



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 (20.09.2024 to 23.09.2024):

Light to moderate rainfall occurred during the period in the University.
Mean Maximum Temperatures varied between 34- 37 °C.
Mean Minimum Temperatures varied between 22- 27 °C.

Chief amounts of rainfall (in mm):- Nil

Current synoptic condition and weather forecast valid up to 0830 Hrs of 27.09.2024

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

LOCATION	24-09-2024	25-09-2024	26-09-2024
SBBSU	DRY Nil	Isolated Nil	Few 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 Agromet 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	Dough	<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. ➤ 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. ➤ Spray 60 g per acre of Ulala 50 WG (flonicamid) for control of plant hopper ➤ Sheath blight: At maximum tillering to boot stage of crop, as soon as the disease appears, spray 150 ml Iglare/Pulsor 24 SC (thiﬂuzamide) or 26.8 g Epic 75 WG (hexaconazole) or 400 ml Galileo Way 18.76 SC (picoxystrobin + propiconazole) or 200 ml Amistar Top 325 SC or Tilt/Bum per/Pikapika 25 EC (propiconazole) or Folicur/Orius (tebuconazole) 25 EC or 80 Nativo 75 WG (trifloxystrobin+tebuconazole) or 320 ml Lusture 37.5 SE (flusilazole + carbendazim) or 200 ml Monceren 250 SC (pencycuron) in 200 litres of water per acre. ➤ 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	Flowering/ Boll opening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Due to mainly dry weather is expected during next 4-5 days, farmers may irrigate the crop, if needed. ➤ 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. ➤ To check the attack of grown up American Bollworm larvae prefer to spray 2 litres Chlorpyriphos 20 EC or Tracer 48 SC (spinosad) @ 60ml Or Avaunt 15 SC (indoxacarb) @ 200 ml per acre. ➤ 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	Harvesting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Adjust irrigation as per weather during the period. ➤ 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. ➤ 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. ➤ Maize dehusker cum thresher can also be used for shelling of unhusked maize. However, for better results maize (with husk) be shelled when the moisture content ranges between 15 to 20%
SUGARCANE	Vegetative /Tillering	<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. ➤ 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.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ 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,
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"> ➤ 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 <i>kutch</i>a 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 <i>stress</i> 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	-----	<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. ➤ Avoid dampness during rainy season to avoid incidence of coccidiosis

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