



**Gramin Krishi Mausam Seva**  
**India Meteorological Department**  
**Odisha University of Agriculture and Technology**  
**Bhubaneswar -751 003**



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*Nodal Officer*

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**District - Cuttack (East and South-Eastern Coastal Plain Agroclimatic Zone)**

The mean daily maximum temperature was 31.7°C and mean daily minimum temperature was 24.0°C of the Cuttack district during the last week. The district received 158.1 mm rain during the last week. Wait for Beushaning of direct dry seeded rice till receipt of rain. Keep water in the main rice field by bunding for timely puddling and transplanting. Transplanting of rice to be done in blocks receiving more than 255 to 350 mm rainfall during July and beushaning of direct seeded rice may be done after accumulation of enough water (at least 7-10 cm standing water) at 25-30 days after sowing. Give life saving irrigation to the transplanted crop. Go for SRI method of rice cultivation in irrigated medium lands. Go for top dressing of maize. Rainfall up to end of this week is sufficient. Overall crop condition is Normal.

**Forecast (Up to 30.08.2020)**

**Given by Met. Centre, IMD, Bhubaneswar**

**DISTRICT: CUTTACK** –The district is likely to receive light to heavy rainfall in coming 4 days with almost cloudy sky. The wind speed will remain within 5 to 8 kmph up to next four days. The daily maximum temperature will increase gradually by 5°C by Sunday. The daily minimum temperature will decrease by 1°C on Wednesday and then may again increase gradually by 2-3°C by Sunday.

DISTRICT	CUTTACK				
Date	26-08-2020	27-08-2020	28-08-2020	29-08-2020	30-08-2020
Rainfall (mm)	70	20	7	2	3
T-MAX (C )	28	29	31	32	33
T-MIN (C )	24	23	25	26	26
Cloud Cover	8	7	6	5	5
Rh Max (%)	91	91	85	82	83
Rh Min (%)	64	78	64	61	51
Wind speed (kmph)	8	6	7	5	6
Wind Direction (deg)	257	246	217	233	269

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

**Agromet Advisory**

**For flood affected paddy fields**

- Drain out excess water from the field.
- If damage is more than 50%, retransplant rice crop of medium duration group.
- Don't go for beaushaning as it may further reduce the plant population.
- Weed out the rice field, make gap filling and top dress N & K to boost the growth if situation permits.
- Wash out the mud from the paddy and non-paddy leaves by spraying water just after receding of flood water.

**PADDY**

- For control of blast disease in paddy, apply Tricyclazole 75% WP @ 120 g/acre; for control of BLB, apply 500 g COC + 200 g Plantomycin per acre. For control of Thrips, apply Fipronil 5% SC @ 2ml/litre of water.
- Due to recent rainfall, paddy areas adjacent to rivers, rivulets, drainage lines and canals, there is possibility of swarming caterpillar infestation. For control of swarming caterpillar apply (Chloropyriphos + Cypermethrin) @ 400 ml/acre in paddy fields and bunds during evening hours.
- To manage stem borer in paddy at early stage of crop, apply Cartap Hydrochloride 4 % G (Caldan 4G/ Nidan) @ 8-kg/acre or Chlorantraniliprole 0.4 % GR (Ferterra/Enfuse) @ 4-kg/acre or Imidacloprid 0.3% GR (Ultimate) @ 6-kg/acre by mixing it with sand at 1:1 ratio.

**MAIZE:** Provide drainage. If there is infestation of **Fall Army Worm**, spray biopesticide Beauveria bassiana @ 1200-gram/acre by mixing in 200- litre of water. Use 10-12 bird perches per acre and remove them before tasseling stage. Dust mixture of sand, soil and wooden ash inside the leaf whorl so that the caterpillars cannot feed on the leaves. To 3 manage the pest chemically, spray Emamectin Benzoate 5 % S.G(EM-1/Proclaim) @ 80- gram/acre or Spinetoram 11.7% S.C (Delegate/Summit) @ 100-ml/acre or Chlorantraniliprole 18.5% S.C (Coragen/Cover) @ 80-ml/acre. 200 litre of water per acre is required to spray the Insecticide.

**BLACK GRAM and GREEN GRAM:** Provide drainage. There are chances of aphid infestation in black gram and green gram crop. To manage aphids during primary stage of pest infestation spray Neem Based Pesticide (Azadirachtin) 1500 PPM @ 600 ml/acre. To manage Aphids chemically, spray Thiamethoxam 25% W.G (Actara/Areva) @ 40 gram/acre or Acetamiprid 20% S.P. (Dhanpreet/Manik) @ 50 gram/acre by mixing in 200 litres of water.

**ARHAR:** Provide drainage. There are chances of leaf webber infestation in Arhar crop. The leaf webber larva binds 2-3 leaves together and feeds on the chlorophyll while remaining inside the web. As the web often includes the terminal bud, further growth of that shoot is prevented. To manage leaf webber in Arhar spray Chloropyriphos 50 % + Cypermethrin 5 % EC (Premain Super/Super 505) @ 400-ml/acre or Profenophos 50 % EC (Prahar/Profigan) @ 400-ml/acre.

**GROUNDNUT:** Provide drainage. Hoeing and earthing up should be done at 20-25 DAS in groundnut crop. Complete all inter-culture operation in groundnut, before flowering starts, else it will damage the peg formation and there will be substantial reduction in yield. There may be chances of incidence of Tikka disease in groundnut. Black & nearly circular spots appear on the lower surface of the leaflets of infected plant. Lesions are rough in appearance. In extreme cases many lesions coalesce resulting in premature senescence and shedding of the leaflets. To manage this disease spray Chlorothalonil 75% WP (Ishaan/ Kavach) @ 400-gram/ acre or Mancozeb 75% WP (Indofil M-45/ Dhanuka M-45) @ 600- gram/acre or Hexaconazole 5% E.C (Contaf/Hexadhan) @ 300-ml/acre.

**SUGARCANE:** If the crop is 4-5 months old then wrapping and propping should be done for medium and long duration varieties to keeps the canes erect. Remove the borer affected tillers and late formed tillers, tie the cane shoot with two or three together with partially dried lower leaves. There are chances of top shoot borer infestation in sugarcane crop. To manage top shoot borer in in Sugarcane spray Fipronil 5 % SC (Reagent / Sergeant) @ 600ml/acre or Profenophos 50% EC (Profigan / Prahar) @ 400ml/acre or Chlorantraniliprole 18.5 % SC (Coragen / Cover) @80-ml/acre by mixing it in 200 litre of water.

**BRINJAL:** Provide drainage. The larvae of brinjal shoot and fruit borer burrows into the petioles and tender shoots which results in withering of terminal shoots, drooping of leaves and shedding of flower buds. To manage the pest, remove the affected terminal shoot showing bore holes and the affected fruits. To manage this insect, install 20 nos. of pheromone trap having Leucin Lure per acre. Use chemical control if there is 4% withering of terminal shoot or 14% fruits infested with borers. For chemical control spray Spinosad 45 % SC (Charge/Tracer) @ 75-ml/acre or Emamectin Benzoate 5% SG (EM-1/Proclaim) @ 80-gram/ acre or Chlorantraniliprole 18.5 % SC (Coragen / Cover) @80- ml/acre or Spinetoram 11.7 % SC (Delegate/ Largo) @ 200-ml /acre. Do not repeat the same insecticide. Use any of the above insecticides alternately at 15-days interval.

**Nodal Officer**