



Gramin Krishi Mausam Sewa
District Level Agromet Advisory Bulletin
 Orissa University of Agriculture & Technology,
 Bhubaneswar



Agromet Advisory Bulletin

Date : 27-01-2024

Weather Forecast of District GAJAPATI(Odisha) Issued On : 2024-01-27(Valid Till 08:30 IST of the next 5 days)

Parameter	2024-01-28	2024-01-29	2024-01-30	2024-01-31	2024-02-01
Rainfall(mm)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tmax(°C)	31.0	31.0	32.0	32.0	31.4
Tmin(°C)	18.0	18.0	18.0	19.0	19.0
RH-I(%)	90	79	76	75	75
RH-II(%)	28	27	26	27	33
Wind Speed(kmph)	4	4	5	6	6
Wind Direction(Degree)	180	169	193	202	202
Cloud Cover(Octa)	3	4	2	3	3

Weather Summary/Alert:

According to the weather forecast received from India Meteorological Department, the district is likely to dry with mainly clear to partly cloudy sky up to Wednesday. The wind speed is likely to remain within 04.0 to 06.0 kmph for the next five days. The daily maximum and minimum temperature may range between 31.0°C to 32.0°C and 18.0°C to 19.0°C respectively. Relative humidity during the morning and the afternoon may range between 75 to 90 percent and 26 to 33 percent respectively.

General Advisory:

The mean maximum daily temperature was 31.0°C and the mean minimum daily temperature was 17.4°C of the Gajapati district during the last week. The district received 10.4 mm of rainfall during the last week. Due to low night temperature and fog condition, there will be chance of infestation of sucking pests, leaf blight, powdery mildew in the Rabi crops and vegetables. Monitor the crops and vegetables, if symptoms are noticed, undertake appropriate plant protection measures. Carry out weeding, hoeing and other intercultural operations in Rabi vegetables. In Cole crops irrigation should be done at 7-8 Days interval depending upon soil moisture and weather condition. In winter during cold hours farmers should keep doors, windows and open spaces in cow sheds covered with polythene or gunny bag curtains to prevent direct contact to cold air.

SMS Advisory:

Provide light irrigation to standing vegetables and crops during morning hours to prevent damage from fog, low temperature and moisture stress.

Crop Specific Advisory:

Crop (Stage)	Crop Specific Advisory
RICE	Farmers those who are going for transplanting should apply 35- kg DAP, 30-kg MOP and 8-kg Urea per acre during last puddling. For sandy soil apply 35 kg DAP, 15 kg MOP and 8 kg Urea per acre during last puddling. In Zinc deficient soil apply Zinc Sulphate (21%) @ 10 kg/acre at every three years. Transplanting of 25-30 days old seedlings should be done at a spacing of 20 x15 cm, plant 2-3 seedlings per hill for high yielding varieties.
BLACK GRAM	To control powdery mildew disease in Blackgram and Greengram crop spray Sulphur 80% WP @800-gram/acre or Hexaconazole 5% E.C @ 300 ml/acre or Propiconazole 25% EC @ 200-ml/acre or Penconazole 10% EC @ 100-ml/acre by mixing in 200litre of water.
MUSTARD	The mustard crop is at the flowering stage. The rainfall received during the last week which results in higher humidity and lower temperature might aggravate Downy Mildew in Mustard. High relative humidity also might aggravate white rust. After rain, to manage Downy Mildew & white rust chemically spray 3.5 ml Metalaxyl-M 31.8% ES or 2.5g Metalaxyl M 4 % + Mancozeb 64 % WP per litre of water. There are chances of Leaf Webber and Mustard sawfly infestation in mustard crop. To manage Mustard sawfly and

Crop (Stage)	Crop Specific Advisory
	leaf Webber spray Ethofenprox 10 % EC @ 200-ml/acre or Chlorpyrifos 50% + Cypermethrin 5 % E.C @ 400 ml/acre by mixing it in 200 litre of water. There are chances of aphid and painted bug infestation in mustard crop. During primary stage of infestation of Aphid and Painted Bug, spray Neem Based Pesticide 1500 PPM @ 600-ml/acre. To manage Aphids and Painted Bug chemically spray Thiamethoxam 25% W. G @ 40 gram/acre or Acetamiprid 20% S.P. @ 50 gram/acre or Imidacloprid 17.8% SL @ 60-ml acre by mixing in 200 litres of water. Apply the insecticides in the afternoon hours so that the movement of Honeybees will not be disturbed.

Horticulture Specific Advisory:

Horticulture (Stage)	Horticulture Specific Advisory
TOMATO	The transplanted tomato crop is at the flowering to fruit development (six to nine-week) stage in the main field. There are chances of infestation of whiteflies in Tomato Crop. Both nymphs and adults of whiteflies cause direct damage by sucking sap from the underside of the plant. The damage symptoms of whiteflies in tomato are chlorotic spots, yellowing of leaves, upward curling, and finally drying of leaves. Whiteflies are also vector of viral diseases which can result in total crop losses. To manage this pest in Tomato crop, use yellow sticky traps @ 8- 10/acre to attract and kill the insects. During primary stage of pest infestation spray neem-based pesticide 1500 PPM @ 600-ml/acre by mixing in 200-litre of water. To manage this pest chemically spray Thiamethoxam 25 % WG @ 40-gram/acre or Pyriproxifen 10% EC @ 200-ml/acre or Spiromesifen 22.9% SC @ 250-ml/acre by mixing in 200-litre of water.
CABBAGE	The transplanted cabbage is at five to eight week stage in main field. . There are chances of infestation of Dimond Back Moth and Head Borer in Cabbage crops. Regular monitoring of pest infestation should be carried out. Collect and destroy the caterpillars and egg masses in the early stages of pest attack. Spray Neem based Pesticide 300 PPM @ 1-litre /acre by mixing in 200-litre of water. To manage these pests chemically spray Tolfenpyrad 15 % EC @ 400-ml/acre or Flubendiamide 20 % WG @ 20-gram/acre or Chlorfenapyr 10 % SC @ 400-ml/acre or Spinosad 45 % SC @ 75-ml/acre by mixing in 200-litre of water.
CAULIFLOWER	The transplanted cauliflower is at five to eight week stage in main field. Browning or Brown rot is a common physiological disorder in cauliflower

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	crop due to deficiency of Boron. In later stage of crop. Water soaked, light brown to dark brown spots formed on the stem and branches may ultimately lead to the formation of cavities formed on the stem and branches may ultimately lead to the formation of cavities and a hollow stem. Curds may also show irregular water-soaked spots. Which later change to a rusty brown colour. The affected curds remain small and acquire a bitter taste. This may be controlled by application of borax @ 4-kg/ acre as soil application during transplanting. If Borax was not applied during transplanting of seedlings than spray Borax @ 2.5-gram/litre or Folibor /Solubor @ 1.5 gram/litre. Spraying of Boron micronutrient should be done after two weeks of transplanting and two weeks before curd formation.

Live Stock Specific Advisory:

Live Stock	Live Stock Specific Advisory
COW	If the animals have not yet been vaccinated against FMD, Haemorrhagic Septicaemia, Black Quarter, Enterotoxemia etc., these must be done. Due care should be taken to store/procure fodder for periods of shortage that may occur during the winter months in certain areas. Perennial grasses must be cut at this time.

Poultry Specific Advisory:

Poultry	Poultry Specific Advisory
CHICK	In view of prevailing low temperature, for maintaining heat in the poultry shed use electric bulb or install heaters in the shed. Cover the farm with polythene or gunny bag.