

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				
	01/12/2018	02/12/2018	03/12/2018	04/12/2018	05/12/2018
Rainfall (mm)	0	0	0	0	0
Max Temp ($^{\circ}$ C)	17	17	17	16	16
Min Temp ($^{\circ}$ C)	5	5	4	4	3
Cloud Cover	P-Cloudy	P-Cloudy	Clear	P-Cloudy	P-Cloudy
Max RH I (%)	85	85	80	80	80
Min RH II (%)	45	40	40	40	40
Wind speed (km/h)	006	006	004	004	004
Wind direction	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW

According to the observations recorded at India Meteorological Department Observatory located at Nainital (Altitude: 2084 m) during last seven days (23 – 29 Nov, 2018), it is observed that state of sky was p-cloudy. Maximum and minimum temperature varied between 16.0° C to 17.8° C and 5.4° C to 7.2° C respectively.

Weather Based Agro-Advisories

Crop Management:

- Sowing of late sown varieties of wheat should be done. Seed should be treated before sowing of rabi crops.
- Seed treatment of wheat crop with trichoderma 5g + pseudomonas 5g/kg should be done.
- Seeds of Pulse crop should be treated with 2g Thyrum + 1g Carbendazim / Kg of seed and oilseed crops should be treated with Metalaxyl @ 6 g/Kg seed.
- Immediately after or within 3 days of sowing of wheat and barley, spraying of 2.5-3.3 liter Pendimethalin 30 EC in 750 liter of water should be done. If spraying of Pendimethalin is not done earlier then, 400 g westar herbicide in 500 liter of water should be sprayed after 30-35 days of sowing to control the weed.
- Farmers are advised that only those seeds are selected which are recommended for the area.
- For organic farming, seed should be treated with Trichoderma harzianum + Pseudomonas @ 5-5g/Kg of seed for all rabi crops. Requirement of nutrients in the field should be completed with vermicompost or dung manure or bio-fertilizer. To control the earthborn diseases, vermicompost

and dung manure should be treated with 25g Trichoderma +250g Pseudomonas biocontrol /Quintal and keep in the shed for 1 week and apply in the field before sowing.

- In Pulse crop, if labour are available then weeding should be done at the interval of 20-25 days and 35-40 days after sowing.
- To control the weed in gram, 1.7 liter Fluchloralin or 1.5 liter Trifluralin in 800 liter of water should be sprayed before sowing the gram in irrigated condition.

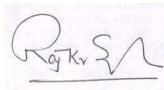
Horticultural Management:

- In irrigated valley, hoeing should be done in Methi, Palak and Coriander after irrigation.
- In hilly areas, if Rai vegetable is transplanted earlier in the polyhouses then hoeing should be done after top dressing of Urea in proper moisture condition. If leaves are ready for cutting, then send them to the market after harvesting.
- In mid hills under unirrigated condition, where there are less chances of occurrence of hail, Arkil variety of pea should be sown.
- In valley, to save the potato from frost timely irrigation should be applied at required interval.
- In irrigated valley if seedlings of hilly variety of onion are ready then it should be transplanted.
- On the occurrence of brown circular spot in early variety of potato, solution of mancozeb @ 2.5 g/liter of water should be sprayed.
- Seed treatment of vegetable pea should be done with thirum 2g + Carbendazim 1g /kg seed or Trichoderma 6-10 g/kg seed before sowing.
- To control the stem rot disease in apple and seed bearing fruits, soil should be removed from the surrounded area of stem in the affected fruit tree so that sun rays may enter directly in the stem of affected tree. Affected bark should be removed and chaubatia paste should be applied and covered with soil. Drenching of 0.3 % Copper-oxichloride/plant should also be done.
- 5% Urea should be sprayed in the leaves of apple before one week of falling leaves stage.
- In high hills, seeds of wild apricot, peach, mehal, apple etc should be collected and dried. Sowing should be started after suitable treatment of the seed.
- Fertilizer, compost, fungicide/ insecticide which are mixed in soil while filling the pits should be arranged in sufficient quantity.
- Improved varieties of deciduous plants should be reserved.
- Preparation of basins should be started and solution of 30 kg lime + 500 g neela thotha (copper sulfate) + 500 ml linseed oil in 100 liter of water should be painted upto 2.3 ft high from the ground of the stem of tree.

Animal Husbandry:

- 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.
- 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.
- After monsoon, various kinds of internal parasite are generated in the food canal. So, firstly Anthelmintic should be given to the animals.
- Vaccination of FMD (Foot and Mouth Disease) should be given to the animals.
- Foot and Mouth Disease is identified by red eyes, high fever, less productivity and food taken capacity, Mouth ulcers, wound in foot due to delay in the treatment of animals. Infected animals should be separated from healthy animals.



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