



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 (18.10.2024 to 21.10.2024):

Light to moderate rainfall occurred during the period in the University.
Mean Maximum Temperatures varied between 31- 35 °C.
Mean Minimum Temperatures varied between 18- 20 °C.

Chief amounts of rainfall (in mm):- Nil

Current synoptic condition and weather forecast valid up to 0830 Hrs of 25.10.2024

<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	22-10-2024	23-10-2024	24-10-2024
SBBSU	Dry Nil	Dry Nil	Dry Nil

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

<p><u>General</u> <u>Agromet</u> <u>Advisory</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers are advised to do crop operations in view of weather forecast. • Regularly survey the fields for incidence of pest/disease.
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Crop Advisories and Plant Protection

Crops (Major Kharif)	Crop Stage	General Advisory
Paddy	Harvesting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In rice grown areas, stop irrigation about a fortnight before maturity to facilitate easy harvesting and the timely sowing of the succeeding rabi crop. ➤ Harvest the crop just when the ears are nearly ripened and straw has turned yellow. If harvesting is delayed till the crop is dead ripe, the shattering of grains occurs. ➤ Combines are successfully used for harvesting paddy. ➤ Operate the combine at proper speed. Prefer combines fitted with a PAU Super S.M.S. (Straw Management System) for chopping and even distribution of straw. ➤ After harvesting of paddy with such combines, wheat can directly be sown with the help of Happy Seeder without burning of paddy straw. Tractor-drawn vertical conveyor reaper windrower can also be used for harvesting paddy. ➤ Sheath blight: To save crop from sheath blight, keep the bunds of the field clean by removing grasses. If the disease appears, spray 150 ml Pulsor or 26.8 g Epic 80 or Nativo or 200 ml Amistar Top or Tilt or Folicur/Orius in 200 litres of water per acre. ➤ Control leaf folder when leaf damage reaches 10 % by spraying 20 ml Fame 480 SC or 50g Takumi 20 WG or 60 ml Coragen 18.5 SC or 170g Mortar 75 SG in 100 litres of water per acre. Coroban/Dursban/Lethal/Chlorguard/Durmet/Classic/Force 20 EC or 80 ml neem based bio-pesticide, Ecotin in 100 litres of water per acre. ➤ To protect the crop from false smut, spray 500 g Kocide or 400ml Galileo way in 200 litres of water per acre. ➤ Surveillance of crop for the attack of plant hopper. ➤ When 5 plant hoppers per hill float in water, Spray 94ml Pexalon 10SC or 80g Osheen/Token 20 SG (dinotefuran) in 100 ltr of water per acre
COTTON	Picking	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Farmers are advised to complete picking of Cotton. Do not allow the cotton crop to suffer water stress during flowering and fruiting stage. ➤ For the control whitefly, spray the crop with Safeena 50DC (afdopyropen) Ulala 50 WG @ 80g/acre or Osheen 20 SG (dinotefuran) @ 60 g/acre or Polo/Craze/Ruby/Ludo/Shoku 50 WP using 125 litres of water per acre. ➤ For the control of jassid, use Keefun 15 EC(tolfenpyrad) @ 200 g/acre or Osheen 20 SG (dinotefuran) @ 60 g/acre or Ulala 50 WG @ 80g/acre in 125-150 litres of water. ➤ To check the attack of grown up American Bollworm larvae prefer to spray Tracer 48 SC (spinosad) @ 60ml or Avaunt 15 SC (indoxacarb) @ 200 ml per acre. ➤ Manage pink Bollworm by spraying 300 ml Danitol 10EC or 100g Proclaim 5 SG in 100 litres of water per acre. ➤ Mealy bug infested rows/plants should be sprayed with 150 ml Transform 21.8 SC (sulfoxaflor) in 125 -150 litres of water. 3. To get higher yields, give four sprays of 2% potassium nitrate 13:0:45 (2 kg

		<p>potassium nitrate in 100 litres of water) at weekly intervals starting from flower initiation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 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	Harvesting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ If grain filling is complete, do vertical staking of the harvested plants without removing cobs. ➤ The maize crop is ready for harvesting even when the stalks and leaves are somewhat green but the husk cover has dried and turned brown. ➤ In the fields where wheat is to be sown, harvest the stalks along with the cobs, stack them. However, for better results maize (with husk) be shelled when the moisture content ranges between 15 to 20%. ➤ 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. ➤ 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. ➤ Manage the attack of top borer, 10kg Furterra 0.4g or 12 kg granular Carbofuran 3g near the roots of plants and water after applying light soil.
SUGARCANE	Maturity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Prop up the sugarcane crop in the beginning of this month by using trash-twist method. ➤ 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. ➤ In case of severe Pyrilla attack, spray the crop with 600 ml Dursban 20 EC (chlorpyrifos) in 400 litres of water per acre with manually operated sprayer. ➤ For eco -friendly management of Stalk borer damage, use tricho -cards having 20,000 eggs of Corcyra cephalonica parasitized by Trichogramma chilonis, 10 -12 times at 10 days interval ➤ If sugarcane fields get flooded with water, excess water may be drained out.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 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
GROUNDNUT	Grain Filling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Groundnut Harvest the crop at proper maturity. ➤ A reliable indication of maturity is the uniform yellowing of leaves as well as the shedding of older leaves ➤ To control tikka disease of groundnut Spray the crop with 500 to 750 g per acre Sultaf 50 WP (wetttable 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 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	Fruiting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 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. ➤ It is optimum time for sowing of winter vegetables like carrot,radish, turnip, spinach etc.
FRUITS	Maturity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 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. ➤ 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	-----	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Timely vaccination should be carried out against Foot and Mouth diseases, Haemorrhagic Septicemia, Black Quarter, Enterotoxaemia etc. ➤ Effective managerial measures should be undertaken to protect the animals from occurrence of mastitis. ➤ Udder and teats should be cleaned with warm water or diluted solution of potassium permanganate both before and after milking, care should be taken to keep the udder dry. ➤ Healthy animal usually come in heat within 19-22 days after parturition. Get the animal inseminated after 2 to 3 months and within 12 to 18 hrs after the onset of heat. ➤ Lactating animals should be fed on dry matter basis. ➤ The floor inside sheds must be of bricks so that it can be easily cleaned.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ In case of Tick infestation, control it by spraying Butox (2 ml 0litre of water) on animal as well as shed. ➤ Protect udder of animals from mastitis by proper sanitation and using teat dip by the solution of 75 ml povidone iodine plus 25 ml glycerine. ➤ 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	-----	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Do not Store compound feed for more than 15 days to avoid aflatoxins ➤ 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. ➤ It is the best season to raise the broilers. Provide 14-16 hrs of total light to layers including the day light. Provide extra grit (5 gm per bird) in the layer ration to avoid production of thin shelled eggs. ➤ Stir the litter regularly to avoid dampness

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