

ग्रामोभ्युदयादेव देशोभ्युदयः

Govind Ballabh Pant University of Agriculture and Technology

Department of Agrometeorology

College of Agriculture

Pantnagar-263145, Uttarakhand

Phone No. 05944 - 233 032



Gramin Krishi Mausam Sewa Bulletin, District - Nainital

Year: 26 Issue No.: 95 Bulletin Period: 13 - 17 Dec, 2017 Day: Tuesday Dated: 12.12.2017

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				
	13/12/2017	14/12/2017	15/12/2017	16/12/2017	17/12/2017
Rainfall (mm)	10	5	0	0	0
Max Temp ($^{\circ}$ C)	11	13	14	14	15
Min Temp ($^{\circ}$ C)	04	04	03	03	04
Cloud Cover	Dense Cloud	Cloudy	P-Cloudy	P-Cloudy	Clear
Max RH I (%)	90	90	85	85	80
Min RH II (%)	50	50	45	40	40
Wind speed (km/h)	006	008	008	006	006
Wind direction	SSW	SW	WNW	NW	NW

According to the observations recorded at India Meteorological Department Observatory located at Nainital (Altitude: 2084 m) during last seven days (5 – 11 December, 2017), it is observed that state of sky were P-cloudy to cloudy and maximum and minimum temperature varied between 16.2 $^{\circ}$ C to 17.3 $^{\circ}$ C and 6.5 $^{\circ}$ C to 7.8 $^{\circ}$ C respectively.

Weather Based Agro-Advisories

Crop Management:

- In Bhabar region, sowing of late sown variety of wheat like UP 2425, UP2328, PBW 373, UP 2526, UP 2565 should be done till 25 December.
- To control the grassy and broad leaf weed in wheat field, solution of vesta @ 400g/ 700 lit of water/ ha should be sprayed after 30-35 days of sowing.
- To control the weed, solution of total (or Sulfosulfuron and Metsulfuron-methyl) @ 40g/ 700 lit of water/ ha should be sprayed after 25-30 days of sowing wheat crop.
- On the occurrence of frost/fog, timely irrigation should be applied in the field.
- Sowing of late sown varieties of wheat should be done. Seed should be treated before sowing of rabi crops.
- Seed treatment of wheat crop with tricondarma 5g + pseudomonas 5g/kg should be done.
- Farmers are advised that only those seeds are selected which are recommended for the area.

- For organic farming, seed should be treated with *Trichoderma harzianum* + *Pseudomonas* @ 5-5g/Kg of seed for all rabi crops. Requirement of nutrients in the field should be completed with vermicompost or dung manure or bio-fertilizer. To control the earthborn diseases, vermicompost and dung manure should be treated with 25g *Trichoderma* +250g *Pseudomonas* biocontrol /Quintal and keep in the shed for 1 week and apply in the field before sowing.
- In Pulse crop, if labour are available then weeding should be done at the interval of 20-25 days and 35-40 days after sowing.
- To control the weed in gram, 1.7 liter Fluchloralin or 1.5 liter Trifluralin in 800 liter of water should be sprayed before sowing the gram in irrigated condition.

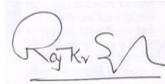
Horticultural Management:

- On the occurrence of yellowish brown spot in tomato, mancozeb 2.5-3g/lit of water should be sprayed.
- When lower leaves of pea are turning yellow and plants are drying, then roots of pea crop should be irrigated with the solution of carbendazim @1 g/ lit of water.
- In irrigated valley, if the french bean (frasean) are sown two month prior then plucking of pods should be done.
- In mid hilly hail free areas, sowing of arkel variety of pea should be done.
- To control the leaf spot disease in cole crops, solution of mancozeb @ 2.5 g/liter of water should be sprayed.
- 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.
- 5% Urea should be sprayed in the leaves of apple before one week of falling leaves stage.
- In high hills, seeds of wild apricot, peach, mehal, apple etc should be collected and dried. Sowing should be started after suitable treatment of the seed.
- 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:

- To save the animals from cold, proper arrangement of animal shed should be done. Vaccination should be given to the animals to save them from Rinderpest disease (Sheetla rog).
- To save the animal from cold, dry grasses, paddy residue (Puwal) etc which are not used as fodder for animals should be used as a bedding material for animals in sheds. Door and window should be covered properly so that cold wind could not be entered in the animal shed. Sitting place of animals should be leveled.
- With the changing weather, there is a high chance of Niomoniasis in new born babies of animals. So, it is advised that animal shed should be protected from cold and hot food should be given to the animals.
- Keeping in mind the probable high rate of Cattle's delivery, animal shed should be well neat, clean, dry and ventilated. For this, dry Lime should be sprayed in the nearby places.
- *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, 10-15Cc 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 can also be given as a fodder to animals to save the calf/animals from patera disease.
- 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.
- There is a chance of Aflatoxicosis disease in Poultry due to occurrence of fungus in the food which causes to death of poultry birds. So, medicine should be administered to the poultry birds only on the advice of veterinarian.



Dr. R K Singh
Professor & Principal Nodal Officer-GKMS
AMFU- Pantnagar