



**Gramin Krishi Mausam Sewa**  
**Agromet Advisory Bulletin for NAGPUR District**  
 Central Institute for Cotton Research,  
 Nagpur



## Agromet Advisory Bulletin

Date : 2024-10-31

Weather Forecast of District NAGPUR (Maharashtra) Issued On : 2024-10-31 (Valid Till 08:30 IST of the next 5 days)

| Parameter              | 2024-11-01 | 2024-11-02 | 2024-11-03 | 2024-11-04 | 2024-11-05 |
|------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Rainfall(mm)           | 0.0        | 0.0        | 0.0        | 0.0        | 0.0        |
| Tmax(°C)               | 34.6       | 34.5       | 34.4       | 34.5       | 34.6       |
| Tmin(°C)               | 21.4       | 20.0       | 20.1       | 20.0       | 19.4       |
| RH-I(%)                | 60         | 51         | 53         | 49         | 52         |
| RH-II(%)               | 40         | 32         | 29         | 27         | 27         |
| Wind Speed(kmph)       | 6          | 6          | 5          | 5          | 5          |
| Wind Direction(Degree) | 47         | 32         | 64         | 27         | 31         |
| Cloud Cover(Octa)      | 3          | 2          | 2          | 2          | 1          |

### Weather Summary/Alert:

• As per the district level value added forecast given by, IMD, RMC, Nagpur, sky will be clear to partly cloudy during next five days i.e. to 01st to 05th, November, 2024. • Weather is very likely to be dry during next 5 days.

### General Advisory:

• Considering the dry weather forecast for next 5 days, it is advised to threshing of mature crop, sowing of Rabbi Crop, intercultural operations, fertilizer application in standing crops and agrochemicals application during next 5 days. • Sowing of irrigated linseed should be done up to 07th, 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. • Seed treatment should be given to chickpea seed prior to sowing to avoid fungal diseases, for this purpose recommended fungicide is Tebuconazole 5.4 % w/w FS @ 0.4ml/kg to manage Root rot and Wilt disease. • Varieties should be AKDW 2997-16 (Sharad), PDKV Washim (WSM-1472), MACS 1967 and NI 5439 for dry land 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. • When storing soybean seeds, the moisture content should not exceed 8%. A 100 kg bag should not be added more than 5 times. Do not hit the seed bag.

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### Crop Specific Advisory:

| Crop (Stage)              | Crop Specific Advisory  |
|---------------------------|---|
| BENGAL GRAM/<br>CHICK PEA | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Seed treatment should be given to chickpea seed prior to sowing to avoid fungal diseases, for this purpose recommended fungicide is Tebuconazole 5.4 % w/w FS @ 0.4ml/kg to manage Root rot and Wilt disease.</li> </ul>  |
| WHEAT                     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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 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.</li> <li>• Varieties should be AKDW 2997-16 (Sharad), PDKV Washim (WSM-1472), MACS 1967 and NI 5439 for dry land 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.</li> <li>• Before sowing, wheat seeds should be treated Azotobacter (Nitrogen fixing bacteria) and Phosphorus solubilizing bacteria fertilizer at the rate of 250 g / 10 to 12 kg of seed.</li> <li>• Seed treatment should be given to wheat seed prior to sowing avoid fungal diseases and pest incidence, for this purpose recommended fungicide and insecticides are Carboxin 75 % WP @ 2-2.5 gm/kg of seed to manage Bunt, Flag smut and Loose smut disease or Difenconazole 3 % WS @ 2 gm/kg to manage Loose smut disease or Tebuconazole 5.4 % w/w FS @ 0.3 ml/kg of seed to manage Loose smut and Flag smut disease or Carboxin 37.5% + Thiram 37.5% WS @ 3 gm/kg of seed to manage Loose smut disease or Imidacloprid 18.5 % + Hexaconazole 1.5% FS @ 2 ml/kg of seed to manage the Rust and Smut diseases as well as Termite and Aphid incidence.</li> </ul> |
| SAFFLOWER                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Safflower crop can be taken as an intercrop with chickpea, linseed system in the ratio of Safflower + Chickpea (6:3) or Safflower + Linseed (3:3).</li> <li>• 40 kg of Nitrogen (194 kg of ammonium sulphate or 87 kg of urea) + 25 kg of Phosphorus (156 kg of single super phosphate) per hectare should be applied to dryland Safflower crop.</li> </ul>  |
| SOYABEAN                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• When storing soybean seeds, the moisture content should not exceed 8%. A 100 kg bag should not be added more than 5 times. Do not hit the seed bag.</li> </ul>  |
| COTTON                    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> </ul>   |

| Crop (Stage) | Crop Specific Advisory  |
|--------------|---|
|              | <p>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 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 + Pyraclostrobin333 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. • 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. • 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 or 8 moths catch per pheromone trap for consecutive 3 days, spray Profenofos 50 EC @ 30 ml/10L (1500 ml/ha) Or Emamectin benzoate 5 SG @ 5g/10L (250 g/ha) Or Indoxacarb 14.5 SC @10ml/10L (500ml/ha) Or Chlorpyrifos 20 % EC @ 25ml/10L (1250 ml/ha)by judging the local calm and clear weather condition.</p> |
| RICE         | <p>• Keeping view in weather, Farmers are advised to harvest of mature rice crop should be done close to the ground so that the pupation of stem borer is eliminated and the incidence of this pest in summer paddy crop is reduced. • After harvesting, crop should be dried in the field for 2-3 days and thereafter threshing should be done. • False smut infected panicles should be removed separately, buried in a deep pit or burn it so that the disease does not spread elsewhere.</p>  |

### Horticulture Specific Advisory:

| Horticulture (Stage) | Horticulture Specific Advisory  |
|----------------------|---|
| LINSEED              | <p>• Sowing of irrigated linseed should be done up to 07th, November. 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 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 center 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. • 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</p> |

| Horticulture (Stage) | Horticulture Specific Advisory  |
|----------------------|---|
|                      | 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 spraying, the perimeter of the tree should also be sprayed to kill the fungus on the fallen fruits if they are not picked and also help to kill the active spores i |
| BRINJAL              | • If the incidence of fruit and shoot borer is noticed on brinjal crop, spraying should be done of any of following insecticides on crossing ETL, Carbosulfan 25 % EC 1250 ml per hectare or Deltamethrin 02.80 % EC 400 to 500 ml per hectare or Emamectin benzoate 05 % SG 200 gram per hectare or Lambda-cyhalothrin 04.90 % CS 300 ml per hectare or Spinosad 45 % SC 162 to 187 ml per hectare or Thiacloprid 21.70 % SC 750 ml per hectare or Chlorantraniliprole 09.30 % + Lambda-cyhalothrin 04.60 % ZC 200 ml per hectare mix with in 500 litres of water per hectare.   |
| CHILLI               | • 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.  |

#### Live Stock Specific Advisory:

| Live Stock | Live Stock Specific Advisory  |
|------------|---|
| COW        | • Lucerne and Berseem fodder crops should be planted for availability of nutritious fodder for animals. Keep animal shed clean, dry and well ventilated. Deworming should be done, if not done earlier within 3 months. Disinfection/fumigation of shed should be done by using formalin. Include dry fodder/feed in the diet of small and large ruminants to avoid diarrhoea/indigestion. Provide complete ration to the livestock. Apply recommended doses of fertilizers to fodder crop. |

#### Others (Soil / Land Preparation) Specific Advisory:

| Others (Soil / Land Preparation) | Others (Soil / Land Preparation) Specific Advisory   |
|----------------------------------|--|
| GENERAL ADVICE                   | • Vaccinate the goat against FMD, HS, PPR and enterotoxaemia. Offer clean and cold water (stored in earthen pot) to the animals. |
| GENERAL ADVICE                   | • Garlic, Radish, Fenugreek, Spinach, Shravan Ghewda, Potato, Carrot, Guar, Pea etc. should be cultivated.                       |