



Agromet Advisory Bulletin

Date : 2025-06-17

Weather Forecast of District GAJAPATI (Odisha) Issued On : 2025-06-17 (Valid Till 08:30 IST of the next 5 days)

Parameter	2025-06-18	2025-06-19	2025-06-20	2025-06-21	2025-06-22
Rainfall(mm)	10.0	10.0	8.0	7.0	7.0
Tmax(°C)	33.0	33.0	34.0	34.0	34.0
Tmin(°C)	25.0	26.0	26.0	27.0	27.0
RH-I(%)	95	95	89	91	92
RH-II(%)	82	85	73	70	64
Wind Speed(kmph)	9	9	9	6	7
Wind Direction(Degree)	257	251	255	247	267
Cloud Cover(Octa)	6	6	6	5	5
Warning	Thunderstorms & Lightning, Squall etc; Strong Surface Winds	No Warning	No Warning	No Warning	No Warning

Forecast Summary:

The district is likely to receive light rainfall for the next 5 days with generally cloudy sky. A yellow warning has been issued by IMD for Wednesday on account of Thunderstorms & Lightning, Squall etc; with Strong Surface Winds. The wind speed will remain within 6.0 to 9.0 kmph up to next five days. The daily maximum temperature may range between 33.0°C to 34.0°C. The minimum temperature may rise between 25.0°C to 27.0°C. Relative humidity during morning may range between 89 to 95 percent and that during the afternoon may range between 64 to 85 percent.

Weather Warnings (Valid Till 08:30 IST of the next day)

A yellow warning has been issued by IMD for Wednesday on account of Thunderstorms & Lightning, Squall etc; with Strong Surface Winds.

Likely impacts of weather warnings on Agriculture and associated Agromet advisories

1. Damage and lodging, Shattering of matured pods 2. Lodging of vegetable crops 3. Damage to Nursery 4. Damage and lodging of fruit crops 5. Water logging in fields

General Advisory:

Protect the mango in trees by netting and harvest the matured fruits like mango, litchi, jackfruit, etc. before the rain. Keep the harvested paddy and non-paddy crops in safer and water proof place to avoid rainfall and high wind speed. Go for plucking of flowers avoid deterioration of flower quality. Make strong wooden support for papaya and banana plants to avoid lodging due to high wind speed. Pulses like Green gram and Black gram should be harvested and kept in safer places. Harvest the matured vegetables. Make strong support for trailing type vegetables. Avoid spraying of Pesticides during this period. Do't let the domestic animal outside during this period. Make provision of fodder and clean drinking water for 4-5 days. Don't tie cattle under trees or near any big trees.

SMS Advisory:

Go for ploughing at places receiving soaking rainfall to reduce weed infestation, to destroy eggs and larvae of hibernated soil insects, and to increase soil profile recharge.

Crop Specific Advisory:

Crop (Stage)	Crop Specific Advisory
RICE (Nursery/seedling)	For Upland ecosystem, varieties which mature between 100-120 days are suitable for cultivation varieties like Khandagiri, Sahabhazi Dhan, DDR-42, DRR-44, DRR-46, Mandakini, Naveen, GB-1, Bina-11, MTU-1010, Satyabhama, Swarna Shreya etc can be cultivated in bunded upland condition. Seed treatment is necessary before sowing of Paddy. It will control Seed borne diseases to some extent. Seed treatment can be done with Carbendazim 50 % WP @ 2- gram/ kg of seeds or Carboxin 37.5 % + Thiram 37.5% D.S WP @ 3 gm/kg of seeds. Always use certified seeds and go for germination test before sowing. Use 20 kg of seeds for one acre of paddy cultivation. For medium land, varieties which mature in between 120 to 140 days are suitable. Varieties like MTU 1156, MTU 1153, CR Dhan 310, RGL 2538, Lalat, Improved Lalat, Manaswini, MTU-1001, Sampada, Gitanjali, Nua acharmati etc can be cultivated in medium land. For Low land ecosystem varieties which matures above 140 days are suitable. Varieties like Pratikshya, Swarna, Swarna Sub-1, RGL-2537, MTU-1075, Mrinalini, Hashanta, Rani Dhan, CR 1009, CR 1009 Sub-1, DRR 50, Pooja, MTU-1064, CR-1018, Sarala, Durga, Pradhan Dhan, Nua Kalajeera, Nua chinikamini, CR Sungadhi Dhan-907 etc can be cultivated in low land. Seed treatment is necessary before sowing of Paddy. It will control Seed borne diseases to some extent. Seed treatment can be done with Carbendazim 50 % WP @ 2- gram/ kg of seeds or Carboxin 37.5 % + Thiram 37.5% D.S WP @ 3 gm/kg of seeds. Always use certified seeds and go for germination test before sowing. Use 20 kg of seeds for one acre of paddy cultivation.
RICE (Sowing)	Paddy seeds should first be soaked for 24 hours in water, then placed in a wet cloth to encourage germination. Germination typically occurs within 24 to 30 hours. These sprouted seeds must be sown in the nursery bed as soon as possible. If left too long, the shoots may become too long and prone to damage, so sowing should be done immediately after the rain ceases.
PIGEON PEA (RED GRAM/ARHAR) (Sowing)	PRG-235, PRG 176, VL ARHAR1, T-Arhar, TDRG-59, PANT-A-7 and GT-104 etc are some improved varieties of Arhar. If line sowing is done in the field, the recommended seed rate for early and late maturing varieties is 8 and 6 kg/acre. Seed treatment can be done with Carbendazim 50 % WP @ 2-gram/ kg of seeds or Carboxin 37.5 % + Thiram 37.5% D.S WP. Treat the seeds with recommended species of Rhizobium bacterial culture @ 20 gram/kg of seeds before 1 hour of sowing. The gap between chemical seed treatment and Rhizobium treatment should be at least 7 days.

Horticulture Specific Advisory:

Horticulture (Stage)	Horticulture Specific Advisory
Menacinakahi (Flowering)	Typical disease symptoms involve progressive wilting of the plant along with upward and inward leaf curling. Initial signs include slight foliar yellowing and upper leaf wilting, which eventually develop into permanent wilting with persistent leaf attachment. This is followed by complete yellowing and leaf senescence. Effective control can be achieved through spraying a mixture of Carbendazim and Mancozeb at 400 g per 200 L water per acre after cessation of rain.
CHILLI (Flowering)	Typical disease symptoms involve progressive wilting of the plant along with upward and inward leaf curling. Initial signs include slight foliar yellowing and upper leaf wilting, which eventually develop into permanent wilting with persistent leaf attachment. This is followed by complete yellowing and leaf senescence. Effective control can be achieved through spraying a mixture of Carbendazim and Mancozeb at 400 g per 200 L water per acre after cessation of rain.

Horticulture (Stage)	Horticulture Specific Advisory
OKRA/ LADYFINGER (Fruit formation)	For HYV apply 70-kg of DAP, 11-kg of MOP and 12-kg of Urea as basal fertilizer by maintaining 45 row to row and plant to plant spacing at 30 cm. For Hybrids apply 87-kg of DAP, 13-kg of MOP and 28-kg of Urea as basal fertilizer by maintaining row to row spacing at 60 cm whereas plant to plant spacing at 45-cm.
YAM (Planting)	May to June is the optimum time for yam planting. Grow suitable high yielding varieties of yam like Local variety: Shreekirti, Shreerupa, Hatikhaj, Shreeshilpi, Small yam: Shreelata, Shreekala. White yam: Shreesubhra, Shreepriya, Shreedhanya. 8-10 quintals yam required for planting in one acre. Cut the yam into pieces of 150-200 g each. Dig out 1.5 ft. dia and 1.5ft deep holes at 3X3 ft spacing. Apply 5 tons FYM during final land preparation. Apply full P of the recommended fertilizer dose of 32:24:32 kg NPK/acre as basal. Plant the seed material at 5-10 cm sowing depth. Cover the beds with straw mulch of 5 cm height.
BANANA (Planting)	To prevent stem weevil, install Cosmolure pheromone traps @ 10/acre in banana garden. Dip the banana stem in warm water for 30 minutes before planting. Fill the pit with 25 g neempedia or 25-50 g any granular insecticide before planting. Cut the affected plant into pieces and dry under sun. Keep the banana garden neat and clean. Inject the pseudostem with Imidacloprid 30 SL at 45 degree angle @ 2ml/plant.
MANGO (Fruit formation)	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 canker. Spraying borax @2.0g/l to manage physiological disorders.
BRINJAL (Fruit formation)	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 8 nos. of pheromone trap having Leucin Lure per acre. Use chemical control if there is 4% withering of terminal shoot or 14% fruits infested with borers. For chemical control spray Emamectin Benzoate 5% SG @ 80-gram/ acre or Chlorantraniliprole 18.5 % SC @80-ml/acre or Spinetoram 11.7 % SC @ 200-ml /acre. There should be a gap of 7-10 days between pesticide application and harvest. Use any of the above insecticides alternately at 15-days interval.
CUCUMBER (Fruit formation)	To manage fruit fly in cucurbits, prepare a poison bait by mixing 400 g of 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. For chemical control spray Malathion 50% EC @ 2 ml/lit or Chlorantraniliprole 18.5% @ 0.25 ml/lit.

Live Stock Specific Advisory:

Live Stock	Live Stock Specific Advisory
COW	Stomatitis in livestock is characterized by inflammation or ulceration of the oral cavity, including the tongue, and is commonly induced by dietary irritants, pathogenic infections (bacterial or viral), or rough-textured fodder. Affected animals show signs include reduced feed intake (anorexia) and hypersalivation. As an initial step, inspect and remove any extraneous material from the animal's oral cavity. Perform an antiseptic wash of the oral cavity using a 1–2% solution of sodium bicarbonate or potassium permanganate to mitigate infection risk. Administer 1% boro-glycerine topically within the oral cavity to alleviate mucosal irritation. Ensure the animal receives clean water, balanced feed, and minimal physical stress during recovery.

Fisheries Specific Advisory:

Fisheries	Fisheries Specific Advisory
FRESH WATER	Carp such as Rohu, Catla and Mrigal, which grow rapidly, should be stocked in a certain ratio of 4:3:3 to increase the benefits. Generally, a density of

Fisheries	Fisheries Specific Advisory
	5,000 fingerlings/ha is kept as a standard stocking. Groundnut oil cake and rice bran is given in same ratio @ 5% of the total biomass of stocking material. Cow dung, urea and super phosphate should be applied to increase pond quality. In 8-10 months, fishes attain their marketable size.

Others (Soil / Land Preparation) Specific Advisory:

Others (Soil / Land Preparation)	Others (Soil / Land Preparation) Specific Advisory
GENERAL ADVICE	Harvest the matured fruits and store in a safe place. Provide staking and make provision for drainage in fruit plants and provide staking to tomato and cucurbits. Wash out the mud from the vegetable leaves by spraying water just after receding of rain water. Cover the vegetable nursery with polythene sheet to save it from rain. To manage wilt disease in vegetable crops, drench the root zone with a solution of 1.5-gram Streptocycline and 20-gram Metalaxyl 8% + Mancozeb 64 % WP mixed in 10 litres of water. Good quality seed reduces the necessary seed rate, provides healthy and strong seedlings, gives a uniform crop stand in the field, and results in higher yields. Good quality seed is clean (contains no stones, soil particles, weed seed), pure (contains only grains from one variety), and healthy (full big grains, same colour, no cracks). If you are using the own harvested seeds, then dissolve 1 kg salt in 10 litres of water for 10 kg of seed. Dip 2-3 kg of the seed at a time in the solution and reject the floating chaffy and weed seeds. Collect heavy seeds settled at bottom of the solution and wash them 2-3 times by clean water. Dry the seeds in direct sunlight for 2-3 days before treating them with fungicides.
LAND PREPARATION	"Summer Ploughing" is ploughing the field across the slope during hot summer with the help of specialized tools with the objective of opening of the soil crust and overturning of the soil underneath to disinfect it. It is performed with the pre-monsoon showers during May month to recharge the soil profile. This off-season tillage increases the water content of soils and reduces runoff. This tillage practice improves the soil aeration and helps in decomposition of organic matter. Due to overturning of the soil in summer ploughing the sharp rays of sun enters the soil and kills the eggs, larvae and pupae of soil borne insects and pests, there by the hazards of insects and pests on subsequent crop is reduced. Deep ploughing and overturning uproot the weeds. Consequently, the roots and stems of the weeds get desiccated and die. As a result, weed control and less application of weedicide is one of the major advantages of summer ploughing. Because of competition between the crops and weeds for same plant nutrients is reduced, there by the productivity increases. After summer ploughing Sesbania (Dhaincha) seeds @ 10 kg/acre should be sown as Green Manuring crop. Apply the basal fertilizer (single super phosphate) required for paddy crop as per recommendation during Sesbania Sowing.
SOIL TESTING	The soil samples should be collected before ploughing the field with appropriate weather condition. For 1 acre of land soil samples are collected from 6-7 places by cleaning the grasses, dried leaves and twigs. Dug the field of about 15 cm depth in V shaped with the help of hoe (Phauda). Collect the soil from top to bottom of about 1-inch slice. Likewise collect soils from 6- 7 places. Break the clods of soils and spread over clean place under shade. Then mix all the soil and make a heap. Divide the heap of soil into four parts. Keep two opposite parts of soil and discard the other two. Follow this procedure until to get 500 grams of soil sample. Keep the soil in polythene bag. Label this bag with land details, address and send it to soil testing laboratory. Remember don't collect soil sample from boundary of fields, from composting area, from shades of tree or base of tree and from a standing crop field.
AGRI FIELD	When the pH of the soil is below 6.5 it called acidic soil. The soil of Uplands, Red soil, brown forest soil and mixed red and black soil are acidic. The acidic soil has more iron, manganese and aluminium which causes toxicity to plants. Acid soil has lesser nitrogen, potassium, calcium, magnesium, and available phosphorus content. Acid soil has lesser carbon content which leads to low water holding capacity. To manage acidic soil following operations should be carried out. 1. Apply 5-6 cart load of well decomposed farmyard manure before each crop season. 2. Growing green manure crops like Sesbania, Cowpea, Guar and Sun hemp. Apply Lime or Paper mill Sludge four week

Others (Soil / Land Preparation)	Others (Soil / Land Preparation) Specific Advisory
	before sowing as per soil testing report. If lime is not available apply rock phosphate along with single super phosphate per acre at last ploughing.

Likely impacts of weather warnings (General)

1. Damage and lodging, Shattering of matured pods 2. Lodging of vegetable crops 3. Damage to Nursery 4. Damage and lodging of fruit crops 5. Water logging in fields

Impact based advisories (General)

Protect the mango in trees by netting and harvest the matured fruits like mango, litchi, jackfruit, etc. before the rain. Keep the harvested paddy and non-paddy crops in safer and water proof place to avoid rainfall and high wind speed. Go for plucking of flowers avoid deterioration of flower quality. Make strong wooden support for papaya and banana plants to avoid lodging due to high wind speed. Pulses like Green gram and Black gram should be harvested and kept in safer places. Harvest the matured vegetables. Make strong support for trailing type vegetables. Avoid spraying of Pesticides during this period. Do't let the domestic animal outside during this period. Make provision of fodder and clean drinking water for 4-5 days. Don't tie cattle under trees or near any big trees.

Farmers are advised to download Unified "Mausam" and "Meghdoot" android application on mobile for Weather forecast and weather based Agromet Advisories and "Damini" android application for forecast of Thunderstorm and lightening.

Mausam MobileApp link: <https://play.google.com/store/apps/details/>

Meghdoot MobileApp link: <https://play.google.com/store/apps/details>

Damini MobileApp link : <https://play.google.com/store/apps/details>