

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

Parameter	Udham Singh Nagar				
	16/01/2019	17/01/2019	18/01/2019	19/01/2019	20/01/2019
Rainfall (mm)	0	0	0	0	0
Max Temp ( <sup>o</sup> C)	23	22	23	23	24
Min Temp ( <sup>o</sup> C)	3	4	4	5	6
Cloud Cover	P-Cloudy	P-Cloudy	Clear	Clear	Clear
Max RH I (%)	85	85	85	85	85
Min RH II (%)	45	45	45	45	45
Wind speed (km/h)	006	004	004	004	006
Wind direction	NW	ESE	ESE	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 (08-14 January 2019) are as follows:

Weather Parameter	Udham Singh Nagar						
	8/1/2019	9/1/2019	10/1/2019	11/1/2019	12/1/2019	13/1/2019	14/1/2019
Rainfall (mm)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Max Temp ( <sup>o</sup> C)	22.5	21.0	19.5	20.0	22.5	22.6	23.0
Min Temp ( <sup>o</sup> C)	4.9	5.9	4.0	5.9	5.4	8.3	5.5
CC I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CC II	0	9	9	2	0	3	0
Max RH I (%)	94	97	97	97	94	94	91
Min RH II (%)	54	63	67	61	57	51	46
Wind speed (km/h)	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR
Wind direction I	Calm	WNW	Calm	Calm	Calm	Calm	WNW
Wind Direction II	WNW	WSW	S	ESE	WSW	SSE	WNW

## Weather Based Agro-Advisories

### Crop Management:

- Spraying of Finoxaprop, Clodinafop with 2, 4-D or Metsulfuron Methyl cannot be taken simultaneously. There should be a difference of one week between the spraying of these chemicals.
- If there is highly occurrence of broad leaf weed in the wheat crop, then solution of 500g AI of 2,4D or 4g of metsulfuron methyl or 20g of carfentrazone in 500-600 liter of water should be sprayed @ per hectare with the help of flat fan nozzle after 34-40 days in November sown wheat crop and after 40-45 days in December sown wheat crop.
- On the highly occurrence of narrow leaf weed in the wheat crop, Pinoxaden @ 40-45g/Ha or Sulfosulfuron @ 25g/ha or Clodinafop 60g/Ha or Finoxaprop Ethyl @ 100-120g/Ha should be sprayed after 30-35 days of sowing of wheat crop.
- If there is a mixed occurrence of broad and narrow leaf weed, then Sulfosulfuron + Metsulfuron (30+2) @ 32g/500-600 liter of water should be sprayed within 25-30days of sowing.
- It is advised that wheat crop should not be sown in the month of January because wheat sowing during this period causes the yield reduction of 60-65Kg/Ha/day and hot wind during ripening stage of crop causes thinning of wheat grain.
- Early sowing of Mentha should be started. Mentha varieties like- Koshi, Saksham, Kushal, Himalaya, Saryu, Sim kranti should be selected for early sowing.
- Mentha roots should be dipped in the solution of 2g Carbendazim/liter of water for 5min before sowing. After that root should be taken out from the solution and keep in the shed for half an hour, then after sowing should be done.
- 25-30 ton Farm Yard Manure (FYM) should be applied in the field before 10-15 days of sowing of Mentha crop. At the time of sowing 50Kg Nitrogen, 80 Kg Phosphorous, 60 Kg Potash and 20 Kg Zink Sulfate/ Ha should be used.
- To save standing naulakh sugarcane crop from frost, irrigation should be given based on the requirement.
- Harvesting of early naulakh sugarcane should not be done in the low temperature to avoid less sprouting for ratoon crop.
- Weeding should be done in gram and lentil at 25-30 and 45-50 days after sowing.
- First light irrigation should be given at the time of flowering and second irrigation at the time of fruiting.

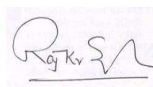
### Horticultural Management:

- 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.
- 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 tomtto, Cyantraniliprole 10.26 OD @ 900ml/Ha or Thiamethoxam 25 WSG @ 200g/Ha should be applied and fruit should be used after 5days of spraying.
- On the occurrence of white cotton like growth in the pods or stem of the pea, infected plants should be removed and destroyed. Solution of carbendazim @ 1g/lit should be sprayed.
- On the occurrence of yellow colour spot in the lower leaves of pea, mancozeb 2.5g/lit or 2.5 g mixture of cymoxanil 8 % + mancozeb 64% in 1 litre of water should be sprayed.
- If the upper part of leaves of onion and garlic are turning yellow, solution of propiconazole or tebuconazole @ 1 ml/lit of water should be sprayed.
- To control the late blight disease in potato and tomato, it is advised that solution of Mancozeb @ 2.5g/liter or copper oxichloride @ 3g/lit of water should be sprayed.

- On the occurrence of yellowish brown spot in tomato, mancozeb 2.5-3.0 g/lit of water should be sprayed.
- To control the leaf spot disease in cole crops, solution of mancozeb @ 2.5 g/liter of water should be sprayed.
- Irrigation should not be given to big plants of mango and leetchi because it creates difficulty in the flowering. But irrigation can be given in the new plants which are not in the flowering stage.
- To control the Mango mealy bug in mango, polythene strips should be used so that plants can be protected from these insects. For this, stem of plants should be covered by 25-30 cm broad polythene and above 30-40 cm from the ground. After covering the stem, grease and unusable oil should be applied in the upper and lower part of polythene and both the end of polythene should be tied with the help of chord/string.
- Top dressing of Urea should be done in Cabbage and Cauliflower crop after weeding and hoeing and moisture should be maintained in the field.

#### **Animal Husbandry:**

- To save the animals from cold, proper arrangement of animal shed should be done.
- 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, 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.
- 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.
- In hilly areas, heater may be used to protect the animals from cold. Rice husk should be given to the animals as a food which is the source of energy.
- Maintain the temperature of dwelling place of poultry birds.
- With the changing weather, there is a high chance of Niomonina in new born animals. So, it is advisable 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.



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