Sant Baba Bhag Singh UNIVERSITY

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

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

Summary of past weather over the University during (16.08.2024 to 19.08.2024):

Light to moderate rainfall occurred during the period in the University.
Mean Maximum Temperatures varied between 33- 35 ºC.
Mean Minimum Temperatures varied between 25 - 27 ºC.

Chief amounts of rainfall (in mm):- 120

Current synoptic condition and weather forecast valid up to 0830 Hrs of 23.08.2024

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

LOCATION	20-08-2024	21-08-2024	22-08-2024
SBBSU	Few Heavy rain at Isolated Places	Few 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
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-
	Most Likely	51-75%	MOST	76-100%	Extremely	>204.5

Part B

CROP INFORMATION AND AGROMET ADVISORIES

Stages of the major Kharif /Rabi crop

General Agromet Advisory	• Farmers are advised to do crop operation in view of weather forecast • 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

Crops (Major Kharif)	Crop Stage	Likely impact of severe weather on the crop (Heavy rainfall)	Impact based agricultural Advisory	General Advisory
Paddy	Soft Stage	Yellowing of leaves	➢ Do not irrigate the crop. ➢ Plan chemical spray after weather become clear. ➢ Remove stagnant rain water to maintain water level.	➢ Do not keep water standing in paddy field, irrigation should be given 2 day after the ponded water has infiltrated into the soil but field should not be allowed to developed cracks. ➢ Last dose of N (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. ➢ 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 gm Takumi 20 WG or 170 g Mortar 75 SG or 1 litre Coroban/Dursban/LethaI/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 10 SC or 80 g Osheen *I* Token 20 (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	Boll opening	Shattering of bolls	Withhold irrigation/ Drain out excess water	➢ 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 limes. ➢ The first hoeing should be done before first irrigation. ➢ Use tractor mounted cultivator / tractor operated rotary weeder/triphall or wheel hand hoe for weeding. ➢ Give directed spray (by using protective hood) of Gramoxone (paraqual) 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 Iitres of water . ➢ Avoid application or 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 Selfina 50 DC or 60 g osheen 20 SG or 200g Polo 5OWP 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 application 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.

MAIZE	Vegetative	Lodging of crop Damage to young plants/yello-wing of leaves/stu-nted growth	➢ Do not apply Irrigation /fertilizer/ chemical spray. ➢ Maintain proper drainage of the field and remove stagnant rainwater immediately after rainfall.	➢ Drain *excess* water out from the field which would also help to keep stalk rot under control **Irrigated maize apply** one-third **of nitrogen at the** Knee-high stage as second dose and remaining one-third at the pre tasselling stage as **third dose of nitrogen.** ➢ Maize borer can be controlled by Spraying 30 ml Coragen 18.5 SC (chlorantraniliprole) in 60 lt. of water per acre at 2-3 weeks old crop to control maize borer in both irrigated and rainfed crops. To control fall armyworm spray the grain crop with Coragen 18.5 SC (chforantraniliprole) @ 0.4 ml or Delegate 11.7 SC (spinetoram) @ 0.5 ml or Missile 5 SG (emamectin benzoate) @ 0.4 g per litre of water towards the whorl. ➢ 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 sub spp. kurstaki·) bio-pesticide per kg soil in plant whorls (about half gram) for management of fall armyworm in maize,
SUGARCANE	Grand Growth	Damage to young plants /yellowing Of leaves/stunt-ed growth	➢ Do not apply Irrigation /fertilizer / chemical spray, ➢ Maintain proper drainage of the field and remove stagnant rainwater immediately after rainfall.	➢ 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 field, 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,
GROUND-NUT	Pod development	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
VEGETABLE	Physiological Maturity	Stunted growth, yellowing of leaves Rotting of fruits	➢ Avoid irrigating the crop during the period. ➢ Sell marketable produce before start of rain ➢ Keep proper drainage (or 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	➢ Regularly remove and burry the fruit fly Infested guava fruits,

			rain water *from* orchards or the basins of fruit plants ➢ regularly in the areas of heavy rains ➢ Remove the broken branches, twigs etc. and apply bordeux paste ➢ Harvest the damaged fruits and sell if fruits do not show rotting	➢ It is 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. ➢ 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 HUSBANDRY			➢ 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 laver 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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