



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

Dr.T.R. Mohanty
Nodal Officer

Week No.- 41 Bulletin No.- 82

No. 1395 (Eng.Bulletin)
Dt- 13-10-2020

DISTRICT: KHORDHA, BLOCK: JATNI

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

BLOCK: JATNI

BLCOK	JATNI				
Date	14.10.2020	15.10.2020	16.10.2020	17.10.2020	18.10.2020
Rainfall (mm)	38	6	4	16	8
T-MAX (C)	30	30	32	31	32
T-MIN (C)	24	23	23	23	23
Cloud Cover	8	8	8	7	4
Rh Max (%)	96	94	93	95	96
Rh Min (%)	77	75	65	67	71
Wind speed (kmph)	16	9	7	8	8
Wind Direction (deg)	72	71	23	23	26

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 WBPH Management: The present high humid weather condition is favourable for Brown Plant Hopper (BPH) and White Backed Plant Hopper (WBPH) infestation in paddy. To manage BPH and WBPH in paddy avoid excess use of nitrogenous fertilizer. Do not keeping 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 leave 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.

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.

Nodal Officer