



# Gramin Krishi Mausam Sewa

Experimental Block Level Agromet Advisory Bulletin  
(A Joint Initiative of IMD & ICAR)



## Agromet Advisory Bulletin

Date : 11-10-2024

Weather Forecast of **BHIVAPUR** Block in **NAGPUR**(Maharashtra) Issued On :2024-10-11(Valid Till 08:30 IST of the next 5 days)

Parameter	2024-10-12	2024-10-13	2024-10-14	2024-10-15	2024-10-16
<b>Rainfall</b>	7.4	7.5	7.6	8.5	8.8
<b>Tmax(°C)</b>	33.9	33.2	34.0	34.6	34.0
<b>Tmin(°C)</b>	23.5	23.6	24.1	25.7	24.6
<b>RH-I(%)</b>	90	91	90	88	89
<b>RH-II(%)</b>	58	80	63	59	65
<b>Wind Speed(kmph)</b>	9	8	6	8	13
<b>Wind Direction(Degree)</b>	102	35	41	30	28
<b>Cloud Cover(Octa)</b>	4	7	6	7	7

### 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 12th to 16th, October, 2024. • Light to moderate rainfall likely to occur on 12th, October, 2024. • Very light to light rainfall likely to occur on 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th, October, 2024. • Thunderstorm with lightning likely to occur at Isolated places on 12th, 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 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. • Dryland wheat crop should be sown in the second fortnight of October. • Sowing of rabi sorghum should be done up to 15th October. • 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. • Dryland linseed should be sown in the first fortnight of October.

### SMS Advisory:

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

### Crop Specific Advisory:

Crop(Varieties)	Crop Specific Advisory
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

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	<p>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 dryland 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 with 2.5 g / kg of Thirum or Vitavax 75 % WS. As well as Azotobacter (Nitrogen fixing bacteria) and Phosphorus solubilizing bacteria fertilizer at the rate of 250 g / 10 to 12 kg of seed.</p>
SORGHUM (JOWAR/GREAT MILLET)	<p>• Rabi sorghum land preparation, seed treatment, nutrient and sowing management: Medium to deep / heavy, high water holding capacity and well-drained soil should be selected for rabi sorghum sowing. After harvesting of crops in kharif season, carry out preparation of the land by giving 3 to 4 harrowing. Apply 10 to 15 carts of well decomposed FYM or compost manure before the last harrowing. The land should be prepared for sowing by removing weeds and stubbles. Use 10 kg certified seed per hectare for sowing of rabi sorghum. For sowing, the spacing between two rows should be 45 cm and between two plants 15 cm. For expected yield of irrigated rabi sorghum, the spacing between two rows should be 45 cm and between two plants 12 cm. • For sowing use C.S.H. – 15 R hybrid variety while improved / pure variety PKV Kranti (AKSV 13 R), Parbhani Moti, CSV-18 (Rabbi Irrigated Variety), CSV-12, CSV- 29, Phule Vasudha, Phule Suchitra, Phule Revati, Parbhani Super Moti and local varieties are Maldandi: 35-1 and Ringani should be used. Sorghum seeds should be treated with 25 g of Azotobacter, 20 g of Phosphorus Solubilizing Bacteria (PSB) and 4 g of Trichoderma viride per kg of seed. For dryland rabi sorghum, apply 50 kg Nitrogen (N), 25 kg Phosphorous (P) and 25 kg Potassium (K) per hectare at the time of sowing. Sowing should be done across the slope. Sowing of rabi sorghum should be done up to 15th October.</p>
BENGAL GRAM/ CHICK PEA	<p>• 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 &amp; 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.</p>
SOYABEAN	<p>• 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 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.</p>
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</p>

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	<p>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 + Pyraclostrobin 333 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. • 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. • 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. &gt;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</p>
RICE	<p>• 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.</p>

### Horticulture Specific Advisory:

Horticulture(Varieties)	Horticulture Specific Advisory
LINSEED	<p>• Dryland linseed should be sown in the first fortnight of October. Before sowing, seed treatment should be done of Carbendazim 2 gm or Thirum 3 gm per kg of seed. After 3 hours, seed treatment should be done at the rate of 20 g of Azotobacter and 20 g of phosphorus solubilizing bacteria per kg of seed.</p>
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</p>

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	<p>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) • 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. 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 sprayi</p>
CHILLI	<p>• 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.</p>

**Live Stock Specific Advisory:**

Live Stock(Varieties)	Live Stock Specific Advisory
COW	<p>• 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.</p>