



## Agromet Advisory Bulletin

Date : 06-08-2024

Weather Forecast of **BHIVAPUR** Block in **NAGPUR**(Maharashtra) Issued On :2024-08-06(Valid Till 08:30 IST of the next 5 days)

Parameter	2024-08-07	2024-08-08	2024-08-09	2024-08-10	2024-08-11
Rainfall	13.8	21.3	10.4	12.4	2.3
Tmax(°C)	32.2	29.5	30.4	31.6	32.3
Tmin(°C)	24.4	24.0	23.7	24.3	24.2
RH-I(%)	89	89	87	88	88
RH-II(%)	60	77	70	62	65
Wind Speed(kmph)	17	16	16	16	16
Wind Direction(Degree)	283	283	257	249	249
Cloud Cover(Octa)	8	8	8	8	8

### Weather Summary/Alert:

• As per the blocklevel value added forecast given by, IMD, RMC, Nagpur, sky will be partially to mainly cloudy during next five days i.e. to 07th to 11th, August, 2023. • Light to moderate rainfall likely to occur on 07th, 08th, 09th, 10th and 11th, August, 2024. • Thunderstorm with lightning likely to occur on 07th, 08th, 09th and 10th, August, 2024. • As per Extended Range Forecast System, rainfall will be below normal whereas maximum and minimum temperature will be normal during the period from 11th, August to 17th, August, 2024 over the Vidarbha region.

### General Advisory:

• It is advised to carry out the agrochemicals application, fertilizer application and intercultural operations during next 2-3 days by taking in to consideration of local clear and calm weather condition preferably during early morning hours. An intercultural operations (hoeing, weeding) should be done at wafsa condition. • 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. • 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.

### SMS Advisory:

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### Crop Specific Advisory:

Crop(Varieties)	Crop Specific Advisory
COTTON	• Timely hoeing and weeding operations should be done preferably during early morning hours. For effective weed management, application of herbicide should be done at 2 to 3 leaves stage of weed. • Spray post-emergence herbicide, Pyriithiobac Sodium 10 % EC @12.5 to 15 ml/10 litre of water for broad leaf weed control or Quizalofop ethyl 5 % EC @15ml/10 litre of water to manage grassy weeds in cotton at adequate soil moisture and calm and clear weather condition after current spell of rain. • Spray post-emergence herbicide, Pyriithiobac sodium 6% EC + Quizalofop Ethyl 4% EC spray @20-25 ml/10 litres of water for broad spectrum weed control at adequate soil moistureand calm and clear weather condition after current spell of

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	rain. • In wilt and root rot affected fields, drenching with Carbendazim 50 WP @ 20 g per 10 litres of water is suggested in the early stages of disease and surrounding healthy plants during clear weather condition after current spell of rain.
SOYABEAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Farmers are advised to monitor their crop on regular intervals preferably at 3-4 locations in their fields and see whether any insect/pest/caterpillar is there along with their stage. This will facilitate the effective insect control measures.</li> <li>• Install Yellow Sticky Traps at different locations in the field as preventive measures for control of white fly, a carrier for transmission of YMV diseases.</li> <li>• Farmers are also advised to install bird perches at different locations which facilitate seating arrangement for predatory bird which feed on leaf eating caterpillars.</li> <li>• In case of organic soybean production, farmers are advised to use Bacillus thuringiensis or Beauveria bassiana or Nomuriya rileyi @ 1 l/ha for control of defoliators (semilooper, tobacco caterpillar).</li> </ul>
SOYABEAN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 Thiachloprid 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).</li> <li>• If the incidence of Semilooper was observed in soybean, on crossing ETL spraying with any one of following insecticide: Chlorantraniliprole 18.5 % SC (150 ml/ha) OR Emamectin benzoate 01.90 % EC (425 ml/ha) OR Broflanilide 300 g/l SC (42-62 g/ha) OR Flubendiamide 20 % WG (250-300 g/ha) OR Flubendiamide 39.35 % w/w SC (150 ml/ha) OR Acetamiprid 25% + Bifenthrin 25 % WG (250 g/ha) OR Indoxacarb 15.80 % EC (333 ml/ha), OR Lambda-cyhalothrin 04.90 % CS (300 ml/ha) OR Profenofos 50 % EC (1 l/ha) OR Tetraniliprole 18.18 SC (250-300 ml/ha) OR pre-mixed Beta-cyfluthrin 08.49 % + Imidacloprid 19.81 % w/w OD (350 ml/ha) OR Novaluron+Indoxacarb 04.50% SC (825-875 ml/ha) OR Thiamethoxam 12.60 % + Lambda-cyhalothrin 09.50 % ZC (125 ml/ha) OR Chlorantraniliprole 09.30 % + Lambda-cyhalothrin 04.60 % ZC (200 ml/ha).</li> <li>• If the incidence of Semilooper 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).</li> </ul>
RICE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marigold should be planted as a trap crop on paddy bunds.</li> <li>• The tops of the seedlings should be cut off and stored in bamboo baskets so that the eggs of the Stem borer on the seedlings are destroyed and parasitic insects come out of them.</li> <li>• Toxic gooseberry leaves at the rate of 1.5 tons per hectare should be incorporated in the field during monsoon; it also reduces the infestation of Stem borer and Gall midge and Leafhoppers.</li> <li>• Seedlings should be planted in a strip (Alleyways) system at the recommended spacing (20 x 15 or 20 x 20 cm) to manage the Leafhoppers. (Leave 30 cm space after 10 lines or 2 meter)</li> <li>• Chemical Fertilizers: - Agriculture is profitable if the soil is tested and proper quantity of chemical fertilizers is 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).</li> <li>• Weed management: - • 1) Pre-emergence: - Pendimethalin 30 % E. C. @50 ml in 4 to 7 days after transplanting or Pretilachlor 50 % E. C. @ 20 to 30 ml in 4 to 7 days after transplanting or Pyrazosulfuron ethyl 10% w.p. @ 2 to 3 grams mixed in 10 liters of water should be sprayed in 4 to 7 days after transplanting. • 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.</li> <li>• Pest management: - • Stem borer: - Bio-control: - 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. or Cartap Hydrochloride 4 G @ 18 kg. or Fipronil 0.3 G @ 25 kg. apply per hectare when there is water in paddy bund or apply Chlorantraniliprole 18.5% SC @ 3 ml per 10 liters of water.</li> </ul>

Crop(Varieties)	Crop Specific Advisory
PIGEON PEA (RED GRAM/ARHAR)	• For management of weeds and to improve the soil aeration it is advise to carry out intercultural operations (weeding/hoeing) during clear weather and Wafsa condition.
GREEN GRAM	• For management of weeds and to improve the soil aeration it is advise to carry out intercultural operations (weeding/hoeing) during clear weather and Wafsa condition.
BLACK GRAM	• For management of weeds and to improve the soil aeration it is advise to carry out intercultural operations (weeding/hoeing) during clear weather and Wafsa condition.

#### Horticulture Specific Advisory:

Horticulture(Varieties)	Horticulture Specific Advisory
CHILLI	• Transplant chilli seedling of 4 to 6 week age old at adequate soil moisture condition. • Before transplanting of chilli seedlings, the apical shoot tip of seedlings should be dip in the solution of dimethoate 30 EC 10 ml + Sulphur 80 WDG 3 grams + Mancozeb 75 % WP 2.5 grams in one liter of water. • For management of weeds and to improve the soil aeration it is advise to carry out intercultural operations (weeding/hoeing) during clear weather and Wafsa condition.
MANDARIN ORANGE	• Avoid water stagnation near the tree trunk. If need drain out excess rain water from the orchard through the drainage channels prepared earlier. • 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 colour 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	• Transplant brinjal seedling of 4 to 6 week age old at adequate soil moisture condition. • For management of weeds and to improve the soil aeration it is advise to carry out intercultural operations (weeding/hoeing) during clear weather and Wafsa condition.
TOMATO	• Transplant tomato seedling of 4 to 6 week age old at adequate soil moisture condition. • For management of weeds and to improve the soil aeration it is advise to carry out intercultural operations (weeding/hoeing) during clear weather and Wafsa condition.
MANGO	• Dashahari, Keshar, Amrapali varieties should be grafted on one year old Gavran Mango plant.
PAPAYA	• 6-7 weeks old papaya seedlings should be planted at 2x2 meter spacing in 30x30x30 cm size pits.
RADISH	• Sowing should be done of Pusa Desi, Pusa Ketaki varieties of Radish. The seed should be sown on the ridge at 45 x 10 cm distance. At this time 50 kg of Nitrogen + 25 kg of Phosphorus should be applied per hectare at Wafsa situation.

#### Live Stock Specific Advisory:

Live Stock(Varieties)	Live Stock Specific Advisory
COW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Avoid letting cow, buffalo, goats, sheep, and other cattle's/animals graze in open spaces as there is a possibility of rain and lightning. Animals should be kept away from open water sources, rivers or lakes and tractors and metal.</li> <li>• Prevent the animal's exposure to direct rainfall for longer period.</li> <li>• The floor of the animal shed should be kept dry and clean.</li> <li>• The feed and fodder should be stored properly to prevent the growth of moulds.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
COW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vaccinate the goat against FMD, HS, PPR and enterotoxaemia. Offer clean and cold water (stored in earthen pot) to the animals.</li> </ul>

**Poultry Specific Advisory:**

Poultry(Varieties)	Poultry Specific Advisory
BIRD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide nutritious feed and fresh, clean and cold water to the birds.</li> </ul>