



Gramin Krishi Mausam Sewa
District Level Agromet Advisory Bulletin
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Agromet Advisory Bulletin

Date:04.10.2024

Weather Forecast of District UDHAMSINGH-NAGAR (Uttarakhand) Issued On: 2024-10-04 (Valid Till 08:30 IST of the next 5 days)

Parameter	05/10/2024	06/10/2024	07/10/2024	08/10/2024	09/10/2024
Rainfall(mm)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Max Temp(°C)	34.0	33.0	33.0	33.0	33.0
Min Temp(°C)	22.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0
Max RH I (%)	70	70	70	70	70
Min RH II (%)	30	30	30	30	30
Wind speed (km/h)	3	4	3	3	4
Wind direction	140	140	140	140	140
Cloud cover	3	4	2	3	4

Weather Summary/Alert:

Last week (27 September to 3 October), the region experienced 8.8 mm rainfall with the maximum-minimum temperature ranging 29.0 to 33.0°C and 21.9 to 23.9°C, respectively. The morning and evening relative humidity varied between 86-98% and 62-83%, respectively while the wind blew from east-south-east, south-east, north-west and west-north-west ranging 1.1-3.3 kmph. Most of the days were clear last week. The upcoming forecast shows no rainfall from 05 October-08 October and maximum-minimum temperature are expected to vary as 33.0-34.0°C and 21.0-22.0°C, respectively. The wind is expected to blow from south-east at a speed of 3-4 kmph. Dry weather likely to prevail from 04 to 8 October, 2024.

General Advisory:

For regular updates on weather conditions in the region, the farmers can get updates from the app "Meghdoot" and lightning update from the app "Damini" available on Google Play Store (Android users) and App Centre (iOS users). The NDVI shows good agricultural vigour in the isolated regions of the state ranging 0.40-0.60. The extended range forecast shows large deficient rainfall and normal maximum-minimum temperature trend during 04.10.2024 to 10.10.2024.

SMS Advisory:

As per IMD forecast, clear weather is expected so enough soil moisture should be maintained and farming activities should be scheduled accordingly.

Crop Specific Advisory:

Crop (Varieties)	Stage	Crop Specific Advisory
Rice	Ripening stage	During ripening phase common pest is brown plant hopper, farmers need to spray Triflumezopyrim 10 SC @235ml/ Fipronil 5 SC @1000 ml/

		Buprofezin 25 SC @1 litre/ Thiamethoxam 25 WSG @100gm mixed in 500 litre water per hectare. The spray should be done near the stem. Buprofezin should be used in case of less infestation, Triflumezopyrim in case of heavy infestation and Fipronil 5 SC in case of stem borer+brown plant hopper attack.
Sugarcane	Grand growth/ Autumn sowing	To prevent prevalent whip smut disease, farmers need to use resistant varieties and treated canes for sowing purpose. The infested whips and their groups should be carefully removed and either burned or buried in the soil. The harvested canes should not be kept in the field to avoid infection. Efficient crop rotation or intercropping with Arhar can reduce the infection intensity. The sowing of autumn sugarcane should be done till 15 th October with treated sugarcane seed by Carbendazim 50% WP @0.1% solution for 10 mins. For autumn sowing the lower 2/3rd portion of sugarcane stalk is used.
Maize	Maturity	Avoid bird attacks by appropriate farming measures in mature cobs. The cobs should be harvested when covered with yellow leaves.
Black gram/ green gram/Soyabean	Pod formation/ Maturity	The maturing pulse crop should be harvested accordingly and kept for drying.
Pigeon pea/red gram (arhar)	pod formation	Provide light irrigation after pod formation and keep monitoring for pests/diseases. On the presence of yellow mosaic virus transmitted by whitefly, pyriproxyfen 10 E.C. @0.5 litre/hectare mixed in 500-600 liters of water should be applied regularly at an interval of 10-12 days. Farmers should use varieties resistant to yellow mosaic virus.
Groundnut	Pegging/ Maturity	On pegging or pod formation sufficient soil moisture should be maintained by irrigating as and when required. The timely sown crop should be dug and stored after drying.
Sesame (Gingelly/Till)	Vegetative	Phyllody is caused by phytoplasm that changes the shape of plants, flowers and leaves to bunch and is spread by plant hopper. This can be prevented by timely sowing of crop, application of Methyl-o-Dematon 25 E.C. @1.0 l/ha at an interval of 10-15 days and burning of the affected plants.
Rapeseed (Lahi) and Mustard	Sowing	After rice harvesting, the mustard crop should be sown. The sowing should be done at line to line at a distance of 45cm and 30 cm from the bunds. Treated seeds with Metalaxyl 35 W.S. @4 g/kg should be used for sowing.

Horticulture Specific Advisory:

Horticulture (Varieties)	Stage	Horticulture Specific Advisory
Cauliflower	Maturity/vegetative	The early varieties should be harvested and sent to the market for consumption. Top-dressing of urea should be done in the mid-varieties and regular practices like weeding, hoeing and irrigation application should be monitored.
Radish/Carrot/ Beetroot	Sowing/Germination	The soil moisture should be maintained in the field and other farming operation like weeding-hoeing should be done.
Spinach/Fenugreek	Sowing/germination	Soil moisture should be maintained in the freshly sown crop
Citrus	Fruiting	If symptoms of citrus yellow mosaic virus is observed then prune the infected twigs and spray systemic insecticide such as imidacloprid 17.8 SL 1 ml/3 litre water or Thiamethoxam 25% WG @ 1g/3 litre water. Apply first spray of Thiamethoxam during initial appearance of pest and repeat 2 – 3 sprays at 15 – 21 days interval depending on the level of pest intensity.

LiveStock Specific Advisory

Livestock	LiveStock Specific Advisory
Buffalo	Vaccination of FMD (Foot and Mouth Disease) should be given to the animals. 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.
Goat/Sheep	In rural areas, 2 shots of tetanus toxoid should be administered to sheep and goats at one month and the other at 5 months, so that newborn lambs do not get tetanus disease.

Poultry Specific Advisory

Poultry	Poultry Specific Advisory
Hens	Deworming doses should be given to the poultry birds on the recommendation of veterinarian because worms in the poultry birds lessen the production capacity of eggs.