



AGROMET ADVISORY BULLETIN

GRAMIN KRISHI MAUSAM SEWA, AMFU, IGATPURI ZONAL AGRICULTURE RESEARCH STATION, IGATPURI.



Ph. No. 02553-244032

E-mail: igatpuri.amfu@gmail.com

83) Weather based Agromet Advisory committee meeting dated 14.01.2025

District: Nashik

Last Week Weather Summary (08.01.2025 to 14.01.2025)							Weather Parameters	Weather Forecast (15.01.2025 to 19.01.2025)				
08	09	10	11	12	13	14	Date	15	16	17	18	19
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Rainfall (mm)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
27.7	29.4	28.8	29.5	27.8	26.8	26.8	Max. Temp. (°C)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
15.5	14.5	15.0	13.0	13.5	12.6	15.6	Min. Temp. (°C)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Clear	Clear	Clear	P Cloud	P Cloud	P Cloud	P Cloud	Cloud Cover	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
63	57	58	81	77	64	74	Max. RH (%)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
32	33	32	43	49	51	56	Min. RH (%)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
10.3	6.2	4.5	2.1	2.6	9.7	10.8	Wind Speed (km/hr)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Agromet Advisory Based on Weather Forecast Prediction

Crop	Stage	Advisory
Weather Summary		Considering the weather forecast there is possibility of dry weather for next five days. The sky will be clear for next five days. No large change in Maximum temperature over Nashik during next 4-5 days. Gradual rise in minimum temperature by 2-3 Deg. C. over Nashik during next 2 days and no large change thereafter.
General Advisory		Cover young fruit plants with Sarkanda / straw / polythene sheets / gunny bags. Cabbage crops should be harvested if cabbage head are formed. The pea crop should be harvested on time so that its sweetness does not decrease. Appropriate measures should be taken as per the advice of experts if pest and disease outbreaks are observed. A nursery should be prepared for summer Tomato, Chilli and Brinjal vegetable cultivation. Fields should be prepared for planting summer Tomato, Chilli and Brinjal vegetables. Drip irrigation should be used in vegetable crops. Similarly, plastic mulching should be used. While using drip irrigation, the entire quantity of fertilizer should be applied by drip at weekly intervals taking into account the duration of the crop.
SMS		The immunity of the vaccine remains in the animal's body for up to one year. Therefore, all goats and sheep above three months of age should be vaccinated against sheep pox for sheep and goat pox for goats in December-January every year without fail, as advised by a veterinarian.
Rabi Sorghum	Panicle initiation to grain filling stage	First fortnight – Protection from birds (installation of bird perches/scaffolding)
Summer Groundnut	Land preparation/ Pre sowing preparation	Pre-sowing irrigation should be done to ensure that sowing can be done in the third week of January. Procured Groundnut seed of improved varieties like Phule Unnati, T.A.G-24, T.G-26, T.P.J-41, JL-501 etc. Summer groundnut should be sown between 15 th January and 15 th February 2023 but to avoid sowing till temperature raise up to or above 18 degree Celsius. Prepare land for summer groundnut and apply FYM @ 5 ton/ha.
Wheat	Tillering to stem elongation stage	To prevent blackening of grains in wheat fields grown under unseasonal rains <u>or</u> sprinkler irrigation, undertake the spraying of Mancozeb + Copper Oxychloride, 20 gm each, in 10 liters of water during the grain filling stage.
Rabi Maize	Vegetative to tassel & silk appearance stage	For the control of Armyworm on rabi maize, undertake the spraying of Neem extract 1500 ppm 5 ml <u>or</u> Neem seed extract 5% per liter of water during the early growth stages (1 to 3 stage) of the worm. <u>Or</u> Emamectin benzoate (5% SG) this insecticide should be sprayed at the rate of 4 gm per liter of water. In the areas where the rainfall has decreased, covering cracks in the soil with a weeding or hoe helps control evaporation from the soil in the two rows of maize crop. Also, if there is a shortage of water, give irrigation to crop after one ridge left.



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Rainfed Chick pea	Flowering to pod formation stage	<p><u>Spraying of soluble fertilizers</u> The process of nitrogen fixation slows down after flowering stage. Therefore, the first spray of 2 percent urea (200 gm urea in 10 liters of water) should be done while the crop is in flowering stage and then a second spray should be done after 10 to 15 days, this increases the crop yield.</p> <p><u>Helicoverpa armigera</u> This pest feeds on tur, maize, sunflower, tomato, okra, safflower, cotton, jowar, peas, etc. in addition to gram, so this pest lives in the field throughout the year. Therefore, while selecting the land, if these crops were grown in the Kharif season, gram should not be grown in such land. For crop rotation, cereals or oil seed crops should be grown, and the land should be deeply ploughed. 4 to 6 pheromone traps should be planted per acre. A large number of moths are trapped in these and further breeding is prevented. For birds, perches should be planted or scaffolding should be built at a distance of 15-20 meters. That is, black drongo birds, house sparrows, common myna, little egret, etc. Birds catch and eat the caterpillar on the crop. As soon as the gram crop starts to flower bud, the first spray of 5 percent neem seed extract should be done. After 10 to 15 days of the first spray, undertake the spraying of 500 ml of H.A.N.P.V. viral bio insecticide in 500 liters of water per hectare. If the pest infestation does not reduce, undertake the spraying of Chlorantraniliprole (18.5 SC) 0.25 ml or Flubendiamide (48 SC) 0.25 ml per liter of water.</p>
Grapes		<p>Grape crop should be planted in December-January or June-July / North-South direction and planting distance should be 3 x 1.5 m. and the number of vines should be 2,222 per hectare. Cultivation of grape crop is done on root and rootstock. Mahatma Phule Agricultural University recommends Dogridge as a rootstock for planting where the cultivation of grape crop is done on rootstock. Dogridge is planted in December-January and take wedge graft on it. While grafting, choose the right variety.</p>
Pomegranate		<p>The use of micronutrients and bacterial fertilizers have been shown to be beneficial for quality production. If natural defoliation has not occurred, it is recommended to spray Ethrel at the rate of 2 ml per liter 20 days before taking bahar.</p>
Mango		<p>Protect mango flowers from hoppers by spraying of Imidachloprid 17.8 SL@ 3 ml per 10 lit. of water or Metarizzium anisopli or Verticilium lecani or Confidor @ 4 ml per 10 liters of water. Protect mango flowers from fungus by spraying of wettable sulpher@ 30 gm per 10 lit. of water.</p>
Onion		<p>If the Rabi onion is one month old, weeding is done and apply a weekly dose of nitrogen fertilizer.</p>
Tomato		<p>If the Rabi season tomato crop is in flowering stage, the field should be cleaned by weeding and fertilizer should be applied. The staking in the tomato crop should be completed.</p>
Animal Husbandry (Cow, Goat etc)		<p><u>Diet Management in Winter</u> Animals need energy for body health and milk production. If the energy required for body health decreases, the energy for milk production is used there. Due to this, there is a decrease in milk production or fat and SNF. Because the energy requirement increases during this period. The diet of cows should be planned to meet the increased energy requirement in cold weather. Cows need more energy to maintain body temperature. The animals should be given high quality fodder. Good quality grass, Stover or silage should be used in the diet. Food should be planned to meet the energy requirements of cows and buffaloes in winter. If a high protein diet is given in winter, there is a possibility of acidosis due to excessive use of high quality proteins. Due to this, the content of the fermentation stomach (rumen) decreases as acid is not absorbed. As a result of this acidosis, the amount of milk and SNF in milk decreases. For this, it should be ensured that sufficient fodder is available in the barn. The more dry fodder, the more energy the body has. In winter, due to the decrease in temperature, the energy in the animal's body is used up, causing weight and body score to decrease. In such a case, the amount of energy in the feed should be increased additionally. The animal's body requirements for protein, minerals, vitamins, etc. do not change due to cold stress. According to a study, for every one degree Fahrenheit of decrease in temperature, one percent more energy should be provided through the animal's diet. Energy requirements in winter are generally 10 to 25 percent higher.</p>



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Goat-Sheep		<p><u>Goat and sheep shed</u></p> <p>The structure of the shed should be like the English letter 'A'. Goats and sheep do not require very expensive sheds. The sheds should be built a little higher. The sheds should be dry, airy and suitable.</p> <p>Due to the low humidity in winter, the moisture in the shed remains for a long time and the temperature decreases. If the direction of the shed is determined by the east-west direction, the dampness in the shed is reduced due to the gentle sunlight in the morning and evening. The special sunlight available helps in disinfecting the shed and making it sterile.</p> <p>The shed should be kept dry and clean. Using limestone or light clay soil in the land of the shed reduces dampness and prevents the temperature of the soil from decreasing.</p> <p>There should be open space around the shed. Fence the shed with space on both sides. Clean water should be provided.</p> <p>Goats, sheep and kids should be arranged differently according to their age.</p> <p>The windows and doors of the barn should be kept open during the day. So that the air can circulate. At night, the shed should be covered with a sack or a cloth. So that cold air cannot enter.</p> <p>If goats and sheep are raised in a free-range manner, then there should be a closed barn in one corner of the place. So that the goats and sheep can go there at night. They will be protected from the cold.</p> <p>Goats, sheep and kids should be left free in the morning in the early morning sun, so that they can get warm from the sunlight.</p>
Goat-Sheep		
Poultry	Health Management	<p><u>Changes to be made in the diet during winter</u></p> <p>Suitable changes should be made in the diet of chickens during winter. In winter, chickens eat more food to maintain body temperature and keep warm. This increases the cost of food, and nutrients that are not needed to produce energy are wasted.</p> <p>To reduce the cost of food and avoid wastage, the amount of energy-rich foods such as oil, fats, and proteins should be increased in the diet. The amount of other nutrients should be kept the same.</p> <p>The amount of energy-rich ingredients in the diet should be increased (100 kilocalories per kilo of food) and the amount of protein should be reduced by 1 to 2 percent. The amount of vitamins A, C, and E in the diet should be increased.</p> <p>One small feeder should be used for every 40 chicks and one large feeder for every 30 adult chickens.</p> <p>The height of the feeder should be two inches above the back of the chicken.</p>

Source:

- 1) Weather Forecast : Research Section, Mumbai
- 2) Last week weather summary : GKMS Observatory, ZARS, Igatpuri, Dist. Nashik.

Place : ZARS, Igatpuri

Date : 14.01.2025

Sd/-
Nodal Officer, GKMS,
AMFU Igatpuri &
Associate Director of Research
ZARS, Igatpuri, Dist. Nashik