



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



Agromet Advisory Bulletin

Date : 12-04-2024

Weather Forecast of District GAJAPATI(Odisha) Issued On : 2024-04-12(Valid Till 08:30 IST of the next 5 days)

Parameter	2024-04-13	2024-04-14	2024-04-15	2024-04-16	2024-04-17
Rainfall(mm)	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tmax(°C)	39.0	39.0	41.0	41.0	42.0
Tmin(°C)	24.0	24.0	26.0	26.0	26.0
RH-I(%)	45	62	58	65	73
RH-II(%)	18	17	21	21	21
Wind Speed(kmph)	5	7	6	6	6
Wind Direction(Degree)	206	212	225	225	240
Cloud Cover(Octa)	2	3	1	1	2

Weather Summary/Alert:

According to the weather forecast received from India Meteorological Department, the district is likely to receive very light rain on Friday and thereafter may dry up to Tuesday with mainly clear to partly cloudy sky. The wind speed is likely to remain within 05.0 to 07.0 kmph for the next five days. The daily maximum and minimum temperature may range between 39.0°C to 42.0°C and 24.0°C to 26.0°C respectively. Relative humidity during the morning and the afternoon may range between 45 to 73 percent and 17 to 21 percent respectively.

General Advisory:

The mean maximum daily temperature was 40.0°C and the mean minimum daily temperature was 24.1°C of the Gajapati district during the last week. The district received 04.7 mm of rainfall during the last week. Go for application of fungicides, insecticides or herbicides in the afternoon hour. Provide sufficient irrigation to crops to reduce excess temperature. Keep paddy fields ponded. Wait up to the end of the heatwave to transplant summer vegetable seedlings, otherwise plant in the evening and cover with paper cap during daytime. Cover the freshly prepared vegetable nursery with polythene or with straw. Apply mulches to maintain moisture status in the soil. Resort to drip and sprinkler irrigation practices wherever possible in the event of limited water availability particularly for commercial crops including fruit orchards and widely spaced vegetables.

SMS Advisory:

Due to shortfall in the availability of canal water in some areas, it is suggested that the farmers may adopt alternate furrow irrigation which will economize water requirement by nearly 50%.

Crop Specific Advisory:

Crop (Stage)	Crop Specific Advisory
RICE	Due to differential day and night temperature, there are chances of blast disease incidence in paddy crops. Initial symptoms of the disease on the leaves are white to grey-green lesions or spots, with dark green borders. Older lesions on the leaves are elliptical or spindle-shaped and whitish to greyish

Crop (Stage)	Crop Specific Advisory
	centre with red to brownish or necrotic border. Several spots coalesce to form big irregular patches. Severely affected leaves become dried. If the disease incidence seen than drain out excess water from the paddy field. Remove the weeds and keep the field clean. To manage this disease spray Hexaconazole 5 % SC @ 400-ml/acre or Azoxystrobin 18.2% + Difenoconazole 11.4 % S.C @ 200-ml/acre or Tebuconazole 50%+ Trifloxystrobin 25 % WG @ 80-gram/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 @ 400 ml/acre or Flubendiamide 20% WG @ 50g/acre or Chlorantraniliprole 18.5% SC @ 60ml /acre or Chromafenozide 80%WP @ 50g/acre.

Horticulture Specific Advisory:

Horticulture (Stage)	Horticulture Specific Advisory
BRINJAL	Little leaf of brinjal disease is a mycoplasma disease which is transmitted by leaf hopper in brinjal. To manage little leaf in brinjal first remove and destroy the infected plant. To control the vector of the disease spray Thiamethoxam 25 % WG @ 40 g/acre or Flonicamid 50% WG @ 60 g/acre or Dinotefuran 20 % SG @ 80 g/acre.
Menacinakahi	There are chances of infestation of sucking pest like aphids and thrips in chilli crop. To manage aphids and thrips in chilli during primary stage of pest infestation spray neem-based pesticide 1500 PPM @ 600 ml/acre by mixing in 200 litre of water. To manage these pests chemically spray Thiamethoxam 25 % WG @ 40g/acre Acetamiprid 20% S.P. @ 50g/acre or Profenophos 40 % + Fenpyroximate 2.5 % EC @ 400 ml/acre.
CHILLI	There are chances of infestation of sucking pest like aphids and thrips in chilli crop. To manage aphids and thrips in chilli during primary stage of pest infestation spray neem-based pesticide 1500 PPM @ 600 ml/acre by mixing in 200 litre of water. To manage these pests chemically spray Thiamethoxam 25 % WG @ 40g/acre Acetamiprid 20% S.P. @ 50g/acre or Profenophos 40 % + Fenpyroximate 2.5 % EC @ 400 ml/acre.
OKRA/ LADYFINGER	There are chances of sucking pest like aphids, Jassids, thrips and whiteflies in Okra. To manage these pests at early stage of infestation spray neem-based pesticide (Neem Oil) 1500 PPM @600 ml/acre by mixing it in 200 litre of water. Then spray Thiamethoxam 25 % WG @ 40 g/acre or Acetamiprid 20 % SP @ 50 g/acre or Tolfenpyrad 15 % EC @ 400ml/acre by mixing it in 200 litre of water.
MANGO	Spray carbendazim 50WP@ 1.0g/l or Chlorothalonil 75WP@ 2.0g/l to manage anthracnose. Use fruit fly trap to manage mango fruit fly. Spray of copper oxychloride 50WP @2g/l + Streptomycin @0.3g/l to manage bacterial cankar. Spraying borax @2.0g/l to manage physiological disorders.
CASHEW	For controlling stem and root borer in cashew remove minimum width of the bark (only the damaged or tunneled portions) retaining at least 50% of the bark circumference. Uproot and remove dead trees from the plantation. Cleaning of collar region, removal of grubs, pupae and eggs and inter ploughing wherever possible and Swab the bark of the exposed roots and shoots with carbaryl 50 WP 2 g/L, lindane 20 EC 1 ml/L. Swab with kerosene - coal tar mixture (1:2) or neem oil 5% upto one metre height on the trunk and on exposed bark after shaving the infested bark to prevent egg laying. Occurrence of Tea mosquito bug. Spray Monocrotophos 36 SL 3.0 L at new flush formation. Spray endosulfan 35 EC or carbaryl 50 WP 3.0 Kg In 1500-2000 L of water per ha + Urea 3% at flower initiation and again at fruiting time.

Live Stock Specific Advisory:

Live Stock	Live Stock Specific Advisory
COW	Due to severe heat there is reduction of growth rate and milk production in animals and if the treatment is not provided in time then the animal may die. During scorching heat the animals should be tied under tree shed. If the roof the animal shed is made up of tin or asbestos, then put straw over it and sprinkle water on it from time to time. Cover the windows and doors of the

Live Stock	Live Stock Specific Advisory
	shed with wet gunny bag and remove it after sun set. Do white washing over walls and the roof of the house. If you are keeping high producers then install fans, water sprinklers and other heat reducing instruments. If the animal is succumbed due to heat stress then apply ice and wet clothes over its head and call a Veterinarian as soon as possible.

Fisheries Specific Advisory:

Fisheries	Fisheries Specific Advisory
COMMON CARP	In case have stocked fingerlings in the pond for fish culture, fish farmers should monitor the quality and level of water, so also temperature. In case of water temperature goes above 30° C or water level goes below 1m depth, farmers are advised to go for early harvest and discontinue fish seed production and culture activity. Fish breeding and culture activity is discouraged.

Poultry Specific Advisory:

Poultry	Poultry Specific Advisory
CHICKEN	Due to severe heat there is reduction of growth rate and egg production in poultry and if the treatment is not provided in time then the bird may die. While constructing poultry shed keep in mind that the direct sun rays shouldn't enter, there should be proper ventilation, the roof should be high and side walls should be low. Plant pumpkin or similar plants over roof to avoid direct sunlight. Spray water over the poultry birds but keep in mind that the litre material should not get wet. The poultry shed remain cool by hanging wet gunny bag over side walls. The litre should be turned from time to time because it holds heat and increases the temperature inside shed. Plant green plants around the shed.