

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				
	08/07/2017	09/07/2017	10/07/2017	11/07/2017	12/07/2017
Rainfall (mm)	20	20	25	25	50
Max Temp (⁰ C)	20	21	21	22	21
Min Temp (⁰ C)	15	16	14	15	15
Cloud Cover	Dense Cloud	Dense Cloud	Dense Cloud	Dense Cloud	Dense Cloud
Max RH I (%)	95	95	95	95	95
Min RH II (%)	65	65	65	65	65
Wind speed (km/h)	006	008	008	008	010
Wind direction	ESE	ESE	ESE	ESE	ESE

Moderate to heavy rain may likely to occur from 8th to 12th July 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 (30 June-6 July, 2017), it is observed that state of sky were dense cloudy and 114.4 mm rainfall was received in the region. Maximum and minimum temperature varied between 18.7⁰C to 21.5⁰C and 10.0⁰C to 15.5⁰C respectively.

Weather Based Agro-Advisories

Crop Management:

- Second hoeing should be done in case of Ramdana and keep the plant to plant distance 15 cm at the time of weeding through thinning.
- 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, Chlorantraniliprole 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.
- Transplanting of paddy should be completed at the earliest.
- Weed should be removed from the field before transplanting of paddy.
- For transplanting of paddy, 60 kg nitrogen, 60 kg phosphorous and 40 kg potash should be applied. Remaining dose of nitrogen should be divided into two parts, one should be applied at the time of tillering and another at the time of spike formation.

- If there is a deficiency of zink in the field then zink sulphate @ 25kg/ha should be mixed in the field at the time of puddling.
- Only three seedlings should be transplanted at one place.
- 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 hilly regions, if moisture in the soil is more than sufficient, then sowing of radish, rai, coriander, turnip and spinach (Pusa Harit) may be done.
- 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 hilly regions, tomato, Brinjal and Capsicum crop, proper drainage should be maintained in the field during monsoon season and fruit picking should be done timely.
- In plain regions, to prepare the field for nursery of tomato, it is recommended that mixing of Trichoderma @ 1 Kg/Quintal of Compost/vermicompost should be done.
- In plain regions, vegetable seeds should be sown after treating it with Thirum + Carbendazim (2:1) @ 3g/Kg seed rate.
- In place of chemical, biocontrol may be taken for the treatment of seed @ 10g/ Kg seed rate.
- Nursery should be covered by Insect Proof Net to save the seedlings.
- In plain regions, if seedlings were ready for transplantation of cabbage class vegetables, then transplanting may be taken up in this week.
- To control fruit borer insect in Brinjal and tomato crops, it is advised that spray of Melathiyam may be done @ 15ml/10liter of water during the day time.
- Remove the mulch from the field before start of rain.
- If the leaves of chilly and tomato are turning black and upper stipe of chilly crop is rotting after turning black then solution of 0.1% Caerbendazim should be sprayed.
- On the rotting and spotting of french bean and cowpea (lobia), Mancozeb @ 2g/liter or Caerbendazim 1 g/liter should be sprayed.
- On the occurrence of fruit borer in the Tomato, fruit should be used only after 3 days and 5 days of spraying of Chlorantraniliprole 18.5 SC @ 150 ml/Ha and Indoxacarb 14.5 SC @ 500ml/Ha respectively.
- On the attack of White fly in tomato, Cyantraniliprole 10.26 OD @ 900ml/Ha or Thiamethoxam 25 WSG @ 200g/Ha should be applied and fruit should be used after 5 days of spraying.
- 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 chemicals.
- 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.

Animal Husbandry:

- To save the animals from infected disease, vaccination should be done before onset of monsoon on the recommendation of veterinarian.
- July 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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