Gramin Krishi Mausam Sewa

Agromet Advisory Bulletin for NAGPUR District

Central Institute for Cotton Research,

Nagpur

Agromet Advisory Bulletin

Date : 2024-11-08

Weather Forecast of District NAGPUR (Maharashtra) Issued On : 2024-11-08 (Valid Till 08:30 IST of the next 5 days)

Parameter	2024-11-09	2024-11-10	2024-11-11	2024-11-12	2024-11-13
Rainfall(mm)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Tmax(°C)	33.1	33.2	31.1	33.2	33.1
Tmin(°C)	21.3	20.5	19.7	20.2	21.6
RH-I(%)	64	61	67	59	57
RH-II(%)	37	34	32	32	34
Wind Speed(kmph)	3	5	6	8	7
Wind Direction(Degree)	45	32	21	22	34
Cloud Cover(Octa)	1	0	0	0	0

Weather Summary/Alert:

• As per the district level value added forecast given by, IMD, RMC, Nagpur, sky will be mostly clear during next five days i.e. to 09th to 13th, November, 2024. • Weather is very likely to be dry during next 5 days. • Maximum temperature will be in the range from 33.1 to 33.3 degree Celsius whereas minimum temperature will be in the range from 20.2 to 21.6 degree Celsius. • Morning relative humidity will be in the range of 57.0 to 64.0 per cent whereas afternoon relative humidity will be in the range from 32.0 to 37.0 per cent.

General Advisory:

• Considering the dry weather forecast for next 5 days, it is advised to threshing of mature crop, sowing of Rabbi Crop, intercultural operations, fertilizer application in standing crops and agrochemicals application during next 5 days. • Seed treatment should be given to chickpea seed prior to sowing to avoid fungal diseases, for this purpose recommended fungicide is Tebuconazole 5.4 % w/w FS @ 0.4ml/kg to manage Root rot and Wilt disease. • Varieties should be AKDW 2997-16 (Sharad), PDKV Washim (WSM-1472), MACS 1967 and NI 5439 for dry land wheat sowing. PDKV Washim (WSM-1472) should be sown under limited availability of irrigations. Varieties should be AKDW 1071 (Purna), AKDW 3722 (Vimal), HD 2189 and HD 2380 for timely sowing of irrigated wheat, Varieties should be PDKV Sardar (AKAW 4210-6), AKAW 4627, AKAW-381, AKAW 1071 (Purna) and HI 977 for late sowing of irrigated wheat.

SMS Advisory:

• Seed treatment should be given to chickpea seed prior to sowing to avoid fungal diseases, for this purpose use Tebuconazole 5.4 % w/w FS @ 0.4ml/kg to manage Root rot and Wilt disease.

Crop Specific Advisory:

Crop (Stage)	Crop Specific Advisory
BENGAL GRAM/ CHICK PEA	• Deshi varieties and seed rate of chickpea for sowing- Hirawa Chafa (AKGS-1), Vijay and ICCV-10 (50-60 kg/ha seed), PKV Harita (AKG- 9303-12) and JAKI- 9218 (75-85 kg/ha seed), Kabuli varieties and seed rate of chickpea, PKV Kabuli-2 & PKV Kabuli-4 (110-115 kg/ha seed), Pink chickpea variety and seed rate, Gulak-1 (75-85 kg/ha seed) are recommended for sowing up to second fortnight of October to 15th November and sowing of PKV Kanchan (AKG- 1909) (50-60 kg/ha seed) variety of chickpea up to second fortnight of October to 15th November. • Before sowing of gram seed, seed treatment should be done of 5 gm of Trichoderma or 2 gm of Thirum + 2 gm of Carbendazim per kg of seed, followed by 250 gm of Rhizobium (Nitrogen Fixing Bacteria) and 250 gm of P. S. B. (Phosphorus Solubilizing Bacteria) seed treatment should be done by mixing cold solution of jaggery per 10 kg seed. After seed treatment the seeds should be dried in the shade for an hour and then sown. • Seed treatment should be given to chickpea seed prior to sowing to avoid fungal diseases, for this purpose recommended fungicide is Tebuconazole 5.4 % w/w FS @ 0.4ml/kg to manage Root rot and Wilt disease.
WHEAT	• Medium heavy, deep and well-drained soil should be selected for wheat crop. When preparing the land for wheat crop, 15 to 20 cm deep ploughing should be done. The soil should be harrowing by giving 2 to 3 shifts. Clean the field by removing the previous crop debris and stick waste. Land should be as level as possible so that further irrigation can be managed. Dryland wheat crop should be sown in the second fortnight of October. Use 75 kg seed per hectare for sowing of dryland wheat. Dryland wheat should be sown with sufficient moisture in the soil and adequate care should be taken to ensure that the sown seeds get sufficient soil moisture contact. For sowing of dryland wheat, spacing between two rows should be 23 cm. Care should be taken not to fall deeper than 5 to 6 cm at the time of sowing wheat. • Varieties should be AKDW 2997-16 (Sharad), PDKV Washim (WSM-1472), MACS 1967 and NI 5439 for dry land wheat sowing. PDKV Washim (WSM-1472) should be sown under limited availability of irrigations. Varieties should be AKDW 1071 (Purna), AKDW 3722 (Vimal), HD 2189 and HD 2380 for timely sowing of irrigated wheat, Varieties should be PDKV Sardar (AKAW 4210-6), AKAW 4627, AKAW-381, AKAW 1071 (Purna) and HI 977 for late sowing of irrigated wheat. • Before sowing, wheat seeds should be treated Azotobacter (Nitrogen fixing bacteria) and Phosphorus solubilizing bacteria fertilizer at the rate of 250 g / 10 to 12 kg of seed. • Seed treatment should be given to wheat seed prior to sowing avoid fungal diseases and pest incidence, for this purpose recommended fungicide and insecticides are Carboxin 75 % WP @ 2-2.5 gm/kg of seed to manage Bunt, Flag smut and Loose smut disease or Difenoconazole 3 % WS @ 2 gm/kg to manage Loose smut disease or Tebuconazole 5.4 % w/w FS @ 0.3 ml/kg of seed to manage Loose smut and Flag smut disease or Carboxin 37.5% + Thiram 37.5% WS @ 3 gm/kg of seed to manage Loose smut disease or Imidacloprid 18.5 % + Hexaconazole 1.5% FS @ 2 ml/kg of seed to manage the Rust and Smut diseases as well as Termite and Aphid incidence.
COTTON	• 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

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	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. • 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. • 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. • 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 5 SG @ 5g/10L (250 g/ha) Or Indoxacarb 14.5 SC @10ml/10L (500ml/ha) Or Chlorpyriphos 20 % EC @ 25ml/10L (1250 ml/ha)by judging the local calm and clear weather condition.
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 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	• Sow 8 to 10 kg of onion seeds per hectare on raised bed. For onion cultivation, white onion varieties: Akola White, Phule White, Yashoda, Bhima Shweta and Pusa White Round and Red onion varieties: Pusa Red, N 2-4-1, Niphad- 53 and Baswant 780 should be selected.
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

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	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, 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.
TOMATO	• For management of tomato fruit borer, spray HaNPV @250 LE/ha with 1% jaggery as sunscreen at 28, 35 and 42 DAP in the evening hours, spraying should be done with Emamectin benzoate 5 SG @ 0.3g/L or Indoxacarb @ 0.75ml/L or Flubendiamide @ 0.1ml/L in rotation at 10-12 days interval under severe infestation. • To manage Tuta absoluta follow light trap based IPM by installing 60 W incandescent bulb traps @ 4-5/acre. Install Tuta pheromone traps for monitoring of the adults @ 4-6 traps/acre. • Spray indoxacarb 14.5 SC @ 0.75 ml/L or Spinosad 45 SC @ 0.3ml/L • Use of sex pheromones @ 10/acre. • Encourage natural enemies like mirid bug, Nesidiocoris tenuis.

Live Stock Specific Advisory:

Live Stock	Live Stock Specific Advisory
COW	• Lucerne and Berseem fodder crops should be planted for availability of nutritious fodder for animals. Keep animal shed clean, dry and well ventilated. Deworming should be done, if not done earlier within 3 months. Disinfection/fumigation of shed should be done by using formalin. Include dry fodder/feed in the diet of small and large ruminants to avoid diarrhoea/indigestion. Provide complete ration to the livestock. Apply recommended doses of fertilizers to fodder crop.
GOAT	• Vaccinate the goat against FMD, HS, PPR and enterotoxaemia. Offer clean and cold water (stored in earthen pot) to the animals.

Others (Soil / Land Preparation) Specific Advisory:

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GENERAL ADVICE	• Garlic, Radish, Fenugreek, Spinach, Shravan Ghewda, Potato, Carrot, Guar, Pea etc. should be cultivated.