



Agromet Advisory Bulletin

Date : 27-02-2024

Weather Forecast of District MAYURBHANJ(Odisha) Issued On : 2024-02-27(Valid Till 08:30 IST of the next 5 days)

Parameter	2024-02-28	2024-02-29	2024-03-01	2024-03-02	2024-03-03
Rainfall(mm)	8.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0
Tmax(°C)	32.0	33.0	34.0	34.0	34.0
Tmin(°C)	19.0	19.0	20.0	21.0	21.0
RH-I(%)	61	58	68	57	53
RH-II(%)	30	28	25	20	21
Wind Speed(kmph)	7	8	8	7	11
Wind Direction(Degree)	210	158	248	205	212
Cloud Cover(Octa)	6	2	6	0	4

Weather Summary/Alert:

The district is likely to receive light rainfall on Tuesday & Thursday with clear to generally cloudy sky. The wind speed will remain within 07.0 to 11.0 kmph up to next five days. The daily maximum temperature may range between 32.0°C to 34.0°C. The minimum temperature may rise between 19.0°C to 21.0°C. Relative humidity during morning may range between 53 to 68 percent and that during the afternoon may range between 20 to 30 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:

Irrigation should be done as per the availability of the soil moisture. Farmers can go for weeding. Transplanting of vegetables should be done in the evening hour to avoid high temperature.

Crop Specific Advisory:

Crop (Stage)	Crop Specific Advisory
RICE	The transplanted paddy is at five to eight week (tillering to flowering stage) stage in main field. At PI stage of paddy crop, apply 20 kg of Urea per acre. Due to rise in temperature there is chances of increase in stem borer infestation in paddy crop. To manage Yellow Stem Borer in paddy spray Fipronil 5%SC @ 400ml/acre or Flubendiamide 20% WG @ 50g/acre or

Crop (Stage)	Crop Specific Advisory
	Chlorantraniliprole 18.5% SC @ 60ml /acre or Chromafenozide 80%WP @ 50g/acre.
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 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.
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 Chlorpyrifos 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
PUMPKIN	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 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

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	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.
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.
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.

Poultry Specific Advisory:

Poultry	Poultry Specific Advisory
CHICKEN	During the summer season, avoid feeding at high environment temperatures in the midday. Birds should be fed in the morning and evening time. Cleaning and spreading of bleaching powder every alternate day are highly essential for a poultry unit.