

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				
	24/06/2017	25/06/2017	26/06/2017	27/06/2017	28/06/2017
Rainfall (mm)	0	0	10	20	40
Max Temp ($^{\circ}$ C)	25	25	23	22	21
Min Temp ($^{\circ}$ C)	15	15	14	13	13
Cloud Cover	P-Cloudy	Cloudy	Dense Cloud	Dense Cloud	Overcast
Max RH I (%)	85	85	90	90	95
Min RH II (%)	50	50	60	60	65
Wind speed (km/h)	008	010	006	008	010
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 (16-22 June, 2017), it is observed that state of sky were partly to dense cloudy and 52.2 mm rainfall was received in the region. Maximum and minimum temperature varied between 19.8° C to 24.0° C and 8.0° C to 14.3° C respectively.

Weather Based Agro-Advisories

Crop Management:

- Maize sown area which is prone to the occurrence of stem borer, Carbofuran 3CG @ 33kg/ha should be applied in the soil at the time of sowing.
- On the occurrence of any insect in the nursery of paddy, Fipronil 5 SC @ 1liter/ 500 liter of water per hectare should be sprayed.
- On the occurrence of shoot borer in the sugarcane crop, 20-25Kg/Ha chlorpyrifos should be used before or after the irrigation.
- Bunding of the field should be done for nursery preparation of paddy.
- Preparation of nursery of paddy should be completed.
- Pure seeds of paddy should be used for nursery i.e. weeds should not be mixed in the seeds.
- Arrangements for safety of crops should be done to save them from insect-pest attack.

Horticultural Management:

- For grafting of temperate fruits, T-budding or chip budding process should be started.
- In mid hills, plucking the early varieties of apple should be started and send them to the market.

- To control the gummosis disease in fruit bearing fruit trees, Streptocycline 0.01% or copper oxichloride 0.025% should be sprayed at 15 days interval.
- In mid hilly regions, to save the late maturing fruit varieties of apple from falling, plenofix @ 10ppm should be sprayed.
- In high hilly regions, to control the scab disease on the falling of pankhuri of flower in apple crop, Carbendazim 0.05 % should be used.
- On the occurrence of fine mottled spot in upper leaves of chilly and tomato, Sarvangi insecticide at 10-15 days interval should be sprayed.
- If the leaves of french bean and cowpea (lobia) shrink then sarvangi insecticide should be sprayed.
- If the upper stipe of chilly crop is drying after turning black, then infected branches should be removed by plucking to save the crop and solution of 0.1% Carbendazim 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 @ 150 ml/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.

Animal Husbandry:

- To save the animals from infected disease, vaccination should be done on the recommendation of veterinarian.
- On the occurrence of nitrate toxicity in the food of animals, respiration and pulse rate of animals increases and they feel weakness and stiffness in their muscles. Give the 50-100 ml dose of 1% Methylene blue direct in the veins of animals if their food is affected by nitrogen toxicity.
- If animal has consumed the cyanide affected fodder then water should not be given to them. Animals should be kept away from grazing of less grown jawar, bajara, fodder in pasture.
- Small shrivel/fade yellow stiff plants should not be used as fodder for animals to save them from cyanide.
- Neat, fresh and cold water should be given to the animals three times in a day. Availability of sufficient moisture in the body of animals maintains the balance between the temperature of their skin and environment which save the animals from the effect of loo (summer wind).

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