

Weather Based Agro-Advisories

Crop Management:

- Weeding and hoeing should be done in the sugarcane crop and remaining dose of nitrogen should be applied on time.
- To control the leaf spot disease in mustard, solution of mancozeb @ 2.5 g/liter of water should be sprayed.
- Late sowing variety of Barley like-Jyoti, Preeti, Manjula, Jagrati should be selected. 100-110Kg seed/Ha should be used. Sowing of seeds should be done in 18-20cm in the lines and it should be completed till second fortnight of December.
- To control the weed in the wheat, first and second weeding and hoeing should be done after 25-30 days and 45-50 days of sowing respectively.
- 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.
- Weeding and hoeing is necessary two times in the timely sown gram crop. First weeding and hoeing should be done after 25-30 days of sowing and second 45-50 days after sowing and after first irrigation.

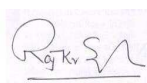
Horticultural Management:

- To stop the Gujjiya keet for climbing on tree, stem of tree should be covered by fine soil layer upto 40 cm height from the ground in the last week of this month and wrap up with 25 cm broad strip of 400 gauge thick polythene and tie with the help of sutali. With this grease must be applied in the lower portion.
- To control the gujjiya insect in the last days of this month, 250 g Chlorpyrifos (1.5% mixture) / tree should be applied in the soil around the stem.
- To control the bark eating and stem borer insects, clear the web and hole first then solution of 0.05% dichlorvas should be pour into the hole and close them. These insects attack once in a year.
- To control the Phoma Blight (Phoma glomerata) in mango, spraying of 0.3 % copper oxi choliride (3 g/lit) should be done.
- Deep plowing of orchard should be done to destroy Mig insect, fruit fly, Gujjiya keet and webber insect which remain in the field.
- 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 2.5-3g/lit of water should be sprayed.
- On the withering of brinjal, solution of carbendazim @1 g/ lit of water should be sprayed. If whole plant is drying then root should be irrigated with the same solution.
- 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.
- To control the leaf spot disease in cole crops, solution of mancozeb @ 2.5 g/liter of water should be sprayed.

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 Niomonina 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.



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