



Gramin Krishi Mausam Sew

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



Agromet Advisory Bulletin

Date : 23-08-2024

Weather Forecast of **NAGPUR** Block in **NAGPUR(Maharashtra)** Issued On :2024-08-23(Valid Till 08:30 IST of the next 5 days)

Parameter	2024-08-24	2024-08-25	2024-08-26	2024-08-27	2024-08-28
Rainfall	9.5	17.6	0.7	3.8	6.7
Tmax(°C)	31.5	30.1	27.9	25.7	32.9
Tmin(°C)	24.3	22.8	22.7	22.1	23.6
RH-I(%)	80	87	83	87	82
RH-II(%)	56	63	73	74	55
Wind Speed(kmph)	11	19	22	15	13
Wind Direction(Degree)	248	248	248	207	212
Cloud Cover(Octa)	8	8	8	8	7

Weather Summary/Alert:

• As per the block level value added forecast given by, IMD, RMC, Nagpur, sky will be partially to mainly cloudy during next five days i.e. to 23rd, to 28th, August, 2023. • Light to moderate rainfall very likely to occur on 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th, August, 2024. • Thunderstorm with lightning likely to occur on 24th, 25th and 26th, August, 2024. • As per Extended Range Forecast System, rainfall will be above normal whereas maximum and minimum temperature will be normal during the period from 28th, August to 03rd, September, 2024 over the Vidarbha region.

General Advisory:

• Considering the fairly widespread to widespread rainfall activity over district during next 4-5 days, it is advised to postpone the agrochemicals application, fertilizer application and intercultural operations during next 4-5 days. • 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. • Open the furrow to drain out excess rain water from the crop field to avoid the water stagnation, in view of expected rainfall. • Cows, buffaloes, goats, sheep and other domestic animals should be avoided to graze in the open spaces on days when thunder is 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:

• Install pheromone traps @ 5 per hectare for monitoring moth activity of pink bollworm.

Crop Specific Advisory:

Crop(Varieties)	Crop Specific Advisory
COTTON	• 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. • To prevent sucking pests like aphids, spray neem-based pesticide (1500 ppm) @ 50ml/10 lit of water. • If parawilt or sudden wilt occurs due to heavy rain and water logging after dry

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SOYABEAN	<p>spell, go for application of Cobalt chloride @ 10mg/litre (10ppm) on affected plants. • 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.</p> <p>• 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 the affected 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) OR Betacyfluthrin + Imidacloprid (350 ml/ha). • This will also facilitate control of stem fly. Farmers are also advised to use yellow sticky traps in order to attract white flies/Jassids, the vectors of 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.</p>
SOYABEAN	<p>• 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 Thiacloprid 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).</p>
SOYABEAN	<p>• 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).</p>
SOYABEAN	<p>• 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).</p>
GREEN GRAM	<p>• If powdery 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.</p>
RICE	<p>• 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 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</p>

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	<p>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.</p>

Horticulture Specific Advisory:

Horticulture(Varieties)	Horticulture Specific Advisory
MANDARIN ORANGE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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)
MANDARIN ORANGE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For amba bahar crop of Nagpur mandarin and sweet orange at fruit development stage, apply 50 gm of ferrous sulphate (FeSO₄) and 50 gm of zinc sulphate (ZnSO₄) and 5 kg cow dung or vermicompost along with application of remaining recommended dose of fertilizer. • In the root rot affected orchard, apply and spraying should be done of Mefenoxam MZ 2.5 gram per litre of water and 5-10 liters (depending on tree size) per tree or fosetyl aluminium 2.5 g/litre (twice at 40 days interval). All fruits on the affected plants should be removed and then sprayed with a solution of Mefenoxam MZ (2.5 g per liter of water) + Carbendazim (1 g per liter of water). • Carbendazim or thiophanate methyl should be sprayed twice at the rate of 1 gram per liter of water on plants affected by Colletotrichum and Botryodiplodia fungi. After 10 days after the first spraying, the second spraying should be repeated. Azoxystrobin + difenconazole fungicide 0.5ml per litre of water can be sprayed as an alternative. • Install methyl eugenol pheromone trap at the rate of 20-25 hectare control of for fruit fly. Bait (methyl eugenol) should be changed every 15-20 days. • For the management of fruit sap sucking moth at the time of colour development stage, spraying should be done of Neem oil 10 ml or petroleum spray oil (mineral oil) ml per litre of water 10-15 days interval, till the fruits are harvested. • The fruits fallen under the trees in the garden should be collected and buried in the compost pit. • If there is dry weather for more than a week in September and October with a maximum temperature of 35°C, kaolin should be sprayed at the rate of 40 grams per liter of water.
MANDARIN ORANGE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Phytophthora brown rot is a fruit disease usually associated with continuous wet weather and poor water drainage conditions. It commonly appears during late monsoon phase following periods of extended high rainfall. It can be confused with fruit drop from other causes at that time of the year. Symptoms appear primarily on mature or nearly mature fruit. Initially, the firm, leathery lesions have a water-soaked appearance, but they soon turn soft and have a tan to olive brown color and a pungent odor. At high humidity level, fruit surface become covered by a delicate whitish mycelia growth of the fungus. Infected fruit eventually drops. Occasionally, twigs, leaves and blossoms are infected, turning brown and then dying. The most serious aspect of this disease is the fact that fruit infected before harvest may not show symptoms. If infected fruit get mixed with healthy fruits, the disease may spread quickly from fruit to fruit

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RADISH	<p>in storage and during transit. • Management of brown rot relies on prevention. Pruning tree skirts 24 or more inches above the ground can significantly reduce brown rot. One spray of copper fungicide (1% Bordeaux mixture or, copper oxychloride @ 3.0 g/ Lit) provides protection throughout the wet season. When rainfall is excessive, you may have to repeat the spray in August or September. It is advised the growers to spray fosetyl Aluminium or mefenoxam MZ @ 2.5g/ Litre of water in the infected orchards, in case of severe disease occurrence. Precautions should also be taken during harvesting not to include brown rot-affected fruits in the crates/ boxes as this could result in rejection at the processing or packing facility.</p> <p>• 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.</p>

Live Stock Specific Advisory:

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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.