Gramin Krishi Mausam Sewa

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

Agromet Advisory Bulletin

Date : 22-04-2025

Weather Forecast of UMRED Block in NAGPUR(Maharashtra) Issued On :2025-04-22(Valid Till 08:30 IST of the next 5 days)

Parameter	2025-04-23	2025-04-24	2025-04-25	2025-04-26	2025-04-27
Rainfall	0	0	0	0	0.1
Tmax(°C)	43.4	43.6	43.7	43.7	43.4
Tmin(°C)	28	27.9	28.2	29.2	30.5
RH-I(%)	21	18.7	18.4	20.5	26.8
RH-II(%)	7	5.1	4.3	6.2	8.4
Wind Speed(kmph)	1.5	3.1	1.5	3.6	9.6
Wind Direction(Degree)	346	215.5	194	90	214.3
Cloud Cover(Octa)	0	0	1	2	3

Weather Summary/Alert:

• As per the block level value added forecast given by, IMD, RMC, Nagpur, sky will be clear to partly cloudy during next 5 days i.e. 23 to 27 April, 2025. • Weather is likely to be 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27 April, 2025. • Heat Wave likely to occur at isolated pockets on 23, 24, 25 and 26 April 2025. • There will be rise in maximum temperature by about 2 °C during next 48 hours thereafter there will be no large change over the entire Vidarbha region.

General Advisory:

• Due to heat wave condition crop may undergone water stress due to increasing evapotranspiration, to avoid the water stress on vegetables, fruit orchards and seasonal crops, it is advised to apply light and frequent irrigation to the standing crops. It is also advised to increase the frequency of irrigation at critical growth stages of crop. To conserve the soil moisture, Mulch with crop residue, straw/polythene or undertake soil mulching. Irrigate only during the evening or early morning hours. Use sprinkler irrigation. • Intense sunlight and heat can cause heat stroke to farmers and farm laborers, so farmers and farm labourers should do their field work before 11 am and after 4 pm. They should increase their rest periods during field work and drink plenty of clean and cool water. • During a heat wave, it is crucial to take special care of animals to protect them from heat stress. Keep them in the shade and provide plenty of clean and cold water to keep them hydrated. Avoid making them work between 11 AM and 4 PM when temperatures are at their peak. To reduce heat in animal sheds, cover the roof with straw, paint it white, or plaster it with dung-mud. Use cooling measures like fans, water sprays, and foggers in the shed to maintain a comfortable environment. During extreme heat, spraying water on animals and taking them to a water body can help cool them down. Ensure they receive a balanced diet with green grass, protein-fat bypass supplements, mineral mixtures, and salt while allowing grazing only during cooler hours. In poultry houses, proper ventilation and curtains should be provided to maintain airflow. Additionally, avoid grazing or feeding cattle during noon hours to prevent heat-related health issues.

SMS Advisory:

• Intense sunlight and heat can cause heat stroke to farmers and farm laborers, so farmers and farm labourers should do their field work before 11 am and after 4 pm.

Crop Specific Advisory:

Crop(Varieties)	Crop Specific Advisory
GROUNDNUT	• Summer groundnut crop should be irrigated with two rows at an interval of 8 to 10 days. • If the infestation of sucking pests (e.g.,Aphid, Jassids, Thrips is found in groundnut crop and if it is reaching economic loss level, spray with Imidacloprid (17.8% SL) 2.5 ml. or Lambda Cyhalothrin (5% EC) 5 ml. or Quinolphos (25% EC) 14 ml. mixed in 10 liters of water for management. • If the infestation of leaf-boring/rolling caterpillar is found in groundnut crop and if it is reaching economic loss level, spray with Deltamethrin (2.8% EC) 12.5 ml. or Quinolphos (25% EC) 20 ml. or Lambda Cyhalothrin (5% EC) 5 ml. mixed in 10 liters of water for management. • If the infestation of leaf-eating caterpillar is found in groundnut crop and if it is reaching the economic loss level, for management, Quinolphos (20% AF) 16 ml. or Methomyl 40 percent SP 15 g or Flubendiamide 20 percent WG. 6 g should be mixed in 10 liters of water and sprayed. • If the infestation of white grub is found and if it is reaching the economic loss level, for management, Carbofuron 3 percent granular 33 kg, should be mixed in the soil per hectare.
CITRUS	• Fruitlet blight: Black spots on the fruit are called fruitlet blight' • The fruits are injured due to the infestation of spider mites or Thrips, through which the bacteria Pantoea ananatis is transmitted and black spots appear on the fruits. • Deep, irregularly shaped dark black or brown spots appear on the skin of the affected small fruits. These spots feel oily when touched. Starting from small black spots, the entire fruit turns black, resulting in the fruits often falling off. • Management: To reduce the loss of small fruits caused by black spots, spray a mixture of copper oxychloride 50% WP 25 grams in 10 liters of water. • In order to get Mrig Bahar in citrus orchards in medium soil type, water stress should be applied for 50 days from 25th April to 15th June • The citrus orchards with Ambia bahar fruits should be irrigated regularly. For this, drip irrigation method should be used. A 5 inch thick cover of leafy greens, cow dung should be applied in the fall. This will reduce fruit drop. • The acid lime fruits of hand spring should be harvested, sorted and sold.

Horticulture Specific Advisory:

Horticulture(Varieties)	Horticulture Specific Advisory
ONION	• Irrigate the onion crop after transplanting, subsequently at 7-10 days interval depending upon the soil moisture. • Foliar spray of Carbosulfan (2 ml/L) along with Tricyclazole (1 g/L) is recommended to control diseases and pests, if required. • Second foliar spray of profenophos (1 ml/L) along with Hexaconazole (1 g/L) is recommended after 15 days of previous spray, if required. • Third foliar spray of Fipronil (1 ml/L) along with Propiconazole (1 g/L) is recommended after 15 days of previous spray, if required.
GARLIC	• Garlic crop requires less but regular irrigation. After germination, irrigation should be given at intervals of 8 to 10 days according to the soil moisture status and crop need. Generally, 12 to 15 irrigations are required. • First prophylactic spray of Carbosulfan (2 ml/L) along with Tricyclazole (1 g/L) is recommended to control diseases and pests, if required. • Second spray of Profenophos (1 ml/L) along with Hexaconazole (1 g/L) is recommended after 15 days of first spray, if required. • If first two sprays were over, third spray of Fipronil (1 ml/L) along with Propiconazole (1 g/L) is recommended after 15 days of second spray, if required. • If there is incidence of red spider mite, foliar spray with elemental sulphur (2 g/L) or dicofol (2 ml/L) is recommended.
MANGO	• Harvest the market ready fruits and sale.

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WATER MELON	• Harvest the market ready fruits and sale. • Over watering frequently is not recommended as it promotes excessive vegetative growth. Stop the irrigation during ripening as it will adversely affect fruit quality and leads to fruit cracking. Don't allow water stagnation. Avoid water stress during pre-flowering, flowering and fruit development stages. Irrigate only the root zones and avoid wetting the vegetative growth, flowers and fruits. • Prune the excessive vine growth manually to restrict vegetative growth and promote higher female: male flower ratio. If apical shoot is pinched and 2-4 side shoots are allowed to grow, it gives significantly higher yield. Thin the fruits to retain only maximum of 4-5 fruits per vine to improve fruit size and yield.
MANDARIN ORANGE	• Harvest the market ready fruits and sale. • Irrigation should be continued to maintain the fruit set of Ambia fruits. Frequency of the irrigation should be increased at 6-7 days interval due to ensuing summer season and high temperature. In Nagpur mandarin and sweet orange one year old tree should be given twice the amount and 3 yrs old tree given thrice the amount. 8 year old tree should be given 163 litres/day/tree while 10 yrs and above aged tree should be irrigated with 204 @ litres / day/tree. In acid lime(lemon)one year tree should be given 11 litres water/day/tree, 2 yrs tree be given 16 litres water/day/ tree, 8 yrs tree be given 65 litres/day/ tree while 10 yrs and above tree should be given 100 litres of water every day. • During summer months mulching around tree trunk up to 5-10 cm should be done with wheat straw, paddy straw or uprooted weeds so that, evaporation of water due to high temperature can be minimized which helps in reducing fruit crop. • Fertilizer should be applied at the rate of 108g urea or 250g ammonium sulphate and 157g single superphosphate along with 25g zinc sulphate, 25g ferrous sulphate and 25g manganese sulphate for one year old plant. For 2,3, and 4 years trees the rate should be two, three and four times of the quantity recommended for one year tree. Apply 20 to 25 kg farm yard manure to each tree in the soil. These fertilizers and FYM should be applied along the periphery of trees with care that fertilizers are applied to moist soil only. • Incidence of mites takes an alarming shape during this month. To combat this pest, spray of dicofol 1.8 EC @ 2 ml or propargite 1 ml per litre of water may be sprayed. Repeat second spray after 15 days interval. • The dead wood on the citrus trees should be kept pruned, about 2cm below the dead portion followed by spraying with carbendazim fungicide at the rate of one g per litre of water. • To check fruit drop during Ambia bahar, spray of solution containing 1.5g 2,4-D or Gibberellic acid 100g benomyl and 1kg urea dissolved in 100 liters of water is suggested. The interval spray may be reduced to 15 days if an excessive fruit drop continues. Regular monitoring of irrigation should be done. • For nurseries, soil preparation has to be done by spreading one part of virgin fertile soil, one part of sand and one part of FYM on concrete floor raised up to 1.5ft in height. Drench the bed completely with water and cover it up with 100 micron thick polythene sheet. The sides of the sheet should be sealed to avoid vapour loss.

Live Stock Specific Advisory:

Live Stock(Varieties)	Live Stock Specific Advisory
COW	• To obtain summer fodder, sorghum, maize and millet should be cultivated. For this, varieties of sorghum such as Ruchira, SSG-59-3, Maldandi 35-1, Pusa Chari and Amrita, varieties of maize such as African Toll, Manjari Composite, Vijay and Ganga Safed-2 and varieties of millet such as Giant Bazaar, K 674, 677 Rajko, Bajra, Nutrifeed should be cultivated. To obtain fodder, sorghum, maize and millet should be cultivated in the month of March-April. Sowing of sorghum, maize and millet should be done with the help of a seeder keeping a distance of 30 cm between two rows. • To increase milk production, clean water should be available to dairy cows/buffaloes 24 hours a day to drink whenever they want. The water trough should always be kept clean and limed. The water trough should always be kept in the shade and in a place where bird droppings do not fall into the water. • During a heat wave, it is crucial to take special care of animals to protect them from heat stress. Keep them in the shade and provide plenty of clean and cold water to keep them hydrated. Avoid making them work between 11 AM and 4 PM when temperatures are at their peak. To reduce heat in animal sheds, cover the roof with straw, paint it white, or plaster it with dung-mud. Use cooling measures like fans, water sprays, and foggers in the shed to maintain a comfortable environment. During extreme heat, spraying water on animals and taking them to a water body can help cool them down. Ensure they receive a balanced diet with green grass, protein-fat bypass supplements, mineral mixtures, and salt while allowing grazing only during cooler hours. In poultry houses, proper ventilation and curtains should be provided to maintain airflow. Additionally, avoid grazing or feeding cattle during noon hours to prevent heat-related health issues.