



Gramin Krishi Mausam Sewa
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Week No.- 41

Bulletin No.- 82

No. 1390 (Eng. Bulletin)
Dt- 13-10-2020

DISTRICT: KHORDHA, BLOCK: BANAPUR

Forecast (Up to 18.10.2020)
Given by Met. Centre, IMD, Bhubaneswar

BLOCK: BANAPUR

BLOCK	BANAPUR				
	Date	14.10.2020	15.10.2020	16.10.2020	17.10.2020
Rainfall (mm)	36	21	3	12	7
T-MAX (C)	30	30	31	30	31
T-MIN (C)	23	23	23	23	23
Cloud Cover	8	8	8	7	4
Rh Max (%)	93	94	93	91	93
Rh Min (%)	82	80	71	75	72
Wind speed (kmph)	17	9	7	7	7
Wind Direction (deg)	68	68	153	26	146

For further information, contact the Met. Centre, Aerodrom Area, IMD, Bhubaneswar, Tel. # 0674-2596116.

Agromet Advisory

- ❖ Drainout excess water from paddy and non-paddy fields.
- ❖ Provide adequate drainage channel to avoid water logging in the field.
- ❖ Earthing up should be done in case of vegetables.
- ❖ Tie the tillers into a bundle.
- ❖ Spray 5% salt solution to avoid germination of matured grains.
- ❖ Harvest the matured produce and keep them in safe place.
- ❖ Seedling of cole crops should be transplanted in afternoon hours.
- ❖ Spraying or dusting of plant protection chemicals should be done in a clear weather condition and rainy days should be avoided.

PADDY: BPH and WBPB Management: The present high humid weather condition is favourable for Brown Plant Hopper (BPH) and White Backed Plant Hopper (WBPB) infestation in paddy. To manage BPH and WBPB in paddy avoid excess use of nitrogenous fertilizer. Do not keep standing water in the field for longer period. Alter the micro-climate of the rice field by alternate wetting and drying technique. Make alleys at 6 feet spacing for sunlight entry and proper aeration below the crop zone. If infestation of BPH occur (5-10 hoppers/hill), spray Neem Based Pesticide (Azadirachtin) 1500 PPM @ 600- ml/acre at the base of the plant. If problem persists, spray Pymetrozine 50% WG (Chess/ Apply/Simca) @ 120 g/acre or Dinotefuran (Osheen/Token/Simbola) 20 % SG @ 80 g/acre or Flonicamid 50 % WG (Ulala/Panama) @ 60- gram/acre or Triflumezopyrim 10% SC (Pexalon) @ 100 ml / acre at the base of the plant. Use only pesticides recommended for brown plant hopper at recommended dose only and do not use same pesticide repeatedly.

Bacterial Leaf Blight: The major symptoms of the disease are the infected paddy leaf shows water-soaked to yellowish stripes on leaf blades or starting at leaf tips with a wavy margin. Leaves with undulated yellowish white or golden yellow marginal necrosis. Leaves dries from tip and roll up, leaving mid rib intact. In early morning in humid areas, yellowish, opaque, turbid drops of bacterial ooze may be seen. Severely infected leaves dry quickly. If the disease incidence seen, then drain out water from the paddy field. Remove the weeds and keep the field clean. Avoid excess use of "Nitrogenous" Fertilizer. Apply 3 MOP @ 6-8kg/acre. To manage this disease organically mix 20-kg of fresh cow dung with 200 litre of water. Filter it with fine cloth and spray the solution in one acre. To manage this disease chemically, spray Copper Hydroxide 53.8% DF (Kocide/Hi-Dice) @ 600-gram/acre or 200-gram Plantomycin along with Copper Oxchloride 50% WP (Blitox-50/Blue Copper) @ 600-gram/acre.

Blast Disease Management: Initial symptoms of the disease on the leaves are white to grey-green lesions or spots, with dark green borders. Older lesions on the leaves are elliptical or spindle-shaped and whitish to greyish centre with red to brownish or necrotic border. Several spots coalesce to form big irregular patches. Severely affected leaves become dried. If the disease incidence seen than drain out excess water from the paddy field. Remove the weeds and keep the field clean. To manage this disease spray Hexaconazole 5 % SC (Contaf Plus/Hexadhan Plus/Trigger Pro) @ 400-ml/acre or Azoxystrobin 18.2% + Difenconazole 11.4 % S.C (Amistar Top/ Chemistar /Karishma) @ 200-ml/acre or Tebuconazole 50%+ Trifloxystrobin 25 % WG (Nativo) @ 80-gram/acre.

Sheath Blight Management: Initial symptoms of the disease are noticed on leaf sheaths near water level. On the leaf sheath oval or elliptical or irregular greenish grey lesions are formed. Lesions gradually coalesce together and extend to leaf blades and give the appearance of snake scales. The infection extends to the inner sheaths resulting in death of the entire plant. The leaves are easily detachable when pulled out. If the disease incidence seen than drain out excess water from the paddy field. To manage this disease spray Validamycin 3 % L (Sheathmar/Tagmar/Valigan) @ 400-ml/acre or Hexaconazole 5 % SC (Contaf Plus/Hexadhan Plus/Trigger Pro) @ 400-ml/acre or Tebuconazole 50%+ Trifloxystrobin 25 % WG (Nativo) @ 80-gram/acre.

Sheath Rot Management: Initial symptoms of the disease are noticed only on the upper most leaf sheath enclosing young panicles at late boot leaf stage. The flag leaf sheath shows oblong or irregular greyish brown spots. They enlarge and develop grey centre and brown margins covering major portions of the leaf sheath. The young panicles which remain within the sheath eventually rot or emerge partially. Whitish powdery fungal growth is seen inside the leaf sheath and young panicles. Infected panicles and grains are sterile, partially or unfilled and discoloured. If the disease incidence seen than drain out excess water from the paddy field. To manage this disease spray Carbendazim 50% WP (Bavistin/ Dhanustin/ Goldstin) @ 400-gram/acre or Propiconazole 25% EC (Tilt/Zerox/Dhan) @ 200- ml/acre or Iprodione 25% + Carbendazim 25% WP (Double Dose) @ 500-gram/acre by mixing in 200-litre of water.

VEGETABLES (COLE CROPS: CAULIFLOWER, CABBAGE, BROCCOLI): The main field should be ploughed 4-5 times before planting of cauliflower seedlings. Apply 8-10 tonnes of well decomposed FYM or Compost or 10-kg Chlorpyrifos 1.5 % dust and mix it to the soil. Apply 65-kg of DAP, 35-kg of Urea, 25-kg of MOP and 4-kg of Borax/ Micronutrient mixture as basal fertilizer before transplanting. Maintain row to row spacing of 60 cm and plant to plant spacing of 30 cm for early maturing varieties whereas for medium and late duration varieties maintain row to row spacing of 60-75 cm and plant to plant spacing of 40- 45 cm. Seedling should be transplanted in afternoon hours.

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