

વિષય નિષ્ણાંત
ફુલ હવામાનશાસ્ત્ર



District Agrometeorological Unit (DAMU)

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Issued jointly by Junagadh Agricultural University and India Meteorological Department



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Amreli District Agromet Advisory Service bulletin. No. 100(2023)

Date:19-12-2023

Significant weather of past week, Amreli

#	Parameter	13-12-23	14-12-23	15-12-23	16-12-23	17-12-23	18-12-23	19-12-23
1	Rainfall (mm)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Max.Temp.(°C)	29	29.1	30.6	28.8	28	26.7	25.4
3	Min.Temp.(°C)	17.2	17.7	18.2	15.6	17.2	17.2	17.2
4	RH-I (%)	82	77	96	100	86	67	58
5	RH-II (%)	31	46	40	40	27	35	40
6	Wind Speed (kmph)	6.3	8.9	8.5	5.7	9.2	12.0	15.4
7	Total CC (octa) out of 8	0	0	1	2	3	1	3

Weather Forecast from 20/12/2023 to 24/12/2023

#	Parameter	20/12/2023	21/12/2023	22/12/2023	23/12/2023	24/12/2023
1	Rainfall (mm)	4	0	0	0	0
2	Max.Temp.(°C)	27	28	29	29	30
3	Min.Temp.(°C)	16	15	16	16	17
4	RH-I (%)	34	32	28	33	37
5	RH-II (%)	27	23	17	17	18
6	Wind Speed (kmph)	21	15	11	10	13
7	Wind Direction(deg.)	45	45	63	34	45
8	Total CC (octa) out of 8	4	3	3	4	3

Note: Above forecast is the average situation of whole district

Agro-Advisory

Weather
Summary

- The weather in Amreli District is likely to cool, dry and partly cloudy in next 5 days.
- The maximum temperature is likely to be 27-30 °C. The minimum temperature is likely to be 15-17° C in next five days.
- **No probability of rainfall, and fog from 20-24 December 2023 over the district.**

- Wind direction likely from NE wind gust speed likely 10 to 21 km/h.
- **Extended Range weather forecast:** No probability of rainfall from 25-29 December. Maximum temperature likely 30-32 °C and minimum temperature likely 14-18 °C in subsequent week.

General Advisory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Rabi crops (Wheat, Gram, Cumin, Linseed and Mustard): For its proper growth keep the field weed free. Carry out hoeing operation after 20 days sowing and follow it after one month. After hoeing weeding should be carried out if required. → Animals like goats, sheep should be allowed to graze on the cotton fields after the last picking to prevent infestation of pink ballworm in subsequent year. → Make arrangements to protect livestock from cold winds. Make use of bulbs to maintain proper temperature in the poultry house. → To protect animals from cold winds, keep cattle indoors at night time. → Make organic manure of cotton stalk by shredding and mixing in soil instead of burn it. → The risk of diseases can be significantly reduced by the rattling of dew from the crop with a cotton cloth or linen in the early morning to protect the cumin crop from dew in the upcoming days. → To keep the animals in the shed and use a linen bag for protection from direct cold winds.
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SMS Advisory:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → To control leaf blight and rust in wheat, at the beginning of the disease Apply a spray of Mancozeb 75 WP 27 gm in 10 litres of water twice at 15 days of interval.
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Crops	Crop Stage	Practices	Advisory
Mango		Mango Hoppers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply spray Imidacloprid @ 50 ml in 100 lit of water on stem of the orchard. Do not spray insecticides in mango during the flowering for the better pollination process. Or can spray of neem oil @ 500 ml Or Make mixture of Cow urine @ 10 lit + Cow dung @ 2 kg + Jetropha leaves @ 2 kg + Giant calotrope leaves @ 2 kg+ custard apple leaves @ 2 kg and spray after 3 days after boil it.
		Mealy bug	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep clean the borders of the orchard, and apply Methyl parathione 2% Dust in furrow. Or Fastening of alkathene sheet (400 gauge)/grease band of 25 cm wide afterwards mud plastering of trunk at 30 cm above the ground in the middle of December.
Ajwain	Sowing to flowering	Interculturing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do hand weeding after 25 days of sowing. • Apply urea @ 55 kg after the light irrigation (Skip the irrigation for the present scenario). • Apply 3rd irrigation at 40 DAS. • Do interculturing and hand weeding if there needed.

	Crop protection		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply systemic insecticide if there observe aphids. Apply spray of systemic insecticide if there observe infestation of aphids. Apply spray of Propiconazole @ 10 ml/10 liter in water or Hexaconazole or Sulphur @ 15-20 kg/ha for control of powdery mildew.
Mustard	Flowering	Fertilizer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply Nitrogen @ 25 kg/ha as a supplementary dose at the time of flowering stage i.e. approximately 35 to 40 days after sowing. The soil needs to have enough moisture at this time. For this apply urea @ 54 kg or ammonium sulphate @ 125 kg/ha.
		Interculturing and Weed management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One hand weeding and one interculturing is required in non-irrigated mustard, and several weeding and interculturing are required as per the need after the plant hight is reached 20 cm.
		White Rust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> at the beginning of the disease Apply a spray of Mancozeb 75 WP 27 gm in 10 litres of water twice at 15 days of interval.
		Powdery mildew	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply spray of Sulphur 80 WP @ 25 g or hexaconazole 5 EC @ 5 ml in 10 litre of water in two splits after the initiation of the disease.
Castor	Flowering and capsules	Castor Semilooper	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply Chlorpyriphos 20 EC or Quinalphos 25 EC @ 20 ml/10 litre water if there observed ≥ 4 Larvae of casor semilooper per plant.
		White fly, Thrips and jassids	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply spray of neem seed kernal powder @ 500 g or Beauveria bassiana @ 60 g in 10 litres of water at the initiation of the infestation. Apply spray of Dimethoate 30 EC 10 ml Or Malathion 50 EC 10 ml. Or Flonicamid 50 WG 3 gm or Diafenthiuron 50 WP 10 gm or Imidacloprid 17.8 SL 3 ml Or Profenofos 50 EC 10 ml. Or Spinosad 45 SC 3 ml Or Acephate 50% midacloprid 1.8% SP 10 ml Or Acephate 25% Fenvalerate 3% EC 10 ml if there observed more infestation.
Cotton	Vegetative to first square/ picking stage	Sucking pests	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply monocrotophos 0.05% @ 15 ml of Dimethoate 0.03% @ 15 ml in 10 lit of water @ 15 days of interval. If there is more infestation of whitefly, spray acetamiprid 20 SP @ 3 g in 10 lit. of water.

	Picking and Pulling		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out picking in time. Animals like goats, sheep among others, should be allowed to graze on unopened bolls and plant debris in the cotton fields after the last picking to prevent infestation in subsequent year. After grazing, don't burn cotton stalk but do in situ chopping & burying of cotton stalk in soil by mobile chopper and rotavator to improve soil biomass and health.
Chickpea	Pod development and grain filling	Pod borer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply alternate spray of HaNPV 2 x 109 POBs/ml (5 ml/10 lit. water) and chlorantraniliprole 18.5 SC 0.004 % (2 ml/10 lit. water) for effective and economic control of pod borer (<i>Helicoverpa armigera</i>) in chickpea crop. First spray to be started at 50% flowering and second at 15 days after first spray.
	Wilt and root rot		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The severity of the disease can be reduced by dissolve carbendazim 50 WP @ 10 gm in 10 liters of water and applying it in the soil around the infected plants.
	Stunt virus		 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As the disease is spread through aphid, systemic insecticide like Methyl-O-dimeton @12 ml Or dimethoate @ 10 ml Mix in 10 liters of water and spray as required
	Wilt		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply 2.5 kg/ha If there observe fungus or wilting in chickpea
Wheat	Crow root Initiation	Leaf blight and rust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To control leaf blight and rust in wheat, at the beginning of the disease Apply a spray of Mancozeb 75 WP 27 gm in 10 litres of water twice at 15 days of interval.
	Fertilizer		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply Irrigation after the application of urea @ 130 kg/ha at crow root initiation.
	Weed management		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hand weed control is advisable in wheat crops. However, if there is a shortage of labour, Post emergence: Apply metsulfuron-methyl @ 0.8 g/10 lit. water 30 to 35 days after sowing for the control of broad leaf weeds.
	Termite		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If a termite infestation is observed in the standing crop of wheat, immediately apply Fipronil 5 SC @ 1.6 litres or Chlorpyrifos 20 EC @ 1.5 litres with 100 kg of sand or soil per hectare, then lightly irrigate the crop.
Corriender	Germination to primary branches	Weeding and Interculturing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two hand weeding and 2 to 3 interculturing operations are recommended, Or Apply pendimethaline 1.0 kg a.i or fluchloralin 0.9 kg a.i/ha as a pre-emergence if there is shortage of labour.

		Powdery mildew	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply spray of wettable sulphur 80% @ 25 g or Hexaconazole 5 EC @ 5 ml in 10 litre of water to control powdery mildew in coriander.
Cumin	Sowing to flowering	Irrigation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply light irrigation after sowing. Apply second irrigation 8 to 10 days after sowing since, germination of the crop at 11 to 12 days.
		Weeding and Interculturing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Keep crop weed free by doing weeding at 25 to 30 and 50 to 60 days after sowing. If there is sowing of the crop is done by broadcasting method then apply Pendimethalin @ 1.0 kg a.i. in 500 to 600 liters of water as a pre-emergence for the weed control.
		Crop protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply spray of systemic insecticide if there observe infestation of aphids. Apply spray of Propiconazole @ 10 ml/10 liter in water or Hexaconazole or Sulphur @ 15-20 kg/ha for control of powdery mildew. Apply spray of Mancozeb 75 WP @25 g liter or Azoxystrobin 23 SC @ 10 ml or Propineb 70 WP @ 15 g or Propiconazole 25 EC @ 10 ml in 10 liter of water for the control of fusarium wilt.
Garlic	Vegetative Stage	Irrigations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Irrigation as required. Do not over-irrigate garlic to prevent leaf blight.
		Fertilizer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply 25 kg Nitrogen fertilizer at one month after sowing as supplementary dose.
		Interculturing and Weed management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Two hand weeding 20 and 40 days after transplanting are recommended.
Onion		Purple blotch, Collatotrichum, and fusarium wilt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seed should be sown on raised seedbed for seedling purpose. Cary out transplanting of onion, if seedling is ready. For the control of purple blotch blight and fusarium wilt disease in onion make 3 alternate sprays of Mancozeb 25 gm and Carbendazim 10 gm in 10 litres of water at 10 days interval.
Vegetable Crops	Fruit Development	Shoot & Fruit borer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In brinjal and tomato crops, monitoring of borers by using pheromone traps 4-6 per acre is advised. For control of shoot and fruit borer in brinjal and tomato crops, infested fruits and shoots should be collected and buried into the soil. If insect population is above ETL then spraying of chlorantraniliprole18.5 % SC 3.0/10 litre of water is advised.

	Mites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If infestation of mite is observed in brinjal, then spraying of Ethion 50 EC 15 ml or Propargite 57 % EC @ 10 ml/ 10 litre of water.
	Little leaf	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply Carbofuran 3g @ 1 kg a.i./ha around the plant by ring method due to the disease is transmitted through jassids. Also, apply a spray of dimethoate 30 EC @ 10 ml or thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 4 gm at 10 to 12 days of intervals.
Citrus	Flowering/ Fruiting	<p>General</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivate the field after withdrawal of monsoon and expose the soil for the 20 days, remove the dry trunks and apply spray of Bordeaux mixture, apply recommended fertilizer dose after 20 days and irrigate the orchard to increase the flowering and the yield in summer. If there less flowering due to vegetative growth, apply spray of 10 ppm 2-4-D, or 50 ppm NAA + 1% urea.
Livestock		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apply FMD vaccine to the animals. Give Deworming tablet. Sowing of Lucerne, Sunflower, and Oat for the balanced diet of animals. Feed jaggery to the animals for the preventing from the cold. Regular health check-up to the animals. Periodically give deworming to the young calf. Getting treatment for mastitis diseases. More care should be taken of new born calf. Give colostrum to the new born calf. Keep cattle inside the sheds during night and provide dry bedding to protect them from cold. Increase protein level and minerals in the feed concentrate to keep the animals healthy to cope up with the cold condition. Give animals mineral mixture along with salt regularly and also wheat grains, jaggery etc. @ 10%-20% in the daily ration during winter season to meet the energy requirement of the animals.

**Subject Matter Specialist
Agrometeorology**