



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



☎: Telephone No. : 0364 2570276 (O) Fax: 0364 2570213/Email: iaasbarapani@yahoo.in

RC (AE)/30/2011/ Bulletin/February'2020/93

Dated: 21/02/2020

Agro Advisory Bulletin – WEST GARO HILLS

(Period 21th – 25th February, 2020)

Weather forecast valid up to 25th February, 2020

There is possibility of 8mm rainfall for the next five days. Maximum Temp: 24-25° C, Minimum Temp: 15-16°C, Cloud cover: sky will be partly cloudy to mainly cloudy i.e. 4-6 Okta, Maximum RH: 66-85%, Minimum RH: 35-52%, Wind speed: 4-6 Kmph, Wind direction: Northeast.

General Advisories:

- Take precaution from pest & diseases and frost damage.
- Apply, light irrigation to vegetable crops.
- Repair bunds, shoulder bunds and risers to retain rainfall.

C & RD BLOCK MAP OF MEGHALAYA

Agro meteorological Advisories for coming 5 days

Main Crop	Stage	Pest/Diseases	Agricultural Advisories
Pea	Pod filling	Rust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give one irrigation at pod filling stage for better produce. • Spray fungicide Aytar (Zineb + Hexaconazole) @ 2 gram per 10 litre of water. • Severely infected plants should be removed from field and burn it.
Brinjal	Nursery raising	Damping off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nursery seed bed preparation of 1 m width and length as per convenience and 15 cm above the ground. • Beds to be ploughed and mixed with FYM @ 4 kg/m² and levelled it properly. • Varieties of Brinjal: Arka Nidhi, Arka Nilkant and Arka Anand. • Seed treatment with Trichoderma or Pseudomonas @ 2-4 kg of seed before sowing. • Avoid excess irrigation to control from damping off diseases. • Sow the seed in line at 5 cm spacing and irrigate immediately.
Tomato/Capsicum	Nursery raising/ Transplanting	South American tomato leaf miner Damping off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nursery seed bed preparation of 1 m width and length as per convenience and 15 cm above the ground. • Beds to be ploughed and mixed with FYM @ 4 kg/m² and levelled it properly. • Varieties of Tomato: Avinash-2, Rocky, Pusa Ruby, Arka Rakshak, Megha Tomato-2, Megha Tomato-3. • Varieties of Capsicum: California Wonder, Mahabharat and Pusa Deepti. • Sow the seed in line at 5 cm spacing. • Monitor the incidence of South American tomato leaf miner & destroy the infested leaves at initial stages in the nursery. • Avoid excess irrigation to control from damping off diseases. • Transplant one month old seedling at 45 x 30 cm spacing in evening. • Irrigate immediately after transplanting.



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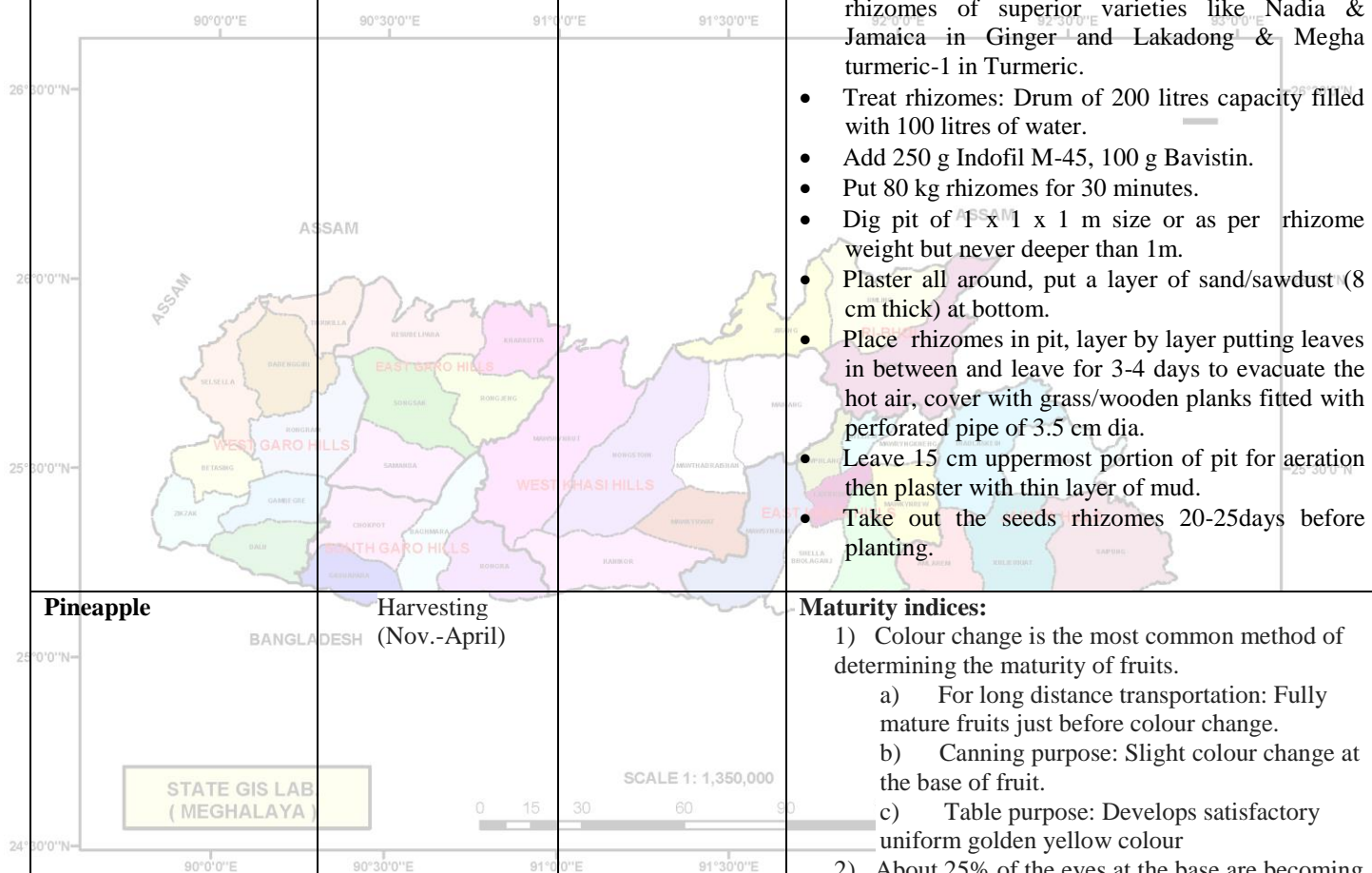
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Mustard/ Rapeseed	Pod filling	Aphid, Cabbage butterfly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Give one irrigation at pod filling stage if necessary. In case of heavy infestation of cabbage butterfly and aphids, spray Azadirachtin 0.03 EC @ 5ml/l.
Ginger/Turmeric	Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harvest the crop when the above ground part of plant has fully dried. Clear the infested rhizomes with water & shade dry before storage. After harvest, collect the severely infested leaves of Ginger and Turmeric and burn to avoid wintering of pathogens. <p><u>Seed Storage</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For seed purpose select the disease free healthy rhizomes of superior varieties like Nadia & Jamaica in Ginger and Lakadong & Megha turmeric-1 in Turmeric. Treat rhizomes: Drum of 200 litres capacity filled with 100 litres of water. Add 250 g Indofil M-45, 100 g Bavistin. Put 80 kg rhizomes for 30 minutes. Dig pit of 1 x 1 x 1 m size or as per rhizome weight but never deeper than 1m. Plaster all around, put a layer of sand/sawdust (8 cm thick) at bottom. Place rhizomes in pit, layer by layer putting leaves in between and leave for 3-4 days to evacuate the hot air, cover with grass/wooden planks fitted with perforated pipe of 3.5 cm dia. Leave 15 cm uppermost portion of pit for aeration then plaster with thin layer of mud. Take out the seeds rhizomes 20-25days before planting.
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 just before colour change. Canning purpose: Slight colour change at the base of 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 5-7 cm of stalk without damage to the fruit. <p>Land preparation and layout in double row.</p>
Khasi Mandarin	Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harvest along with stalk. To prevent bird damage of Khasi Mandarin fruit use bird netting or use traditional methods of bird control. Prepare fire line to avoid unintentional fire in the orchard.
	New plantation		
	Nursery		

C & RD BLOCK MAP OF MEGHALAYA





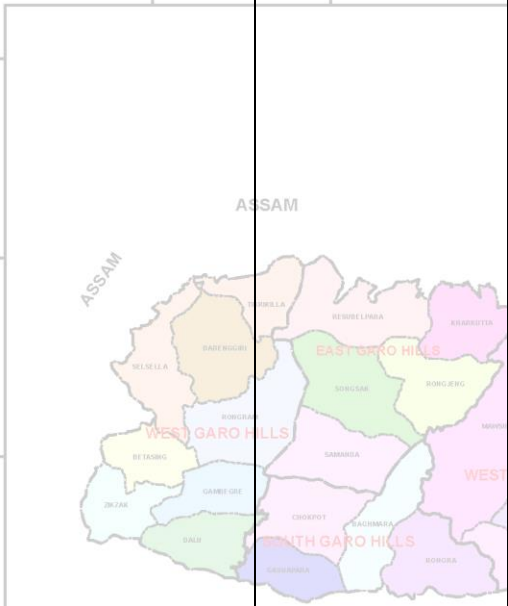

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	New plantation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Budding on Rough lemon rootstock. Sowing for seedlings production. Layout, planting system and pit digging.
Gauva	Nursery		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Patch budding of improved cultivars on local rootstock.
Animal Sciences			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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"> Brooder management: Brooder management should be ensured by providing heat source 2 watt/chicks electric bulb. 7-10 square inches space/chicks. As the temperature is low, provision of extra bulb will ensure warmth and prevent cold wind. Maintain hygiene and sanitation in poultry shed. Cover the shed with sack or plastic sheets at night time. Ensure proper ventilation during day time. Provide vitamin B complex @ 7ml/litre in drinking water daily in broiler for healthy growth. Litter materials should be spread upto 2-3 inches thickness and stirred frequently and treat with lime to avoid caking. Provide clean drinking water and change the water every day. Isolate/separate diseased bird and dead birds should be immediately removed. Regularly inspect the droppings of the poultry birds for any diseases symptom (Blood discharge/Pus/Diarrhoea/Watery).
		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"> Ensure warmth during night time as the temperature is low by providing dry bedding materials. Ensure proper feed and clean drinking water. 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 pigs by albendazole @ 5-10 mg/kg body weight once and repeat after 21 days. The pregnant animals should be dewormed 2-3 weeks prior to farrowing.
		Deworming	
			Pig production cycle



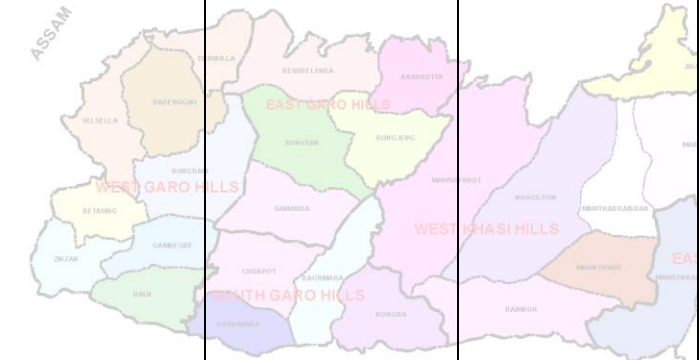
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			<table><tr><th>Parameters</th><th>Measures</th></tr><tr><td>Service of sows</td><td>2 or 3 times AL or Natural service boar</td></tr><tr><td>Farrowing</td><td>114 days</td></tr><tr><td>Weaning</td><td>3-4 weeks</td></tr><tr><td>Sow commences heat</td><td>1 week after weaning</td></tr><tr><td>Weaner to slaughter</td><td>20-24 weeks (growing and finishing) 60-100 Kg</td></tr></table>	Parameters	Measures	Service of sows	2 or 3 times AL or Natural service boar	Farrowing	114 days	Weaning	3-4 weeks	Sow commences heat	1 week after weaning	Weaner to slaughter	20-24 weeks (growing and finishing) 60-100 Kg
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Weaner to slaughter	20-24 weeks (growing and finishing) 60-100 Kg														
			Sow come to heat once in 21 days. Breed the animals when in peak heat period (i.e. 12 to 24 hrs of heat).												
		Skin infection (Scabies)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Provide Ivermectin (Injection) @ 10mg/33kg body wt.												
C & RD BLOCK OF MEGHALAYA															
Fishery															
Common Carp (All varieties; Amur, Local common carp and Koi carps)	Brooders (Breeding season)		Pond preparation: Liming (Quicklime at recommended dose) should be done for maintaining the pH of the water above 7. If algal bloom is occurring, fresh water should be drained to dilute the bloom water. Maintain 1-1.5m water depth in the culture ponds. Feeding Management High protein feeds i.e. (35 to 40%) protein feeds to be provided to the brooders (5% of the body weight). Breeding Local common carp and koi carp have started laying eggs. Every morning mop should be checked and transfer the mop with eggs to nursery ponds. As the temperature is rising the rate and frequency of egg laying is expected to increase. If the eggs are observed to have fungal growth it should be treated with methylene blue bath treatment @ 3ppm for 10 second for 3-4 days. Stocking of spawn in nursery tank: <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ After the fish eggs is hatch, transfer of spawn to nursery tank is followed where it will be culture for 15 days and in the earthen nursery the spawn is stocked at the stocking density of 3-5 million/ha for the monoculture of carp.➤ Finely powdered mixture of mustard oil cake and rice bran at 1:1 ratio by weight are provided as supplementary feed @ 6kg/million spawn for the first 5 days and 12 kg/million spawn per day for the subsequent days in two installments.												
		Saprolegnia (Cotton wool disease)	Treatment: Salt bath for 2 mins @ 2g/Liter water and followed by 5ppm KMnO ₄ (Potassium permanganate also known as potash or Condy's crystals) thrice a week for 6 weeks.												

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



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RC (AE)/30/2011/ Bulletin/February'2020/93

Dated: 21/02/2020

Agro Advisory Bulletin – WEST JAINTIA HILLS
(Period 21th – 25th February, 2020)

Weather forecast valid up to 25th February, 2020

There is possibility of 19mm rainfall for the next five days. Maximum Temp: 20-22°C, Minimum Temp: 10-12°C, Cloud cover: sky will be partly cloudy to cloudy i.e. 4-7 Okta, Maximum RH: 81-95%, Minimum RH: 41-74%, Wind speed: 3-5 Kmph, Wind direction: Northeast.

General Advisories:

- Take precaution from pest & diseases and frost damage.
- Apply, light irrigation to vegetable crops.
- Repair bunds, shoulder bunds and risers to retain rainfall.

Agro meteorological Advisories for coming 5 days

Main Crop	Stage	Pest/Diseases	Agricultural Advisories
Pea	Pod filling	Rust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Give one irrigation at pod filling stage for better produce. Spray fungicide Avtar (Zineb + Hexaconazole) @ 2 gram per 10 litre of water. Severely infected plants should be removed from field and burn it.
Brinjal	Nursery raising	Damping off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nursery seed bed preparation of 1 m width and length as per convenience and 15 cm above the ground. Beds to be ploughed and mixed with FYM @ 4 kg/m² and levelled it properly. Varieties of Brinjal: Arka Nidhi, Arka Nilkant and Arka Anand. Seed treatment with Trichoderma or Pseudomonas @ 2-4 kg of seed before sowing. Avoid excess irrigation to control from damping off diseases. Sow the seed in line at 5 cm spacing and irrigate immediately.
Tomato/Capsicum	Nursery raising/ Transplanting	South American tomato leaf miner Damping off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nursery seed bed preparation of 1 m width and length as per convenience and 15 cm above the ground. Beds to be ploughed and mixed with FYM @ 4 kg/m² and levelled it properly. Varieties of Tomato: Avinash-2, Rocky, Pusa Ruby, Arka Rakshak, Megha Tomato-2, Megha Tomato-3. Varieties of Capsicum: California Wonder, Mahabharat and Pusa Deepti. Sow the seed in line at 5 cm spacing. Monitor the incidence of South American tomato leaf miner & destroy the infested leaves at initial stages in the nursery. Avoid excess irrigation to control from damping off diseases.



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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transplant one month old seedling at 45 x 30 cm spacing in evening. • Irrigate immediately after transplanting.
Mustard/ Rapeseed	Pod filling	Aphid, Cabbage butterfly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give one irrigation at pod filling stage if necessary. • In case of heavy infestation of cabbage butterfly and aphids, spray Azadirachtin 0.03 EC @ 5ml/l.
Ginger/Turmeric	Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harvest the crop when the above ground part of plant has fully dried. • Clear the infested rhizomes with water & shade dry before storage. • After harvest, collect the severely infested leaves of Ginger and Turmeric and burn to avoid wintering of pathogens. <p><u>Seed Storage</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For seed purpose select the disease free healthy rhizomes of superior varieties like Nadia & Jamaica in Ginger and Lakadong & Megha turmeric-1 in Turmeric. • Treat rhizomes: Drum of 200 litres capacity filled with 100 litres of water. • Add 250 g Indofil M-45, 100 g Bavistin. • Put 80 kg rhizomes for 30 minutes. • Dig pit of 1 x 1 x 1 m size or as per rhizome weight but never deeper than 1m. • Plaster all around, put a layer of sand/sawdust (8 cm thick) at bottom. • Place rhizomes in pit, layer by layer putting leaves in between and leave for 3-4 days to evacuate the hot air, cover with grass/wooden planks fitted with perforated pipe of 3.5 cm dia. • Leave 15 cm uppermost portion of pit for aeration then plaster with thin layer of mud. • Take out the seeds rhizomes 20-25days before planting.
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 just before colour change. b) Canning purpose: Slight colour change at the base of 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 5-7 cm of stalk without damage to the fruit. <p>Land preparation and layout in double row.</p>
Khasi Mandarin	Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harvest along with stalk. • To prevent bird damage of Khasi Mandarin fruit use



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	Nursery New plantation		bird netting or use traditional methods of bird control. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare fire line to avoid unintentional fire in the orchard. • Budding on Rough lemon rootstock. • Sowing for seedlings production. • Layout, planting system and pit digging.
Gauva	Nursery		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patch budding of improved cultivars on local rootstock.
Animal Sciences			
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Poultry	All stages		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brooder management: Brooder management should be ensured by providing heat source 2 watt/chicks electric bulb. 7-10 square inches space/chicks. • As the temperature is low, provision of extra bulb will ensure warmth and prevent cold wind. • Maintain hygiene and sanitation in poultry shed. • Cover the shed with sack or plastic sheets at night time. • Ensure proper ventilation during day time. • Provide vitamin B complex @ 7ml/litre in drinking water daily in broiler for healthy growth. • Litter materials should be spread upto 2-3 inches thickness and stirred frequently and treat with lime to avoid caking. • Provide clean drinking water and change the water every day. • Isolate/separate diseased bird and dead birds should be immediately removed. • Regularly inspect the droppings of the poultry birds for any diseases symptom (Blood discharge/Pus/Diarrhoea/Watery).
		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.
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C & RD MAP OF MEGHALAYA															
Fishery															
Common Carp (All varieties; Amur, Local common carp and Koi carps)	Brooders (Breeding season)		Pond preparation: Liming (Quicklime at recommended dose) should be done for maintaining the pH of the water above 7. If algal bloom is occurring, fresh water should be drained to dilute the bloom water. Maintain 1-1.5m water depth in the culture ponds. Feeding Management High protein feeds i.e. (35 to 40%) protein feeds to be provided to the brooders (5% of the body weight). Breeding Local common carp and koi carp have started laying eggs. Every morning mop should be checked and transfer the mop with eggs to nursery ponds. As the temperature is rising the rate and frequency of egg laying is expected to increase. If the eggs are observed to have fungal growth it should be treated with methylene blue bath treatment @ 3ppm for 10 second for 3-4 days. Stocking of spawn in nursery tank: <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ After the fish eggs is hatch, transfer of spawn to nursery tank is followed where it will be culture for 15 days and in the earthen nursery the spawn is stocked at the stocking density of 3-5 million/ha for the monoculture of carp.➤ Finely powdered mixture of mustard oil cake and rice bran at 1:1 ratio by weight are provided as supplementary feed @ 6kg/million spawn for the first 5 days and 12 kg/million spawn per day for the subsequent days in two installments.												
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General Advisories:

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- Apply, light irrigation to vegetable crops.
- Repair bunds, shoulder bunds and risers to retain rainfall.

BLOCK MAP OF MEGHALAYA

Agro meteorological Advisories for coming 5 days

Main Crop	Stage	Pest/Diseases	Agricultural Advisories
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Brinjal	Nursery raising	Damping off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nursery seed bed preparation of 1 m width and length as per convenience and 15 cm above the ground. Beds to be ploughed and mixed with FYM @ 4 kg/m² and levelled it properly. Varieties of Brinjal: Arka Nidhi, Arka Nilkant and Arka Anand. Seed treatment with Trichoderma or Pseudomonas @ 2-4 kg of seed before sowing. Avoid excess irrigation to control from damping off diseases. Sow the seed in line at 5 cm spacing and irrigate immediately.
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Ginger/Turmeric	Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harvest the crop when the above ground part of plant has fully dried. • Clear the infested rhizomes with water & shade dry before storage. • After harvest, collect the severely infested leaves of Ginger and Turmeric and burn to avoid wintering of pathogens.
<p style="text-align: center;">C & RD BLOCK MAP OF MEGHALAYA</p> <p style="text-align: center;">SCALE 1: 1,350,000</p> <p style="text-align: center;">STATE GIS LAB. (MEGHALAYA)</p>			<p style="text-align: center;">Seed Storage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For seed purpose select the disease free healthy rhizomes of superior varieties like Nadia & Jamaica in Ginger and Lakadong & Megha turmeric-1 in Turmeric. • Treat rhizomes: Drum of 200 litres capacity filled with 100 litres of water. • Add 250 g Indofil M-45, 100 g Bavistin. • Put 80 kg rhizomes for 30 minutes. • Dig pit of 1 x 1 x 1 m size or as per rhizome weight but never deeper than 1m. • Plaster all around, put a layer of sand/sawdust (8 cm thick) at bottom. • Place rhizomes in pit, layer by layer putting leaves in between and leave for 3-4 days to evacuate the hot air, cover with grass/wooden planks fitted with perforated pipe of 3.5 cm dia. • Leave 15 cm uppermost portion of pit for aeration then plaster with thin layer of mud. • Take out the seeds rhizomes 20-25days before planting.
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 just before colour change. b) Canning purpose: Slight colour change at the base of 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 5-7 cm of stalk without damage to the fruit. <p>Land preparation and layout in double row.</p>
	New plantation		
Khasi Mandarin	Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harvest along with stalk. • To prevent bird damage of Khasi Mandarin fruit use bird netting or use traditional methods of bird control. • Prepare fire line to avoid unintentional fire in the



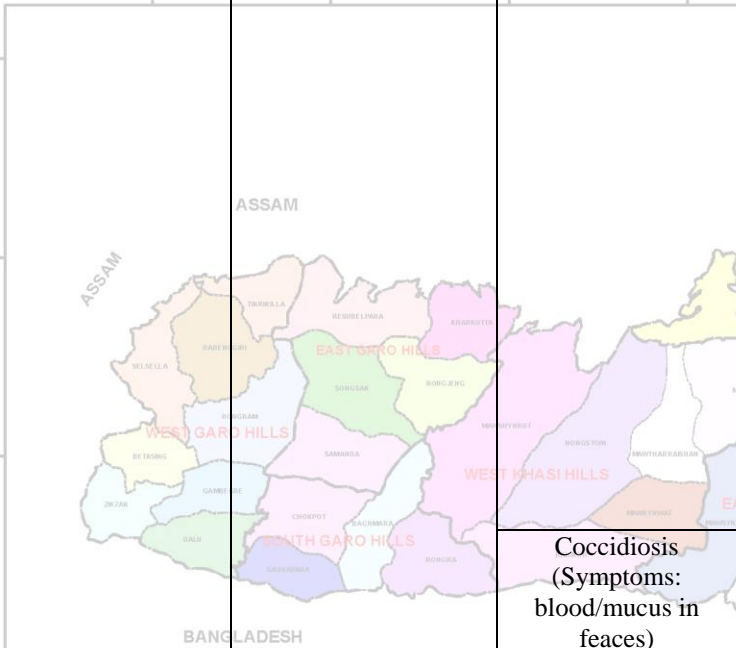

GRAMIN KRISHI MAUSAM SEWA

ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region

Umroi Road, Umiam – 793 103 Meghalaya



☎: Telephone No. : 0364 2570276 (O) Fax: 0364 2570213/Email: iaasbarapani@yahoo.in

	Nursery		orchard.
	New plantation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Budding on Rough lemon rootstock. Sowing for seedlings production. Layout, planting system and pit digging.
Gauva	Nursery		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Patch budding of improved cultivars on local rootstock.
Animal Sciences			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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"> Brooder management: Brooder management should be ensured by providing heat source 2 watt/chicks electric bulb. 7-10 square inches space/chicks. As the temperature is low, provision of extra bulb will ensure warmth and prevent cold wind. Maintain hygiene and sanitation in poultry shed. Cover the shed with sack or plastic sheets at night time. Ensure proper ventilation during day time. Provide vitamin B complex @ 7ml/litre in drinking water daily in broiler for healthy growth. Litter materials should be spread upto 2-3 inches thickness and stirred frequently and treat with lime to avoid caking. Provide clean drinking water and change the water every day. Isolate/separate diseased bird and dead birds should be immediately removed. Regularly inspect the droppings of the poultry birds for any diseases symptom (Blood discharge/Pus/Diarrhoea/Watery).
		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"> Ensure warmth during night time as the temperature is low by providing dry bedding materials. Ensure proper feed and clean drinking water. 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 pigs by albendazole @ 5-10 mg/kg body weight once and repeat after 21 days. The pregnant animals should be dewormed 2-3 weeks prior to farrowing.
		Deworming	



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		Pig production cycle <table><tr><th>Parameters</th><th>Measures</th></tr><tr><td>Service of sows</td><td>2 or 3 times AL or Natural service boar</td></tr><tr><td>Farrowing</td><td>114 days</td></tr><tr><td>Weaning</td><td>3-4 weeks</td></tr><tr><td>Sow commences heat</td><td>1 week after weaning</td></tr><tr><td>Weaner to slaughter</td><td>20-24 weeks (growing and finishing) 60-100 Kg</td></tr></table> <p>Sow come to heat once in 21 days. Breed the animals when in peak heat period (i.e. 12 to 24 hrs of heat).</p>		Parameters	Measures	Service of sows	2 or 3 times AL or Natural service boar	Farrowing	114 days	Weaning	3-4 weeks	Sow commences heat	1 week after weaning	Weaner to slaughter	20-24 weeks (growing and finishing) 60-100 Kg
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		Skin infection (Scabies)	● Provide Ivermectin (Injection) @ 10mg/33kg body wt.												
Fishery															
Common Carp (All varieties; Amur, Local common carp and Koi carps)	Brooders (Breeding season)	<p>STATE GIS LAB. (MEGHALAYA)</p> <p>SCALE 1: 1,350,000</p>	Pond preparation: Liming (Quicklime at recommended dose) should be done for maintaining the pH of the water above 7. If algal bloom is occurring, fresh water should be drained to dilute the bloom water. Maintain 1-1.5m water depth in the culture ponds. Feeding Management High protein feeds i.e. (35 to 40%) protein feeds to be provided to the brooders (5% of the body weight). Breeding Local common carp and koi carp have started laying eggs. Every morning mop should be checked and transfer the mop with eggs to nursery ponds. As the temperature is rising the rate and frequency of egg laying is expected to increase. If the eggs are observed to have fungal growth it should be treated with methylene blue bath treatment @ 3ppm for 10 second for 3-4 days. Stocking of spawn in nursery tank: ➤ After the fish eggs is hatch, transfer of spawn to nursery tank is followed where it will be culture for 15 days and in the earthen nursery the spawn is stocked at the stocking density of 3-5 million/ha for the monoculture of carp. ➤ Finely powdered mixture of mustard oil cake and rice bran at 1:1 ratio by weight are provided as supplementary feed @ 6kg/million spawn for the first 5 days and 12 kg/million spawn per day for the subsequent days in two installments.												
		Saprolegnia (Cotton wool disease)	Treatment: Salt bath for 2 mins @ 2g/Liter water and followed by 5ppm KMnO ₄ (Potassium permanganate also known as potash or Condy's crystals) thrice a week for 6 weeks.												

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



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Umroi Road, Umiam – 793 103 Meghalaya



☎: Telephone No. : 0364 2570276 (O) Fax: 0364 2570213/Email: iaasbarapani@yahoo.in

RC (AE)/30/2011/ Bulletin/February'2020/93

Dated: 21/02/2020

Agro Advisory Bulletin – East Garo Hills

(Period 21th – 25th February, 2020)

Weather forecast valid up to 25th February, 2020.

There is possibility of 3mm rainfall for the next five days. Maximum Temp: 24-26°C, Minimum Temp: 15-17°C, Cloud cover: sky will be partly cloudy to mainly cloudy i.e. 4-6 Okta, Maximum RH: 74-84%, Minimum RH: 35-50%, Wind speed: 4-5 Kmph, Wind direction: Northeast-Southeast.

General Advisories:

- Take precaution from pest & diseases and frost damage.
- Apply, light irrigation to vegetable crops.
- Repair bunds, shoulder bunds and risers to retain rainfall.

C & RD BLOCK MAP OF MEGHALAYA

Agro meteorological Advisories for coming 5 days

Main Crop	Stage	Pest/Diseases	Agricultural Advisories
Pea	Pod filling	Rust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Give one irrigation at pod filling stage for better produce. Spray fungicide Avtar (Zineb + Hexaconazole) @ 2 gram per 10 litre of water. Severely infected plants should be removed from field and burn it.
Brinjal	Nursery raising	Damping off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nursery seed bed preparation of 1 m width and length as per convenience and 15 cm above the ground. Beds to be ploughed and mixed with FYM @ 4 kg/m² and levelled it properly. Varieties of Brinjal: Arka Nidhi, Arka Nilkant and Arka Anand. Seed treatment with Trichoderma or Pseudomonas @ 2-4 kg of seed before sowing. Avoid excess irrigation to control from damping off diseases. Sow the seed in line at 5 cm spacing and irrigate immediately.
Tomato/Capsicum	Nursery raising/ Transplanting	South American tomato leaf miner Damping off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nursery seed bed preparation of 1 m width and length as per convenience and 15 cm above the ground. Beds to be ploughed and mixed with FYM @ 4 kg/m² and levelled it properly. Varieties of Tomato: Avinash-2, Rocky, Pusa Ruby, Arka Rakshak, Megha Tomato-2, Megha Tomato-3. Varieties of Capsicum: California Wonder, Mahabharat and Pusa Deepti. Sow the seed in line at 5 cm spacing. Monitor the incidence of South American tomato leaf miner & destroy the infested leaves at initial stages in the nursery. Avoid excess irrigation to control from damping off diseases. Transplant one month old seedling at 45 x 30 cm spacing in evening. Irrigate immediately after transplanting.
Mustard/ Rapeseed	Pod filling		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Give one irrigation at pod filling stage if necessary. In case of heavy infestation of cabbage butterfly and



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		Aphid, Cabbage butterfly	aphids, spray Azadirachtin 0.03 EC @ 5ml/l.
Ginger/Turmeric	Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harvest the crop when the above ground part of plant has fully dried. Clear the infested rhizomes with water & shade dry before storage. After harvest, collect the severely infested leaves of Ginger and Turmeric and burn to avoid wintering of pathogens. <p>Seed Storage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For seed purpose select the disease free healthy rhizomes of superior varieties like Nadia & Jamaica in Ginger and Lakadong & Megha turmeric-1 in Turmeric. Treat rhizomes: Drum of 200 litres capacity filled with 100 litres of water. Add 250 g Indofil M-45, 100 g Bavistin. Put 80 kg rhizomes for 30 minutes. Dig pit of 1 x 1 x 1 m size or as per rhizome weight but never deeper than 1m. Plaster all around, put a layer of sand/sawdust (8 cm thick) at bottom. Place rhizomes in pit, layer by layer putting leaves in between and leave for 3-4 days to evacuate the hot air, cover with grass/wooden planks fitted with perforated pipe of 3.5 cm dia. Leave 15 cm uppermost portion of pit for aeration then plaster with thin layer of mud. Take out the seeds rhizomes 20-25days before planting.
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 just before colour change. b) Canning purpose: Slight colour change at the base of 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 5-7 cm of stalk without damage to the fruit. <p>Land preparation and layout in double row.</p>
Khasi Mandarin	Harvesting Nursery New plantation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harvest along with stalk. To prevent bird damage of Khasi Mandarin fruit use bird netting or use traditional methods of bird control. Prepare fire line to avoid unintentional fire in the orchard. Budding on Rough lemon rootstock. Sowing for seedlings production. Layout, planting system and pit digging.
Gauva	Nursery		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Patch budding of improved cultivars on local rootstock.



GRAMIN KRISHI MAUSAM SEWA

ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region

Umroi Road, Umiam – 793 103 Meghalaya



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- 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

Brooder management:

- Brooder management should be ensured by providing heat source 2 watt/chicks electric bulb. 7-10 square inches space/chicks.
- As the temperature is low, provision of extra bulb will ensure warmth and prevent cold wind.
- Maintain hygiene and sanitation in poultry shed.
- Cover the shed with sack or plastic sheets at night time.
- Ensure proper ventilation during day time.
- Provide vitamin B complex @ 7ml/litre in drinking water daily in broiler for healthy growth.
- Litter materials should be spread upto 2-3 inches thickness and stirred frequently and treat with lime to avoid caking.
- Provide clean drinking water and change the water every day.
- Isolate/separate diseased bird and dead birds should be immediately removed.
- Regularly inspect the droppings of the poultry birds for any diseases symptom (Blood discharge/Pus/Diarrhoea/Watery).

C & RD BLOCK MAP OF MEGHALAYA

Coccidiosis
(Symptoms:
blood/mucus in
feaces)

Ranikhet disease

- 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

- Ensure warmth during night time as the temperature is low by providing dry bedding materials.
- Ensure proper feed and clean drinking water.
- 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 pigs by albendazole @ 5-10 mg/kg body weight once and repeat after 21 days.
- The pregnant animals should be dewormed 2-3 weeks prior to farrowing.

STATE GIS LAB.
(MEGHALAYA)

Deworming

SCALE 1: 1,350,000

Pig production cycle

Parameters	Measures
Service of sows	2 or 3 times AL or Natural service boar
Farrowing	114 days
Weaning	3-4 weeks
Sow commences heat	1 week after weaning
Weaner to slaughter	20-24 weeks (growing and finishing) 60-100 Kg

Sow come to heat once in 21 days. Breed the animals when in



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



☎ Telephone No. : 0364 2570276 (O) Fax: 0364 2570213/Email: iaasbarapani@yahoo.in

RC (AE)/30/2011/ Bulletin/February'2020/93

Dated: 21/02/2020

Agro Advisory Bulletin – EAST JAINTIA HILLS
(Period 21th – 25th February, 2020)

Weather forecast valid up to 25th February, 2020

There is possibility of 3mm rainfall for the next five days. Maximum Temp: 23-25°C, Minimum Temp: 14-15°C, Cloud cover: sky will be partly cloudy to cloudy i.e. 3-8 Okta, Maximum RH: 74-90%, Minimum RH: 38-60%, Wind speed: 6-8 Kmph, Wind direction: North-Northeast.

General Advisories:

- Take precaution from pest & diseases and frost damage.
- Apply, light irrigation to vegetable crops.
- Repair bunds, shoulder bunds and risers to retain rainfall.

STATE GIS LAB. (MEGHALAYA)

Agro meteorological Advisories for coming 5 days

Main Crop	Stage	Pest/Diseases	Agricultural Advisories
Pea	Pod filling ASSAM	Rust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Give one irrigation at pod filling stage for better produce. Spray fungicide Avtar (Zineb + Hexaconazole) @ 2 gram per 10 litre of water. Severely infected plants should be removed from field and burn it.
Brinjal	Nursery raising WEST GARO HILLS SOUTH GARO HILLS BANGLADESH	Damping off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nursery seed bed preparation of 1 m width and length as per convenience and 15 cm above the ground. Beds to be ploughed and mixed with FYM @ 4 kg/m² and levelled it properly. Varieties of Brinjal: Arka Nidhi, Arka Nilkant and Arka Anand. Seed treatment with Trichoderma or Pseudomonas @ 2-4 kg of seed before sowing. Avoid excess irrigation to control from damping off diseases. Sow the seed in line at 5 cm spacing and irrigate immediately.
Tomato/Capsicum	Nursery raising/ Transplanting STATE GIS LAB. (MEGHALAYA)	South American tomato leaf miner Damping off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nursery seed bed preparation of 1 m width and length as per convenience and 15 cm above the ground. Beds to be ploughed and mixed with FYM @ 4 kg/m² and levelled it properly. Varieties of Tomato: Avinash-2, Rocky, Pusa Ruby, Arka Rakshak, Megha Tomato-2, Megha Tomato-3. Varieties of Capsicum: California Wonder, Mahabharat and Pusa Deepti. Sow the seed in line at 5 cm spacing. Monitor the incidence of South American tomato leaf miner & destroy the infested leaves at initial stages in the nursery. Avoid excess irrigation to control from damping off diseases. Transplant one month old seedling at 45 x 30 cm spacing in evening. Irrigate immediately after transplanting.
Mustard/Rapeseed	Pod filling	Aphid, Cabbage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Give one irrigation at pod filling stage if necessary. In case of heavy infestation of cabbage butterfly and aphids, spray Azadirachtin 0.03 EC @ 5ml/l.



GRAMIN KRISHI MAUSAM SEWA

ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region

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		butterfly	
Ginger/Turmeric	Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harvest the crop when the above ground part of plant has fully dried. Clear the infested rhizomes with water & shade dry before storage. After harvest, collect the severely infested leaves of Ginger and Turmeric and burn to avoid wintering of pathogens. <p>Seed Storage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For seed purpose select the disease free healthy rhizomes of superior varieties like Nadia & Jamaica in Ginger and Lakadong & Megha turmeric-1 in Turmeric. Treat rhizomes: Drum of 200 litres capacity filled with 100 litres of water. Add 250 g Indofil M-45, 100 g Bavistin. Put 80 kg rhizomes for 30 minutes. Dig pit of 1 x 1 x 1 m size or as per rhizome weight but never deeper than 1m. Plaster all around, put a layer of sand/sawdust (8 cm thick) at bottom. Place rhizomes in pit, layer by layer putting leaves in between and leave for 3-4 days to evacuate the hot air, cover with grass/wooden planks fitted with perforated pipe of 3.5 cm dia. Leave 15 cm uppermost portion of pit for aeration then plaster with thin layer of mud. Take out the seeds rhizomes 20-25days before planting.
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 just before colour change. Canning purpose: Slight colour change at the base of 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 5-7 cm of stalk without damage to the fruit. <p>Land preparation and layout in double row.</p>
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Gauva	Nursery		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Patch budding of improved cultivars on local rootstock.
Animal Sciences			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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"> Brooder management:



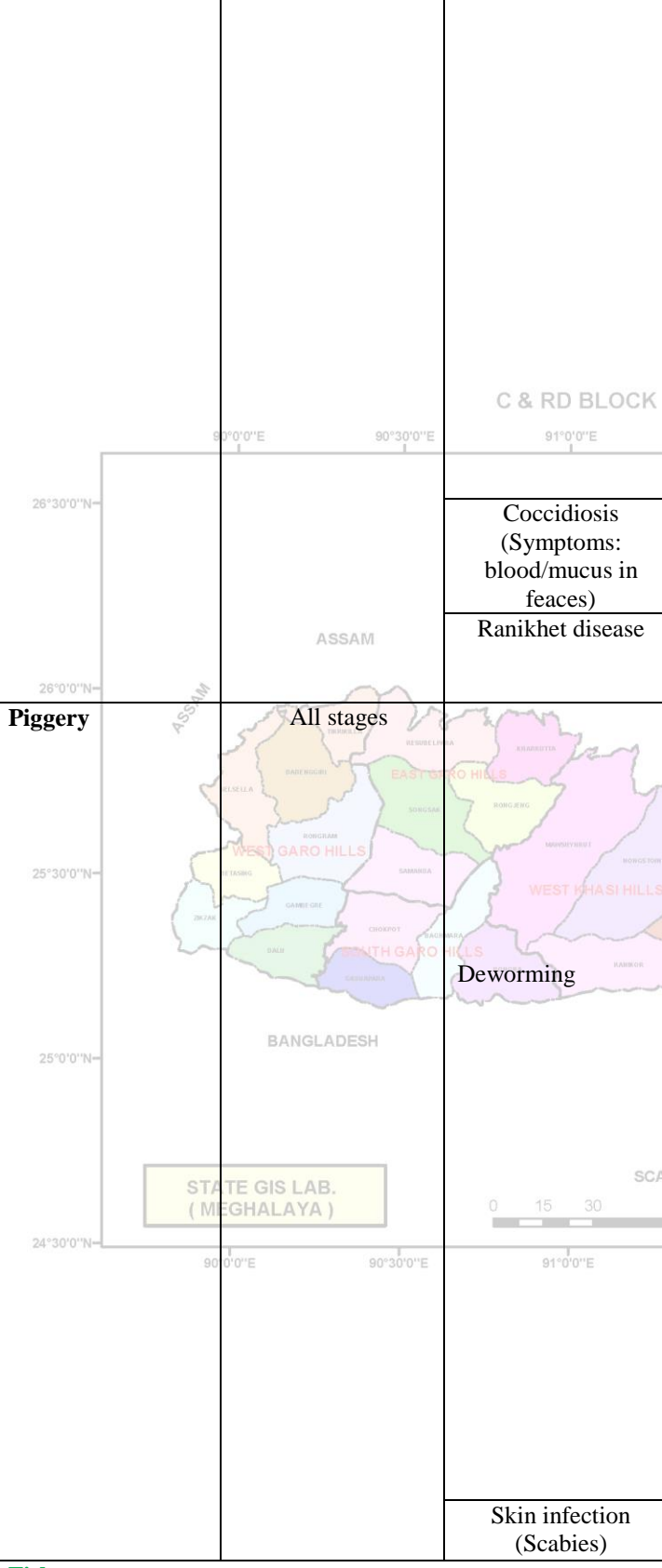
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			<p>Brooder management should be ensured by providing heat source 2 watt/chicks electric bulb. 7-10 square inches space/chicks.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">As the temperature is low, provision of extra bulb will ensure warmth and prevent cold wind.Maintain hygiene and sanitation in poultry shed.Cover the shed with sack or plastic sheets at night time.Ensure proper ventilation during day time.Provide vitamin B complex @ 7ml/litre in drinking water daily in broiler for healthy growth.Litter materials should be spread upto 2-3 inches thickness and stirred frequently and treat with lime to avoid caking.Provide clean drinking water and change the water every day.Isolate/separate diseased bird and dead birds should be immediately removed.Regularly inspect the droppings of the poultry birds for any diseases symptom(Blood discharge/Pus/Diarrhoea/Watery).													
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	Piggery	<p>All stages</p> <p>Deworming</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Ensure warmth during night time as the temperature is low by providing dry bedding materials.Ensure proper feed and clean drinking water.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 pigs by albendazole @ 5-10 mg/kg body weight once and repeat after 21 days.The pregnant animals should be dewormed 2-3 weeks prior to farrowing. <table><tr><th colspan="2">Pig production cycle</th></tr><tr><th>Parameters</th><th>Measures</th></tr><tr><td>Service of sows</td><td>2 or 3 times AL or Natural service boar</td></tr><tr><td>Farrowing</td><td>114 days</td></tr><tr><td>Weaning</td><td>3-4 weeks</td></tr><tr><td>Sow commences heat</td><td>1 week after weaning</td></tr><tr><td>Weaner to slaughter</td><td>20-24 weeks (growing and finishing) 60-100 Kg</td></tr></table> <p>Sow come to heat once in 21 days. Breed the animals when in peak heat period (i.e. 12 to 24 hrs of heat).</p>	Pig production cycle		Parameters	Measures	Service of sows	2 or 3 times AL or Natural service boar	Farrowing	114 days	Weaning	3-4 weeks	Sow commences heat	1 week after weaning	Weaner to slaughter
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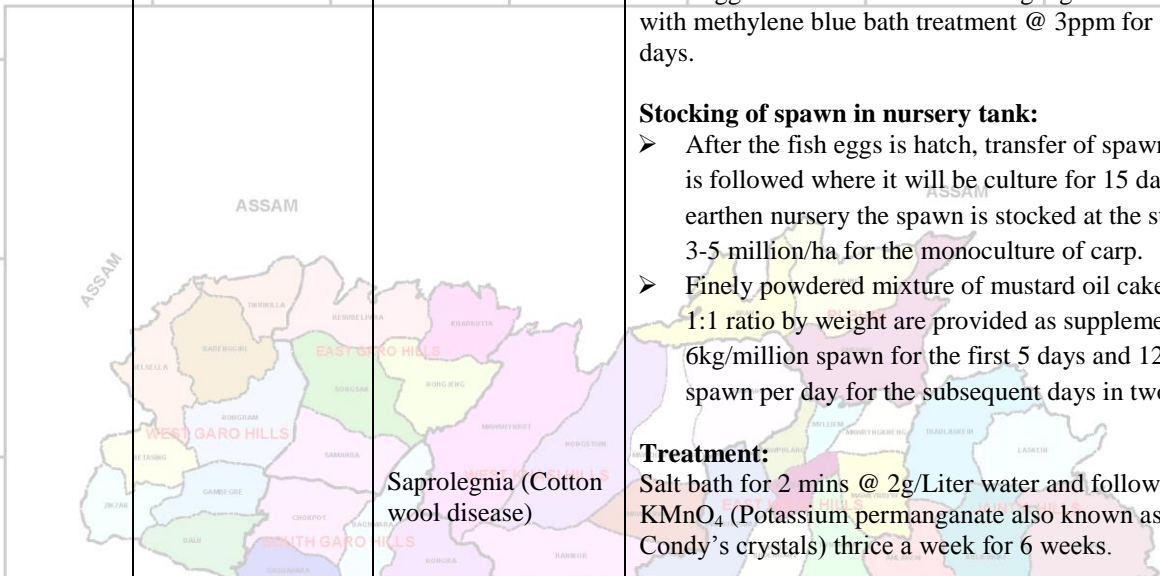
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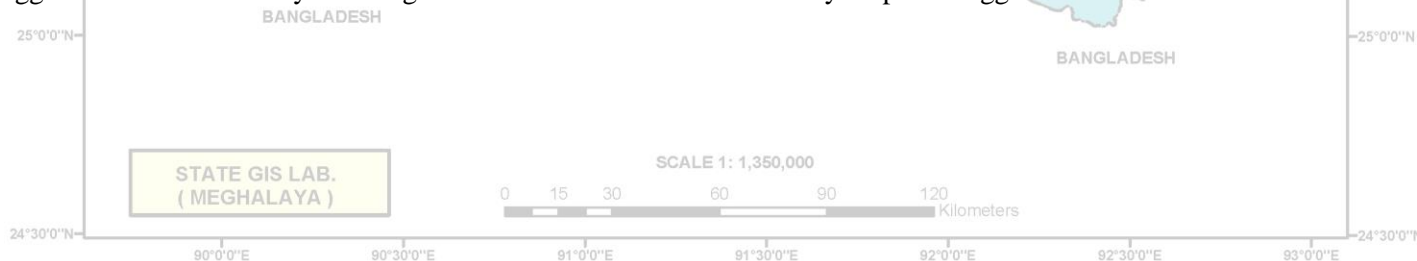
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Common Carp (All varieties; Amur, Local common carp and Koi carps)	Brooders (Breeding season)		Pond preparation: Liming (Quicklime at recommended dose) should be done for maintaining the pH of the water above 7. If algal bloom is occurring, fresh water should be drained to dilute the bloom water. Maintain 1-1.5m water depth in the culture ponds. Feeding Management High protein feeds <i>i.e.</i> (35 to 40%) protein feeds to be provided to the brooders (5% of the body weight). Breeding Local common carp and koi carp have started laying eggs. Every morning mop should be checked and transfer the mop with eggs to nursery ponds. As the temperature is rising the rate and frequency of egg laying is expected to increase. If the eggs are observed to have fungal growth it should be treated with methylene blue bath treatment @ 3ppm for 10 second for 3-4 days. Stocking of spawn in nursery tank: ➤ After the fish eggs is hatch, transfer of spawn to nursery tank is followed where it will be culture for 15 days and in the earthen nursery the spawn is stocked at the stocking density of 3-5 million/ha for the monoculture of carp. ➤ Finely powdered mixture of mustard oil cake and rice bran at 1:1 ratio by weight are provided as supplementary feed @ 6kg/million spawn for the first 5 days and 12 kg/million spawn per day for the subsequent days in two installments. Treatment: Salt bath for 2 mins @ 2g/Liter water and followed by 5ppm KMnO ₄ (Potassium permanganate also known as potash or Condyl's crystals) thrice a week for 6 weeks.
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Suggestion: Contact nearby State Agril. Staff or KVK staff for necessary help and suggestion.





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ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region
Umroi Road, Umiam – 793 103 Meghalaya



☎: Telephone No. : 0364 2570276 (O) Fax: 0364 2570213/Email: iaasbarapani@yahoo.in

RC (AE)/30/2011/ Bulletin/February'2020/93

Dated: 21/02/2020

Agro Advisory Bulletin – EAST KHASI HILLS
(Period 21th – 25th February, 2020)

Weather forecast valid up to 25th February, 2020

There is possibility of 28mm rainfall for the next five days. Maximum Temp: 18-19°C, Minimum Temp: 9-10°C, Cloud cover: sky will be partly cloudy to cloudy i.e. 4-7 Okta, Maximum RH: 77-87%, Minimum RH: 38-61%, Wind speed: 5-7 Km/h, Wind direction: Northeast-Northwest.

General Advisories:

- Take precaution from pest & diseases and frost damage.
- Apply, light irrigation to vegetable crops.
- Repair bunds, shoulder bunds and risers to retain rainfall.

C-8-20-BLOCK MAP OF MEGHALAYA

Agro meteorological Advisories for coming 5 days

Main Crop	Stage	Pest/Diseases	Agricultural Advisories
Pea	Pod filling	Rust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Give one irrigation at pod filling stage for better produce. Spray fungicide Avtar (Zineb + Hexaconazole) @ 2 gram per 10 litre of water. Severely infected plants should be removed from field and burn it.
Brinjal	Nursery raising	Damping off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nursery seed bed preparation of 1 m width and length as per convenience and 15 cm above the ground. Beds to be ploughed and mixed with FYM @ 4 kg/m² and levelled it properly. Varieties of Brinjal: Arka Nidhi, Arka Nilkant and Arka Anand. Seed treatment with Trichoderma or Pseudomonas @ 2-4 kg of seed before sowing. Avoid excess irrigation to control from damping off diseases. Sow the seed in line at 5 cm spacing and irrigate immediately.
Tomato/Capsicum	Nursery raising/ Transplanting	South American tomato leaf miner Damping off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nursery seed bed preparation of 1 m width and length as per convenience and 15 cm above the ground. Beds to be ploughed and mixed with FYM @ 4 kg/m² and levelled it properly. Varieties of Tomato: Avinash-2, Rocky, Pusa Ruby, Arka Rakshak, Megha Tomato-2, Megha Tomato-3. Varieties of Capsicum: California Wonder, Mahabharat and Pusa Deepti. Sow the seed in line at 5 cm spacing. Monitor the incidence of South American tomato leaf miner & destroy the infested leaves at initial stages in the nursery. Avoid excess irrigation to control from damping off diseases. Transplant one month old seedling at 45 x 30 cm spacing in evening. Irrigate immediately after transplanting.



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ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region

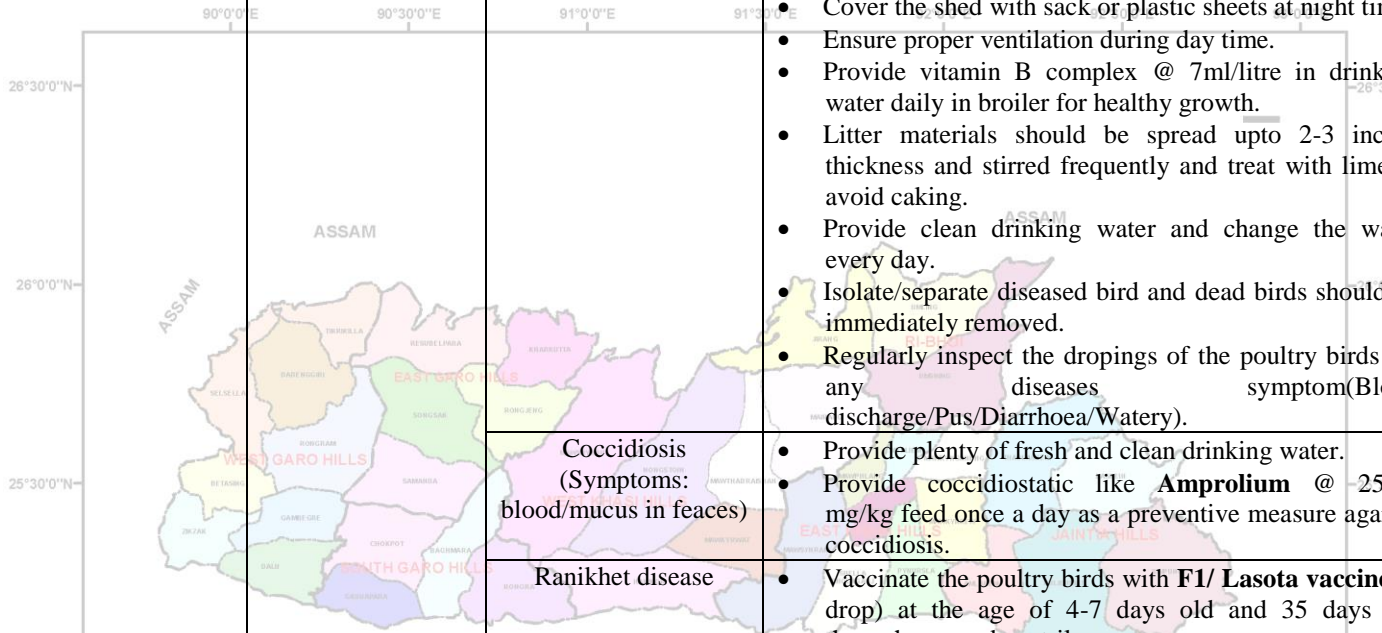
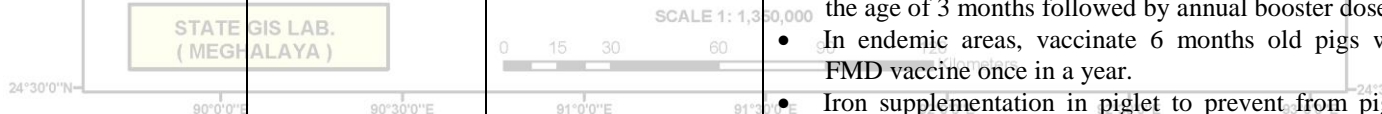
Umroi Road, Umiam – 793 103 Meghalaya



☎: Telephone No. : 0364 2570276 (O) Fax: 0364 2570213/Email: iaasbarapani@yahoo.in

Mustard/ Rapeseed	Pod filling	Aphid, Cabbage butterfly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Give one irrigation at pod filling stage if necessary. In case of heavy infestation of cabbage butterfly and aphids, spray Azadirachtin 0.03 EC @ 5ml/l.
Ginger/Turmeric	Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harvest the crop when the above ground part of plant has fully dried. Clear the infested rhizomes with water & shade dry before storage. After harvest, collect the severely infested leaves of Ginger and Turmeric and burn to avoid wintering of pathogens. <p style="text-align: center;">Seed Storage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For seed purpose select the disease free healthy rhizomes of superior varieties like Nadia & Jamaica in Ginger and Lakadong & Megha turmeric-1 in Turmeric. Treat rhizomes: Drum of 200 litres capacity filled with 100 litres of water. Add 250 g Indofil M-45, 100 g Bavistin. Put 80 kg rhizomes for 30 minutes. Dig pit of 1 x 1 x 1 m size or as per rhizome weight but never deeper than 1m. Plaster all around, put a layer of sand/sawdust (8 cm thick) at bottom. Place rhizomes in pit, layer by layer putting leaves in between and leave for 3-4 days to evacuate the hot air, cover with grass/wooden planks fitted with perforated pipe of 3.5 cm dia. Leave 15 cm uppermost portion of pit for aeration then plaster with thin layer of mud. Take out the seeds rhizomes 20-25days before planting.
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 just before colour change. Canning purpose: Slight colour change at the base of 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 5-7 cm of stalk without damage to the fruit. <p>Land preparation and layout in double row.</p>
Khasi Mandarin	Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harvest along with stalk. To prevent bird damage of Khasi Mandarin fruit use bird netting or use traditional methods of bird control. Prepare fire line to avoid unintentional fire in the orchard. Budding on Rough lemon rootstock.
	Nursery		



	New plantation		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sowing for seedlings production.• Layout, planting system and pit digging.								
Gauva	Nursery		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Patch budding of improved cultivars on local rootstock.								
Animal Sciences											
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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	 <p>C & RD BLOCK MAP OF MEGHALAYA</p> <p>ASSAM</p> <p>WEST GARO HILLS</p> <p>EAST GARO HILLS</p> <p>SOUTH GARO HILLS</p> <p>Khasi Hills</p> <p>Jaintia Hills</p> <p>STATE GIS LAB. (MEGHALAYA)</p> <p>SCALE 1:1,350,000</p> <p>0 15 30 60</p> <p>24°30'0"N 90°0'0"E 90°30'0"E 91°0'0"E 91°30'0"E</p> <p>26°30'0"N 26°0'0"N 25°30'0"N</p> <p>Coccidiosis (Symptoms: blood/mucus in faeces)</p> <p>Ranikhet disease</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Brooder management: Brooder management should be ensured by providing heat source 2 watt/chicks electric bulb. 7-10 square inches space/chicks.• As the temperature is low, provision of extra bulb will ensure warmth and prevent cold wind.• Maintain hygiene and sanitation in poultry shed.• Cover the shed with sack or plastic sheets at night time.• Ensure proper ventilation during day time.• Provide vitamin B complex @ 7ml/litre in drinking water daily in broiler for healthy growth.• Litter materials should be spread upto 2-3 inches thickness and stirred frequently and treat with lime to avoid caking.• Provide clean drinking water and change the water every day.• Isolate/separate diseased bird and dead birds should be immediately removed.• Regularly inspect the droppings of the poultry birds for any diseases symptom (Blood discharge/Pus/Diarrhoea/Watery).• 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	 <p>BANGLADESH</p> <p>STATE GIS LAB. (MEGHALAYA)</p> <p>SCALE 1:1,350,000</p> <p>0 15 30 60</p> <p>24°30'0"N 90°0'0"E 90°30'0"E 91°0'0"E 91°30'0"E</p> <p>26°30'0"N 26°0'0"N 25°30'0"N</p> <p>Deworming</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ensure warmth during night time as the temperature is low by providing dry bedding materials.• Ensure proper feed and clean drinking water.• 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 pigs by albendazole @ 5-10 mg/kg body weight once and repeat after 21 days.• The pregnant animals should be dewormed 2-3 weeks prior to farrowing. <p>Pig production cycle</p> <table><tr><th>Parameters</th><th>Measures</th></tr><tr><td>Service of sows</td><td>2 or 3 times AL or Natural service boar</td></tr><tr><td>Farrowing</td><td>114 days</td></tr><tr><td>Weaning</td><td>3-4 weeks</td></tr></table>	Parameters	Measures	Service of sows	2 or 3 times AL or Natural service boar	Farrowing	114 days	Weaning	3-4 weeks
Parameters	Measures										
Service of sows	2 or 3 times AL or Natural service boar										
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GRAMIN KRISHI MAUSAM SEWA

ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region

Umroi Road, Umiam – 793 103 Meghalaya



☎: Telephone No. : 0364 2570276 (O) Fax: 0364 2570213/Email: iaasbarapani@yahoo.in

			<table><tr><td>Sow commences heat</td><td>1 week after weaning</td></tr><tr><td>Weaner to slaughter</td><td>20-24 weeks (growing and finishing) 60-100 Kg</td></tr></table>	Sow commences heat	1 week after weaning	Weaner to slaughter	20-24 weeks (growing and finishing) 60-100 Kg
			Sow commences heat	1 week after weaning			
			Weaner to slaughter	20-24 weeks (growing and finishing) 60-100 Kg			
Sow come to heat once in 21 days. Breed the animals when in peak heat period (i.e. 12 to 24 hrs of heat).							
		Skin infection (Scabies)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide Ivermectin (Injection) @ 10mg/33kg body wt.				

Fishery

Common Carp (All varieties; Amur, Local common carp and Koi carps)	Brooders (Breeding season)		Pond preparation: Liming (Quicklime at recommended dose) should be done for maintaining the pH of the water above 7. If algal bloom is occurring, fresh water should be drained to dilute the bloom water. Maintain 1-1.5m water depth in the culture ponds. Feeding Management High protein feeds i.e. (35 to 40%) protein feeds to be provided to the brooders (5% of the body weight). Breeding Local common carp and koi carp have started laying eggs. Every morning mop should be checked and transfer the mop with eggs to nursery ponds. As the temperature is rising the rate and frequency of egg laying is expected to increase. If the eggs are observed to have fungal growth it should be treated with methylene blue bath treatment @ 3ppm for 10 second for 3-4 days. Stocking of spawn in nursery tank: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ After the fish eggs is hatch, transfer of spawn to nursery tank is followed where it will be culture for 15 days and in the earthen nursery the spawn is stocked at the stocking density of 3-5 million/ha for the monoculture of carp. ➤ Finely powdered mixture of mustard oil cake and rice bran at 1:1 ratio by weight are provided as supplementary feed @ 6kg/million spawn for the first 5 days and 12 kg/million spawn per day for the subsequent days in two installments. Treatment: Salt bath for 2 mins @ 2g/Liter water and followed by 5ppm KMnO ₄ (Potassium permanganate also known as potash or Condy's crystals) thrice a week for 6 weeks.
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Suggestion: Contact nearby State Agril. Staff or KVK staff for necessary help and suggestion.



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



☎: Telephone No. : 0364 2570276 (O) Fax: 0364 2570213/Email: iaasbarapani@yahoo.in

RC (AE)/30/2011/ Bulletin/February'2020/93

Dated: 21/02/2020

Agro Advisory Bulletin – NORTH GARO HILLS
(Period 21th – 25th February, 2020)

Weather forecast valid up to 25th February, 2020

There is possibility of 3mm rainfall for the next five days. Maximum Temp: 24-26° C, Minimum Temp: 14-15° C, Cloud cover: sky will be clear to partly cloudy i.e. 4-6 Okta, Maximum RH: 65-79%, Minimum RH: 33-45%, Wind speed: 5-6 Kmph, Wind direction: Northeast.

General Advisories:

- Take precaution from pest & diseases and frost damage.
- Apply, light irrigation to vegetable crops.
- Repair bunds, shoulder bunds and risers to retain rainfall.

Agro meteorological Advisories for coming 5 days

Main Crop	Stage	Pest/Diseases	Agricultural Advisories
Pea	Pod filling	Rust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Give one irrigation at pod filling stage for better produce. Spray fungicide Aytar (Zineb + Hexaconazole) @ 2 gram per 10 litre of water. Severely infected plants should be removed from field and burn it.
Brinjal	Nursery raising	Damping off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nursery seed bed preparation of 1 m width and length as per convenience and 15 cm above the ground. Beds to be ploughed and mixed with FYM @ 4 kg/m² and levelled it properly. Varieties of Brinjal: Arka Nidhi, Arka Nilkant and Arka Anand. Seed treatment with Trichoderma or Pseudomonas @ 2-4 kg of seed before sowing. Avoid excess irrigation to control from damping off diseases. Sow the seed in line at 5 cm spacing and irrigate immediately.
Tomato/Capsicum	Nursery raising/ Transplanting	South American tomato leaf miner Damping off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nursery seed bed preparation of 1 m width and length as per convenience and 15 cm above the ground. Beds to be ploughed and mixed with FYM @ 4 kg/m² and levelled it properly. Varieties of Tomato: Avinash-2, Rocky, Pusa Ruby, Arka Rakshak, Megha Tomato-2, Megha Tomato-3. Varieties of Capsicum: California Wonder, Mahabharat and Pusa Deepti. Sow the seed in line at 5 cm spacing. Monitor the incidence of South American tomato leaf miner & destroy the infested leaves at initial stages in the nursery. Avoid excess irrigation to control from damping off diseases. Transplant one month old seedling at 45 x 30 cm spacing in evening. Irrigate immediately after transplanting.



GRAMIN KRISHI MAUSAM SEWA

ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region

Umroi Road, Umiam – 793 103 Meghalaya



☎: Telephone No. : 0364 2570276 (O) Fax: 0364 2570213/Email: iaasbarapani@yahoo.in

	New plantation		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Layout, planting system and pit digging.
Gauva	Nursery		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Patch budding of improved cultivars on local rootstock.
Animal Sciences			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">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		



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			<table><tr><td>Weaning</td><td>3-4 weeks</td></tr><tr><td>Sow commences heat</td><td>1 week after weaning</td></tr><tr><td>Weaner to slaughter</td><td>20-24 weeks (growing and finishing) 60-100 Kg</td></tr></table> <p>Sow come to heat once in 21 days. Breed the animals when in peak heat period (i.e. 12 to 24 hrs of heat).</p>	Weaning	3-4 weeks	Sow commences heat	1 week after weaning	Weaner to slaughter	20-24 weeks (growing and finishing) 60-100 Kg
Weaning	3-4 weeks								
Sow commences heat	1 week after weaning								
Weaner to slaughter	20-24 weeks (growing and finishing) 60-100 Kg								
		Skin infection (Scabies)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Provide Ivermectin (Injection) @ 10mg/33kg body wt.						
Fishery									
Common Carp (All varieties; Amur, Local common carp and Koi carps)	Brooders (Breeding season)	<p>C & RD BLOCK MAP OF</p> <p>SCALE 1: 1,350,000</p> <p>0 15 30 60 Kilometers</p>	<p>Pond preparation: Liming (Quicklime at recommended dose) should be done for maintaining the pH of the water above 7. If algal bloom is occurring, fresh water should be drained to dilute the bloom water. Maintain 1-1.5m water depth in the culture ponds.</p> <p>Feeding Management High protein feeds i.e. (35 to 40%) protein feeds to be provided to the brooders (5% of the body weight).</p> <p>Breeding Local common carp and koi carp have started laying eggs. Every morning mop should be checked and transfer the mop with eggs to nursery ponds. As the temperature is rising the rate and frequency of egg laying is expected to increase. If the eggs are observed to have fungal growth it should be treated with methylene blue bath treatment @ 3ppm for 10 second for 3-4 days.</p> <p>Stocking of spawn in nursery tank:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ After the fish eggs is hatch, transfer of spawn to nursery tank is followed where it will be culture for 15 days and in the earthen nursery the spawn is stocked at the stocking density of 3-5 million/ha for the monoculture of carp.➤ Finely powdered mixture of mustard oil cake and rice bran at 1:1 ratio by weight are provided as supplementary feed @ 6kg/million spawn for the first 5 days and 12 kg/million spawn per day for the subsequent days in two installments. <p>Treatment: Salt bath for 2 mins @ 2g/Liter water and followed by 5ppm KMnO₄ (Potassium permanganate also known as potash or Condy's crystals) thrice a week for 6 weeks.</p>						
		Saprolegnia (Cotton wool disease)							

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



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



☎: Telephone No. : 0364 2570276 (O) Fax: 0364 2570213/Email: iaasbarapani@yahoo.in

RC (AE)/30/2011/ Bulletin/February'2020/93

Dated: 21/02/2020

Agro Advisory Bulletin – Ri-Bhoi
(Period 21th – 25th February, 2020)

Weather summary of the past four days	Weather forecast valid up to 25 th February, 2020.
Sky was mainly clear with no rainfall. Maximum temperatures ranged between 20.5-24.2°C and minimum ranged between 8.4-11.2°C. Mean relative humidity was 81-86% in morning and 50-67% in evening. Wind speed ranged between 4-5 kmph.	There is possibility of 1mm rainfall for the next five days. Maximum Temp: 23-25°C, Minimum Temp: 14-15°C, Cloud cover: sky will be mainly clear to partly cloudy i.e. 1-3 Okta, Maximum RH: 72-85%, Minimum RH: 33-54%, Wind speed: 4-5 Kmph, Wind direction: Southeast.
General Advisories: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Take precaution from pest & diseases. ➤ Apply, light irrigation to vegetable crops. ➤ Repair bunds, shoulder bunds and risers. 	

Agro meteorological Advisories for coming 5 days

Main Crop	ASS Stage	Pest/Diseases	Agricultural Advisories
Pea	Pod filling	Rust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give one irrigation at pod filling stage for better produce. • Spray fungicide Avtar (Zineb + Hexaconazole) @ 2 gram per 10 litre of water. • Severely infected plants should be removed from field and burn it.
Brinjal/Chilli	Nursery raising	Damping off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nursery seed bed preparation of 1 m width and length as per convenience and 15 cm above the ground. • Beds to be ploughed and mixed with FYM @ 4 kg/m² and levelled it properly. • Seed treatment with Trichoderma or Pseudomonas @ 2-4 kg of seed before sowing. • Avoid excess irrigation to control from damping off diseases. • Sow the seed in line at 5 cm spacing and irrigate immediately. • Varieties of Brinjal: Arka Nidhi, Arka Nilkant and Arka Anand. • Varieties of Chilli: Pusa Jwalka, Kashi Anmol, Arka Lohit.
Tomato/Capsicum	Nursery raising/ Transplanting	South American tomato leaf miner Damping off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nursery seed bed preparation of 1 m width and length as per convenience and 15 cm above the ground. • Beds to be ploughed and mixed with FYM @ 4 kg/m² and levelled it properly. • Varieties of Tomato: Avinash-2, Rocky, Pusa Ruby, Arka Rakshak, Megha Tomato-2, Megha Tomato-3. • Varieties of Capsicum: California Wonder, Mahabharat and Pusa Deepti. • Sow the seed in line at 5 cm spacing. • Monitor the incidence of South American tomato leaf miner & destroy the infested leaves at initial stages in the nursery. • Avoid excess irrigation to control from damping off diseases. • Transplant one month old seedling at 45 x 30 cm spacing in evening.



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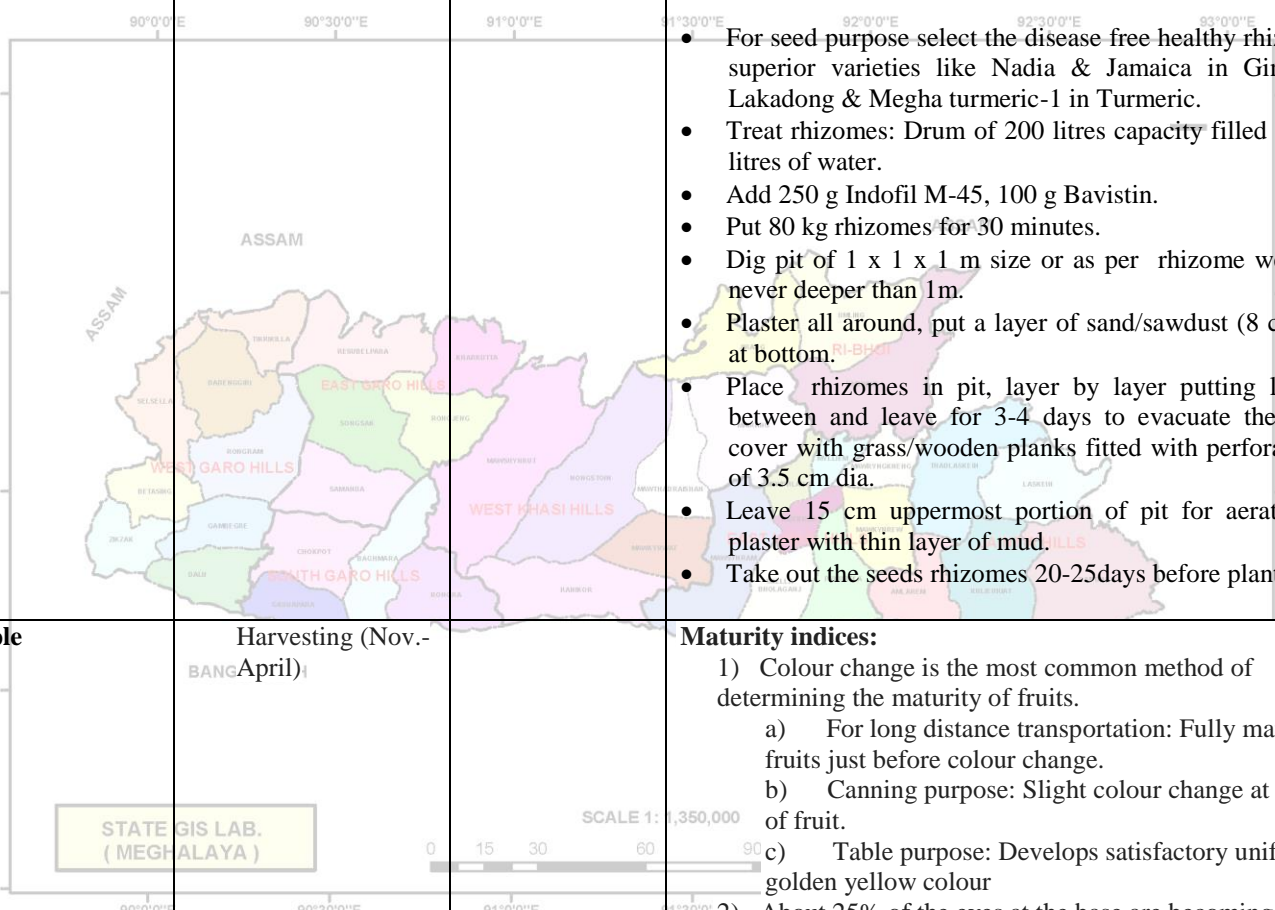
ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region

Umroi Road, Umiam – 793 103 Meghalaya



☎: Telephone No. : 0364 2570276 (O) Fax: 0364 2570213/Email: iaasbarapani@yahoo.in

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Irrigate immediately after transplanting.
Mustard/ Rapeseed	Pod filling/ Maturity	Aphid, Cabbage butterfly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Give one irrigation at pod filling stage if necessary.
Ginger/Turmeric	Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harvest the crop when the above ground part of plant has fully dried. Clear the infested rhizomes with water & shade dry before storage. After harvest, collect the severely infested leaves of Ginger and Turmeric and burn to avoid wintering of pathogens. <p>Seed Storage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For seed purpose select the disease free healthy rhizomes of superior varieties like Nadia & Jamaica in Ginger and Lakadong & Megha turmeric-1 in Turmeric. Treat rhizomes: Drum of 200 litres capacity filled with 100 litres of water. Add 250 g Indofil M-45, 100 g Bavistin. Put 80 kg rhizomes for 30 minutes. Dig pit of 1 x 1 x 1 m size or as per rhizome weight but never deeper than 1m. Plaster all around, put a layer of sand/sawdust (8 cm thick) at bottom. Place rhizomes in pit, layer by layer putting leaves in between and leave for 3-4 days to evacuate the hot air, cover with grass/wooden planks fitted with perforated pipe of 3.5 cm dia. Leave 15 cm uppermost portion of pit for aeration then plaster with thin layer of mud. Take out the seeds rhizomes 20-25days before planting.
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 just before colour change. b) Canning purpose: Slight colour change at the base of 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 5-7 cm of stalk without damage to the fruit. <p>Land preparation and layout in double row planting system.</p>
Khasi Mandarin	Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harvest along with stalk. To prevent bird damage of Khasi Mandarin fruit use bird netting or use traditional methods of bird control. Prepare fire line to avoid unintentional fire in the orchard. Budding on Rough lemon rootstock. Sowing for seedlings production. Layout in square planting/terrace and pit digging.
	Nursery		
	New plantation		





GRAMIN KRISHI MAUSAM SEWA

ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region

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			Farrowing	114 days
			Weaning	3-4 weeks
			Sow commences heat	1 week after weaning
			Weaner to slaughter	20-24 weeks (growing and finishing) 60-100 Kg
		Sow come to heat once in 21 days. Breed the animals when in peak heat period (i.e. 12 to 24 hrs of heat).		
		Skin infection (Scabies)	• Provide Ivermectin (Injection) @ 10mg/33kg body wt.	

Fishery

Common Carp

(All varieties; Amur, Local common carp and Koi carps)

Brooders

(Breeding season)

Breeding

For the breeding of Local common carp and koi carp.

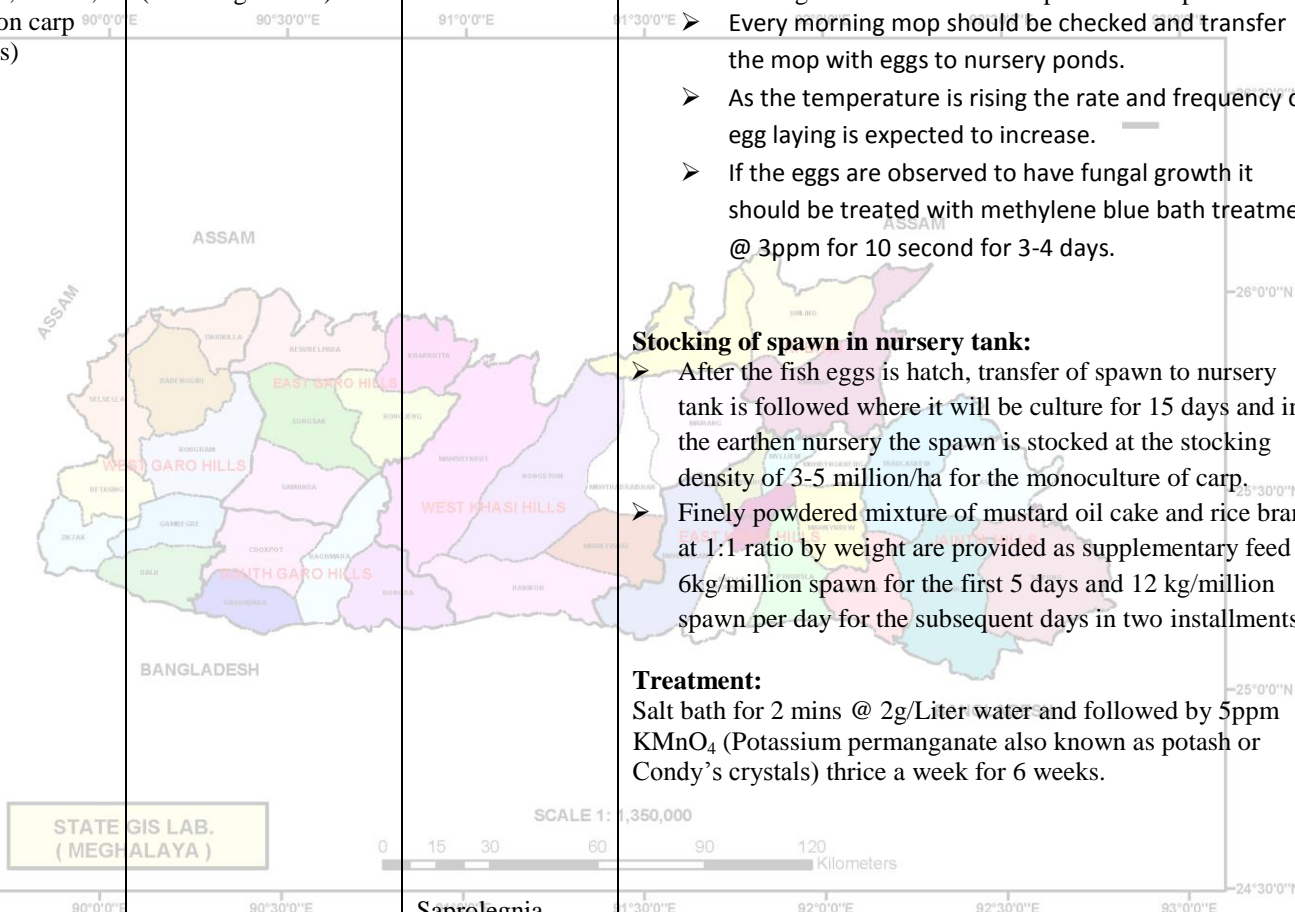
- Every morning mop should be checked and transfer the mop with eggs to nursery ponds.
- As the temperature is rising the rate and frequency of egg laying is expected to increase.
- If the eggs are observed to have fungal growth it should be treated with methylene blue bath treatment @ 3ppm for 10 second for 3-4 days.

Stocking of spawn in nursery tank:

- After the fish eggs is hatch, transfer of spawn to nursery tank is followed where it will be culture for 15 days and in the earthen nursery the spawn is stocked at the stocking density of 3-5 million/ha for the monoculture of carp.
- Finely powdered mixture of mustard oil cake and rice bran at 1:1 ratio by weight are provided as supplementary feed @ 6kg/million spawn for the first 5 days and 12 kg/million spawn per day for the subsequent days in two installments.

Treatment:

Salt bath for 2 mins @ 2g/Liter water and followed by 5ppm KMnO₄ (Potassium permanganate also known as potash or Condy's crystals) thrice a week for 6 weeks.



Saprolegnia
(Cotton wool disease)

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



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/February'2020/93

Dated: 21/02/2020

Agro Advisory Bulletin – SOUTH GARO HILLS **(Period 21th – 25th February, 2020)**

Weather forecast valid up to 25th February, 2020

There is possibility of 3mm rainfall for the next five days. Maximum Temp: 25-28°C, Minimum Temp: 14-15°C, Cloud cover: sky will be partly cloudy to mainly cloudy i.e. 4-6 Okta, Maximum RH: 68-78%, Minimum RH: 32-47%, Wind speed: 3-4 Kmph, Wind direction: Northeast.

General Advisories:

- Take precaution from pest & diseases and frost damage.
- Apply, light irrigation to vegetable crops.
- Repair bunds, shoulder bunds and risers to retain rainfall.

Agro meteorological Advisories for coming 5 days

Main Crop	Stage	Pest/Diseases	Agricultural Advisories
Pea	Pod filling	Rust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give one irrigation at pod filling stage for better produce. • Spray fungicide Avtar (Zineb + Hexaconazole) @ 2 gram per 10 litre of water. • Severely infected plants should be removed from field and burn it.
Brinjal	Nursery raising	Damping off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nursery seed bed preparation of 1 m width and length as per convenience and 15 cm above the ground. • Beds to be ploughed and mixed with FYM @ 4 kg/m² and levelled it properly. • Varieties of Brinjal: Arka Nidhi, Arka Nilkant and Arka Anand. • Seed treatment with Trichoderma or Pseudomonas @ 2-4 kg of seed before sowing. • Avoid excess irrigation to control from damping off diseases. • Sow the seed in line at 5 cm spacing and irrigate immediately.
Tomato/Capsicum	Nursery raising/ Transplanting	South American tomato leaf miner Damping off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nursery seed bed preparation of 1 m width and length as per convenience and 15 cm above the ground. • Beds to be ploughed and mixed with FYM @ 4 kg/m² and levelled it properly. • Varieties of Tomato: Avinash-2, Rocky, Pusa Ruby, Arka Rakshak, Megha Tomato-2, Megha Tomato-3. • Varieties of Capsicum: California Wonder, Mahabharat and Pusa Deepti. • Sow the seed in line at 5 cm spacing. • Monitor the incidence of South American tomato leaf miner & destroy the infested leaves at initial stages in the nursery. • Avoid excess irrigation to control from damping off diseases.



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ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region

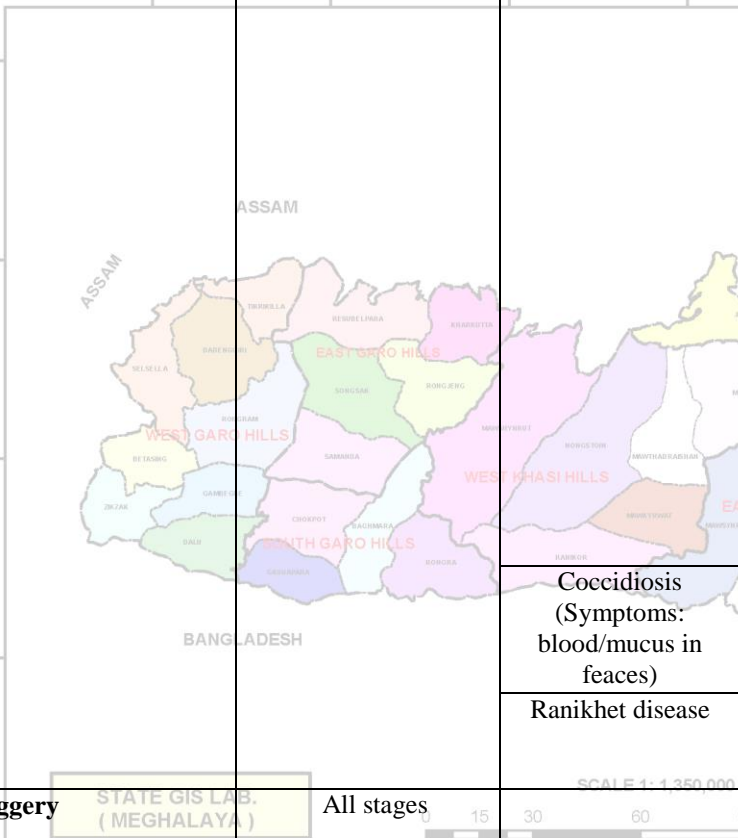
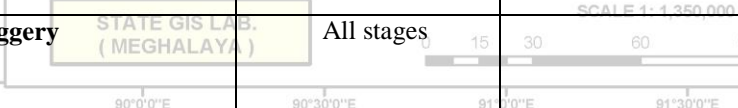
Umroi Road, Umiam – 793 103 Meghalaya



☎: Telephone No. : 0364 2570276 (O) Fax: 0364 2570213/Email: iaasbarapani@yahoo.in

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transplant one month old seedling at 45 x 30 cm spacing in evening. Irrigate immediately after transplanting.
Mustard/ Rapeseed	Pod filling	Aphid, Cabbage butterfly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Give one irrigation at pod filling stage if necessary. In case of heavy infestation of cabbage butterfly and aphids, spray Azadirachtin 0.03 EC @ 5ml/l.
Ginger/Turmeric	Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harvest the crop when the above ground part of plant has fully dried. Clear the infested rhizomes with water & shade dry before storage. After harvest, collect the severely infested leaves of Ginger and Turmeric and burn to avoid wintering of pathogens.
<p style="text-align: center;">C & RD BLOCK MAP OF MEGHALAYA</p>			<p>Seed Storage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For seed purpose select the disease free healthy rhizomes of superior varieties like Nadia & Jamaica in Ginger and Lakadong & Megha turmeric-1 in Turmeric. Treat rhizomes: Drum of 200 litres capacity filled with 100 litres of water. Add 250 g Indofil M-45, 100 g Bavistin. Put 80 kg rhizomes for 30 minutes. Dig pit of 1 x 1 x 1 m size or as per rhizome weight but never deeper than 1m. Plaster all around, put a layer of sand/sawdust (8 cm thick) at bottom. Place rhizomes in pit, layer by layer putting leaves in between and leave for 3-4 days to evacuate the hot air, cover with grass/wooden planks fitted with perforated pipe of 3.5 cm dia. Leave 15 cm uppermost portion of pit for aeration then plaster with thin layer of mud. Take out the seeds rhizomes 20-25days before planting.
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 just before colour change. Canning purpose: Slight colour change at the base of 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 5-7 cm of stalk without damage to the fruit. <p>Land preparation and layout in double row.</p>
Khasi Mandarin	Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harvest along with stalk. To prevent bird damage of Khasi Mandarin fruit use bird netting or use traditional methods of bird



	Nursery		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> control. Prepare fire line to avoid unintentional fire in the orchard. Budding on Rough lemon rootstock. Sowing for seedlings production. Layout, planting system and pit digging.
Gauva	New plantation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Patch budding of improved cultivars on local rootstock.
Animal Sciences			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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"> Brooder management: Brooder management should be ensured by providing heat source 2 watt/chicks electric bulb. 7-10 square inches space/chicks. As the temperature is low, provision of extra bulb will ensure warmth and prevent cold wind. Maintain hygiene and sanitation in poultry shed. Cover the shed with sack or plastic sheets at night time. Ensure proper ventilation during day time. Provide vitamin B complex @ 7ml/litre in drinking water daily in broiler for healthy growth. Litter materials should be spread upto 2-3 inches thickness and stirred frequently and treat with lime to avoid caking. Provide clean drinking water and change the water every day. Isolate/separate diseased bird and dead birds should be immediately removed. Regularly inspect the droppings of the poultry birds for any diseases symptom (Blood discharge/Pus/Diarrhoea/Watery).
		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"> Ensure warmth during night time as the temperature is low by providing dry bedding materials. Ensure proper feed and clean drinking water. 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 pigs by albendazole @ 5-10 mg/kg body weight once and repeat after 21 days. The pregnant animals should be dewormed 2-3 weeks prior to farrowing.
		Deworming	



GRAMIN KRISHI MAUSAM SEWA

ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region

Umroi Road, Umiam – 793 103 Meghalaya



☎: Telephone No. : 0364 2570276 (O) Fax: 0364 2570213/Email: iaasbarapani@yahoo.in

		Pig production cycle <table><tr><th>Parameters</th><th>Measures</th></tr><tr><td>Service of sows</td><td>2 or 3 times AL or Natural service boar</td></tr><tr><td>Farrowing</td><td>114 days</td></tr><tr><td>Weaning</td><td>3-4 weeks</td></tr><tr><td>Sow commences heat</td><td>1 week after weaning</td></tr><tr><td>Weaner to slaughter</td><td>20-24 weeks (growing and finishing) 60-100 Kg</td></tr></table> <p>Sow come to heat once in 21 days. Breed the animals when in peak heat period (i.e. 12 to 24 hrs of heat).</p>		Parameters	Measures	Service of sows	2 or 3 times AL or Natural service boar	Farrowing	114 days	Weaning	3-4 weeks	Sow commences heat	1 week after weaning	Weaner to slaughter	20-24 weeks (growing and finishing) 60-100 Kg
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		● Provide Ivermectin (Injection) @ 10mg/33kg body wt.													
Fishery															
Common Carp (All varieties; Amur, Local common carp and Koi carps)	Brooders (Breeding season)	Pond preparation: Liming (Quicklime at recommended dose) should be done for maintaining the pH of the water above 7. If algal bloom is occurring, fresh water should be drained to dilute the bloom water. Maintain 1-1.5m water depth in the culture ponds. Feeding Management High protein feeds i.e. (35 to 40%) protein feeds to be provided to the brooders (5% of the body weight). Breeding Local common carp and koi carp have started laying eggs. Every morning mop should be checked and transfer the mop with eggs to nursery ponds. As the temperature is rising the rate and frequency of egg laying is expected to increase. If the eggs are observed to have fungal growth it should be treated with methylene blue bath treatment @ 3ppm for 10 second for 3-4 days. Stocking of spawn in nursery tank: ➤ After the fish eggs is hatch, transfer of spawn to nursery tank is followed where it will be culture for 15 days and in the earthen nursery the spawn is stocked at the stocking density of 3-5 million/ha for the monoculture of carp. ➤ Finely powdered mixture of mustard oil cake and rice bran at 1:1 ratio by weight are provided as supplementary feed @ 6kg/million spawn for the first 5 days and 12 kg/million spawn per day for the subsequent days in two installments. Treatment: Salt bath for 2 mins @ 2g/Liter water and followed by 5ppm KMnO ₄ (Potassium permanganate also known as potash or Condy's crystals) thrice a week for 6 weeks.													
		Saprolegnia (Cotton wool disease)													

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



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RC (AE)/30/2011/ Bulletin/February'2020/93

Dated: 21/02/2020

Agro Advisory Bulletin – SOUTH WEST GARO HILLS
(Period 21th – 25th February, 2020)

Weather forecast valid up to 25th February, 2020

There is possibility of 8mm rainfall for the next five days. Maximum Temp: 26-28°C, Minimum Temp: 16-18°C, Cloud cover: sky will be partly cloudy to mainly cloudy i.e. 4-6 Okta, Maximum RH: 66-85%, Minimum RH: 35-40%, Wind speed: 4-6 Kmph, Wind direction: Northeast.

General Advisories:

- Take precaution from pest & diseases and frost damage.
- Apply, light irrigation to vegetable crops.
- Repair bunds, shoulder bunds and risers to retain rainfall.

Agro meteorological Advisories for coming 5 days

Main Crop	Stage	Pest/Diseases	Agricultural Advisories
Pea	Pod filling	Rust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give one irrigation at pod filling stage for better produce. • Spray fungicide Avtar (Zineb + Hexaconazole) @ 2 gram per 10 litre of water. • Severely infected plants should be removed from field and burn it.
Brinjal	Nursery raising	Damping off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nursery seed bed preparation of 1 m width and length as per convenience and 15 cm above the ground. • Beds to be ploughed and mixed with FYM @ 4 kg/m² and levelled it properly. • Varieties of Brinjal: Arka Nidhi, Arka Nilkant and Arka Anand. • Seed treatment with Trichoderma or Pseudomonas @ 2-4 kg of seed before sowing. • Avoid excess irrigation to control from damping off diseases. • Sow the seed in line at 5 cm spacing and irrigate immediately.
Tomato/Capsicum	Nursery raising/ Transplanting	South American tomato leaf miner Damping off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nursery seed bed preparation of 1 m width and length as per convenience and 15 cm above the ground. • Beds to be ploughed and mixed with FYM @ 4 kg/m² and levelled it properly. • Varieties of Tomato: Avinash-2, Rocky, Pusa Ruby, Arka Rakshak, Megha Tomato-2, Megha Tomato-3. • Varieties of Capsicum: California Wonder, Mahabharat and Pusa Deepti. • Sow the seed in line at 5 cm spacing. • Monitor the incidence of South American tomato leaf miner & destroy the infested leaves at initial stages in the nursery. • Avoid excess irrigation to control from damping off diseases.



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ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region
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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transplant one month old seedling at 45 x 30 cm spacing in evening. • Irrigate immediately after transplanting.
Mustard/ Rapeseed	Pod filling	Aphid, Cabbage butterfly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give one irrigation at pod filling stage if necessary. • In case of heavy infestation of cabbage butterfly and aphids, spray Azadirachtin 0.03 EC @ 5ml/l.
Ginger/Turmeric	Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harvest the crop when the above ground part of plant has fully dried. • Clear the infested rhizomes with water & shade dry before storage. • After harvest, collect the severely infested leaves of Ginger and Turmeric and burn to avoid wintering of pathogens. <p><u>Seed Storage</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For seed purpose select the disease free healthy rhizomes of superior varieties like Nadia & Jamaica in Ginger and Lakadong & Megha turmeric-1 in Turmeric. • Treat rhizomes: Drum of 200 litres capacity filled with 100 litres of water. • Add 250 g Indofil M-45, 100 g Bavistin. • Put 80 kg rhizomes for 30 minutes. • Dig pit of 1 x 1 x 1 m size or as per rhizome weight but never deeper than 1m. • Plaster all around, put a layer of sand/sawdust (8 cm thick) at bottom. • Place rhizomes in pit, layer by layer putting leaves in between and leave for 3-4 days to evacuate the hot air, cover with grass/wooden planks fitted with perforated pipe of 3.5 cm dia. • Leave 15 cm uppermost portion of pit for aeration then plaster with thin layer of mud. • Take out the seeds rhizomes 20-25days before planting.
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 just before colour change. b) Canning purpose: Slight colour change at the base of 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 5-7 cm of stalk without damage to the fruit. <p>Land preparation and layout in double row.</p>
Khasi Mandarin	Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harvest along with stalk. • To prevent bird damage of Khasi Mandarin fruit use



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	Nursery New plantation		bird netting or use traditional methods of bird control. • Prepare fire line to avoid unintentional fire in the orchard. • Budding on Rough lemon rootstock. • Sowing for seedlings production. • Layout, planting system and pit digging.
Gauva	Nursery		• Patch budding of improved cultivars on local rootstock.
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		• Brooder management: Brooder management should be ensured by providing heat source 2 watt/chicks electric bulb. 7-10 square inches space/chicks. • As the temperature is low, provision of extra bulb will ensure warmth and prevent cold wind. • Maintain hygiene and sanitation in poultry shed. • Cover the shed with sack or plastic sheets at night time. • Ensure proper ventilation during day time. • Provide vitamin 'B' complex @ 7ml/litre in drinking water daily in broiler for healthy growth. • Litter materials should be spread upto 2-3 inches thickness and stirred frequently and treat with lime to avoid caking. • Provide clean drinking water and change the water every day. • Isolate/separate diseased bird and dead birds should be immediately removed. • Regularly inspect the droppings of the poultry birds for any diseases symptom (Blood discharge/Pus/Diarrhoea/Watery). • 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.
		Coccidiosis (Symptoms: blood/mucus in feaces)	
		Ranikhet disease	
Piggery	All stages		• Ensure warmth during night time as the temperature is low by providing dry bedding materials. • Ensure proper feed and clean drinking water. • 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 1 st week of age (0.5-1 ml IM/SC) repeat after 14 days. • Deworm pigs by albendazole @ 5-10 mg/kg body weight once and repeat after 21 days. • The pregnant animals should be dewormed 2-3 weeks prior to farrowing.
		Deworming	
			Pig production cycle



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RC (AE)/30/2011/ Bulletin/February'2020/93

Dated: 21/02/2020

Agro Advisory Bulletin – SOUTH WEST KHASI HILLS **(Period 21th – 25th February, 2020)**

Weather forecast valid up to 25th February, 2020

There is possibility of 5mm rainfall for the next five days. Maximum Temp: 21-22°C, Minimum Temp: 11-12°C, Cloud cover: sky will be partly cloudy to cloudy i.e. 4-7 Okta, Maximum RH: 65-73%, Minimum RH: 30-41%, Wind speed: 5-6 Kmph, Wind direction: Northeast.

General Advisories:

- Take precaution from pest & diseases and frost damage.
- Apply, light irrigation to vegetable crops.
- Repair bunds, shoulder bunds and risers to retain rainfall.

Agro meteorological Advisories for coming 5 days

Main Crop	Stage	Pest/Diseases	Agricultural Advisories
Pea	Pod filling	Rust	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Give one irrigation at pod filling stage for better produce. Spray fungicide Avtar (Zineb + Hexaconazole) @ 2 gram per 10 litre of water. Severely infected plants should be removed from field and burn it.
Brinjal	Nursery raising	Damping off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nursery seed bed preparation of 1 m width and length as per convenience and 15 cm above the ground. Beds to be ploughed and mixed with FYM @ 4 kg/m² and levelled it properly. Varieties of Brinjal: Arka Nidhi, Arka Nilkant and Arka Anand. Seed treatment with Trichoderma or Pseudomonas @ 2-4 kg of seed before sowing. Avoid excess irrigation to control from damping off diseases. Sow the seed in line at 5 cm spacing and irrigate immediately.
Tomato/Capsicum	Nursery raising/ Transplanting	South American tomato leaf miner Damping off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nursery seed bed preparation of 1 m width and length as per convenience and 15 cm above the ground. Beds to be ploughed and mixed with FYM @ 4 kg/m² and levelled it properly. Varieties of Tomato: Avinash-2, Rocky, Pusa Ruby, Arka Rakshak, Megha Tomato-2, Megha Tomato-3. Varieties of Capsicum: California Wonder, Mahabharat and Pusa Deepti. Sow the seed in line at 5 cm spacing. Monitor the incidence of South American tomato leaf miner & destroy the infested leaves at initial stages in the nursery. Avoid excess irrigation to control from damping off diseases. Transplant one month old seedling at 45 x 30 cm



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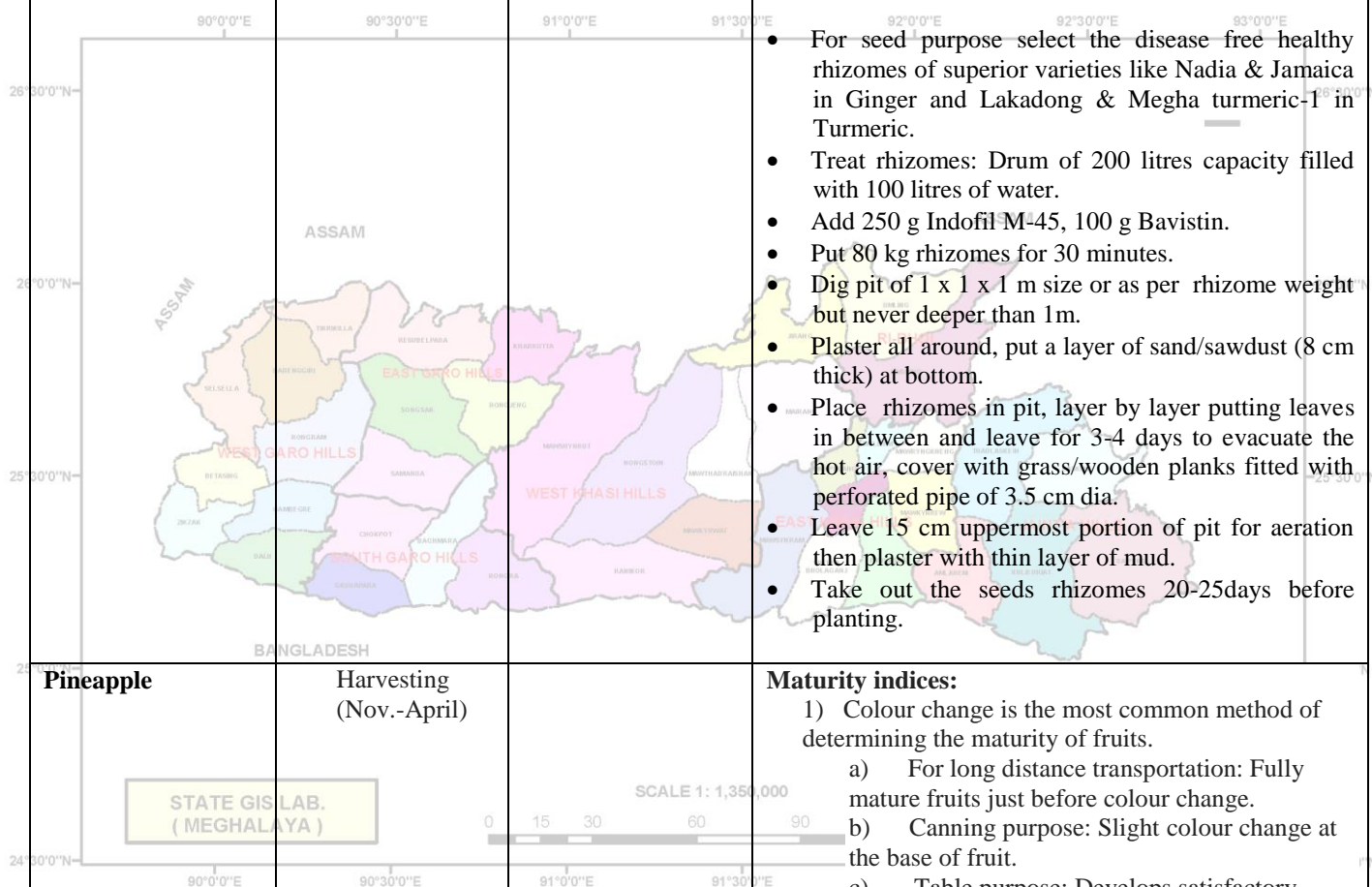
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Ginger/Turmeric	Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harvest the crop when the above ground part of plant has fully dried. • Clear the infested rhizomes with water & shade dry before storage. • After harvest, collect the severely infested leaves of Ginger and Turmeric and burn to avoid wintering of pathogens. <p>Seed Storage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For seed purpose select the disease free healthy rhizomes of superior varieties like Nadia & Jamaica in Ginger and Lakadong & Megha turmeric-1 in Turmeric. • Treat rhizomes: Drum of 200 litres capacity filled with 100 litres of water. • Add 250 g Indofil M-45, 100 g Bavistin. • Put 80 kg rhizomes for 30 minutes. • Dig pit of 1 x 1 x 1 m size or as per rhizome weight but never deeper than 1m. • Plaster all around, put a layer of sand/sawdust (8 cm thick) at bottom. • Place rhizomes in pit, layer by layer putting leaves in between and leave for 3-4 days to evacuate the hot air, cover with grass/wooden planks fitted with perforated pipe of 3.5 cm dia. • Leave 15 cm uppermost portion of pit for aeration then plaster with thin layer of mud. • Take out the seeds rhizomes 20-25days before planting.
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C & RD BLOCK MAP OF MEGHALAYA





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