

ग्रामोभ्युदयादेव देशोभ्युदयः

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As per forecast received from National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecast, India Meteorological Department, Mausam Bhawan, New Delhi and value added to the forecast by Meteorological Centre, Dehradun for next five days for Nainital district are as follows:

Parameter	Nainital				
	02/08/2017	03/08/2017	04/08/2017	05/08/2017	06/08/2017
Rainfall (mm)	25	35	35	40	35
Max Temp (⁰ C)	21	21	20	20	21
Min Temp (⁰ C)	16	15	15	14	14
Cloud Cover	Dense Cloud				
Max RH I (%)	95	95	95	95	95
Min RH II (%)	55	65	65	65	55
Wind speed (km/h)	006	008	008	006	006
Wind direction	ESE	NW	WNW	SE	SE

Moderate to heavy rain may likely to occur from 2nd to 6th August 2017 with dense clouded sky.

According to the observations recorded at India Meteorological Department Observatory located at Nainital (Altitude: 2084 m) during last seven days (25-31 July, 2017), it is observed that state of sky were dense cloudy and 132.3 mm rainfall was received in the region. Maximum and minimum temperature varied between 17.8⁰C to 20.4⁰C and 11.2⁰C to 15.7⁰C respectively.

Weather Based Agro-Advisories

Crop Management:

- In transplanted paddy, to control the weeds, solution of butachlor (50 EC) @ 3 liter/ 750 liter of water should be sprayed within 3 days of transplanting. *or*
- Bispyribac Sodium 10EC (Nominee gold) @ 200-250 ml /500 liter of water should be sprayed after 20-25 days of transplanting. *or* Metsulfuron-methyl 10% + chlorimuron ethyl 10% WP @ 20g/500liter of water should be sprayed after 20-25 days of transplanting or on the emergence of 3-4 leaves. It controls the broad leaf and motha class weeds.
- In sufficient moisture condition after rainfall it is advised to apply 0.9 kg/Nali urea as top dressing in cereal crops.
- Weeding and hoeing should be done in the paddy field, sown in the last month. After rain or sufficient moisture available in the soil, 1.25 Kg/nali Urea should be given as top dressing in the Chetki/Jethi variety of Paddy.

- In maize and Soyabean crop, thinning should be taken after weeding and hoeing for removing the weed from field.
- If Parnjalak insects appears in Amaranth crop, spray the solution of Methyl-O- demeton or Dimethoate @ 1ml/liter of water or 1.5 ml/liter Quinalphos.
- On the occurrence of stem Borer and Leaf folder in paddy, Chlorantranilprole 0.4 G @ 10000g/ha or Fipronil 0.3 GR @ 25000/ha or Kartap 4 GR @ 18750 g/ha should be sprayed within 50 days of transplanting.
- Maize sown area which is prone to the occurrence of stem borer, Carbofuran 3CG @ 33kg /ha should be applied in the soil at the time of sowing.
- On the occurrence of shoot borer in the sugarcane crop, 20-25Kg/Ha chlorpyrifos should be used before or after the irrigation.

Horticultural Management:

- In unirrigated (rainfed) mid hilly regions, arrangement of the seeds of early variety of pea should be done for sowing them in the mid of August. Seed selected for sowing must be treated before sowing. In case of heavy rain sowing of seeds should be done after 15 August and sowing must be completed up to 25 August in the regions at height of about 6000 to 8000 ft above mean sea level.
- In mid hilly region, to control the late blight in late sown potato, solution of Mancozeb @ 2.5 g/liter should be sprayed. In case of intense stage of this disease, solution of the mixture of 64 % Mancozeb + 8 % cymoxanil @ 2.5 g/liter should be sprayed. If the disease cannot be controlled then it should be cut and cover in the pits away from the field. Digging of the potato should be done after 10-15 days of cutting the plants.
- To control the white rotting in french bean and cowpea (lobia), Caerbendazim 1 g/liter should be sprayed.
- Arrangement of drainage after top dressing of urea in the sown/ transplanted crops of cabbage, cauliflower, radish, rai (vegetable), and turnip should be done. On the occurrence of insects in these crops, necessary chemical should be sprayed in the clear weather.
- In Brinjal and Capsicum crop, proper drainage should be maintained in the field during monsoon season and fruit picking should be done timely.
- In hilly regions, if moisture in the soil is more than sufficient, then sowing of radish and rai is done.
- If the leaves of chilly are turning black and upper stipe of chilly crop is rotting after turning black then solution of 0.1% Caerbendazim should be sprayed.
- To control the stem and fruit borer in brinjal, spraying of Emamectin benzoate 5 SG @ 200g/Ha, Cypermethrin 25EC @200ml/Ha, Lambda cyhalothrin 5CS @ 300ml/Ha should be done and fruit should be used after 5 days of last spraying of chaemicals.
- To save the chilly from Thrips, Lambda cyhalothrin 5EC @300ml/Ha or Fipronil 5SC @ 1Liter/Ha should be sprayed and chilly is used after 7 days of spraying of chemicals.
- To control the Mite in chilly, diafenthuron 50WP @ 600g/Ha or Lambda cyhalothrin 5EC @ 300ml/Ha should be sprayed and in this case fruit may be used after 5 days of spraying.
- In case of heavy rainfall, it is advised that proper drainage should be made from the basins of fruit plant.
- Evergreen fruit plants like Mango, guava, Lemon, papaya, Litchi etc should be planted in this month.
- Weeding and hoeing operation may be taken up in the Orchard.
- For grafting of temperate fruits, T-budding or chip budding process should be started.
- In mid hilly regions, to save the late maturing fruit varieties of apple from falling, plenofix @ 10ppm should be sprayed.

Animal Husbandry:

- After animal's delivery, Gynotone or Utrotone medicine @ 200ml should be given in morning and evening hours for three days to clean the womb.
- Rain water should not be given to the animals.
- To save the animals from infected disease, vaccination should be done before onset of monsoon on the recommendation of veterinarian.
- August month is highly favourable for cattles' delivery. So, it is recommended that their dwelling place should be clean and hygienic.
- Just after delivery, tie the navel of new born baby of cattle by cutting it with sharp and clean knife, then apply Gentian violet paint or tincture iodine.
- Don't leave the animal in the monsoonal rain because this may lead the irritation in the skin of animals.
- Make the necessary arrangements to save the animals during adverse weather.
- Give deworming to the animals on the recommendation of veterinarian.
- Don't give the high dose of green fodder to the horses because high dose of this increase the chances occurrence of Celiac disease.

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