused by Phytophthora fungus, spray the entire plant with Fosatil AL * 2.5 gm or Copper Oxychloride * 50 WP 3 gm per liter of water. After spraying with agrochemicals Trichoderma harzianum* plus Sudomonas fluorescens* 100 gms each mixed with 1 kg of FYM should be applied from the soil around the tree. For management of Colletotrichum fungal fruit blight, spray with 0.6 percent Bordeaux mixture or copper oxychloride * 50 WP 2.5 gm* or azoxystrobin + difenconazole* 1 ml per liter of water. (*recommendation based on research, not a label claim)
MANDARIN ORANGE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Install methyl eugenol pheromone trap at the rate of 20-25 hectare control of for fruit fly. Bait (methyl eugenol) should be changed every 15-20 days. For the management of fruit sap sucking moth at the time of colour development stage, spraying should be done of Neem oil 10 ml or petroleum spray oil (mineral oil) ml per litre of water 10-15 days interval, till the fruits are

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	harvested. • The fruits fallen under the trees in the garden should be collected and buried in the compost pit. • If there is dry weather for more than a week in September and October with a maximum temperature of 35°C, kaolin should be sprayed at the rate of 40 grams per liter of water.
MANDARIN ORANGE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phytophthora brown rot is a fruit disease usually associated with continuous wet weather and poor water drainage conditions. It commonly appears during late monsoon phase following periods of extended high rainfall. It can be confused with fruit drop from other causes at that time of the year. Symptoms appear primarily on mature or nearly mature fruit. Initially, the firm, leathery lesions have a water-soaked appearance, but they soon turn soft and have a tan to olive brown color and a pungent odor. At high humidity level, fruit surface become covered by a delicate whitish mycelia growth of the fungus. Infected fruit eventually drops. Occasionally, twigs, leaves and blossoms are infected, turning brown and then dying. The most serious aspect of this disease is the fact that fruit infected before harvest may not show symptoms. If infected fruit get mixed with healthy fruits, the disease may spread quickly from fruit to fruit in storage and during transit. • Management of brown rot relies on prevention. Pruning tree skirts 24 or more inches above the ground can significantly reduce brown rot. One spray of copper fungicide (1% Bordeaux mixture or, copper oxychloride @ 3.0 g/ Lit) provides protection throughout the wet season. When rainfall is excessive, you may have to repeat the spray in August or September. It is advised the growers to spray fosetyl Aluminium or mefenoxam MZ @ 2.5g/ Litre of water in the infected orchards, in case of severe disease occurrence. Precautions should also be taken during harvesting not to include brown rot-affected fruits in the crates/ boxes as this could result in rejection at the processing or packing facility.
BRINJAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Due to rainfall, higher humidity and cloudy weather condition in last, 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.

Live Stock Specific Advisory:

Live Stock	Live Stock Specific Advisory
COW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A full-grown milch animal should be given 24 to 25 kg of green fodder and 5 to 6 kg of dry fodder per day. 12 to 13 kg of monocot fodder such as millet, maize, oat, Napier etc. and dicot fodder such as garlic grass, chawli etc. should be included in the diet of the animal. • Keeping in view the availability of water and the requirement of fodder, hybrid Napier should be planted. Phule Jaywant (RBN-13), Phule Gunwant and Phule Yashwant varieties should be selected for cultivation. • 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. Protect young animals from excessive consumption of newly grown green vegetation.
GOAT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vaccinate the goat against FMD, HS, PPR and enterotoxaemia. Offer clean and cold water (stored in earthen pot) to the animals.