



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



Agromet Advisory Bulletin

Date : 2024-10-08

Weather Forecast of District NAGPUR (Maharashtra) Issued On : 2024-10-08 (Valid Till 08:30 IST of the next 5 days)

Parameter	2024-10-09	2024-10-10	2024-10-11	2024-10-12	2024-10-13
Rainfall(mm)	4.6	12.3	13.1	5.4	3.2
Tmax(°C)	33.6	33.1	33.7	32.4	33.6
Tmin(°C)	24.5	24.6	24.3	23.7	23.3
RH-I(%)	89	90	96	96	96
RH-II(%)	58	62	78	78	78
Wind Speed(kmph)	4	3	4	5	5
Wind Direction(Degree)	53	137	46	220	220
Cloud Cover(Octa)	4	4	4	4	4

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. to 09th to 13th, October, 2024. • Very light to light rainfall very likely to occur at isolated places on 09th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th, October, 2024. • Thunderstorm with lightning likely to occur at Isolated places on 09th, October, 2024.

General Advisory:

• Keeping in view the weather forecast, the crops should be stored in a dry and safe place if mature stage soybeans, urid, mung, and other crops are harvested. Cover the crops with plastic sheet or tarpaulin. The threshing work should be completed as soon as possible. Soybean harvesting should preferably be done in the morning. If harvesting is not possible due to lack of labour, harvesting with the help of harvester should be preferred. Farmers are advised to monitor the crop regularly for insect incidence, disease occurrence and use the suitable recommended control measures thereof. • Cows, buffaloes, goats, sheep and other domestic animals should be avoided to graze in the open spaces on days when thunderstorm and lightning activity are 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:

• Farmers and farm labourers should take care of themselves and livestock keeping in mind the forecast of lightning.

Crop Specific Advisory:

Crop (Stage)	Crop Specific Advisory
SOYABEAN	• Farmers are advised to harvest the crop after 90% pods have turned yellow. This will not have adverse effect on the seed germination. The crop must be dried immediately in sunlight protecting from rain or under shade. • The harvested crop must be threshed after sun drying. If the threshing is not done

Crop (Stage)	Crop Specific Advisory
	immediately, it should be stored at safe place protecting from rains. • If the produce is to be used for seed purpose in the next season, farmers are advised to thresh the soybean at 350 to 400 RPM thresher to avoid the loss of seed germination.
COTTON	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 the excess vegetative growth of cotton by judging the local calm and clear weather condition. • 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) 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 Imidaclopride 17.8 SL @ 3ml/10L (150ml/ha) 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) by judging the local calm and clear weather condition.
RICE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Granular pesticides should not be used after the reproductive stage of crop. • Leaf roller/folder: - Nitrogenous fertilizers should be used in a balanced manner. Infected leaves wrapped by larvae should be collected and destroyed with larvae. Beauveria bassiana as a bio-insecticide 1.15 % @ 2.25 kg/ha or Azadirachtin 0.15 % @ 30-50 ml. or Quinalphos 20% F @25 ml. or Indoxacarb 15.8 % @ 4.0 ml. spray by mixing in 10 liters of water. • Plant hoppers: - Although rice crop is prone to plant hoppers, use Metarhizium anisopliae as a bio-insecticide 1.15% @ 2.5 kg/ha. Buprofezin 25% @16 ml for control as soon as the level of financial loss is exceeded. or Imidaclopride 17.8 SL.@ 2.0 ml. or Fipronil 5 SC@ 20 ml. or Flonicamid 50 WG @ 3.0 gm Mix in 10 liters of water and spray. • 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. • Gall midge: - Apply Carbofuran 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. • Disease management: - • Blast and Neck blast: - Spray Hexaconazole 5% EC @ 20 ml. or Mencozeb 75% @ 30 gm per 10 liters of water. • Bacterial leaf blight: - Spray Copper hydroxide 53.8% DF @ 30 gm + Streptocycline 1.5 gm per 10 liters of water. • False smut: - At 50% flowering stage of paddy crop spray Copper hydroxide 77% WP @ 30 gm per 10 liters of water in the afternoon. • Water Management: - • After paddy planting till the roots of the plant is 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. • Maintain 10 cm (Four inches) water level in transplanted rice / paddy field 10 days before panicle initiation and 10 days after panicle initiation. Water stress should not be allowed when the crop is in flowering stage.
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

Crop (Stage)	Crop Specific Advisory
	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 5 SG @ 5g/10L (250 g/ha) Or Indoxacarb 14.5 SC @10ml/10L (500ml/ha) Or Chlorpyrifos 20 % EC @ 25ml/10L (1250 ml/ha)by judging the local calm and clear weather condition.
COTTON	<p>• If the incidence of internal boll rot/bacterial boll rot is noticed in cotton at squaring, flowering and boll development stage due to high humidity, cloudy weather and continuous rainfall during previous week, for management it is advised to collect and destroy the dried petals sticking to the developing bolls should be removed. Avoid indiscriminate use of nitrogenous fertilizers. Restrict excess vegetative growth of the cotton crop. Facilitate proper drainage in the field to avoid water logging in the field. A prophylactic spray of Copper Oxychloride 50 WP @ 25g/10 L is suggested during early boll developmental stages at 15 days interval. Manage sucking pests with spray of recommended insecticides. • 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. • For management of root rot, wilt, bacterial leaf blight disease in cotton it is advised for drenching at early symptomatic plants and surrounding plants with Trichoderma spp. (T. harzianum or Trichoderma viride) 1 % WP @ 50g Or Carbendazim 50 WP @ 20g/ 10 liters of water.</p>

Horticulture Specific Advisory:

Horticulture (Stage)	Horticulture Specific Advisory
MANDARIN ORANGE	<p>• Fruit fly- To attract fruit fly males, fruit fly traps (methyl eugenol) at the rate of 25 per hectare should be hung on trees in the orchard about 2 months before harvesting. The fallen fruits in the orchard should be picked and destroyed and the orchards should be kept clean. The pupal stage of the fruit fly is 2 to 3 cm deep in the soil. The soil under the tree should be moved or hand weeding. • Fruit Sucking Moth- To manage Fruit Sucking Moth it is advised to destroy host weed other than Citrus crop e.g. Gulvel, Vasanvel, Chandvel etc. The larval stage of this pest lives on the host plants. Generally, in the evening time (7 to 11 pm) the grass should be burnt and smoked on the orchard's embankment. At the time of fruit ripening, a mercury lamp should be placed in the four corners of the garden as well as in the centre and kerosene should be poured in a wide vessel under the lamp. Prepare poisonous baits for fruit sucking moths and keep them in the garden. For this Malathion 50 EC 20 ml + 200 gm jaggery + fallen fruit juice (400 to 500 ml) mixed with 2 liters of water and put two baits each in two wide mouth bottles and keep one in every 25 to 30 plants. When the fruit turns from green to yellowish colour, spray with Nimboli oil (neem oil) or mineral oil mixed with 10 ml per liter of water at an interval of 10-15 days until the fruit is harvested. The fallen fruits in the orchards should be picked and buried in gravel to keep the garden clean. • (Note: • Label claim is not recommended; based on research, # Central Pesticides Board, New Delhi recommended) (Source: AICRP on Fruits, Dr. PDKV, Akola)</p>
MANDARIN ORANGE	<p>• Colletotrichum stem end rot or "Deth Sukhi"- For fruit rot caused by Colletotrichum stem end rot, spray Bordeaux mixture 0.6 per cent or copper oxychloride 50 WP * 2.5 g per liter or Azoxystrobin + Difenconazole 1 ml per liter of water. • Greasy Spot- For faster decomposition of fallen leaf litter, other beneficial fungi (bio-decomposer mixed with cow dung (1 kg / tree)) should be used. Zineb * 68 % (20 g/10 liter of water) or horticultural mineral oil @ 2 % 200 ml / 10 liters of water) or pre-mixed fungicide Hexaconazole 4% + Zineb 68 % WP @ 15 gm / 10 liters of water should be sprayed.</p>

Horticulture (Stage)	Horticulture Specific Advisory
	Application of mineral oil or fungicides reduces spore penetration into the leaf and also reduces spore germination. If the fungus is infected, the development of symptoms is prevented or delayed as well as the severity of the oily spot. • Brown rot (brown rot on fruit) - First of all, fallen leaves and fruits should be disposed of on the trees and not allowed to remain in the field, otherwise the disease will increase in severity and spread rapidly. Keep beds clean. Do not place piles of fruit anywhere in the orchard as they serve to spread disease. As a preventative measure to prevent leaf drop and fruit rot caused by Phytophthora fungus, whole plant should be sprayed with Fosetyl AL* 2.5 gm or copper oxychloride * 50 WP 3 gm per liter of water. While spraying, the perimeter of the tree should also be sprayed to kill the fungus on the fallen fruits if they are not picked and also help to kill the active spores in the soil. Do not mix any other similar fungicides/insecticides/ soluble fertilizers with these agrochemicals for better results. In case of root infestation of Phytophthora fungus Cymoxanil 8 + Mancozeb 64 % WP* (mixed component) fungicide 25 gms in 10 liters of water and 2.5 ml of linseed oil in this mixture should be mixed or Metalaxyl-m 3.3 + Chlorothalonil 33.1 SC* (fungicide with mixed ingredients) 20 ml should be mixed with 10 liters of water and the solution should be apply on beds. (Note: • Label claim is not recommended; based on research, # Central Pesticides Board, New Delhi recommended) (Source: AICRP on Fruits, Dr. PDKV, Akola)
TOMATO	• Due to prevailing wet condition if the incidence of early blight disease is noticed in tomato crop, it is advice to take spraying during clear and calm weather condition with Azoxystrobin 23% SC 500 ml/hectare or Pyraclostrobin 20% WG @ 375-500 gm/hectare mix with in 500 litre of water per hectare on ETL.
CHILLI	• Due to alternative low and high temperature coupled with high humidity, if the powdery mildew disease is noticed on chilli crop, spraying should be done of any of following fungicide, Hexaconazole 75 % WG @ 66.7 gram or Tebuconazole 25% WG @ 500-750 gram or Azoxystrobin 8.3 % + Mancozeb 66.7 % WG @ 1500 gram or Boscalid 25.2% + Pyraclostrobin 12.8 % WG @ 600 gram or Carbendazim 12 % + Mancozeb 63 % WP @ 750 gram or Kresoxim-Methyl 15 % + Chlorothalonil 56 % WG @ 1000 gram or Tebuconazole 10 % WP + Sulphur 65 % WG @ 1250 gram or Tebuconazole 50 % + Trifloxystrobin 25% WG @ 250 gram mixed with in 500 litre of water per acre for management of disease.

Live Stock Specific Advisory:

Live Stock	Live Stock Specific Advisory
COW	• 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. • 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.