



Agromet Advisory Bulletin

Date : 03-11-2020

Weather Forecast of NAGPUR(Maharashtra) Issued On : 2020-11-03(Valid Till 08:30 IST of the next 5 days)

Parameter	2020-11-04	2020-11-05	2020-11-06	2020-11-07	2020-11-08
Rainfall	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tmax(°C)	33.2	32.8	32.5	33.1	33.2
Tmin(°C)	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
RH-I(%)	60	63	60	62	63
RH-II(%)	50	48	45	40	40
Wind Speed(kmph)	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Wind Direction(Degree)	34	45	56	56	45
Cloud Cover(Octa)	0	0	0	0	0

Weather Summary/Alert:

In Nagpur district, as per forecast given by, RMC, Nagpur, sky will be clear and weather will be dry during as well as the maximum temperature will be 33.0 to 33.9 degree Celsius and the minimum temperature will be 16.0 degrees Celsius and wind speed will be 2 kilometer per hour during next five days is forecasted.

General Advisory:

The animals should be taken care of as the minimum temperature is likely to drop in the next five days in the district. Seed treatment should be done before sowing of seeds of rabi crop. It is advice to carry out the harvesting and threshing of matured crops, intercultural operation in fruit orchard and weed management, spraying of agrochemicals and fertilizer application in standing crop as the dry weather is forecasted during next five days.

SMS Advisory:

The animals should be taken care of as the minimum temperature is likely to drop in the next five days in the district.

Crop Specific Advisory:

Crop(Varieties)	Crop Specific Advisory
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Crop(Varieties)	Crop Specific Advisory
COTTON	Cotton: Farmers are advised to give priority for clean picking of cotton. Keep the picked cotton, variety wise. In cotton, first picking should be done after 20 to 30 % bolls are burst, then second and third picking should be done at intervals of 10 to 15 days.
COTTON	Cotton: For the management of sucking pests of cotton above ETL, it is advised to spray Acetamaprid 20 SP 2 g or Flonicamid 50 % WG 4 g/10 lit of water.
COTTON	Cotton: Erect 2 Pheromone traps per hectare for monitoring of Pink bollworm infestation. Rosette flowers should be plucked and destroyed. If the infestation of pink bollworm crosses ETL, take up spray of Thiodicarb 75 % WG 20 gm or spray Lambda Cyhalothrin 5 EC @ 10ml or Thiodicarb 75 % WP @ 20 g or Cypermethrin 10 EC @ 10 ml or Profenophos 30 ml or Emamectin benzoate 5 SG @ 5g per 10 litre of water.
COTTON	Cotton: To avoid the rotting of matured bolls from outer side, it is advised to undertake spray of Propiconazole 25% EC@ 1 ml or Propineb 70 WP @ 2.5-3 gm per liter of water.
COTTON	Cotton: For internal rotting of bolls, spray Copper Oxychloride 50 WP 25 gm + Streptomycin 2 g per 10 litre of water.
COTTON	Cotton: For the management of Myrothecium leaf spot/grey mildew/ Corynespora leaf spot/leaf spot/anthracnose/external boll rot, it is advised to undertake foliar spray Carbendazim 50 WP @ 20 g or Kresoxim-methyl 44.3 SC @10 ml or Pyraclostrobin 5% + Metiram 55% WG or Propiconazole 25 EC @10 ml or Propineb 70 WP@25-30 g or Azoxystrobin 18.2% w/w+Difenoconazole11.4% w/w SC@ 10 ml or Fluxapyroxad 167 g/l + Pyraclostrobin 333 g/l SC@ 6 g in 10 litres of water is recommended.
BENGAL GRAM/ CHICK PEA	Chickpea: 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 & 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 15th November.
COTTON	Chickpea: 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 Dissolving 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.
WHEAT	Wheat: Varieties should be AKDW 2997-16 (Sharad), PDKV Washim (WSM-1472), MACS 1967 and NI 5439 for dryland wheat sowing. PDKV Washim (WSM-1472) should be sown under limited availability of irrigations.
WHEAT	Wheat: 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.
WHEAT	Wheat: Irrigated wheat should be sown in the first fortnight of November. Use 100 kg seed per hectare for timely sowing of irrigated wheat crop. For late sowing of irrigated wheat 150 kg seed per hectare should be used for sowing. For coarse seed varieties like HD 2189 or Purna of wheat crop, 125 kg seed per hectare should be used.
WHEAT	Wheat: Irrigated wheat sowing should be done by giving irrigation if there is not enough moisture and then after wafsa conditions. 23 cm in two rows for sowing for irrigated wheat and 15 to 18 spacing in two rows for late sowing. Care should be taken not to fall deeper than 5 to 6 cm at the time of sowing wheat.

Crop(Varieties)	Crop Specific Advisory
WHEAT	Wheat: Before sowing, wheat seeds should be treated with 2.5 g / kg of Thirum or Vitavax 75 % WS. As well as Azotobacter (Nitrogen fixing bacteria) and Phosphorus solubilizing bacteria fertilizer at the rate of 250 g / 10 to 12 kg of seed.
WHEAT	Wheat: Apply 100 to 120 kg N, 50 to 60 kg P and 50 to 60 kg K per hectare for timely sowing of irrigated wheat and 80 kg N, 40 kg P and 40 kg K per hectare for late sowing wheat. For both irrigated and late sowing, apply half dose of nitrogen as well as full phosphorus and potash at the time of sowing and the remaining half dose at the time of first irrigation (18 to 20 days after sowing).
PIGEON PEA (RED GRAM/ARHAR)	Arhar: As a precautionary measure in the context of cloudy weather for management of pest, spray 5 % neem extracts AAzadiractin 300 ppm 50 ml in 10 liters of water as soon as buds and flowers appear on the arhar crop.
RICE	Rice: In the view of current rainy and cloudy condition, Although rice crop is prone to plant hoppers, Azadiractin 0.15% (1500 ppm) @ 30ml or Metarhizium anisopliae as a bio-insecticide @ 2.5 kg/ha.or Imidacloprid 17.8 SL. @ 2.2 ml. or Fipronil 5 SC@ 20 ml. or Flonicamid 50 WG @ 3.0 gm or Etofenprox 10% EC @ 10 to 15 ml. Mix in 10 liters of water and spray.
RICE	Rice: The paddy crop should be harvested when 90 per cent of the grains in the tillers of paddy crop are ripe/mature and threshed after the kadaba is completely dry.
GARLIC	Garlic: Selection of cloves is important for garlic planting. Individual cloves from seed garlic bulbs should be separated but not long before planting. Twist off the outer skins and take the cloves apart without breaking the basal plate of the cloves, as that makes them unusable for planting. Big cloves (>1.5g) should be selected for planting. Dip cloves in Carbendazim solution (0.1%) just before planting to reduce the incidence of fungal diseases during establishment.
GARLIC	Garlic: Seed rate for garlic is 400-500 kg/ha. Selected cloves should be planted vertically 2 cm below soil surface with plant to plant spacing of 10 cm and row to row spacing of 15 cm.
GARLIC	Garlic: Apply 100 kg N, 50 kg P and 50 kg K per hectare of garlic crop. Half of this nitrogen, full phosphorus and full potash should be given at the time of planting and the remaining half should be given 30 days after planting. Also apply 30 kg of sulfur from the soil.

Horticulture Specific Advisory:

Horticulture(Varieties)	Horticulture Specific Advisory
LINSEED	Linseed: Irrigated linseed should be sown in till the first week of November (Varieties; NL- 97 & PKV NL- 260). 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.
SWEET ORANGE	Sweet orange: For management of Phytophthora Brown Rot of sweet orange infested plants, spraying should be taken of Fosetyl-Al or Mefenoxam at the rate of 2.5 gram per litre of water. To check fruit drop of Ambia bahar spray the santra trees with 1.5 gms 2, 4-D or gibberelic acid (GA). 100 gms carbendazim 50 wp with 1 kg urea in 100 litres of water. Repeat the spray after 15 days if the fruit drop continues.
ORANGE	Orange: For management of Phytophthora Brown Rot of orange infested plants, spraying should be taken of Fosetyl-Al or Mefenoxam at the rate of 2.5 gram per litre of water.
ORANGE	Orange: For increasing fruit size in Mrig crop follow alternate foliar spray application of 2, 4-D or gibberellic acid @ 1 g in combination with either monopotassium phosphate, diammonium phosphate, potassium nitrate @ 2% at 15-20 days interval depending on the crop load according to local weather condition during dry and non-rainy day.

Horticulture(Varieties)	Horticulture Specific Advisory
ORANGE	Orange: During this month on Mrig Bahar (June flowering) Nagpur mandarin & Sweet orange (Mosambi) trees should be given water by drip irrigation or double ring method, For one year old tree give 8 litre/day/tree; for 4 yrs tree give 36 litres/day/tree; for 8 years old tree give 85 litres/day/tree and 10 to 25 years tree give 105 litre/day/tree
ORANGE	Orange: For management of fruit sucking moth, spray neem oil @ 10 ml/litre water and destroy all the fallen fruits by burying in the pit. Poison baiting with 10 ml malathion mixed with 100 g jaggery and 100 ml mandarin juice in 900 ml water (two portion bottles per 25 trees). Follow clean cultivation and uproot all weeds in the orchard. Burn moist leaves of neem mixed with cow during and place the same in different locations to fumigate the citrus orchard. This practice will help to keep away the moth from entering into the orchard.
ONION	Onion: About 5-7 kg seeds are required to raise seedlings for one hectare. Before sowing, seeds should be treated with thiram @ 2 g/kg of seed to avoid damage from damping off disease. Application of Trichoderma viride @ 1,250 g / ha is also recommended to manage damping off and raise healthy seedlings. Seeds should be sown in lines at 50 mm to 75 mm apart to facilitate the removal of seedlings for transplanting, quick weeding, spray of pesticides etc.
BRINJAL	Brinjal: In the view of present cloudy and rainy weather, if the incidence of top shoots and fruit borer for management of spraying should be taken of cypermethrin 25 % EC 30 ml in 10 litre of water.

Live Stock Specific Advisory:

Live Stock(Varieties)	Live Stock Specific Advisory
BUFFALO	Fodder crop: Lucerne and Berseem fodder crops should be planted by the end of November for availability of nutritious fodder for animals.
COW	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)(Varieties)	Others (Soil / Land Preparation) Specific Advisory
GENERAL ADVICE	Farmers should take necessary precautionary measures while spraying insecticide, fungicide etc.