

ग्रामोभ्युदयादेव देशोभ्युदयः

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## Gramin Krishi Mausam Sewa Bulletin, District - Nainital

Year: 26 Issue No.: 75 Bulletin Period: 27 Sept - 1 Oct, 2017 Day: Tuesday Dated: 26.09.2017

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 Nainital district are as follows:

Parameter	Nainital				
	27/09/2017	28/09/2017	29/09/2017	30/09/2017	01/10/2017
Rainfall (mm)	5	3	5	3	0
Max Temp ( <sup>0</sup> C)	22	22	23	23	24
Min Temp ( <sup>0</sup> C)	14	15	15	15	15
Cloud Cover	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy	P-Cloudy
Max RH I (%)	95	95	90	90	85
Min RH II (%)	60	60	60	60	55
Wind speed (km/h)	006	006	006	008	008
Wind direction	NW	ESE	ESE	ESE	ESE

According to the observations recorded at India Meteorological Department Observatory located at Nainital (Altitude: 2084 m) during last seven days (19 – 25 Sept, 2017), it is observed that state of sky were cloudy to dense cloudy and maximum and minimum temperature varied between 17.8<sup>0</sup>C to 22.8<sup>0</sup>C and 12.6<sup>0</sup>C to 13.6<sup>0</sup>C respectively.

### Weather Based Agro-Advisories

#### Crop Management:

- To control the bacterial leaf blight disease in paddy crop, streptomycin 15 g + copper oxichloride 500 g / hectare should be sprayed.
- Farmers are advised to prepare the field & do the sowing of P.T. 303, P.T. 30, P.T. 507, Bhawani and V L Toria 3 varieties of toria.
- For sowing of toria, seed rate and row to row distance should be 5kg/ha and 30cm respectively.
- Sowing of toria should be done in the second fortnight of September.
- Seed treatment of toria should be done with Thiram 2.5g/kg or Mancozeb 3g/kg.
- For toria, 90kg Nitrogen, 40 kg phosphorous and 20 kg Potash are used. Full dose of phosphorous, potash and half dose of nitrogen should be used at the time sowing. Remaining half dose of nitrogen should be used after 20-25 days of sowing.
- If the lower leaves of paddy crops are drying, Carbendazim 50% WP @ 1kg/Ha should be sprayed.
- Weed management and proper drainage should be done in the pulse crops.
- Three cluster of sugarcane should be tied together.

- In paddy crop, weed management and proper storage of water should be done.
- On the occurrence of stem Borer and Leaf folder in paddy, Chlorantraniliprole 0.4 G @ 10000g/ha or Fipronil 0.3 GR @ 25000/ha or Kartap 4 GR @ 18750 g/ha should be sprayed within 50 days of transplanting.

### **Horticultural Management:**

- On the shrinkage of leaves in the tomato crop, infected plants should be removed and destroyed and spraying of any sarvangi insecticide should be done.
- In mid hills, plucking of brinjal and capsicum should be done and disease infected fruit of leaves should be kept away from field.
- In irrigated valleys, early variety of potato should be completed in the last week of September.
- In irrigated condition, early variety of cabbage and snowball variety of cauliflower should be transplanted for domestic consumption.
- In unirrigated mid hills, radish varieties like Meenu early, Japanese white, Pusa Himani and early varieties of Saljam like Parpiltop, white glow should be sown at the earliest.
- Proper drainage of water should be maintained in standing crop of potato. Digging of crop should be done in the proper moisture condition and send tubers to the market.
- If cabbage, cauliflower, radish and turnip are sown or transplanted earlier and crops ready then it should be send to the market after harvesting.
- If none crop is sown under polyhouse then its clearing should be done and sowing of turnip, inagiri radish, frenchbean and pea should be done within 10-15 days. First seedling of vegetable rai should be prepared and after that seedlings should be transplanted within 25-30 days.
- In hilly regions, if moisture in the soil is more than sufficient, then sowing of radish and rai is done.
- In temperate fruits, 1 % Caustic soda should be sprayed to remove the lichen from stem and branches of the trees.
- Evergreen fruit plants like Mango, guava, Lemon, papaya, Litchi etc should be planted in this month.
- Weeding and hoeing operation may be taken up in the Orchard.

### **Animal Husbandry:**

- In green fodder, leguminous fodder is best diet for animals and to increase production. So it is advised that cattleman should grow leguminous fodder (berseem) to keep their cattle healthy and to obtain maximum production from them.
- In this month, rate of animal's delivery especially in buffalos increases. The pregnant animals should be separated from other animals if possible and complete diet in little quantity at many times in a day should be given to them otherwise they can be affected by afra (fatty liver).
- Within 2 hours of animal's delivery, little quantity of colostrums should be given to the new born baby of cattle after their proper cleaning.
- Green fodder should be given in less quantity to the animals. It is advised that green fodder can be given to the animals by mixing it in dry fodder.
- Drinking water should be clean because there is a possibility of occurrence of viruses due to parasite and fungus.
- Animal shed should be dried, for this; lime should be sprayed time to time in their places.

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