



Gramin Krishi Mausam Seva
India Meteorological Department
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Bhubaneswar -751 003

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Nodal Officer

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District – Khordha (East and South-Eastern Coastal Plain Agroclimatic Zone)

The mean daily maximum and minimum temperature were 32.1 °C and 25.3°C in the Khordha district during the last week. The district received 6.9 mm rain during the last week. Drain out excess water from the field if there is stagnation of water. Harvesting of Autumn Paddy is just started. The process is little delayed due to more rainfall in 1st week of Sept. The medium and late duration paddy is in tillering to panicle initiation stage. Top dressing of fertilizer in Paddy is going on. Harvesting of Maize has started. Cotton crop is in flowering to boll formation stage. Raising of seedling for planting of Rabi vegetables has started. Rainfall up to end of this week is excess. Overall crop condition is Normal.

Forecast (Up to 18.10.2020)

Given by Met. Centre, IMD, Bhubaneswar

DISTRICT: KHORDHA – The district is likely to receive moderate rainfall on Wednesday and light rainfall in next 4 days with generally cloudy sky. The wind speed will remain within 08 to 12 kmph up to next four days. The daily maximum temperature will be increase by 3-5°C by. The daily minimum temperature will increase by 1°C on Friday and then remain unchanged up to Sunday.

DISTRICT	KHORDHA				
Date	14-10-2020	15-10-2020	16-10-2020	17-10-2020	18-10-2020
Rainfall (mm)	22	7	7	5	5
T-MAX (C)	28	31	33	33	33
T-MIN (C)	24	24	25	25	25
Cloud Cover	7	6	5	4	4
Rh Max (%)	93	94	93	94	89
Rh Min (%)	83	77	72	70	66
Wind speed (kmph)	12.1	11.4	11.5	9.9	7.9
Wind Direction (deg)	77	99	117	90	338

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.
- ❖ Wash out mud from the paddy leaves by spraying water just after receding of excess water.
- ❖ 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.
- ❖ Particularly in up-medium land, where there is no revival of rice crop, go for pre-rabi crops like blackgram, greengram, horsegram, sesame and cucurbits.
- ❖ Spraying or dusting of plant protection chemicals should be done in a clear weather condition and rainy days should be avoided.

PADDY

- ❖ There may be chances of infestation of Yellow Stem Borer, Leaf folder, Brown Plant Hopper (BPH) and, White-backed Plant Hopper (WBPH), gall midge, thrips and whorl maggot.

The Economic Threshold Level (ETL) for these pests is as follows:

- **Yellow Stem Borer:** 1 to 2 moths or one egg mass/m². Eight pheromone traps/ha may also be placed in the field for monitoring of the yellow stem borer and observe for the number of male moths/trap/day reaching 4 or 5.
- **Leaf folder:** 2 fully damaged leaves (FDL) with larva/hill.
- **BPH:** 5-10 hoppers/hill.
- **WBPH:** 5-10 hoppers/hill.
- **Gall midge:** 1 gall/m² or 10% Silver shoot.

MAIZE: The grain can be harvested when cob-sheath turns brownish, grains become hard and they do not contain more than 30- percent moisture in them. Black to brown spots appears on the cob when grains are removed. Tear off the sheath after cobs are removed from standing plants. Dry the cob under the sun till the grains attains 12-15 % Moisture level. Use hand operated maize sheller or power operated maize sheller to remove the grains. After shelling, the grain can be dried for 2 to 3 days, cleaned and stored at 8 to 10 per cent moisture in gunny bag. Proper care should be taken to avoid damage due to insects and rodents.

GROUNDNUT: Harvesting of Groundnut should be done when 75-80 % of pods are fully matured. The important indication of maturity is yellowing of foliage and necrotic spotting of leaves and dropping of older leaves. Pods become very hard and inside the shell turns dark with netted venation. After uprooting the plants keep them upside down for two to three days and then separate the pods. At the time of harvesting pods usually have moisture content around 40-50% and hence need to be dried under direct sunlight to bring moisture content below 10% for safe storage. There are chances of fungal infection if the seed moisture content is above the critical level of 10%.

BRINJAL & TOMATO: Provide adequate drainage channel to avoid water logging in the field. The Brinjal and Tomato seedlings become ready for transplanting after 25- 30 days of sowing. In the evening of one day before uprooting seedlings for transplanting, drench the nursery bed soil with a solution made of 20-gram Carbendazim (Bavistin/Dhanustin) and 1- gram Streptocycline dissolved in 10-litre of water. By adopting this method, the risk of wilt is minimised in the newly transplanted seedlings in the initial period of growth as it confers resistance against the wilt disease. For Brinjal Apply 20 kg Urea, 52 Kg DAP and 20Kg MOP as basal fertilizer and maintain row to row spacing of 75 cm and plant to plant spacing of 60 cm. For Tomato apply 20 kg Urea, 52 Kg DAP and 20Kg MOP as basal fertilizer and maintain row to row spacing of 60 cm and plant to plant spacing of 45 cm.

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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