



**GRAMIN KRISHI MAUSAM SEWA**  
**ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region**  
**Umroi Road, Umiam – 793 103 Meghalaya**



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RC (AE)/30/2011/ Bulletin/December'2019/72

Dated: 06/12/2019

## **Agro Advisory Bulletin – WEST GARO HILLS**

**(Period 7<sup>th</sup> – 11<sup>th</sup> December, 2019)**

**Weather forecast valid up to 11<sup>th</sup> December, 2019**

The possibility of Rainfall is 0.0 mm for the next five days. Maximum Temp: 25-26° C, Minimum Temp: 14-15° C, Cloud cover: sky will be clear to mainly clear i.e. 0-2 Okta, Maximum RH: 79-96%, Minimum RH: 49-58%, Wind speed: 4 Kmph, Wind direction: Northeast.

### **General Advisories:**

- Transplant Rabi crop seedling to main field.
- Apply straw mulch to conserve water.
- Protect young seedling from direct exposure to sunshine.

C & RD BLOCK MAP OF MEGHALAYA

## **Agro meteorological Advisories for coming 5 days**

Main Crop	Stage	Pest/Diseases	Agricultural Advisories
<b>Sali/Kharif Rice (Lowland)</b>	Ripening/Harvesting stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Field should be drained properly to remove the excess soil moisture by constructing drainage channel around plots.</li> <li>Rice crop should be harvested keeping 20 cm stubbles in field &amp; field may be kept ready for next crop.</li> <li>Prepare paddy field for rabi crops.</li> </ul>
<b>Pea</b>	Vegetative stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Thinning &amp; gap filling should be done 10-15 days after sowing.</li> <li>Maintain proper soil moisture in the the field by irrigation.</li> </ul>
<b>Root Crop (Radish, carrot)</b>	Vegetative		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To maintain proper spacing thinning should be done 15-20 days after sowing.</li> <li>Do irrigation at an alternate days.</li> </ul>
<b>Cole crops (Cabbage, Cauliflower, Broccoli)</b>	Vegetative		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain proper soil moisture in the the field by irrigation.</li> <li>Do weeding &amp; earthing up.</li> <li>Collection &amp; destruction of cutworm.</li> </ul>
<b>Ginger/Turmeric</b>	Maturity/Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Avoid irrigation.</li> <li>Harvest the crop when the above ground part of plant has fully dried.</li> </ul>
<b>Coriander</b>	Land Preparation/Sowing		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use improved cultivar such as Sindhu, Swathi.</li> <li>Soak the seed in water over night before sowing.</li> <li>Sow the seed 30 cm apart in lines with a plant to plant distance of 10 cm.</li> <li>Maintain proper soil moisture after sowing.</li> <li>Maintain proper spacing by thinning, 10-15 days after emergence.</li> </ul>
<b>Palak</b>	Land Preparation/Sowing		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use improved cultivar such as All Green, Pusa Palak, Pusa Jyoti.</li> <li>Prepare the land by 3-4 times ploughing, weeding &amp; levelling of beds should done</li> </ul>



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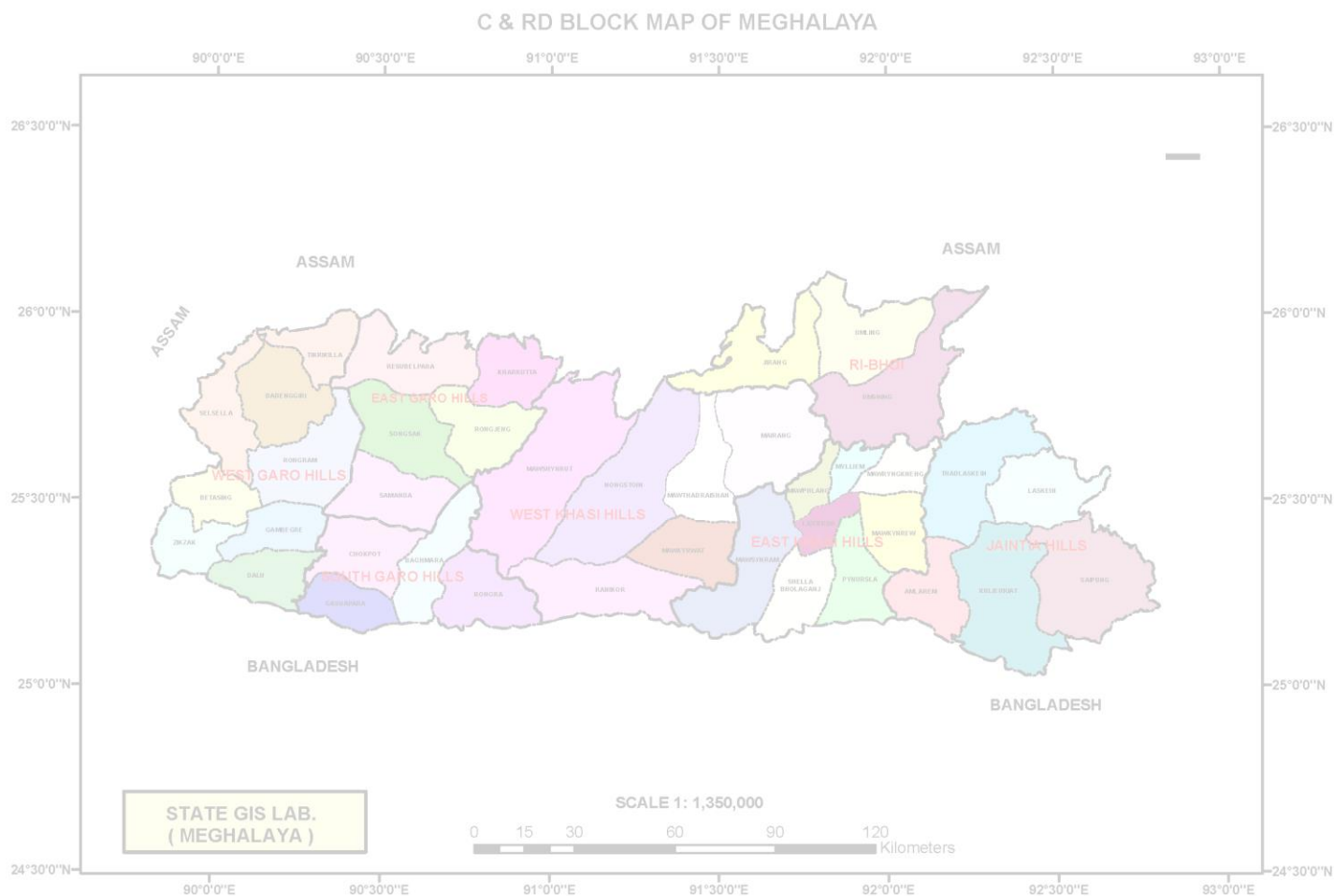
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Soak the seed of over night in water before sowing.</li> <li>• Sow the seed in line 20 cm apart and 2-3 cm deep.</li> <li>• Maintain proper soil moisture after sowing.</li> <li>• Maintain proper spacing by thinning, 10-15 days after emergence.</li> </ul>
<b>Pineapple</b>	Harvesting (Nov.- April)		<p>Maturity indices:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Colour change is the most common method of determining the maturity of fruits.               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) For long distance transportation: Fully mature fruits in green itself just before colour change.</li> <li>b) Canning purpose: Slight colour change at the base of developing fruit.</li> <li>c) Table purpose: Develops satisfactory uniform golden yellow colour</li> </ol> </li> <li>2) About 25% of the eyes at the base are becoming flat.</li> <li>3) Method of harvesting: Harvesting is done with a sharp knife, severing the fruit-stalk with a clean cut retaining 5-7m of stalk with the fruit without damage to the fruit.</li> </ol> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Earthing up after harvested</li> </ul>
<b>Khasi Mandarin</b>	Fruit Maturity/ Harvesting	Fruit drop/ Fruit fly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management of fruit drop: Spraying with 2,4-D or GA3 @ 15 (mg/l) +Urea (10 g/l) + Benomyl (1g/l) or spraying of Planofix @ 1ml/5 litres of water minimise the fruit drop.</li> <li>• Collect &amp; discard of fallen fruits to avoid attraction of fruit fly.</li> <li>• Harvests along with stalk.</li> <li>• To prevent bird damage of Khasi Mandarin fruit use bird netting or used traditional methods of bird control.</li> </ul>
<b>Guava</b>	Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Harvest yellow firm fruits for local market. Half yellow for distant market. Harvest along with stalk &amp; leaves.</li> <li>• Discarded fallen fruits.</li> </ul>
<b>Animal Sciences</b>			
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protect Animals/Birds from direct exposure to cold weather.</li> <li>• Check for build up of insect nests in animal houses &amp; if required clean the same.</li> </ul>
<b>Poultry</b>	(MEGHALAYA) All stages		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide artificial heating to poultry birds (day old to 25 days old) through lighting of electric bulb to protect them from low temperature during night time.</li> <li>• Keep the poultry house well ventilated during day time.</li> <li>• Provide vitamin B complex @ 7ml/litre in drinking water daily in broiler for healthy growth.</li> <li>• Litter should be change periodically and provide clean drinking water and changed the water every day.</li> <li>• Diseased and dead birds should be immediately removed.</li> <li>• Regularly inspect the droppings of the poultry</li> </ul>



			birds for any diseases symptom.
		Coccidiosis (Symptoms: blood/mucus in faeces)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide plenty of fresh and clean drinking water.</li> <li>• Provide coccidiostatic like <b>Amprolium</b> @ 25-65 mg/kg feed once a day as a preventive measure against coccidiosis.</li> </ul>
		Ranikhet disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vaccinate the poultry birds with <b>F1/ Lasota vaccine</b> (1 drop) at the age of 4-7 days old and 35 days old through eye and nostril.</li> </ul>
<b>Piggery</b>	All stages		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vaccinate all newly born piglets against swine fever at the age of 3 months followed by annual booster dose.</li> <li>• In endemic areas, vaccinate 6 months old pigs with FMD vaccine once in a year.</li> <li>• Iron supplementation in piglet to prevent from piglet anaemia during 1<sup>st</sup> week of age (0.5-1 ml IM/SC) repeat after 14 days.</li> <li>• Deworm your pigs by albendazole @ 5-10 mg/kg body weight once and repeat after 21 days.</li> </ul>
		Deworming	
		Skin infection (Scabies)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide Ivermectin (Injection) @ 10mg/33kg body wt.</li> </ul>
<b>Cattle &amp; Buffaloes</b>	6-9 months calves	Brucellosis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vaccinate 6-9 months old Heifer (Female) with <i>Brucella abortus</i> cotton strain-19 @ 5ml subcutaneous on the neck</li> </ul>
		Foot & Mouth Disease, Haemorrhagic Septicaemia, Black Quarter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Undertake regular immunization of cattle &amp; buffaloes against Foot &amp; Mouth disease, Haemorrhagic septicaemia &amp; Black Quarter.</li> <li>• To prevent FMD spread spray 4% sodium carbonate solution (400 gm Na<sub>2</sub> CO<sub>3</sub> in 10 litres of water) or lime/ bleaching powder should be spread every day atleast once around the farm premise &amp; at the entry/exit atleast for 10 days.</li> <li>• Deworm your cattle &amp; buffaloes by albendazole @ 5-10 mg/kg body weight once and repeat after 21 days. Do not give to pregnant &amp; new born animals.</li> <li>• Vitamin and mixed supplements.</li> </ul>
		Deworming	
<b>Fishery</b>			
	Maintain of proper dyke.		
<b>Major carps and minor carps</b> (Catle, Rohu, Mrigal, Grass carp, Silver carp, Gonius, Pengba, Bata, etc.)	All stages but fingerlings in particular	Saprolegnia	<b>Prophylactic measure:</b> Maintain the pH above 8. Liming properly till October and not disturbing the water till February <b>Treatment:</b> Salt bath for 2 mins @ 2g/Liter water and followed by 5ppm KMnO <sub>4</sub> thrice a week for 6 weeks.
		Epizootic Ulcerative Syndrome (EUS)	<b>Prophylactic measure:</b> Maintain the pH above 8. Liming properly till October and not disturbing the water till February <b>Treatment:</b> Apply CIFAX @ 1 litre/ha water spread area FISH-X @ 1 Litre/ha

	Harvest of fish		Harvest the fish in the month of October and November (before the winter starts) as the fish will be more prone to disease like Saprolegnia. It is advisable not to harvest all the fish.
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Suggestion: Contact nearby State Agril. Staff or KVK staff for necessary help and suggestion.







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RC (AE)/30/2011/ Bulletin/December'2019/72

Dated: 06/12/2019

**Agro Advisory Bulletin – WEST JAINTIA HILLS**  
**(Period 7<sup>th</sup> – 11<sup>th</sup> December, 2019)**

**Weather forecast valid up to 11<sup>th</sup> December, 2019**

The possibility of Rainfall is 0.0 mm for the next five days. Maximum Temp: 22-23°C, Minimum Temp: 11-12°C, Cloud cover: sky will be clear to mainly clear i.e. 0-2 Okta, Maximum RH: 88-95%, Minimum RH: 42-50%, Wind speed: 2-3 Kmph, Wind direction: Northeast-Northwest.

**General Advisories:**

- Transplant Rabi crop seedling to main field.
- Apply straw mulch to conserve water.
- Protect young seedling from direct exposure to sunshine.

**Agro meteorological Advisories for coming 5 days**

Main Crop	Stage	Pest/Diseases	Agricultural Advisories
Pea	Vegetative stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Thinning &amp; gap filling should be done 10-15 days after sowing.</li> <li>Maintain proper soil moisture in the the field by irrigation.</li> </ul>
Root Crop (Radish, carrot)	Vegetative		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To maintain proper spacing thinning should be done 15-20 days after sowing.</li> <li>Do irrigation at an alternate days.</li> </ul>
Cole crops (Cabbage, Cauliflower, Broccoli)	Vegetative		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain proper soil moisture in the the field by irrigation.</li> <li>Do weeding &amp; earthing up.</li> <li>Collection &amp; destruction of cutworm.</li> </ul>
Ginger/Turmeric	Maturity/Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Avoid irrigation.</li> <li>Harvest the crop when the above ground part of plant has fully dried.</li> </ul>
Coriander	Land Preparation/Sowing		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use improved cultivar such as Sindhu, Swathi.</li> <li>Soak the seed in water over night before sowing.</li> <li>Sow the seed 30 cm apart in lines with a plant to plant distance of 10 cm.</li> <li>Maintain proper soil moisture after sowing.</li> <li>Maintain proper spacing by thinning, 10-15 days after emergence.</li> </ul>
Palak	Land Preparation/Sowing		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use improved cultivar such as All Green, Pusa Palak, Pusa Jyoti.</li> <li>Prepare the land by 3-4 times ploughing, weeding &amp; levelling of beds should done</li> <li>Soak the seed of over night in water before sowing.</li> <li>Sow the seed in line 20 cm apart and 2-3 cm deep.</li> <li>Maintain proper soil moisture after sowing.</li> <li>Maintain proper spacing by thinning, 10-15 days after emergence.</li> </ul>



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Pineapple	Harvesting (Nov.-April)		<p>Maturity indices:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Colour change is the most common method of determining the maturity of fruits. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) For long distance transportation: Fully mature fruits in green itself just before colour change.</li> <li>b) Canning purpose: Slight colour change at the base of developing fruit.</li> <li>c) Table purpose: Develops satisfactory uniform golden yellow colour</li> </ol> </li> <li>2) About 25% of the eyes at the base are becoming flat.</li> <li>3) Method of harvesting: Harvesting is done with a sharp knife, severing the fruit-stalk with a clean cut retaining 5-7m of stalk with the fruit without damage to the fruit.</li> </ol>
Khasi Mandarin	Fruit Maturity/ Harvesting	Fruit drop/ Fruit fly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Earthing up after harvested</li> <li>• Management of fruit drop: Spraying with 2,4-D or GA3 @ 15 (mg/l) +Urea (10 g/l) + Benomyl (1g/l) or spraying of Planofix @ 1ml/5 litres of water minimise the fruit drop.</li> <li>• Collect &amp; discard of fallen fruits to avoid attraction of fruit fly.</li> <li>• Harvests along with stalk.</li> <li>• To prevent bird damage of Khasi Mandarin fruit use bird netting or used traditional methods of bird control.</li> </ul>
Guava	Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Harvest yellow firm fruits for local market. Half yellow for distant market. Harvest along with stalk &amp; leaves.</li> <li>• Discarded fallen fruits.</li> </ul>
<b>Animal Sciences</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protect Animals/Birds from direct exposure to cold weather.</li> <li>• Check for build up of insect nests in animal houses &amp; if required clean the same.</li> </ul>			
Poultry	All stages		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide artificial heating to poultry birds (day old to 25 days old) through lightning of electric bulb to protect them from low temperature during night time.</li> <li>• Keep the poultry house well ventilated during day time.</li> <li>• Provide vitamin B complex @ 7ml/litre in drinking water daily in broiler for healthy growth.</li> <li>• Litter should be change periodically and provide clean drinking water and changed the water every day.</li> <li>• Diseased and dead birds should be immediately removed.</li> <li>• Regularly inspect the droppings of the poultry birds for any diseases symptom.</li> </ul>
		Coccidiosis (Symptoms: blood/mucus in feaces)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide plenty of fresh and clean drinking water.</li> <li>• Provide coccidiostatic like <b>Amprolium</b> @ 25-65 mg/kg feed once a day as a preventive measure against coccidiosis.</li> </ul>
		Ranikhet disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vaccinate the poultry birds with <b>F1/ Lasota vaccine</b> (1 drop) at the age of 4-7 days old and 35 days old through eye and nostril.</li> </ul>
Piggery	All stages		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vaccinate all newly born piglets against swine fever at the age of 3 months followed by annual booster dose.</li> <li>• In endemic areas, vaccinate 6 months old pigs with</li> </ul>



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		Deworming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FMD vaccine once in a year.</li> <li>Iron supplementation in piglet to prevent from piglet anaemia during 1<sup>st</sup> week of age (0.5-1 ml IM/SC) repeat after 14 days.</li> <li>Deworm your pigs by albendazole @ 5-10 mg/kg body weight once and repeat after 21 days.</li> </ul>
		Skin infection (Scabies)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide Ivermectin (Injection) @ 10mg/33kg body wt.</li> </ul>
Cattle & Buffaloes	6-9 months calves	Brucellosis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vaccinate 6-9 months old Heifer (Female) with <i>Brucella abortus</i> cotton strain-19 @ 5ml subcutaneous on the neck</li> </ul>
		Foot & Mouth Disease, Haemorrhagic Septicaemia, Black Quarter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Undertake regular immunization of cattle &amp; buffaloes against Foot &amp; Mouth disease, Haemorrhagic septicaemia &amp; Black Quarter.</li> <li>To prevent FMD spread spray 4% sodium carbonate solution (400 gm Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> in 10 litres of water) or lime/ bleaching powder should be spread every day atleast once around the farm premise &amp; at the entry/exit atleast for 10 days.</li> <li>Deworm your cattle &amp; buffaloes by albendazole @ 5-10 mg/kg body weight once and repeat after 21 days. Do not give to pregnant &amp; new born animals.</li> <li>Vitamin and mixed supplements.</li> </ul>
		Deworming	
<b>Fishery</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain of proper dyke.</li> </ul>			
Major carps and minor carps (Catle, Rohu, Mrigal, Grass carp, Silver carp, Gonius, Pengba, Bata, etc.)	All stages but fingerlings in particular	Saprolegnia	<b>Prophylactic measure:</b> Maintain the pH above 8. Liming properly till October and not disturbing the water till February <b>Treatment:</b> Salt bath for 2 mins @ 2g/Liter water and followed by 5ppm KMnO <sub>4</sub> thrice a week for 6 weeks.
		Epizootic Ulcerative Syndrome (EUS)	<b>Prophylactic measure:</b> Maintain the pH above 8. Liming properly till October and not disturbing the water till February <b>Treatment:</b> Apply CIFAX @ 1 litre/ha water spread area FISH-X @ 1 Litre/ha
	Harvest of fish		Harvest the fish in the month of October and November (before the winter starts) as the fish will be more prone to disease like Saprolegnia. It is advisable not to harvest all the fish.

Suggestion: Contact nearby State Agril. Staff or KVK staff for necessary help and suggestion.



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RC (AE)/30/2011/ Bulletin/December'2019/72

Dated: 06/12/2019

**Agro Advisory Bulletin – WEST KHASI HILLS**  
**(Period 7<sup>th</sup> – 11<sup>th</sup> December, 2019)**

**Weather forecast valid up to 11<sup>th</sup> December, 2019**

The possibility of Rainfall is 1.0mm for the next five days. Maximum Temp: 20-22°C, Minimum Temp: 10-12°C, Cloud cover: sky will be mainly clear i.e. 1-2 Okta, Maximum RH: 87-97%, Minimum RH: 43-68%, Wind speed: 3-4 Kmph, Wind direction: Southeast.

**General Advisories:**

- Transplant Rabi crop seedling to main field.
- Apply straw mulch to conserve water.
- Protect young seedling from direct exposure to sunshine.

**Agro meteorological Advisories for coming 5 days**

Main Crop	Stage	Pest/Diseases	Agricultural Advisories
Pea	Vegetative stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Thinning &amp; gap filling should be done 10-15 days after sowing.</li> <li>Maintain proper soil moisture in the the field by irrigation.</li> </ul>
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Ginger/Turmeric	Maturity/Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Avoid irrigation.</li> <li>Harvest the crop when the above ground part of plant has fully dried.</li> </ul>
Coriander	Land Preparation/ Sowing		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use improved cultivar such as Sindhu, Swathi.</li> <li>Soak the seed in water over night before sowing.</li> <li>Sow the seed 30 cm apart in lines with a plant to plant distance of 10 cm.</li> <li>Maintain proper soil moisture after sowing.</li> <li>Maintain proper spacing by thinning, 10-15 days after emergence.</li> </ul>
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			after emergence.
<b>Pineapple</b>	Harvesting (Nov.-April)		<p>Maturity indices:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Colour change is the most common method of determining the maturity of fruits. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) For long distance transportation: Fully mature fruits in green itself just before colour change.</li> <li>b) Canning purpose: Slight colour change at the base of developing fruit.</li> <li>c) Table purpose: Develops satisfactory uniform golden yellow colour</li> </ol> </li> <li>2) About 25% of the eyes at the base are becoming flat.</li> <li>3) Method of harvesting: Harvesting is done with a sharp knife, severing the fruit-stalk with a clean cut retaining 5-7m of stalk with the fruit without damage to the fruit.</li> </ol> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Earthing up after harvested</li> </ul>
<b>Khasi Mandarin</b>	Fruit Maturity/ Harvesting	Fruit drop/ Fruit fly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management of fruit drop: Spraying with 2,4-D or GA3 @ 15 (mg/l) + Urea (10 g/l) + Benomyl (1g/l) or spraying of Planofix @ 1ml/5 litres of water minimise the fruit drop.</li> <li>• Collect &amp; discard of fallen fruits to avoid attraction of fruit fly.</li> <li>• Harvests along with stalk.</li> <li>• To prevent bird damage of Khasi Mandarin fruit use bird netting or used traditional methods of bird control.</li> </ul>
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<b>Animal Sciences</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protect Animals/Birds from direct exposure to cold weather.</li> <li>• Check for build up of insect nests in animal houses &amp; if required clean the same.</li> </ul>			
<b>Poultry</b>	All stages		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide artificial heating to poultry birds (day old to 25 days old) through lightning of electric bulb to protect them from low temperature during night time.</li> <li>• Keep the poultry house well ventilated during day time.</li> <li>• Provide vitamin B complex @ 7ml/litre in drinking water daily in broiler for healthy growth.</li> <li>• Litter should be change periodically and provide clean drinking water and changed the water every day.</li> <li>• Diseased and dead birds should be immediately removed.</li> <li>• Regularly inspect the droppings of the poultry birds for any diseases symptom.</li> </ul>
		Coccidiosis (Symptoms: blood/mucus in feaces)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide plenty of fresh and clean drinking water.</li> <li>• Provide coccidiostatic like <b>Amprolium</b> @ 25-65 mg/kg feed once a day as a preventive measure against coccidiosis.</li> </ul>
		Ranikhet disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vaccinate the poultry birds with <b>F1/ Lasota vaccine</b> (1 drop) at the age of 4-7 days old and 35</li> </ul>



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<b>Piggery</b>	All stages	Deworming	<p>days old through eye and nostril.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vaccinate all newly born piglets against swine fever at the age of 3 months followed by annual booster dose.</li> <li>In endemic areas, vaccinate 6 months old pigs with FMD vaccine once in a year.</li> <li>Iron supplementation in piglet to prevent from piglet anaemia during 1<sup>st</sup> week of age (0.5-1 ml IM/SC) repeat after 14 days.</li> <li>Deworm your pigs by albendazole @ 5-10 mg/kg body weight once and repeat after 21 days.</li> </ul>
<b>Cattle &amp; Buffaloes</b>	6-9 months calves	<p>Brucellosis</p> <p>Foot &amp; Mouth Disease, Haemorrhagic Septicaemia, Black Quarter</p> <p>Deworming</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vaccinate 6-9 months old Heifer (Female) with <i>Brucella abortus</i> cotton strain-19 @ 5ml subcutaneous on the neck</li> <li>Undertake regular immunization of cattle &amp; buffaloes against Foot &amp; Mouth disease, Haemorrhagic septicaemia &amp; Black Quarter.</li> <li>To prevent FMD spread spray 4% sodium carbonate solution (400 gm Na<sub>2</sub> CO<sub>3</sub> in 10 litres of water) or lime/bleaching powder should be spread every day atleast once around the farm premise &amp; at the entry/exit atleast for 10 days.</li> <li>Deworm your cattle &amp; buffaloes by albendazole @ 5-10 mg/kg body weight once and repeat after 21 days. Do not give to pregnant &amp; new born animals.</li> <li>Vitamin and mixed supplements.</li> </ul>
<b>Fishery</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain of proper dyke.</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Major carps and minor carps</b> (Catle, Rohu, Mrigal, Grass carp, Silver carp, Gonius, Pengba, Bata, etc.)</p>	All stages but fingerlings in particular	Saprolegnia	<p><b>Prophylactic measure:</b> Maintain the pH above 8. Liming properly till October and not disturbing the water till February</p> <p><b>Treatment:</b> Salt bath for 2 mins @ 2g/Liter water and followed by 5ppm KMnO<sub>4</sub> thrice a week for 6 weeks.</p>
	Harvest of fish	Epizootic Ulcerative Syndrome (EUS)	<p><b>Prophylactic measure:</b> Maintain the pH above 8. Liming properly till October and not disturbing the water till February</p> <p><b>Treatment:</b> Apply CIFAX @ 1 litre/ha water spread area FISH-X @ 1 Litre/ha</p>
			<p>Harvest the fish in the month of October and November (before the winter starts) as the fish will be more prone to disease like Saprolegnia. It is advisable not to harvest all the fish.</p>

Suggestion: Contact nearby State Agril. Staff or KVK staff for necessary help and suggestion.



**GRAMIN KRISHI MAUSAM SEWA**  
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RC (AE)/30/2011/ Bulletin/December'2019/72

Dated: 06/12/2019

## Agro Advisory Bulletin – East Garo Hills

**(Period 7<sup>th</sup> – 11<sup>th</sup> December, 2019)**

**Weather forecast valid up to 11<sup>th</sup> December, 2019**

The possibility of Rainfall is 0.0 mm for the next five days. Maximum Temp: 23-24° C, Minimum Temp: 12° C, Cloud cover: sky will be clear to mainly clear i.e. 0-2 Okta, Maximum RH: 85-88%, Minimum RH: 52-59%, Wind speed: 3-4 Kmph, Wind direction: East-South.

### **General Advisories:**

- Transplant Rabi crop seedling to main field.
- Apply straw mulch to conserve water.
- Protect young seedling from direct exposure to sunshine.

C & RD BLOCK MAP OF MEGHALAYA

## **Agro meteorological Advisories for coming 5 days**

Main Crop	Stage	Pest/Diseases	Agricultural Advisories
<b>Sali/Kharif Rice (Lowland)</b>	Ripening/Harvesting stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Field should be drained properly to remove the excess soil moisture by constructing drainage channel around plots.</li> <li>Rice crop should be harvested keeping 20 cm stubbles in field &amp; field may be kept ready for next crop.</li> <li>Prepare paddy field for rabi crops.</li> </ul>
<b>Pea</b>	Vegetative stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Thinning &amp; gap filling should be done 10-15 days after sowing.</li> <li>Maintain proper soil moisture in the field by irrigation.</li> </ul>
<b>Root Crop (Radish, carrot)</b>	Vegetative		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To maintain proper spacing thinning should be done 15-20 days after sowing.</li> <li>Do irrigation at an alternate days.</li> </ul>
<b>Cole crops (Cabbage, Cauliflower, Broccoli)</b>	Vegetative		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain proper soil moisture in the field by irrigation.</li> <li>Do weeding &amp; earthing up.</li> <li>Collection &amp; destruction of cutworm.</li> </ul>
<b>Ginger/Turmeric</b>	Maturity/Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Avoid irrigation.</li> <li>Harvest the crop when the above ground part of plant has fully dried.</li> </ul>
<b>Coriander</b>	Land Preparation/Sowing		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use improved cultivar such as Sindhu, Swathi.</li> <li>Soak the seed in water over night before sowing.</li> <li>Sow the seed 30 cm apart in lines with a plant to plant distance of 10 cm.</li> <li>Maintain proper soil moisture after sowing.</li> <li>Maintain proper spacing by thinning, 10-15 days after emergence.</li> </ul>
<b>Palak</b>	Land Preparation/Sowing		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use improved cultivar such as All Green, Pusa Palak, Pusa Jyoti.</li> <li>Prepare the land by 3-4 times ploughing, weeding &amp; levelling of beds should done</li> <li>Soak the seed of over night in water before sowing.</li> <li>Sow the seed in line 20 cm apart and 2-3 cm deep.</li> <li>Maintain proper soil moisture after sowing.</li> <li>Maintain proper spacing by thinning, 10-15 days after emergence.</li> </ul>



# GRAMIN KRISHI MAUSAM SEWA

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<b>Pineapple</b>	Harvesting (Nov.-April)		<p>Maturity indices:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Colour change is the most common method of determining the maturity of fruits. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) For long distance transportation: Fully mature fruits in green itself just before colour change.</li> <li>b) Canning purpose: Slight colour change at the base of developing fruit.</li> <li>c) Table purpose: Develops satisfactory uniform golden yellow colour</li> </ol> </li> <li>2) About 25% of the eyes at the base are becoming flat.</li> <li>3) Method of harvesting: Harvesting is done with a sharp knife, severing the fruit-stalk with a clean cut retaining 5-7m of stalk with the fruit without damage to the fruit.</li> </ol> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Earthing up after harvested</li> </ul>
<b>Khasi Mandarin</b>	Fruit Maturity/ Harvesting	Fruit drop/ Fruit fly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management of fruit drop: Spraying with 2,4-D or GA3 @ 15 (mg/l) + Urea (10 g/l) + Benomyl (1g/l) or spraying of Planofix @ 1ml/5 litres of water minimise the fruit drop.</li> <li>• Collect &amp; discard of fallen fruits to avoid attraction of fruit fly.</li> <li>• Harvests along with stalk.</li> <li>• To prevent bird damage of Khasi Mandarin fruit use bird netting or used traditional methods of bird control.</li> </ul>
<b>Guava</b>	Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Harvest yellow firm fruits for local market. Half yellow for distant market. Harvest along with stalk &amp; leaves.</li> <li>• Discarded fallen fruits.</li> </ul>
<b>Animal Sciences</b>			
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protect Animals/Birds from direct exposure to cold weather.</li> <li>• Check for build up of insect nests in animal houses &amp; if required clean the same.</li> </ul>
<b>Poultry</b>	All stages		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide artificial heating to poultry birds (day old to 25 days old) through lightning of electric bulb to protect them from low temperature during night time.</li> <li>• Keep the poultry house well ventilated during day time.</li> <li>• Provide vitamin B complex @ 7ml/litre in drinking water daily in broiler for healthy growth.</li> <li>• Litter should be change periodically and provide clean drinking water and changed the water every day.</li> <li>• Diseased and dead birds should be immediately removed.</li> <li>• Regularly inspect the droppings of the poultry birds for any diseases symptom.</li> </ul>
		Coccidiosis (Symptoms: blood/mucus in feaces)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide plenty of fresh and clean drinking water.</li> <li>• Provide coccidiostatic like <b>Amprolium</b> @ 25-65 mg/kg feed once a day as a preventive measure against coccidiosis.</li> </ul>
		Ranikhet disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vaccinate the poultry birds with <b>F1/ Lasota vaccine</b> (1 drop) at the age of 4-7 days old and 35 days old through eye and nostril.</li> </ul>
<b>Piggery</b>	All stages	Deworming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vaccinate all newly born piglets against swine fever at the age of 3 months followed by annual booster dose.</li> <li>• In endemic areas, vaccinate 6 months old pigs with FMD vaccine once in a year.</li> <li>• Iron supplementation in piglet to prevent from piglet anaemia during 1<sup>st</sup> week of age (0.5-1 ml IM/SC) repeat after 14 days.</li> </ul>





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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deworm your pigs by albendazole @ 5-10 mg/kg body weight once and repeat after 21 days.</li> <li>Provide Ivermectin (Injection) @ 10mg/33kg body wt.</li> </ul>
		Skin infection (Scabies)	
<b>Cattle &amp; Buffaloes</b>	6-9 months calves	Brucellosis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vaccinate 6-9 months old Heifer (Female) with <i>Brucella abortus</i> cotton strain-19 @ 5ml subcutaneous on the neck</li> </ul>
		Foot & Mouth Disease, Haemorrhagic Septicaemia, Black Quarter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Undertake regular immunization of cattle &amp; buffaloes against Foot &amp; Mouth disease, Haemorrhagic septicaemia &amp; Black Quarter.</li> <li>To prevent FMD spread spray 4% sodium carbonate solution (400 gm Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> in 10 litres of water) or lime/bleaching powder should be spread every day atleast once around the farm premise &amp; at the entry/exit atleast for 10 days.</li> </ul>
		Deworming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deworm your cattle &amp; buffaloes by albendazole @ 5-10 mg/kg body weight once and repeat after 21 days. Do not give to pregnant &amp; new born animals.</li> <li>Vitamin and mixed supplements.</li> </ul>

### Fishery

- Maintain of proper dyke.

<b>Major carps and minor carps</b> (Catle, Rohu, Mrigal, Grass carp, Silver carp, Goni, Pengba, Bata, etc.)	All stages but fingerlings in particular	Saprolegnia	<b>Prophylactic measure:</b> Maintain the pH above 8. Liming properly till October and not disturbing the water till February <b>Treatment:</b> Salt bath for 2 mins @ 2g/Liter water and followed by 5ppm KMnO <sub>4</sub> thrice a week for 6 weeks.
		Epizootic Ulcerative Syndrome (EUS)	<b>Prophylactic measure:</b> Maintain the pH above 8. Liming properly till October and not disturbing the water till February <b>Treatment:</b> Apply CIFAX @ 1 litre/ha water spread area FISH-X @ 1 Litre/ha
	Harvest of fish		Harvest the fish in the month of October and November (before the winter starts) as the fish will be more prone to disease like Saprolegnia. It is advisable not to harvest all the fish.

Suggestion: Contact nearby State Agril. Staff or KVK staff for necessary help and suggestion.





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RC (AE)/30/2011/ Bulletin/December'2019/72

Dated: 06/12/2019

**Agro Advisory Bulletin – EAST JAINTIA HILLS**  
**(Period 7<sup>th</sup> – 11<sup>th</sup> December, 2019)**

**Weather forecast valid up to 11<sup>th</sup> December, 2019**

The possibility of Rainfall is 0.0 mm for the next five days. Maximum Temp: 22-24°C, Minimum Temp: 11-12°C, Cloud cover: sky will be clear to mainly clear i.e. 0-2 Okta, Maximum RH: 73-92%, Minimum RH: 45-51%, Wind speed: 4-6 Km/h, Wind direction: Northeast.

**General Advisories:**

- Transplant Rabi crop seedling to main field.
- Apply straw mulch to conserve water.
- Protect young seedling from direct exposure to sunshine.

C & RD BLOCK MAP OF MEGHALAYA

**Agro meteorological Advisories for coming 5 days**

Main Crop	Stage	Pest/Diseases	Agricultural Advisories
Pea	Vegetative stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Thinning &amp; gap filling should be done 10-15 days after sowing.</li> <li>Maintain proper soil moisture in the field by irrigation.</li> </ul>
Root Crop (Radish, carrot)	Vegetative		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To maintain proper spacing thinning should be done 15-20 days after sowing.</li> <li>Do irrigation at an alternate days.</li> </ul>
Cole crops (Cabbage, Cauliflower, Broccoli)	Vegetative		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain proper soil moisture in the field by irrigation.</li> <li>Do weeding &amp; earthing up.</li> <li>Collection &amp; destruction of cutworm.</li> </ul>
Ginger/Turmeric	Maturity/Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Avoid irrigation.</li> <li>Harvest the crop when the above ground part of plant has fully dried.</li> </ul>
Coriander	Land Preparation/ Sowing		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use improved cultivar such as Sindhu, Swathi.</li> <li>Soak the seed in water over night before sowing.</li> <li>Sow the seed 30 cm apart in lines with a plant to plant distance of 10 cm.</li> <li>Maintain proper soil moisture after sowing.</li> <li>Maintain proper spacing by thinning, 10-15 days after emergence.</li> </ul>
Palak	Land Preparation/ Sowing		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use improved cultivar such as All Green, Pusa Palak, Pusa Jyoti.</li> <li>Prepare the land by 3-4 times ploughing, weeding &amp; levelling of beds should done</li> <li>Soak the seed of over night in water before sowing.</li> <li>Sow the seed in line 20 cm apart and 2-3 cm deep.</li> <li>Maintain proper soil moisture after sowing.</li> <li>Maintain proper spacing by thinning, 10-15 days after emergence.</li> </ul>
Pineapple	Harvesting (Nov.-April)		<p>Maturity indices:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Colour change is the most common method of determining</li> </ol>



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## ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region

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			<p>the maturity of fruits.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For long distance transportation: Fully mature fruits in green itself just before colour change.</li> <li>Canning purpose: Slight colour change at the base of developing fruit.</li> <li>Table purpose: Develops satisfactory uniform golden yellow colour</li> </ol> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>About 25% of the eyes at the base are becoming flat.</li> <li>Method of harvesting: Harvesting is done with a sharp knife, severing the fruit-stalk with a clean cut retaining 5-7m of stalk with the fruit without damage to the fruit.</li> </ol> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Earthing up after harvested</li> </ul>
<b>Khasi Mandarin</b>	Fruit Maturity/ Harvesting	Fruit drop/ Fruit fly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Management of fruit drop: Spraying with 2,4-D or GA3 @ 15 (mg/l) +Urea (10 g/l) + Benomyl (1g/l) or spraying of Planofix @ 1ml/5 litres of water minimise the fruit drop.</li> <li>Collect &amp; discard of fallen fruits to avoid attraction of fruit fly.</li> <li>Harvests along with stalk.</li> <li>To prevent bird damage of Khasi Mandarin fruit use bird netting or used traditional methods of bird control.</li> </ul>
<b>Guava</b>	Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Harvest yellow firm fruits for local market. Half yellow for distant market. Harvest along with stalk &amp; leaves.</li> <li>Discarded fallen fruits.</li> </ul>
<b>Animal Sciences</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protect Animals/Birds from direct exposure to cold weather.</li> <li>Check for build up of insect nests in animal houses &amp; if required clean the same.</li> </ul>			
<b>Poultry</b>	All stages		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide artificial heating to poultry birds (day old to 25 days old) through lightning of electric bulb to protect them from low temperature during night time.</li> <li>Keep the poultry house well ventilated during day time.</li> <li>Provide vitamin B complex @ 7ml/litre in drinking water daily in broiler for healthy growth.</li> <li>Litter should be change periodically and provide clean drinking water and changed the water every day.</li> <li>Diseased and dead birds should be immediately removed.</li> <li>Regularly inspect the droppings of the poultry birds for any diseases symptom.</li> </ul>
		Coccidiosis (Symptoms: blood/mucus in feaces)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide plenty of fresh and clean drinking water.</li> <li>Provide coccidiostatic like <b>Amprolium</b> @ 25-65 mg/kg feed once a day as a preventive measure against coccidiosis.</li> </ul>
		Ranikhet disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vaccinate the poultry birds with <b>F1/ Lasota vaccine</b> (1 drop) at the age of 4-7 days old and 35 days old through eye and nostril.</li> </ul>
<b>Piggery</b>	All stages	Deworming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vaccinate all newly born piglets against swine fever at the age of 3 months followed by annual booster dose.</li> <li>In endemic areas, vaccinate 6 months old pigs with FMD vaccine once in a year.</li> <li>Iron supplementation in piglet to prevent from piglet anaemia during 1<sup>st</sup> week of age (0.5-1 ml IM/SC) repeat after 14 days.</li> <li>Deworm your pigs by albendazole @ 5-10 mg/kg body weight once and repeat after 21 days.</li> </ul>
		Skin infection (Scabies)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide Ivermectin (Injection) @ 10mg/33kg body wt.</li> </ul>
<b>Cattle &amp; Buffaloes</b>	6-9 months calves	Brucellosis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vaccinate 6-9 months old Heifer (Female) with <i>Brucella abortus</i> cotton strain-19 @ 5ml subcutaneous on the neck</li> </ul>



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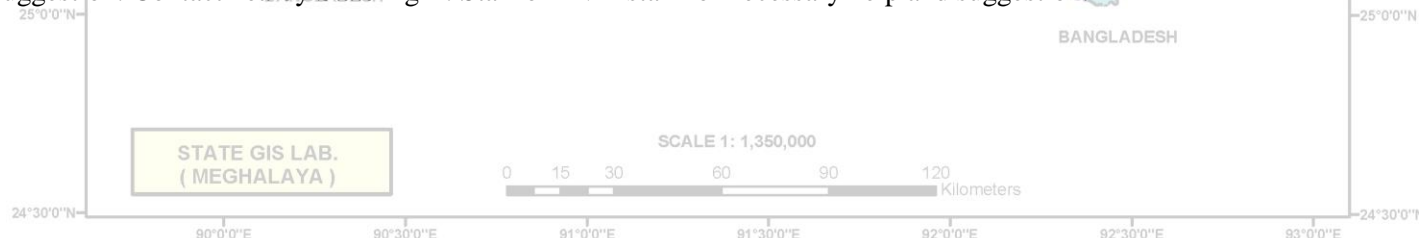
		Foot & Mouth Disease, Haemorrhagic Septic aemia, Black Quarter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Undertake regular immunization of cattle &amp; buffaloes against Foot &amp; Mouth disease, Haemorrhagic septicaemia &amp; Black Quarter.</li> <li>To prevent FMD spread spray 4% sodium carbonate solution (400 gm Na<sub>2</sub> CO<sub>3</sub> in 10 litres of water) or lime/ bleaching powder should be spread every day atleast once around the farm premise &amp; at the entry/exit atleast for 10 days.</li> </ul>
		Deworming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deworm your cattle &amp; buffaloes by albendazole @ 5-10 mg/kg body weight once and repeat after 21 days. Do not give to pregnant &amp; new born animals.</li> <li>Vitamin and mixed supplements.</li> </ul>

#### Fishery

- Maintain of proper dyke.

<b>Major carps and minor carps</b> (Catle, Rohu, Mrigal, Grass carp, Silver carp, Gonius, Pengba, Bata, etc.)	All stages but fingerlings in particular	Saprolegnia	<b>Prophylactic measure:</b> Maintain the pH above 8. Liming properly till October and not disturbing the water till February <b>Treatment:</b> Salt bath for 2 mins @ 2g/Liter water and followed by 5ppm KMnO <sub>4</sub> thrice a week for 6 weeks.
		Epizootic Ulcerative Syndrome (EUS)	<b>Prophylactic measure:</b> Maintain the pH above 8. Liming properly till October and not disturbing the water till February <b>Treatment:</b> Apply CIFAX @ 1 litre/ha water spread area FISH-X @ 1 Litre/ha
	Harvest of fish		Harvest the fish in the month of October and November (before the winter starts) as the fish will be more prone to disease like Saprolegnia. It is advisable not to harvest all the fish.

Suggestion: Contact nearby State Agril. Staff or KVK staff for necessary help and suggestion.







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RC (AE)/30/2011/ Bulletin/December'2019/72

Dated: 06/12/2019

**Agro Advisory Bulletin – EAST KHASI HILLS**  
**(Period 7<sup>th</sup> – 11<sup>th</sup> December, 2019)**

**Weather forecast valid up to 11<sup>th</sup> December, 2019**

The possibility of Rainfall is 0.0 mm for the next five days. Maximum Temp: 20-21°C, Minimum Temp: 8-10°C, Cloud cover: sky will be clear to mainly clear i.e. 0-2 Okta, Maximum RH: 82-94%, Minimum RH: 26-40%, Wind speed: 2-4 Kmph, Wind direction: Southeast-Southwest.

**General Advisories:**

- Transplant Rabi crop seedling to main field.
- Apply straw mulch to conserve water.
- Protect young seedling from direct exposure to sunshine.

C.R.D. BLOCK MAP OF MEGHALAYA

90°0'0"E    90°30'0"E    91°0'0"E    91°30'0"E    92°0'0"E    92°30'0"E    93°0'0"E

**Agro meteorological Advisories for coming 5 days**

Main Crop	Stage	Pest/Diseases	Agricultural Advisories
Pea	Vegetative stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Thinning &amp; gap filling should be done 10-15 days after sowing.</li> <li>Maintain proper soil moisture in the the field by irrigation.</li> </ul>
Root Crop (Radish, carrot)	Vegetative		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To maintain proper spacing thinning should be done 15-20 days after sowing.</li> <li>Do irrigation at an alternate days.</li> </ul>
Cole crops (Cabbage, Cauliflower, Broccoli)	Vegetative		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain proper soil moisture in the the field by irrigation.</li> <li>Do weeding &amp; earthing up.</li> <li>Collection &amp; destruction of cutworm.</li> </ul>
Ginger/Turmeric	Maturity/Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Avoid irrigation.</li> <li>Harvest the crop when the above ground part of plant has fully dried.</li> </ul>
Coriander	Land Preparation/Sowing		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use improved cultivar such as Sindhu, Swathi.</li> <li>Soak the seed in water over night before sowing.</li> <li>Sow the seed 30 cm apart in lines with a plant to plant distance of 10 cm.</li> <li>Maintain proper soil moisture after sowing.</li> <li>Maintain proper spacing by thinning, 10-15 days after emergence.</li> </ul>
Palak	Land Preparation/Sowing		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use improved cultivar such as All Green, Pusa Palak, Pusa Jyoti.</li> <li>Prepare the land by 3-4 times ploughing, weeding &amp; levelling of beds should done</li> <li>Soak the seed of over night in water before sowing.</li> <li>Sow the seed in line 20 cm apart and 2-3 cm deep.</li> <li>Maintain proper soil moisture after sowing.</li> <li>Maintain proper spacing by thinning, 10-15 days</li> </ul>



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			after emergence.
<b>Pineapple</b>	Harvesting (Nov.-April)		<p>Maturity indices:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Colour change is the most common method of determining the maturity of fruits. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) For long distance transportation: Fully mature fruits in green itself just before colour change.</li> <li>b) Canning purpose: Slight colour change at the base of developing fruit.</li> <li>c) Table purpose: Develops satisfactory uniform golden yellow colour</li> </ol> </li> <li>2) About 25% of the eyes at the base are becoming flat.</li> <li>3) Method of harvesting: Harvesting is done with a sharp knife, severing the fruit-stalk with a clean cut retaining 5-7m of stalk with the fruit without damage to the fruit.</li> </ol> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Earthing up after harvested</li> </ul>
<b>Khasi Mandarin</b>	Fruit Maturity/ Harvesting	Fruit drop/ Fruit fly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management of fruit drop: Spraying with 2,4-D or GA3 @ 15 (mg/l) + Urea (10 g/l) + Benomyl (1g/l) or spraying of Planofix @ 1ml/5 litres of water minimise the fruit drop.</li> <li>• Collect &amp; discard of fallen fruits to avoid attraction of fruit fly.</li> <li>• Harvests along with stalk.</li> <li>• To prevent bird damage of Khasi Mandarin fruit use bird netting or used traditional methods of bird control.</li> </ul>
<b>Guava</b>	Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Harvest yellow firm fruits for local market. Half yellow for distant market. Harvest along with stalk &amp; leaves.</li> <li>• Discarded fallen fruits.</li> </ul>
<b>Animal Sciences</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protect Animals/Birds from direct exposure to cold weather.</li> <li>• Check for build up of insect nests in animal houses &amp; if required clean the same.</li> </ul>			
<b>Poultry</b>	All stages		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide artificial heating to poultry birds (day old to 25 days old) through lightning of electric bulb to protect them from low temperature during night time.</li> <li>• Keep the poultry house well ventilated during day time.</li> <li>• Provide vitamin B complex @ 7ml/litre in drinking water daily in broiler for healthy growth.</li> <li>• Litter should be change periodically and provide clean drinking water and changed the water every day.</li> <li>• Diseased and dead birds should be immediately removed.</li> <li>• Regularly inspect the droppings of the poultry birds for any diseases symptom.</li> </ul>
		Coccidiosis (Symptoms: blood/mucus in faeces)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide plenty of fresh and clean drinking water.</li> <li>• Provide coccidiostatic like <b>Amprolium</b> @ 25-65 mg/kg feed once a day as a preventive measure against coccidiosis.</li> </ul>
		Ranikhet disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vaccinate the poultry birds with <b>F1/ Lasota</b></li> </ul>



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			<b>vaccine</b> (1 drop) at the age of 4-7 days old and 35 days old through eye and nostril.
<b>Piggery</b>	All stages	Deworming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vaccinate all newly born piglets against swine fever at the age of 3 months followed by annual booster dose.</li> <li>In endemic areas, vaccinate 6 months old pigs with FMD vaccine once in a year.</li> <li>Iron supplementation in piglet to prevent from piglet anaemia during 1<sup>st</sup> week of age (0.5-1 ml IM/SC) repeat after 14 days.</li> <li>Deworm your pigs by albendazole @ 5-10 mg/kg body weight once and repeat after 21 days.</li> </ul>
		Skin infection (Scabies)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide Ivermectin (Injection) @ 10mg/33kg body wt.</li> </ul>
<b>Cattle &amp; Buffaloes</b>	6-9 months calves	Brucellosis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vaccinate 6-9 months old Heifer (Female) with <i>Brucella abortus</i> cotton strain-19 @ 5ml subcutaneous on the neck</li> </ul>
		Foot & Mouth Disease, Haemorrhagic Septicaemia, Black Quarter  Deworming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Undertake regular immunization of cattle &amp; buffaloes against Foot &amp; Mouth disease, Haemorrhagic septicaemia &amp; Black Quarter.</li> <li>To prevent FMD spread spray 4% sodium carbonate solution (400 gm Na<sub>2</sub> CO<sub>3</sub> in 10 litres of water) or lime/ bleaching powder should be spread every day atleast once around the farm premise &amp; at the entry/exit atleast for 10 days.</li> <li>Deworm your cattle &amp; buffaloes by albendazole @ 5-10 mg/kg body weight once and repeat after 21 days. Do not give to pregnant &amp; new born animals.</li> <li>Vitamin and mixed supplements.</li> </ul>
<b>Fishery</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain of proper dyke.</li> </ul>		
<b>Major carps and minor carps</b> (Catle, Rohu, Mrigal, Grass carp, Silver carp, Gonius, Pengba, Bata, etc.)	All stages but fingerlings in particular	Saprolegnia	<b>Prophylactic measure:</b> Maintain the pH above 8. Liming properly till October and not disturbing the water till February <b>Treatment:</b> Salt bath for 2 mins @ 2g/Liter water and followed by 5ppm KMnO <sub>4</sub> thrice a week for 6 weeks.
		Epizootic Ulcerative Syndrome (EUS)	<b>Prophylactic measure:</b> Maintain the pH above 8. Liming properly till October and not disturbing the water till February <b>Treatment:</b> Apply CIFAX @ 1 litre/ha water spread area FISH-X @ 1 Litre/ha
	Harvest of fish		Harvest the fish in the month of October and November (before the winter starts) as the fish will be more prone to disease like Saprolegnia. It is advisable not to harvest all the fish.

Suggestion: Contact nearby State Agril. Staff or KVK staff for necessary help and suggestion.



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RC (AE)/30/2011/ Bulletin/December'2019/72

Dated: 06/12/2019

**Agro Advisory Bulletin – NORTH GARO HILLS**  
**(Period 7<sup>th</sup> – 11<sup>th</sup> December, 2019)**

**Weather forecast valid up to 11<sup>th</sup> December, 2019**

The possibility of Rainfall is 0.0 mm for the next five days. Maximum Temp: 23° C, Minimum Temp: 12-13° C, Cloud cover: sky will be clear to mainly clear i.e. 0-2 Okta, Maximum RH: 78-92%, Minimum RH: 52-57%, Wind speed: 3-5 Kmph, Wind direction: East-Southeast.

**General Advisories:**

- Transplant Rabi crop seedling to main field.
- Apply straw mulch to conserve water.
- Protect young seedling from direct exposure to sunshine.

Simplified MAP OF MEGHALAYA

**Agro meteorological Advisories for coming 5 days**

Main Crop	Stage	Pest/Diseases	Agricultural Advisories
<b>Sali/Kharif Rice (Lowland)</b>	Ripening/Harvesting stage ASSAM		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Field should be drained properly to remove the excess soil moisture by constructing drainage channel around plots.</li> <li>Rice crop should be harvested keeping 20 cm stubbles in field &amp; field may be kept ready for next crop.</li> <li>Prepare paddy field for rabi crops.</li> </ul>
<b>Pea</b>	Vegetative stage WEST GARO HILLS		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Thinning &amp; gap filling should be done 10-15 days after sowing.</li> <li>Maintain proper soil moisture in the the field by irrigation.</li> </ul>
<b>Root Crop (Radish, carrot)</b>	Vegetative SOUTH GARO HILLS		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To maintain proper spacing thinning should be done 15-20 days after sowing.</li> <li>Do irrigation at an alternate days.</li> </ul>
<b>Cole crops (Cabbage, Cauliflower, Broccoli)</b>	Vegetative BANGLADESH		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain proper soil moisture in the the field by irrigation.</li> <li>Do weeding &amp; earthing up.</li> <li>Collection &amp; destruction of cutworm.</li> </ul>
<b>Ginger/Turmeric</b>	Maturity/Harvesting STATE DIS LAB (MEGHALAYA)	SCALE 1: 1,35,000 0 15 30 60	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Avoid irrigation.</li> <li>Harvest the crop when the above ground part of plant has fully dried.</li> </ul>
<b>Coriander</b>	Land Preparation/Sowing		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use improved cultivar such as Sindhu, Swathi.</li> <li>Soak the seed in water over night before sowing.</li> <li>Sow the seed 30 cm apart in lines with a plant to plant distance of 10 cm.</li> <li>Maintain proper soil moisture after sowing.</li> <li>Maintain proper spacing by thinning, 10-15 days after emergence.</li> </ul>
<b>Palak</b>	Land Preparation/Sowing		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use improved cultivar such as All Green, Pusa Palak, Pusa Jyoti.</li> <li>Prepare the land by 3-4 times ploughing, weeding &amp; levelling of beds should done</li> </ul>





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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Soak the seed of over night in water before sowing.</li> <li>• Sow the seed in line 20 cm apart and 2-3 cm deep.</li> <li>• Maintain proper soil moisture after sowing.</li> <li>• Maintain proper spacing by thinning, 10-15 days after emergence.</li> </ul>
<b>Pineapple</b>	Harvesting (Nov.-April)		<p>Maturity indices:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Colour change is the most common method of determining the maturity of fruits.               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) For long distance transportation: Fully mature fruits in green itself just before colour change.</li> <li>b) Canning purpose: Slight colour change at the base of developing fruit.</li> <li>c) Table purpose: Develops satisfactory uniform golden yellow colour</li> </ol> </li> <li>2) About 25% of the eyes at the base are becoming flat.</li> <li>3) Method of harvesting: Harvesting is done with a sharp knife, severing the fruit-stalk with a clean cut retaining 5-7m of stalk with the fruit without damage to the fruit.</li> </ol> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Earthing up after harvested</li> </ul>
<b>Khasi Mandarin</b>	Fruit Maturity/ Harvesting	Fruit drop/ Fruit fly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management of fruit drop: Spraying with 2,4-D or GA3 @ 15 (mg/l) +Urea (10 g/l) + Benomyl (1g/l) or spraying of Planofix @ 1ml/5 litres of water minimise the fruit drop.</li> <li>• Collect &amp; discard of fallen fruits to avoid attraction of fruit fly.</li> <li>• Harvests along with stalk.</li> <li>• To prevent bird damage of Khasi Mandarin fruit use bird netting or used traditional methods of bird control.</li> </ul>
<b>Guava</b>	Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Harvest yellow firm fruits for local market. Half yellow for distant market. Harvest along with stalk &amp; leaves.</li> <li>• Discarded fallen fruits.</li> </ul>
<b>Animal Sciences</b>			
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protect Animals/Birds from direct exposure to cold weather.</li> <li>• Check for build up of insect nests in animal houses &amp; if required clean the same.</li> </ul>
<b>Poultry</b>	All stages		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide artificial heating to poultry birds (day old to 25 days old) through lightning of electric bulb to protect them from low temperature during night time.</li> <li>• Keep the poultry house well ventilated during day time.</li> <li>• Provide vitamin B complex @ 7ml/litre in drinking water daily in broiler for healthy growth.</li> <li>• Litter should be change periodically and provide clean drinking water and changed the water every day.</li> <li>• Diseased and dead birds should be immediately removed.</li> <li>• Regularly inspect the droppings of the poultry birds for any diseases symptom.</li> </ul>
		Coccidiosis (Symptoms: blood/mucus in faeces)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide plenty of fresh and clean drinking water.</li> <li>• Provide coccidiostatic like <b>Amprolium</b> @ 25-65 mg/kg feed once a day as a preventive measure against coccidiosis.</li> </ul>
		Ranikhet disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vaccinate the poultry birds with <b>F1/ Lasota vaccine</b> (1 drop) at the age of 4-7 days old and 35 days old through eye and nostril.</li> </ul>
<b>Piggery</b>	All stages		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vaccinate all newly born piglets against swine fever at</li> </ul>



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		Deworming	<p>the age of 3 months followed by annual booster dose.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In endemic areas, vaccinate 6 months old pigs with FMD vaccine once in a year.</li> <li>Iron supplementation in piglet to prevent from piglet anaemia during 1<sup>st</sup> week of age (0.5-1 ml IM/SC) repeat after 14 days.</li> <li>Deworm your pigs by albendazole @ 5-10 mg/kg body weight once and repeat after 21 days.</li> </ul>
		Skin infection (Scabies)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide Ivermectin (Injection) @ 10mg/33kg body wt.</li> </ul>
<b>Cattle &amp; Buffaloes</b>	6-9 months calves	Brucellosis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vaccinate 6-9 months old Heifer (Female) with <i>Brucella abortus</i> cotton strain-19 @ 5ml subcutaneous on the neck</li> </ul>
		Foot & Mouth Disease, Haemorrhagic Septicaemia, Black Quarter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Undertake regular immunization of cattle &amp; buffaloes against Foot &amp; Mouth disease, Haemorrhagic septicaemia &amp; Black Quarter.</li> <li>To prevent FMD spread spray 4% sodium carbonate solution (400 gm Na<sub>2</sub> CO<sub>3</sub> in 10 litres of water) or lime/bleaching powder should be spread every day atleast once around the farm premise &amp; at the entry/exit atleast for 10 days.</li> <li>Deworm your cattle &amp; buffaloes by albendazole @ 5-10 mg/kg body weight once and repeat after 21 days. Do not give to pregnant &amp; new born animals.</li> <li>Vitamin and mixed supplements.</li> </ul>
<b>Fishery</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain of proper dyke.</li> </ul>		
<b>Major carps and minor carps</b> (Catle, Rohu, Mrigal, Grass carp, Silver carp, Gonius, Pengba, Bata, etc.)	All stages but fingerlings in particular	Saprolegnia	<p><b>Prophylactic measure:</b> Maintain the pH above 8. Liming properly till October and not disturbing the water till February</p> <p><b>Treatment:</b> Salt bath for 2 mins @ 2g/Liter water and followed by 5ppm KMnO<sub>4</sub> thrice a week for 6 weeks.</p>
		Epizootic Ulcerative Syndrome (EUS)	<p><b>Prophylactic measure:</b> Maintain the pH above 8 Liming properly till October and not disturbing the water till February</p> <p><b>Treatment:</b> Apply CIFAX @ 1 litre/ha water spread area FISH-X @ 1 Litre/ha</p>
	Harvest of fish		<p>Harvest the fish in the month of October and November (before the winter starts) as the fish will be more prone to disease like Saprolegnia. It is advisable not to harvest all the fish.</p>

Suggestion: Contact nearby State Agril. Staff or KVK staff for necessary help and suggestion.



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RC (AE)/30/2011/ Bulletin/December'2019/72

Dated: 06/12/2019

**Agro Advisory Bulletin – Ri-Bhoi**  
**(Period 7<sup>th</sup> – 11<sup>th</sup> December, 2019)**

Weather summary of the past four days	Weather forecast valid up to 11 <sup>th</sup> December, 2019
Sky was mainly cloudy with 10.2 mm of rainfall. Maximum temperatures ranged between 21.0-23.2°C and minimum ranged between 7.2-9.1°C. Mean relative humidity was 73-90% in morning and 38-52% in evening. Wind speed ranged between 5 kmph.	The possibility of Rainfall is 0.0 mm for the next five days. Maximum Temp: 22.0-24.0°C, Minimum Temp: 11.0-12.0°C, Cloud cover: sky will be clear to mainly clear i.e. 0-2 Okta, Maximum RH: 80-89%, Minimum RH: 40-52%, Wind speed: 4-5 Kmph, Wind direction: South.
<b>General Advisories:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Transplant Rabi crop seedling to main field.</li> <li>➤ Apply straw mulch to conserve water.</li> <li>➤ Protect young seedling from direct exposure to sunshine.</li> </ul>	

**Agro meteorological Advisories for coming 5 days**

Main Crop	ASS Stage	Pest/Diseases	Agricultural Advisories
<b>Pea</b>	Vegetative stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thinning &amp; gap filling should be done 10-15 days after sowing.</li> <li>• Maintain proper soil moisture in the the field by irrigation.</li> </ul>
<b>Root Crop (Radish, carrot)</b>	Vegetative		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To maintain proper spacing thinning should be done 15-20 days after sowing.</li> <li>• Do irrigation at an alternate days.</li> </ul>
<b>Cole crops (Cabbage, Cauliflower, Broccoli)</b>	Vegetative		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain proper soil moisture in the the field by irrigation.</li> <li>• Do weeding &amp; earthing up.</li> <li>• Collection &amp; destruction of cutworm.</li> </ul>
<b>Ginger/Turmeric</b>	Maturity/Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Avoid irrigation.</li> <li>• Harvest the crop when the above ground part of plant has fully dried.</li> </ul>
<b>Coriander</b>	Land Preparation/ Sowing		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use improved cultivar such as Sindhu, Swathi.</li> <li>• Soak the seed in water over night before sowing.</li> <li>• Sow the seed 30 cm apart in lines with a plant to plant distance of 10 cm.</li> <li>• Maintain proper soil moisture after sowing.</li> <li>• Maintain proper spacing by thinning, 10-15 days after emergence.</li> </ul>
<b>Palak</b>	Land Preparation/ Sowing		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use improved cultivar such as All Green, Pusa Palak, Pusa Jyoti.</li> <li>• Prepare the land by 3-4 times ploughing, weeding &amp; levelling of beds should done</li> <li>• Soak the seed of over night in water before sowing.</li> <li>• Sow the seed in line 20 cm apart and 2-3 cm deep.</li> <li>• Maintain proper soil moisture after sowing.</li> <li>• Maintain proper spacing by thinning, 10-15 days after emergence.</li> </ul>
<b>Pineapple</b>	Harvesting (Nov.-		Maturity indices:



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	April)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Colour change is the most common method of determining the maturity of fruits. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) For long distance transportation: Fully mature fruits in green itself just before colour change.</li> <li>b) Canning purpose: Slight colour change at the base of developing fruit.</li> <li>c) Table purpose: Develops satisfactory uniform golden yellow colour</li> </ul> </li> <li>2) About 25% of the eyes at the base are becoming flat.</li> <li>3) Method of harvesting: Harvesting is done with a sharp knife, severing the fruit-stalk with a clean cut retaining 5-7m of stalk with the fruit without damage to the fruit.</li> <li>• Earthing up after harvested</li> </ul>
<b>Khasi Mandarin</b>	Fruit Maturity/ Harvesting	Fruit drop/ Fruit fly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management of fruit drop: Spraying with 2,4-D or GA3 @ 15 (mg/l) + Urea (10 g/l) + Benomyl (1g/l) or spraying of Planofix @ 1ml/5 litres of water minimise the fruit drop.</li> <li>• Collect &amp; discard of fallen fruits to avoid attraction of fruit fly.</li> <li>• Harvests along with stalk.</li> <li>• To prevent bird damage of Khasi Mandarin fruit use bird netting or used traditional methods of bird control.</li> </ul>
<b>Guava</b>	Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Harvest yellow firm fruits for local market. Half yellow for distant market. Harvest along with stalk &amp; leaves.</li> <li>• Discarded fallen fruits.</li> </ul>
<b>Animal Sciences</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protect Animals/Birds from direct exposure to cold weather &amp; wind.</li> <li>• Check for build up of insect nests in animal houses &amp; if required clean the same.</li> </ul>			
<b>Poultry</b>	All stages		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide artificial heating to poultry birds (day old to 25 days old) through lightning of electric bulb to protect them from low temperature during night time.</li> <li>• Keep the poultry house well ventilated during day time.</li> <li>• Provide vitamin B complex @ 7ml/litre in drinking water daily in broiler for healthy growth.</li> <li>• Litter should be change periodically and provide clean drinking water and changed the water every day.</li> <li>• Diseased and dead birds should be immediately removed.</li> <li>• Regularly inspect the droppings of the poultry birds for any diseases symptom.</li> </ul>
		Coccidiosis (Symptoms: blood/mucus in feaces)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide plenty of fresh and clean drinking water.</li> <li>• Provide coccidiostatic like <b>Amprolium</b> @ 25-65 mg/kg feed once a day as a preventive measure against coccidiosis.</li> </ul>
		Ranikhet disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vaccinate the poultry birds with <b>F1/ Lasota vaccine</b> (1 drop) at the age of 4-7 days old and 35 days old through eye and nostril.</li> </ul>
<b>Piggery</b>	All stages		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vaccinate all newly born piglets against swine fever at the age of 3 months followed by annual booster dose.</li> <li>• In endemic areas, vaccinate 6 months old pigs with FMD vaccine once in a year.</li> <li>• Iron supplementation in piglet to prevent from piglet anaemia during 1<sup>st</sup> week of age (0.5-1 ml IM/SC) repeat after 14 days.</li> <li>• Deworm your pigs by albendazole @ 5-10 mg/kg body weight once and repeat after 21 days.</li> </ul>
		Deworming	
		Skin infection (Scabies)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide Ivermectin (Injection) @ 10mg/33kg body wt.</li> </ul>





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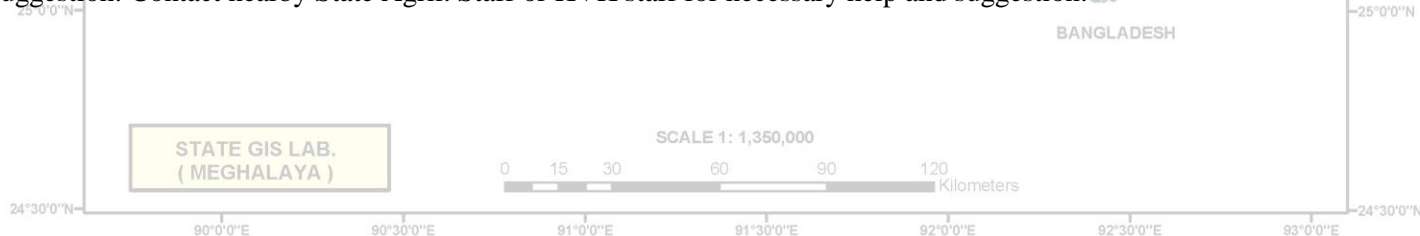
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<b>Cattle &amp; Buffaloes</b>	6-9 months calves	Brucellosis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vaccinate 6-9 months old Heifer (Female) with <i>Brucella abortus</i> cotton strain-19 @ 5ml subcutaneous on the neck</li> </ul>
		Foot & Mouth Disease, Haemorrhagic Septicaemia, Black Quarter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Undertake regular immunization of cattle &amp; buffaloes against Foot &amp; Mouth disease, Haemorrhagic septicaemia &amp; Black Quarter.</li> <li>To prevent FMD spread spray 4% sodium carbonate solution (400 gm Na<sub>2</sub> CO<sub>3</sub> in 10 litres of water) or lime/bleaching powder should be spread every day atleast once around the farm premise &amp; at the entry/exit atleast for 10 days.</li> </ul>
		Deworming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deworm your cattle &amp; buffaloes by albendazole @ 5-10 mg/kg body weight once and repeat after 21 days. Do not give to pregnant &amp; new born animals.</li> <li>Vitamin and mixed supplements.</li> </ul>

### Fishery

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain of proper dyke.</li> </ul>			
<b>Major carps and minor carps</b> (Catle, Rohu, Mrigal, Grass carp, Silver carp, Gonius, Pengba, Bata, etc.)	All stages but fingerlings in particular	Saprolegnia	<b>Prophylactic measure:</b> Maintain the pH above 8. Liming properly till October and not disturbing the water till February <b>Treatment:</b> Salt bath for 2 mins @ 2g/Liter water and followed by 5ppm KMnO <sub>4</sub> thrice a week for 6 weeks.
		Epizootic Ulcerative Syndrome (EUS)	<b>Prophylactic measure:</b> Maintain the pH above 8. Liming properly till October and not disturbing the water till February <b>Treatment:</b> Apply CIFAX @ 1 litre/ha water spread area FISH-X @ 1 Litre/ha
	Harvest of fish		Harvest the fish in the month of October and November (before the winter starts) as the fish will be more prone to disease like Saprolegnia. It is advisable not to harvest all the fish.

Suggestion: Contact nearby State Agril. Staff or KVK staff for necessary help and suggestion.





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RC (AE)/30/2011/ Bulletin/December'2019/72

Dated: 06/12/2019

**Agro Advisory Bulletin – SOUTH GARO HILLS**  
**(Period 7<sup>th</sup> – 11<sup>th</sup> December, 2019)**

**Weather forecast valid up to 11<sup>th</sup> December, 2019**

The possibility of Rainfall is 0.0 mm for the next five days. Maximum Temp: 22-24°C, Minimum Temp: 12-13°C, Cloud cover: sky will be clear to mainly clear i.e. 0-2 Okta, Maximum RH: 76-90%, Minimum RH: 35-47%, Wind speed: 4 Kmph, Wind direction: Northeast.

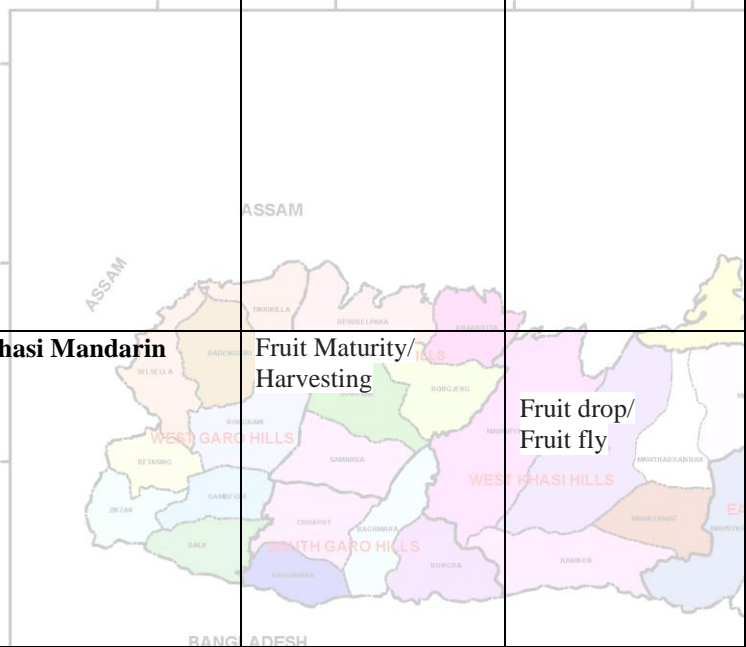
**General Advisories:**

- Transplant Rabi crop seedling to main field.
- Apply straw mulch to conserve water.
- Protect young seedling from direct exposure to sunshine.

**Agro meteorological Advisories for coming 5 days**

Main Crop	Stage	Pest/Diseases	Agricultural Advisories
<b>Sali/Kharif Rice (Lowland)</b>	Ripening/Harvesting stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Field should be drained properly to remove the excess soil moisture by constructing drainage channel around plots.</li> <li>Rice crop should be harvested keeping 20 cm stubbles in field &amp; field may be kept ready for next crop.</li> <li>Prepare paddy field for rabi crops.</li> </ul>
<b>Pea</b>	Vegetative stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Thinning &amp; gap filling should be done 10-15 days after sowing.</li> <li>Maintain proper soil moisture in the the field by irrigation.</li> </ul>
<b>Root Crop (Radish, carrot)</b>	Vegetative		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To maintain proper spacing thinning should be done 15-20 days after sowing.</li> <li>Do irrigation at an alternate days.</li> </ul>
<b>Cole crops (Cabbage, Cauliflower, Broccoli)</b>	Vegetative		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain proper soil moisture in the the field by irrigation.</li> <li>Do weeding &amp; earthing up.</li> <li>Collection &amp; destruction of cutworm.</li> </ul>
<b>Ginger/Turmeric</b>	Maturity/Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Avoid irrigation.</li> <li>Harvest the crop when the above ground part of plant has fully dried.</li> </ul>
<b>Coriander</b>	Land Preparation/Sowing		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use improved cultivar such as Sindhu, Swathi.</li> <li>Soak the seed in water over night before sowing.</li> <li>Sow the seed 30 cm apart in lines with a plant to plant distance of 10 cm.</li> <li>Maintain proper soil moisture after sowing.</li> <li>Maintain proper spacing by thinning, 10-15 days after emergence.</li> </ul>
<b>Palak</b>	Land Preparation/		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use improved cultivar such as All Green, Pusa</li> </ul>



	Sowing		<p>Palak, Pusa Jyoti.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prepare the land by 3-4 times ploughing, weeding &amp; levelling of beds should done</li> <li>• Soak the seed of over night in water before sowing.</li> <li>• Sow the seed in line 20 cm apart and 2-3 cm deep.</li> <li>• Maintain proper soil moisture after sowing.</li> <li>• Maintain proper spacing by thinning, 10-15 days after emergence.</li> </ul>
Pineapple	Harvesting (Nov.-April)		<p>Maturity indices:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Colour change is the most common method of determining the maturity of fruits. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) For long distance transportation: Fully mature fruits in green itself just before colour change.</li> <li>b) Canning purpose: Slight colour change at the base of developing fruit.</li> <li>c) Table purpose: Develops satisfactory uniform golden yellow colour</li> </ol> </li> <li>2) About 25% of the eyes at the base are becoming flat.</li> <li>3) Method of harvesting: Harvesting is done with a sharp knife, severing the fruit-stalk with a clean cut retaining 5-7m of stalk with the fruit without damage to the fruit.</li> </ol> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Earthing up after harvested</li> </ul>
Khasi Mandarin	Fruit Maturity/ Harvesting	<p>Fruit drop/ Fruit fly</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management of fruit drop: Spraying with 2,4-D or GA3 @ 15 (mg/l) +Urea (10 g/l) + Benomyl (1g/l) or spraying of Planofix @ 1ml/5 litres of water minimise the fruit drop.</li> <li>• Collect &amp; discard of fallen fruits to avoid attraction of fruit fly.</li> <li>• Harvests along with stalk.</li> <li>• To prevent bird damage of Khasi Mandarin fruit use bird netting or used traditional methods of bird control.</li> </ul>
Guava	Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Harvest yellow firm fruits for local market. Half yellow for distant market. Harvest along with stalk &amp; leaves.</li> <li>• Discarded fallen fruits.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Animal Sciences</b></p> <p>Protect Animals/Birds from direct exposure to cold weather.</p> <p>Check for build up of insect nests in animal houses &amp; if required clean the same.</p>			
Poultry	All stages		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide artificial heating to poultry birds (day old to 25 days old) through lightning of electric bulb to protect them from low temperature during night time.</li> <li>• Keep the poultry house well ventilated during day time.</li> <li>• Provide vitamin B complex @ 7ml/litre in drinking water daily in broiler for healthy growth.</li> <li>• Litter should be change periodically and provide clean drinking water and changed the water every day.</li> <li>• Diseased and dead birds should be immediately removed.</li> </ul>



# GRAMIN KRISHI MAUSAM SEWA

## ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region

### Umroi Road, Umiam – 793 103 Meghalaya



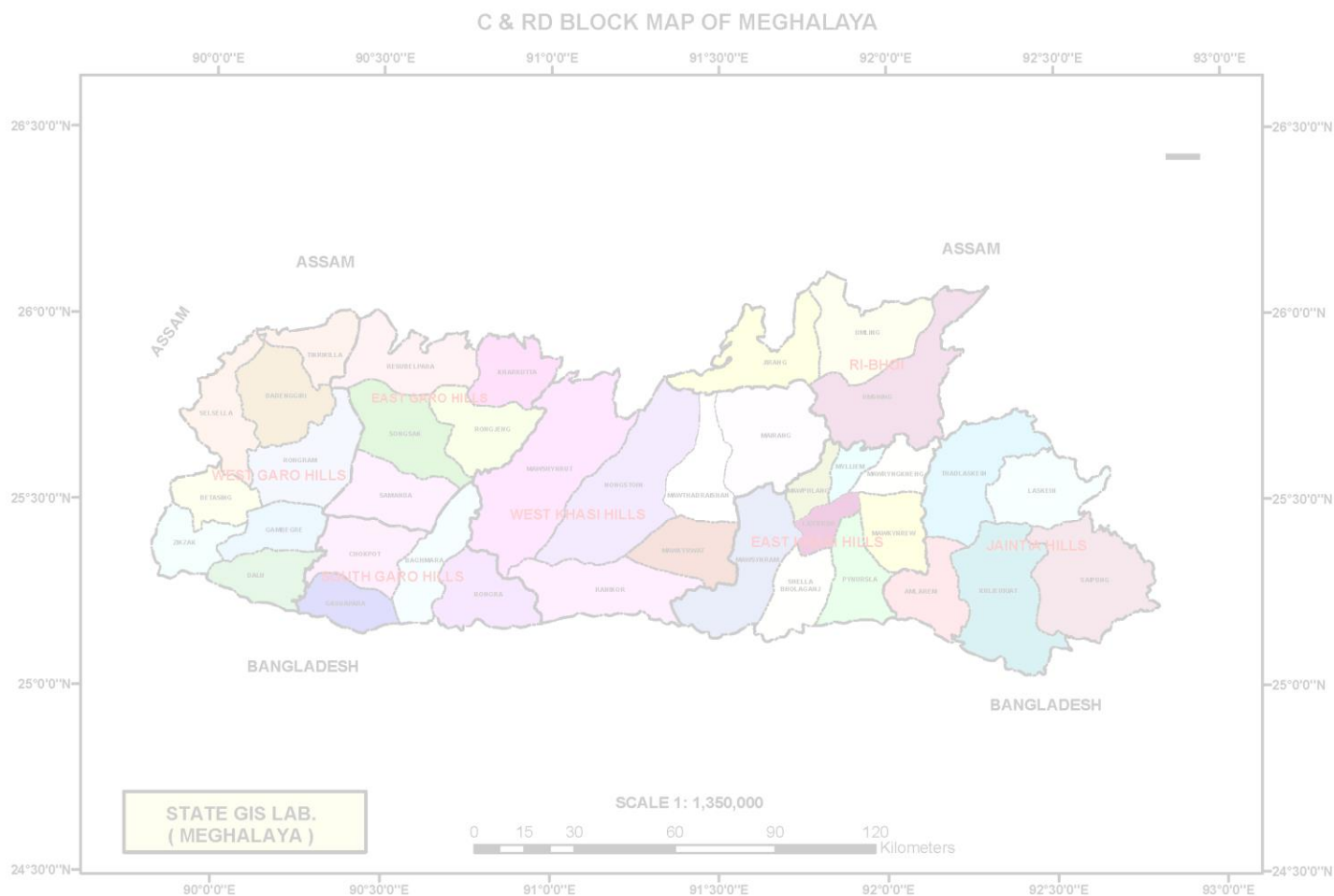
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regularly inspect the droppings of the poultry birds for any diseases symptom.</li> </ul>
		Coccidiosis (Symptoms: blood/mucus in feaces)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide plenty of fresh and clean drinking water.</li> <li>Provide coccidiostatic like <b>Amprolium</b> @ 25-65 mg/kg feed once a day as a preventive measure against coccidiosis.</li> </ul>
		Ranikhet disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vaccinate the poultry birds with <b>F1/ Lasota vaccine</b> (1 drop) at the age of 4-7 days old and 35 days old through eye and nostril.</li> </ul>
<b>Piggery</b>	All stages		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vaccinate all newly born piglets against swine fever at the age of 3 months followed by annual booster dose.</li> <li>In endemic areas, vaccinate 6 months old pigs with FMD vaccine once in a year.</li> <li>Iron supplementation in piglet to prevent from piglet anaemia during 1<sup>st</sup> week of age (0.5-1 ml IM/SC) repeat after 14 days.</li> <li>Deworm your pigs by albendazole @ 5-10 mg/kg body weight once and repeat after 21 days.</li> </ul>
		Deworming	
		Skin infection (Scabies)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide Ivermectin (Injection) @ 10mg/33kg body wt.</li> </ul>
<b>Cattle &amp; Buffaloes</b>	6-9 months calves	Brucellosis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vaccinate 6-9 months old Heifer (Female) with <i>Brucella abortus</i> cotton strain-19 @ 5ml subcutaneous on the neck</li> </ul>
		Foot & Mouth Disease, Haemorrhagic Septicaemia, Black Quarter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Undertake regular immunization of cattle &amp; buffaloes against Foot &amp; Mouth disease, Haemorrhagic septicaemia &amp; Black Quarter.</li> <li>To prevent FMD spread spray 4% sodium carbonate solution (400 gm Na<sub>2</sub> CO<sub>3</sub> in 10 litres of water) or lime/ bleaching powder should be spread every day atleast once around the farm premise &amp; at the entry/exit atleast for 10 days.</li> </ul>
		Deworming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deworm your cattle &amp; buffaloes by albendazole @ 5-10 mg/kg body weight once and repeat after 21 days. Do not give to pregnant &amp; new born animals.</li> <li>Vitamin and mixed supplements.</li> </ul>
<b>Fishery</b>			
	Maintain of proper dyke.		
<b>Major carps and minor carps</b> (Catla, Rohu, Mrigal, Grass carp, Silver carp, Goni, Pengba, Bata, etc.)	All stages but fingerlings in particular	Saprolegnia	<b>Prophylactic measure:</b> Maintain the pH above 8. Liming properly till October and not disturbing the water till February <b>Treatment:</b> Salt bath for 2 mins @ 2g/Liter water and followed by 5ppm KMnO <sub>4</sub> thrice a week for 6 weeks.
		Epizootic Ulcerative Syndrome (EUS)	<b>Prophylactic measure:</b> Maintain the pH above 8. Liming properly till October and not disturbing the water till February <b>Treatment:</b> Apply CIFAX @ 1 litre/ha water spread area FISH-X @ 1 Litre/ha



	Harvest of fish		Harvest the fish in the month of October and November (before the winter starts) as the fish will be more prone to disease like Saprolegnia. It is advisable not to harvest all the fish.
--	-----------------	--	---

Suggestion: Contact nearby State Agril. Staff or KVK staff for necessary help and suggestion.





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## **Agro Advisory Bulletin – SOUTH WEST GARO HILLS** **(Period 7<sup>th</sup> – 11<sup>th</sup> December, 2019)**

### **Weather forecast valid up to 11<sup>th</sup> December, 2019**

The possibility of Rainfall is 0.0 mm for the next five days. Maximum Temp: 25°C, Minimum Temp: 14°C, Cloud cover: sky will be clear to mainly clear i.e. 0-2 Okta, Maximum RH: 79-96%, Minimum RH: 49-55%, Wind speed: 4 Kmph, Wind direction: Northeast.

#### **General Advisories:**

- Transplant Rabi crop seedling to main field.
- Apply straw mulch to conserve water.
- Protect young seedling from direct exposure to sunshine.

### **Agro meteorological Advisories for coming 5 days**

Main Crop	Stage	Pest/Diseases	Agricultural Advisories
<b>Sali/Kharif Rice (Lowland)</b>	Ripening/Harvesting stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Field should be drained properly to remove the excess soil moisture by constructing drainage channel around plots.</li> <li>Rice crop should be harvested keeping 20 cm stubbles in field &amp; field may be kept ready for next crop.</li> <li>Prepare paddy field for rabi crops.</li> </ul>
<b>Pea</b>	Vegetative stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Thinning &amp; gap filling should be done 10-15 days after sowing.</li> <li>Maintain proper soil moisture in the field by irrigation.</li> </ul>
<b>Root Crop (Radish, carrot)</b>	Vegetative		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To maintain proper spacing thinning should be done 15-20 days after sowing.</li> <li>Do irrigation at an alternate days.</li> </ul>
<b>Cole crops (Cabbage, Cauliflower, Broccoli)</b>	Vegetative		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain proper soil moisture in the field by irrigation.</li> <li>Do weeding &amp; earthing up.</li> <li>Collection &amp; destruction of cutworm.</li> </ul>
<b>Ginger/Turmeric</b>	Maturity/Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Avoid irrigation.</li> <li>Harvest the crop when the above ground part of plant has fully dried.</li> </ul>
<b>Coriander</b>	Land Preparation/Sowing		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use improved cultivar such as Sindhu, Swathi.</li> <li>Soak the seed in water over night before sowing.</li> <li>Sow the seed 30 cm apart in lines with a plant to plant distance of 10 cm.</li> <li>Maintain proper soil moisture after sowing.</li> <li>Maintain proper spacing by thinning, 10-15 days after emergence.</li> </ul>
<b>Palak</b>	Land Preparation/		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use improved cultivar such as All Green, Pusa</li> </ul>



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	Sowing		<p>Palak, Pusa Jyoti.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prepare the land by 3-4 times ploughing, weeding &amp; levelling of beds should done</li> <li>• Soak the seed of over night in water before sowing.</li> <li>• Sow the seed in line 20 cm apart and 2-3 cm deep.</li> <li>• Maintain proper soil moisture after sowing.</li> <li>• Maintain proper spacing by thinning, 10-15 days after emergence.</li> </ul>
<b>Pineapple</b>	Harvesting (Nov.-April)		<p>Maturity indices:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Colour change is the most common method of determining the maturity of fruits.               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) For long distance transportation: Fully mature fruits in green itself just before colour change.</li> <li>b) Canning purpose: Slight colour change at the base of developing fruit.</li> <li>c) Table purpose: Develops satisfactory uniform golden yellow colour</li> </ol> </li> <li>2) About 25% of the eyes at the base are becoming flat.</li> <li>3) Method of harvesting: Harvesting is done with a sharp knife, severing the fruit-stalk with a clean cut retaining 5-7m of stalk with the fruit without damage to the fruit.</li> </ol> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Earthing up after harvested</li> </ul>
<b>Khasi Mandarin</b>	Fruit Maturity/ Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Management of fruit drop: Spraying with 2,4-D or GA3 @ 15 (mg/l) + Urea (10 g/l) + Benomyl (1g/l) or spraying of Planofix @ 1ml/5 litres of water minimise the fruit drop.</li> <li>• Collect &amp; discard of fallen fruits to avoid attraction of fruit fly.</li> <li>• Harvests along with stalk.</li> <li>• To prevent bird damage of Khasi Mandarin fruit use bird netting or used traditional methods of bird control.</li> </ul>
<b>Guava</b>	Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Harvest yellow firm fruits for local market. Half yellow for distant market. Harvest along with stalk &amp; leaves.</li> <li>• Discarded fallen fruits.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Animal Sciences</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protect Animals/Birds from direct exposure to cold weather.</li> <li>• Check for build up of insect nests in animal houses &amp; if required clean the same.</li> </ul>			
<b>Poultry</b>	All stages		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide artificial heating to poultry birds (day old to 25 days old) through lightning of electric bulb to protect them from low temperature during night time.</li> <li>• Keep the poultry house well ventilated during day time.</li> <li>• Provide vitamin B complex @ 7ml/litre in drinking water daily in broiler for healthy growth.</li> <li>• Litter should be change periodically and provide clean drinking water and changed the water every day.</li> <li>• Diseased and dead birds should be immediately removed.</li> </ul>



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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regularly inspect the droppings of the poultry birds for any diseases symptom.</li> </ul>
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		Ranikhet disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vaccinate the poultry birds with <b>F1/ Lasota vaccine</b> (1 drop) at the age of 4-7 days old and 35 days old through eye and nostril.</li> </ul>
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		Deworming	
		Skin infection (Scabies)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide Ivermectin (Injection) @ 10mg/33kg body wt.</li> </ul>
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		Deworming	
<b>Fishery</b>			
	Maintain of proper dyke		
<b>Major carps and minor carps</b> (Catle, Rohu, Mrigal, Grass carp, Silver carp, Goni, Pengba, Bata, etc.)	All stages but fingerlings in particular	Saprolegnia	<b>Prophylactic measure:</b> Maintain the pH above 8. Liming properly till October and not disturbing the water till February <b>Treatment:</b> Salt bath for 2 mins @ 2g/Liter water and followed by 5ppm KMnO <sub>4</sub> thrice a week for 6 weeks.
		Epizootic Ulcerative Syndrome (EUS)	<b>Prophylactic measure:</b> Maintain the pH above 8. Liming properly till October and not disturbing the water till February <b>Treatment:</b> Apply CIFAX @ 1 litre/ha water spread area FISH-X @ 1 Litre/ha





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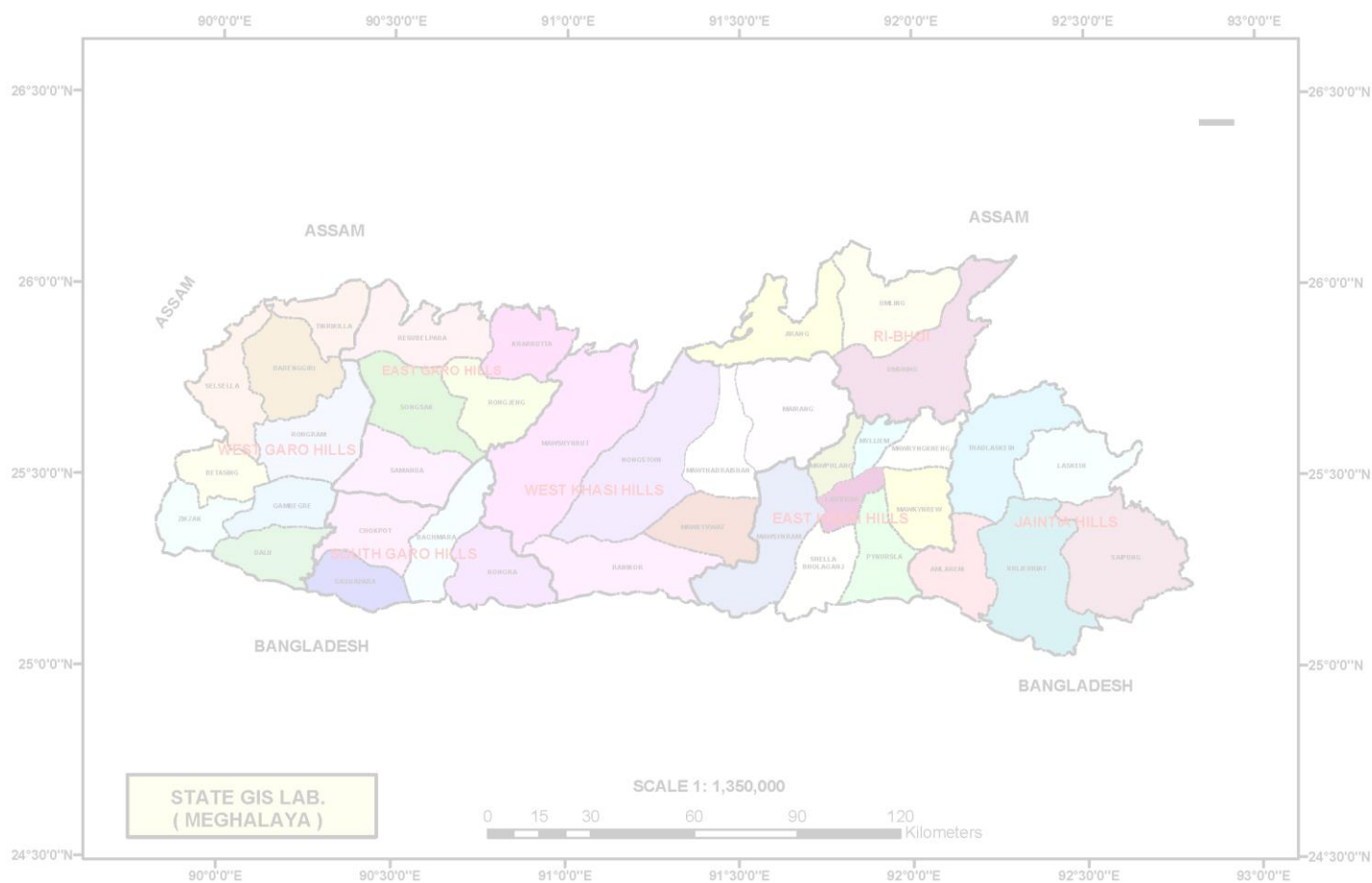


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	Harvest of fish		Harvest the fish in the month of October and November (before the winter starts) as the fish will be more prone to disease like Saprolegnia. It is advisable not to harvest all the fish.
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Suggestion: Contact nearby State Agril. Staff or KVK staff for necessary help and suggestion.

C & RD BLOCK MAP OF MEGHALAYA





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### **Weather forecast valid up to 11<sup>th</sup> December, 2019**

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#### **General Advisories:**

- Transplant Rabi crop seedling to main field.
- Apply straw mulch to conserve water.
- Protect young seedling from direct exposure to sunshine.

### **Agro meteorological Advisories for coming 5 days**

Main Crop	Stage	Pest/Diseases	Agricultural Advisories
Pea	Vegetative stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Thinning &amp; gap filling should be done 10-15 days after sowing.</li> <li>Maintain proper soil moisture in the the field by irrigation.</li> </ul>
Root Crop (Radish, carrot)	Vegetative		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To maintain proper spacing thinning should be done 15-20 days after sowing.</li> <li>Do irrigation at an alternate days.</li> </ul>
Cole crops (Cabbage, Cauliflower, Broccoli)	Vegetative		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain proper soil moisture in the the field by irrigation.</li> <li>Do weeding &amp; earthing up.</li> <li>Collection &amp; destruction of cutworm.</li> </ul>
Ginger/Turmeric	Maturity/Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Avoid irrigation.</li> <li>Harvest the crop when the above ground part of plant has fully dried.</li> </ul>
Coriander	Land Preparation/Sowing		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use improved cultivar such as Sindhu, Swathi.</li> <li>Soak the seed in water over night before sowing.</li> <li>Sow the seed 30 cm apart in lines with a plant to plant distance of 10 cm.</li> <li>Maintain proper soil moisture after sowing.</li> <li>Maintain proper spacing by thinning, 10-15 days after emergence.</li> </ul>
Palak	Land Preparation/Sowing		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use improved cultivar such as All Green, Pusa Palak, Pusa Jyoti.</li> <li>Prepare the land by 3-4 times ploughing, weeding &amp; levelling of beds should done</li> <li>Soak the seed of over night in water before sowing.</li> <li>Sow the seed in line 20 cm apart and 2-3 cm deep.</li> <li>Maintain proper soil moisture after sowing.</li> <li>Maintain proper spacing by thinning, 10-15 days after emergence.</li> </ul>



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<b>Pineapple</b>	Harvesting (Nov.-April)		<p>Maturity indices:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Colour change is the most common method of determining the maturity of fruits. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) For long distance transportation: Fully mature fruits in green itself just before colour change.</li> <li>b) Canning purpose: Slight colour change at the base of developing fruit.</li> <li>c) Table purpose: Develops satisfactory uniform golden yellow colour</li> </ol> </li> <li>2) About 25% of the eyes at the base are becoming flat.</li> <li>3) Method of harvesting: Harvesting is done with a sharp knife, severing the fruit-stalk with a clean cut retaining 5-7m of stalk with the fruit without damage to the fruit.</li> </ol>
<b>Khasi Mandarin</b>	Fruit Maturity/ Harvesting	Fruit drop/ Fruit fly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Earthing up after harvested</li> <li>• Management of fruit drop: Spraying with 2,4-D or GA3 @ 15 (mg/l) + Urea (10 g/l) + Benomyl (1g/l) or spraying of Planofix @ 1ml/5 litres of water minimise the fruit drop.</li> <li>• Collect &amp; discard of fallen fruits to avoid attraction of fruit fly.</li> <li>• Harvests along with stalk.</li> <li>• To prevent bird damage of Khasi Mandarin fruit use bird netting or used traditional methods of bird control.</li> </ul>
<b>Guava</b>	Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Harvest yellow firm fruits for local market. Half yellow for distant market. Harvest along with stalk &amp; leaves.</li> <li>• Discarded fallen fruits.</li> </ul>
<b>Animal Sciences</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Protect Animals/Birds from direct exposure to cold weather.</li> <li>• Check for build up of insect nests in animal houses &amp; if required clean the same.</li> </ul>			
<b>Poultry</b>	All stages		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide artificial heating to poultry birds (day old to 25 days old) through lightening of electric bulb to protect them from low temperature during night time.</li> <li>• Keep the poultry house well ventilated during day time.</li> <li>• Provide vitamin B complex @ 7ml/litre in drinking water daily in broiler for healthy growth.</li> <li>• Litter should be change periodically and provide clean drinking water and changed the water every day.</li> <li>• Diseased and dead birds should be immediately removed.</li> <li>• Regularly inspect the dropings of the poultry birds for any diseases symptom.</li> </ul>
		Coccidiosis (Symptoms: blood/mucus in feaces)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide plenty of fresh and clean drinking water.</li> <li>• Provide coccidiostatic like <b>Amprolium</b> @ 25-65 mg/kg feed once a day as a preventive measure against coccidiosis.</li> </ul>
		Ranikhet disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vaccinate the poultry birds with <b>F1/ Lasota vaccine</b> (1 drop) at the age of 4-7 days old and 35 days old through eye and nostril.</li> </ul>



# GRAMIN KRISHI MAUSAM SEWA

## ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region

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<b>Piggery</b>	All stages	Deworming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vaccinate all newly born piglets against swine fever at the age of 3 months followed by annual booster dose.</li> <li>In endemic areas, vaccinate 6 months old pigs with FMD vaccine once in a year.</li> <li>Iron supplementation in piglet to prevent from piglet anaemia during 1<sup>st</sup> week of age (0.5-1 ml IM/SC) repeat after 14 days.</li> <li>Deworm your pigs by albendazole @ 5-10 mg/kg body weight once and repeat after 21 days.</li> </ul>
		Skin infection (Scabies)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide Ivermectin (Injection) @ 10mg/33kg body wt.</li> </ul>
<b>Cattle &amp; Buffaloes</b>	6-9 months calves	Brucellosis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vaccinate 6-9 months old Heifer (Female) with <i>Brucella abortus</i> cotton strain-19 @ 5ml subcutaneous on the neck</li> </ul>
		Foot & Mouth Disease, Haemorrhagic Septic aemia, Black Quarter  Deworming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Undertake regular immunization of cattle &amp; buffaloes against Foot &amp; Mouth disease, Haemorrhagic septicaemia &amp; Black Quarter.</li> <li>To prevent FMD spread spray 4% sodium carbonate solution (400 gm Na<sub>2</sub> CO<sub>3</sub> in 10 litres of water) or lime/ bleaching powder should be spread every day atleast once around the farm premise &amp; at the entry/exit atleast for 10 days.</li> <li>Deworm your cattle &amp; buffaloes by albendazole @ 5-10 mg/kg body weight once and repeat after 21 days. Do not give to pregnant &amp; new born animals.</li> <li>Vitamin and mixed supplements.</li> </ul>
<b>Fishery</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain of proper dyke.</li> </ul>			
<b>Major carps and minor carps</b> (Catle, Rohu, Mrigal, Grass carp, Silver carp, Goni, Pengba, Bata, etc.)	All stages but fingerlings in particular	Saprolegnia	<b>Prophylactic measure:</b> Maintain the pH above 8. Liming properly till October and not disturbing the water till February <b>Treatment:</b> Salt bath for 2 mins @ 2g/Liter water and followed by 5ppm KMnO <sub>4</sub> thrice a week for 6 weeks.
		Epizootic Ulcerative Syndrome (EUS)	<b>Prophylactic measure:</b> Maintain the pH above 8. Liming properly till October and not disturbing the water till February <b>Treatment:</b> Apply CIFAX @ 1 litre/ha water spread area FISH-X @ 1 Litre/ha
	Harvest of fish		Harvest the fish in the month of October and November (before the winter starts) as the fish will be more prone to disease like Saprolegnia. It is advisable not to harvest all the fish.

Suggestion: Contact nearby State Agril. Staff or KVK staff for necessary help and suggestion.