

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				
	11/11/2017	12/11/2017	13/11/2017	14/11/2017	15/11/2017
Rainfall (mm)	0	4	2	0	0
Max Temp ($^{\circ}$ C)	20	20	20	19	19
Min Temp ($^{\circ}$ C)	10	10	09	09	09
Cloud Cover	P-Cloudy	Clear	P-Cloudy	Cloudy	Dense Cloud
Max RH I (%)	85	80	80	80	80
Min RH II (%)	45	40	45	45	50
Wind speed (km/h)	008	010	008	004	006
Wind direction	NW	NW	NW	SE	SE

According to the observations recorded at India Meteorological Department Observatory located at Nainital (Altitude: 2084 m) during last seven days (3 – 9 Nov, 2017), it is observed that state of sky were cloudy to dense cloudy and maximum and minimum temperature varied between 18.4° C to 20.2° C and 7.0° C to 9.1° C respectively.

Weather Based Agro-Advisories

Crop Management:

- Field should be prepared for sowing rabi crops.
- Seed of rabi crops should be treated before sowing.
- In irrigated condition, timely sowing varieties of wheat like UP-2382, UP-2338, WH-542, PBW-343, UP-2554, PBW 502 and DBW 17 should be completed up to 15th November.
- Seed treatment of wheat crop with tricondarma 5g + pseudomonas 5g/kg should be done.
- In loose smut affected areas, seeds of wheat should be treated by Carboxin or Tebuconazole 2DS @ 2.5g/kg seeds.
- For sowing wheat crop 150 kg Nitrogen, 60 kg phosphorous and 40 kg potash should be used. Half dose of Nitrogen and full dose of phosphorous and potash should be used as basal application. 1/4th dose of remaining half nitrogen should be used in CRI stage and remaining one fourth dose during heading stage.

- Lentil varieties like PL-639, PL-406, Pant masoor 4, Pant masoor 5, DPL 62 should be sown in the first fortnight of November. Seed rate for sowing wheat should be kept 30-40 kg/ha with depth of 6-8 cm.
- 15-20 kg Nitrogen, 40-50kg phosphorous and 30 kg potash should be used.

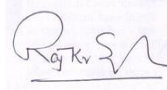
Horticultural Management:

- On the shrinkage or getting piebald of upper leaves of chilly and tomato, infected plants should be removed and destroyed. To control the disease carried insects any sarvangi insecticide should be sprayed.
- To control the leaf spot disease in cole crops, solution of mancozeb @ 2.5 g/liter of water should be sprayed.
- Picking of the pods of beans and pea should be done.
- Hoeing should be done in snowball cauliflower with the supply of urea.
- Transplanting of selected root of radish, turnip and carrot should be done in new field for seed production.
- In valley sowing of garlic should be done.
- On the withering of tomato, solution of trichoderma harzianum or pseudomonas fluorescens @ 8-10 g/liter of water should be sprayed on the infected and their nearby plants.
- On the occurrence of fruit borer in the Tomato, Chlorantraniliprole 18.5 SC @ 150ml/Ha or Indoxacarb 14.5 SC @ 500ml/Ha should be used.
- On the attack of White fly in tomato, Cyantraniliprole 10.26 OD @ 900ml/Ha or Thiamethoxam 25 WSG @ 200g/Ha should be applied.
- In mid hills, plucking of brinjal and capsicum should be done and disease infected fruit of leaves should be kept away from field.
- Fertilizer, compost, fungicide/ insecticide which are mixed in soil while filling the pits should be arranged in sufficient quantity.
- Improved varieties of deciduous plants should be reserved.
- Preparation of basins should be started and solution of 30 kg lime + 500 g neela thotha (copper sulfate) + 500 ml linseed oil in 100 liter of water should be painted upto 2.3 ft high from the ground of the stem of tree.

Animal Husbandry:

- After monsoon, various kinds of internal parasite are generated in the food canal. So, firstly Anthelmintic should be given to the animals.
- Vaccination of FMD (Foot and Mouth Disease) should be given to the animals.
- Foot and Mouth Disease is identified by red eyes, high fever, less productivity and food taken capacity, Mouth ulcers, wound in foot due to delay in the treatment of animals. Infected animals should be separated from healthy animals.
- Keeping in mind the probable high rate of Cattle's delivery in this month, especially in Buffalo, animal shed should be well neat, clean, dry and ventilated. For this, dry Lime should be sprayed in the nearby places.
- In case of new born, placenta should be cut with new blade and tie a knot in that. Don't forget to apply Betadine or Tincher on the cut.

- Toxocara vitulorum (patera) are found in the food tube of buffalo calf in the age of 1-4month. More than 50% buffalo calf should be died because of delay in treatment. Piperazine should be given to the infected calf on identification of Patera disease.
- To save the buffalo calf from patera disease, 10-15 CC Neem oil should be given to the calf immediately after 10 days of his birth. Again after 10 days, 10-15 CC Neem oil should be given. Chenopodium album oil
- It is advised that green fodder can be given to the animals by mixing it in dry fodder otherwise animal may be infected by Timpeti disease which causes death of animals.



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