In rice crop at panicle initiation (PI) stage, apply 25% N as second top dressing

Plant protection measures may be taken up when weather becomes clean and dry, avoid in rainy days.

Take up summer deep ploughing to destroy the eggs of insect pests and weed seeds.

Summer Paddy: The transplanted summer paddy is at panicle initiation (PI) to hard dough (8-12 week) stage in main field. At PI stage apply 13kg urea with 8 kg MOP in short duration paddy and 18kg urea with 12kg MOP in medium duration paddy. Stem borer infestation may occur in paddy. Spray 80ml chlorantraniliprole 18.5% SC @ 0.4ml/lit water or 400g carthaphydrochloride 50% SP @ 2g/lit water per acre. Apply irrigation and maintain water level upto 5cm at PI stage and saturation up to hard dough stage.

Increased temperature may favour the egg laying of stem borer in rice in the main field. To attract the butterflies, place 5 Pheromon Traps/acre, collect the adults and destroy them by burying under soil or by burning. Increased difference between daily maximum and minimum temperature may favour the infestation of daily maximum and minimum temperature may favour the infestation of blast in main field as well as in the nursery. Spray 1 g Beam in one litre water

Present weather favours the infestation of Alternaria blight in tomato. Spray 3 g Dethane-M-45 (Mancozeb) in 1 litre water.

Due to rise in temperature and dry soil condition, insects pests like white grubs may pose serious problems in groundnut. Onion: When the leaves turn yellow and fall down then go for harvesting. Keep the neck upto 2-3 cm and cut the top portion and roots. Harvest due to clear and sunny weather.

Summer Pulses: Current fluctuation in maximum and minimum temperature will build up the white fly population causing YMV disease. Use yellow sticky traps to monitor the population of white fly. If the white fly population is more, then spray Thiomethoxam 25WG @ 60g/acre. Current weather condition is favourable for attack of pod borer in green gram and black gram. Spray Profenofos@400ml/acre to control it.

Rain likely to occur -Drain out excess water form the paddy, non-paddy nursery field and recently transplanted rice field and non-paddy field. Drain out excess water from the vegetable nursery and cover it with polythene. Store the harvested paddy in a safer place (properly stacked with suitable cover) to avoid damage due to untimely rain. Pick up flowers such as rose, mariogiold and chrysanthemum etc. to avoid quality loss due to rain. Go for harvesting of vegetables such as cole crops and leafy vegetables for better price.

Spraying or dusting of plant protection chemicals should be done in a clear weather condition and avoided in rainy days.

Carry out spraying insecticides or pesticides in crops as per requirement on dry days.

Blast disease (Mahisa Roga) may occur in rice due to the rain. Trifloxystrobin25% + Tebuconazole50% @ 0.4 g per liter of water may be sprayed

Current weather is favourable for attack of fruit fly in cucurbits

In case of Rabi paddy, keep the rainwater in the field by making proper bonds

Harvest the cauliflower and cabbage if heads are ready to use to avoid discolouration and splitting, respectively.

Soon after noticing the infestation of the stored grain, take up fumigation by using Aluminium phosphide (Do not use in dwelling houses) tablets @ of 3 tablets / ton grain (total 9 gm of tablets) in fairly air tight containers or by covering with thick tarpaulin leaving no gaps. The tablets should be wrapped in cotton pouches before placing them in the stacks, which helps to discard the remnants after completing the fumigation. All the corners of plastic cover should be plastered with 6 inch thick layer of mud/ sand snake/ adhesive tapes to prevent leakage of gas. Minimum exposure period is for about 7-10 days.

The current weather is favourable for infestation of fruit and shoot borer in brinjal. To control them, install
Pheromone trap and spray 4 g Sevin WP or 2 ml Malathion in 1 litre water alternatively. To control root rot in pointed gourd. Spray 10 g Plantomycine along with 20 g Blitox 50 in 10 litre water. Thrips in Chilli has been found. Spray 300 ml Ethion or 400 ml Carbosulphan or Chloropyriphos in 200 litre water/acre eating Aphid infestation in rapeseed and mustard, sunflower, groundnut, green gram and black gram may occur. Apply 50ml. Imidacloprid or 50g Acetamiprid in 200lt of water in case of crops are infested.

Stem and root rot in early sown ground nut. Apply 2g Carbendazim 50% WP per liter of water.

Spray plant protection chemicals along with sticker for better result

MANGO: Spray Imidaclorpid (17.8 SL) @ 0.4ml/l and Hexaconazole 75WP @ 0.5 g/l or Dinocap 46 EC @ 1.0ml/l after fruit set (pea stage) to manage hopper and powdery mildew, respectively. Spray NAA 20 ppm (Planofix @ 0.4ml/l) at marble stage to manage fruit drop. Foliar application of Dichlorovos @ 1.5ml/l at pea stage to minimise the incidernce of mango fruit borer. The chemical may also be sprayed on trunk and basin if damage of mango stone weevil was high in previous year. Avoid waterlogging around the tree.

CASHEWNUT: Occurrence of stem and root borer in cashew. Remove minimum width of the bark (only the damaged or tunneled portions) retaining at least 50% of the bark circumference. Inject 0.5% Monocrotophos@ 1ml per hole in the bore. The bore shall be plugged with cotton and wax. Moderate temperature increased the thrips population. Spray 2 ml Methile Dematon per each liter water.

DRUMSTICK: Pod borer infestation is found in drum stick. Spray Cypermethrine @ 80 g a.i./acre at 15 days interval.

Pisciculture: Manage the feed for proper growth of fish. Also go for manuring. Provide sufficient clean drinking water to animals. Temperature is rising; animals may preferably be grazed during early morning to avoid exposure to extreme hot conditions. Proper ventilation should be maintained for free circulation of air in the sheds.

For any problem related to agriculture sector, please dial the toll free number 1551.