



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



Agromet Advisory Bulletin

Date : 13-02-2024

Weather Forecast of District MAYURBHANJ(Odisha) Issued On : 2024-02-13(Valid Till 08:30 IST of the next 5 days)

Parameter	2024-02-14	2024-02-15	2024-02-16	2024-02-17	2024-02-18
Rainfall(mm)	0.0	10.0	20.0	5.0	0.0
Tmax(°C)	32.0	31.0	28.0	28.0	30.0
Tmin(°C)	17.0	18.0	19.0	18.0	16.0
RH-I(%)	60	69	72	51	53
RH-II(%)	28	28	30	34	26
Wind Speed(kmph)	10	7	9	7	7
Wind Direction(Degree)	171	158	165	225	198
Cloud Cover(Octa)	3	6	8	7	2

Weather Summary/Alert:

The district is likely to receive light to moderate rainfall with mainly cloudy to overcast sky. The wind speed will remain within 7.0 to 10.0 kmph up to next five days. The daily maximum temperature may range between 28.0°C to 32.0°C. The minimum temperature may rise between 16.0°C to 19.0°C. Relative humidity during morning may range between 51 to 72 percent and that during the afternoon may range between 26 to 34 percent.

General Advisory:

Harvestable produce i.e., matured fruits, vegetables and flowers must be harvested and marketed to avoid deterioration of quality due to chances of occurrence of the rain. Apply frequent light irrigation to summer paddy seedlings in nursery if required. Covering the vegetable crops with polythene that must not have a hole, in a way that the polysheet will not touch the crop. Remove the cover in day time. In the event of fog in some places, possible crop damage may occur. Farmers can go for harvest the matured crops. Farmers can do weeding & earthing up operations. High humid conditions favour the increase of diseases & pests. Farmers can take plant protection measures. Apply the insecticides in the afternoon hours so that the movement of Honeybees will not be disturbed. Always use flat-fan or flood-jet nozzle and clean water for herbicide spraying.

SMS Advisory:

Harvestable produce i.e., matured fruits, vegetables and flowers. Smoking should be done in mango orchard for better flowering and fruiting.

Crop Specific Advisory:

Crop (Stage)	Crop Specific Advisory
RICE	The crops are at two to four week stage in nursery. If there is a root disease in the paddy field after the rain, apply 2 g of Metalaxyl+Mancozeb per liter of water and spray it on the root zone. Apply light and frequent irrigation to the paddy seedlings in nursery to protect from cold. The transplanted paddy seedlings are at establishment stage to one week in main field. 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.
MUSTARD	The mustard crop is at the flowering stage. The 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

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	Mustard sawfly and leaf Webber spray Ethofenprox 10 % EC @ 200-ml/acre or Chlorpyriphos 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.
GROUNDNUT	Due to rise in atmospheric temperature there are chances of infestation of thrips and aphids in groundnut crop. 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 Chlorpyriphos 50% + Cypermethrin 5 % E.C @ 400 ml/acre by mixing it in 200 -litre of water. There may be chances of incidence of tikka disease in groundnut. Due to the disease incidence, black & nearly circular spots appear on the lower surface of the leaflets of infected plant. Lesions are rough in appearance. In extreme cases many lesions coalesce resulting in premature senescence and shedding of the leaflets. To manage this disease spray Chlorothalonil 75% @ 400-gram/ acre or Mancozeb 75% WP @ 600-gram/acre or Hexaconazole 5% E.C @ 300-ml/acre.

Horticulture Specific Advisory:

Horticulture (Stage)	Horticulture Specific Advisory
CUCUMBER	Due to the foggy weather and after the rain, the problem of powdery mildew can be exacerbated in crops such as cucumber, pumpkin, cucumber and cowpea, mung, black gram and bean due to the foggy weather. To prevent this, apply 4 grams of sulfur 80% or 2 grams of tebuconazole 10% + sulfur 65% per liter of water.
BRINJAL	The larvae of brinjal shoot and fruit borer burrows into the petioles and tender shoots which results in withering of terminal shoots, drooping of leaves and shedding of flower buds. To manage the pest, remove the affected terminal

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	shoot showing bore holes and the affected fruits. To manage this insect, install 20 nos. of pheromone trap having Leucin Lure per acre. During primary stage of pest infestation spray neem-based pesticide 1500 PPM @ 600-ml/acre by mixing in 200-litre of water. Go for chemical control if there is 4% withering of terminal shoot or 14% fruits infested with borers. For chemical control spray Spinosad 45 % SC @ 75- ml/acre or Emamectin Benzoate 5% SG @ 80-gram/ acre or Chlorantraniliprole 18.5 % SC @80-ml/acre or Spinetoram 11.7 % SC @ 200-ml /acre. Do not repeat the same insecticide. Use any of the above insecticides alternately at 15-days interval.
TOMATO	The transplanted tomato crop is at fruit maturity to harvesting (thirteen to sixteen week) stage in 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. To manage fruit borer in tomato first collect and destroy the affected fruits and grown-up larvae. Set up 20 nos. of pheromone trap having Helilure per acre. During primary stage of pest infestation spray neem-based pesticide 1500 PPM @ 600-ml/acre by mixing in 200-litre of water. Go for spraying of insecticide if there are 10% fruits infested with borer. For chemical control spray Chlorantraniliprole 18.5% S.C @ 80 -ml/acre or Flubendiamide 39.5 % M/M S.C @ 40-ml/acre or Indoxacarb 14.5% S.C. @ 200-ml/acre. For spraying of insecticides 200 litre of water per acre is required. Use any of the above insecticides alternately at 15 days interval.
ONION	The transplanted onion is at vegetative to bulb formation (eight to eleven week) stage. Onion being a shallow rooted crop, needs frequent light irrigation to maintain optimum soil moisture for proper growth and bulb development. Rabi crop needs 10-15 irrigations at 7-10 days interval depending upon the soil moisture condition. There are chances of infestation of thrips in onion crop. To manage thrips Interculture operation and irrigation should be done at regular interval. To manage thrips during primary stage of

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	<p>pest infestation spray Neem Based Pesticide 1500 PPM @ 600 ml/acre. To manage this pest chemically in onion chemically spray Thiomethoxam 25% W. G @ 40 gram/acre or Acetamiprid 20% S.P. @ 50 gram/acre by mixing in 200 litre of water. Add a spreader or sticker for retention and spread of spray fluid on erect leaves of onion.</p>
CABBAGE	<p>The transplanted cabbage is at twelve to fifteen week stage in main field. Harvest the matured crop. 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.</p>
CAULIFLOWER	<p>The transplanted cauliflower is at twelve to fifteen week stage in main field. Harvest the matured crop. 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.</p>
POTATO	<p>The cut worm pests are nocturnal and they hide below the soil during daytime. There are chances of Cut Worm infestation in potato crop. In the early stages of crop, the Cut worm larvae cut the stem portion of the young plants near the ground and feed on the shoots and leaves at night. After tuber formation, they bore and nibble into the tubers affecting both tuber yield and market value. To manage cut worm in potato crop spray Chlorpyriphos 50% + Cypermethrin 5 % E.C @ 400 ml/acre by mixing it in 200 litre of water. Cut Worm pest are nocturnal so insecticide spray should be done at evening hours. Dusting of Chlorpyriphos 1.5% DP @ 10-kg/acre should be done across the bund. There are chances of infestation of sucking pests like Aphid and Jassids in potato crop. To manage Aphids and Jassids during primary</p>

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	stage of pest infestation spray Neem Based Pesticide 1500 PPM @ 600-ml/acre. To manage these pests chemically, spray Thiomethoxam 25% W.G @ 40-gram/acre or Dinotefuran 20 % SG @ 80-gram/acre or Flonicamide 50 % WG @ 60- gram/acre by mixing in 200 litre of water. Current weather situation is favourable for leaf blight disease incidence in potato crop. To manage late blight in potato spray Metalaxyl 8% + Mancozeb 64% W.P @ 400- gram/acre at 10 days interval. The main crop of potato is ready for harvest within 75-85 days of planting depending upon the soil type and variety sown in our climatic condition. The crop is ready to harvest when majority of the leaves turn yellowish brown. Irrigation should be stopped 15 days before harvesting. Keep the harvested tubers in shed for 24 hours. All damaged and rotten tubers should be removed.
OKRA/ LADYFINGER	The seed rate for HYV okra is 4 kg/acre whereas for hybrid the seed rate is 1.5 kg/acre. Seed treatment can be done with 3 gm thiram along with 7 gm Imidacloprid 70 % WS per kg of seeds. For HYV apply 26-kg of DAP, 20-kg of MOP and 10-kg of Urea as basal fertilizer by maintaining row to row and plant to spacing at 30 cm. For Hybrids apply 35-kg of DAP, 25-kg of MOP and 20-kg of Urea as basal fertilizer by maintaining row to row spacing at 60 cm whereas plant to spacing at 45-cm.
MARIGOLD	There is chance of red mite infestation in the prevailing weather conditions. To manage Red Spider Mites in flower like Marigold and rose spray Propargite 57 % EC @ 2-ml/litre of water or Fenpyroximate 5 % EC @ 2-ml/litre of water.
MANGO	Mango hopper incidence are more likely to occur in mango orchards after rainy and foggy weather, spraying 0.8 ml of Imidachloprid pesticide per liter of water on the mango trees and their branches can effectively control the problem.

Live Stock Specific Advisory:

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COW	Animal's shed and its floor should not remain wet and cool for longer periods of time. This may expose the animals, especially younger ones, to various ailments like pneumonia, fever, coccidiosis, diarrhoea and even death in severe case. Good ventilation must be ensured during winter.

Fisheries Specific Advisory:

Fisheries	Fisheries Specific Advisory
FRESH WATER	As it is winter, there is a possibility of “EUS” (Epizootic vicerative syndrome). Farmers are advised to apply “Cifax” @ 400 ml with 40lt of water in one acre pond area as preventive measure. Fishes should be feed daily oil cake bran mixture @ of 2-3%, of their biomass.