



## Agromet Advisory Bulletin

Date : 2025-10-10

Weather Forecast of District GAJAPATI (Odisha) Issued On : 2025-10-10 (Valid Till 08:30 IST of the next 5 days)

Parameter	2025-10-11	2025-10-12	2025-10-13	2025-10-14	2025-10-15
Rainfall(mm)	8.0	10.0	9.0	5.0	3.0
Tmax(°C)	33.0	33.0	34.0	34.0	34.0
Tmin(°C)	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	26.0
RH-I(%)	95	94	95	95	97
RH-II(%)	66	66	65	64	62
Wind Speed(kmph)	2	2	2	2	3
Wind Direction(Degree)	342	342	351	9	90
Cloud Cover(Octa)	5	5	5	4	3
Warning	Thunderstorms & Lightning, Squall etc; Strong Surface Winds	Thunderstorms & Lightning, Squall etc; Strong Surface Winds	Thunderstorms & Lightning, Squall etc; Strong Surface Winds	No Warning	No Warning

### Forecast Summary:

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 partly to generally cloudy sky. The wind speed is likely to remain within 02.0 to 03.0 kmph for the next five days. The daily maximum and minimum temperature may range between 33.0°C to 34.0°C and 25.0°C to 26.0°C respectively. Relative humidity during the morning and the afternoon may range between 94 to 97 percent and 62 to 66 percent respectively.

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

**YELLOW WARNING (BE AWARE): - Thunderstorms & Lightning, Squall etc; Strong Surface Winds**

### Likely impacts of weather warnings on Agriculture and associated Agromet advisories

Lodging of vegetable crops  Damage to Nursery  Damage and lodging of fruit crops  Water logging in fields

### General Advisory:

The mean maximum daily temperature was 33.4°C and the mean minimum daily temperature was 23.7°C of the Gajapati district during the last week. The district received 50.6 mm of rainfall during the last week. Maintain about 5-10cm standing water during panicle initiation stage in Paddy. Make necessary drainage arrangement to drain out excess water from paddy, non-paddy fields and vegetable nursery. Remove the weeds and keep the field clean. To manage BPH and WBPH in paddy avoid excess

use of nitrogenous fertilizer. Farmers are advised to grow short duration pre rabi crops like Amaranthus, Ragi, Horse gram, Green gram, Black gram, Cowpea, Sweet potato and Sesame in upland/medium lands utilizing the available soil moisture in the field. There are chances of damping of disease in vegetable nursery. To manage it drench nursery bed with 2-gram Captan/litre of water or 2.5-gram Copper Oxchloride/litre of water. If the wooden support or trellis of the Creeper vegetables has fallen due to heavy rain then keep it upright.

### SMS Advisory:

For monitoring of sucking pests, fruit fly and borer insect in vegetables farmers are advised to use pheromone trap @ 8 nos./acre.

### Crop Specific Advisory:

Crop (Stage)	Crop Specific Advisory
RICE (Booting)	The present high humid weather condition and rainfall followed by clear sky is favourable for Brown Plant Hopper (BPH) and White Backed Plant Hopper (WBPH) infestation in paddy. To manage BPH and WBPH in paddy avoid excess use of nitrogenous fertilizer. Do not keeping standing water in the field for longer period. Alter the micro-climate of the rice field by alternate wetting and drying technique. Make alleys at 6 feet spacing for sunlight entry and proper aeration below the crop zone. If infestation of BPH occur (5-10 hoppers/hill), spray Neem Based Pesticide 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. If the Bacterial Leaf Blight disease incidence seen, then drain out water from the paddy field. Remove the weeds and keep the field clean. Avoid excess use of "Nitrogenous" Fertilizer. Apply MOP @ 6-8kg/acre. To manage this disease organically mix 20-kg of fresh cow dung with 200 litres of water. Filter it with fine cloth and spray the solution in one acre. To manage this disease chemically, spray Copper Hydroxide 53.8% DF @ 600-gram/acre or 200-gram Plantomycin along with Copper Oxy Chloride 50% WP @ 600-gram/acre. After receding of rain water there is chance of infestation Swarming Caterpillar in paddy. To manage this spray Chlorpyriphos 50 % + Cypermethrin 5 % EC @ 400-ml/acre or Lambda-cyhalothrin @ 400-ml/acre. As the pest is nocturnal in behaviour spraying of pesticide should be done in the evening hours for better result.
GROUNDNUT (Pod formation)	To manage the Tobacco caterpillar pest biologically, use Pheromone trap Spodolure @ 6/acre. Install light trap @ 8 nos. Apply Bacillus thuringensis @ 400 g/acre or Beauveria bassiana @ 500 g/acre. For chemical control, spray Chlorpyriphos 50 % + Cypermethrin 5 % E.C @ 400-ml/acre or Lambda Cyhalothrin 5% EC @ 300 ml/acre during afternoon hours by mixing with 200 litres of water.
MAIZE (Maturity and Harvesting)	The crop is grain filling to maturity stage. Drainout excess water from the field. Infestation of Fall Army Worm in early sown maize crop has been reported in places. To manage the pest spray biopesticide Beauveria bassiana @ 1200-gram/acre by mixing in 200- litre of water. Use 10-12 bird perches per acre and remove them before tasselling stage. Dust mixture of sand, soil, and wooden ash inside the leaf whorl so that the caterpillars cannot feed on the leaves. To manage the pest chemically, spray Emamectin Benzoate 5 % S.G @ 80-gram/acre or Spinetoram 11.7% S.C @ 100-ml/acre or Chlorantraniliprole 18.5% S.C @ 80-ml/acre by mixing in 200-litre of water.
COTTON (Flowering)	Due to high temperature and humidity, there are reports of incidence of sucking pest like Aphids and Jassids in Cotton crop. Go for regular monitoring of the crop for incidence of pest and diseases. If there is infestation of sucking pest like Aphids and Jassids cotton crop go for spraying of neem-based pesticide (Neem Oil 1500 PPM) @600-ml/acre by mixing it in 200-litre of water. Use yellow sticky trap @ 8/acre. If the sucking pest population found to be above ETL, spray Flonicamid 50% WG @ 60-gram/acre or Thiamethoxam 25% WG @ 40-gram /acre or Dinotefuran 20 % SG @ 80-gram/ acre. For Bollworm control apply Emamectin benzoate @ 80

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	gm/acre or Spinosad 60 ml/acre or Flubendiamide @ 80 ml/acre by mixing with 200 lit of water.

#### Horticulture Specific Advisory:

Horticulture (Stage)	Horticulture Specific Advisory
BRINJAL (Fruit Maturity)	Brinjal is at flowering to fruiting stage. After receding of rainfall and there is chance of increasing in day & night temperature and morning relative humidity more than 70% favours Shoot and fruit borer in Brinjal. 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.
BANANA (Fruit Maturity)	To manage 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 neem pedia 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.
Menacinakahi (Seedling Growth)	There is chance of infestation of seedling rot in vegetables like tomato, chilli and brinjal. To manage this disease, 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.
CHILLI (Seedling Growth)	There is chance of infestation of seedling rot in vegetables like tomato, chilli and brinjal. To manage this disease, 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.

#### Live Stock Specific Advisory:

Live Stock	Live Stock Specific Advisory
COW	If your domestic Animal is becoming off feed, weak, lackluster, diarrhoea, Milk production is low, dryness in eyes and appearance of bottleneck condition, there is every possibility of its being suffering from Parasitic infestation. These worms or Parasites reduce the vitality and productivity of the animals. Hence, the farmers are advised to make fecal sample examination of their animals at regular interval at the nearest LAC, Veterinary Dispensary.

#### Fisheries Specific Advisory:

Fisheries	Fisheries Specific Advisory
COMMON FISH	Drainout excess surface water from the pond. Proper care should be taken so that fishes do not come out of the pond. Apply mahua oil cake @ 2.5t/ha with 1 m depth of water to kill the predators and weed fishes in perennial ponds.

#### Others (Soil / Land Preparation) Specific Advisory:

Others (Soil / Land Preparation)	Others (Soil / Land Preparation) Specific Advisory
GENERAL ADVICE	To manage the vectors of the yellow vein mosaic disease, install 8-10 Nos of Yellow sticky traps starting from 10-12 DAS. In case of severe infestation spray Thiamethoxam 25 % WG @ 40-gram/acre or Acetamiprid 20 % SP @ 50-gram/acre by mixing it in 200-litre of water.
GENERAL ADVICE	After rainfall there are chances of wilt disease in brinjal and chilli crop. To manage wilt disease in brinjal and chilli first uproot affected plants and destroy it away from the field. Don't apply excess nitrogenous fertilizer. Drench the root zone of the plant with 200-ml of Tebuconazole mixed with

Others (Soil / Land Preparation)	Others (Soil / Land Preparation) Specific Advisory
	20-gram of Streptocycline per acre. Use 200-litre of water per acre for spraying.

### Likely impacts of weather warnings (General)

Lodging of vegetable crops  Damage to Nursery  Damage and lodging of fruit crops  Water logging in fields

### Impact based advisories (General)

1. Lodging of vegetable crops • Open drain and channels in vegetable fields to facilitate drainage of excess water. • Harvest the vegetables like cauliflower and cabbage if heads are ready to use. • Pick matured fruits as soon as earlier and send to market • Hilling, earthing up or ridging should be done in vegetables plants. • Withhold spraying of pesticides and irrigation for the time being. Cover the vegetable nursery with polythene sheet to save it from rain. • There are chances of wilt and root rot disease incidence in vegetable crops after the 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. • Make strong support for trailing type vegetables. • Provide bamboo or wooden stake to prevent lodging of tomato plants. 2. Damage to Nursery • Adequate drainage facilities in the nursery beds should be provided. • When there is raining, cover t

**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>**