

# ग्रामोभ्युदयादेव देशोभ्युदयः

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

Year: 26 Issue No.: 04 Bulletin Period: 14 - 18 Jan 2017 Day: Friday Dated: 13-01-2017

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

Parameter	Udham Singh Nagar				
	14/01/2016	15/01/2017	16/01/2017	17/01/2017	18/01/2017
Rainfall (mm)	0	0	2	2	0
Max Temp ( $^{\circ}$ C)	19	19	18	18	20
Min Temp ( $^{\circ}$ C)	02	02	03	03	04
Cloud Cover	P-Cloudy	Cloudy	Dense Cloud	Dense Cloud	Cloudy
Max RH I (%)	90	95	95	95	90
Min RH II (%)	50	50	50	50	55
Wind speed (km/h)	10	08	08	08	10
Wind direction	NW	NNW	SE	ESE	SE

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 (06-12 Jan 2017) are as follows:

Weather Parameter	Udham Singh Nagar						
	06/01/2017	07/01/2017	08/01/2017	09/01/2017	10/01/2017	11/01/2017	12/01/2017
Rainfall (mm)	0.0	Trace	13.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Max Temp ( $^{\circ}$ C)	20.2	18.0	14.0	21.5	21.0	18.2	17.5
Min Temp ( $^{\circ}$ C)	10.4	11.0	7.0	7.9	4.8	3.3	1.3
CC I	Obscured	Overcast	Cloudy	Dense Cloud	Clear	Clear	Clear
CC II	Clear	Overcast	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear
Max RH I (%)	95	93	94	83	93	93	100
Min RH II (%)	76	90	54	49	60	45	52
Wind speed (km/h)	3.4	8.6	5.7	4.9	6.2	5.2	4.2
Wind direction I	ENE	ESE	NNE	WSW	Calm	WNW	WNW
Wind Direction II	ESE	ESE	WNW	WNW	WNW	WNW	S

### Weather Based Agro-Advisories

### **Crop Management:**

- 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.
- First irrigation should be given at an interval of 20-25 days of sowing in the standing wheat crop at root initiation stage and second irrigation should be given at 40-45 days at the sprouting of wheat.
- Early sowing of Mentha should be started from 15<sup>th</sup> of January. 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.
- To control the Painted bug of mustard crop, Dichlorvos 76EC @ 627 ml/Ha 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:**

- 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.
- Irrigation should be given in the new orchards to save them from frost.
- On the occurrence of Mealy bug on the stem of fruit trees, then 2 % powder of 250g Folidol or 250g Chlorpyrifos dust on the stem of fruit tree and in the soil around the tree should be spread with duster.
- Potato leaves should be cut near 10<sup>th</sup> January.
- Top dressing of Urea should be done in Cabbage and Cauliflower crop after weeding and hoeing and moisture should be maintained in the field.
- To control the late blight disease in tomato and potato, Mancozeb 75% @ 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 5 days 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.
- In onion crop, to control the Thrips Lambda cyhalothrin 5EC @ 300ml/Ha and to control Purple 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 Purple Blotch respectively.

### **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 (Pawal) 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.
- 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.

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