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 (20.08.2024 to 22.08.2024):

Light to moderate rainfall occurred during the period in the University.
Mean Maximum Temperatures varied between 34- 36 ºC.
Mean Minimum Temperatures varied between 25 - 27 ºC.

Chief amounts of rainfall (in mm):- 20

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	23-08-2024	24-08-2024	25-08-2024	26-08-2024
SBBSU	Few Nil	Few Nil	Few Nil	Few 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 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	General Advisory
Paddy	Soft Stage	➢ Farmers are advised to adjust chemical applications in transplanted and direct seeded rice (DSR) as per weather during the period. ➢ Keep water standing in paddy field only for 2 weeks and thereafter apply irrigation 2 days after the ponded water has infiltrated into soil. 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. To monitor plant hoppers, 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
COTTON	Boll opening	➢ 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 (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 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	Elongation	➢ Adjust irrigation as per weather during the period. Remove stagnant rainwater from the field. ➢ For the management of Maizefall army worm 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. ➢ 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
SUGARCANE	Grand Growth	➢ 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	➢ 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	➢ 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	➢ 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	➢ Regularly remove and burry the fruit fly Infested guava fruits,

		➢ 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		➢ 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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