



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



Agromet Advisory Bulletin

Date : 09-01-2024

Weather Forecast of District MAYURBHANJ(Odisha) Issued On : 2024-01-09(Valid Till 08:30 IST of the next 5 days)

Parameter	2024-01-10	2024-01-11	2024-01-12	2024-01-13	2024-01-14
Rainfall(mm)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tmax(°C)	27.0	28.0	28.0	27.0	26.0
Tmin(°C)	15.0	16.0	15.0	14.0	14.0
RH-I(%)	59	59	59	36	39
RH-II(%)	34	33	39	21	18
Wind Speed(kmph)	7	7	7	8	8
Wind Direction(Degree)	244	150	155	255	252
Cloud Cover(Octa)	2	2	0	0	0

Weather Summary/Alert:

The district is likely to remain dry with clear to mainly cloudy sky. The wind speed will remain within 7.0 to 8.0 kmph up to next five days. The daily maximum temperature may range between 26.0°C to 28.0°C. The minimum temperature may rise between 14.0°C to 16.0°C. Relative humidity during morning may range between 36 to 59 percent and that during the afternoon may range between 18 to 39 percent.

General Advisory:

Provide light irrigation to standing vegetables and crops during morning hours to prevent damage from fog, low temperature and moisture stress. 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. For maintaining the heat in the poultry shed during winter season, install heaters in the shed.

SMS Advisory:

Use low cost polythene cover above the vegetables nursery to avoid poor germination due to low temperature.

Crop Specific Advisory:

Crop (Stage)	Crop Specific Advisory
RICE	Soon after noticing the infestation of the stored grain insect pest, take up fumigation by using Aluminium phosphide (do not use in dwelling houses) tablets @ of 3 tablets/ ton grain (total 9 g of tablets) in fairly air tight containers or by covering with thick tarpaulin leaving no gaps. The tablets should be wrapped in cotton pouches before placing them in the stacks. All the corners of plastic cover should be plastered with 6- inch thick layer of mud/ adhesive tapes to prevent leakage of gas. Minimum exposure period is for about 7-10 days.
RICE	Arrange good quality paddy seed varieties like Satyabhama, Sahabhagi Dhan, Mandakini, Manaswini, DRR 42, DRR-43, DRR-44, Bina 11, GB-1, Improved Lalat, MTU 1010, MTU 1001, Naveen and Swarna Shreya which can be grown during dry season. Seed rate for an acre of land is 20 kg for these varieties. Treat the seeds with Carbendazim 50% W.P @ 2-gram/1-kg of seeds or Carboxin 37.5% + Thiram 37.5 % @ 3- gram /1 kg of seeds before sowing in the nursery.
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

Crop (Stage)	Crop Specific Advisory
	<p>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 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 Thiomethoxam 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.</p>
GROUNDNUT	<p>To manage aphids, and thrips spray Neem Based Pesticide 300 PPM @ 1-litre /acre during primary stage of infestation. If the infestation is severe than spray Thiomethoxam 25% W.G @ 40 gram/acre or Imidacloprid 17.8% SL @ 50-ml/acre by mixing it in 200 litre of water. To manage leaf miner in groundnut spray neem Based Pesticide 300 PPM @ 1-litre /acre during primary stage of infestation. To manage leaf miner chemically spray Profenophos 50% EC @ 400 ml/acre or Chlorpyrifos 50% + Cypermethrin 5 % E.C @ 400 ml/acre by mixing it in 200 -litre of water.</p>
SUNFLOWER	<p>Sunflower is a profitable rabi oilseed crop. Now the time is optimum for sowing of sunflower. Grow high yielding varieties like Morden, Sunrise, Surya and Hybrid varieties like KBSH-1, KBSH-3 and MSFH. Use 4 kg seeds/acre for high yielding varieties for rainfed condition, 3.5 kg for irrigated condition, 2-2.5 kg seeds/acre for hybrid varieties under rainfed condition and 1.5-2 kg seeds for irrigated condition. Before sowing treat the seeds with 2 g Carbendazim/kg seeds. To protect the crop from fungal wilt, treat the seeds with 4 g Trichoderma/kg. Soak the seeds for 10-12 hours for better germination. Use 600 g PSB culture per acre after draining out the water. Apply 2 ton FYM along with 8:16:12 kg NPK per acre for high yielding varieties and double of it for hybrid varieties before sowing. Sow the seeds 30 cm apart maintaining a row spacing of 45 cm for loamy soil and 60 cm for clayey soil.</p>
GREEN GRAM	<p>Treat the seeds with Carbendazim 50% WP @ 2-gram/ kg of seeds or Carboxin 37.5 % + Thiram 37.5% D.S @ 3-gram/ kg of seeds one week before sowing. Before sowing, treat the seeds with Rhizobium culture @ 20-</p>

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	gram/ kg of seeds. Apply 2 ton of FYM or Compost at the time of last ploughing along with 35 kg DAP, 13 kg MOP, 4 kg of Urea per acre as basal fertilizer.

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 Thiomethoxam 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.
Menacinakahi	Apply 30-kg of Urea and 25-kg of MOP per acre after hoeing and hand weeding at 20-25 DAT and 30 kg of rest urea as last top-dressing fertilizer at 50-55 DAT. Irrigation is very much crucial in Chilli crop, specially at flowering. Irrigation should be done at 10-12 days interval. To check flower, drop in chilli spray Alpha Naphthyl Acetic Acid 4.5 % SL (NAA) @ 3.5 ml/15-litre twice at flower initiation stage and 20-30 Days later of first spray.
CHILLI	Apply 30-kg of Urea and 25-kg of MOP per acre after hoeing and hand weeding at 20-25 DAT and 30 kg of rest urea as last top-dressing fertilizer at 50-55 DAT. Irrigation is very much crucial in Chilli crop, specially at flowering. Irrigation should be done at 10-12 days interval. To check flower, drop in chilli spray Alpha Naphthyl Acetic Acid 4.5 % SL (NAA) @ 3.5 ml/15-litre twice at flower initiation stage and 20-30 Days later of first spray.
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. To manage Diamond Back Moth install 6-8 nos of light traps per acre. Collect

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	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 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:

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COW	The space left for ventilation must be closed in night, as the night temperature is expected to fall in coming days. Give high energy feed during low temperature to protect the cattle from cold and flu. Give luke warm water to cattles.

Poultry Specific Advisory:

Poultry	Poultry Specific Advisory
CHICKEN	Provision for 2 watt light bulb per chick to ensure their health from cold wave. Provide required and necessary vaccination to the chicks. The space left for ventilation must be closed in night, as the night temperature is expected to fall in coming days.