



Gramin Krishi Mausam Sewa

India Meteorological Department

Odisha University of Agriculture and Technology

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 maximum daily temperature was 38.9°C and mean minimum daily temperature was 24.4°C of the Khordha district during the last week. The district received 1.8 mm rainfall during the last week. Soft dough to hard dough stage of summer paddy. Sowing of vegetables are also under progress. Harvesting stage of Green gram and Black gram. Harvesting and planting of Sugarcane is under progress. Overall crop condition is normal.

Forecast (Up to 18.04.2023)

Given by Met. Centre, IMD, Bhubaneswar

DISTRICT: KHORDHA – As per IMD forecast, the district is likely to dry till Monday then light rainfall on Tuesday with clear to partly cloudy sky. The wind speed is likely to remain within 15-21 km/h. The maximum temperature is likely to remain between 38-40°C and minimum temperature will likely to remain between 24-26°C till Tuesday.

DISTRICT	KHORDHA				
Date	14/04/2023	15/04/2023	16/04/2023	17/04/2023	18/04/2023
Rainfall (mm)	0	0	0	0	4
T-MAX (C)	40	40	39	38	38
T-MIN (C)	25	25	26	26	24
Cloud Cover	0	0	0	3	4
Rh Max (%)	56	68	71	83	81
Rh Min (%)	20	23	26	27	38
Wind speed (kmph)	15	17	21	20	21
Wind Direction (deg)	201	198	198	201	202

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

Heat Wave Advisory

- ❖ Farmers are advised to frequently irrigate the crops like sugarcane, summer maize, pulses and vegetables to avoid high temperature stress.
- ❖ Apply mulches to maintain high moisture status in the soil. Use straw, dry leaves and saw dust for mulching.
- ❖ Cover the freshly prepared vegetable nursery with polythene or with straw to avoid high temperature.
- ❖ Use temporary shade net to protect the fruit plants from high temperature.
- ❖ The increasing day temperature may cause bacterial wilt disease in tomato and brinjal. Spray 1gm Streptocycline in 10 litre water in the root zone.

General Advisory

- ❖ Initiate summer ploughing with the availability of soil moisture.
- ❖ Harvest the matured green gram, black gram and groundnut crop.
- ❖ After harvesting Blackgram and Greengram, dry the seeds until the optimum moisture content is attained. Clean the entire surface where the storage is to be done.
- ❖ Go for sowing of summer vegetables like ridge gourd, bottle gourd, bitter gourd, cucumber, pumpkin.

PADDY (Summer):

Blast Disease -Present weather conditions are congenial for Blast disease in paddy. To control blast disease spray Hexaconazole 5 % SC @ 400 ml/acre or Azoxystrobin 18.2% + Difenconazole 11.4 % S.C @ 200ml/acre or Tebuconazole 50%+ Trifloxystrobin 25 % WG @ 80 gram/acre.

Panicle Mites-To control panicle mite in paddy spray Diafenthianur @ 400 g/acre or Abamectin @ 200 ml/ac or Fenpyroximate @ 400 ml/ac with 200 litres of water.

SUGARCANE: After planting of the setts light irrigation should be done periodically up to 25-30 DAP to keep the soil moist for better germination and uniform growth and plant stand. Irrigate the crop at 7-10 days interval in the hot summer depending on the soil texture. The critical period for irrigation is between 45-75 days of planting. Irrigate the crop till the onset of monsoon. Avoid waterlogging because it decreases the quality of the cane.

BRINJAL: Little leaf of brinjal disease is a mycoplasma disease which is transmitted by leaf hopper in brinjal. To manage little leaf in brinjal first remove and destroy the infected plant. To control the vector of the disease spray Thiamethoxam 25 % WG @ 40 g/acre or Flonicamid 50% WG @ 60 g/acre or Dinotefuran 20 % SG @ 80 g/acre.

CHILLI: There are chances of infestation of sucking pest like **aphids and thrips** in chilli crop. To manage aphids and thrips in chilli during primary stage of pest infestation spray neem-based pesticide 1500 PPM @ 600 ml/acre by mixing in 200 litre of water. To manage these pests chemically spray Thiamethoxam 25 % WG @ 40g/acre Acetamiprid 20% S.P. @ 50g/acre or Profenophos 40 % + Fenpyroximate 2.5 % EC @ 400 ml/acre.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY: Due to severe heat there is reduction of growth rate and milk production in animals and if the treatment is not provided in time then the animal may die. During scorching heat the animals should be tied under tree shed. If the roof the animal shed is made up of tin or asbestos, then put straw over it and sprinkle water on it from time to time. Cover the windows and doors of the shed with wet gunny bag and remove it after sun set. Do white washing over walls and the roof of the house. If you are keeping high producers then install fans, water sprinklers and other heat reducing instruments. If the animal is succumbed due to heat stress then apply ice and wet clothes over its head and call a Veterinarian as soon as possible.

POULTRY: Due to severe heat there is reduction of growth rate and egg production in poultry and if the treatment is not provided in time then the bird may die. While constructing poultry shed keep in mind that the direct sun rays shouldn't enter, there should be proper ventilation, the roof should be high and side walls should be low. Plant pumpkin or similar plants over roof to avoid direct sunlight. Spray water over the poultry birds but keep in mind that the litre material should not get wet. The poultry shed remain cool by hanging wet gunny bag over side walls. The litre should be turned from time to time because it holds heat and increases the temperature inside shed. Plant green plants around the shed.

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