



GRAMIN KRISHI MAUSAM SEWA
INDIA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT
DISTRICT AGROMET UNIT
KRISHI VIGYAN KENDRA, GAJAPATI
ODISHA UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURE AND TECHNOLOGY,
BHUBANESWAR-751003



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SMS (Agrometeorology)

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District- Gajapati

The mean maximum daily temperature was 31.3°C and the mean minimum daily temperature was 23.6°C of the Gajapati district during the last week. The district received 19.3 mm of rainfall during the last week.

Weather Forecast (Up to 08:30 IST of 09.07.2025)

According to the weather forecast received from India Meteorological Department, the district is likely to receive very light to light rain up to Tuesday with overcast sky. The wind speed is likely to remain within 8-11 kmph for the next five days. The daily maximum and minimum temperature may range between 32.0°C to 33.0°C and 24.0°C to 26.0°C respectively. Relative humidity during the morning and the afternoon may range between 86 to 92 percent and 62 to 72 percent respectively.

DISTRICT	Date	Rainfall (mm)	Temperature Max. (°C)	Temperature Min. (°C)	Cloud Cover (Octa)	RH Max (%)	RH Min (%)	Wind Speed (kmph)	Wind Direction (deg)
GAJAPATI	05-07-2025	5	32	24	8	92	72	9	261
	06-07-2025	4	32	25	8	90	67	10	260
	07-07-2025	7	33	26	8	88	67	11	259
	08-07-2025	5	33	26	8	87	62	9	252
	09-07-2025	2	33	26	8	86	64	8	246

Agromet Advisory

General Advisory: For one-acre area of paddy transplanting 400 m² (10 Decimal) size of land is required for nursery raising. Before sowing, paddy seeds should be treated with Trichoderma powder formulation @ 10g/kg of seeds or any other seed treating chemicals like Thiram 75% @ 3 gm or Captan 50% @ 3 gm per kg of seeds procured from the Government approved agencies. Go for non-paddy crops in the upland to avoid terminal drought. Intercropping of cereals+pulses/oilseeds is recommended. Go for early sowing/transplanting as far as possible to complete these by mid-August. Go for medium duration rice varieties in medium land. Go for line sowing of rice followed by early beaushaning and weeding. This will avoid the rainfall required for transplanting, and over-aged seedlings if transplanted late.

Crop Specific Advisory

PADDY: In view of expected rainfall apply 200 kg of FYM, 4 kg of DAP, 2.5 kg of MOP and 1 kg of Zinc sulphate during last puddling. Divide nursery area into smaller plots of 1.5-metre-long, 10 cm height and convenient length. Irrigation channels of size 30 cm in width should be made along the beds for irrigation/drainage. Sprouted Seeds should be sown @ 40-50 gram/ m² area of seed bed by line sowing with 5 cm gap between each line or direct broadcasting and put dried compost over seeds. Apply light irrigations to the nursery area particularly in the evening so that the field remains wet and do not keep standing water.

MAIZE: Seed rate for maize is 6-7kg/acre. To maintain optimum plant population, use seed drill for sowing or sow the seeds behind the plough. Apply 55 kg of DAP and 22-kg of potash as basal fertilizer. For chemical control of weeds in Maize, spray Atrazine 50 % W.P herbicide @ 800 g/acre by mixing it in 200 litres of water within 1-2 DAS on clear weather condition.

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ARHAR: 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.

GROUNDNUT: After cessation of rain apply 2 tonne of well decomposed FYM, 35 kg DAP and 4kg Urea and 26 kg MOP per acre in the furrows before sowing as basal fertilizer. Apply well powdered Gypsum @ 100 kg/acre and incorporate into the soil along with the basal fertilizers, this will improve number of pods and pod filling. Mix the fertilizer with the soil so that seeds do not come in direct contact with the fertilizer. Keep line to line spacing of 30 cm and plant to plant spacing of 10 cm and put the seed in 3 cm depth.

COTTON: After pre-monsoon rain fall go for summer ploughing. Plough the field with mould board plough or disc plough for deep ploughing. Keep the field clean. Apply 2 tonne of compost during last ploughing. Purchase suitable hybrid seeds and fertilizers from licenced dealer. Avoid growing longer duration hybrids in Rainfed area.

Horticulture Specific Advisory

CUCURBITS: To manage Downy Mildew disease in cucurbits spray Copper Hydroxide 77 % WP (Hi-dice/Kocide) @ 3-gram/litre or Fosetyl -AL 80 % WP (Aliette)@ 3-gram/litre or Carbendazim 12 % + Mancozeb 63 % WP (Saaf/Sixer) @ 2-gram/litre in clear weather condition.

OKRA: There are chances of infestation of **shoot and fruit borer** in Okra. The larvae of okra 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. Later larvae bore into fruits which become unfit for consumption. To manage the pest, remove the affected terminal shoot showing bore holes and the affected fruits. 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 the pest biologically spray Bacillus thuringiensis var. Kurstaki 5 % WP (Dipole/Mahastra) @ 400-gram/acre. To manage the pest chemically spray Emamectin Benzoate 5% SG (EM-1/Proclaim) @ 80-gram/ acre or Chlorantraniliprole 18.5 % SC (Coragen / Cover) @80-ml/acre or Pyridalyl 10% EC (Sumipleo) @ 300-ml/acre by mixing in 200-litre of water. 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 Thiamethoxam 25 % WG (Actara/Areva) @ 40-gram/acre or Acetamiprid 20 % SP (Dhanpreet/Manik) @ 50-gram/acre or Tolfenpyrad 15 % EC (Keefun) @ 400-ml/acre by mixing it in 200-litre of water.

CHILLI: There are chances of infestation of **mites** in chilli crop. Initial symptoms of severely infested plants are sudden downward curling and crinkling of leaves. Petiole in a few cases becomes elongated and later they stop growing and die. To manage infestation of mites in chilli spray Propargite 57% EC (Omite/ Mitekill /Ocean) @ 600-ml/acre or Spiromesifen 22.9% SC (Oberon/Danfuran/Voltage) @ 160-ml/acre or Diafenthiuron 50% WP (Pegasus/Polo/Ludo) @ 250-gram/acre. 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 (Azadirachtin) 1500 PPM @ 600-ml/acre by mixing in 200-litre of water. To manage these pests chemically spray Thiamethoxam 25 % WG (Actara/Areva) @ 40-gram/acre Acetamiprid 20% S.P. (Dhanpreet/Manik) @ 50-gram/acre or Profenophos 40 % + Fenpyroximate 2.5 % EC (Etna/Pyromax) @ 400-ml/acre.

BRINJAL: To control damping-off disease of brinjal seedlings in the nursery, after completion of rainfall drench the nursery bed soil with a solution of 20 g Metalaxyl 4% + Mancozeb 64% WP in 10 litres of water. The brinjal seedlings become ready for transplanting after 25–30 days of sowing. In the evening one day before uprooting the seedlings for transplanting, drench the nursery bed soil with a solution of 10 g Trichoderma viride (1% WP) or Trichoderma harzianum (1% WP) mixed in 10 litres of water to suppress soil-borne pathogens and promote healthy root growth.

TURMERIC: A friable well drained red loamy soil in wet or garden lands under this condition is ideal. Varieties- Roma, Suroma, Sudarshana, Suguna, Sugandham, Ranga, Rasmi. Mother rhizome & finger rhizomes. Seed rate of finger rhizome-20-25q/ha. Seed Treatment - Seed rhizomes dipped in phosalone 35 EC 2ml/lit + 0.3% copper oxychloride for 30 min.

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GINGER: Varieties: Suruchi, Surabhi, Suprabha. Seed rate: 1500 - 1800kg of rhizome/ha. Seed treatment: Treat the seed rhizomes with mancozeb or copper oxychloride 3 g/lit or 200 ppm streptocycline for 30 minutes. Spacing: Irrigated crop – 40 x 20 cm in ridges and furrows. Rainfed crop – Raised beds of 20 x 20 cm or 25x 25 cm. Manures: Basal- FYM 25-30 t + 30 tonnes of green leaves as mulch in three splits 15 tonnes immediately after planting, 7.5 tonnes – 60 days and 120 days after planting, 50: 25 kg of P and K per ha.

Livestock

GOAT: By using sand over the floor we can keep the floor dry so that the animals are kept free from different diseases. The speciality of this shed is the floor is made of bricks and cement and sand from river is spread over it by a thickness of 4-6 inches. The sand soaks the urine so that the animals can sleep over it comfortably. It is also easier to clean the faecal material over the sand floor. To keep the sand dry it is stirred upside down in 15-20 days interval. The floor space requirement for kid is 0.5, for adult 1.2, for buck and pregnant female 2 square metre floor space is necessary which is suitable for every type of shed.

Poultry

CHICKEN: During rainy season, make provision to ensure proper ventilation by allowing an opening of 1-2 ft at the top of side curtains during the day and the side walls of the empty shed should be completely covered with polythene curtains. The drainage ditch around the shed should be clear to avoid insect pest attack and in the roofs, the side overhangs should be minimum 3 to 4 ft to prevent entry of direct rain water into the shed. Deworming and vaccination of poultry birds against ranikhet disease must be ensured.

Fishery

FISH: Growing two or more types of fish together have more benefits than growing a single type of fish. Carp such as Catla, Rohu and Mrigal, which grow rapidly after eating from different levels of the pond should be stocked in a certain ratio like Catla 30-40 parts, Rohi 50-60 parts and Mrigal 3 parts to increase the benefits. In addition, silver carp, grass carp and common carp or Amur carp is released into the pond and the production is increased. Stocking of smaller size of fishes in pond should be avoided as this may result in higher mortalities and slow growth during the initial months. Therefore, 50-100gram size seeds should be left for higher survival rate and good growth. Generally, a density of 2000-3000 advance fingerlings/yearlings is kept as a standard stocking rate per acre. Groundnut oil cake and rice bran given in same ratio @ 5% of the total biomass of stocking material. Cow dung, urea and single super phosphate should be applied to increase pond quality. This allows the fish to grow well and become marketable within 8 to 10 months.

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