Gramin Krishi Mausam Sewa

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

Agromet Advisory Bulletin

Date : 25-04-2025

Weather Forecast of KATOL Block in NAGPUR(Maharashtra) Issued On :2025-04-25(Valid Till 08:30 IST of the next 5 days)

Parameter	2025-04-26	2025-04-27	2025-04-28	2025-04-29	2025-04-30
Rainfall	0	0.5	0.2	0	0
Tmax(°C)	42.2	40.5	38.7	41.4	42.4
Tmin(°C)	28.5	29.1	28	27.5	28.7
RH-I(%)	20.8	36.4	34	28.5	21.2
RH-II(%)	8.4	10.6	12.4	7	5.2
Wind Speed(kmph)	2.5	6.7	11.5	10.2	6.9
Wind Direction(Degree)	278.1	285.5	90	212	188.9
Cloud Cover(Octa)	2	4	3	3	3

Weather Summary/Alert:

• As per the block level value added forecast given by, IMD, RMC, Nagpur, sky will be partly cloudy during next 5 days i.e. 26 to 30 April, 2025. • Weather is likely to be dry on 26 April, 2025. • Very light to light rainfall is likely to occur on 27, 28, 29 and 30 April, 2025. • Heat Wave likely to occur on 26 April 2025. • Thunderstorm with lightning accompanied with gusty winds (30-50 kmph) likely to occur at on 27 and 30 April 2025. • Thunderstorm with lightning accompanied with gusty winds (50-60 kmph) likely to occur at isolated pockets 28 and 29 April 2025. • There will be no large change in maximum temperature in next 48 hours thereafter fall in maximum temperature about 2 to 3 degree Celsius 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. • Considering the forecast of possible rains, priority should be given to completing the harvesting and

threshing of late sown Rabi season crop at earliest. The harvested crop should be stored in a dry and safe place. If threshing is not possible, the harvested crop should be covered with a plastic sheet or tarpaulin. • Intercultural operations (hoeing, weeding, etc.) in seasonal crops, orchards, and vegetable crops, spraying of agrochemicals for pest and disease management and fertilizer application in standing crops should be postponed for the next 2-3 day. • Considering the forecast of thunder, lightning and wind, livestock should be avoided from grazing in open grazing areas. Fodder and water should be provided to the animals in the barn. While working in the field, as soon as there is a thunderstorm, take shelter in a safe place. Considering the past incidents in the district, avoid taking shelter under palas, neem and any other tree during thunderstorms. • Considering the forecast of gusty winds, marketable fruits and vegetable crops should be harvested and sold. Fruit trees should be supported with the help of a tree stump. • To prevent damage to the agricultural produce brought for sale by farmers to the Agricultural Produc

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.

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.

Horticulture(Varieties)	Horticulture Specific Advisory
MANGO	• Harvest the market ready fruits and sale.
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	• Due to intense heat, young tops of cuttings/plants planted last year dry up and leaves fall off. • For this, organic matter such as grass/mulch/cow dung/weeds should be covered with a 10 cm layer within a radius of at least 2 to 3 feet around the cuttings/plants. • Sow dhencha seeds in a circular pattern within a radius of 2 feet around the cuttings/plants. Since dhencha grows rapidly, there is shade all around, which provides protection from intense sun and hot winds. Or, bamboo or bamboo stick should be tied in a triangle on all three sides of the seedling/plant and a green shade net should be placed with the help of the bamboo to protect the plants from the intense sunlight and heat on the south and west sides. • There is a method of watering the trees with new seedlings (1 to 3 years old) by placing a small water tank at the base. In this, a pot should be placed around the tree, half buried in the ground and water should be poured into it, which will provide enough water for a week. In this, a very small hole should be made at the bottom of the pot and a piece of cloth should be placed in that hole so that the water in the pot seeps into the ground through the cloth and reaches the roots slowly, and evaporation does not occur too much. • Due to the intense sunlight and heat, the rate of evaporation and transpiration is high, so the leaves of the seedlings/plants wilt quickly. In such cases, potassium nitrate (13:0:45) mixed with 1 kg in 100 liters of water should be sprayed at an interval of 20-25 days. This reduces the rate of transpiration in the leaves and does not slow down the process of food formation in the leaves. • In orchards with water shortage and to save water, cover them with a 10 cm layer of organic matter such as grass / mulch / straw / cow dung / weeds during the summer season or cover them with black polythene paper (100 microns) to help retain moisture near the trees. Due to the cover, weeds do not grow due to lack of sunlight, and the temperature of the soil is controlled. It helps in the growth of beneficial bacteria in the soil, if there is a cover of organic matter; it decomposes over time and provides excellent organic fertilizer, helps in maintaining the right temperature in the soil and reduces soil erosion. Covering can increase the interval between the two irrigation in summer. • While using cover, 2-3 kg of vermicompost should be given per tree. Using organic fertilizers to the maximum also increases the water retention capacity of the soil. • If there is severe water shortage in summer, avoid taking out the Bahar. Instead of taking out the Ambia Bahar, plan for the Mrig bahar because the Mrig bahar gets rain water during the monsoon and can be taken out by managing the moisture to a small extent. However, Ambia bahar needs abundant water in summer, but due to water shortage, it is not possible to give it. • Light soil has less water retention capacity than heavy soil, so light soil needs to be irrigated

Horticulture(Varieties)	Horticulture Specific Advisory
MANDARIN ORANGE	• 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.

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.