



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'2019/73

Dated: 10/12/2019

Agro Advisory Bulletin – WEST JAINTIA HILLS
(Period 11th – 15th December, 2019)

Weather forecast valid up to 15th December, 2019

The possibility of Rainfall is 2.0 mm for the next five days. Maximum Temp: 20-23°C, Minimum Temp: 10-13°C, Cloud cover: sky will be mainly clear to mainly cloudy i.e. 1-5 Okta, Maximum RH: 93-99%, Minimum RH: 46-74%, Wind speed: 3-4 Kmph, Wind direction: Northeast-South.

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"> Thinning & gap filling should be done 10-15 days after sowing. Maintain proper soil moisture in the the field by irrigation.
Root Crop (Radish, carrot)	Vegetative		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To maintain proper spacing thinning should be done 15-20 days after sowing. Do irrigation at an alternate days.
Cole crops (Cabbage, Cauliflower, Broccoli)	Vegetative		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain proper soil moisture in the the field by irrigation. Do weeding & earthing up. Collection & destruction of cutworm.
Ginger/Turmeric	Maturity/Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid irrigation. Harvest the crop when the above ground part of plant has fully dried.
Pineapple	Harvesting (Nov.-April)		<p>Maturity indices:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Colour change is the most common method of determining the maturity of fruits. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) For long distance transportation: Fully mature fruits in green itself just before colour change. b) Canning purpose: Slight colour change at the base of developing fruit. c) Table purpose: Develops satisfactory uniform golden yellow colour 2) About 25% of the eyes at the base are becoming flat. 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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Earthing up after harvested



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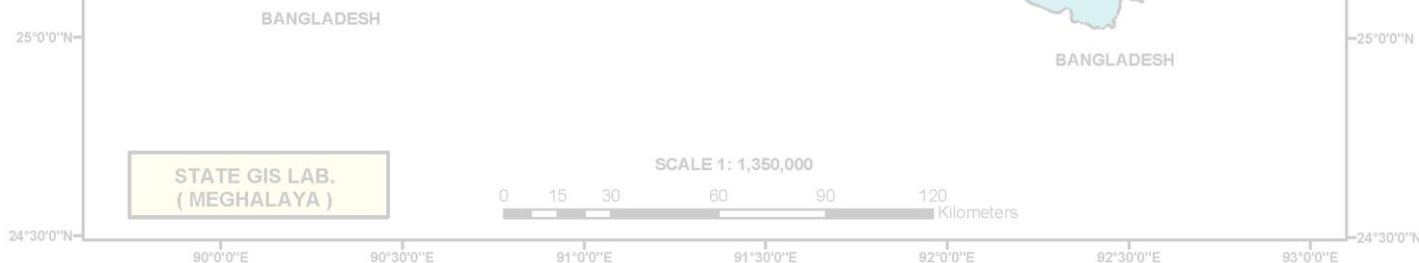
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		Deworming	<p>entry/exit atleast for 10 days.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deworm your cattle & buffaloes by albendazole @ 5-10 mg/kg body weight once and repeat after 21 days. Do not give to pregnant & new born animals. Vitamin and mixed supplements.
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Fishery

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain of proper dyke. 			
Common Carp (All varieties; Amur, Local common carp and Koi carps)	Brooders (Breeding season)		Pond preparation: Maintain the water pH above 7 by liming properly. Maintain the water quality by proper manuring and water volume. Brood stock Management Select mature and big parent stock for breeding activity. If possible separate the male and female brooders in different ponds for the month of December and combine them at January for better response. Feeding Management High protein feeds <i>i.e.</i> (35 to 40%) protein feeds to be provided to the brooders. Health management: If any sick or infected fish is observed, then it must be immediately removed and examined for further treatment by consulting subject experts.
Major carps, Minor carps and murrels in particular	All Stages	Saprolegnia (Cotton wool disease) Epizootic Ulcerative Syndrome (EUS)	Prophylactic measure: Maintain the pH above 8. Treatment: Salt bath for 2 mins @ 2g/Liter water and followed by 5ppm KMnO ₄ thrice a week for 6 weeks. Prophylactic measure: Maintain the pH above 8. Treatment: Apply CIFAX @ 1 litre/ha water spread area FISH-X @ 1 Litre/ha

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





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Dated: 10/12/2019

Agro Advisory Bulletin – WEST KHASI HILLS
(Period 11th – 15th December, 2019)

Weather forecast valid up to 15th December, 2019

The possibility of Rainfall is 2.0mm for the next five days. Maximum Temp: 18-21°C, Minimum Temp: 9-11°C, Cloud cover: sky will be mainly clear to mainly cloudy i.e. 2-7 Okta, Maximum RH: 79-98%, Minimum RH: 39-79%, Wind speed: 3-4 Kmph, Wind direction: Southeast.

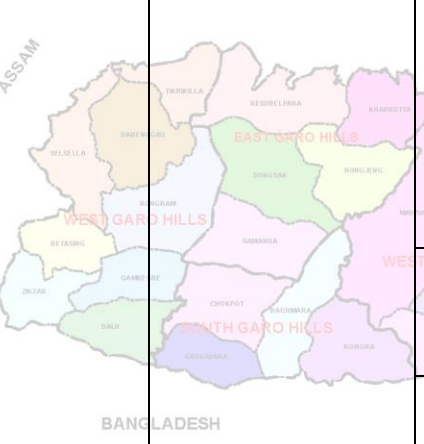
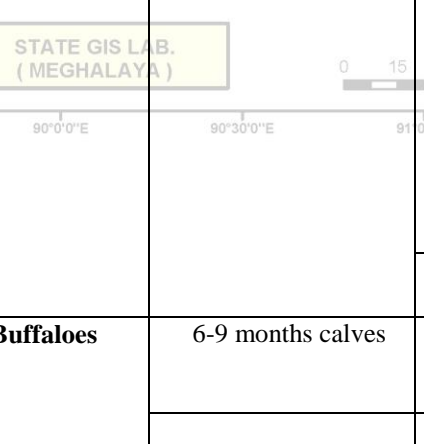
General Advisories:

- 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"> Thinning & gap filling should be done 10-15 days after sowing. Maintain proper soil moisture in the the field by irrigation.
Root Crop (Radish, carrot)	Vegetative		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To maintain proper spacing thinning should be done 15-20 days after sowing. Do irrigation at an alternate days.
Cole crops (Cabbage, Cauliflower, Broccoli)	Vegetative		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain proper soil moisture in the the field by irrigation. Do weeding & earthing up. Collection & destruction of cutworm.
Ginger/Turmeric	Maturity/Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid irrigation. Harvest the crop when the above ground part of plant has fully dried.
Pineapple	Harvesting (Nov.-April)		<p>Maturity indices:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Colour change is the most common method of determining the maturity of fruits. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> For long distance transportation: Fully mature fruits in green itself just before colour change. Canning purpose: Slight colour change at the base of developing fruit. Table purpose: Develops satisfactory uniform golden yellow colour About 25% of the eyes at the base are are becoming flat. 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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Earthing up after harvested
Khasi Mandarin	Fruit Maturity/		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management of fruit drop: Spraying with 2,4-D or



	Harvesting	Fruit drop/ Fruit fly	GA3 @ 15 (mg/l) +Urea (10 g/l) + Benomyl (1g/l) or spraying of Planofix @ 1ml/5 litres of water minimise the fruit drop. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collect & discard of fallen fruits to avoid attraction of fruit fly. Harvests along with stalk. To prevent bird damage of Khasi Mandarin fruit use bird netting or used traditional methods of bird control.
Guava			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do mulching by covering the tree basin with dry straws or black polyethylene sheet or with organic materials.
Animal Sciences			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect Animals/Birds from direct exposure to cold weather. Check for build up of insect nests in animal houses & if required clean the same. 			
	All stages		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Keep the poultry house well ventilated during day time. Provide vitamin B complex @ 7ml/litre in drinking water daily in broiler for healthy growth. Litter should be change periodically and provide clean drinking water and changed the water every day. Diseased and dead birds should be immediately removed. Regularly inspect the droppings of the poultry birds for any diseases symptom.
		Coccidiosis (Symptoms: blood/mucus in feaces)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide plenty of fresh and clean drinking water. Provide coccidiostatic like Amprolium @ 25-65 mg/kg feed once a day as a preventive measure against coccidiosis.
		Ranikhet disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vaccinate the poultry birds with F1/ Lasota vaccine (1 drop) at the age of 4-7 days old and 35 days old through eye and nostril.
	All stages		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vaccinate all newly born piglets against swine fever at the age of 3 months followed by annual booster dose. In endemic areas, vaccinate 6 months old pigs with FMD vaccine once in a year. Iron supplementation in piglet to prevent from piglet anaemia during 1st week of age (0.5-1 ml IM/SC) repeat after 14 days. Deworm your pigs by albendazole @ 5-10 mg/kg body weight once and repeat after 21 days.
		Deworming	
		Skin infection (Scabies)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide Ivermectin (Injection) @ 10mg/33kg body wt.
Cattle & Buffaloes	6-9 months calves	Brucellosis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vaccinate 6-9 months old Heifer (Female) with <i>Brucella abortus</i> cotton strain-19 @ 5ml subcutaneous on the neck
		Foot & Mouth Disease, Haemorrhagic Septicaemia, Black	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake regular immunization of cattle & buffaloes against Foot & Mouth disease, Haemorrhagic septicaemia & Black Quarter. To prevent FMD spread spray 4% sodium



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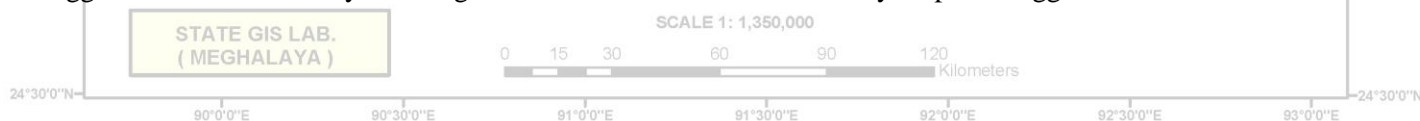
		Quarter	carbonate solution (400 gm Na ₂ CO ₃ in 10 litres of water) or lime/ bleaching powder should be spread every day atleast once around the farm premise & at the entry/exit atleast for 10 days.
		Deworming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deworm your cattle & buffaloes by albendazole @ 5-10 mg/kg body weight once and repeat after 21 days. Do not give to pregnant & new born animals. Vitamin and mixed supplements.

Fishery

- Maintain of proper dyke.

Common Carp (All varieties; Amur, Local common carp and Koi carps)	Brooders (Breeding season)		Pond preparation: Maintain the water pH above 7 by liming properly. Maintain the water quality by proper manuring and water volume. Brood stock Management Select mature and big parent stock for breeding activity. If possible separate the male and female brooders in different ponds for the month of December and combine them at January for better response. Feeding Management High protein feeds <i>i.e.</i> (35 to 40%) protein feeds to be provided to the brooders. Health management: If any sick or infected fish is observed, then it must be immediately removed and examined for further treatment by consulting subject experts.
Major carps, Minor carps and murrels in particular	All Stages	Saprolegnia (Cotton wool disease) Epizootic Ulcerative Syndrome (EUS)	Prophylactic measure: Maintain the pH above 8. Treatment: Salt bath for 2 mins @ 2g/Liter water and followed by 5ppm KMnO ₄ thrice a week for 6 weeks. Prophylactic measure: Maintain the pH above 8. Treatment: Apply CIFAX @ 1 litre/ha water spread area FISH-X @ 1 Litre/ha

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





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RC (AE)/30/2011/ Bulletin/December'2019/73

Dated: 10/12/2019

Agro Advisory Bulletin – East Garo Hills

(Period 11th – 15th December, 2019)

Weather forecast valid up to 15th December, 2019

The possibility of Rainfall is 1.0 mm for the next five days. Maximum Temp: 21-22° C, Minimum Temp: 9-11° C, Cloud cover: sky will be partly cloudy to mainly cloudy i.e. 3-7 Okta, Maximum RH: 85-95%, Minimum RH: 55-61%, Wind speed: 0-2 Kmph, Wind direction: Southwest-Northwest.

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
Sali/Kharif Rice (Lowland)	Ripening/Harvesting stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field should be drained properly to remove the excess soil moisture by constructing drainage channel around plots. Rice crop should be harvested keeping 20 cm stubbles in field & field may be kept ready for next crop. Prepare paddy field for rabi crops.
Pea	Vegetative stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thinning & gap filling should be done 10-15 days after sowing. Maintain proper soil moisture in the field by irrigation.
Root Crop (Radish, carrot)	Vegetative		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To maintain proper spacing thinning should be done 15-20 days after sowing. Do irrigation at alternate days.
Cole crops (Cabbage, Cauliflower, Broccoli)	Vegetative		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain proper soil moisture in the field by irrigation. Do weeding & earthing up. Collection & destruction of cutworm.
Ginger/Turmeric	Maturity/Harvesting stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid irrigation. Harvest the crop when the above ground part of plant has fully dried.
Pineapple	Harvesting (Nov.-April)		<p>Maturity indices:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Colour change is the most common method of determining the maturity of fruits. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) For long distance transportation: Fully mature fruits in green itself just before colour change. b) Canning purpose: Slight colour change at the base of developing fruit. c) Table purpose: Develops satisfactory uniform golden yellow colour 2) About 25% of the eyes at the base are becoming flat. 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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earthing up after harvested



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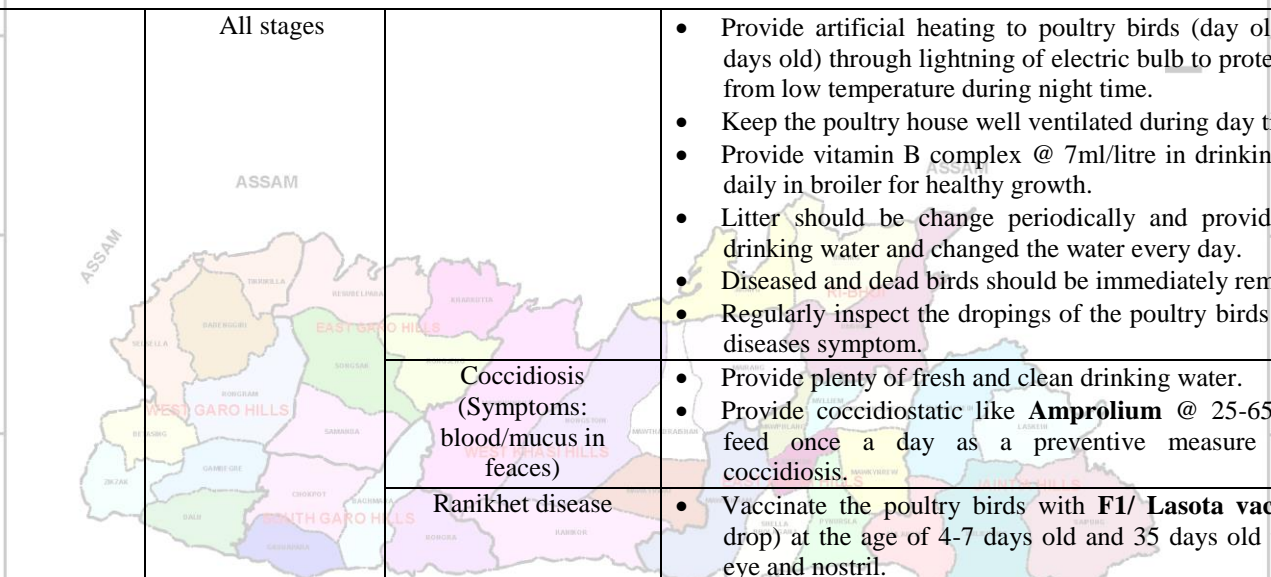
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Khasi Mandarin	Fruit Maturity/ Harvesting	Fruit drop/ Fruit fly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management of fruit drop: Spraying with 2,4-D or GA3 @ 15 (mg/l) +Urea (10 g/l) + Benomyl (1g/l) or spraying of Planofix @ 1ml/5 litres of water minimise the fruit drop. Collect & discard of fallen fruits to avoid attraction of fruit fly. Harvests along with stalk. To prevent bird damage of Khasi Mandarin fruit use bird netting or used traditional methods of bird control.
Guava			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do mulching by covering the tree basin with dry straws or black polyethylene sheet or with organic materials.

Animal Sciences

- Protect Animals/Birds from direct exposure to cold weather.

Check for build up of insect nests in animal houses & if required clean the same.

Poultry	All stages	 <p>Coccidiosis (Symptoms: blood/mucus in feaces)</p> <p>Ranikhet disease</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Keep the poultry house well ventilated during day time. Provide vitamin B complex @ 7ml/litre in drinking water daily in broiler for healthy growth. Litter should be change periodically and provide clean drinking water and changed the water every day. Diseased and dead birds should be immediately removed. Regularly inspect the droppings of the poultry birds for any diseases symptom.
Piggery	All stages	<p>Deworming</p> <p>Skin infection (Scabies)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vaccinate all newly born piglets against swine fever at the age of 3 months followed by annual booster dose. In endemic areas, vaccinate 6 months old pigs with FMD vaccine once in a year. Iron supplementation in piglet to prevent from piglet anaemia during 1st week of age (0.5-1 ml IM/SC) repeat after 14 days. Deworm your pigs by albendazole @ 5-10 mg/kg body weight once and repeat after 21 days. Provide Ivermectin (Injection) @ 10mg/33kg body wt.
Cattle & Buffaloes	6-9 months calves	Brucellosis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vaccinate 6-9 months old Heifer (Female) with <i>Brucella abortus</i> cotton strain-19 @ 5ml subcutaneous on the neck
		Foot & Mouth Disease, Haemorrhagic Septicaemia, Black Quarter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake regular immunization of cattle & buffaloes against Foot & Mouth disease, Haemorrhagic septicaemia & Black Quarter. To prevent FMD spread spray 4% sodium carbonate solution (400 gm Na₂CO₃ in 10 litres of water) or lime/bleaching powder should be spread every day atleast once around the farm premise & at the entry/exit atleast for 10 days.
		Deworming	



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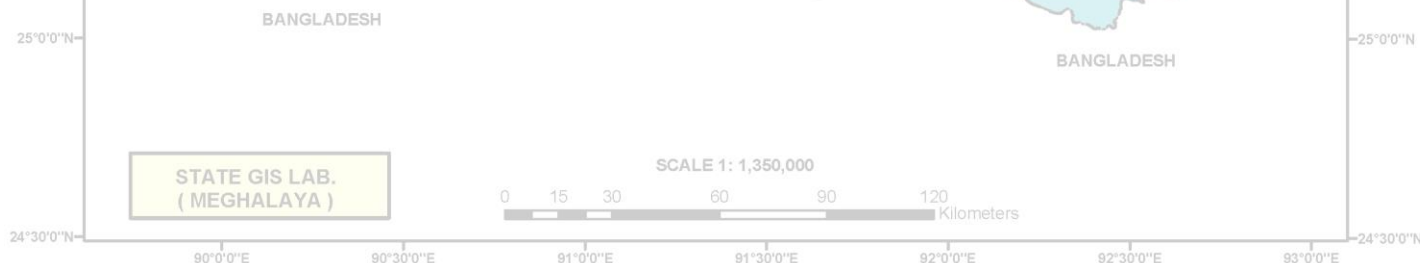
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deworm your cattle & buffaloes by albendazole @ 5-10 mg/kg body weight once and repeat after 21 days. Do not give to pregnant & new born animals. Vitamin and mixed supplements.
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Fishery

- Maintain of proper dyke.

Common Carp (All varieties; Amur, Local common carp and Koi carps)	Brooders (Breeding season)		Pond preparation: Maintain the water pH above 7 by liming properly. Maintain the water quality by proper manuring and water volume. Brood stock Management Select mature and big parent stock for breeding activity. If possible separate the male and female brooders in different ponds for the month of December and combine them at January for better response. Feeding Management High protein feeds <i>i.e.</i> (35 to 40%) protein feeds to be provided to the brooders. Health management: If any sick or infected fish is observed, then it must be immediately removed and examined for further treatment by consulting subject experts.
Major carps, Minor carps and murels in particular	All Stages	Saprolegnia (Cotton wool disease) Epizootic Ulcerative Syndrome (EUS)	Prophylactic measure: Maintain the pH above 8. Treatment: Salt bath for 2 mins @ 2g/Liter water and followed by 5ppm KMnO ₄ thrice a week for 6 weeks. Prophylactic measure: Maintain the pH above 8. Treatment: Apply CIFAX @ 1 litre/ha water spread area FISH-X @ 1 Litre/ha

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





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Dated: 10/12/2019

Agro Advisory Bulletin – EAST JAINTIA HILLS
(Period 11th – 15th December, 2019)

Weather forecast valid up to 15th December, 2019

The possibility of Rainfall is 0.0 mm for the next five days. Maximum Temp: 20-21°C, Minimum Temp: 10-12°C, Cloud cover: sky will be clear to partly cloudy i.e. 0-3 Okta, Maximum RH: 89-99%, Minimum RH: 48-66%, Wind speed: 4-6 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
Pea	Vegetative stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thinning & gap filling should be done 10-15 days after sowing. Maintain proper soil moisture in the field by irrigation.
Root Crop (Radish, carrot)	Vegetative		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To maintain proper spacing thinning should be done 15-20 days after sowing. Do irrigation at an alternate days.
Cole crops (Cabbage, Cauliflower, Broccoli)	Vegetative		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain proper soil moisture in the field by irrigation. Do weeding & earthing up. Collection & destruction of cutworm.
Ginger/Turmeric	Maturity/Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid irrigation. Harvest the crop when the above ground part of plant has fully dried.
Pineapple	Harvesting (Nov.-April)		<p>Maturity indices:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Colour change is the most common method of determining the maturity of fruits. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) For long distance transportation: Fully mature fruits in green itself just before colour change. b) Canning purpose: Slight colour change at the base of developing fruit. c) Table purpose: Develops satisfactory uniform golden yellow colour 2) About 25% of the eyes at the base are becoming flat. 3) Method of harvesting: Harvesting is done with a sharp knife, severing the fruit-stalk with a clean cut retaining 5-7cm of stalk with the fruit without damage to the fruit. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Earthing up after harvested
Khasi Mandarin	Fruit Maturity/ Harvesting	Fruit drop/ Fruit fly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Collect & discard of fallen fruits to avoid attraction of fruit fly.



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			<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Harvests along with stalk.• To prevent bird damage of Khasi Mandarin fruit use bird netting or used traditional methods of bird control.
Guava			<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Do mulching by covering the tree basin with dry straws or black polyethylene sheet or with organic materials.
Animal Sciences			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Protect Animals/Birds from direct exposure to cold weather.• Check for build up of insect nests in animal houses & if required clean the same.			
Poultry	All stages		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.• Keep the poultry house well ventilated during day time.• Provide vitamin B complex @ 7ml/litre in drinking water daily in broiler for healthy growth.• Litter should be change periodically and provide clean drinking water and changed the water every day.• Diseased and dead birds should be immediately removed.• Regularly inspect the droppings of the poultry birds for any diseases symptom.
		Coccidiosis (Symptoms: blood/mucus in feaces)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide plenty of fresh and clean drinking water.• Provide coccidiostatic like Amprolium @ 25-65 mg/kg feed once a day as a preventive measure against coccidiosis.
		Ranikhet disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Vaccinate the poultry birds with F1/ Lasota vaccine (1 drop) at the age of 4-7 days old and 35 days old through eye and nostril.
Piggery	All stages		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Vaccinate all newly born piglets against swine fever at the age of 3 months followed by annual booster dose.• In endemic areas, vaccinate 6 months old pigs with FMD vaccine once in a year.• Iron supplementation in piglet to prevent from piglet anaemia during 1st week of age (0.5-1 ml IM/SC) repeat after 14 days.• Deworm your pigs by albendazole @ 5-10 mg/kg body weight once and repeat after 21 days.
		Deworming	
		Skin infection (Scabies)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide Ivermectin (Injection) @ 10mg/33kg body wt.
Cattle & Buffaloes	6-9 months calves	Brucellosis	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Vaccinate 6-9 months old Heifer (Female) with <i>Brucella abortus</i> cotton strain-19 @ 5ml subcutaneous on the neck
		Foot & Mouth Disease, HaemorrhagicSeptic aemia, Black Quarter	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Undertake regular immunization of cattle & buffaloes against Foot & Mouth disease, Haemorrhagic septicaemia & Black Quarter.• To prevent FMD spread spray 4% sodium carbonate solution (400 gm Na₂ CO₃ in 10 litres of water) or lime/ bleaching powder should be spread every day atleast once around the farm premise & at the entry/exit atleast for 10 days.
		Deworming	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Deworm your cattle & buffaloes by albendazole @ 5-10 mg/kg body weight once and repeat after 21 days. Do not give to pregnant & new born animals.• Vitamin and mixed supplements.
Fishery			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maintain of proper dyke.			



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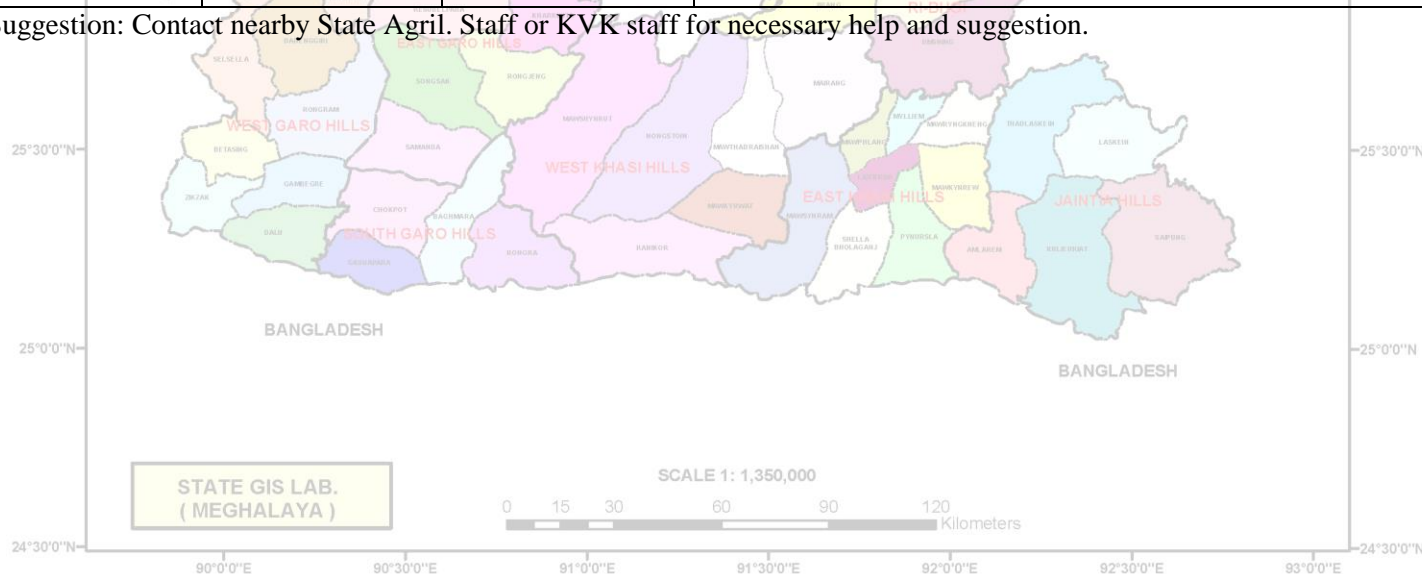
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Common Carp (All varieties; Amur, Local common carp and Koi carps)	Brooders (Breeding season)		Pond preparation: Maintain the water pH above 7 by liming properly. Maintain the water quality by proper manuring and water volume. Brood stock Management Select mature and big parent stock for breeding activity. If possible separate the male and female brooders in different ponds for the month of December and combine them at January for better response. Feeding Management High protein feeds <i>i.e.</i> (35 to 40%) protein feeds to be provided to the brooders. Health management: If any sick or infected fish is observed, then it must be immediately removed and examined for further treatment by consulting subject experts.
Major carps, Minor carps and murels in particular	All Stages	Saprolegnia (Cotton wool disease) Epizootic Ulcerative Syndrome (EUS)	Prophylactic measure: Maintain the pH above 8. Treatment: Salt bath for 2 mins @ 2g/Liter water and followed by 5ppm KMnO ₄ thrice a week for 6 weeks. Prophylactic measure: Maintain the pH above 8. Treatment: Apply CIFAX @ 1 litre/ha water spread area FISH-X @ 1 Litre/ha

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





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RC (AE)/30/2011/ Bulletin/December'2019/73

Dated: 10/12/2019

Agro Advisory Bulletin – EAST KHASI HILLS
(Period 11th – 15th December, 2019)

Weather forecast valid up to 15th December, 2019

The possibility of Rainfall is 2.0 mm for the next five days. Maximum Temp: 14-16°C, Minimum Temp: 6-7°C, Cloud cover: sky will be mainly clear to mainly cloudy i.e. 1-7 Okta, Maximum RH: 70-90%, Minimum RH: 40-70%, Wind speed: 0-2 Kmph, Wind direction: Southwest-Northwest.

General Advisories:

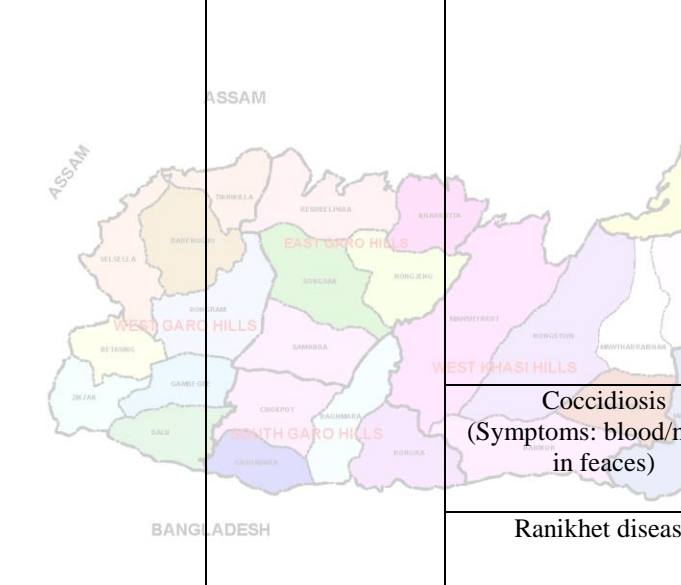
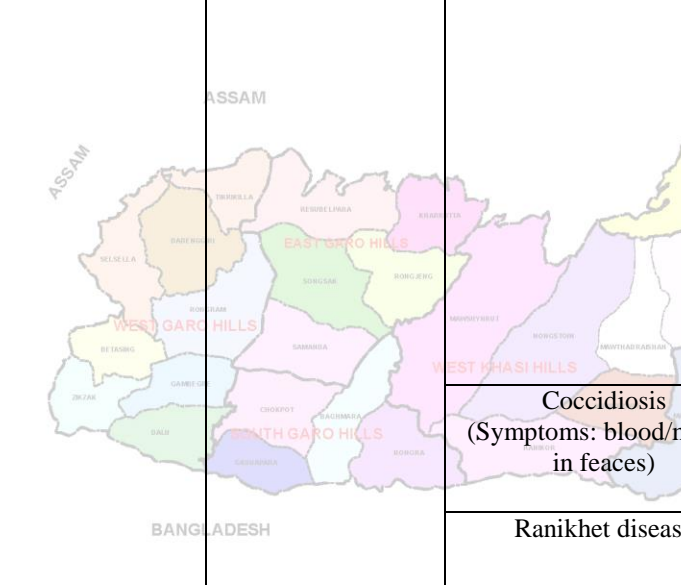
- Transplant Rabi crop seedling to main field.
- Apply straw mulch to conserve water.
- Protect young seedling from direct exposure to sunshine.

C.R.D. BLOCK MAP OF MEGHALAYA

Agro meteorological Advisories for coming 5 days

Main Crop	Stage	Pest/Diseases	Agricultural Advisories
Pea	Vegetative stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thinning & gap filling should be done 10-15 days after sowing. Maintain proper soil moisture in the the field by irrigation.
Root Crop (Radish, carrot)	Vegetative		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To maintain proper spacing thinning should be done 15-20 days after sowing. Do irrigation at an alternate days.
Cole crops (Cabbage, Cauliflower, Broccoli)	Vegetative		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain proper soil moisture in the the field by irrigation. Do weeding & earthing up. Collection & destruction of cutworm.
Ginger/Turmeric	Maturity/Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid irrigation. Harvest the crop when the above ground part of plant has fully dried.
Pineapple	Harvesting (Nov.-April)		<p>Maturity indices:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Colour change is the most common method of determining the maturity of fruits. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> For long distance transportation: Fully mature fruits in green itself just before colour change. Canning purpose: Slight colour change at the base of developing fruit. Table purpose: Develops satisfactory uniform golden yellow colour About 25% of the eyes at the base are becoming flat. 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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Earthing up after harvested
Khasi Mandarin	Fruit Maturity/		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management of fruit drop: Spraying with 2,4-D or



Poultry	All stages		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Keep the poultry house well ventilated during day time. • Provide vitamin B complex @ 7ml/litre in drinking water daily in broiler for healthy growth. • Litter should be change periodically and provide clean drinking water and changed the water every day. • Diseased and dead birds should be immediately removed. • Regularly inspect the droppings of the poultry birds for any diseases symptom.
		Coccidiosis (Symptoms: blood/mucus in faeces)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide plenty of fresh and clean drinking water. • Provide coccidiostatic like Amprolium @ 25-65 mg/kg feed once a day as a preventive measure against coccidiosis.
		Ranikhet disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vaccinate the poultry birds with F1/ Lasota vaccine (1 drop) at the age of 4-7 days old and 35 days old through eye and nostril.
Piggery	All stages		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vaccinate all newly born piglets against swine fever at the age of 3 months followed by annual booster dose. • In endemic areas, vaccinate 6 months old pigs with FMD vaccine once in a year. • Iron supplementation in piglet to prevent from piglet anaemia during 1st week of age (0.5-1 ml IM/SC) repeat after 14 days. • Deworm your pigs by albendazole @ 5-10 mg/kg body weight once and repeat after 21 days.
		Deworming	
Cattle & Buffaloes	6-9 months calves	Brucellosis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vaccinate 6-9 months old Heifer (Female) with <i>Brucella abortus</i> cotton strain-19 @ 5ml subcutaneous on the neck
		Foot & Mouth Disease, Haemorrhagic Septicaemia,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake regular immunization of cattle & buffaloes against Foot & Mouth disease



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		Black Quarter	Haemorrhagic septicaemia & Black Quarter.
		Deworming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To prevent FMD spread spray 4% sodium carbonate solution (400 gm Na₂ CO₃ in 10 litres of water) or lime/ bleaching powder should be spread every day atleast once around the farm premise & at the entry/exit atleast for 10 days. Deworm your cattle & buffaloes by albendazole @ 5-10 mg/kg body weight once and repeat after 21 days. Do not give to pregnant & new born animals. Vitamin and mixed supplements.

Fishery

- Maintain of proper dyke.

Common Carp (All varieties; Amur, Local common carp and Koi carps)	Brooders (Breeding season)		Pond preparation: Maintain the water pH above 7 by liming properly. Maintain the water quality by proper manuring and water volume. Brood stock Management Select mature and big parent stock for breeding activity. If possible separate the male and female brooders in different ponds for the month of December and combine them at January for better response. Feeding Management High protein feeds <i>i.e.</i> (35 to 40%) protein feeds to be provided to the brooders. Health management: If any sick or infected fish is observed, then it must be immediately removed and examined for further treatment by consulting subject experts.
Major carps, Minor carps and murels in particular	All Stages	Saprolegnia (Cotton wool disease) Epizootic Ulcerative Syndrome (EUS)	Prophylactic measure: Maintain the pH above 8. Treatment: Salt bath for 2 mins @ 2g/Liter water and followed by 5ppm KMnO ₄ thrice a week for 6 weeks. Prophylactic measure: Maintain the pH above 8. Treatment: Apply CIFAX @ 1 litre/ha water spread area FISH-X @ 1 Litre/ha

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



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RC (AE)/30/2011/ Bulletin/December'2019/73

Dated: 10/12/2019

Agro Advisory Bulletin – NORTH GARO HILLS
(Period 11th – 15th December, 2019)

Weather forecast valid up to 15th December, 2019

The possibility of Rainfall is 0.0 mm for the next five days. Maximum Temp: 21-23° C, Minimum Temp: 10-12° C, Cloud cover: sky will be clear to partly cloudy i.e. 0-4 Okta, Maximum RH: 80-90%, Minimum RH: 50-60%, Wind speed: 4-5 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.

STATE DISASTER MAP OF MEGHALAYA

Agro meteorological Advisories for coming 5 days

Main Crop	Stage	Pest/Diseases	Agricultural Advisories
Sali/Kharif Rice (Lowland)	Ripening/Harvesting stage ASSAM		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field should be drained properly to remove the excess soil moisture by constructing drainage channel around plots. Rice crop should be harvested keeping 20 cm stubbles in field & field may be kept ready for next crop. Prepare paddy field for rabi crops.
Pea	Vegetative stage WEST GARO HILLS		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thinning & gap filling should be done 10-15 days after sowing. Maintain proper soil moisture in the field by irrigation.
Root Crop (Radish, carrot)	Vegetative SOUTH GARO HILLS		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To maintain proper spacing thinning should be done 15-20 days after sowing. Do irrigation at an alternate days.
Cole crops (Cabbage, Cauliflower, Broccoli)	Vegetative BANGLADESH		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain proper soil moisture in the field by irrigation. Do weeding & earthing up. Collection & destruction of cutworm.
Ginger/Turmeric	Maturity/Harvesting STATE DISASTER (MEGHALAYA)	SCALE 1: 1,35,000 0 15 30 60	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid irrigation. Harvest the crop when the above ground part of plant has fully dried.
Pineapple	Harvesting (Nov.-April)		<p>Maturity indices:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Colour change is the most common method of determining the maturity of fruits. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> For long distance transportation: Fully mature fruits in green itself just before colour change. Canning purpose: Slight colour change at the base of developing fruit. Table purpose: Develops satisfactory uniform golden yellow colour About 25% of the eyes at the base are becoming flat. 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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earthing up after harvested
Khasi Mandarin	Fruit Maturity/ Harvesting	Fruit drop/ Fruit fly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Collect & discard of fallen fruits to avoid attraction of fruit fly. • Harvests along with stalk. • To prevent bird damage of Khasi Mandarin fruit use bird netting or used traditional methods of bird control.
Guava			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do mulching by covering the tree basin with dry straws or black polyethylene sheet or with organic materials.
Animal Sciences			
	Protect Animals/Birds from direct exposure to cold weather. Check for build up of insect nests in animal houses & if required clean the same.		
Poultry	All stages		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Keep the poultry house well ventilated during day time. • Provide vitamin B complex @ 7ml/litre in drinking water daily in broiler for healthy growth. • Litter should be change periodically and provide clean drinking water and changed the water every day. • Diseased and dead birds should be immediately removed. • Regularly inspect the dropings of the poultry birds for any diseases symptom.
		Coccidiosis (Symptoms: blood/mucus in faeces)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide plenty of fresh and clean drinking water. • Provide coccidiostatic like Amprolium @ 25-65 mg/kg feed once a day as a preventive measure against coccidiosis.
		Ranikhet disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vaccinate the poultry birds with F1/ Lasota vaccine (1 drop) at the age of 4-7 days old and 35 days old through eye and nostril.
Piggery	All stages		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vaccinate all newly born piglets against swine fever at the age of 3 months followed by annual booster dose. • In endemic areas, vaccinate 6 months old pigs with FMD vaccine once in a year. • Iron supplementation in piglet to prevent from piglet anaemia during 1st week of age (0.5-1 ml IM/SC) repeat after 14 days. • Deworm your pigs by albendazole @ 5-10 mg/kg body weight once and repeat after 21 days. • Provide Ivermectin (Injection) @ 10mg/33kg body wt.
		Deworming	
		Skin infection (Scabies)	
Cattle & Buffaloes	6-9 months calves	Brucellosis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vaccinate 6-9 months old Heifer (Female) with <i>Brucella abortus</i> cotton strain-19 @ 5ml subcutaneous on the neck
		Foot & Mouth Disease, HaemorrhagicSepticaemia, Black Quarter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake regular immunization of cattle & buffaloes against Foot & Mouth disease, Haemorrhagic septicaemia & Black Quarter. • To prevent FMD spread spray 4% sodium carbonate



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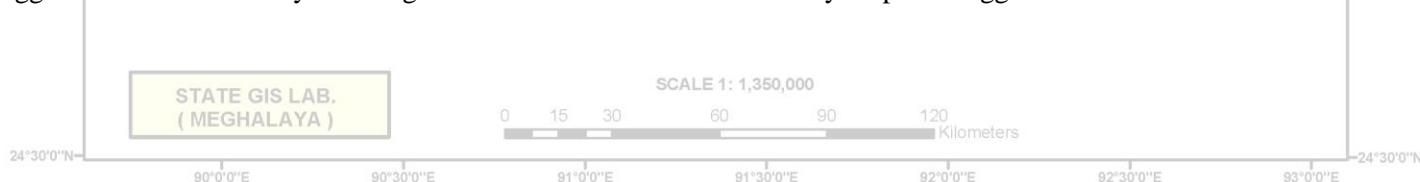
		Deworming	<p>solution (400 gm Na₂ Co₃ in 10 litres of water) or lime/bleaching powder should be spread every day atleast once around the farm premise & at the entry/exit atleast for 10 days.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deworm your cattle & buffaloes by albendazole @ 5-10 mg/kg body weight once and repeat after 21 days. Do not give to pregnant & new born animals. Vitamin and mixed supplements.
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Fishery

- Maintain of proper dyke.

Common Carp (All varieties; Amur, Local common carp and Koi carps)	Brooders (Breeding season)		Pond preparation: Maintain the water pH above 7 by liming properly. Maintain the water quality by proper manuring and water volume. Brood stock Management Select mature and big parent stock for breeding activity. If possible separate the male and female brooders in different ponds for the month of December and combine them at January for better response. Feeding Management High protein feeds i.e. (35 to 40%) protein feeds to be provided to the brooders. Health management: If any sick or infected fish is observed, then it must be immediately removed and examined for further treatment by consulting subject experts.
Major carps, Minor carps and murels in particular	All Stages	Saprolegnia (Cotton wool disease) Epizootic Ulcerative Syndrome (EUS)	Prophylactic measure: Maintain the pH above 8. Treatment: Salt bath for 2 mins @ 2g/Liter water and followed by 5ppm KMnO ₄ thrice a week for 6 weeks. Prophylactic measure: Maintain the pH above 8. Treatment: Apply CIFAX @ 1 litre/ha water spread area FISH-X @ 1 Litre/ha

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





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RC (AE)/30/2011/ Bulletin/December'2019/73

Dated: 10/12/2019

Agro Advisory Bulletin – Ri-Bhoi
(Period 11th – 15th December, 2019)

Weather summary of the past four days	Weather forecast valid up to 15 th December, 2019
Sky was mainly cloudy with 5.8 mm of rainfall. Maximum temperatures ranged between 19.6-24.0°C and minimum ranged between 7.0-9.1°C. Mean relative humidity was 80-89% in morning and 40-52% in evening. Wind speed ranged between 4-5 kmph.	The possibility of Rainfall is 2.0 mm for the next five days. Maximum Temp: 20.0-21.0°C, Minimum Temp: 11.0-12.0°C, Cloud cover: sky will be mainly clear to mainly cloudy i.e. 2-5 Okta, Maximum RH: 80-90%, Minimum RH: 50-70%, Wind speed: 3-5 Kmph, Wind direction: South.

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	ASS Stage	Pest/Diseases	Agricultural Advisories
Pea	Vegetative stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thinning & gap filling should be done 10-15 days after sowing. Maintain proper soil moisture in the the field by irrigation.
Root Crop (Radish, carrot)	Vegetative		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To maintain proper spacing thinning should be done 15-20 days after sowing. Do irrigation at an alternate days.
Cole crops (Cabbage, Cauliflower, Broccoli)	Vegetative		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain proper soil moisture in the the field by irrigation. Do weeding & earthing up. Collection & destruction of cutworm.
Ginger/Turmeric	Maturity/Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid irrigation. Harvest the crop when the above ground part of plant has fully dried.
Pineapple	Harvesting (Nov.- April)		<p>Maturity indices:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Colour change is the most common method of determining the maturity of fruits. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) For long distance transportation: Fully mature fruits in green itself just before colour change. b) Canning purpose: Slight colour change at the base of developing fruit. c) Table purpose: Develops satisfactory uniform golden yellow colour 2) About 25% of the eyes at the base are becoming flat. 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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Earthing up after harvested



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Khasi Mandarin	Fruit Maturity/ Harvesting	Fruit drop/ Fruit fly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Collect & discard of fallen fruits to avoid attraction of fruit fly. Harvests along with stalk. To prevent bird damage of Khasi Mandarin fruit use bird netting or used traditional methods of bird control.
Guava			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do mulching by covering the tree basin with dry straws or black polyethylene sheet or with organic materials.

Animal Sciences

- Protect Animals/Birds from direct exposure to cold weather & wind.
- Check for build up of insect nests in animal houses & if required clean the same.

Poultry 	All stages		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Keep the poultry house well ventilated during day time. Provide vitamin B complex @ 7ml/litre in drinking water daily in broiler for healthy growth. Litter should be change periodically and provide clean drinking water and changed the water every day. Diseased and dead birds should be immediately removed. Regularly inspect the dropings of the poultry birds for any diseases symptom.
		Coccidiosis (Symptoms: blood/mucus in feaces)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide plenty of fresh and clean drinking water. Provide coccidiostatic like Amprolium @ 25-65 mg/kg feed once a day as a preventive measure against coccidiosis.
		Ranikhet disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vaccinate the poultry birds with F1/ Lasota vaccine (1 drop) at the age of 4-7 days old and 35 days old through eye and nostril.
Piggery 	All stages		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vaccinate all newly born piglets against swine fever at the age of 3 months followed by annual booster dose. In endemic areas, vaccinate 6 months old pigs with FMD vaccine once in a year. Iron supplementation in piglet to prevent from piglet anaemia during 1st week of age (0.5-1 ml IM/SC) repeat after 14 days.
		Deworming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deworm your pigs by albendazole @ 5-10 mg/kg body weight once and repeat after 21 days.
		Skin infection (Scabies)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide Ivermectin (Injection) @ 10mg/33kg body wt.
Cattle & Buffaloes 	6-9 months calves	Brucellosis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vaccinate 6-9 months old Heifer (Female) with <i>Brucella abortus</i> cotton strain-19 @ 5ml subcutaneous on the neck
		Foot & Mouth Disease, HaemorrhagicSe pticaemia, Black Quarter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake regular immunization of cattle & buffaloes against Foot & Mouth disease, Haemorrhagic septicaemia & Black Quarter. To prevent FMD spread spray 4% sodium carbonate solution (400 gm Na₂ CO₃ in 10 litres of water) or lime/bleaching powder should be spread every day atleast once around the farm premise & at the entry/exit atleast for 10 days.
		Deworming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deworm your cattle & buffaloes by albendazole @ 5-10 mg/kg body weight once and repeat after 21 days. Do not



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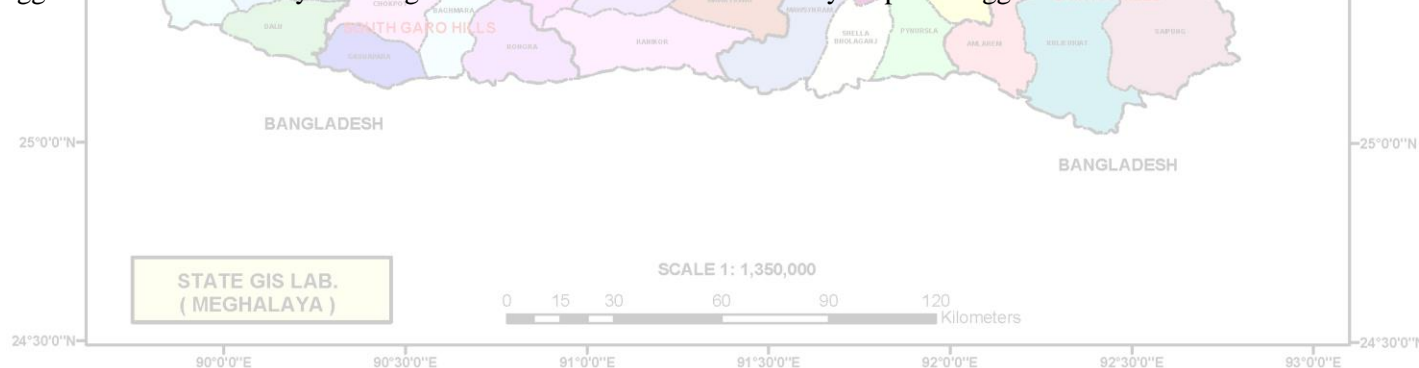
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			<p>give to pregnant & new born animals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vitamin and mixed supplements.
Fishery			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain of proper dyke. 			
Common Carp (All varieties; Amur, Local common carp and Koi carps)	Brooders (Breeding season)		Pond preparation: Maintain the water pH above 7 by liming properly. Maintain the water quality by proper manuring and water volume. Brood stock Management Select mature and big parent stock for breeding activity. If possible separate the male and female brooders in different ponds for the month of December and combine them at January for better response. Feeding Management High protein feeds <i>i.e.</i> (35 to 40%) protein feeds to be provided to the brooders. Health management: If any sick or infected fish is observed, then it must be immediately removed and examined for further treatment by consulting subject experts.
Major carps, Minor carps and murels in particular	All Stages ASSAM	Saprolegnia (Cotton wool disease) Epizootic Ulcerative Syndrome (EUS)	Prophylactic measure: Maintain the pH above 8. Treatment: Salt bath for 2 mins @ 2g/Liter water and followed by 5ppm KMnO_4 thrice a week for 6 weeks. Prophylactic measure: Maintain the pH above 8. Treatment: Apply CIFAX @ 1 litre/ha water spread area FISH-X @ 1 Litre/ha

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





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RC (AE)/30/2011/ Bulletin/December'2019/73

Dated: 10/12/2019

Agro Advisory Bulletin – SOUTH GARO HILLS **(Period 11th – 15th December, 2019)**

Weather forecast valid up to 15th December, 2019

The possibility of Rainfall is 0.0 mm for the next five days. Maximum Temp: 20-23°C, Minimum Temp: 10-11°C, Cloud cover: sky will be clear to mainly cloudy i.e. 0-6 Okta, Maximum RH: 70-90%, Minimum RH: 30-50%, Wind speed: 4-5 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
Sali/Kharif Rice (Lowland)	Ripening/Harvesting stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field should be drained properly to remove the excess soil moisture by constructing drainage channel around plots. Rice crop should be harvested keeping 20 cm stubbles in field & field may be kept ready for next crop. Prepare paddy field for rabi crops.
Pea	Vegetative stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thinning & gap filling should be done 10-15 days after sowing. Maintain proper soil moisture in the the field by irrigation.
Root Crop (Radish, carrot)	Vegetative		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To maintain proper spacing thinning should be done 15-20 days after sowing. Do irrigation at an alternate days.
Cole crops (Cabbage, Cauliflower, Broccoli)	Vegetative		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain proper soil moisture in the the field by irrigation. Do weeding & earthing up. Collection & destruction of cutworm.
Ginger/Turmeric	Maturity/Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid irrigation. Harvest the crop when the above ground part of plant has fully dried.
Pineapple	Harvesting (Nov.-April)		<p>Maturity indices:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Colour change is the most common method of determining the maturity of fruits. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) For long distance transportation: Fully mature fruits in green itself just before colour change. b) Canning purpose: Slight colour change at the base of developing fruit.



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			<p>c) Table purpose: Develops satisfactory uniform golden yellow colour</p> <p>2) About 25% of the eyes at the base are becoming flat.</p> <p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earthing up after harvested
Khasi Mandarin	Fruit Maturity/ Harvesting	Fruit drop/ Fruit fly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Collect & discard of fallen fruits to avoid attraction of fruit fly. • Harvests along with stalk. • To prevent bird damage of Khasi Mandarin fruit use bird netting or used traditional methods of bird control.
Guava			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do mulching by covering the tree basin with dry straws or black polyethylene sheet or with organic materials.
Animal Sciences			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect Animals/Birds from direct exposure to cold weather. • Check for build up of insect nests in animal houses & if required clean the same. 		
Poultry	All stages		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Keep the poultry house well ventilated during day time. • Provide vitamin B₁₂ complex @ 7ml/litre in drinking water daily in broiler for healthy growth. • Litter should be change periodically and provide clean drinking water and changed the water every day. • Diseased and dead birds should be immediately removed. • Regularly inspect the droppings of the poultry birds for any diseases symptom.
		<p>Coccidiosis (Symptoms: blood/mucus in faeces)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide plenty of fresh and clean drinking water. • Provide coccidiostatic like Amprolium @ 25-65 mg/kg feed once a day as a preventive measure against coccidiosis.
		Ranikhet disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vaccinate the poultry birds with F1/ Lasota vaccine (1 drop) at the age of 4-7 days old and 35 days old through eye and nostril.
Piggery	All stages	Deworming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vaccinate all newly born piglets against swine fever at the age of 3 months followed by annual booster dose. • In endemic areas, vaccinate 6 months old pigs with FMD vaccine once in a year. • Iron supplementation in piglet to prevent from piglet anaemia during 1st week of age (0.5-1 ml IM/SC) repeat after 14 days. • Deworm your pigs by albendazole @ 5-10 mg/kg



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			body weight once and repeat after 21 days.
		Skin infection (Scabies)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide Ivermectin (Injection) @ 10mg/33kg body wt.
Cattle & Buffaloes	6-9 months calves	Brucellosis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vaccinate 6-9 months old Heifer (Female) with <i>Brucella abortus</i> cotton strain-19 @ 5ml subcutaneous on the neck
		Foot & Mouth Disease, Haemorrhagic Septicaemia, Black Quarter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake regular immunization of cattle & buffaloes against Foot & Mouth disease, Haemorrhagic septicaemia & Black Quarter. To prevent FMD spread spray 4% sodium carbonate solution (400 gm Na₂CO₃ in 10 litres of water) or lime/ bleaching powder should be spread every day atleast once around the farm premise & at the entry/exit atleast for 10 days. Deworm your cattle & buffaloes by albendazole @ 5-10 mg/kg body weight once and repeat after 21 days. Do not give to pregnant & new born animals. Vitamin and mixed supplements.
<div style="text-align: center;">C & RD BLOCK MAP OF MEGHALAYA</div> <div style="text-align: center;">Deworming</div>			
Fishery			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain of proper dyke. 			
Common Carp (All varieties; Amur, Local common carp and Koi carps)	Brooders (Breeding season)		Pond preparation: Maintain the water pH above 7 by liming properly. Maintain the water quality by proper manuring and water volume. Brood stock Management Select mature and big parent stock for breeding activity. If possible separate the male and female brooders in different ponds for the month of December and combine them at January for better response. Feeding Management High protein feeds i.e. (35 to 40%) protein feeds to be provided to the brooders. Health management: If any sick or infected fish is observed, then it must be immediately removed and examined for further treatment by consulting subject experts.
Major carps, Minor carps and murels in particular	All Stages	Saprolegnia (Cotton wool disease) Epizootic Ulcerative Syndrome (EUS)	Prophylactic measure: Maintain the pH above 8. Treatment: Salt bath for 2 mins @ 2g/Liter water and followed by 5ppm KMnO ₄ thrice a week for 6 weeks. Prophylactic measure: Maintain the pH above 8. Treatment: Apply CIFAX @ 1 litre/ha water spread area FISH-X @ 1 Litre/ha

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



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RC (AE)/30/2011/ Bulletin/December'2019/73

Dated: 10/12/2019

Agro Advisory Bulletin – SOUTH WEST GARO HILLS **(Period 11th – 15th December, 2019)**

Weather forecast valid up to 15th December, 2019

The possibility of Rainfall is 0.0 mm for the next five days. Maximum Temp: 22-25°C, Minimum Temp: 12-13°C, Cloud cover: sky will be clear to partly cloudy i.e. 0-4 Okta, Maximum RH: 80-90%, Minimum RH: 50-60%, Wind speed: 4-6 Kmph, Wind direction: Northeast-East.

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
Sali/Kharif Rice (Lowland)	Ripening/Harvesting stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field should be drained properly to remove the excess soil moisture by constructing drainage channel around plots. Rice crop should be harvested keeping 20 cm stubbles in field & field may be kept ready for next crop. Prepare paddy field for rabi crops.
Pea	Vegetative stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thinning & gap filling should be done 10-15 days after sowing. Maintain proper soil moisture in the field by irrigation.
Root Crop (Radish, carrot)	Vegetative		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To maintain proper spacing thinning should be done 15-20 days after sowing. Do irrigation at an alternate days.
Cole crops (Cabbage, Cauliflower, Broccoli)	Vegetative		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain proper soil moisture in the field by irrigation. Do weeding & earthing up. Collection & destruction of cutworm.
Ginger/Turmeric	Maturity/Harvesting stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid irrigation. Harvest the crop when the above ground part of plant has fully dried.
Pineapple	Harvesting (Nov.-April)		Maturity indices: 1) Colour change is the most common method of determining the maturity of fruits. a) For long distance transportation: Fully mature fruits in green itself just before colour change. b) Canning purpose: Slight colour change at the base of developing fruit.



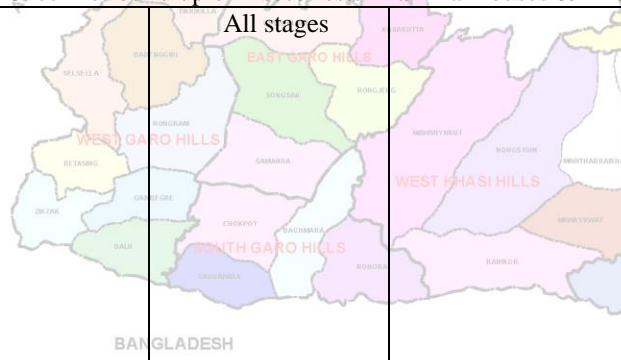
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			<p>c) Table purpose: Develops satisfactory uniform golden yellow colour</p> <p>2) About 25% of the eyes at the base are becoming flat.</p> <p>3) Method of harvesting: Harvesting is done with a sharp knife, severing the fruit-stalk with a clean cut retaining 5-7m of stalk with the fruit without damage to the fruit.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earthing up after harvested
Khasi Mandarin	Fruit Maturity/ Harvesting	Fruit drop/ Fruit fly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Collect & discard of fallen fruits to avoid attraction of fruit fly. • Harvests along with stalk. • To prevent bird damage of Khasi Mandarin fruit use bird netting or used traditional methods of bird control.
Guava			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do mulching by covering the tree basin with dry straws or black polyethylene sheet or with organic materials.
Animal Sciences			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect Animals/Birds from direct exposure to cold weather. • Check for build up of insect nests in animal houses & if required clean the same. 		
Poultry	All stages		 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Keep the poultry house well ventilated during day time. • Provide vitamin B complex @ 7ml/litre in drinking water daily in broiler for healthy growth. • Litter should be change periodically and provide clean drinking water and changed the water every day. • Diseased and dead birds should be immediately removed. • Regularly inspect the droppings of the poultry birds for any diseases symptom.
		Coccidiosis (Symptoms: blood/mucus in feaces)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide plenty of fresh and clean drinking water. • Provide coccidiostatic like Amprolium @ 25-65 mg/kg feed once a day as a preventive measure against coccidiosis.
		Ranikhet disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vaccinate the poultry birds with F1/ Lasota vaccine (1 drop) at the age of 4-7 days old and 35 days old through eye and nostril.
Piggery	All stages	Deworming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vaccinate all newly born piglets against swine fever at the age of 3 months followed by annual booster dose. • In endemic areas, vaccinate 6 months old pigs with FMD vaccine once in a year. • Iron supplementation in piglet to prevent from piglet anaemia during 1st week of age (0.5-1 ml IM/SC) repeat after 14 days. • Deworm your pigs by albendazole @ 5-10 mg/kg



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



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RC (AE)/30/2011/ Bulletin/December'2019/73

Dated: 10/12/2019

Agro Advisory Bulletin – SOUTH WEST KHASI HILLS **(Period 11th – 15th December, 2019)**

Weather forecast valid up to 15th December, 2019

The possibility of Rainfall is 0.0mm for the next five days. Maximum Temp: 20-22°C, Minimum Temp: 9-11°C, Cloud cover: sky will be clear to mainly cloudy i.e. 0-5 Oka, Maximum RH: 50-80%, Minimum RH: 20-50%, Wind speed: 5-6 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
Pea	Vegetative stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thinning & gap filling should be done 10-15 days after sowing. Maintain proper soil moisture in the the field by irrigation.
Root Crop (Radish, carrot)	Vegetative		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To maintain proper spacing thinning should be done 15-20 days after sowing. Do irrigation at an alternate days.
Cole crops (Cabbage, Cauliflower, Broccoli)	Vegetative		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain proper soil moisture in the the field by irrigation. Do weeding & earthing up. Collection & destruction of cutworm.
Ginger/Turmeric	Maturity/Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid irrigation. Harvest the crop when the above ground part of plant has fully dried.
Pineapple	Harvesting (Nov.-April)		<p>Maturity indices:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Colour change is the most common method of determining the maturity of fruits. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) For long distance transportation: Fully mature fruits in green itself just before colour change. b) Canning purpose: Slight colour change at the base of developing fruit. c) Table purpose: Develops satisfactory uniform golden yellow colour 2) About 25% of the eyes at the base are becoming flat. 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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Earthing up after harvested



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Khasi Mandarin	Fruit Maturity/ Harvesting	Fruit drop/ Fruit fly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Collect & discard of fallen fruits to avoid attraction of fruit fly. Harvests along with stalk. To prevent bird damage of Khasi Mandarin fruit use bird netting or used traditional methods of bird control.
Guava			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do mulching by covering the tree basin with dry straws or black polyethylene sheet or with organic materials.
Animal Sciences <div style="text-align: center;">C & RD BLOCK MAP OF MEGHALAYA</div>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protect Animals/Birds from direct exposure to cold weather. Check for build up of insect nests in animal houses & if required clean the same. 			
Poultry	All stages		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Keep the poultry house well ventilated during day time. Provide vitamin B complex @ 7ml/litre in drinking water daily in broiler for healthy growth. Litter should be change periodically and provide clean drinking water and changed the water every day. Diseased and dead birds should be immediately removed. Regularly inspect the droppings of the poultry birds for any diseases symptom.
		Coccidiosis (Symptoms: blood/mucus in feces)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide plenty of fresh and clean drinking water. Provide coccidiostatic like Amprolium @ 25-65 mg/kg feed once a day as a preventive measure against coccidiosis.
		Ranikhet disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vaccinate the poultry birds with F1/ Lasota vaccine (1 drop) at the age of 4-7 days old and 35 days old through eye and nostril.
Piggery	All stages		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vaccinate all newly born piglets against swine fever at the age of 3 months followed by annual booster dose. In endemic areas, vaccinate 6 months old pigs with FMD vaccine once in a year. Iron supplementation in piglet to prevent from piglet anaemia during 1st week of age (0.5-1 ml IM/SC) repeat after 14 days. Deworm your pigs by albendazole @ 5-10 mg/kg body weight once and repeat after 21 days.
		Deworming	
		Skin infection (Scabies)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide Ivermectin (Injection) @ 10mg/33kg body wt.
Cattle & Buffaloes	6-9 months calves	Brucellosis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vaccinate 6-9 months old Heifer (Female) with <i>Brucella abortus</i> cotton strain-19 @ 5ml subcutaneous on the neck
		Foot & Mouth Disease, HaemorrhagicSeptic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake regular immunization of cattle & buffaloes against Foot & Mouth disease, Haemorrhagic septicaemia & Black Quarter.



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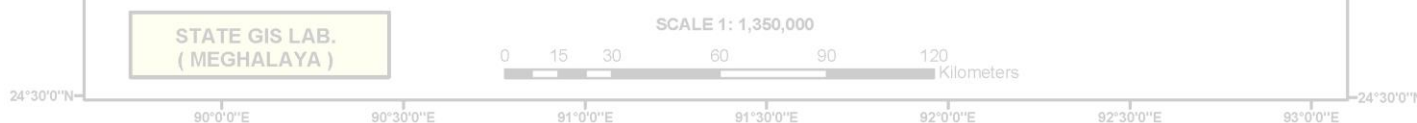
		aemia, Black Quarter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To prevent FMD spread spray 4% sodium carbonate solution (400 gm Na₂ CO₃ in 10 litres of water) or lime/ bleaching powder should be spread every day atleast once around the farm premise & at the entry/exit atleast for 10 days.
		Deworming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deworm your cattle & buffaloes by albendazole @ 5-10 mg/kg body weight once and repeat after 21 days. Do not give to pregnant & new born animals. Vitamin and mixed supplements.

Fishery

- Maintain of proper dyke.

Common Carp (All varieties; Amur, Local common carp and Koi carps)	Brooders (Breeding season)		Pond preparation: Maintain the water pH above 7 by liming properly. Maintain the water quality by proper manuring and water volume. Brood stock Management Select mature and big parent stock for breeding activity. If possible separate the male and female brooders in different ponds for the month of December and combine them at January for better response. Feeding Management High protein feeds i.e. (35 to 40%) protein feeds to be provided to the brooders. Health management: If any sick or infected fish is observed, then it must be immediately removed and examined for further treatment by consulting subject experts.
Major carps, Minor carps and murels in particular	All Stages	Saprolegnia (Cotton wool disease) Epizootic Ulcerative Syndrome (EUS)	Prophylactic measure: Maintain the pH above 8. Treatment: Salt bath for 2 mins @ 2g/Liter water and followed by 5ppm KMnO ₄ thrice a week for 6 weeks. Prophylactic measure: Maintain the pH above 8. Treatment: Apply CIFAX @ 1 litre/ha water spread area FISH-X @ 1 Litre/ha

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





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RC (AE)/30/2011/ Bulletin/December'2019/73

Dated: 10/12/2019

Agro Advisory Bulletin – WEST GARO HILLS

(Period 11th – 15th December, 2019)

Weather forecast valid up to 15th 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.

C & RD BLOCK MAP OF MEGHALAYA

Agro meteorological Advisories for coming 5 days

Main Crop	Stage	Pest/Diseases	Agricultural Advisories
Sali/Kharif Rice (Lowland)	Ripening/Harvesting stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Field should be drained properly to remove the excess soil moisture by constructing drainage channel around plots. Rice crop should be harvested keeping 20 cm stubbles in field & field may be kept ready for next crop. Prepare paddy field for rabi crops.
Pea	Vegetative stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thinning & gap filling should be done 10-15 days after sowing. Maintain proper soil moisture in the the field by irrigation.
Root Crop (Radish, carrot)	Vegetative		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To maintain proper spacing thinning should be done 15-20 days after sowing. Do irrigation at an alternate days.
Cole crops (Cabbage, Cauliflower, Broccoli)	Vegetative		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain proper soil moisture in the the field by irrigation. Do weeding & earthing up. Collection & destruction of cutworm.
Ginger/Turmeric	Maturity/Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid irrigation. Harvest the crop when the above ground part of plant has fully dried.
Pineapple	Harvesting (Nov.- April)		<p>Maturity indices:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Colour change is the most common method of determining the maturity of fruits. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> For long distance transportation: Fully mature fruits in green itself just before colour change. Canning purpose: Slight colour change at the base of developing fruit. Table purpose: Develops satisfactory uniform golden yellow colour About 25% of the eyes at the base are



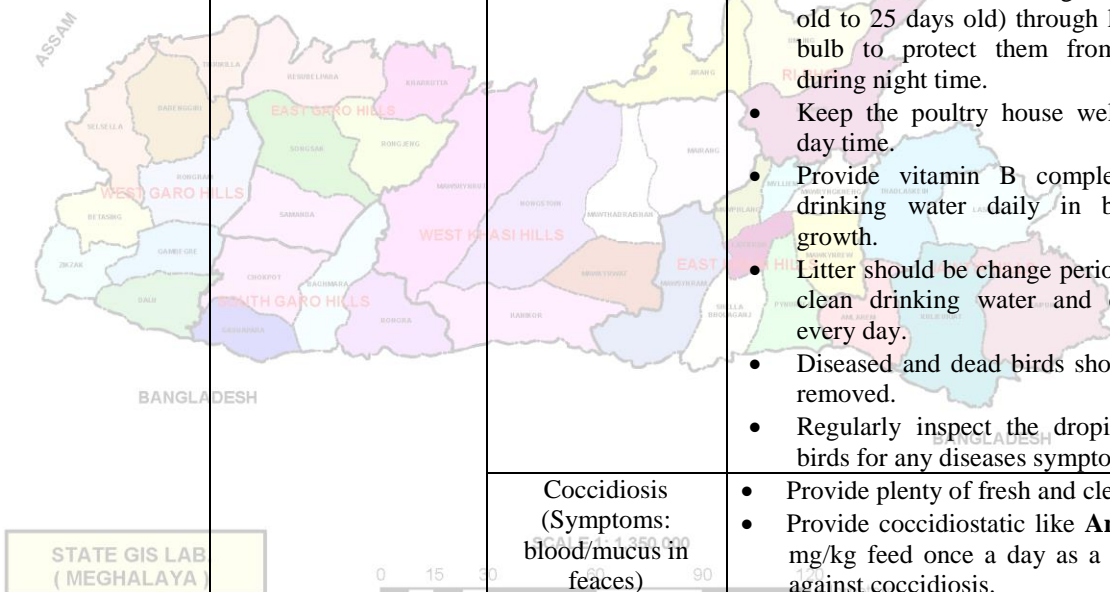
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			<p>becoming flat.</p> <p>3) Method of harvesting: Harvesting is done with a sharp knife, severing the fruit-stalk with a clean cut retaining 5-7m of stalk with the fruit without damage to the fruit.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Earthing up after harvested
Khasi Mandarin	Fruit Maturity/ Harvesting	Fruit drop/ Fruit fly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Collect & discard of fallen fruits to avoid attraction of fruit fly. • Harvests along with stalk. • To prevent bird damage of Khasi Mandarin fruit use bird netting or used traditional methods of bird control.
Guava			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do mulching by covering the tree basin with dry straws or black polyethylene sheet or with organic materials.
Animal Sciences			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect Animals/Birds from direct exposure to cold weather. • Check for build up of insect nests in animal houses & if required clean the same. 			
Poultry	All stages	 <p>STATE GIS LAB (MEGHALAYA)</p> <p>SCALE: 1:350,000</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Keep the poultry house well ventilated during day time. • Provide vitamin B complex @ 7ml/litre in drinking water daily in broiler for healthy growth. • Litter should be change periodically and provide clean drinking water and changed the water every day. • Diseased and dead birds should be immediately removed. • Regularly inspect the droppings of the poultry birds for any diseases symptom.
		<p>Coccidiosis (Symptoms: blood/mucus in feces)</p> <p>Ranikhet disease</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide plenty of fresh and clean drinking water. • Provide coccidiostatic like Amprolium @ 25-65 mg/kg feed once a day as a preventive measure against coccidiosis. • Vaccinate the poultry birds with F1/Lasota vaccine (1 drop) at the age of 4-7 days old and 35 days old through eye and nostril.
Piggery	All stages	Deworming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vaccinate all newly born piglets against swine fever at the age of 3 months followed by annual booster dose. • In endemic areas, vaccinate 6 months old pigs with FMD vaccine once in a year. • Iron supplementation in piglet to prevent from piglet anaemia during 1st week of age (0.5-1 ml IM/SC) repeat after 14 days. • Deworm your pigs by albendazole @ 5-10 mg/kg body weight once and repeat after 21 days.



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		Skin infection (Scabies)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide Ivermectin (Injection) @ 10mg/33kg body wt.
Cattle & Buffaloes	6-9 months calves	Brucellosis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vaccinate 6-9 months old Heifer (Female) with <i>Brucella abortus</i> cotton strain-19 @ 5ml subcutaneous on the neck
		Foot & Mouth Disease, Haemorrhagic Septicaemia, Black Quarter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake regular immunization of cattle & buffaloes against Foot & Mouth disease, Haemorrhagic septicaemia & Black Quarter. To prevent FMD spread spray 4% sodium carbonate solution (400 gm Na₂ CO₃ in 10 litres of water) or lime/ bleaching powder should be spread every day atleast once around the farm premise & at the entry/exit atleast for 10 days.
		Deworming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deworm your cattle & buffaloes by albendazole @ 5-10 mg/kg body weight once and repeat after 21 days. Do not give to pregnant & new born animals. Vitamin and mixed supplements.
Fishery			
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain of proper dyke. 		
Common Carp (All varieties; Amur, Local common carp and Koi carps)	Brooders (Breeding season)		<p>Pond preparation: Maintain the water pH above 7 by liming properly. Maintain the water quality by proper manuring and water volume.</p> <p>Brood stock Management Select mature and big parent stock for breeding activity. If possible separate the male and female brooders in different ponds for the month of December and combine them at January for better response.</p> <p>Feeding Management High protein feeds <i>i.e.</i> (35 to 40%) protein feeds to be provided to the brooders.</p> <p>Health management: If any sick or infected fish is observed, then it must be immediately removed and examined for further treatment by consulting subject experts.</p>
Major carps, Minor carps and murels in particular	All Stages	Saprolegnia (Cotton wool disease)	<p>Prophylactic measure: Maintain the pH above 8.</p> <p>Treatment: Salt bath for 2 mins @ 2g/Liter water and followed by 5ppm KMnO₄ thrice a week for 6 weeks.</p>
		Epizootic Ulcerative Syndrome (EUS)	<p>Prophylactic measure: Maintain the pH above 8.</p> <p>Treatment: Apply CIFAX @ 1 litre/ha water spread area FISH-X @ 1 Litre/ha</p>

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