

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



AGROMET-ADVISORY BULLETIN

Date: 18.04.2023

Issued jointly by, UAS, Bengaluru & Indian Meteorological Department

The forecast is valid for Bengaluru urban district.

Significant past weather for the preceding week					
Parameter	14.04.2023	15.04.2023	16.04.2023	17.04.2023	18.04.2023
Rainfall (mm)	0	0	0	0	0
Max. temp(°C)	35.0	35.2	34.6	34.8	34.2
Min.Temp(°C)	20.2	20.4	20.0	19.8	18.8
Sky condition(Octas)	0	0	0	0	0
Relative humidity(%) 0830 hours	83	80	80	79	80
Relative humidity(%) 1730 hours	33	32	35	34	
Wind Speed (kmph)	3.8	4.4	4.3	3.9	2.8
Wind Direction	140	45	45	140	230

Weather forecast (Valid from 19-04-2023 to 23-04-2023)

Forecast summary:

Parameters	19.04.2023	20.04.2023	21.04.2023	22.04.2023	23.04.2023
Rainfall (mm)	0	0	0	4	5
Max Temp Trend (^o C)	35	36	35	34	34
Min Temp Trend (^o C)	21	21	22	22	22
Total cloud cover (octa)	1	3	3	3	5
Relative humidity (%)Max	38	40	42	42	42
Relative humidity (%)Min	22	23	24	25	25
Wind speed(Km/hr)	4	5	4	3	3
Wind Direction (Degrees)	117	124	244	240	270

Light rain forecasted by IMD, Bangalore during next 5 days. The Maximum temperature ranges from 34.0-36.0°C and Minimum of 21.0-22.0°C. Relative humidity 38-42 % during morning hrs and 22-25 % during noon is expected. Wind speed is 3-5 km/hr.

Weather Based Agro Advisories

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

District	Kharif crops			Horticulture crops		
Bangalore	Groundnut	Redgram	Finger millet	Maize	Grape	Mango
Urban (BU)			-	-	-	FD

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

Agromet Advisory:

Crop/	Stage/	Pest and Disease	Agro advisories
Component	Condition		
General		• Time for app	plication tank silt to increase soil fertility.
		• Seeds may	be procured in advance and store for pre monsoon
		season sowin	ng of Cowpea, Sesamum, Fieldbean etc
		 Crop residu 	es other than cattle feed may be used for compost
		making inste	ead of burning.

		 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 minimize the store pest damage. To protect the pulse grains from storage pests apply oils of Castor/ linseed/honge/neem oil @ 3-5 ml per kg of grains.
		Horticulture crop
Mango	Fruit	1. Provide irrigation, as the fruits are in marble stage, this will helps
	development	for the better development of fruits.
	development	2. If sufficient water is available, irrigation can be given at 15-20 days
	stage	interval starting from fruit setting till maturity.
		3. Fruit drop can be controlled by spraying Naphthalene acetic acid
		(NAA) @ 20 ppm twice at an interval of 15 days during the early
		stage (peanut stage/marble stage) of fruit development stage.
		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 wilder disease.
		 mildew diseases. 1. If the incidence of Leaf hopper is severe spray Azadirachtin (10,000 ppm) @ 7.0 ml/ litre of water.
Dairy		1. Preparation of silage from the harvested maize and other available
		pulse crops to overcome shortage of green fodder.
		 An animal's nutrient requirements also go up as the temperature drops, especially in wet conditions followed by cold/winter season. Feed more roughages (like hay, straws, etc.) or forages (berseem) to maintain the milk production and body heat of the dairy animals. Roughages are generally preferable over concentrates
		due to their lower cost
		3. Feeding cow containing about 17 per cent dietary fiber in the
		animal feed are also helpful to increase fat percentage in milk.
		Concentrate mixture should comprise grains (40 per cent), oil
		cakes (32 per cent), brans (25per cent), mineral mixture (2 per
		cent) and common salt (1 per cent).
	· · ·	Animal Husbandry

Livestock management during summer:

- Apply 4-6 inch thick thatch as a roofing material. Water can be used for spraying the floor and roof of shelter
- Periodically water spray during peak hot hours lowers the temperature and consequently reduces the heat load on animals
 - Proper ventilation should be maintained for free circulation of air in the sheds
 - Clean drinking water be provided to animals and water troughs should be regularly cleaned
 - ♦ Drinking water of 60 lts. of water/day/animal is required.
 - ✤ Animals may be allow for grazing early in morning or later in evening.

Poultry

Poultry management during summer:

Average maximum temperature 33-36 $^{\circ}C$ and Average Relative Humidity < 50 % , Average Wind speed < 5 km/hr

➤ Water tank and lines may be covered with gunny bags to provide cool water

- > Distribute feed in cooler parts of the day (early morning and in the evening hours).
- Ensure proper cross ventilation to avoid ammonia accumulation
- Pedestrian fans may be used to increase air flow during low wind sunny days.

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*