

UNIVERSITY OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE, BENGALURU GRAMIN KRISHI MAUSAM SEWA(GKMS) AMFU OF IMD, BENGALURU



Date: 02.12.2022

AGROMET-ADVISORY BULLETIN

Issued jointly by, UAS, Bengaluru & Indian Meteorological Department

The forecast is valid for Bengaluru Rural district Weather forecast (Valid from 03-12-2022 to 07-12-2022)

Forecast summary:

Parameters	03.12.2022	04.12.2022	05.12.2022	06.12.2022	07.12.2022
Rainfall (mm)	0	1	0	0	0
Max Temp Trend (°C)	26	28	28	28	28
Min Temp Trend (°C)	18	17	17	17	17
Total cloud cover (octa)	4	5	3	3	3
Relative humidity (%)Max	89	89	87	87	87
Relative humidity (%)Min	82	82	82	80	80
Wind speed(Km/hr)	8	9	9	7	6
Wind Direction (Degrees)	111	69	68	68	27

No rain forecasted by IMD, Bangalore during next 5 days. The Maximum temperature ranges from 26.0-28.0°C and Minimum of 17.0-18.0°C. Relative humidity 87-89 % during morning hrs and 80-82 % during noon is expected. Wind speed is 6-9 km/hr.

Weather Based Agro Advisories

Crop information and Crop Stages of the major Kharif/Rabi crops

District	Kharif crops Horticulture crops					
Bangalore Rural	Groundnut	Redgram	Finger millet	Maize	Grape	Mango
(BR)		PF,GF,M	M,H		-	

G: Germination, S: Sowing, EV: Early vegetative, VG: Vegetative growth, TR: Tranplanting, PI: Peg initiation, FLI: Flag leaf initiation, F: Flowering, PF: Pod formation, PM: Pod Maturity, T: Tillering,, Ts: Taselling, E: Ear head emergence, GF: Grain filling, H: Harvesting IBI: Inflorescence Bud initiation, PP(V): Pod Picking Vegetable, F& FS: Flowering to fruit setting, FD: Fruit Development, H: Harvesting, M: Maturation, B: Branching, CI: Cob Initiation

Agromet Advisory:

Crop/	Stage/	Pest and Disease	Agro advisories		
Component	Condition				
General		 Jyestha rainstar starts from December 3rd to December 15th. The normal rainfall of Jyestha rainstar is 7.7 mm. The following crops are suggested for sowing. 			
		 Field bean-HA-3 and 4 and sunflower-KBSH-1,41,42, 44 & 5 cowpea (KBC-1, TVX-944 and PKB-4 for vegetable purpose Horse gram- PHG-9, KBH-1 The grains of the harvested crops should be properly dried by retaining moisture percentage of Cereals 11-12 %, Pulses-9% Oilseeds-8% and Vegetable seeds 5-6% for long storage & also 			
		• To protect t	e store pest damage. he pulse grains from storage pests apply oils of Castor/ ge/neem oil @ 3-5 ml per kg of grains.		
Finger millet	Harvesting	<u> </u>	harvested by picking earheads narvested crops cleaning, drying and storage in dry		

		3. Mechanical harvesting is possible in non lodged crops.				
		4. Dry the harvested produce properly.				
Maize	Harvesting	1. Matured cobs can be harvested by hand picking				
	TT	2. Dry the harvested produce properly.				
Groundnut	Harvesting	Crop can be harvested by uprooting plants and pods can be separated				
		2. Dry the harvested produce properly.				
		Horticulture crop				
3.6	TC1 1 1	•				
Mango Flower bud		1. Clear the weeds in Mango orchard/Guava/Sapota put it under the basin as mulch.				
	initiation and 2. If Phaneroganic plants are growing on the mango tree to					
	Flowering	out completely and apply Bordeaux paste or Copper oxy chloride				
		that portion.				
		3. Remove the weeds such as lantana which are growing under the				
		mango tree.				
		4. Leaf hopper and Powdery mildew disease incidence is more before				
		flowering and immediately after fruit formation to manage spraying of Carbaryl, 50WP @4g/litre of water or Imidachlorprid @ 0.3ml/				
		litre of water for management of leaf hopper.				
		5. Spray Lamda Cyhalothrin 5EC @ 0.5 ml/ litre of water or sulphur				
		dust (SULTAF) 80 W @3g/litre of water against the Powdery				
		mildew diseases.				
		6. If the incidence of Leaf hopper is severe spray Azadirachtin (10,000				
	ppm) @ 7.0 ml/ litre of water.					
		Animal Husbandry				
	1. To protect animals from a sudden drop in temperature, keep the animals in a covered shed/area during the night. The bedding/hay in the animal sheds must be kept dry and changed/aired every day.					
	2. Due care should be taken to store/procure fodder for periods of shortage that may occur during the winter months in certain areas. Perennial grasses must be cut at this time.					
		Sericulture				
		nuscardine: caused by Beauveria bassiana,				
	2. Manage the humidity in the rearing house by providing good cross-ventilation. Dust					
	dry slaked lime powder when silkworms settle for moult.					
	3. Feed silkworms with adequate quantity of mulberry leaves to avoid the accumulation of left over leaves in the rearing bed. Make sure that the silkworm bed is dry and					
	thin.					
	4. If the silkworm rearing house temperature falls below 22°C, raise it using room					
	heater / charcoal stove.					
		ollect muscardine affected larvae from the rearing bed before mummification, dust				
		nuscardine bed disinfectant and finally burn them. Do not throw them on the				
		or feed to animals / birds.				
		6. Dust Vijetha and Vijetha Supplement or Ankush bed disinfectant as per recommended schedule or dust any recommended anti-muscardine bed disinfectant				
	as per the schedule.					
	r	Poultry				
	1. The pou	altry house should be located in such a way that long axis is in east-west				
	directio	direction. This will prevent the direct sunshine over the birds.				
	2. Beginning at one day of age, the chick should be housed at a temperature 35° C will					

- maintain one week, at a relative humidity between 40 60% after wards 2 to 4 weeks temperature decreases every week by 2° C.
- 3. Provide artificial brooding to chicks to maintain adequate temperature.
- 4. Care should be taken to prevent the chicks from being exposed to wind chill.
- 5. Sides should be covered with curtains during cool hours of the day.
- 6. Wet litter material should be removed regularly
- 7. Ensure proper cross ventilation to avoid ammonia accumulation

AMFU of IMD Bengaluru

Important Note: Farmers are informed to use the APPs & Videos related to Weather information: MEGHDOOT, MAUSAM AND DAMINI APPS. This information is available in the website: *mausam.imd.gov.in*