



**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'2020/94

Dated: 24/02/2020

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

**(Period 24<sup>th</sup> – 28<sup>th</sup> February, 2020)**

**Weather forecast valid up to 28<sup>th</sup> February, 2020**

There is possibility of 8mm rainfall for the next five days. Maximum Temp: 20-27° C, Minimum Temp: 13-15°C, Cloud cover: sky will be clear to cloudy i.e. 0-7 Okta, Maximum RH: 73-94%, Minimum RH: 42-72%, Wind speed: 3-5 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"> <li>Give one irrigation at pod filling stage for better produce.</li> <li>Spray fungicide Aytar (Zineb + Hexaconazole) @ 2 gram per 10 litre of water.</li> <li>Severely infected plants should be removed from field and burn it.</li> </ul>
Brinjal	Nursery raising	Damping off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nursery seed bed preparation of 1 m width and length as per convenience and 15 cm above the ground.</li> <li>Beds to be ploughed and mixed with FYM @ 4 kg/m<sup>2</sup> and levelled it properly.</li> <li>Varieties of Brinjal: Arka Nidhi, Arka Nilkant and Arka Anand.</li> <li>Seed treatment with Trichoderma or Pseudomonas @ 2-4 kg of seed before sowing.</li> <li>Avoid excess irrigation to control from damping off diseases.</li> <li>Sow the seed in line at 5 cm spacing and irrigate immediately.</li> </ul>
Tomato/Capsicum	Nursery raising/ Transplanting	South American tomato leaf miner Damping off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nursery seed bed preparation of 1 m width and length as per convenience and 15 cm above the ground.</li> <li>Beds to be ploughed and mixed with FYM @ 4 kg/m<sup>2</sup> and levelled it properly.</li> <li>Varieties of Tomato: Avinash-2, Rocky, Pusa Ruby, Arka Rakshak, Megha Tomato-2, Megha Tomato-3.</li> <li>Varieties of Capsicum: California Wonder, Mahabharat and Pusa Deepti.</li> <li>Sow the seed in line at 5 cm spacing.</li> <li>Monitor the incidence of South American tomato leaf miner &amp; destroy the infested leaves at initial stages in the nursery.</li> <li>Avoid excess irrigation to control from damping off diseases.</li> <li>Transplant one month old seedling at 45 x 30 cm spacing in evening.</li> <li>Irrigate immediately after transplanting.</li> </ul>



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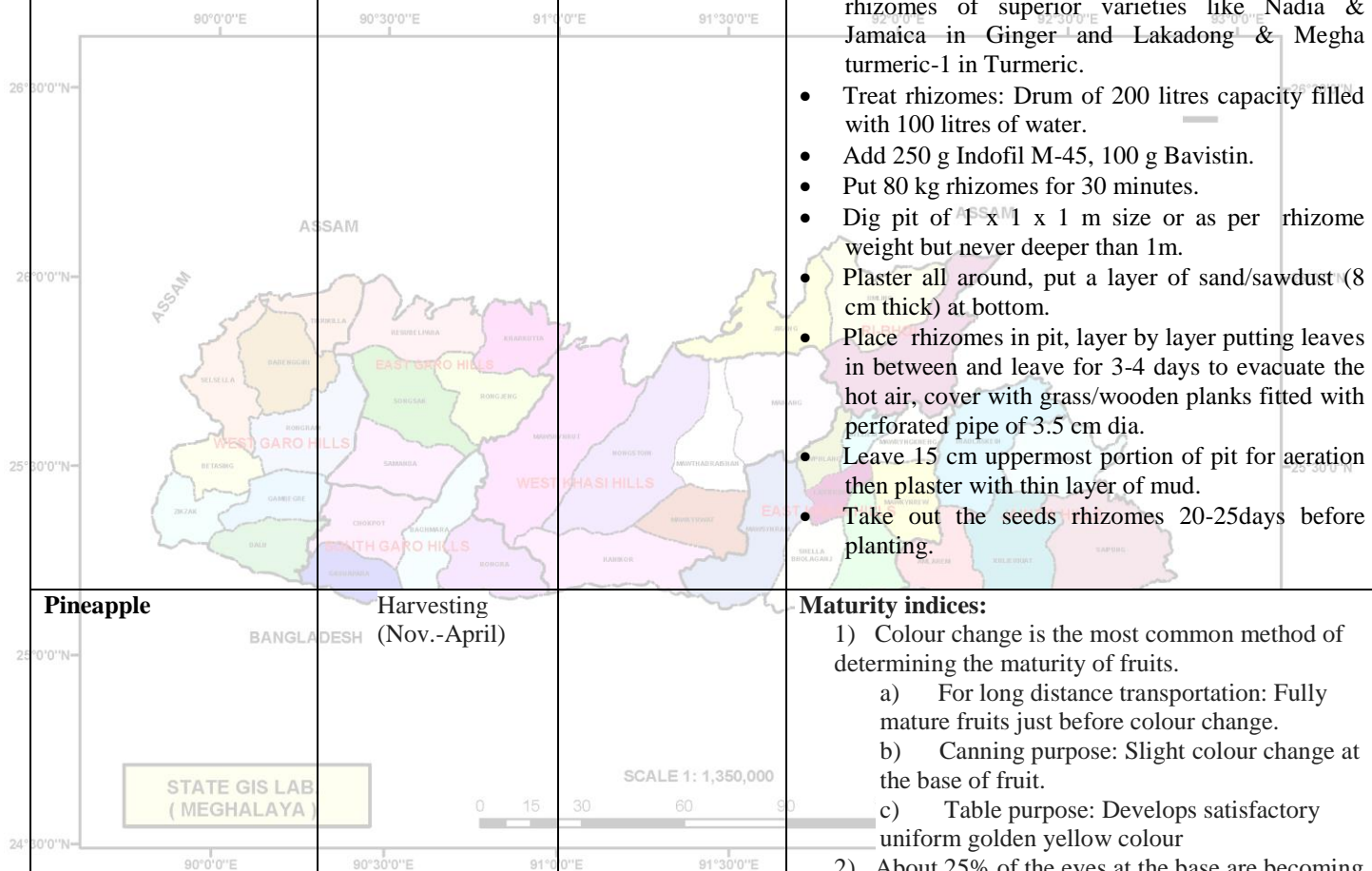
### Umroi Road, Umiam – 793 103 Meghalaya



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<b>Mustard/ Rapeseed</b>	Pod filling	Aphid, Cabbage butterfly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Give one irrigation at pod filling stage if necessary.</li> <li>In case of heavy infestation of cabbage butterfly and aphids, spray Azadirachtin 0.03 EC @ 5ml/l.</li> </ul>
<b>Ginger/Turmeric</b>	Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Harvest the crop when the above ground part of plant has fully dried.</li> <li>Clear the infested rhizomes with water &amp; shade dry before storage.</li> <li>After harvest, collect the severely infested leaves of Ginger and Turmeric and burn to avoid wintering of pathogens.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Seed Storage</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For seed purpose select the disease free healthy rhizomes of superior varieties like Nadia &amp; Jamaica in Ginger and Lakadong &amp; Megha turmeric-1 in Turmeric.</li> <li>Treat rhizomes: Drum of 200 litres capacity filled with 100 litres of water.</li> <li>Add 250 g Indofil M-45, 100 g Bavistin.</li> <li>Put 80 kg rhizomes for 30 minutes.</li> <li>Dig pit of 1 x 1 x 1 m size or as per rhizome weight but never deeper than 1m.</li> <li>Plaster all around, put a layer of sand/sawdust (8 cm thick) at bottom.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Leave 15 cm uppermost portion of pit for aeration then plaster with thin layer of mud.</li> <li>Take out the seeds rhizomes 20-25days before planting.</li> </ul>
<b>Pineapple</b>	Harvesting (Nov.-April)		<p><b>Maturity indices:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Colour change is the most common method of determining the maturity of fruits. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For long distance transportation: Fully mature fruits just before colour change.</li> <li>Canning purpose: Slight colour change at the base of fruit.</li> <li>Table purpose: Develops satisfactory uniform golden yellow colour</li> </ol> </li> <li>About 25% of the eyes at the base are becoming flat.</li> <li>Method of harvesting: Harvesting is done with a sharp knife, severing the fruit-stalk with a clean cut retaining 5-7 cm of stalk without damage to the fruit.</li> </ol> <p>Land preparation and layout in double row.</p>
<b>Khasi Mandarin</b>	Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Harvest along with stalk.</li> <li>To prevent bird damage of Khasi Mandarin fruit use bird netting or use traditional methods of bird control.</li> <li>Prepare fire line to avoid unintentional fire in the orchard.</li> </ul>
	New plantation		
	Nursery		

C & RD BLOCK MAP OF MEGHALAYA





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	New plantation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Budding on Rough lemon rootstock.</li> <li>Sowing for seedlings production.</li> <li>Layout, planting system and pit digging.</li> </ul>
<b>Gauva</b>	Nursery		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Patch budding of improved cultivars on local rootstock.</li> </ul>
<b>Animal Sciences</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protect Animals/Birds from direct exposure to cold weather &amp; wind.</li> <li>Check for build up of insect nests in animal houses &amp; if required clean the same.</li> </ul>			
<b>Poultry</b>	All stages		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Brooder management:</b> Brooder management should be ensured by providing heat source 2 watt/chicks electric bulb. 7-10 square inches space/chicks.</li> <li>As the temperature is low, provision of extra bulb will ensure warmth and prevent cold wind.</li> <li>Maintain hygiene and sanitation in poultry shed.</li> <li>Cover the shed with sack or plastic sheets at night time.</li> <li>Ensure proper ventilation during day time.</li> <li>Provide vitamin B complex @ 7ml/litre in drinking water daily in broiler for healthy growth.</li> <li>Litter materials should be spread upto 2-3 inches thickness and stirred frequently and treat with lime to avoid caking.</li> <li>Provide clean drinking water and change the water every day.</li> <li>Isolate/separate diseased bird and dead birds should be immediately removed.</li> <li>Regularly inspect the droppings of the poultry birds for any diseases symptom (Blood discharge/Pus/Diarrhoea/Watery).</li> </ul>
		Coccidiosis (Symptoms: blood/mucus in feaces)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide plenty of fresh and clean drinking water.</li> <li>Provide coccidiostatic like <b>Amprolium</b> @ 25-65 mg/kg feed once a day as a preventive measure against coccidiosis.</li> </ul>
		Ranikhet disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vaccinate the poultry birds with <b>F1/ Lasota vaccine</b> (1 drop) at the age of 4-7 days old and 35 days old through eye and nostril.</li> </ul>
<b>Piggery</b>	All stages		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure warmth during night time as the temperature is low by providing dry bedding materials.</li> <li>Ensure proper feed and clean drinking water.</li> <li>Vaccinate all newly born piglets against swine fever at the age of 3 months followed by annual booster dose.</li> <li>In endemic areas, vaccinate 6 months old pigs with FMD vaccine once in a year.</li> <li>Iron supplementation in piglet to prevent from piglet anaemia during 1<sup>st</sup> week of age (0.5-1 ml IM/SC) repeat after 14 days.</li> <li>Deworm pigs by albendazole @ 5-10 mg/kg body weight once and repeat after 21 days.</li> <li>The pregnant animals should be dewormed 2-3 weeks prior to farrowing.</li> </ul>
		Deworming	
			<b>Pig production cycle</b>



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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"><li>Provide Ivermectin (Injection) @ 10mg/33kg body wt.</li></ul>												
<b>Fishery</b>															
<b>Common Carp</b> ( 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>	<b>Pond preparation:</b> 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. <b>Feeding Management</b> High protein feeds i.e. (35 to 40%) protein feeds to be provided to the brooders (5% of the body weight). <b>Breeding</b> 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. <b>Stocking of spawn in nursery tank:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ 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.</li><li>➤ 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.</li></ul> <b>Treatment:</b> Salt bath for 2 mins @ 2g/Liter water and followed by 5ppm KMnO <sub>4</sub> (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'2020/94

Dated: 24/02/2020

**Agro Advisory Bulletin – WEST JAINTIA HILLS**  
**(Period 24<sup>th</sup> – 28<sup>th</sup> February, 2020)**

**Weather forecast valid up to 28<sup>th</sup> February, 2020**

There is possibility of 6mm rainfall for the next five days. Maximum Temp: 18-24°C, Minimum Temp: 11-12°C, Cloud cover: sky will be mainly clear to cloudy i.e. 1-7 Oka, Maximum RH: 88-99%, Minimum RH: 44-82%, Wind speed: 3-5 Kmph, 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.

**Agro meteorological Advisories for coming 5 days**

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



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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transplant one month old seedling at 45 x 30 cm spacing in evening.</li> <li>• Irrigate immediately after transplanting.</li> </ul>
<b>Mustard/ Rapeseed</b>	Pod filling	Aphid, Cabbage butterfly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Give one irrigation at pod filling stage if necessary.</li> <li>• In case of heavy infestation of cabbage butterfly and aphids, spray Azadirachtin 0.03 EC @ 5ml/l.</li> </ul>
<b>Ginger/Turmeric</b>	Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Harvest the crop when the above ground part of plant has fully dried.</li> <li>• Clear the infested rhizomes with water &amp; shade dry before storage.</li> <li>• After harvest, collect the severely infested leaves of Ginger and Turmeric and burn to avoid wintering of pathogens.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Seed Storage</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For seed purpose select the disease free healthy rhizomes of superior varieties like Nadia &amp; Jamaica in Ginger and Lakadong &amp; Megha turmeric-1 in Turmeric.</li> <li>• Treat rhizomes: Drum of 200 litres capacity filled with 100 litres of water.</li> <li>• Add 250 g Indofil M-45, 100 g Bavistin.</li> <li>• Put 80 kg rhizomes for 30 minutes.</li> <li>• Dig pit of 1 x 1 x 1 m size or as per rhizome weight but never deeper than 1m.</li> <li>• Plaster all around, put a layer of sand/sawdust (8 cm thick) at bottom.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Leave 15 cm uppermost portion of pit for aeration then plaster with thin layer of mud.</li> <li>• Take out the seeds rhizomes 20-25days before planting.</li> </ul>
<b>Pineapple</b>	Harvesting (Nov.-April)		<p><b>Maturity indices:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Colour change is the most common method of determining the maturity of fruits. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) For long distance transportation: Fully mature fruits just before colour change.</li> <li>b) Canning purpose: Slight colour change at the base of fruit.</li> <li>c) Table purpose: Develops satisfactory uniform golden yellow colour</li> </ol> </li> <li>2) About 25% of the eyes at the base are becoming flat.</li> <li>3) Method of harvesting: Harvesting is done with a sharp knife, severing the fruit-stalk with a clean cut retaining 5-7 cm of stalk without damage to the fruit.</li> </ol> <p><b>Land preparation and layout in double row.</b></p>
<b>Khasi Mandarin</b>	Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Harvest along with stalk.</li> <li>• To prevent bird damage of Khasi Mandarin fruit use</li> </ul>





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





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RC (AE)/30/2011/ Bulletin/February'2020/94

Dated: 24/02/2020

## **Agro Advisory Bulletin – WEST KHASI HILLS** **(Period 24<sup>th</sup> – 28<sup>th</sup> February, 2020)**

### **Weather forecast valid up to 28<sup>th</sup> February, 2020**

There is possibility of 13mm rainfall for the next five days. Maximum Temp: 16-21°C, Minimum Temp: 10-12°C, Cloud cover: sky will be mainly clear to cloudy i.e. 2-7 Oka, Maximum RH: 91-96%, Minimum RH: 49-73%, Wind speed: 3-5 Kmph, Wind direction: 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.

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"> <li>Give one irrigation at pod filling stage for better produce.</li> <li>Spray fungicide Avtar (Zineb + Hexaconazole) @ 2 gram per 10 litre of water.</li> <li>Severely infected plants should be removed from field and burn it.</li> </ul>
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<p style="text-align: center;">C &amp; RD BLOCK MAP OF MEGHALAYA</p>			<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Seed Storage</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For seed purpose select the disease free healthy rhizomes of superior varieties like Nadia &amp; Jamaica in Ginger and Lakadong &amp; Megha turmeric-1 in Turmeric.</li> <li>• Treat rhizomes: Drum of 200 litres capacity filled with 100 litres of water.</li> <li>• Add 250 g Indofil M-45, 100 g Bavistin.</li> <li>• Put 80 kg rhizomes for 30 minutes.</li> <li>• Dig pit of 1 x 1 x 1 m size or as per rhizome weight but never deeper than 1m.</li> <li>• Plaster all around, put a layer of sand/sawdust (8 cm thick) at bottom.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Leave 15 cm uppermost portion of pit for aeration then plaster with thin layer of mud.</li> <li>• Take out the seeds rhizomes 20-25days before planting.</li> </ul>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protect Animals/Birds from direct exposure to cold weather &amp; wind.</li> <li>Check for build up of insect nests in animal houses &amp; if required clean the same.</li> </ul>			
<b>Poultry</b>	All stages		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Brooder management:</b> Brooder management should be ensured by providing heat source 2 watt/chicks electric bulb. 7-10 square inches space/chicks.</li> <li>As the temperature is low, provision of extra bulb will ensure warmth and prevent cold wind.</li> <li>Maintain hygiene and sanitation in poultry shed.</li> <li>Cover the shed with sack or plastic sheets at night time.</li> <li>Ensure proper ventilation during day time.</li> <li>Provide vitamin B complex @ 7ml/litre in drinking water daily in broiler for healthy growth.</li> <li>Litter materials should be spread upto 2-3 inches thickness and stirred frequently and treat with lime to avoid caking.</li> <li>Provide clean drinking water and change the water every day.</li> <li>Isolate/separate diseased bird and dead birds should be immediately removed.</li> <li>Regularly inspect the droppings of the poultry birds for any diseases symptom (Blood discharge/Pus/Diarrhoea/Watery).</li> </ul>
		Coccidiosis (Symptoms: blood/mucus in feaces)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide plenty of fresh and clean drinking water.</li> <li>Provide coccidiostatic like <b>Amprolium</b> @ 25-65 mg/kg feed once a day as a preventive measure against coccidiosis.</li> </ul>
		Ranikhet disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vaccinate the poultry birds with <b>F1/ Lasota vaccine</b> (1 drop) at the age of 4-7 days old and 35 days old through eye and nostril.</li> </ul>
<b>Piggery</b>	All stages		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure warmth during night time as the temperature is low by providing dry bedding materials.</li> <li>Ensure proper feed and clean drinking water.</li> <li>Vaccinate all newly born piglets against swine fever at the age of 3 months followed by annual booster dose.</li> <li>In endemic areas, vaccinate 6 months old pigs with FMD vaccine once in a year.</li> <li>Iron supplementation in piglet to prevent from piglet anaemia during 1<sup>st</sup> week of age (0.5-1 ml IM/SC) repeat after 14 days.</li> <li>Deworm pigs by albendazole @ 5-10 mg/kg body weight once and repeat after 21 days.</li> <li>The pregnant animals should be dewormed 2-3 weeks prior to farrowing.</li> </ul>
		Deworming	



# GRAMIN KRISHI MAUSAM SEWA

## ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region

### Umroi Road, Umiam – 793 103 Meghalaya



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		<b>Pig production cycle</b> <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
Parameters	Measures														
Service of sows	2 or 3 times AL or Natural service boar														
Farrowing	114 days														
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Sow commences heat	1 week after weaning														
Weaner to slaughter	20-24 weeks (growing and finishing) 60-100 Kg														
		<b>Skin infection (Scabies)</b>	● Provide Ivermectin (Injection) @ 10mg/33kg body wt.												
<b>Fishery</b>															
<b>Common Carp</b> ( All varieties; Amur, Local common carp and Koi carps)	<b>Brooders</b> (Breeding season)		<b>Pond preparation:</b> 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. <b>Feeding Management</b> High protein feeds <i>i.e.</i> (35 to 40%) protein feeds to be provided to the brooders (5% of the body weight). <b>Breeding</b> 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. <b>Stocking of spawn in nursery tank:</b> ➤ 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.												
		<b>Saprolegnia</b> (Cotton wool disease)	<b>Treatment:</b> Salt bath for 2 mins @ 2g/Liter water and followed by 5ppm KMnO <sub>4</sub> (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'2020/94

Dated: 22/02/2020

## **Agro Advisory Bulletin – East Garo Hills**

**(Period 24<sup>th</sup> – 28<sup>th</sup> February, 2020)**

**Weather forecast valid up to 28<sup>th</sup> February, 2020.**

There is possibility of 3mm rainfall for the next five days. Maximum Temp: 17-24°C, Minimum Temp: 10-12°C, Cloud cover: sky will be mainly clear to cloudy i.e. 1-8 Okta, Maximum RH: 80-92%, Minimum RH: 41-68%, Wind speed: 3-5 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"> <li>Give one irrigation at pod filling stage for better produce.</li> <li>Spray fungicide Avtar (Zineb + Hexaconazole) @ 2 gram per 10 litre of water.</li> <li>Severely infected plants should be removed from field and burn it.</li> </ul>
Brinjal	Nursery raising	Damping off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nursery seed bed preparation of 1 m width and length as per convenience and 15 cm above the ground.</li> <li>Beds to be ploughed and mixed with FYM @ 4 kg/m<sup>2</sup> and levelled it properly.</li> <li>Varieties of Brinjal: Arka Nidhi, Arka Nilkant and Arka Anand.</li> <li>Seed treatment with Trichoderma or Pseudomonas @ 2-4 kg of seed before sowing.</li> <li>Avoid excess irrigation to control from damping off diseases.</li> <li>Sow the seed in line at 5 cm spacing and irrigate immediately.</li> </ul>
Tomato/Capsicum	Nursery raising/ Transplanting	South American tomato leaf miner Damping off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nursery seed bed preparation of 1 m width and length as per convenience and 15 cm above the ground.</li> <li>Beds to be ploughed and mixed with FYM @ 4 kg/m<sup>2</sup> and levelled it properly.</li> <li>Varieties of Tomato: Avinash-2, Rocky, Pusa Ruby, Arka Rakshak, Megha Tomato-2, Megha Tomato-3.</li> <li>Varieties of Capsicum: California Wonder, Mahabharat and Pusa Deepti.</li> <li>Sow the seed in line at 5 cm spacing.</li> <li>Monitor the incidence of South American tomato leaf miner &amp; destroy the infested leaves at initial stages in the nursery.</li> <li>Avoid excess irrigation to control from damping off diseases.</li> <li>Transplant one month old seedling at 45 x 30 cm spacing in evening.</li> <li>Irrigate immediately after transplanting.</li> </ul>
Mustard/ Rapeseed	Pod filling		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Give one irrigation at pod filling stage if necessary.</li> <li>In case of heavy infestation of cabbage butterfly and</li> </ul>



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		Aphid, Cabbage butterfly	aphids, spray Azadirachtin 0.03 EC @ 5ml/l.
<b>Ginger/Turmeric</b>	Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Harvest the crop when the above ground part of plant has fully dried.</li> <li>Clear the infested rhizomes with water &amp; shade dry before storage.</li> <li>After harvest, collect the severely infested leaves of Ginger and Turmeric and burn to avoid wintering of pathogens.</li> </ul> <p><b>Seed Storage</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For seed purpose select the disease free healthy rhizomes of superior varieties like Nadia &amp; Jamaica in Ginger and Lakadong &amp; Megha turmeric-1 in Turmeric.</li> <li>Treat rhizomes: Drum of 200 litres capacity filled with 100 litres of water.</li> <li>Add 250 g Indofil M-45, 100 g Bavistin.</li> <li>Put 80 kg rhizomes for 30 minutes.</li> <li>Dig pit of 1 x 1 x 1 m size or as per rhizome weight but never deeper than 1m.</li> <li>Plaster all around, put a layer of sand/sawdust (8 cm thick) at bottom.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Leave 15 cm uppermost portion of pit for aeration then plaster with thin layer of mud.</li> <li>Take out the seeds rhizomes 20-25days before planting.</li> </ul>
<b>Pineapple</b>	Harvesting (Nov.-April)		<p><b>Maturity indices:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Colour change is the most common method of determining the maturity of fruits. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) For long distance transportation: Fully mature fruits just before colour change.</li> <li>b) Canning purpose: Slight colour change at the base of fruit.</li> <li>c) Table purpose: Develops satisfactory uniform golden yellow colour</li> </ol> </li> <li>2) About 25% of the eyes at the base are becoming flat.</li> <li>3) Method of harvesting: Harvesting is done with a sharp knife, severing the fruit-stalk with a clean cut retaining 5-7 cm of stalk without damage to the fruit.</li> </ol> <p>Land preparation and layout in double row.</p>
<b>Khasi Mandarin</b>	Harvesting  Nursery  New plantation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Harvest along with stalk.</li> <li>To prevent bird damage of Khasi Mandarin fruit use bird netting or use traditional methods of bird control.</li> <li>Prepare fire line to avoid unintentional fire in the orchard.</li> <li>Budding on Rough lemon rootstock.</li> <li>Sowing for seedlings production.</li> <li>Layout, planting system and pit digging.</li> </ul>
<b>Gauva</b>	Nursery		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Patch budding of improved cultivars on local rootstock.</li> </ul>



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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 1<sup>st</sup> 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







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RC (AE)/30/2011/ Bulletin/February'2020/94

Dated: 24/02/2020

**Agro Advisory Bulletin – EAST JAINTIA HILLS**  
**(Period 24<sup>th</sup> – 28<sup>th</sup> February, 2020)**

**Weather forecast valid up to 28<sup>th</sup> February, 2020**

There is possibility of 6mm rainfall for the next five days. Maximum Temp: 18-24°C, Minimum Temp: 11-13°C, Cloud cover: sky will be clear to cloudy i.e. 0-8 Okta, Maximum RH: 84-97%, Minimum RH: 41-68%, Wind speed: 5-7 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.

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



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		butterfly	
<b>Ginger/Turmeric</b>	Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Harvest the crop when the above ground part of plant has fully dried.</li> <li>Clear the infested rhizomes with water &amp; shade dry before storage.</li> <li>After harvest, collect the severely infested leaves of Ginger and Turmeric and burn to avoid wintering of pathogens.</li> </ul> <p><b>Seed Storage</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For seed purpose select the disease free healthy rhizomes of superior varieties like Nadia &amp; Jamaica in Ginger and Lakadong &amp; Megha turmeric-1 in Turmeric.</li> <li>Treat rhizomes: Drum of 200 litres capacity filled with 100 litres of water.</li> <li>Add 250 g Indofil M-45, 100 g Bavistin.</li> <li>Put 80 kg rhizomes for 30 minutes.</li> <li>Dig pit of 1 x 1 x 1 m size or as per rhizome weight but never deeper than 1m.</li> <li>Plaster all around, put a layer of sand/sawdust (8 cm thick) at bottom.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Leave 15 cm uppermost portion of pit for aeration then plaster with thin layer of mud.</li> <li>Take out the seeds rhizomes 20-25days before planting.</li> </ul>
<b>Pineapple</b>	Harvesting (Nov.-April)		<p><b>Maturity indices:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Colour change is the most common method of determining the maturity of fruits. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) For long distance transportation: Fully mature fruits just before colour change.</li> <li>b) Canning purpose: Slight colour change at the base of fruit.</li> <li>c) Table purpose: Develops satisfactory uniform golden yellow colour</li> </ol> </li> <li>2) About 25% of the eyes at the base are becoming flat.</li> <li>3) Method of harvesting: Harvesting is done with a sharp knife, severing the fruit-stalk with a clean cut retaining 5-7 cm of stalk without damage to the fruit.</li> </ol> <p><b>Land preparation and layout in double row.</b></p>
<b>Khasi Mandarin</b>	Harvesting  Nursery  New plantation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Harvest along with stalk.</li> <li>To prevent bird damage of Khasi Mandarin fruit use bird netting or use traditional methods of bird control.</li> <li>Prepare fire line to avoid unintentional fire in the orchard.</li> <li>Budding on Rough lemon rootstock.</li> <li>Sowing for seedlings production.</li> <li>Layout, planting system and pit digging.</li> </ul>
<b>Gauva</b>	Nursery		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Patch budding of improved cultivars on local rootstock.</li> </ul>
<b>Animal Sciences</b>			
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protect Animals/Birds from direct exposure to cold weather &amp; wind.</li> <li>Check for build up of insect nests in animal houses &amp; if required clean the same.</li> </ul>
<b>Poultry</b>	All stages		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Brooder management:</b></li> </ul>





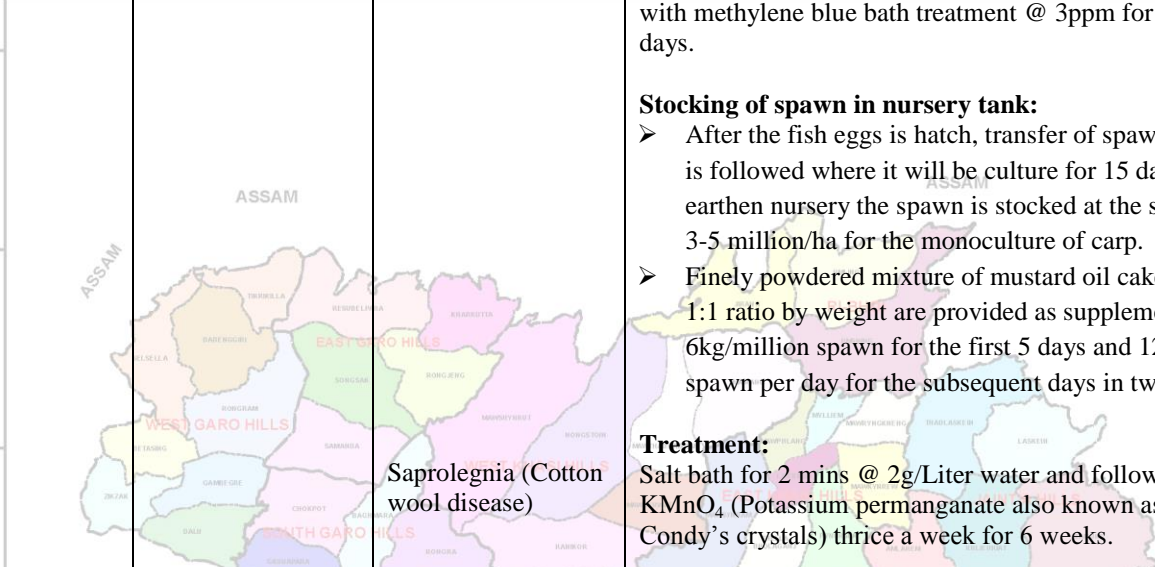
# GRAMIN KRISHI MAUSAM SEWA

## ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region

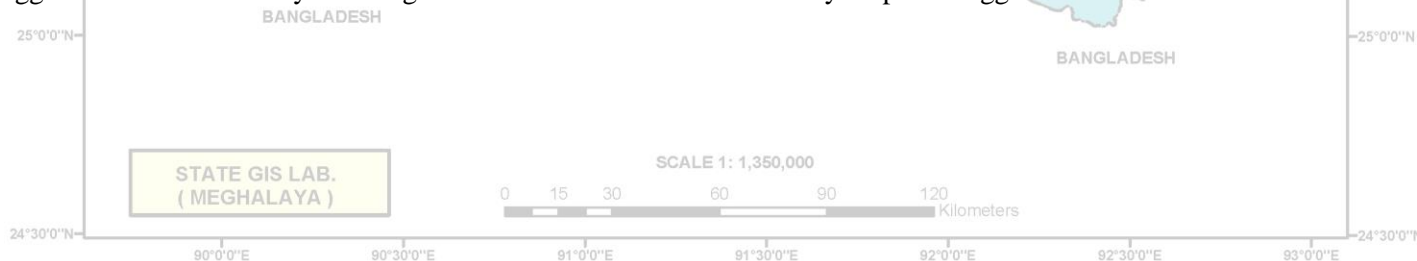
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<b>Common Carp</b> ( All varieties; Amur, Local common carp and Koi carps)	<b>Brooders</b> (Breeding season)		<b>Pond preparation:</b> Liming (Quicklime at recommended dose) should be done for maintaining the pH of the water above 7. If algal bloom is occurring, fresh water should be drained to dilute the bloom water. Maintain 1-1.5m water depth in the culture ponds. <b>Feeding Management</b> High protein feeds <i>i.e.</i> (35 to 40%) protein feeds to be provided to the brooders (5% of the body weight). <b>Breeding</b> 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. <b>Stocking of spawn in nursery tank:</b> ➤ 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. <b>Treatment:</b> Salt bath for 2 mins @ 2g/Liter water and followed by 5ppm KMnO <sub>4</sub> (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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RC (AE)/30/2011/ Bulletin/February'2020/94

Dated: 24/02/2020

**Agro Advisory Bulletin – EAST KHASI HILLS**  
**(Period 24<sup>th</sup> – 28<sup>th</sup> February, 2020)**

**Weather forecast valid up to 28<sup>th</sup> February, 2020**

There is possibility of 10mm rainfall for the next five days. Maximum Temp: 18-21°C, Minimum Temp: 10-12°C, Cloud cover: sky will be mainly clear to cloudy i.e. 2-7 Okta, Maximum RH: 88-97%, Minimum RH: 41-69%, Wind speed: 4-7 Kmph, Wind direction: North-Southwest.

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



# GRAMIN KRISHI MAUSAM SEWA

## ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region

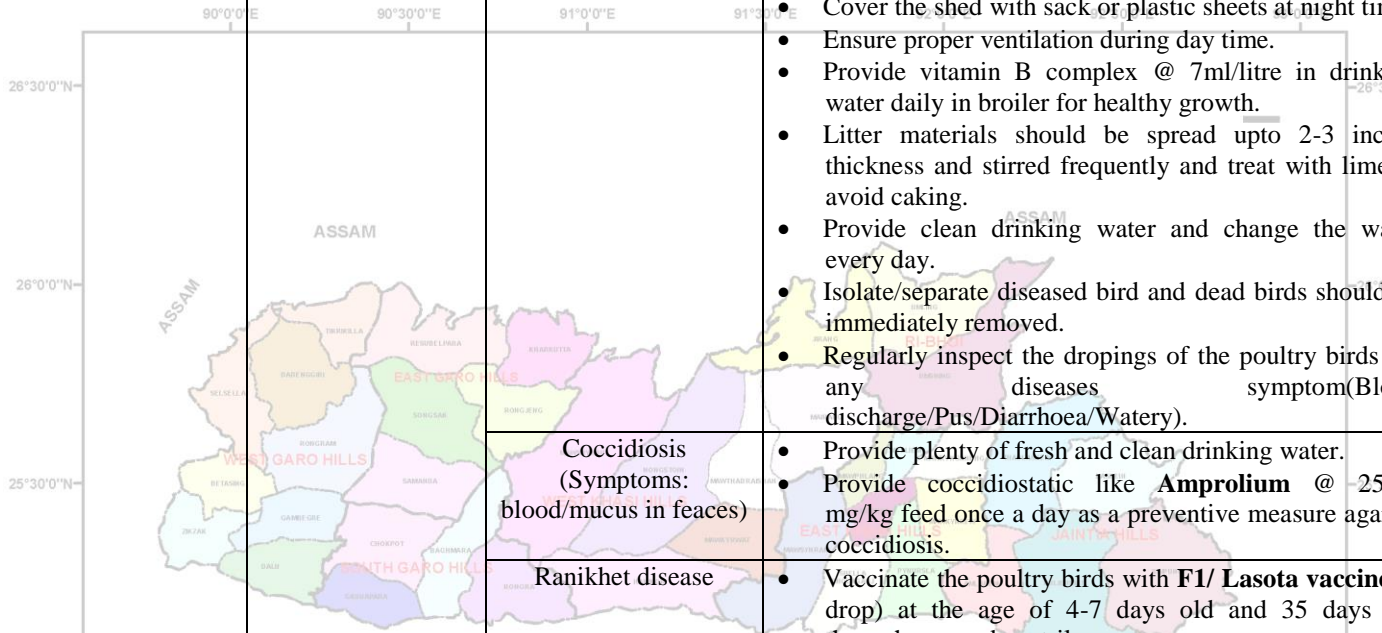
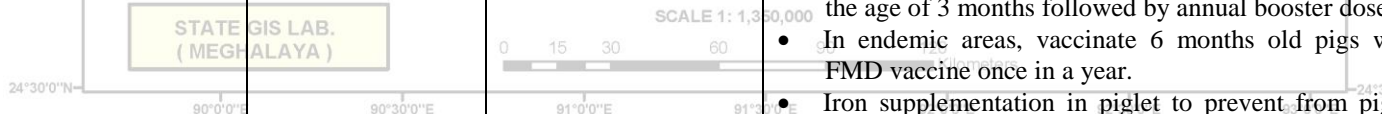
### Umroi Road, Umiam – 793 103 Meghalaya



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

<b>Mustard/ Rapeseed</b>	Pod filling	Aphid, Cabbage butterfly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Give one irrigation at pod filling stage if necessary.</li> <li>In case of heavy infestation of cabbage butterfly and aphids, spray Azadirachtin 0.03 EC @ 5ml/l.</li> </ul>
<b>Ginger/Turmeric</b>	Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Harvest the crop when the above ground part of plant has fully dried.</li> <li>Clear the infested rhizomes with water &amp; shade dry before storage.</li> <li>After harvest, collect the severely infested leaves of Ginger and Turmeric and burn to avoid wintering of pathogens.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Seed Storage</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For seed purpose select the disease free healthy rhizomes of superior varieties like Nadia &amp; Jamaica in Ginger and Lakadong &amp; Megha turmeric-1 in Turmeric.</li> <li>Treat rhizomes: Drum of 200 litres capacity filled with 100 litres of water.</li> <li>Add 250 g Indofil M-45, 100 g Bavistin.</li> <li>Put 80 kg rhizomes for 30 minutes.</li> <li>Dig pit of 1 x 1 x 1 m size or as per rhizome weight but never deeper than 1m.</li> <li>Plaster all around, put a layer of sand/sawdust (8 cm thick) at bottom.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Leave 15 cm uppermost portion of pit for aeration then plaster with thin layer of mud.</li> <li>Take out the seeds rhizomes 20-25days before planting.</li> </ul>
<b>Pineapple</b>	Harvesting (Nov.-April)		<p><b>Maturity indices:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Colour change is the most common method of determining the maturity of fruits. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For long distance transportation: Fully mature fruits just before colour change.</li> <li>Canning purpose: Slight colour change at the base of fruit.</li> <li>Table purpose: Develops satisfactory uniform golden yellow colour</li> </ol> </li> <li>About 25% of the eyes at the base are becoming flat.</li> <li>Method of harvesting: Harvesting is done with a sharp knife, severing the fruit-stalk with a clean cut retaining 5-7 cm of stalk without damage to the fruit.</li> </ol> <p>Land preparation and layout in double row.</p>
<b>Khasi Mandarin</b>	Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Harvest along with stalk.</li> <li>To prevent bird damage of Khasi Mandarin fruit use bird netting or use traditional methods of bird control.</li> <li>Prepare fire line to avoid unintentional fire in the orchard.</li> <li>Budding on Rough lemon rootstock.</li> </ul>
	Nursery		



	New plantation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Sowing for seedlings production.</li><li>• Layout, planting system and pit digging.</li></ul>								
Gauva	Nursery		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Patch budding of improved cultivars on local rootstock.</li></ul>								
Animal Sciences											
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Protect Animals/Birds from direct exposure to cold weather &amp; wind.</li><li>• Check for build up of insect nests in animal houses &amp; if required clean the same.</li></ul>											
Poultry	All stages	 <p>C &amp; 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>Coccidiosis (Symptoms: blood/mucus in faeces)</p> <p>Ranikhet disease</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Brooder management:</b> Brooder management should be ensured by providing heat source 2 watt/chicks electric bulb. 7-10 square inches space/chicks.</li><li>• As the temperature is low, provision of extra bulb will ensure warmth and prevent cold wind.</li><li>• Maintain hygiene and sanitation in poultry shed.</li><li>• Cover the shed with sack or plastic sheets at night time.</li><li>• Ensure proper ventilation during day time.</li><li>• Provide vitamin B complex @ 7ml/litre in drinking water daily in broiler for healthy growth.</li><li>• Litter materials should be spread upto 2-3 inches thickness and stirred frequently and treat with lime to avoid caking.</li><li>• Provide clean drinking water and change the water every day.</li><li>• Isolate/separate diseased bird and dead birds should be immediately removed.</li><li>• Regularly inspect the droppings of the poultry birds for any diseases symptom (Blood discharge/Pus/Diarrhoea/Watery).</li><li>• Provide plenty of fresh and clean drinking water.</li><li>• Provide coccidiostatic like <b>Amprolium</b> @ 25-65 mg/kg feed once a day as a preventive measure against coccidiosis.</li><li>• Vaccinate the poultry birds with <b>F1/ Lasota vaccine</b> (1 drop) at the age of 4-7 days old and 35 days old through eye and nostril.</li></ul>								
Piggery	All stages	 <p>STATE GIS LAB. ( MEGHALAYA )</p> <p>SCALE 1: 1,350,000</p> <p>Deworming</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ensure warmth during night time as the temperature is low by providing dry bedding materials.</li><li>• Ensure proper feed and clean drinking water.</li><li>• Vaccinate all newly born piglets against swine fever at the age of 3 months followed by annual booster dose.</li><li>• In endemic areas, vaccinate 6 months old pigs with FMD vaccine once in a year.</li><li>• Iron supplementation in piglet to prevent from piglet anaemia during 1<sup>st</sup> week of age (0.5-1 ml IM/SC) repeat after 14 days.</li><li>• Deworm pigs by albendazole @ 5-10 mg/kg body weight once and repeat after 21 days.</li><li>• The pregnant animals should be dewormed 2-3 weeks prior to farrowing.</li></ul> <p><b>Pig production cycle</b></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										
Farrowing	114 days										
Weaning	3-4 weeks										



# GRAMIN KRISHI MAUSAM SEWA

## ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region

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			Sow commences heat	1 week after weaning			
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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"><li>• Provide Ivermectin (Injection) @ 10mg/33kg body wt.</li></ul>				

#### Fishery

<b>Common Carp</b> ( All varieties; Amur, Local common carp and Koi carps)	<b>Brooders</b> (Breeding season)		<b>Pond preparation:</b> 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. <b>Feeding Management</b> High protein feeds i.e. (35 to 40%) protein feeds to be provided to the brooders (5% of the body weight). <b>Breeding</b> 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. <b>Stocking of spawn in nursery tank:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 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.</li> <li>➤ 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.</li> </ul> <b>Treatment:</b> Salt bath for 2 mins @ 2g/Liter water and followed by 5ppm KMnO <sub>4</sub> (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.





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RC (AE)/30/2011/ Bulletin/February'2020/94

Dated: 24/02/2020

**Agro Advisory Bulletin – NORTH GARO HILLS**  
**(Period 24<sup>th</sup> – 28<sup>th</sup> February, 2020)**

**Weather forecast valid up to 28<sup>th</sup> February, 2020**

There is possibility of 3mm rainfall for the next five days. Maximum Temp: 18-25° C, Minimum Temp: 12-14° C, Cloud cover: sky will be clear to cloudy i.e. 0-7 Okta, Maximum RH: 74-92%, Minimum RH: 38-62%, Wind speed: 4-7 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.

**Agro meteorological Advisories for coming 5 days**

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



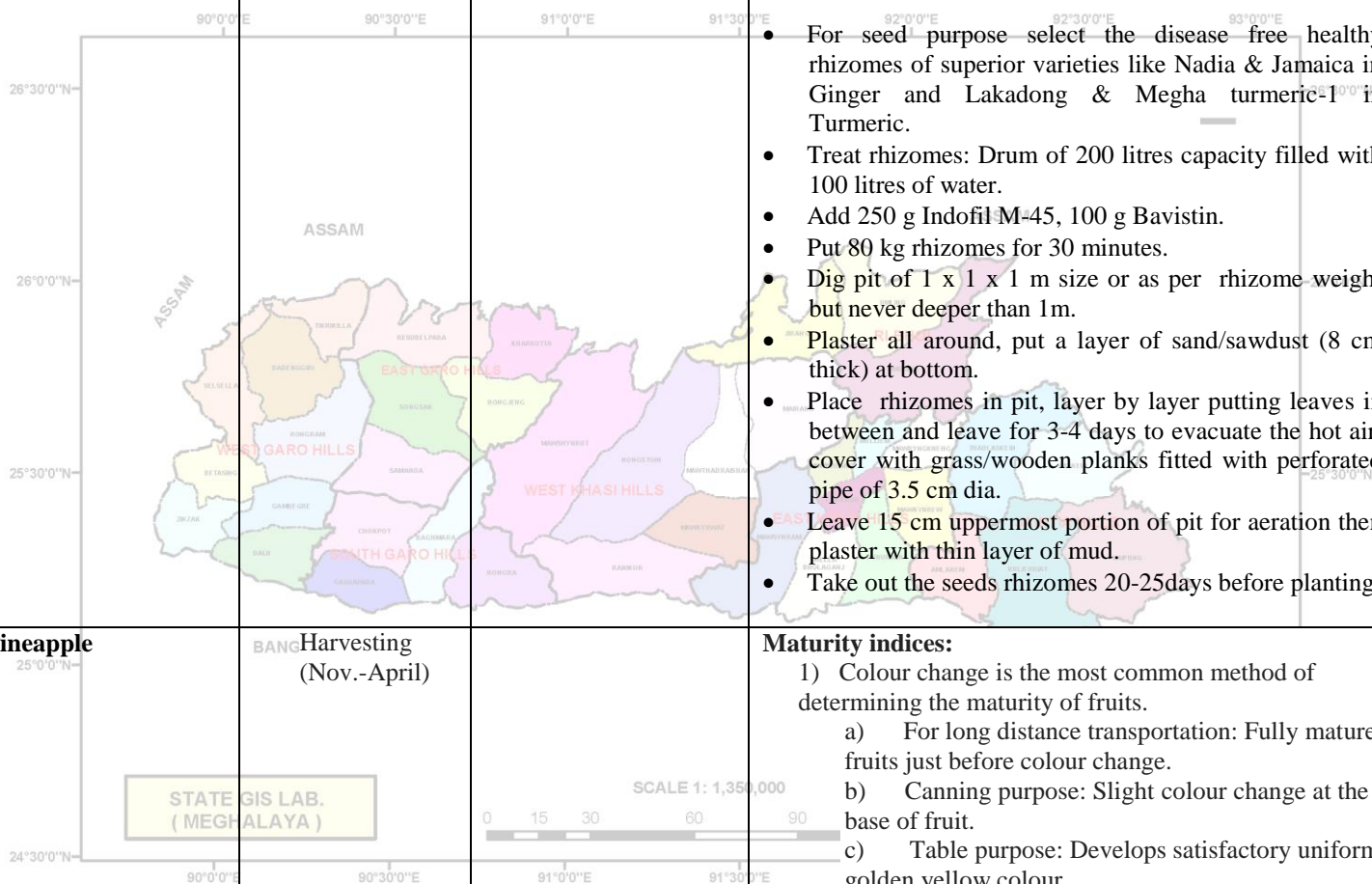
**GRAMIN KRISHI MAUSAM SEWA**  
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<b>Mustard/ Rapeseed</b>	Pod filling	Aphid, Cabbage butterfly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Give one irrigation at pod filling stage if necessary.</li> <li>In case of heavy infestation of cabbage butterfly and aphids, spray Azadirachtin 0.03 EC @ 5ml/l.</li> </ul>
<b>Ginger/Turmeric</b>	Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Harvest the crop when the above ground part of plant has fully dried.</li> <li>Clear the infested rhizomes with water &amp; shade dry before storage.</li> <li>After harvest, collect the severely infested leaves of Ginger and Turmeric and burn to avoid wintering of pathogens.</li> </ul> <p><b>Seed Storage</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For seed purpose select the disease free healthy rhizomes of superior varieties like Nadia &amp; Jamaica in Ginger and Lakadong &amp; Megha turmeric-1 in Turmeric.</li> <li>Treat rhizomes: Drum of 200 litres capacity filled with 100 litres of water.</li> <li>Add 250 g Indofil M-45, 100 g Bavistin.</li> <li>Put 80 kg rhizomes for 30 minutes.</li> <li>Dig pit of 1 x 1 x 1 m size or as per rhizome weight but never deeper than 1m.</li> <li>Plaster all around, put a layer of sand/sawdust (8 cm thick) at bottom.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Leave 15 cm uppermost portion of pit for aeration then plaster with thin layer of mud.</li> <li>Take out the seeds rhizomes 20-25days before planting.</li> </ul>
<b>Pineapple</b>	Harvesting (Nov.-April)		<p><b>Maturity indices:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Colour change is the most common method of determining the maturity of fruits. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) For long distance transportation: Fully mature fruits just before colour change.</li> <li>b) Canning purpose: Slight colour change at the base of fruit.</li> <li>c) Table purpose: Develops satisfactory uniform golden yellow colour</li> </ol> </li> <li>2) About 25% of the eyes at the base are becoming flat.</li> <li>3) Method of harvesting: Harvesting is done with a sharp knife, severing the fruit-stalk with a clean cut retaining 5-7 cm of stalk without damage to the fruit.</li> </ol> <p>Land preparation and layout in double row.</p>
<b>Khasi Mandarin</b>	Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Harvest along with stalk.</li> <li>To prevent bird damage of Khasi Mandarin fruit use bird netting or use traditional methods of bird control.</li> <li>Prepare fire line to avoid unintentional fire in the orchard.</li> </ul>
	Nursery		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Budding on Rough lemon rootstock.</li> <li>Sowing for seedlings production.</li> </ul>

C & RD BLOCK MAP OF MEGHALAYA





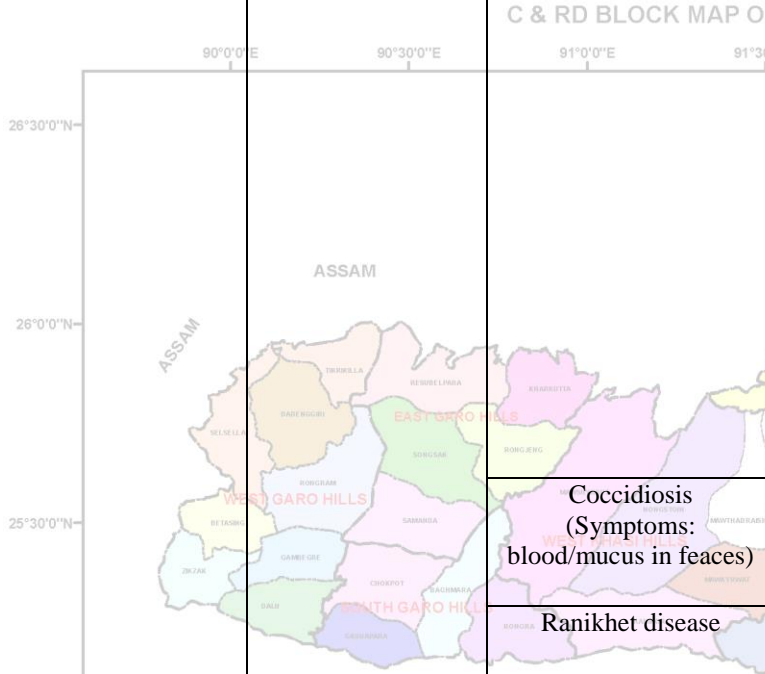
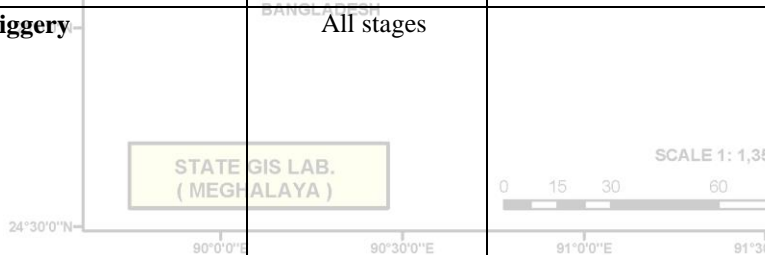
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	New plantation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Layout, planting system and pit digging.</li></ul>						
Gauva	Nursery		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Patch budding of improved cultivars on local rootstock.</li></ul>						
Animal Sciences									
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Protect Animals/Birds from direct exposure to cold weather &amp; wind.</li><li>Check for build up of insect nests in animal houses &amp; if required clean the same.</li></ul>									
Poultry	All stages	 <p>Coccidiosis (Symptoms: blood/mucus in faeces)</p> <p>Ranikhet disease</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>Brooder management:</b> Brooder management should be ensured by providing heat source 2 watt/chicks electric bulb. 7-10 square inches space/chicks.</li><li>As the temperature is low, provision of extra bulb will ensure warmth and prevent cold wind.</li><li>Maintain hygiene and sanitation in poultry shed.</li><li>Cover the shed with sack or plastic sheets at night time.</li><li>Ensure proper ventilation during day time.</li><li>Provide vitamin B complex @ 7ml/litre in drinking water daily in broiler for healthy growth.</li><li>Litter materials should be spread upto 2-3 inches thickness and stirred frequently and treat with lime to avoid caking.</li><li>Provide clean drinking water and change the water every day.</li><li>Isolate/separate diseased bird and dead birds should be immediately removed.</li><li>Regularly inspect the droppings of the poultry birds for any diseases symptom(Blood discharge/Pus/Diarrhoea/Watery).</li><li>Provide plenty of fresh and clean drinking water.</li><li>Provide coccidiostatic like <b>Amprolium</b> @ 25-65 mg/kg feed once a day as a preventive measure against coccidiosis.</li><li>Vaccinate the poultry birds with <b>F1/ Lasota vaccine</b> (1 drop) at the age of 4-7 days old and 35 days old through eye and nostril.</li></ul>						
Piggery	All stages	 <p>Deworming</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Ensure warmth during night time as the temperature is low by providing dry bedding materials.</li><li>Ensure proper feed and clean drinking water.</li><li>Vaccinate all newly born piglets against swine fever at the age of 3 months followed by annual booster dose.</li><li>In endemic areas, vaccinate 6 months old pigs with FMD vaccine once in a year.</li><li>Iron supplementation in piglet to prevent from piglet anaemia during 1<sup>st</sup> week of age (0.5-1 ml IM/SC) repeat after 14 days.</li><li>Deworm pigs by albendazole @ 5-10 mg/kg body weight once and repeat after 21 days.</li><li>The pregnant animals should be dewormed 2-3 weeks prior to farrowing.</li></ul> <p><b>Pig production cycle</b></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></table>	Parameters	Measures	Service of sows	2 or 3 times AL or Natural service boar	Farrowing	114 days
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Sow commences heat	1 week after weaning								
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		Skin infection (Scabies)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Provide Ivermectin (Injection) @ 10mg/33kg body wt.</li></ul>						
Fishery									
<b>Common Carp</b> ( All varieties; Amur, Local common carp and Koi carps)	<b>Brooders</b> (Breeding season)	<p>Saprolegnia (Cotton wool disease)</p>	<b>Pond preparation:</b> 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. <b>Feeding Management</b> High protein feeds i.e. (35 to 40%) protein feeds to be provided to the brooders (5% of the body weight). <b>Breeding</b> 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. <b>Stocking of spawn in nursery tank:</b> ➤ 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. <b>Treatment:</b> Salt bath for 2 mins @ 2g/Liter water and followed by 5ppm KMnO <sub>4</sub> (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'2020/94

Dated: 24/02/2020

**Agro Advisory Bulletin – Ri-Bhoi**  
**(Period 24<sup>th</sup> – 28<sup>th</sup> February, 2020)**

Weather summary of the past four days	Weather forecast valid up to 28 <sup>th</sup> February, 2020.
Sky was mainly clear with 4.6 rainfall. Maximum temperatures ranged between 20.5-24.7°C and minimum ranged between 8.4-10.6°C. Mean relative humidity was 83-93% in morning and 46-66% in evening. Wind speed ranged between 4-5 kmph.	There is possibility of 5mm rainfall for the next five days. Maximum Temp: 20-24°C, Minimum Temp: 10-12°C, Cloud cover: sky will be mainly clear to cloudy i.e. 1-7 Okta, Maximum RH: 77-91%, Minimum RH: 39-62%, Wind speed: 4-5 Kmph, Wind direction: Southeast.
<b>General Advisories:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Take precaution from pest &amp; diseases.</li> <li>➤ Repair bunds, shoulder bunds and risers.</li> </ul>	

C & RD BLOCK MAP OF MEGHALAYA

**Agro meteorological Advisories for coming 5 days**

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

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Transplant one month old seedling at 45 x 30 cm spacing in evening.</li> <li>Irrigate immediately after transplanting.</li> </ul>
<b>Mustard/ Rapeseed</b>	Pod filling/ Maturity	Aphid, Cabbage butterfly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Give one irrigation at pod filling stage if necessary.</li> </ul>
<b>Ginger/Turmeric</b>	Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Harvest the crop when the above ground part of plant has fully dried.</li> <li>Clear the infested rhizomes with water &amp; shade dry before storage.</li> <li>After harvest, collect the severely infested leaves of Ginger and Turmeric and burn to avoid wintering of pathogens.</li> </ul> <p><b>Seed Storage</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For seed purpose select the disease free healthy rhizomes of superior varieties like Nadia &amp; Jamaica in Ginger and Lakadong &amp; Megha turmeric-1 in Turmeric.</li> <li>Treat rhizomes: Drum of 200 litres capacity filled with 100 litres of water.</li> <li>Add 250 g Indofil M-45, 100 g Bavistin.</li> <li>Put 80 kg rhizomes for 30 minutes.</li> <li>Dig pit of 1 x 1 x 1 m size or as per rhizome weight but never deeper than 1m.</li> <li>Plaster all around, put a layer of sand/sawdust (8 cm thick) at bottom.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Leave 15 cm uppermost portion of pit for aeration then plaster with thin layer of mud.</li> <li>Take out the seeds rhizomes 20-25days before planting.</li> </ul>
<b>Pineapple</b>	Harvesting (Nov.- April)		<p><b>Maturity indices:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Colour change is the most common method of determining the maturity of fruits. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) For long distance transportation: Fully mature fruits just before colour change.</li> <li>b) Canning purpose: Slight colour change at the base of fruit.</li> <li>c) Table purpose: Develops satisfactory uniform golden yellow colour</li> </ol> </li> <li>2) About 25% of the eyes at the base are becoming flat.</li> <li>3) Method of harvesting: Harvesting is done with a sharp knife, severing the fruit-stalk with a clean cut retaining 5-7 cm of stalk without damage to the fruit.</li> </ol> <p>Land preparation and layout in double row planting system.</p>
<b>Khasi Mandarin</b>	Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Harvest along with stalk.</li> <li>To prevent bird damage of Khasi Mandarin fruit use bird netting or use traditional methods of bird control.</li> <li>Prepare fire line to avoid unintentional fire in the orchard.</li> <li>Budding on Rough lemon rootstock.</li> <li>Sowing for seedlings production.</li> </ul>
	Nursery		
	New plantation		



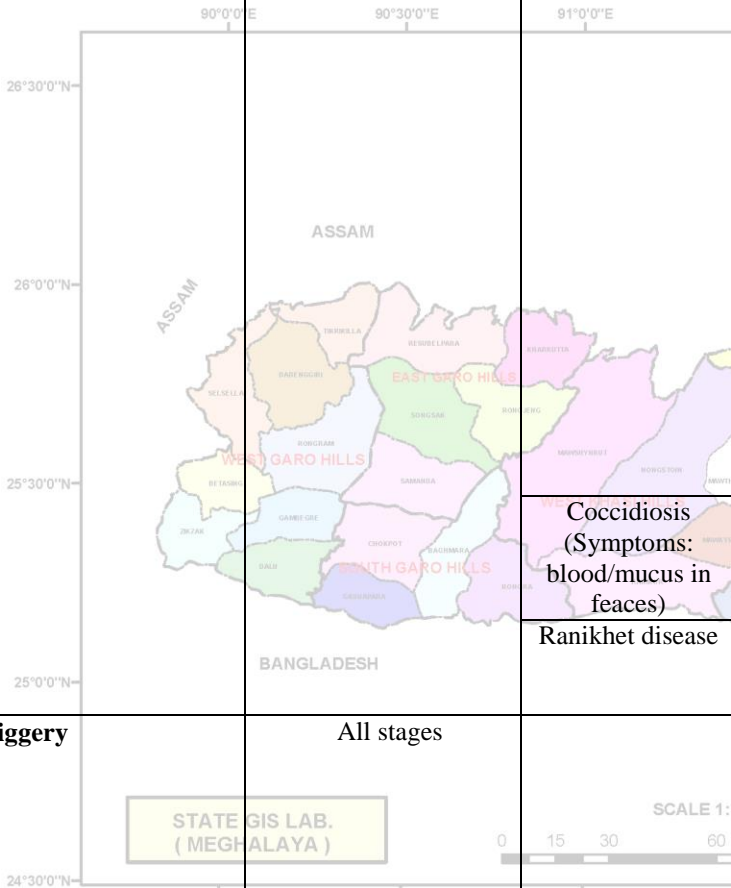

# GRAMIN KRISHI MAUSAM SEWA

## ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region

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

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Layout in square planting/terrace and pit digging.</li></ul>	
Gauva Peach & Plump	Nursery Flowering stage and fruiting stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Patch budding of improved cultivars on local rootstock.</li><li>Use Re-Fruit fly trapping kits @15 traps/ha for mass trapping of fruit flies.</li></ul>	
Animal Sciences				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Protect Animals/Birds from direct exposure to cold weather &amp; wind.</li><li>Check for build up of insect nests in animal houses &amp; if required clean the same.</li></ul>				
Poultry	All stages		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>Brooder management:</b> Brooder management should be ensured by providing heat source 2 watt/chicks electric bulb. 7-10 square inches space/chicks.</li><li>As the temperature is low, provision of extra bulb will ensure warmth and prevent cold wind.</li><li>Maintain hygiene and sanitation in poultry shed.</li><li>Cover the shed with sack or plastic sheets at night time.</li><li>Ensure proper ventilation during day time.</li><li>Provide vitamin B complex @ 7ml/litre in drinking water daily in broiler for healthy growth.</li><li>Litter materials should be spread upto 2-3 inches thickness and stirred frequently and treat with lime to avoid caking.</li><li>Provide clean drinking water and change the water every day.</li><li>Isolate/separate diseased bird and dead birds should be immediately removed.</li><li>Regularly inspect the droppings of the poultry birds for any diseases symptom (Blood discharge/Pus/Diarrhoea/Watery).</li><li>Vaccinate against newcastle disease or ranikhet disease on 5<sup>th</sup> (4-7<sup>th</sup>) day 1 day oculonasal. Repeat on 28<sup>th</sup> day and again on 9<sup>th</sup> week.</li></ul>	
			Coccidiosis (Symptoms: blood/mucus in faeces)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Provide plenty of fresh and clean drinking water.</li><li>Provide coccidiostatic like <b>Amprolium</b> @ 25-65 mg/kg feed once a day as a preventive measure against coccidiosis.</li></ul>
			Ranikhet disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Vaccinate the poultry birds with <b>F1/ Lasota vaccine</b> (1 drop) at the age of 4-7 days old and 35 days old through eye and nostril.</li></ul>
Piggery	All stages		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Ensure warmth during night time as the temperature is low by providing dry bedding materials.</li><li>Ensure proper feed and clean drinking water.</li><li>Vaccinate all newly born piglets against swine fever at the age of 3 months followed by annual booster dose.</li><li>In endemic areas, vaccinate 6 months old pigs with FMD vaccine once in a year.</li><li>Iron supplementation in piglet to prevent from piglet anaemia during 1<sup>st</sup> week of age (0.5-1 ml IM/SC) repeat after 14 days.</li></ul>	
			Deworming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Deworm pigs by albendazole @ 5-10 mg/kg body weight once and repeat after 21 days.</li><li>The pregnant animals should be dewormed 2-3 weeks prior to farrowing.</li><li>Most common symptoms of piglet anemia pale causes membrane, roughness of hair, diarrhea, wrinkle of skin.</li></ul>
Pig production cycle				
Parameters		Measures		



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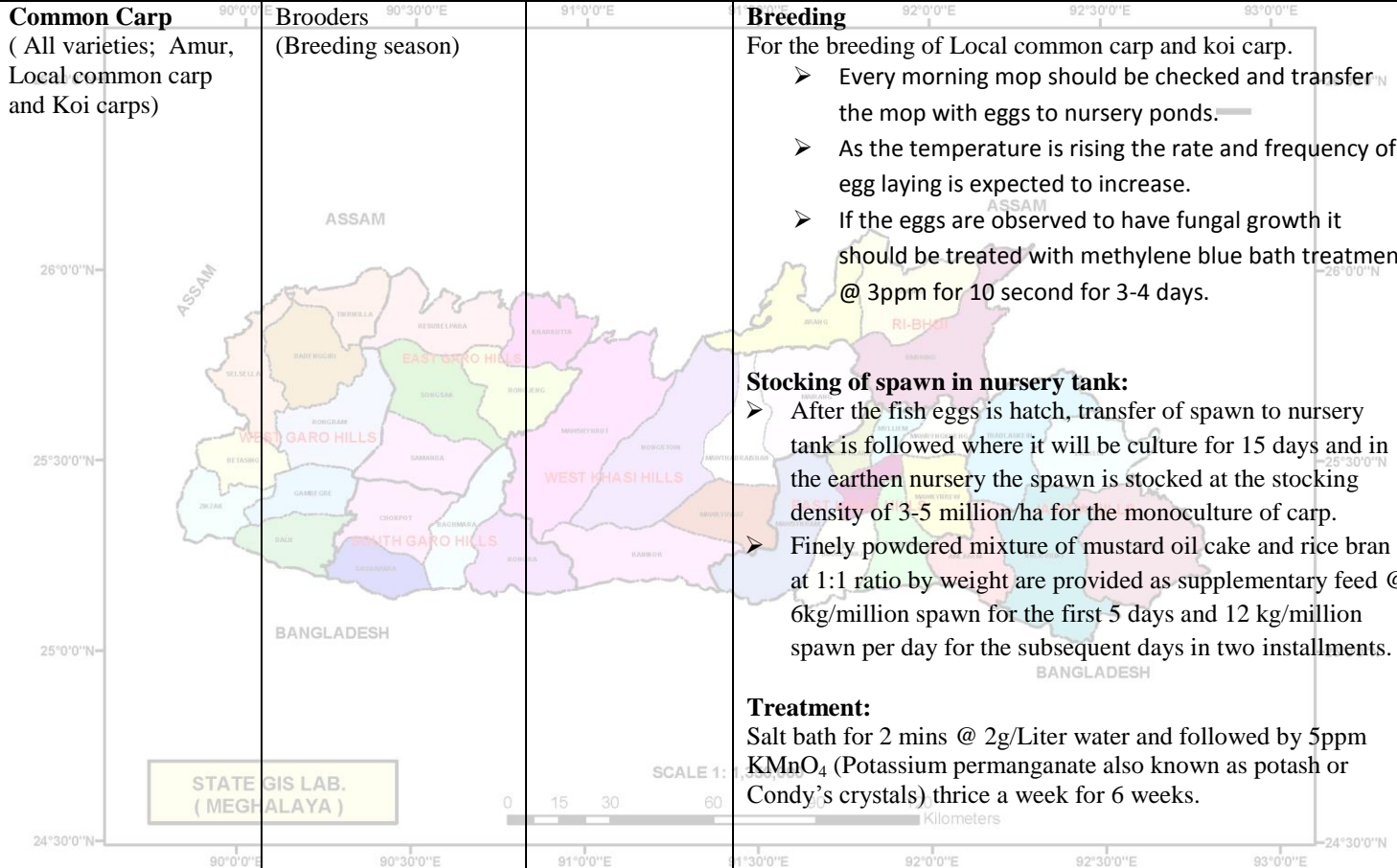


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			Service of sows	2 or 3 times AL or Natural service boar
			Farrowing	114 days
			Weaning	3-4 weeks
			Sow commences heat	1 week after weaning
			Weaner to slaughter	20-24 weeks (growing and finishing) 60-100 Kg
		Sow come to heat once in 21 days. Breed the animals when in peak heat period (i.e. 12 to 24 hrs of heat).		
		Skin infection (Scabies)	• Provide Ivermectin (Injection) @ 10mg/33kg body wt.	

#### Fishery

C & RD BLOCK MAP OF MEGHALAYA

<b>Common Carp</b> ( All varieties; Amur, Local common carp and Koi carps)	<b>Brooders</b> (Breeding season)	<b>Breeding</b> For the breeding of Local common carp and koi carp. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Every morning mop should be checked and transfer the mop with eggs to nursery ponds.</li><li>➤ As the temperature is rising the rate and frequency of egg laying is expected to increase.</li><li>➤ 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.</li></ul>
		
<b>Stocking of spawn in nursery tank:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ 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.</li><li>➤ 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.</li></ul>		
<b>Treatment:</b> Salt bath for 2 mins @ 2g/Liter water and followed by 5ppm $\text{KMnO}_4$ (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'2020/94

Dated: 24/02/2020

## **Agro Advisory Bulletin – SOUTH GARO HILLS** **(Period 24<sup>th</sup> – 28<sup>th</sup> February, 2020)**

### **Weather forecast valid up to 28<sup>th</sup> February, 2020**

There is possibility of 11mm rainfall for the next five days. Maximum Temp: 20-25°C, Minimum Temp: 12-14°C, Cloud cover: sky will be mainly clear to cloudy i.e. 1-7 Okta, Maximum RH: 73-94%, Minimum RH: 36-57%, 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"> <li>• Give one irrigation at pod filling stage for better produce.</li> <li>• Spray fungicide Avtar (Zineb + Hexaconazole) @ 2 gram per 10 litre of water.</li> <li>• Severely infected plants should be removed from field and burn it.</li> </ul>
Brinjal	Nursery raising	Damping off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nursery seed bed preparation of 1 m width and length as per convenience and 15 cm above the ground.</li> <li>• Beds to be ploughed and mixed with FYM @ 4 kg/m<sup>2</sup> and levelled it properly.</li> <li>• Varieties of Brinjal: Arka Nidhi, Arka Nilkant and Arka Anand.</li> <li>• Seed treatment with Trichoderma or Pseudomonas @ 2-4 kg of seed before sowing.</li> <li>• Avoid excess irrigation to control from damping off diseases.</li> <li>• Sow the seed in line at 5 cm spacing and irrigate immediately.</li> </ul>
Tomato/Capsicum	Nursery raising/ Transplanting	South American tomato leaf miner Damping off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nursery seed bed preparation of 1 m width and length as per convenience and 15 cm above the ground.</li> <li>• Beds to be ploughed and mixed with FYM @ 4 kg/m<sup>2</sup> and levelled it properly.</li> <li>• Varieties of Tomato: Avinash-2, Rocky, Pusa Ruby, Arka Rakshak, Megha Tomato-2, Megha Tomato-3.</li> <li>• Varieties of Capsicum: California Wonder, Mahabharat and Pusa Deepti.</li> <li>• Sow the seed in line at 5 cm spacing.</li> <li>• Monitor the incidence of South American tomato leaf miner &amp; destroy the infested leaves at initial stages in the nursery.</li> <li>• Avoid excess irrigation to control from damping off diseases.</li> </ul>



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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Transplant one month old seedling at 45 x 30 cm spacing in evening.</li> <li>Irrigate immediately after transplanting.</li> </ul>
<b>Mustard/ Rapeseed</b>	Pod filling	Aphid, Cabbage butterfly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Give one irrigation at pod filling stage if necessary.</li> <li>In case of heavy infestation of cabbage butterfly and aphids, spray Azadirachtin 0.03 EC @ 5ml/l.</li> </ul>
<b>Ginger/Turmeric</b>	Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Harvest the crop when the above ground part of plant has fully dried.</li> <li>Clear the infested rhizomes with water &amp; shade dry before storage.</li> <li>After harvest, collect the severely infested leaves of Ginger and Turmeric and burn to avoid wintering of pathogens.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;">C &amp; RD BLOCK MAP OF MEGHALAYA</p>			<p><b>Seed Storage</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For seed purpose select the disease free healthy rhizomes of superior varieties like Nadia &amp; Jamaica in Ginger and Lakadong &amp; Megha turmeric-1 in Turmeric.</li> <li>Treat rhizomes: Drum of 200 litres capacity filled with 100 litres of water.</li> <li>Add 250 g Indofil M-45, 100 g Bavistin.</li> <li>Put 80 kg rhizomes for 30 minutes.</li> <li>Dig pit of 1 x 1 x 1 m size or as per rhizome weight but never deeper than 1m.</li> <li>Plaster all around, put a layer of sand/sawdust (8 cm thick) at bottom.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Leave 15 cm uppermost portion of pit for aeration then plaster with thin layer of mud.</li> <li>Take out the seeds rhizomes 20-25days before planting.</li> </ul>
<b>Pineapple</b>	Harvesting (Nov.-April)		<p><b>Maturity indices:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Colour change is the most common method of determining the maturity of fruits.               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For long distance transportation: Fully mature fruits just before colour change.</li> <li>Canning purpose: Slight colour change at the base of fruit.</li> <li>Table purpose: Develops satisfactory uniform golden yellow colour</li> </ol> </li> <li>About 25% of the eyes at the base are becoming flat.</li> <li>Method of harvesting: Harvesting is done with a sharp knife, severing the fruit-stalk with a clean cut retaining 5-7 cm of stalk without damage to the fruit.</li> </ol> <p>Land preparation and layout in double row.</p>
<b>Khasi Mandarin</b>	Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Harvest along with stalk.</li> <li>To prevent bird damage of Khasi Mandarin fruit use bird netting or use traditional methods of bird</li> </ul>





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		<b>Pig production cycle</b> <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
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														
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Provide Ivermectin (Injection) @ 10mg/33kg body wt.</li></ul>													
<b>Fishery</b>															
<b>Common Carp</b> ( All varieties; Amur, Local common carp and Koi carps)	<b>Brooders</b> (Breeding season)	<b>Pond preparation:</b> <p>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> <b>Feeding Management</b> <p>High protein feeds i.e. (35 to 40%) protein feeds to be provided to the brooders (5% of the body weight).</p> <b>Breeding</b> <p>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> <b>Stocking of spawn in nursery tank:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ 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.</li><li>➤ 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.</li></ul> <b>Treatment:</b> <p>Salt bath for 2 mins @ 2g/Liter water and followed by 5ppm KMnO<sub>4</sub> (Potassium permanganate also known as potash or Condy's crystals) thrice a week for 6 weeks.</p>													
		<b>Saprolegnia</b> (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'2020/94

Dated: 24/02/2020

## **Agro Advisory Bulletin – SOUTH WEST GARO HILLS** **(Period 24<sup>th</sup> – 28<sup>th</sup> February, 2020)**

### **Weather forecast valid up to 28<sup>th</sup> February, 2020**

There is possibility of 5mm rainfall for the next five days. Maximum Temp: 19-27°C, Minimum Temp: 13-15°C, Cloud cover: sky will be clear to cloudy i.e. 0-7 Okta, Maximum RH: 73-94%, Minimum RH: 42-72%, Wind speed: 4-5 Km/h, 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.

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

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



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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transplant one month old seedling at 45 x 30 cm spacing in evening.</li> <li>• Irrigate immediately after transplanting.</li> </ul>
<b>Mustard/ Rapeseed</b>	Pod filling	Aphid, Cabbage butterfly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Give one irrigation at pod filling stage if necessary.</li> <li>• In case of heavy infestation of cabbage butterfly and aphids, spray Azadirachtin 0.03 EC @ 5ml/l.</li> </ul>
<b>Ginger/Turmeric</b>	Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Harvest the crop when the above ground part of plant has fully dried.</li> <li>• Clear the infested rhizomes with water &amp; shade dry before storage.</li> <li>• After harvest, collect the severely infested leaves of Ginger and Turmeric and burn to avoid wintering of pathogens.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Seed Storage</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For seed purpose select the disease free healthy rhizomes of superior varieties like Nadia &amp; Jamaica in Ginger and Lakadong &amp; Megha turmeric-1 in Turmeric.</li> <li>• Treat rhizomes: Drum of 200 litres capacity filled with 100 litres of water.</li> <li>• Add 250 g Indofil M-45, 100 g Bavistin.</li> <li>• Put 80 kg rhizomes for 30 minutes.</li> <li>• Dig pit of 1 x 1 x 1 m size or as per rhizome weight but never deeper than 1m.</li> <li>• Plaster all around, put a layer of sand/sawdust (8 cm thick) at bottom.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Leave 15 cm uppermost portion of pit for aeration then plaster with thin layer of mud.</li> <li>• Take out the seeds rhizomes 20-25days before planting.</li> </ul>
<b>Pineapple</b>	Harvesting (Nov.-April)		<p><b>Maturity indices:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Colour change is the most common method of determining the maturity of fruits. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) For long distance transportation: Fully mature fruits just before colour change.</li> <li>b) Canning purpose: Slight colour change at the base of fruit.</li> <li>c) Table purpose: Develops satisfactory uniform golden yellow colour</li> </ol> </li> <li>2) About 25% of the eyes at the base are becoming flat.</li> <li>3) Method of harvesting: Harvesting is done with a sharp knife, severing the fruit-stalk with a clean cut retaining 5-7 cm of stalk without damage to the fruit.</li> </ol> <p><b>Land preparation and layout in double row.</b></p>
<b>Khasi Mandarin</b>	Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Harvest along with stalk.</li> <li>• To prevent bird damage of Khasi Mandarin fruit use</li> </ul>



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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.
<b>Gauva</b>	Nursery		• Patch budding of improved cultivars on local rootstock.
<b>Animal Sciences</b>			
• 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.			
<b>Poultry</b>	All stages		• <b>Brooder management:</b> 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 <b>Amprolium</b> @ 25-65 mg/kg feed once a day as a preventive measure against coccidiosis.
		Coccidiosis (Symptoms: blood/mucus in faeces)	• Provide plenty of fresh and clean drinking water. • Provide coccidiostatic like <b>Amprolium</b> @ 25-65 mg/kg feed once a day as a preventive measure against coccidiosis.
		Ranikhet disease	• Vaccinate the poultry birds with <b>F1/ Lasota vaccine</b> (1 drop) at the age of 4-7 days old and 35 days old through eye and nostril.
<b>Piggery</b>	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 <sup>st</sup> 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	• 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.
			<b>Pig production cycle</b>



# GRAMIN KRISHI MAUSAM SEWA

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			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"><li>Provide Ivermectin (Injection) @ 10mg/33kg body wt.</li></ul>												
C & RD MAP OF MEGHALAYA															
Fishery															
<b>Common Carp</b> ( All varieties; Amur, Local common carp and Koi carps)	<b>Brooders</b> (Breeding season)		<b>Pond preparation:</b> 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. <b>Feeding Management</b> High protein feeds i.e. (35 to 40%) protein feeds to be provided to the brooders (5% of the body weight). <b>Breeding</b> 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. <b>Stocking of spawn in nursery tank:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li><li>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.</li></ul> <b>Treatment:</b> Salt bath for 2 mins @ 2g/Liter water and followed by 5ppm KMnO <sub>4</sub> (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'2020/94

Dated: 24/02/2020

## **Agro Advisory Bulletin – SOUTH WEST KHASI HILLS** **(Period 24<sup>th</sup> – 28<sup>th</sup> February, 2020)**

### **Weather forecast valid up to 28<sup>th</sup> February, 2020**

There is possibility of 2mm rainfall for the next five days. Maximum Temp: 22-24°C, Minimum Temp: 11-13°C, Cloud cover: sky will be clear to cloudy i.e. 0-7 Okta, Maximum RH: 74-82%, Minimum RH: 34-49%, Wind speed: 4-5 Kmph, Wind direction: Northeast-Southwest.

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



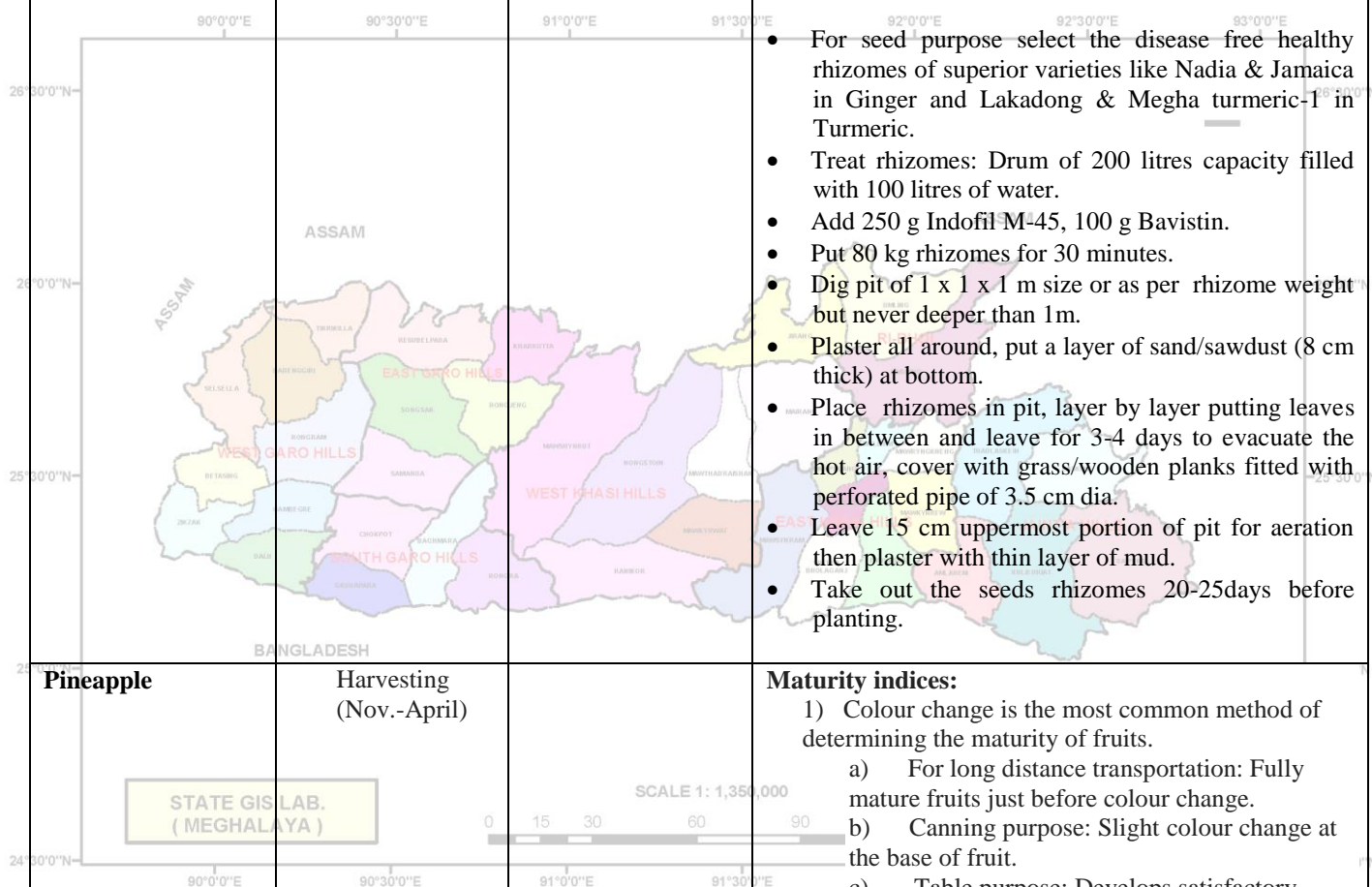
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			spacing in evening. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Irrigate immediately after transplanting.</li> </ul>
<b>Mustard/ Rapeseed</b>	Pod filling	Aphid, Cabbage butterfly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Give one irrigation at pod filling stage if necessary.</li> <li>In case of heavy infestation of cabbage butterfly and aphids, spray Azadirachtin 0.03 EC @ 5ml/l.</li> </ul>
<b>Ginger/Turmeric</b>	Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Harvest the crop when the above ground part of plant has fully dried.</li> <li>Clear the infested rhizomes with water &amp; shade dry before storage.</li> <li>After harvest, collect the severely infested leaves of Ginger and Turmeric and burn to avoid wintering of pathogens.</li> </ul> <p><b>Seed Storage</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For seed purpose select the disease free healthy rhizomes of superior varieties like Nadia &amp; Jamaica in Ginger and Lakadong &amp; Megha turmeric-1 in Turmeric.</li> <li>Treat rhizomes: Drum of 200 litres capacity filled with 100 litres of water.</li> <li>Add 250 g Indofil M-45, 100 g Bavistin.</li> <li>Put 80 kg rhizomes for 30 minutes.</li> <li>Dig pit of 1 x 1 x 1 m size or as per rhizome weight but never deeper than 1m.</li> <li>Plaster all around, put a layer of sand/sawdust (8 cm thick) at bottom.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Leave 15 cm uppermost portion of pit for aeration then plaster with thin layer of mud.</li> <li>Take out the seeds rhizomes 20-25days before planting.</li> </ul>
<b>Pineapple</b>	Harvesting (Nov.-April)		<p><b>Maturity indices:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Colour change is the most common method of determining the maturity of fruits. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For long distance transportation: Fully mature fruits just before colour change.</li> <li>Canning purpose: Slight colour change at the base of fruit.</li> <li>Table purpose: Develops satisfactory uniform golden yellow colour</li> </ol> </li> <li>About 25% of the eyes at the base are becoming flat.</li> <li>Method of harvesting: Harvesting is done with a sharp knife, severing the fruit-stalk with a clean cut retaining 5-7 cm of stalk without damage to the fruit.</li> </ol> <p>Land preparation and layout in double row.</p>
<b>Khasi Mandarin</b>	Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Harvest along with stalk.</li> <li>To prevent bird damage of Khasi Mandarin fruit use bird netting or use traditional methods of bird control.</li> <li>Prepare fire line to avoid unintentional fire in the</li> </ul>

C & RD BLOCK MAP OF MEGHALAYA





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