



Gramin Krishi Mausam Sewa
Experimental Block Level Agromet Advisory Bulletin
(A Joint Initiative of IMD & ICAR)



Agromet Advisory Bulletin

Date : 14-12-2021

Weather Forecast of **KATOL** Block in **NAGPUR**(Maharashtra) Issued On :2021-12-14(Valid Till 08:30 IST of the next 5 days)

Parameter	2021-12-15	2021-12-16	2021-12-17	2021-12-18	2021-12-19
Rainfall	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tmax(°C)	27.3	27.2	27.7	28.0	27.9
Tmin(°C)	13.6	13.5	14.3	14.7	12.8
RH-I(%)	47	59	50	53	51
RH-II(%)	26	28	29	29	29
Wind Speed(kmph)	8.0	7.0	7.0	6.0	11.0
Wind Direction(Degree)	63	56	113	23	24
Cloud Cover(Octa)	4	7	8	1	0

Weather Summary/Alert:

In Katol block, as per the block level value added forecast given by, IMD, RMC, Nagpur, sky will be clear to partly cloudy and weather will be very likely to be dry during next five days (15th December, 2021 to 19th December, 2021) is forecasted.

General Advisory:

Wheat crop should be irrigated first at 18 to 20 days after sowing at crown root initiation stage. Water stress at CRI stage reduces production by up to 33 %. Considering the dry weather forecast during next five days, it is advice to continue the picking of cotton. At Wafsa condition, in seasonal, horticultural and vegetable crops it is advice to continue the intercultural operation (hoeing, weeding etc.), spraying of agrochemicals for pest and disease management and fertilizer application in standing crops. Light irrigation to be given through drip irrigation while ensuring mulching to reduce direct evaporation of soil moisture and weeds/pest/diseases.

SMS Advisory:

Under limited irrigation for wheat, irrigate crop at 42 days after sowing if single irrigation, irrigate at 21 and 65 DAS if 2 irrigation and irrigate at 21, 42 & 65 DAS if 3 irrigation available.

Crop Specific Advisory:

Crop(Varieties)	Crop Specific Advisory
BENGAL GRAM/ CHICK PEA	Considering the dry weather forecast for next five days, for integrated management of Gram Pod Borer 20 bird perches per hectare should be install up in the field. For control of gram pod borer install pheromone traps (Hexalur) two per acre or five per hectare. If eight to ten moths are found in the trap for three consecutive days, recommended management measures should be taken. In case of pest infestation by observing the crop or when the crop is in 40 to 50 % flowering stage, preference should be given to botanicals or biological pesticides. For this, first spraying should be taken of neem extract 5% or Azadiractin 300 ppm 50 ml per 10 liters of water with Knapsack sprayer pump. If spraying should be done with a power sprayer, apply three times the amount of pesticide. If Gram Pod Borer has reached the ETL, spraying should be done with Quinalphos 25 % EC 20 ml or Emamectin benzoate 5 % SG 3 gm or Flubendiamide 20 % WG 5 gm or Chlorantraniliprole 18.5 SC 2.5 ml per 10 liters of water. At Wafsa condition hoeing and weeding must be carried out twice; first at 20 and second at 30 days old plants to ensure weed free environment during the critical period of crop weed competition for better water and nutrient use

Crop(Varieties)	Crop Specific Advisory
	efficiency.
WHEAT	Wheat crop should be irrigated first at 18 to 20 days after sowing at crown root initiation stage. Water stress at CRI stage reduces production by up to 33 %. Considering the availability of limited irrigation for wheat crop, irrigate 42 days after sowing if single irrigation is available, irrigate at 21 and 65 days after sowing if two irrigation is available, and if three irrigation available irrigate at 21, 42 and 65 days after sowing.
MUSTARD	Cloudy weather and lowering night temperature favours aphid incidence in mustard. For control of aphid incidence undertake spray of Thiometon 25 EC 8 ml per 10 lit of water or Dimethoate 30 EC 10 ml per 10 lit of water. With continued dry weather undertake need based irrigation for higher productivity in mustard. In case of availability of one irrigation schedule it at flowering stage, for availability of two irrigations schedule it at 30 days and flowering stage, for availability of three irrigations schedule it at 25 to 30 days interval.
PIGEON PEA (RED GRAM/ARHAR)	As a precautionary measure in the context of cloudy weather for management of pest, spray 5 % neem extracts Azadiractin 300 ppm 50 ml in 10 liters of water as soon as buds and flowers appear on the arhar crop. If the Infestation of small pod borer larva (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>) on Arhar crop on inflorescences and flower and crosses ETL (10 to 20 larvae per 10 plants) spraying should be done of Emamectin benzoate 5 SG 3 gm or Chlorantraniliprole 18.5 % SC mix with in 2.5 ml per 10 liters of water and spray. Install pheromone traps at a distance of 50 m @ 5 / ha for monitoring of <i>Helicoverpa</i> .
COTTON	Considering the dry weather forecast for next five days, on crossing ETL by pink bollworm, farmers are advised to spray Fenvalerate 20 EC 10 ml Or Cypermethrin 10 EC 10 ml or Lambda cyhalothrin 5EC 10 ml/10Lt water. Application of insecticides can be taken up only when minimum 8 -10 green bolls per plant and new flush seen on the plant. If more than 60 % bolls are infested and no new flush seen on the plant, farmers are advised to terminate the crop and go for Rabi crop. It is advice that in areas where the cotton crop is ready for picking give priority for clean picking of cotton. Keep the picked cotton, variety wise. Use cotton bags instead of gunny or plastic bags for picking and storing of cotton to avoid contamination of the lint.
COTTON	Considering the dry weather forecast for next five days, for the management of grey mildew/Dahiya disease and fungal leaf spots, spraying of Kresoxim-methyl 44.3% SC @10 ml or (Azoxystrobin 18.2% w/w + Difenoconazole 11.4% w/w SC) @ 10 ml in 10 litres of water is recommended. As per disease severity, second spray may be given at 15 days interval. Collection and destruction of diseased bolls and crop residues from the field is suggested. For management of internal rot of bolls and bacterial leaf blights, spray of Copper Oxychloride 50 WP @25 g + Streptocycline @1 g per 10 litre of water is advised. To avoid rot of matured bolls from outer side and for management of <i>Myrothecium</i> , <i>Corynespora</i> leaf and other fungal leaf spots, it is advised to undertake the spray of carbendazim 50 WP @10 g or propiconazole 25 EC@10 ml or propineb 70 WP@25 -30 g or (metiram 55%+ Pyraclostrobin 5% WG) @20 g or (Fluxapyroxad 167 g/l + Pyraclostrobin 333 g/l SC) @6 g in 10 litres of water.
GARLIC	At Wafsa condition, first top dressing of nitrogen @ 25 kg/ha may be applied at 30 days after planting. Second top dressing of nitrogen @ 25 kg/ha may be applied at 45 days after planting. Hand weeding should be done at 40-60 days after transplanting. Foliar application of micronutrient mixture (5 g/L) is recommended at 30, 45 and 60 days after planting.

Horticulture Specific Advisory:

Horticulture(Varieties)	Horticulture Specific Advisory
BRINJAL	Use of water trap/Leuci lure pheromone traps to manage fruit and shoot borer to monitor, attract and kill the male moths @ 12 ha-1 and change the vial once in 3 weeks. If the pest crossed ETL, spraying should be done of Chlorantraniliprole 18.5 SC 2.66 to 4.0 ml per 10 litre of water.
TOMATO	As a precautionary measure, for management of Early Blight disease of tomato spraying should be done with Copper oxychloride (3.0 g/l) or Copper hydroxide (2.0 g/l) one or two days before transplanting. Spray Copper oxychloride (3.0 g/l) or Mancozeb (2.0 g/l) or Chlorothalonil (2.0 g/l) or Propineb (2.0 g/l) or Metiram (2.0 g/l) or Pyraclostrobin + Metiram (2.0 g/l) or

Horticulture(Varieties)	Horticulture Specific Advisory
	Tebuconazole 50 % + Trifloxystrobin 25 % w/w (0.6 ml/l) at 10-15 days interval or as and when required in the main field.
TOMATO	If the symptoms of Late Blight of tomato was noticed due to the previous cloudy weather, spraying should be done with Mancozeb (2.0 g/l) or Copper oxychloride (3.0 g/l) or Bordeaux mixture (1%) or Copper hydroxide (2.0 g/l) or Fosetyl-Al (2.0 g/l) or Dimethomorph (2.0 g/l) combination of Pyraclostrobin + Metiram (2.0 g/l) or Mefenoxam + Copper hydroxide (2.0 g/l) or Metalaxyl 8% + Mancozeb. 64% (2.0 g/l) during clear weather condition.
CHILLI	Soak a cotton cloth in castor oil and then squeeze it on the chilli crop to manage the sucking pest of the chilli crop. So that the cloth will be controlled by sticking to the sucking insects (aphids, thrips, whiteflies and spiders). Apply blue sticky traps at the rate of 40 per acre for management of thrips. For management of sucking pest, spray with botanical insecticide neem extract 5 % or Azadiractin 300 ppm 50 ml per 10 liters of water. After 3 to 4 days spraying should be done of Dimethoate 30 EC 14 ml + Sulfur 80 % WP 25 to 30 gm or Fipronil 5 SC 20 ml + Sulfur 80 % WP or Fenpropathrin 30 % EC 3.5 ml + Sulfur 80 % WP 25 to 30 gm or Ethion 50 EC 40 ml + Sulfur 80 % WP 25 to 30 gm any of mix with in 10 litres of water. Repeated spraying of the same pesticide should be done alternately.
ORANGE	Harvesting of Ambia bahar fruits should be completed as far as possible by first week of December and the trees should be put on water stress by withdrawing irrigation. For adequate stress spray cycocel @ 2 ml/lit of water. Dead wood pruning may be done after harvest of Ambia fruits which should be immediately followed by spraying of fungicide, Carbendazim @ 1 gm/litre water. Nurserymen should start budding programme. Budding should be done 20 to 25 cm above ground level. Drip irrigation on Mrig bahar bearing trees of Nagpur mandarin and sweet orange should be continued. Apply by drip irrigation 41 litres water/day/tree to 6 years tree and 82 litres water/day/tree to 10 years and above trees. Continue drip irrigation for Mrig bahar crop. In case of incidence of citrus mite that cause brownish patches on the outer skin of the fruits spray dicofol @ 2 ml or Wettable sulphur @ 3 g or propargite @ 1 ml per litre of water. After 15 days second application should be given with any one of the two above miticides to check "Lalya" effectively. For citrus leaf miner management particularly in nursery pluck and destroy the affected leaves and spray thiamethoxam @ 0.3 g or imidaclopride @ 0.5 ml or Quinalphos @ 2 ml or dimethoate @ 2 ml/lit water. Second spray with any of the above insecticides should be given for better result after 15 days. If there is an incidence of Phytophthora (gummosis) on trunk of tree, scrap out the gum oozing portion, wash it with potassium permanganate solution and apply fosetyl Al or mfenoxam MZ paste.

Live Stock Specific Advisory:

Live Stock(Varieties)	Live Stock Specific Advisory
COW	To protect livestock from cold weather, keep the animals indoor during night hours. Provide suitable bedding like paddy straw, wheat straw, saw dust etc. of 4-6-inch thickness to protect the animals from cold. The floor of the animal shed should be kept clean and dry. Provide clean and potable drinking water to animals round the clock. Clean the water trough (once in a week) regularly in livestock. Provide mineral mixture @ 30-40 g/day to cattle for improving the milk production and reproduction efficiency.

Fisheries Specific Advisory:

Fisheries(Varieties)	Fisheries Specific Advisory
SWEET WATER FISH	As feed intake decreases with decrease in temperature, it is essential to reduce the feeding rate by 50-75 % depending on the temperature. During winter the surface water of the pond is colder than bottom layer where, fish prefer to spend more time. Hence fish farmer may keep the water depth up to 6 feet. The farmers are advised to aerate their ponds either by adding fresh water or by using aerators, especially during early hours of the day.

Others (Soil / Land Preparation) Specific Advisory:

Others (Soil / Land Preparation)(Varieties)	Others (Soil / Land Preparation) Specific Advisory
GENERAL ADVICE	It should be noted that the validity of the dates mentioned in the Weather Based Advisory Bulletins will be valid from 08:30 AM on the previous day to 08:30 AM on the said date.