



Gramin Krishi Mausam Sewa
India Meteorological Department
Odisha University of Agriculture and Technology
Bhubaneswar -751 003

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Nodal Officer

Week No.16

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District – Khordha (East and South-Eastern Coastal Plain Agroclimatic Zone)

The mean maximum daily temperature was 36.8°C and mean minimum daily temperature was 23.8°C of the Khordha district during the last week. The district received no rainfall during the last week. Transplanting of summer paddy is completed. Sowing of summer pulses, oilseed and vegetables are also under progress. Harvesting of rabi crops like Mustard, Groundnut, Mung, Biri and Kulthi are completed. Crop coverage till date is 99.6 % of the total programme area. Overall crop condition is Normal.

Forecast (Up to 21.04.2024)
Given by Met. Centre, IMD, Bhubaneswar

DISTRICT: KHORDHA – As per the forecast received from IMD, dry weather may prevail over the district of Khordha for the next five days. The sky condition may remain clear to partly cloudy for the next five days. In the next 5 days, the wind speed will remain within 16-20 km/h. The daily maximum and minimum temperature are likely to remain 41-43°C and 26-28°C respectively for next five days.

DISTRICT	KHORDHA				
Date	17/04/2024	18/04/2024	19/04/2024	20/04/2024	21/04/2024
Rainfall (mm)	0	0	0	0	0
T-MAX (C)	42	42	43	43	41
T-MIN (C)	27	27	28	28	26
Cloud Cover	0	0	0	0	4
Rh Max (%)	68	72	87	86	85
Rh Min (%)	27	31	25	42	40
Wind speed (kmph)	16	16	16	19	20
Wind Direction (deg)	202	208	198	198	198

For further information, contact the Met. Centre, Aerodrom Area, IMD, Bhubaneswar, Tel. # 0674-2596116.

Agromet Advisory

- ❖ In paddy crop, Panicle initiation, Panicle emergence, flowering and milking stages are the critical stages. In these stages water scarcity or deficit of water causes comparatively greater reduction in yields. Hence, water deficit during these stages should be avoided.
- ❖ Cover the rows with dry leaves in Sugarcane. Top-dress with 4% potassium to protect crop from water scarcity during summer.
- ❖ Transplanting of vegetables should be done in afternoon hour to avoid high temperature.
- ❖ Apply sprinkler irrigation to bring down the heat effect. Conserve upto 50% water by irrigating alternate rows.
- ❖ The high temperature increases the water requirement of maize crop. Irrigate the crop. Never allow water to remain stagnant for more time in field.
- ❖ Spread polythene in irrigation channels to save water wastage during irrigation in sandy and loamy soil.
- ❖ High temperature in day hours may lead to wilting in tomato and brinjal. Apply 1g Streptocyclin in 10 liter water in root zone.
- ❖ Mulch coconut leaves 1.8 m around a coconut tree to reduce water loss.
- ❖ Cover with paper caps on the newly planted vegetable seedlings during day time.
- ❖ In shallow ponds, harvest fingerlings, if water temperature rises to 30 °C. Ensure enough water depth before introducing fingerlings in a pond.

PADDY (Summer): Gundi Bug management -To manage Gundi Bug spray Chlorpyrifos 20% EC @ 400- ml/ acre or Malathion 50 % EC @ 400- ml/ acre by mixing in 200-litre of water. Dusting of Chlorpyrifos 1.5 % D @ 10-kg/acre 3 or Malathion 5 % D.P @ 10 kg/acre should be done uniformly during morning hours, when there is no or minimum wind.

BPH and WBPH management -If infestation of BPH and WBPH occur (5-10 hoppers/hill), spray Neem Based Pesticide (Azadirachtin) 1500 PPM @ 600- ml/acre at the base of the plant. If problem persists, spray Pymetrozine 50% WG @ 120 g/acre or Dinotefuran 20 % SG @ 80 g/acre or Flonicamid 50 % WG @ 60- gram/acre or Triflumezopyrim 10% SC @ 100 ml / acre at the base of the plant. Use only pesticides recommended for brown plant hopper at recommended dose only and do not use same pesticide repeatedly.

GROUNDNUT: Post Harvest Management - Groundnut should be stored in polythene lined gunny bags with desiccant like fused Calcium Chloride @ 250-gram/30-kg of seeds. The desiccant should be tied with cotton cloth and kept inside perforated plastic box. The sealed bags should be kept vertically inside a well-ventilated room at room temperature.

BRINJAL & TOMATO: Whiteflies management - To manage whiteflies pest in Tomato and Brinjal crop, use yellow sticky traps @ 8-10/acre to attract and kill the insects. During primary stage of pest infestation spray neem-based pesticide (Azadirachtin) 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.

CHILLI: Fruit rot and die back management - There are chances of fruit rot and die back disease incidence in chilli crop. To manage these disease spray Propineb 70 % WP @ 500 gram/acre or Difenoconazole 25 % EC @ 100-ml/acre or Azoxystrobin 23 % SC @ 200-ml/acre. The fungicide should be sprayed first just before flowering and second at fruit formation stage.

MANGO: Mango hopper -To control mango hoppers spray Imidacloprid 17.8% SL @ 5 ml/15 litre of water or Thiamethoxam 25% W.G @ 3ml/15litre of water or Acetamiprid 20% S.P. @ 4g /15litre of water. Application of smoke below the plants can also help in reducing the pest population.

POULTRY: 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.

PRINCIPAL NODAL OFFICER

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