



Agromet Advisory Bulletin

Date : 13-08-2024

Weather Forecast of **PARSEONI** Block in **NAGPUR**(Maharashtra) Issued On :2024-08-13(Valid Till 08:30 IST of the next 5 days)

Parameter	2024-08-14	2024-08-15	2024-08-16	2024-08-17	2024-08-18
Rainfall	16.7	17.9	15.8	23.4	22.7
Tmax(°C)	32.7	33.1	33.1	31.7	31.9
Tmin(°C)	24.0	24.1	23.8	24.1	24.2
RH-I(%)	89	90	87	92	90
RH-II(%)	64	65	63	71	70
Wind Speed(kmph)	9	7	8	7	9
Wind Direction(Degree)	285	296	264	243	247
Cloud Cover(Octa)	4	5	5	5	6

Weather Summary/Alert:

• As per the blocklevel value added forecast given by, IMD, RMC, Nagpur, 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 14th to 18th, August, 2023. • Very light to light/moderate rainfall very likely to occur at few places on 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th, August, 2024. • As per Extended Range Forecast System, rainfall will be normal and also maximum and minimum temperature will be normal during the period from 18th, August to 24th, August, 2024 over the Vidarbha region.

General Advisory:

• It is advised to carry out the agrochemicals application, fertilizer application and intercultural operations during next 3-4 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. • Considering the available soil moisture in the current situation, the amount of fertilizers should be given as per the requirement and recommendation of the crop. • If paddy transplanting of seedlings are left, the water level should be kept at 1 inch till the roots of the plants established. • Apply 400 kg gypsum per hectare at 50 percent flowering stage to Kharif groundnut crop. • 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:

• In wilt and root rot affected fields, drenching with Carbendazim 50 WP @ 20 g per 10 litres of water is suggested.

Crop Specific Advisory:

Crop(Varieties)	Crop Specific Advisory
SOYABEAN	• 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. • 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. • For control of YMV/SMV diseases, farmers are advised to uproot/destroy theaffected plant/parts along with spray with Acetamiprid 25% + Bifenthrin 25 % WG(250 g/ha). • Alternatively, you may also use either one of the recommended premixed insecticides like Thiamethoxam + Lambda Cyhalothrin (125 ml/ha) ORBetacyfluthrin + Imidacloprid (350 ml/ha). • This will also facilitate control of stemfly. Farmers are also advised to use yellow sticky traps in order to attract whiteflies/Jassids, the vectors of

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	YMV/SMV respectively. • Farmers are also advised to install bird perches at different locations which facilitate seating arrangement for predatory bird which feed on leaf eating caterpillars.
SOYABEAN	• If the incidence of stem fly was noticed in soybean crop, spray Thimethoxam 12.6% + Lambda cyhalothrin 9.5% ZC at the rate of 125 ml per 500 liters of water per hectare during local clean weather conditions.
SOYABEAN	• 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).
SOYABEAN	• 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 Thimethoxam 12.60 % + Lambda-cyhalothrin 09.50 % ZC (125 ml/ha) OR Chlorantraniliprole 09.30 % + Lambda-cyhalothrin 04.60 % ZC (200 ml/ha).
SOYABEAN	• 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).
GREEN GRAM	• If powdry mildew disease is observed on green gram crop due to lower temperature and high humidity during previous week, Dinocap 10 ml or Sulphur- Water Dispersible Granule (WDG) 30 gram per 10 liters of water should be sprayed during calm and clear weather.
BLACK GRAM	• If powdry mildew disease is observed on black gram crop due to lower temperature and high humidity during previous week, Dinocap 10 ml or Sulphur- Water Dispersible Granule (WDG) 30 gram per 10 liters of water should be sprayed during calm and clear weather.
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, Pyriothiac 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, Pyriothiac sodium 6% EC + Quizalofop Ethyl 4% EC spray @20-25 ml/10 litres of water for broad spectrum weed control at adequate soil moisture and calm and clear weather condition after current spell of 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. • Give first split of 40 kg Nitrogen (90Kg Urea per ha.) for irrigated hybrid cotton and 45 Kg N (97.65 Kg urea per ha.) for rainfed hybrid/ hirsutum cotton as top-dressing dose of chemical fertilizer. • Give a spray 2 % urea at flowering stage of cotton with the first spray at 45 DAS. Some symptoms of para wilting were observed in cotton. Drench the affected plants with Copper Oxychloride 25g + Urea 100g in 10 lit of water.
RICE	• Marigold should be planted as a trap crop on paddy bunds. • 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. • 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. • 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

Crop(Varieties)	Crop Specific Advisory
	30 cm space after 10 lines or 2 meter) • 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 instalments (usually tillering stage which comes at 30 days and panicle initiation stage which comes about 60 days). • Weed management: - • 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. • 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 management: - • Stem borer: - Bio-control: - Pheromone traps should be set 20 per ha. Trichogramma japonicum (Trichocard) is a parasitic insect release 50,000 egg 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.
PIGEON PEA (RED GRAM/ARHAR)	• For management of weeds and to improve the soil aeration it is advice to carry out intercultural operations (weeding/hoeing) during clear weather and Wafsa condition.

Horticulture Specific Advisory:

Horticulture(Varieties)	Horticulture Specific Advisory
CHILLI	• For management of weeds and to improve the soil aeration it is advice to carry out intercultural operations (weeding/hoeing) during clear weather and Wafsa condition.
MANDARIN ORANGE	• 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)
BRINJAL	• 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	• For management of weeds and to improve the soil aeration it is advice 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"> • 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 by the end of August. 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.

Poultry Specific Advisory:

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