



Sant Baba Bhag Singh UNIVERSITY

Village: Khiala: PO: Padhiana, Distt: Jalandhar 144030
Website:www.sbbsuniversity.ac.in Phone:0181-2711163 Fax:0181-2711555

Bulletin No. 10/2024

Issued on 06.08.2024

AGROMET ADVISORY BULLETIN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE PART A: REALIZED AND FORECAST WEATHER

Summary of past weather over the University during (02.08.2024 to 05.08.2024):

Light to moderate rainfall occurred during the period in the University.
Mean Maximum Temperatures varied between 34 - 36 °C.
Mean Minimum Temperatures varied between 25 – 28 °C.

Chief amounts of rainfall (in mm):- 50

Current synoptic condition and weather forecast valid up to 0830 Hrs of 09.08.2024

<i>Maximum Temperature Forecast</i>	
SBBSU, Khiala, Jalandhar	Variability in maximum temperatures by 2-3°C during next 3 days and no large change thereafter.

LOCATION	06-08-2024	07-08-2024	08-08-2024
SBBSU	Few (HEAVY RAIN THUNDER STORM/ LIGHTNING AT ISOLATED PLACES)	Few (HEAVY RAIN THUNDER STORM/ LIGHTNING AT ISOLATED PLACES)	Few

WARNING	PROBABILISTIC FORECAST		SPATIAL		RAINFALL	
					INTENSITY	
WARNING (TAKE ACTION)	Terms	Probability of Occurrence	DRY	No Rainfall	Light	2.5-15.5 mm
ALERT (BE PREPARED)	Unlikely	No Rainfall	ISOLATED	1-25%	Moderate	15.6-64.4
WATCH (BE UPDATED)	Likely	1-25%	FEW	26-50%	Heavy	64.5- 115.5 mm
NO WARNING (NO ACTION)	Very Likely	26-50%	MANY	51-75%	Very Heavy	115.6- 204.4
	Most Likely	51-75%	MOST	76-100%	Extremely	>204.5

Part B

CROP INFORMATION AND AGROMET ADVISORIES

Stages of the major Kharif /Rabi crop

Name of crop	Stage
Paddy	Transplanting
Vegetables	Harvesting
Sugarcane	Tillering
Cotton	Flowering/Boll Formation
Groundnut	Sowing

<p><u>General</u> <u>Agromet</u> <u>Advisory</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers are advised to complete transplanting of Basmati rice. • Remove excess rain water from nursery area of rice/basmati, fruit plants and sugarcane, maize and vegetable fields. • Sell marketable produce before start of rain. • Regularly survey the fields for incidence of pest/disease.
--	--

Crop Advisories and Plant Protection

Rice:-

- Do not keep water standing in paddy field, irrigation should be given two days after the ponded water has infiltrated into the soil but fields should not be allowed to develop cracks.
- Last dose of nitrogen (30 kg urea/acre) may be applied if already not given.
- In short duration varieties like PR 126 apply third dose of urea, 5 weeks after transplanting.
- The fields showing more than 5% dead hearts due to stem borer should be sprayed with 60 ml Coragen 18.5 SC or 20 ml Fame 480 SC or 50 g Takumi 20 WG or 170 g Mortar 75 SG or 1 litre Coroban/Dursban/Lethal/Chlorguard/Durmet/Classic/ Force 20 EC or 80 ml neem based bio-pesticide, Ecotin in 100 litres of water per acre. Slightly tilt few plants and tap 2 or 3 times at the base at weekly interval.
- When 5 plant hoppers per hill float in water, spray 94 ml Pexalon 10SC or 80 g Osheen / Token 20 SG (dinotefuran) in 100 litres of water per acre.
- **Basmati:** Apply 18 Kg/acre urea to CSR 30, 36 Kg/acre urea to Punjab Basmati 7, 5, Pusa Basmati 1121 and 1718. Apply 54 Kg/acre urea to Pusa Basmati 1847 and 1509.
- Apply urea in two equal splits at 3 weeks and 6 weeks after transplanting.

COTTON:-

- As rainfall is expected in coming days and cotton crop is highly sensitive to standing water during early growth stages.
- Apply half nitrogen at thinning and remaining half at the appearance of flowers.
- Integrated weed management should be adopted, hoe the crop two or three times.
- The first hoeing should be done before first irrigation.
- Use tractor mounted cultivator/ tractor operated rotary weeder/triphali or wheel hand hoe for weeding.
- Give directed spray (by using protective hood) of Gramoxone (paraquat) at 500 ml/acre or 900 ml per acre Sweep Power 13.5 SL (glufosinate ammonium) at 6-8 weeks after sowing in between the cotton rows by using 100 litres of water.
- Avoid application of the herbicide on the top foliage of the cotton plants For the management of white fly uproot and destroy leaf curl affected plants.
- When population reaches economic threshold level (six adults per leaf in the morning before 10 am), spray 400 ml Sefina 50DC or 60 g Osheen 20SG or 200g Polo 50WP in 100 litres of water per acre.
- Manage Pink bollworm by three applications of CREMIT PBW (Gossyplure 4%; 7,11 Hexadecadienyl acetate) based on SPLAT (Specialized Pheromone Lure Application Technology) @ 125 g per application per acre in the form of dollops (peanut size) starting from the appearance of squares (45-55 days after sowing) at 400 uniformly distributed spots followed by next two applications at 30 days intervals. OR Spray 300 ml Danitol 10 EC or Proclaim 5 SG in 100 litres of water per acre. Uproot and destroy leaf curl virus infected plant from time to time.

GROUNDNUT:-

- Give two hoeings, the first three weeks after sowing and the second three weeks thereafter

ARHAR:-

- Use 6 kg of seed per acre at a row spacing of 50 cm and the plant spacing of 25 cm.

- Arhar can be successfully grown on raised beds by using wheat bed planter in medium to heavy textured soils. Raised bed sowing not only saves irrigation water but also saves the crop from adverse effect of heavy rainfall.

VEGETABLES:-

- This is the right time for sowing of Punjab Suhawani, Punjab Lalima varieties of okra and Cowpea 263 of cowpea.
- Use 2 kg seed per acre for sowing of bottle gourd, sponge gourd, bitter gourd, ash gourd, tinda; and 1.0 kg seed for pumpkin and wanga.
- Transplanting of seedlings of early varieties of cauliflower can be done in the main field.

SUGARCANE:-

- To prevent lodging, prop up the crop at the end of August by using trash twist method.
- Iron deficiency is observed both in the ratoon and plant crop on light textured and calcareous soils. Deficiency symptoms first appear on young leaves as yellow stripes between the green veins, later the veins also turn yellow. In severe cases, leaves become white and the plants remain stunted.
- To correct this deficiency, 1 % ferrous sulphate solution (one kg ferrous sulphate in 100 litres of water per acre) may be sprayed 2-3 times at weekly intervals soon after the symptoms appears.
- If sugarcane fields get flooded with water, excess water may be drained out.
- Manage attack of top borer; apply 10 kg Furterra 0.4 gr or 12 kg granular Carbofuran 3 g near the roots of the plants and water after applying light soil.

MAIZE:-

- Maize is very sensitive to standing water, so excess water may be drained out from the field which would also help to keep stalk rot under control.
- For management of Fall armyworm, spray the grain crop with Coragen 18.5SC @ 0.4ml or Delegate 11.7SC @0.5ml or Missile 5SG @0.4g per litre of water. Direct the spray nozzle towards the whorl.
- If the infestation is in patches or the crop is more than 40 days old, apply soil-insecticide mixture (about half gram) in the whorls of the infested plants.

GREEN FODDER:-

- Grow mixture of non-leguminous and leguminous crops i.e. maize + cowpea to get more nutrients.

FRUITS (MANGO):-

- Regularly remove and burry the fruit fly infested guava fruits.
- Its highly suitable period for planting of evergreen pants such as citrus, guava, mango, litchi, sapota, jamun, bael, amla etc.
- Large weeds such as congress grass, cannabis etc. growing in and around the orchards should be removed as it is very easy to uproot these during this season.
- Drain out excessive rain water from the periphery of fruit plant or orchards if any.
- Micronutrients such as Zinc sulphate @ 4.7 g + Manganese Sulphate @ 3.3 g per litre of water can be sprayed in Kinnow orchards.
- It's an appropriate time for management of Phytophthora (gummosis) in citrus orchards; follow recommended practices.

General Advice (Horticulture):-

- **White wash mixture can be applied on the main trunks of the fruit trees to protect them from infection. Zinc sulphate @ 4.7 g and Manganese sulphate @ 3.3 g per litre of water can be sprayed in citrus plantation.**
- **Avoid water stagnation near the plants . Keep the orchard clean and remove the weeds from time to time**
- **Planting of evergreen fruit plants such as citrus, mango and litchi etc can be done**

ANIMAL HUSBANDARY:-

- **Animal sheds should be constructed on raised platforms so that rain water can easily drain off.**
- **Do not let the moisture accumulate inside the sheds and in order to prevent this open the windows of shed during day time. This will allow sunlight inside and keep the shed ventilated so that occurrence of respiratory diseases is prevented.**
- **The floor inside sheds must be of bricks so that it can be easily cleaned.**
- **The upper soil layer of kutcha floors should be changed at regular intervals. This will keep the floor and drains dry and also remove unwanted odours from the shed.**

POULTRY:-

- **For decreasing the high temperature inside the poultry shed sprinkling of water around the shed and white washing of outer wall of shed is advised.**
- **Do not provide feed to the birds during day hours as it will increase heat load.**
- **Therefore, feed the birds during cool hours preferably during early hours in the morning and late in the evening.**

**Sant Baba Bhag Singh University
Khiala, Padhiana, Jalandhar, Punjab**