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**District - Jagatsinghpur (East and South-Eastern Coastal Plain Agroclimatic Zone)**

Past Week Weather in Jagatsinghpur (26/07/2025 to 01/08/2025)		
Maximum Temperature (°C)	Minimum Temperature (°C)	Rainfall (mm)
31.6	26.8	70.4

**Crop Condition:**

- Broadcasting, transplanting and nursery operation of kharif paddy are going on.
- Sowing of non-paddy crops like Maize, Ragi, Pulses, Oilseeds and Vegetables are also under progress. Sugarcane is in vegetative stage. Overall crop condition is Normal.

**Weather Forecast for Jagatsinghpur from 02-08-2025 to 06-08-2025 (Given by Met. Centre, IMD, Bhubaneswar)**

Weather Parameters	Day-1	Day-2	Day-3	Day-4	Day-5
Rainfall & Sky Condition					
	Light rain with partly cloudy sky	Light rain with generally cloudy sky	Light rain with generally cloudy sky	Light rain with partly cloudy sky	Light rain with partly cloudy sky
Maximum Temperature (°C)	36	34	36	37	36
Minimum Temperature (°C)	29	29	28	27	27
Morning Relative Humidity (%)	82	81	82	83	83
Afternoon Relative Humidity (%)	58	60	57	60	59
Wind Speed (Km/h)	14	14	16	13	13
Wind Direction	249	240	225	223	220

**As per the forecast received from IMD, the district of Jagatsinghpur may likely to receive light rainfall for the next five days. The sky condition may remain partly cloudy to generally cloudy until Wednesday. In the next five days, the wind may blow at 13 - 16 km/h. The daily maximum and minimum temperatures will likely remain 34 - 37°C and 27-29°C, respectively.**

**Agromet Advisory**

- ❖ As per the district level weather warning issued by IMD, the district of Jagatsinghpur may likely to receive light rainfall for the next five days.
- ❖ In low land, go for transplanting of 21 days rice seedlings in the main field.
- ❖ Transplanting of rice should be completed by first fortnight of August.
- ❖ In medium lands the duration of the rice variety should be of shorter duration (less than 10-15 days) than normal where sowing/ nursery raising has not been done. Varieties such as Sahabhagi Dhan, Bina 11, DRR 39, 42, Mandakini may be taken.
- ❖ In Brown Plant Hopper (BPH) endemic areas, skip a row after each 8-10 rows of transplanting.
- ❖ In paddy field where herbicide has not been applied, “Beushaning” may be done after accumulation of enough water (at least 7-10 cm standing water) at 25-30 days after sowing.
- ❖ There are chances of incidence of both fungal and bacterial diseases like leaf blight, wilt, and rot in different standing crops. To manage these diseases, spray (Metalaxyl+ Mancozeb) @ 2-gram/litre of water or (Carbendazim+ Mancozeb) @ 2-gram/litre of water along with Plantomycin @ 1-gram/ litre of water.
- ❖ As thunderstorm with lightning are expected for the upcoming five days, so farmers are advised to stop all outdoor activities once you hear thunder or see lightning. Unplug farm equipment, motors, and irrigation pumps to avoid damage. Avoid touching electrical wires, metal fences, and mobile phones in open areas. If no shelter is available, crouch low with your feet together in an open area.

## General Advisory

Crop	Stage	Advisory
<b>PADDY</b>	Transplanting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ <b><u>Direct seeded rice</u></b> In paddy field where herbicide has not been applied, “Beushaning” may be done after accumulation of enough water (at least 7-10 cm standing water) at 25-30 days after sowing. After “Beushaning” apply 35 kg of urea/acre as top dressing. If fertilizer has not been applied during sowing, apply 35 kg of DAP, 15 kg of MOP and 15 kg of Urea per acre after “Beushaning”. Do not go for “Beushaning” if the crop is more than 45 days old.</li> <li>❖ <b><u>Transplanted rice</u></b> For high yielding paddy varieties, apply 35 kg Urea per acre at 3 weeks after transplanting at active tillering stage. For hybrids apply 42-kg of Urea per acre at 3 weeks after transplanting at active tillering stage. Please make sure before applying urea in the field you should complete weed control operations and drain out excess water from the field.</li> </ul>
<b>MAIZE</b>	Sowing- Vegetative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ <b><u>Weed management and fertilizer application</u></b> Hand weeding and earthing up should be done at 20-25 DAS. Apply 55-kg of urea per acre at this stage as first top dressing. Again at 40-45 DAS or before tasseling apply 55-kg of Urea and 20-kg of MOP as second top dressing.</li> </ul>
<b>GROUNDNUT</b>	Sowing- Vegetative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ <b><u>Sucking pest management</u></b> There are chances of Leaf Miner, Aphids and Thrips infestation in early sown Groundnut crop. To manage these pests at early stage of infestation spray neem-based pesticide (Neem Oil 1500 PPM) @ 600-ml/acre by mixing in 200-litre of water. To manage these pests chemically spray Thiamethoxam 25 % WG @ 40-gram /acre or Emamectin Benzoate 5 % SG @ 80- gram/acre by mixing in 200 litre of water.</li> </ul>
<b>BLACK GRAM AND GREEN GRAM</b>	Sowing/ Seedling/ Vegetative stage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ <b><u>Weed management</u></b> If pre-emergence herbicide is not applied during sowing than to manage weeds in these crops post emergence application of herbicide like Imazethapyr 10 % SL @ 300-ml/acre or Quizalofop-Ethyl 5 % EC @ 400-ml/acre should be applied at 15-days after sowing, by mixing it in 200 litre of water.</li> </ul>
<b>SUGARCANE</b>	Vegetative stage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ <b><u>Red Rot disease management</u></b> To manage red rot disease in Sugarcane spray Carbendazim 12%+ Mancozeb 63 % WP @ 400-gram/acre or Metalaxyl 8 % + Mancozeb 64 % @ 400-gram/acre by mixing it in 200-litre of water.</li> </ul>
<b>BRINJAL</b>	Vegetative Stage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ <b><u>Epilachna Beetle management</u></b> Deficit in rainfall leads to infestation of Epilachna Beetle in brinjal. To manage Epilachna Beetle in brinjal spray neem-based pesticide (Neem Oil 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 .</li> </ul>
<b>OKRA</b>	Vegetative to fruiting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ <b><u>Sucking pest management</u></b> There are chances of sucking pest like aphids, Jassids, thrips and whiteflies in Okra due to present weather condition. During clear weather condition 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 <b>sucking</b> pests chemically spray Thiamethoxam 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.</li> </ul>
<b>CUCURBITS</b>	Vegetative to fruiting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ <b><u>Downy Mildew management</u></b> - There are chances of infestation of Downy Mildew disease in cucurbit vegetables. To manage Downy Mildew disease in cucurbits spray Copper Hydroxide 77 % WP @ 3-gram/litre or Fosetyl -AL 80 % WP @ 3-gram/litre or Carbendazim 12 % + Mancozeb 63 % WP @ 2-gram/litre after completion of rainfall.</li> </ul>
<b>COCONUT</b>	Vegetative - Fruit formation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ <b><u>Black headed caterpillar</u></b> To manage black headed caterpillar in coconut, install Bracon card in the frond of the plant. Cut the affected leaves and burn it. To manage the pests chemically spray Chlorantraniliprole 18.5 % SC @ 4-ml/10- litre of water or Emamectin Benzoate 5 % SG @ 4-gram/10-litre of water.</li> </ul>
<b>ANIMAL HUSBANDRY</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ During rainy season keep the animals indoors.</li> <li>❖ Feeds and feed ingredients should be stored in a dry, elevated area that is protected from rain and moisture.</li> <li>❖ During the rainy season, animals should be provided with good-quality and adequate quantities of green fodder, dry fodder, and concentrate feed.</li> <li>❖ Provide vaccinations for diseases common during the rainy season, including Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD), Hemorrhagic Septicemia (HS), and Black Quarter (BQ).</li> </ul>

**❖ Weed management in pond-**

Chemical methods of weed control include application of Glyphosate @ 1.2kg/ac, 2,4- D @ 2.8- 4kg/ ac, Simazine @ 0.3- 0.5 ppm or 0.003ml/10 liter etc. Biological methods of weed control include usage of fishes like grass carp @100 to 200 numbers with 50 to 100 gram weight.

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