Sant Baba Bhag Singh UNIVERSITY

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

Summary of past weather over the University during (13.09.2024 to 16.09.2024):

Light to moderate rainfall occurred during the period in the University.
Mean Maximum Temperatures varied between 32- 35 ºC.
Mean Minimum Temperatures varied between 23 - 25 ºC.

Chief amounts of rainfall (in mm):- Nil

Current synoptic condition and weather forecast valid up to 0830 Hrs of 21.09.2024

Maximum Temperature Forecast	
SBBSU, Khiala, Jalandhar	Variability in maximum temperatures by 1-2°C during next 3 days and no large change thereafter.

LOCATION	18-09-2024	19-09-2024	20-09-2024
SBBSU	Isolated Nil	Isolated Nil	Isolated Nil

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 mm
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 mm
	Most Likely	51-75%	MOST	76-100%	Extremely Heavy	>204.5 mm

Part B

CROP INFORMATION AND AGROMET ADVISORIES

Stages of the major Kharif /Rabi crop

General Agromet Advisory	• Farmers are advised to do crop operations in view of weather forecast. • Regularly survey the fields for incidence of pest/disease.

Crop Advisories and Plant Protection

Crops (Major Kharif)	Crop Stage	Likely Impact Of Severe Weather On The Crop	Impact Based Agricultural Advisory	General Advisory
Paddy	Jointing/ Maturity Stage	Yellowing of leaves	➢ Do not irrigate the crop. Plan chemical spray after weather become clear. ➢ Remove stagnant rainwater to maintain water level.	➢ 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 lt. Coroban/Dursban/Lethal/Chlorguard/ Durmet/Classic/ Force 20 EC or 80 ml neem based biopesticide, 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	Flowering/ Boll opening	Shattering of bolls	Withhold irrigation/ Drain out excess water.	➢ Do not allow the cotton crop to suffer from water stress during flowering and fruiting stages, otherwise lot of shedding of flowers and bolls will take place which results in poor yield. To hasten boll opening last irrigation may be given at the end of September. ➢ If the damage/population of sucking insect pests reaches economic threshold levels, spray the crop with Clasto 20

				WG (pyriflucinazon) @ 200 ml/acre or Sefina 50 DC (afidopyropen) @ 400 ml/acre or Osheen 20 SG (dinotefuran) @ 60 g/acre or Polo/Craze/Ruby/Ludo/Shoku 50 WP (diafenthiuron) @ 200 g/acre or Lano/Daita 10 EC (pyriproxifen) @ 500 ml acre or Oberon/Voltage 22.9 SC (spiromesifen) @ 200 ml/acre for the control of whitefly. ➢ For the control of jassid, use Osheen 20 SG @ 60 g/acre or Keefun 15 EC (tolfenpyrad) @ 300 ml/acre or Neon 5 EC (fenpyroximate) @ 300 ml/acre or Ulala 50 WG @ 80g/acre or Actara/Extra super/Dotara/Thomson (thiamethoxam) 25 WG @ 40 g/acre in 125-150 litres of water with manually operated knapsack sprayer. ➢ To check the attack of pink bollworm, prefer to spray Proclaim 5 SG (emamectin benzoate) @ 100 g or Curacron/Profex/Celron Carina 50 EC (profenofos) @ 500 ml or Avaunt 15 SC (indoxacarb) @ 200 ml per acre. Repeat the spray if it rains within 24 hours of spraying. ➢ Mealy bug infested rows/plants should be sprayed with 150 ml Transform 21.8 SC (sulfoxaflor) in 125 -150 litres of water. To get higher yields, give four sprays of 2% potassium nitrate 13:0:45 (2 kg potassium nitrate in 100 litres of water) at weekly intervals starting from flower initiation. ➢ To control fungal foliar leaf spots, the crop should be sprayed with Amistar Top 325 SC @ 200 ml/acre in 200 liters of water at 15-20 days interval.
MAIZE	Early Growth / Flowering	Lodging of crop Damage to young plants/yello-wing of leaves/stunt-ed growth	➢ Do not apply irrigation /fertilizer /chemical spray. ➢ Maintain proper drainage of the field and remove stagnant rainwater	➢ Adjust irrigation as per weather during the period. ➢ Remove stagnant rain water from the field. For the management of maize fall armyworm, spray the crop with Coragen 18.5 SC (chlorantraniliprole) @ 0.4 ml per litre water or Delegate 11.7 SC (spinetoram) @ 0.5 ml per litre water or Missile 5 SG (emamectin benzoate) @ 0.4 g per litre water using 120 litres of water per acre.

			immediately after rainfall.	➢ Do the whorl application of insecticide mixture in case of fall armyworm in patches. Spot application of mixture of 25 g of Delfin WG (Bacillus thuringiensis subsp.kurstaki*) or 25 ml of Dipel 8 L (Bacillus thuringiensis subsp.kurstaki*) biopesticide per kg soil in plant whorls (about half gram) for management of fall armyworm in maize. ➢ For effective management of this pest, direct the 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. ➢ If damage occurs due to water stagnation Apart from this, to protect maize from leaf and stem blight disease, 100 ml. Dilute Amistar Top 325 SC in 200 liters of water and spray per acre.
SUGAR-CANE	Vegetative /Tillering	Damage to young plants/ yellowing of leaves/stunt-ed growth	➢ Do not apply irrigation/fertil izer/chemical spray. ➢ Maintain proper drainage of the field and remove stagnant rainwater immediately after rainfall.	➢ Prop up the sugarcane crop in the beginning of this month by using trash-twist method. ➢ The crop at regular intervals for getting better yields. ➢ Rogue out the canes affected by red rot and wilt. ➢ Start sowing of early maturing sugarcane varieties like CoPb 95, CoPb 96, Co 15023, CoPb 92, Co 118, CoJ 85 and CoJ 64 from second fortnight of this month. ➢ 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.

				➢ For the management of sugarcane top borer, apply 10 kg granules of Ferterra 0.4 GR or 12 kg Furadan/Diafuran/Furacarb/Carbocil/Fury encapsulated 3G (carbofuran) at the base of the shoots if the damage exceeds 5% level
GROUND-NUT	Grain Filling	Water logging can increase incidence of pest/disease and can also lead to shattering of pods	➢ Avoid irrigation in case of rainfall forecast and maintain proper drainage in the field.	➢ To control tikka disease of groundnut Spray the crop with 500 to 750 g per acre Sultaf 5O WP (wettable sulphur) in 200 to 300 litres of water. ➢ Give 3 or 4 sprays at fortnightly intervals, starting from the first week of August. Or spray the Irrigated crop with Bavistln·/Derosal·/Agrozlm·50 WP@ 50·60 g in 100 litres of water per acre. Give three sprays at fortnightly intervals. Starting when the crop is 40 days old.
PULSES (ARHAR)	Vegetative	Water logging can cause disease and pest incidence	➢ Avoid irrigation in case of rainfall forecast and maintain proper drainage in the field.	➢ Irrigation may be given only if the rains fail. After mid-September, do not apply irrigation otherwise the maturity of the crop will be delayed
VEGE-TABLE	Physiological Maturity	Stunted growth, yellowing of leaves Rotting of fruits	➢ Avoid irrigating the crop during the period. ➢ Sell marketable produce before the start of rain. ➢ Keep proper drainage for immediate removal of excess rainwater.	➢ 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,
FRUITS	Maturity	Damage to fruits.	➢ Drain out excessive rain water from orchards or the basins of fruit plants regularly in the	➢ Regularly remove and burry the fruit fly Infested guava fruits, ➢ It is highly suitable period for planting of evergreen plants such as citrus, guava, mango, litchi, sapota, jamun, bael, amla etc.

			areas of heavy rains. ➢ Remove the broken branches, twigs etc. and apply bordeux paste and spray with bordeuxmi-xture. ➢ Harvest the damaged fruits and sell if fruits do not show rotting.	➢ 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. ➢ Micronutrients such as *Zinc* sulphate @ 4.7 g + Manganese Sulphate @ 3.3 g per litre of water can be sprayed in Kinnow orchards. ➢ It is an appropriate time for management of Phytophthora (gummosis) in citrus orchards; Follow recommended practices.
ANIMAL HUSBAN-DRY			➢ 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. ➢ Due to heat, humidity and rain and lack of fodder. It is a *stress* period for the animals. Protect the animal from inclement weather and heat and provide alternate feed like concentrate mixed with wheat straw or silage.
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

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