



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



## Agromet Advisory Bulletin

Date : 05-04-2024

Weather Forecast of District MAYURBHANJ(Odisha) Issued On : 2024-04-05(Valid Till 08:30 IST of the next 5 days)

Parameter	2024-04-06	2024-04-07	2024-04-08	2024-04-09	2024-04-10
Rainfall(mm)	0.0	0.0	15.0	10.0	5.0
Tmax(°C)	40.0	39.0	36.0	36.0	37.0
Tmin(°C)	28.0	27.0	25.0	24.0	24.0
RH-I(%)	26	35	33	51	48
RH-II(%)	11	11	15	20	27
Wind Speed(kmph)	9	12	11	12	9
Wind Direction(Degree)	248	202	246	251	248
Cloud Cover(Octa)	2	3	6	7	4

### Weather Summary/Alert:

The district is likely to remain dry with severe heat wave on Saturday and Sunday and receive light to moderate rainfall with mainly clear to generally cloudy sky. The wind speed will remain within 9.0 to 12.0 kmph up to next five days. The daily maximum temperature may range between 36.0°C to 40.0°C. The minimum temperature may rise between 24.0°C to 28.0°C. Relative humidity during morning may range between 26 to 51 percent and that during the afternoon may range between 11 to 27 percent.

### General Advisory:

In view of probable rain, harvest the paddy if 85% of grains are matured. Keep the harvested products in safe place. Harvest the mature greengram and blackgram. Make arrangements for drainage in standing green gram, black gram and vegetables. Withhold spraying of pesticides and irrigation for the time being. Cover the vegetable nursery with polythene sheet to save it from rain. Keep the livestock indoors during rainfall.

### SMS Advisory:

Complete the sowing of summer vegetables like cucurbits after the subsequent week to utilize the soil moisture effectively.

### Crop Specific Advisory:

Crop (Stage)	Crop Specific Advisory
RICE	<p>The transplanted paddy is at flowering to maturity (ten to thirteen week) stage in main field. 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 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.</p>
GROUNDNUT	<p>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</p>

Crop (Stage)	Crop Specific Advisory
	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
OKRA/ LADYFINGER	Farmer should apply 15-kg of Urea per acre for High yielding varieties and 20-kg of Urea per acre for hybrids as first top dressing after hoeing and hand weeding at 25 DAS. 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. To manage these sucking pests chemically spray Thiomethoxam 25 % WG @ 40- gram/acre or Acetamiprid 20 % SP @ 50-gram/acre or Tolfenpyrad 15 % EC @ 400-ml/acre by mixing it in 200-litre of water. The disease symptoms of YMV disease are yellowing of the entire network of veins in the leaf blade is the characteristic symptom. In severe infections the younger leaves turn yellow, become reduced in size and the plant is highly stunted. Infection restricts flowering and fruits, if formed, may be smaller and harder. The affected plants produce fruits with yellow or white colour and they are not fit for marketing. To manage this disease whitefly management should be done. To prevent whitefly infestation seeds should be treated with Imidacloprid @ 7-gram/kg of seeds before sowing. Install 8-10 nos of yellow sticky traps starting from 2-3 leaf stage of the crop. Diseased plants should be rogued out to prevent further spread of the disease. To manage whitefly infestation at early stage of crop spray Neem based pesticide 1500 PPM @ 600-ml/acre by mixing in 200-litre of water. If the infestation is severe than go for chemical pesticide like Thiomethoxam @ 40-gram/acre or Acetamiprid @ 50-gram/acre by mixing in 200-litre of water.

Horticulture (Stage)	Horticulture Specific Advisory
BRINJAL	<p>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.</p>
TOMATO	<p>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.</p>
PUMPKIN	<p>There are chances of infestation of fruit fly in cucurbit vegetables. The maggots of fruit fly feed on the pulp of the fruit. Oozing of resinous fluid from fruits can be seen in infested fruits. Fruits become distorted and malformed. Premature dropping of fruit occurs and are unfit for consumption.</p>

Horticulture (Stage)	Horticulture Specific Advisory
	<p>To manage fruit fly in cucurbits, prepare a poison bait by mixing 400-gram Jaggery and 8-ml Malathion or DDVP in 4-litre of water. Keep this mixture in Plastic cups or clay pots @80-nos/acre. The fruit flies will be attracted to this and eventually get killed by falling into the poison baits. There are chances of infestation of Epilachna Beetle in cucurbit crops. Epilachna Beetle scraps chlorophyll from the leaves causing complete skeletonization and drying of leaves. To manage Epilachna Beetle in cucurbits shake plants to dislodge grubs, pupae, and adults in a pail of kerosene mixed water early in the morning or collect them mechanically and destroy. Spray neem-based pesticide 1500 PPM @ 3- ml/litre of water at early stage of infestation. To manage Epilachna Beetle chemically spray Chlorpyriphos 20 % EC @ 2-ml/litre of water or Profenophos 50 % EC @ 2-ml/litre of water.</p>
MANGO	<p>Due to hot and cloudy weather there are chances of infestation of sucking pest like Mango Hoppers in Mango plant. The mango hoppers multiply rapidly in cloudy weather. To manage mango hoppers spray Imidacloprid 17.8% SL @ 5-ml/15-litre of water or Thiomethoxam 25% W.G @ 3-ml/15-litre of water or Acetamiprid 20% S.P@ 4-gram /15-litre of water. Application of smoke below the plants can also help in reducing the pest population.</p>
CUCUMBER	<p>Make strong support for trailing type vegetables. After the rain, there is chances of infestation of fruit fly in cucurbit vegetables. The maggots of fruit fly feed on the pulp of the fruit. Oozing of resinous fluid from fruits can be seen in infested fruits. Fruits become distorted and malformed. Premature dropping of fruit occurs and are unfit for consumption. To manage fruit fly in cucurbits, prepare a poison bait by mixing 400-gram Jaggery and 8-ml Malathion or DDVP in 4-litre of water. Keep this mixture in Plastic cups or clay pots @80-nos/acre. The fruit flies will be attracted to this and eventually get killed by falling into the poison baits. There are chances of infestation of Epilachna Beetle in cucurbit crops. Epilachna Beetle scraps chlorophyll from the leaves causing complete skeletonization and drying of leaves. To manage Epilachna Beetle in cucurbits shake plants to dislodge grubs, pupae, and adults in a pail of kerosene mixed water early in the morning or collect them mechanically and destroy. Spray neem-based pesticide 1500 PPM @ 3-ml/litre of water at early stage of infestation. To manage Epilachna Beetle chemically spray Chlorpyriphos 20 % EC @ 2-ml/litre of water or Profenophos 50 % EC @ 2-ml/litre of water.</p>

**Live Stock Specific Advisory:**

Live Stock	Live Stock Specific Advisory
COW	Keep the livestock indoors during rainfall. Keep feed for 3-5 days, in case of any emergency. Repair the sheds before rainfall. Keep animals indoors in rainy conditions. Keep fodder at a safe place to avoid spoilage from rainfall.

**Fisheries Specific Advisory:**

Fisheries	Fisheries Specific Advisory
FRESH WATER	Fish farmers, in case, have stocked fingerlings in the pond for fish culture, they 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 1 m. 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	The chicks and birds may suffer from heatstroke. Hang wet gunny bags around the poultry farm and sprinkle water 3-4 times. Provide sufficient clean water for the birds to drink.