

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				
	10/06/2017	11/06/2017	12/06/2017	13/06/2017	14/06/2017
Rainfall (mm)	8	5	0	0	0
Max Temp ($^{\circ}$ C)	24	26	26	27	27
Min Temp ($^{\circ}$ C)	13	14	15	15	16
Cloud Cover	Cloudy	Cloudy	P-Cloudy	P-Cloudy	P-Cloudy
Max RH I (%)	85	85	80	80	80
Min RH II (%)	45	45	40	40	40
Wind speed (km/h)	06	08	08	10	10
Wind direction	NW	ESE	NE	NW	ESE

Light rain may likely to occur on 10th & 11th June 2017 with clouded sky.

According to the observations recorded at India Meteorological Department Observatory located at Nainital (Altitude: 2084 m) during last seven days (02-08 June, 2017), it is observed that state of sky were partly to dense cloudy and 20.6 mm rainfall was received in the region. Maximum and minimum temperature varied between 19.0 $^{\circ}$ C to 28.9 $^{\circ}$ C and 11.8 $^{\circ}$ C to 19.0 $^{\circ}$ C respectively.

Weather Based Agro-Advisories

Crop Management:

- On the occurrence of shoot borer in the sugarcane crop, 20-25Kg/Ha chlorpyrifos should be used before or after the irrigation.
- Bunding of the field should be done for nursery preparation of paddy.
- Preparation of nursery of paddy should be completed.
- Pure seeds of paddy should be used for nursery i.e. weeds should not be mixed in the seeds.
- Arrangements for safety of crops should be done to save them from insect-pest attack.

Horticultural Management:

- In mid hilly regions, short duration variety of cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli and knol-khol should be selected and sown in the nursery.
- If proper moisture is available in the fields then sowing of radish, rai, coriander, carrot etc should be done.

- In mid hilly regions, weeding, hoeing and irrigation should be done in the crops sown in the polyhouse and recommended chemical should be sprayed to save the crop from insects.
- In the standing crop of cucumber and chappan kaddu necessary irrigation should be given after weeding and hoeing in mid hilly regions. Ready fruits should be sent to the market.
- In valley, digging of potato, onion and garlic should be done if crops are ready.
- In valley, picking up the green pods of French bean should be done.
- In valley, to control the insects in the standing crop of tomato and capsicum, Melathiyam (15ml/10liter of water) and to control the blight disease, Mancozeb (20g/10liter of water) should be sprayed in the day time under proper sunny condition.
- In mid hilly regions, to control the blight disease in potato crop, Mancozeb should be sprayed.
- If the leaves of french bean and cowpea (lobia) shrink then sarvangi insecticide should be sprayed.
- If the upper stipe of chilly crop is drying after turning black, then infected branches should be removed by plucking to save the crop and solution of 0.1% Caerbendazim 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 5days of spraying.
- To control the stem and fruit borer in brinjal, spraying of Emamectin benzoate 5SG @ 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.
- To save the fruits from June drop, mulching should be used in the basins to conserve the moisture in the field.
- To save the litchi from creaking, water should be sprayed and plucking and marketing should be done on proper coloration of litchi.
- Continue the removal of shoots emerges from root stock of the grafting plants in the nursery.
- To control the gummosis disease in fruit bearing fruit trees, Streptocycline 0.01% or copper oxichloride 0.025% should be sprayed at 15 days interval.
- In mid hilly regions, to save the apple from falling, plenofix @ 10ppm should be sprayed.
- Picking of early variety of peach, plum and khumani should be done and send them to the market.
- In high hilly regions, to control the scab disease on the falling of pankhuri of flower in apple crop, Carbendazim 0.05 % should be used.

Animal Husbandry:

- To save the animals from infected disease, vaccination should be done on the recommendation of veterinarian.
- On the occurrence of nitrate toxicity in the food of animals, respiration and pulse rate of animals increases and they feel weakness and stiffness in their muscles. Give the 50-100 ml dose of 1% Methylene blue direct in the veins of animals if their food is affected by nitrogen toxicity.
- If animal has consumed the cyanide affected fodder then water should not be given to them. Animals should be kept away from grazing of less grown jawar, bajara, fodder in pasture.
- Small shrivel/fade yellow stiff plants should not be used as fodder for animals to save them from cyanide.
- In the summer season, time to time spraying of melathiyam or other insecticide should be done in the drains near the animal shed.

- Temperature of animal shed should be maintained using cooling devices such as fan, cooler or latest cooling device to maintain the productivity of foreign cows and save them from diseases.
- When animal is affected by sun stroke then contact the veterinarian immediately for their remedy.
- Neat, fresh and cold water should be given to the animals three times in a day. Availability of sufficient moisture in the body of animals maintains the balance between the temperature of their skin and environment which save the animals from the effect of loo (summer wind).
- To save the animals from high temperature, balanced diet should be given to the animals. Green fodder mixed with dry fodder and grain must be given to the animals.

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