

# ग्रामोभ्युदयादेव देशोभ्युदयः

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## Gramin Krishi Mausam Sewa Bulletin, District - Udham Singh Nagar

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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 Udham Singh Nagar and plain area of Nainital districts are as follows:

Parameter	Udham Singh Nagar				
	15/02/2016	16/02/2017	17/02/2017	18/02/2017	19/02/2017
Rainfall (mm)	0	0	0	0	0
Max Temp ( <sup>0</sup> C)	26	27	27	26	26
Min Temp ( <sup>0</sup> C)	06	06	07	07	08
Cloud Cover	Clear	P. Cloudy	P. Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy
Max RH I (%)	90	90	90	90	90
Min RH II (%)	45	40	45	50	50
Wind speed (km/h)	008	010	010	010	008
Wind direction	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW

According to Meteorological observations recorded at Agrometeorological Observatory, AMFU- Pantnagar, G B Pant University of Agriculture & Technology (Altitude: 243.8 m) during last seven days (07-13 Feb 2017) are as follows:

Weather Parameter	Udham Singh Nagar						
	07/02/2017	08/02/2017	09/02/2017	10/02/2017	11/02/2017	12/02/2017	13/02/2017
Rainfall (mm)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Max Temp ( <sup>0</sup> C)	24.8	22.6	24.0	22.4	22.9	24.5	24.7
Min Temp ( <sup>0</sup> C)	9.4	9.0	7.8	5.0	5.5	8.0	8.5
CC I	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy
CC II	Clear	Clear	Clear	Cloudy	Clear	Clear	Clear
Max RH I (%)	95	95	94	91	91	94	92
Min RH II (%)	52	41	40	40	38	45	43
Wind speed (km/h)	8.5	6.9	3.3	7.6	2.7	2.0	3.1
Wind direction I	WNW	N	Calm	N	Calm	N	N
Wind Direction II	WNW	WNW	WNW	WNW	WSW	ESE	WNW

### Weather Based Agro-Advisories

#### Crop Management:

- Sowing of spring sugarcane crop should be done from 15<sup>th</sup> February to 15<sup>th</sup> March.

- Upper 2/3 part of sugarcane should be used for sugarcane seed. 40-50 thousand pieces of three eyed sugarcane should be used. Line should be prepared at a distance of 75cm in East-West direction for sowing sugarcane crop.
- Sugarcane seed treatment should be done in the solution of 1 g Carbendazim /liter of water for 10-15 minutes. Nitrogen, phosphorous and potash should be used in the ratio of 120:60:40.
- Sunflower varieties like Mordan, Surya should be sown in second fortnight of February.
- Sankul variety of maize like Naveen, Shweta, Navjot, Kanchan, Surya, Gaurav, Sweet corn: Madhuri and hybrid maize variety Ganga-11 should be sown in second fortnight of February.
- On the occurrence of yellow gerui in wheat crop, Propiconazole 25 EC (or tilt) @ 500ml/Ha in 500 liter of water should be sprayed.
- Sowing of Mentha can be done up to 15-20 February. Seedlings of progressive varieties like- Koshi, Saksham, Kushal, Himalaya, Sarayu and Sugandh can be obtained from Pantnagar unit. 400-500 Kg roots/Ha should be required. Roots should be cut in 5-7cm pieces with 3-4 knots in each piece. Then it should be treated with 2g Carbendazim/liter of water for 5 minutes. After treatment keep the pieces in the shed for half an hour and thereafter sowing should be done.
- To control the leaf blight disease in the mustard crop, solution of Mencozeb @ 2.5 g/liter of water should be sprayed.
- To control the Ratva disease in Pea crop, Mancozeb 75% @ 2.5g/liter or Propiconazol @ 1ml/Liter should be sprayed
- To control the fruit borer in gram crop, solution of 125 ml of Chlorantraniliprole 18.5 SC or 220 g of Emamectin benzoate 5SG or 750 ml of Novaluron 10 EC or 500 ml of Lembdacyhalothrin 5EC in 500 liter of water should be sprayed @ per hectare.
- On the occurrence of Mahu insect in the wheat crop, Thyomethakzam 25WSG @50g/Ha or Quinolphos 25 EC @ 1liter/Ha should be sprayed.
- On the occurrence of yellow ratva disease in wheat crop, solution of Propiconazole 25EC @ 1ml/liter of water should be sprayed.
- On the occurrence of Mahu in the mustard crop, Thiamethoxam 25 WSG @ 50-100g/Ha should be sprayed and its waiting period is 21 days.

### **Horticultural Management:**

- On the occurrence of powdery mildew in mango, first spray of 0.2% wettable sulfur (2g/liter) should be done.
- To control the mango hopper (Bhunga) insect in fruit trees, first spray should be given at panicle initiation with Imidacloprid 17.8SL @ 0.03 ml/lit. Second spray at pea stage with thiamethoxam @0.32 g/lit and third spray need based at 21 days after second spray with NSKE 5% @ 5ml/lit.
- If the upper part of the Garlic leaf turns yellow then to control it, solution of Difenconazole @ 1ml/liter should be sprayed.
- To control the late blight disease in tomato, Mancozeb 75% WP @ 2.5g/liter should be sprayed.
- To control the Ratva disease in Pea crop, Mancozeb 75% @ 2.5g/liter or Propiconazol @ 1ml/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 @ 150ml/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, diafenthiuron 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 onion crop, to control the Thrips Lambda cyhalothrin 5EC @ 300ml/Ha and to control Purpil Blotch difenoconazole 25 EC @ 0.1% or Kitazin 48EC @ 0.2% should be sprayed. Onion crop should be used after 5 and 20 days of spraying of cyhalothrin 5EC for thrips & difenoconazole 25 EC for Purpil Blotch respectively.

### **Animal Husbandry:**

- Maintain the temperature of dwelling place of poultry birds. To save the poultry bird from cold, thickness of bedding material should be increases so that they can get sufficient heat to maintain their temperature.
- To save the animals from cold, proper arrangement of animal shed should be done. 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 so that their productive capacity is not affected and special care should be given to the new born animals.
- To save the animal from cold, increase the amount of oil and Jaggery (Gur) in the food of animals. Caraway (Ajwain) and gur also 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.
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