



Gramin Krishi Mausam Sewa

District Level Agromet Advisory Bulletin
Central Institute for Cotton Research,
Nagpur



Agromet Advisory Bulletin

Date : 07-12-2021

Weather Forecast of NAGPUR(Maharashtra) Issued On : 2021-12-07(Valid Till 08:30 IST of the next 5 days)

Parameter	2021-12-08	2021-12-09	2021-12-10	2021-12-11	2021-12-12
Rainfall(mm)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tmax(°C)	30.0	29.8	29.5	29.2	29.1
Tmin(°C)	16.8	16.5	16.2	15.7	15.5
RH-I(%)	74	72	70	68	67
RH-II(%)	54	52	50	48	47
Wind Speed(kmph)	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	4.0
Wind Direction(Degree)	45	34	34	27	32
Cloud cover(octa)	2	2	2	2	2

Weather Summary/Alert:

In Nagpur district, as per the district level value added forecast given by, IMD, RMC, Nagpur, sky will be clear to partly cloudy during next five days (08th December, 2021 to 12th December, 2021) and weather is very likely to be dry during next five days. As per the Extended Range Forecast, during 12th December, 2021 to 18th December, 2021 in Vidarbha Sub Division rainfall will be below normal rainfall, maximum temperature will be below normal & minimum temperature will be below normal 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 harvesting and threshing of matured paddy, it is also advice to continue the picking of cotton. At Wafsa condition, in seasonal, horticultural and vegetable crops it is advice to continue the inter-cultural operation (hoeing, weeding etc.), spraying of agrochemicals for pest and disease management and fertilizer application in standing crops. As per the crop need provide light irrigation to the crop.

SMS Advisory:

Late sowing of irrigated wheat sowing should be done before 15th December.

Crop Specific Advisory:

Crop(Varieties)	Crop Specific Advisory
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Crop(Varieties)	Crop Specific Advisory
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 %.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.Apply 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).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.
BENGAL GRAM/ CHICK PEA	Considering the dry weather forecast for next five days, 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 efficiency.
BENGAL GRAM/ CHICK PEA	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, it is advice that in areas where the cotton crops 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. In late sown cotton, it is also recommended to spray 1% urea and 1% Magnesium sulphate in boll development stage to avoid reddening of cotton. If the infestation of pink bollworm crosses ETL (more than 10 % Infestation), it is recommended to take up spray of Profenophos 50 EC 30 ml or Indoxacarb 14.5 SC 7ml or Emamectin benzoate 5 SG 5g per 10 lit of water.
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.
RICE	Byconsidering the weather forecast, the farmers are advised to secure the harvested paddy crop or carry out further farming activities taking into account the local weather conditions. Farmers who are engaged in paddy seed production should use threshing machine only after cleaning the machine. Farmers who harvest paddy with combine harvester should dry it in the sun for 2-3 days after harvest. For sowing of Rabi crops one deep ploughing (15 to 20 cm) followed by 3 to 4 harrowing should be done after harvesting of Kharif crops. Apply FYM (25 to 30 bullock cart) as per availability and level the land or Zero tillage technology can be used to sow seed. Harvesting of paddy 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.
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.

Crop(Varieties)	Crop Specific Advisory
CITRUS	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 mefenoxam MZ paste.

Horticulture Specific Advisory:

Horticulture(Varieties)	Horticulture Specific Advisory
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 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 5SC 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.

Live Stock Specific Advisory:

Live Stock(Varieties)	Live Stock Specific Advisory
BUFFALO	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
INLAND	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.

