



**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/January'2020/86

Dated: 28/01/2020

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

**(Period 29<sup>th</sup> January – 2<sup>nd</sup> February, 2020)**

**Weather forecast valid up to 2<sup>nd</sup> February, 2020**

There is possibility of 5.0 mm rainfall for the next five days. Maximum Temp: 22-24° C, Minimum Temp: 10-11°C, Cloud cover: sky will be clear to mainly clear i.e. 0-2 Okta, Maximum RH: 84-93%, Minimum RH: 35-51%, Wind speed: 3-4 Kmph, Wind direction: Northeast-South.

### **General Advisories:**

- Take precaution from pest & diseases and frost damage.
- Look for cutworm and cabbage butterfly attack in cole crops.
- Remove weeds and grasses from terrace risers and close pit holes, rat holes on risers.

C & RD BLOCK MAP OF MEGHALAYA

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

Main Crop	Stage	Pest/Diseases	Agricultural Advisories
<b>Brinjal</b>	Nursery raising		<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>Sow the seed in line at 5 cm spacing.</li> </ul>
<b>Tomato/Capsicum</b>	Nursery raising/ Transplanting		<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 deepthi.</li> <li>Sow the seed in line at 5 cm spacing.</li> <li>Monitor the incidence of South American tomato leaf minor &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> </ul>
<b>Mustard/ Rapeseed</b>	Flowering/Pod filling		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain proper drainage.</li> </ul>
<b>Root Crop (Radish, carrot)</b>	Vegetative/ Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain proper drainage.</li> <li>Periodic pulverization of soil.</li> <li>Harvest the fully developed root in early morning.</li> </ul>
<b>Cole crops (Cabbage, Cauliflower, Broccoli)</b>	Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain proper drainage.</li> <li>Collection &amp; destruction of severely infested leaves (black spot and blighted leaves).</li> </ul>



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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Harvest at fully developed stage.</li> </ul>
<b>Ginger/Turmeric</b>	Harvesting		<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>
<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> </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> </ul>



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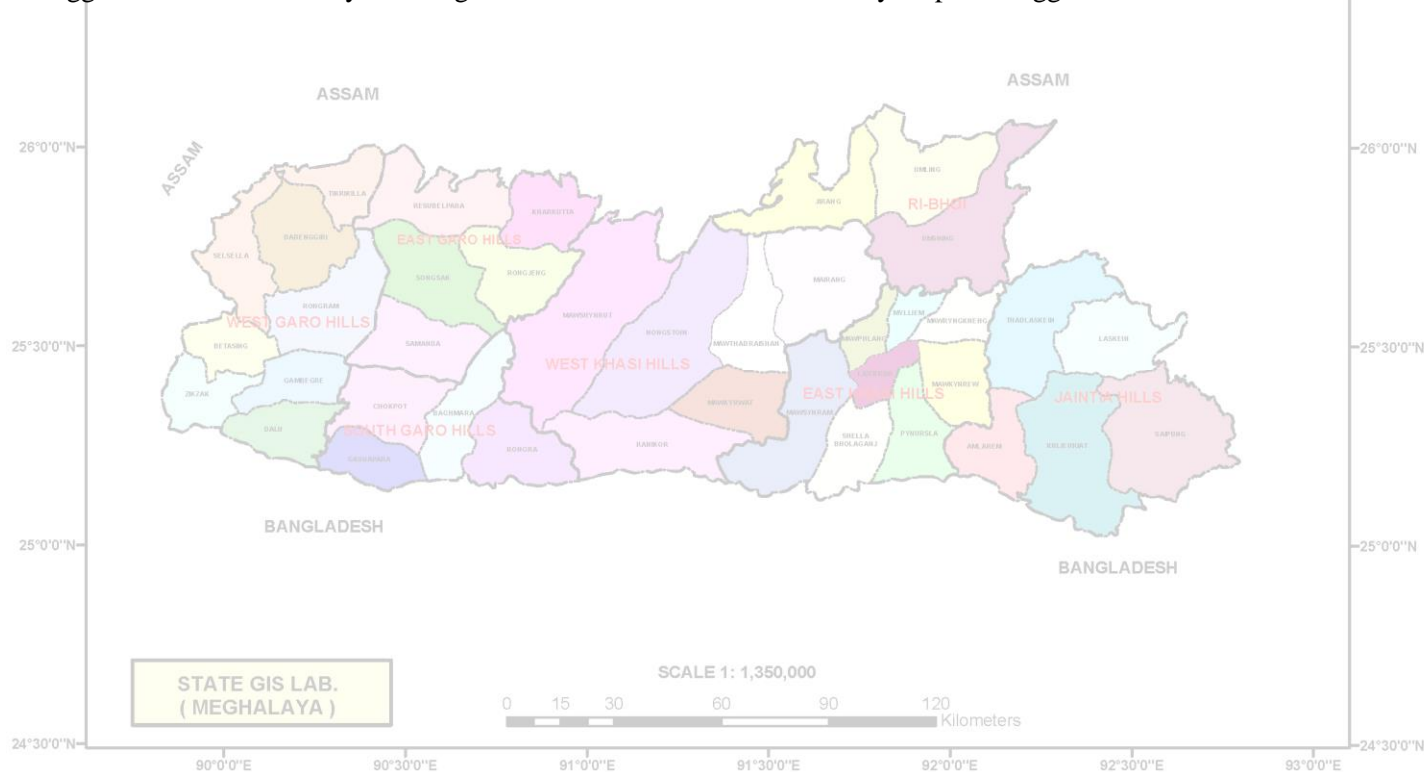


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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Practice All-in-All-out method of rearing.</li><li>Maintain hygiene and sanitation in poultry shed.</li><li>Cover the shed with sack or plastic sheets at night time.</li><li>Ensure proper ventilation during day time.</li><li>Provide vitamin B complex @ 7ml/litre in drinking water daily in broiler for healthy growth.</li><li>Litter should be change periodically and 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	Deworming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Ensure warmth during night time as the temperature is low by providing 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></ul>
		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)	SCALE 1: 1,350,000	<b>Pond preparation:</b> Liming (Quicklime at recommended dose) should be done for maintaining the pH of the water above 7. Maintain the water quality by proper manuring. 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> Application of mop (made from plastic rope) for conducting the breeding of local, common carp, koi carp and amur carp. Check the mop every morning if eggs are present. If eggs are present in the mop, transfer it to the nursery pond/Tank.
			<b>Stocking of spawn in nursery tank:</b>

		<p align="center">Saprolegnia (Cotton wool disease)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 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 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> <p><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.</p>
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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/January'2020/86

Dated: 28/01/2020

**Agro Advisory Bulletin – WEST JAINTIA HILLS**  
**(Period 29<sup>th</sup> January – 2<sup>nd</sup> February, 2020)**

**Weather forecast valid up to 2<sup>nd</sup> February, 2020**

There is possibility of 17.0 mm rainfall for the next five days. Maximum Temp: 16-18°C, Minimum Temp: 8-9°C, Cloud cover: sky will be mainly clear to partly cloudy i.e. 1-4 Okta, Maximum RH: 79-98%, Minimum RH: 41-71%, Wind speed: 2-4 Kmph, Wind direction: Northeast-Southwest.

**General Advisories:**

- Take precaution from pest & diseases and frost damage.
- Look for cutworm and cabbage butterfly attack in cole crops.
- Remove weeds and grasses from terrace risers and close pit holes, rat holes on risers.

**Agro meteorological Advisories for coming 5 days**

Main Crop	Stage	Pest/Diseases	Agricultural Advisories
Brinjal	Nursery raising		<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>Sow the seed in line at 5 cm spacing.</li> </ul>
Tomato/Capsicum	Nursery raising/ Transplanting		<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 deepthi.</li> <li>Sow the seed in line at 5 cm spacing.</li> <li>Monitor the incidence of South American tomato leaf minor &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> </ul>
Mustard/ Rapeseed	Flowering/Pod filling		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain proper drainage.</li> </ul>
Root Crop (Radish, carrot)	Vegetative/ Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain proper drainage.</li> <li>Periodic pulverization of soil.</li> <li>Harvest the fully developed root in early morning.</li> </ul>
Cole crops (Cabbage, Cauliflower, Broccoli)	Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain proper drainage.</li> <li>Collection &amp; destruction of severely infested leaves (black spot and blighted leaves).</li> <li>Harvest at fully developed stage.</li> </ul>



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<b>Ginger/Turmeric</b>	Harvesting		<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>
<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> </ul>
<p><b>Animal Sciences</b></p> <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>Practice All-in-All-out method of rearing.</li> <li>Maintain hygiene and sanitation in poultry shed.</li> <li>Cover the shed with sack or plastic sheets at night</li> </ul>



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			<p>time.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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 should be change periodically and 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>
		<p>Coccidiosis (Symptoms: blood/mucus in feaces)</p>	<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>
		<p>Ranikhet disease</p>	<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>
<p><b>Piggery</b></p>	<p>All stages</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure warmth during night time as the temperature is low by providing 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> </ul>
		<p>Deworming</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide Ivermectin (Injection) @ 10mg/33kg body wt.</li> </ul>
		<p>Skin infection (Scabies)</p>	
<p><b>Fishery</b></p>			
<p><b>Common Carp</b> ( All varieties; Amur, Local common carp and Koi carps)</p>	<p><b>Brooders</b> (Breeding season)</p>		<p><b>Pond preparation:</b> Liming (Quicklime at recommended dose) should be done for maintaining the pH of the water above 7. Maintain the water quality by proper manuring. Maintain 1-1.5m water depth in the culture ponds.</p> <p><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).</p> <p><b>Breeding</b> Application of mop (made from plastic rope) for conducting the breeding of local, common carp, koi carp and amur carp. Check the mop every morning if eggs are present. If eggs are present in the mop, transfer it to the nursery pond/Tank.</p> <p><b>Stocking of spawn in nursery tank:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 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 monoculture of carp.</li> <li>➤ Finely powdered mixture of mustard oil cake and rice bran at 1:1 ratio by weight are provided as</li> </ul>



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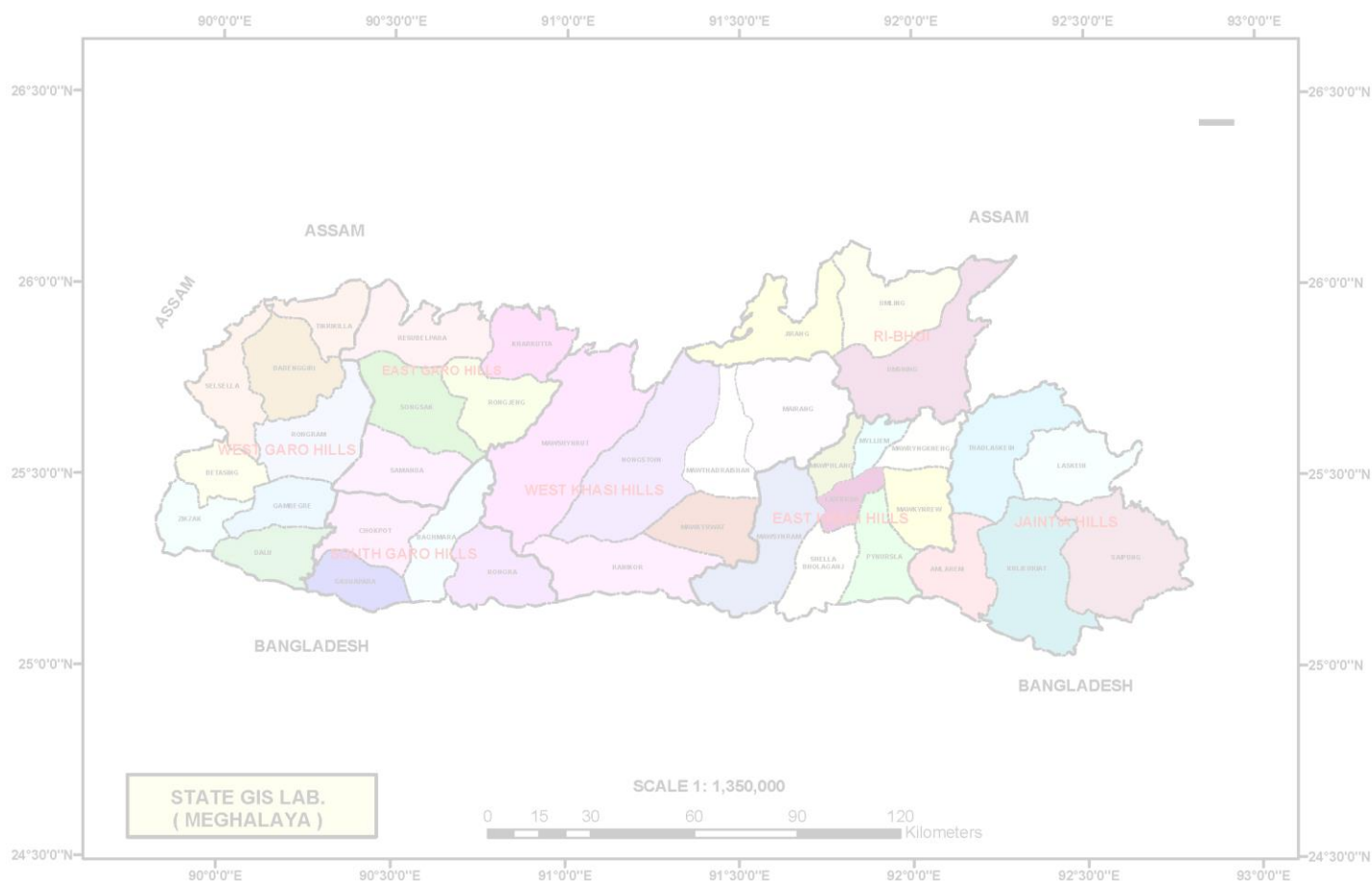


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		Saprolegnia (Cotton wool disease)	<p>supplementary feed @ 6kg/million spawn for the first 5 days and 12 kg/million spawn per day for the subsequent days in two installments.</p> <p><b>Treatment:</b> Salt bath for 2 mins @ 2g/Liter water and followed by 5ppm KMnO<sub>4</sub> (Potassium permanganate also known as potash or Condy's crystals) thrice a week for 6 weeks.</p>
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Suggestion: Contact nearby State Agril. Staff or KVK staff for necessary help and suggestion.

C & RD BLOCK MAP OF MEGHALAYA







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RC (AE)/30/2011/ Bulletin/January'2020/86

Dated: 28/01/2020

**Agro Advisory Bulletin – WEST KHASI HILLS**  
**(Period 29<sup>th</sup> January – 2<sup>nd</sup> February, 2020)**

**Weather forecast valid up to 2<sup>nd</sup> February, 2020**

There is possibility of 12.0 mm rainfall for the next five days. Maximum Temp: 15-17°C, Minimum Temp: 7-9°C, Cloud cover: sky will be mainly clear to partly cloudy i.e. 1-3 Okta, Maximum RH: 85-98%, Minimum RH: 51-68%, Wind speed: 4-5 Kmph, Wind direction: East-Southwest.

**General Advisories:**

- Take precaution from pest & diseases and frost damage.
- Look for cutworm and cabbage butterfly attack in cole crops.
- Remove weeds and grasses from terrace risers and close pit holes, rat holes on risers.

**Agro meteorological Advisories for coming 5 days**

Main Crop	Stage	Pest/Diseases	Agricultural Advisories
<b>Brinjal</b>	Nursery raising		<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>Sow the seed in line at 5 cm spacing.</li> </ul>
<b>Tomato/Capsicum</b>	Nursery raising/ Transplanting		<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: SH California wonder, Mahabharat and Pusa deepati.</li> <li>Sow the seed in line at 5 cm spacing.</li> <li>Monitor the incidence of South American tomato leaf minor &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> </ul>
<b>Mustard/ Rapeseed</b>	Flowering/Pod filling		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain proper drainage.</li> </ul>
<b>Root Crop (Radish, carrot)</b>	Vegetative/ Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain proper drainage.</li> <li>Periodic pulverization of soil.</li> <li>Harvest the fully developed root in early morning.</li> </ul>
<b>Cole crops (Cabbage, Cauliflower,</b>	Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain proper drainage.</li> <li>Collection &amp; destruction of severely infested</li> </ul>



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<b>Broccoli)</b>			leaves (black spot and blighted leaves). • Harvest at fully developed stage.
<b>Ginger/Turmeric</b>	Harvesting		<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>
<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> </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> </ul>



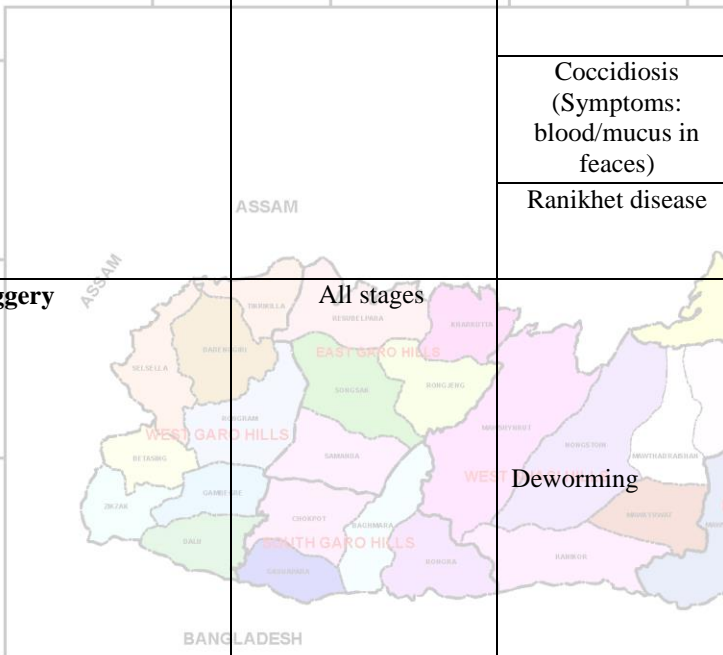
# GRAMIN KRISHI MAUSAM SEWA

## ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region

### Umroi Road, Umiam – 793 103 Meghalaya

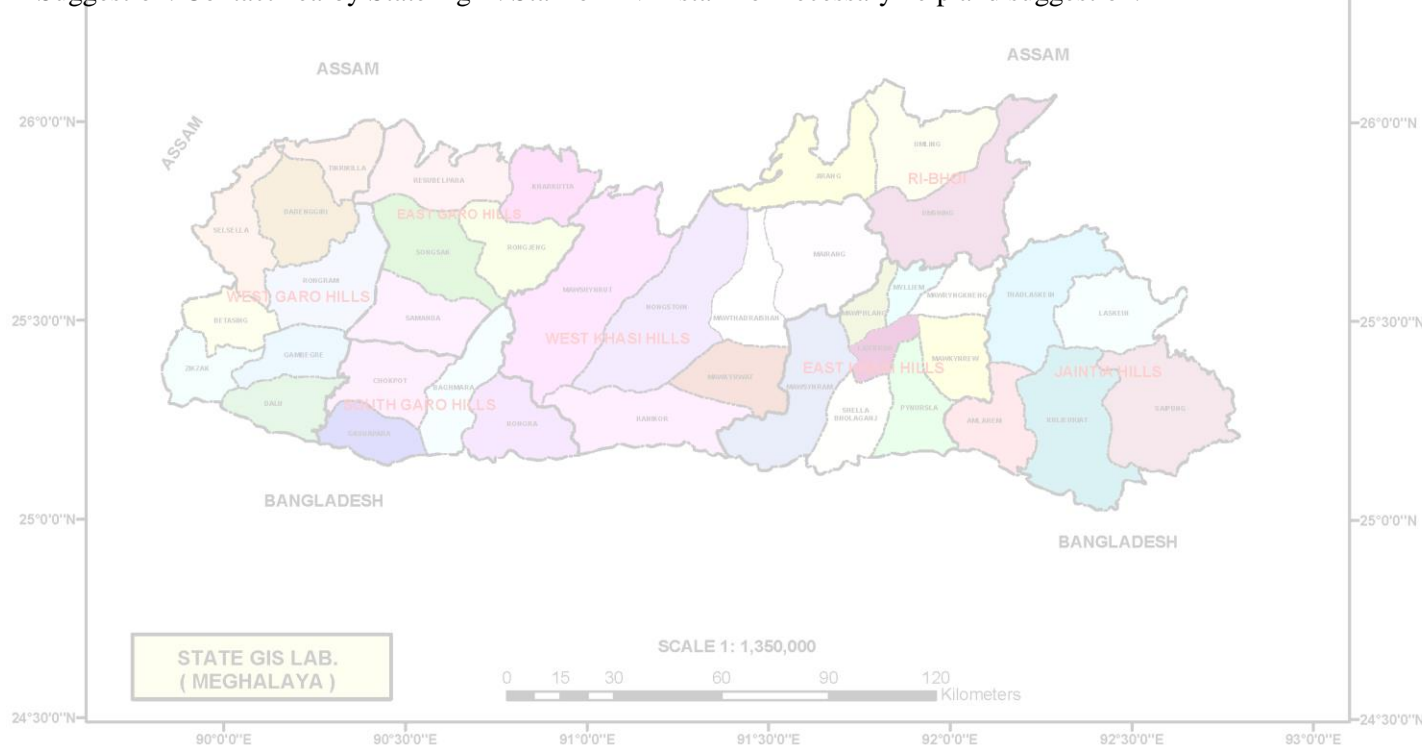


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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As the temperature is low, provision of extra bulb will ensure warmth and prevent cold wind.</li> <li>Practice All-in-All-out method of rearing.</li> <li>Maintain hygiene and sanitation in poultry shed.</li> <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 should be change periodically and 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>	<p>All stages</p> <p>Deworming</p> <p>Skin infection (Scabies)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure warmth during night time as the temperature is low by providing 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>Provide Ivermectin (Injection) @ 10mg/33kg body wt.</li> </ul>
<b>Fishery</b>	<p><b>Common Carp</b> (All varieties: Amur, Local common carp and Koi carps)</p>	<p>Brooders (Breeding season)</p>	<p><b>Pond preparation:</b> Liming (Quicklime at recommended dose) should be done for maintaining the pH of the water above 7. Maintain the water quality by proper manuring. Maintain 1-1.5m water depth in the culture ponds.</p> <p><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).</p> <p><b>Breeding</b> Application of mop (made from plastic rope) for conducting the breeding of local, common carp, koi carp and amur carp. Check the mop every morning if eggs are present. If eggs are present in the mop, transfer it to the nursery pond/Tank.</p>

		<p align="center"><b>Saprolegnia</b> (Cotton wool disease)</p>	<p><b>Stocking of spawn in nursery tank:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 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 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> <p><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.</p>
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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/January'2020/86

Dated: 28/01/2020

**Agro Advisory Bulletin – East Garo Hills**  
**(Period 29<sup>th</sup> January – 2<sup>nd</sup> February, 2020)**

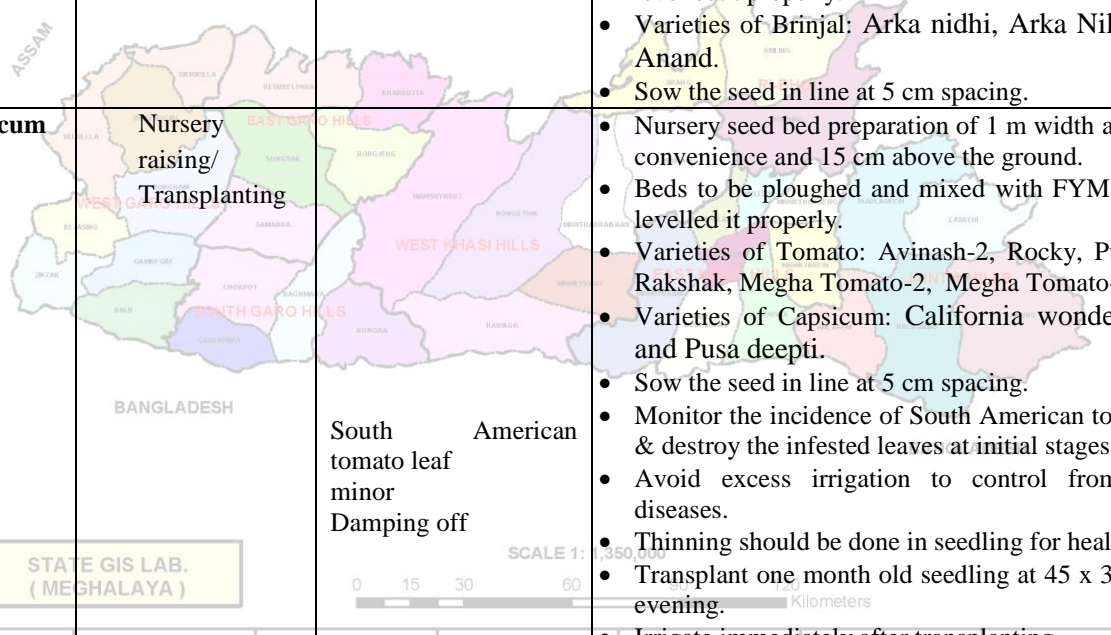
**Weather forecast valid up to 2<sup>nd</sup> February, 2020.**

There is possibility of 2.0 mm rainfall for the next five days. Maximum Temp: 20-22°C, Minimum Temp: 9-10°C, Cloud cover: sky will be mainly clear i.e. 1-2 Okta, Maximum RH: 73-94%, Minimum RH: 42-51%, Wind speed: 2-3 Kmph, Wind direction: Northeast-West.

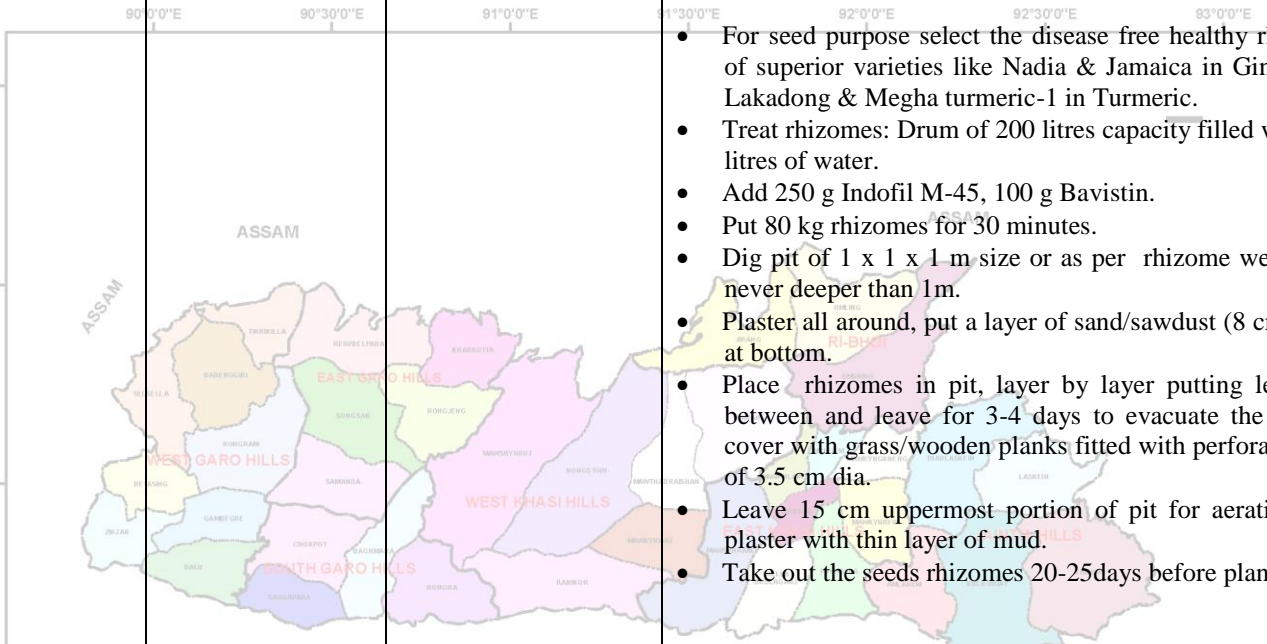
**General Advisories:**

- Take precaution from pest & diseases and frost damage.
- Look for cutworm and cabbage butterfly attack in cole crops.
- Apply, light irrigation to vegetable crops.
- Remove weeds and grasses from terrace risers and close pit holes, rat holes on risers.

**Agro meteorological Advisories for coming 5 days**

Main Crop	Stage	Pest/Diseases	Agricultural Advisories
<b>Brinjal</b>	Nursery raising		<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>Sow the seed in line at 5 cm spacing.</li> </ul>
<b>Tomato/Capsicum</b>	Nursery raising/ Transplanting	 <p>South American tomato leaf minor Damping off</p>	<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 deepati.</li> <li>Sow the seed in line at 5 cm spacing.</li> <li>Monitor the incidence of South American tomato leaf minor &amp; destroy the infested leaves at initial stages in the nursery.</li> <li>Avoid excess irrigation to control from damping off diseases.</li> <li>Thinning should be done in seedling for healthy plant stand.</li> <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>	Flowering/Pod filling	<p>Aphid, Cabbage butterfly Leaf spot</p> <p>White Rust/ Staghead</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Give one irrigation at flowering/pod filling stage or if plant shows wilting symptoms.</li> <li>In case of heavy infestation of cabbage butterfly and aphids, spray Azadirachtin 0.03 EC @ 5ml/l.</li> <li>Spray fungicide Mancozeb @ 2.5g/1litre of water, spray at older leaves to avoid wider spread of leaf spot.</li> <li>Spray fungicide (Metalaxyl + Mancozeb @ 2.5g/1litre of water) to manage white rust of mustard.</li> </ul>
<b>Root Crop (Radish, carrot)</b>	Vegetative/ Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain proper soil moisture.</li> <li>Periodic pulverization of soil.</li> </ul>



			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Harvest the fully developed root in early morning.</li> </ul>
Cole crops (Cabbage, Cauliflower, Broccoli)	Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Irrigate the crop to maintain proper soil moisture.</li> <li>Collection &amp; destruction of severely infested leaves (black spot and blighted leaves).</li> <li>Harvest at fully developed stage.</li> </ul>
Ginger/Turmeric	Harvesting	 <p>A map of Meghalaya, India, showing its districts and major hills. The districts labeled are TIRUNELVA, DADENKORU, KARBIANGLA, JALPAIGURI, WEST GARO HILLS, EAST GARO HILLS, NORTH GARO HILLS, SOUTH GARO HILLS, WEST KHASI HILLS, and EAST KHASI HILLS. The map includes latitude and longitude coordinates ranging from 24°30'0"N to 26°30'0"N and 90°0'0"E to 93°0'0"E. A scale bar indicates 0 to 60 km. A box labeled 'STATE GIS LAB. (MEGHALAYA)' is present in the bottom left corner of the map area.</p>	<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>
Pineapple	BA 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>
Khasi Mandarin	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>
<b>Animal Sciences</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protect Animals/Birds from direct exposure to cold weather &amp; wind.</li> </ul>			



# GRAMIN KRISHI MAUSAM SEWA

## ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region

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• Check for build up of insect nests in animal houses & if required clean the same.			
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>• Practice All-in-All-out method of rearing.</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 should be change periodically and 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 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>
Piggery	All stages	Deworming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ensure warmth during night time as the temperature is low by providing 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></ul>
		Skin infection (Scabies)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Provide Ivermectin (Injection) @ 10mg/33kg body wt.</li></ul>
Fishery			
Common Carp ( All varieties; Amur, Local common carp and Koi carps)	Brooders (Breeding season)		<b>Pond preparation:</b> Liming (Quicklime at recommended dose) should be done for maintaining the pH of the water above 7. Maintain the water quality by proper manuring. 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> Application of mop (made from plastic rope) for conducting the breeding of local, common carp, koi carp and amur carp. Check the mop every morning if eggs are present. If eggs are present in the mop, transfer it to the nursery pond/Tank.



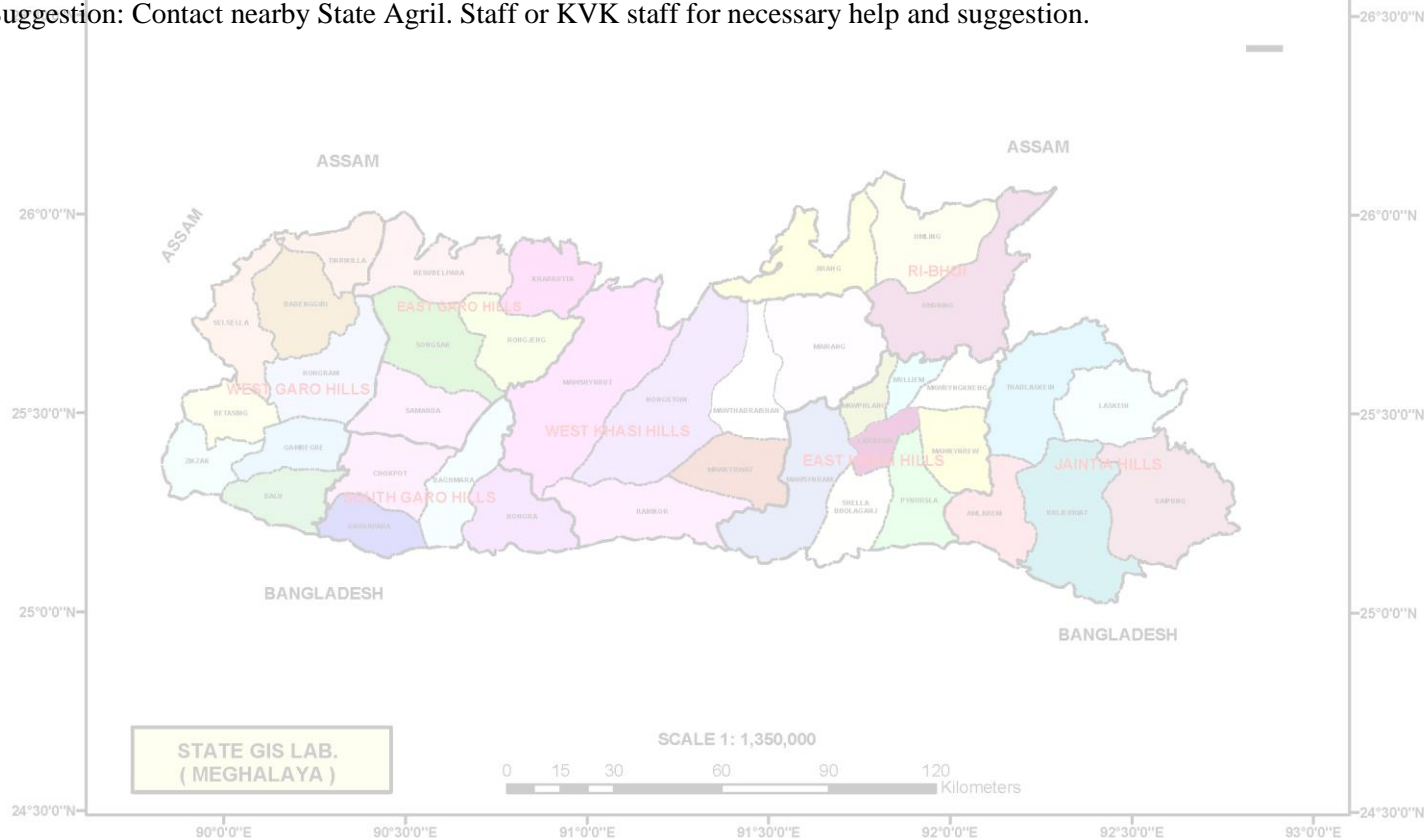
**GRAMIN KRISHI MAUSAM SEWA**  
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			<p><b>Stocking of spawn in nursery tank:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Transfer of spawn to nursery tank is followed where it will be culture for 15 days and in the earthen nursery the spawn is stocked at the stocking density of 3-5 million/ha. for 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> <p><b>Treatment:</b></p> <p>Salt bath for 2 mins @ 2g/Liter water and followed by 5ppm <math>\text{KMnO}_4</math> (Potassium permanganate also known as potash or Condy's crystals) thrice a week for 6 weeks.</p>
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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/January'2020/86

Dated: 28/01/2020

**Agro Advisory Bulletin – EAST JAINTIA HILLS**  
**(Period 29<sup>th</sup> January – 2<sup>nd</sup> February, 2020)**

**Weather forecast valid up to 2<sup>nd</sup> February, 2020**

There is possibility of 7.0 mm rainfall for the next five days. Maximum Temp: 19-20°C, Minimum Temp: 8-11°C, Cloud cover: sky will be clear to partly cloudy i.e. 0-3 Okta, Maximum RH: 74-96%, Minimum RH: 41-66%, Wind speed: 5-6 Kmph, Wind direction: Northeast-Southwest.

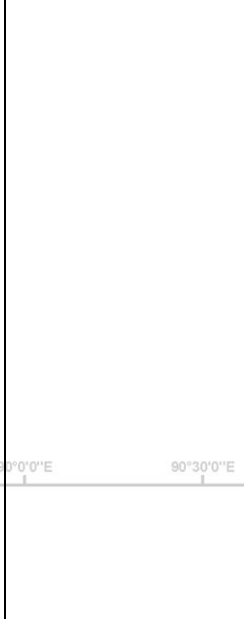


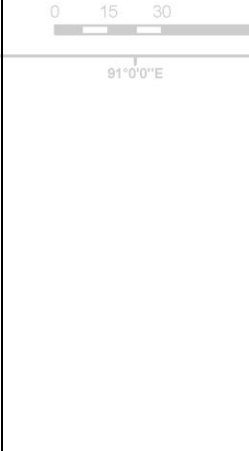
**General Advisories:**

- Take precaution from pest & diseases and frost damage.
- Look for cutworm and cabbage butterfly attack in cole crops.
- Remove weeds and grasses from terrace risers and close pit holes, rat holes on risers.

**Agro meteorological Advisories for coming 5 days**

Main Crop	Stage	Pest/Diseases	Agricultural Advisories
<b>Brinjal</b>	Nursery raising		<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>Sow the seed in line at 5 cm spacing.</li> </ul>
<b>Tomato/Capsicum</b>	Nursery raising/ Transplanting		<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 deepi.</li> <li>Sow the seed in line at 5 cm spacing.</li> <li>Monitor the incidence of South American tomato leaf minor &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> </ul>
<b>Mustard/Rapeseed</b>	Flowering/Pod filling		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain proper drainage.</li> </ul>
<b>Root Crop (Radish, carrot)</b>	Vegetative/ Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain proper drainage.</li> <li>Periodic pulverization of soil.</li> <li>Harvest the fully developed root in early morning.</li> </ul>
<b>Cole crops (Cabbage, Cauliflower, Broccoli)</b>	Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain proper drainage.</li> <li>Collection &amp; destruction of severely infested leaves (black spot and blighted leaves).</li> <li>Harvest at fully developed stage.</li> </ul>
<b>Ginger/Turmeric</b>	Harvesting		<b>Seed Storage</b>



			<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)		Maturity indices: 1) Colour change is the most common method of determining the maturity of fruits. a) For long distance transportation: Fully mature fruits just before colour change. b) Canning purpose: Slight colour change at the base of fruit. c) Table purpose: Develops satisfactory uniform golden yellow colour 2) About 25% of the eyes at the base are becoming flat. 3) Method of harvesting: Harvesting is done with a sharp knife, severing the fruit-stalk with a clean cut retaining 5-7 cm of stalk without damage to the fruit.
<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> </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>	(MEGHALAYA) 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>Practice All-in-All-out method of rearing.</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 should be change periodically and provide clean drinking water and change the water every day.</li> <li>Isolate/separate diseased bird and Dead birds should be</li> </ul>



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## ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region

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			<p>immediately removed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <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 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> </ul>
		Deworming	
		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)	<b>Brooders</b> (Breeding season)		<p><b>Pond preparation:</b> Liming (Quicklime at recommended dose) should be done for maintaining the pH of the water above 7. Maintain the water quality by proper manuring. Maintain 1-1.5m water depth in the culture ponds.</p> <p><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).</p> <p><b>Breeding</b> Application of mop (made from plastic rope) for conducting the breeding of local, common carp, koi carp and amur carp. Check the mop every morning if eggs are present. If eggs are present in the mop, transfer it to the nursery pond/Tank.</p> <p><b>Stocking of spawn in nursery tank:</b> ➤ 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 monoculture of carp.</p> <p>➤ Finely powdered mixture of mustard oil cake and rice bran at 1:1 ratio by weight are provided as supplementary feed @ 6kg/million spawn for the first 5 days and 12 kg/million spawn per day for the subsequent days in two installments.</p> <p><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.</p>
		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/January'2020/86

Dated: 28/01/2020

**Agro Advisory Bulletin – EAST KHASI HILLS**  
**(Period 29<sup>th</sup> January – 2<sup>nd</sup> February, 2020)**

**Weather forecast valid up to 2<sup>nd</sup> February, 2020**

There is possibility of 4.0 mm rainfall for the next five days. Maximum Temp: 15-17°C, Minimum Temp: 6-8°C, Cloud cover: sky will be mainly clear to partly cloudy i.e. 1-4 Okta, Maximum RH: 84-94%, Minimum RH: 51-68%, Wind speed: 6-7 Kmph, Wind direction: South-Northwest.

**General Advisories:**

- Take precaution from pest & diseases and frost damage.
- Look for cutworm and cabbage butterfly attack in cole crops.
- Remove weeds and grasses from terrace risers and close pit holes, rat holes on risers.

**Agro meteorological Advisories for coming 5 days**

Main Crop	Stage	Pest/Diseases	Agricultural Advisories
<b>Brinjal</b>	Nursery raising ASSAM		<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>Sow the seed in line at 5 cm spacing.</li> </ul>
<b>Tomato/Capsicum</b>	Nursery raising/ Transplanting WEST GARO HILLS EAST GARO HILLS SOUTH GARO HILLS BANGLADESH		<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 deepati.</li> <li>Sow the seed in line at 5 cm spacing.</li> <li>Monitor the incidence of South American tomato leaf minor &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> </ul>
<b>Mustard/ Rapeseed</b>	Flowering/Pod filling		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain proper drainage.</li> </ul>
<b>Root Crop (Radish, carrot)</b>	Vegetative/ Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain proper drainage.</li> <li>Periodic pulverization of soil.</li> <li>Harvest the fully developed root in early morning.</li> </ul>
<b>Cole crops (Cabbage,</b>	Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain proper drainage.</li> </ul>





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Cauliflower, Broccoli)			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collection &amp; destruction of severely infested leaves (black spot and blighted leaves).</li> <li>Harvest at fully developed stage.</li> </ul>
Ginger/Turmeric	Harvesting		<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>
Pineapple	Harvesting (Nov.-April)		<p>Maturity indices:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Colour change is the most common method of determining the maturity of fruits.               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) For long distance transportation: Fully mature fruits 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>
Khasi Mandarin	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> </ul>
<p><b>Animal Sciences</b></p> <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> </ul>



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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As the temperature is low, provision of extra bulb will ensure warmth and prevent cold wind.</li> <li>Practice All-in-All-out method of rearing.</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 should be change periodically and 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 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  Deworming  Skin infection (Scabies)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure warmth during night time as the temperature is low by providing 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>Provide Ivermectin (Injection) @ 10mg/33kg body wt.</li> </ul>
Fishery	Common Carp ( All varieties; Amur, Local common carp and Koi carps)	Brooders (Breeding season)	<p><b>Pond preparation:</b> Liming (Quicklime at recommended dose) should be done for maintaining the pH of the water above 7. Maintain the water quality by proper manuring. Maintain 1-1.5m water depth in the culture ponds.</p> <p><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).</p> <p><b>Breeding</b> Application of mop (made from plastic rope) for conducting the breeding of local, common carp, koi carp and amur carp. Check the mop every morning if eggs are present. If eggs are present in the mop, transfer it to the</p>



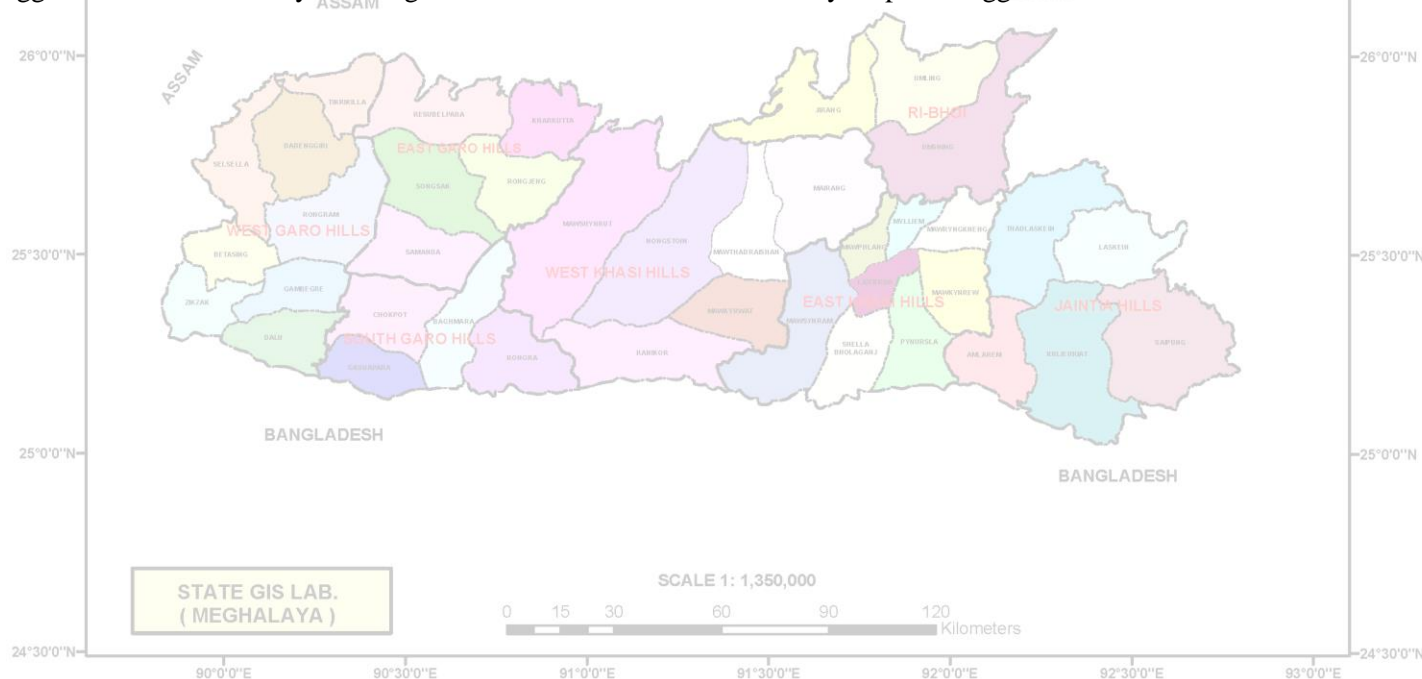
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			nursery pond/Tank.
			<b>Stocking of spawn in nursery tank:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Transfer of spawn to nursery tank is followed where it will be culture for 15 days and in the earthen nursery the spawn is stocked at the stocking density of 3-5 million/ha. for 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>
		Saprolegnia (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 Condyl'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/January'2020/86

Dated: 28/01/2020

**Agro Advisory Bulletin – NORTH GARO HILLS**  
**(Period 29<sup>th</sup> January – 2<sup>nd</sup> February, 2020)**

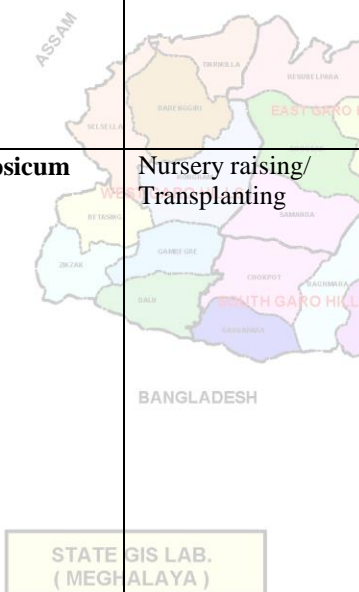
**Weather forecast valid up to 2<sup>nd</sup> February, 2020**

There is possibility of no rainfall for the next five days. Maximum Temp: 21-23° C, Minimum Temp: 9-10° C, Cloud cover: sky will be clear to mainly clear i.e. 0-2 Okta, Maximum RH: 72-93%, Minimum RH: 39-51%, Wind speed: 3-5 Kmph, Wind direction: Northeast-South.

**General Advisories:**

- Take precaution from pest & diseases and frost damage.
- Look for cutworm and cabbage butterfly attack in cole crops.
- Apply, light irrigation to vegetable crops.
- Remove weeds and grasses from terrace risers and close pit holes, rat holes on risers.

**Agro meteorological Advisories for coming 5 days**

Main Crop	Stage	Pest/Diseases	Agricultural Advisories
<b>Brinjal</b>	Nursery raising ASSAM		<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>Sow the seed in line at 5 cm spacing.</li> </ul>
<b>Tomato/Capsicum</b>	Nursery raising/ Transplanting	 <p>South American tomato leaf minor Damping off</p>	<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 deepati.</li> <li>Sow the seed in line at 5 cm spacing.</li> <li>Monitor the incidence of South American tomato leaf minor &amp; destroy the infested leaves at initial stages in the nursery.</li> <li>Avoid excess irrigation to control from damping off diseases.</li> <li>Thinning should be done in seedling for healthy plant stand.</li> <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>	Flowering/Pod filling	<p>Aphid, Cabbage butterfly Leaf spot</p> <p>White Rust/</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Give one irrigation at flowering/pod filling stage or if plant shows wilting symptoms.</li> <li>In case of heavy infestation of cabbage butterfly and aphids, spray Azadirachtin 0.03 EC @ 5ml/l.</li> <li>Spray fungicide Mancozeb @ 2.5g/1litre of water, spray at older leaves to avoid wider spread of leaf spot.</li> <li>Spray fungicide (Metalaxyl + Mancozeb @ 2.5g/1litre of water) to manage white rust of mustard.</li> </ul>





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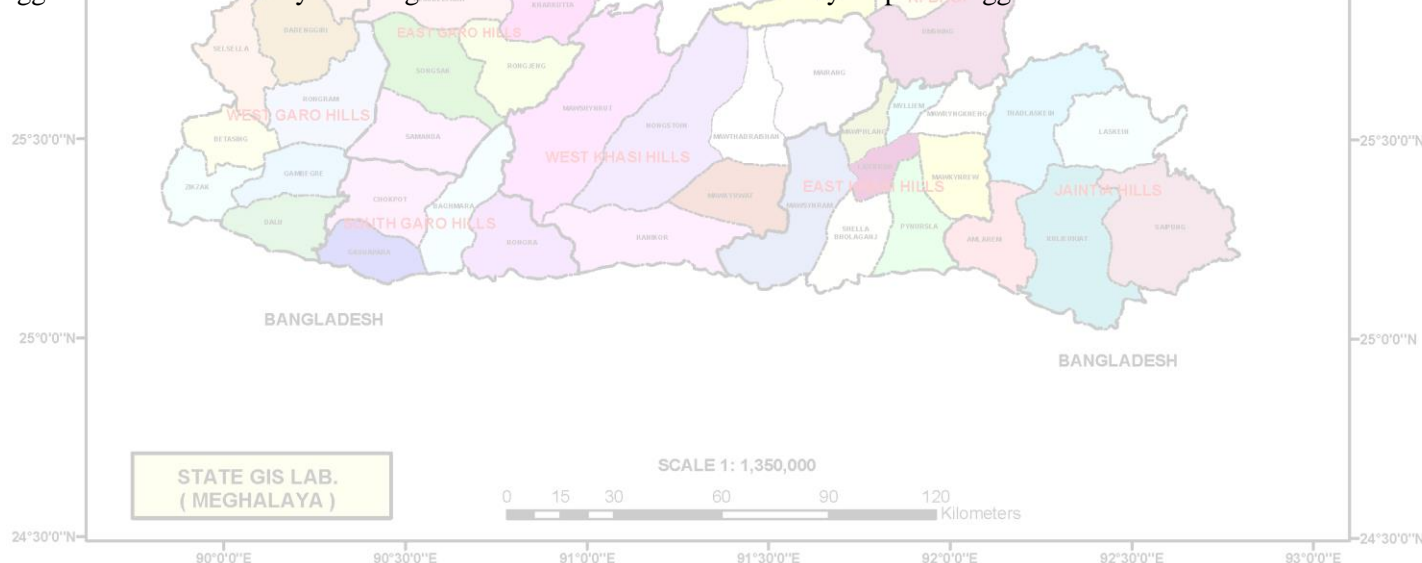
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		Staghead	
<b>Root Crop (Radish, carrot)</b>	Vegetative/ Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain proper soil moisture.</li> <li>• Periodic pulverization of soil.</li> <li>• Harvest the fully developed root in early morning.</li> </ul>
<b>Cole crops (Cabbage, Cauliflower, Broccoli)</b>	Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Irrigate the crop to maintain proper soil moisture.</li> <li>• Collection &amp; destruction of severely infested leaves (black spot and blighted leaves).</li> <li>• Harvest at fully developed stage.</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>
<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</li> </ul>



		<p align="center">Saprolegnia (Cotton wool disease)</p>	<p><b>Breeding</b>          Application of mop (made from plastic rope) for conducting the breeding of local, common carp, koi carp and amur carp.          Check the mop every morning if eggs are present.          If eggs are present in the mop, transfer it to the nursery pond/Tank.</p> <p><b>Stocking of spawn in nursery tank:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 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 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> <p><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.</p>
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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/January'2020/86

Dated: 28/01/2020

**Agro Advisory Bulletin – Ri-Bhoi**  
**(Period 29<sup>th</sup> January – 2<sup>nd</sup> February, 2020)**

Weather summary of the past four days	Weather forecast valid up to 2 <sup>nd</sup> February, 2020.
Sky was clear to slightly cloudy with 1.2 mm rainfall. Maximum temperatures ranged between 15.5-18.6°C and minimum ranged between 2.9-3.5°C. Mean relative humidity was 89-91% in morning and 33-63% in evening. Wind speed ranged between 2-3 kmph.	There is possibility of no Rainfall for the next five days. Maximum Temp: 17-18°C, Minimum Temp: 8-10°C, Cloud cover: sky will be clear to partly cloudy i.e. 0-3 Okta, Maximum RH: 78-92%, Minimum RH: 44-49%, Wind speed: 3-4 Kmph, Wind direction: Northeast-South.
<b>General Advisories:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Take precaution from pest &amp; diseases and frost damage.</li> <li>➤ Look for cutworm and cabbage butterfly attack in cole crops.</li> <li>➤ Apply, light irrigation to vegetable crops.</li> <li>➤ Remove weeds and grasses from terrace risers and close pit holes, rat holes on risers.</li> </ul>	

**Agro meteorological Advisories for coming 5 days**

Main Crop	Stage	Pest/Diseases	Agricultural Advisories
<b>Brinjal</b>	Nursery raising		<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>• Sow the seed in line at 5 cm spacing.</li> </ul>
<b>Tomato/Capsicum</b>	Nursery raising/ Transplanting	South American tomato leaf minor 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 deepati.</li> <li>• Sow the seed in line at 5 cm spacing.</li> <li>• Monitor the incidence of South American tomato leaf minor &amp; destroy the infested leaves at initial stages in the nursery.</li> <li>• Avoid excess irrigation to control from damping off diseases.</li> <li>• Thinning should be done in seedling for healthy plant stand.</li> <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>	Flowering/Pod filling	Aphid, Cabbage butterfly Leaf spot  White Rust/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Give one irrigation at flowering/pod filling stage or if plant shows wilting symptoms.</li> <li>• In case of heavy infestation of cabbage butterfly and aphids, spray Azadirachtin 0.03 EC @ 5ml/l.</li> <li>• Spray fungicide Mancozeb @ 2.5g/1litre of water, spray at older leaves to avoid wider spread of leaf spot.</li> <li>• Spray fungicide (Metalaxyl + Mancozeb @ 2.5g/1litre of water) to manage white rust of mustard.</li> </ul>





# GRAMIN KRISHI MAUSAM SEWA

## ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region

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		Staghead	
<b>Root Crop (Radish, carrot)</b>	Vegetative/ Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain proper soil moisture.</li> <li>Periodic pulverization of soil.</li> <li>Harvest the fully developed root in early morning.</li> </ul>
<b>Cole crops (Cabbage, Cauliflower, Broccoli)</b>	Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Irrigate the crop to maintain proper soil moisture.</li> <li>Collection &amp; destruction of severely infested leaves (black spot and blighted leaves).</li> <li>Harvest at fully developed stage.</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>
<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>



<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>Practice All-in-All-out method of rearing.</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 should be change periodically and 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 faeces) Ranikhet disease	<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> <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 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> </ul>
		Deworming  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)		<b>Pond preparation:</b> Liming (Quicklime at recommended dose) should be done for maintaining the pH of the water above 7. Maintain the water quality by proper manuring. 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> Application of mop (made from plastic rope) for conducting the breeding of local, common carp, koi carp and amur carp.



# GRAMIN KRISHI MAUSAM SEWA

## ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region

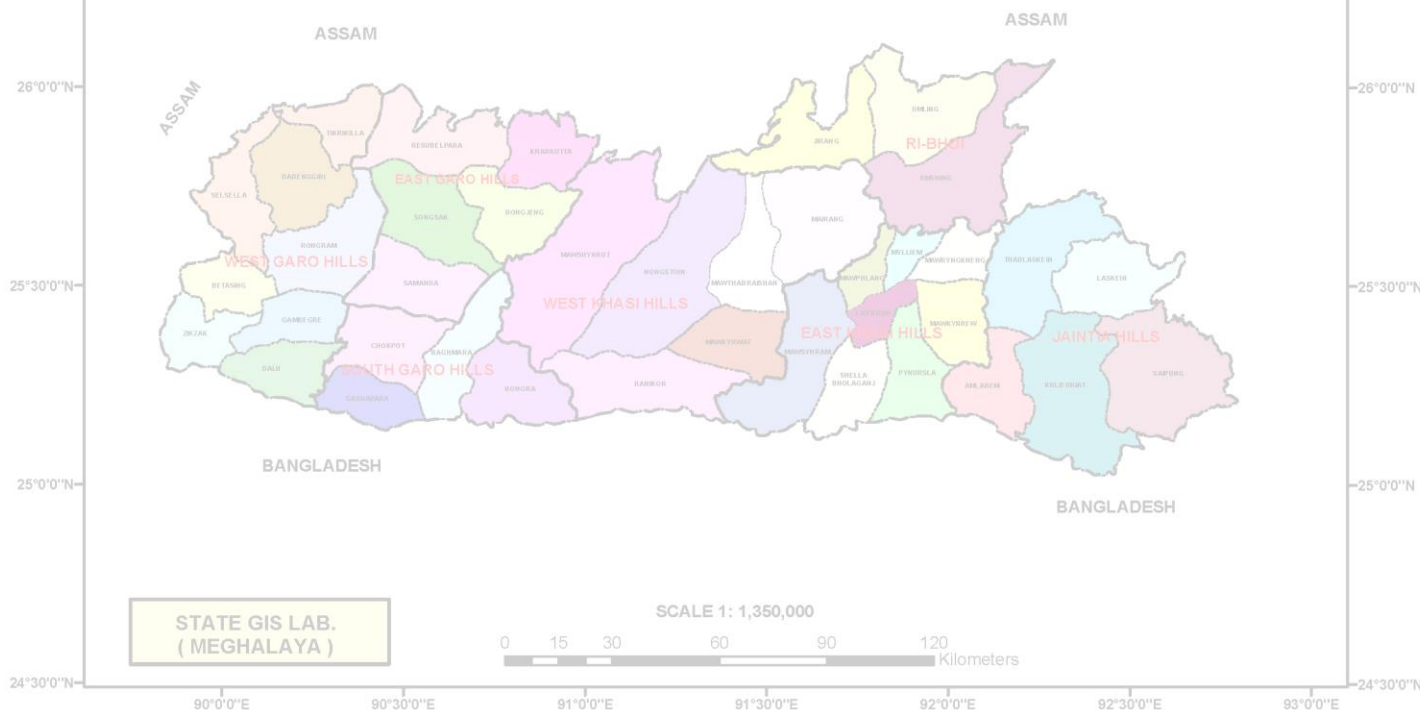
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			<p>Check the mop every morning if eggs are present. If eggs are present in the mop, transfer it to the nursery pond/Tank.</p> <p><b>Stocking of spawn in nursery tank:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Transfer of spawn to nursery 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 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>
<p>26°30'0"N</p> <p>90°0'0"E 90°30'0"E</p>		<p><b>Saprolegnia</b> (Cotton wool disease)</p>	<p><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.</p>

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





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RC (AE)/30/2011/ Bulletin/January'2020/86

Dated: 28/01/2020

## **Agro Advisory Bulletin – SOUTH GARO HILLS** **(Period 29<sup>th</sup> January – 2<sup>nd</sup> February, 2020)**

### **Weather forecast valid up to 2<sup>nd</sup> February, 2020**

There is possibility of 6.0 mm rainfall for the next five days. Maximum Temp: 20-24°C, Minimum Temp: 10-12°C, Cloud cover: sky will be clear to partly cloudy i.e. 0-3 Okta, Maximum RH: 79-92%, Minimum RH: 33-51%, Wind speed: 3-4Kmph, Wind direction: Northeast-West.

#### **General Advisories:**

- Take precaution from pest & diseases and frost damage.
- Look for cutworm and cabbage butterfly attack in cole crops.
- Remove weeds and grasses from terrace risers and close pit holes, rat holes on risers.

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

Main Crop	Stage	Pest/Diseases	Agricultural Advisories
<b>Brinjal</b>	Nursery raising		<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>Sow the seed in line at 5 cm spacing.</li> </ul>
<b>Tomato/Capsicum</b>	Nursery raising/ Transplanting		<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 minor &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> </ul>
<b>Mustard/ Rapeseed</b>	Flowering/Pod filling		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain proper drainage.</li> </ul>
<b>Root Crop (Radish, carrot)</b>	Vegetative/ Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain proper drainage.</li> <li>Periodic pulverization of soil.</li> <li>Harvest the fully developed root in early morning.</li> </ul>
<b>Cole crops (Cabbage, Cauliflower,</b>	Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain proper drainage.</li> <li>Collection &amp; destruction of severely infested</li> </ul>





# GRAMIN KRISHI MAUSAM SEWA

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Broccoli)			leaves (black spot and blighted leaves). • Harvest at fully developed stage.
Ginger/Turmeric	Harvesting		<b>Seed Storage</b> <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>
Pineapple	Harvesting (Nov.-April)		Maturity indices: 1) Colour change is the most common method of determining the maturity of fruits. a) For long distance transportation: Fully mature fruits just before colour change. b) Canning purpose: Slight colour change at the base of fruit. c) Table purpose: Develops satisfactory uniform golden yellow colour 2) About 25% of the eyes at the base are becoming flat. 3) Method of harvesting: Harvesting is done with a sharp knife, severing the fruit-stalk with a clean cut retaining 5-7 cm of stalk without damage to the fruit.
Khasi Mandarin	Harvesting		• Harvest along with stalk. • To prevent bird damage of Khasi Mandarin fruit use bird netting or use traditional methods of bird control.
<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>			
Poultry	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



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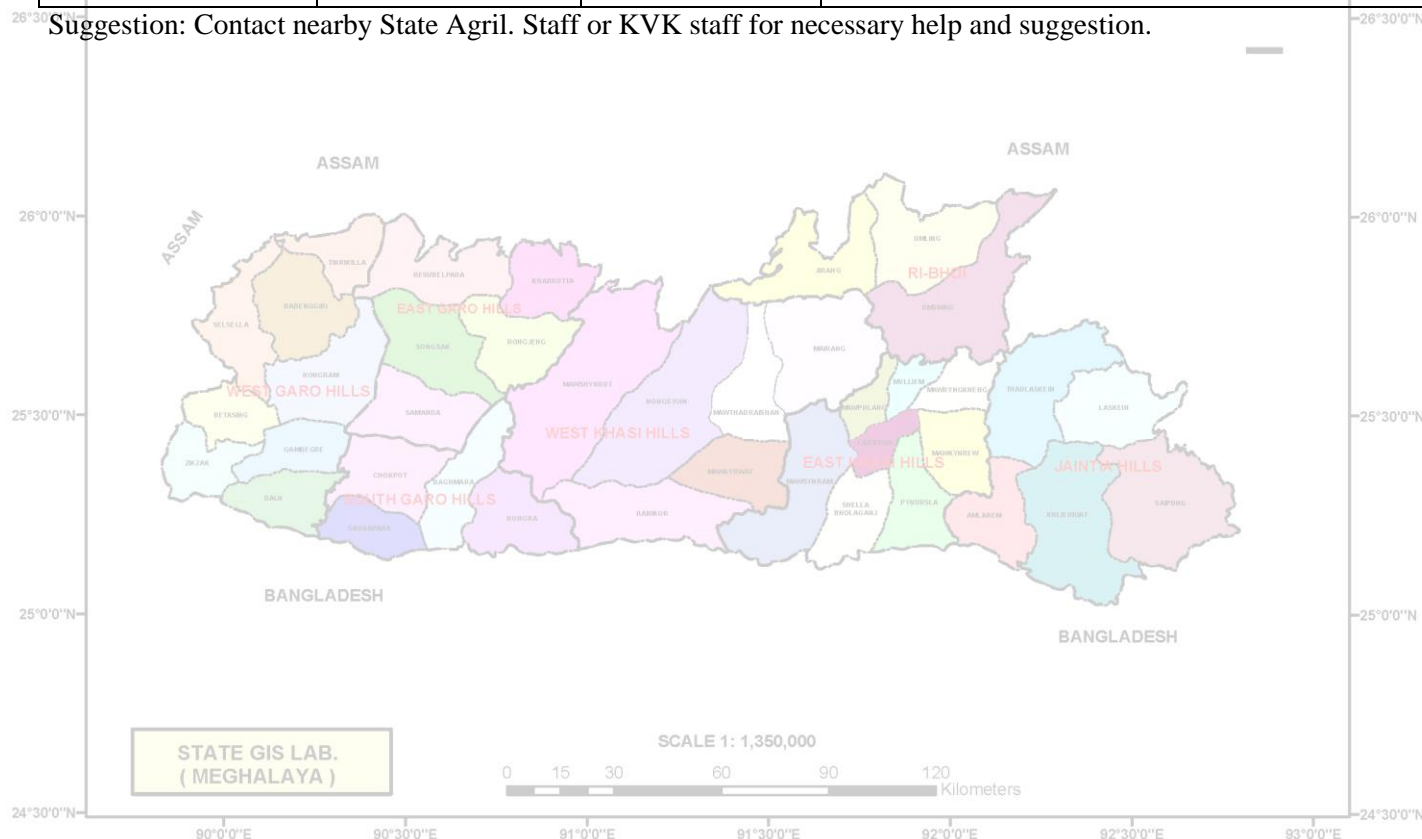


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	<p style="text-align: center;">C &amp; RD BLOCK MAP OF MEHALAYA</p>	<p>will ensure warmth and prevent cold wind.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Practice All-in-All-out method of rearing.</li> <li>Maintain hygiene and sanitation in poultry 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 should be change periodically and 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>	<p>will ensure warmth and prevent cold wind.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Practice All-in-All-out method of rearing.</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 should be change periodically and 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>
		<p>Coccidiosis (Symptoms: blood/mucus in feaces)</p>	<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>
		<p>Ranikhet disease</p>	<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>
<p><b>Piggery</b></p>	<p>All stages</p>	<p>Deworming</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure warmth during night time as the temperature is low by providing 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>Provide Ivermectin (Injection) @ 10mg/33kg body wt.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Fishery</b></p> <p><b>Common Carp</b> ( All varieties; Amur, Local common carp and Koi carps)</p>	<p>Brooders (Breeding season)</p>	<p>SCALE 1: 1,350,000</p>	<p><b>Pond preparation:</b> Liming (Quicklime at recommended dose) should be done for maintaining the pH of the water above 7. Maintain the water quality by proper manuring. Maintain 1-1.5m water depth in the culture ponds.</p> <p><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).</p> <p><b>Breeding</b> Application of mop (made from plastic rope) for conducting the breeding of local, common carp, koi carp and amur carp. Check the mop every morning if eggs are present. If eggs are present in the mop, transfer it to the nursery pond/Tank.</p> <p><b>Stocking of spawn in nursery tank:</b></p>

		<p align="center">Saprolegnia (Cotton wool disease)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 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 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> <p><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.</p>
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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/January'2020/86

Dated: 28/01/2020

## **Agro Advisory Bulletin – SOUTH WEST GARO HILLS** **(Period 29<sup>th</sup> January – 2<sup>nd</sup> February, 2020)**

### **Weather forecast valid up to 2<sup>nd</sup> February, 2020**

There is possibility of 5.0 mm rainfall for the next five days. Maximum Temp: 21-24°C, Minimum Temp: 10-11°C, Cloud cover: sky will be clear to partly cloudy i.e. 0-3 Okta, Maximum RH: 84-93%, Minimum RH: 35-51%, Wind speed: 3-4 Kmph, Wind direction: Northeast-South.

#### **General Advisories:**

- Take precaution from pest & diseases and frost damage.
- Look for cutworm and cabbage butterfly attack in cole crops.
- Remove weeds and grasses from terrace risers and close pit holes, rat holes on risers.

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

Main Crop	Stage	Pest/Diseases	Agricultural Advisories
<b>Brinjal</b>	Nursery raising		<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>Sow the seed in line at 5 cm spacing.</li> </ul>
<b>Tomato/Capsicum</b>	Nursery raising/ Transplanting		<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 deepati.</li> <li>Sow the seed in line at 5 cm spacing.</li> <li>Monitor the incidence of South American tomato leaf minor &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> </ul>
<b>Mustard/ Rapeseed</b>	Flowering/Pod filling		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain proper drainage.</li> </ul>
<b>Root Crop (Radish, carrot)</b>	Vegetative/ Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain proper drainage.</li> <li>Periodic pulverization of soil.</li> <li>Harvest the fully developed root in early morning.</li> </ul>
<b>Cole crops (Cabbage,</b>	Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain proper drainage.</li> <li>Collection &amp; destruction of severely infested</li> </ul>





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<b>Cauliflower, Broccoli)</b>			leaves (black spot and blighted leaves). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Harvest at fully developed stage.</li> </ul>
<b>Ginger/Turmeric</b>	Harvesting		<b>Seed Storage</b> <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)		<b>Maturity indices:</b> <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>
<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> </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> </ul>




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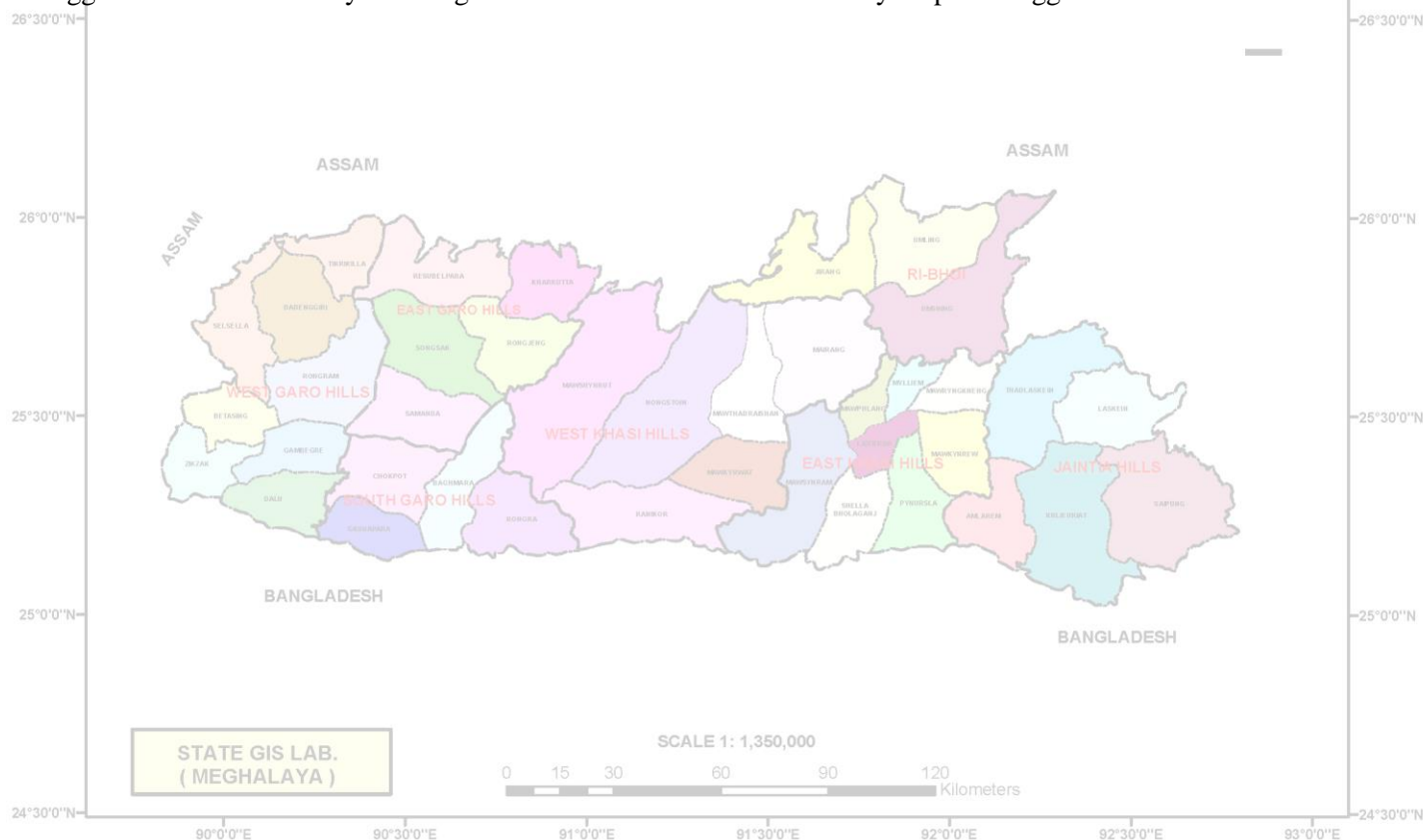


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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Practice All-in-All-out method of rearing.</li> <li>Maintain hygiene and sanitation in poultry shed.</li> <li>Cover the shed with sack or plastic sheets at night time.</li> <li>Ensure proper ventilation during day time.</li> <li>Provide vitamin B complex @ 7ml/litre in drinking water daily in broiler for healthy growth.</li> <li>Litter should be change periodically and 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		
		Deworming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure warmth during night time as the temperature is low by providing 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> </ul>
		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><b>Pond preparation:</b> Liming (Quicklime at recommended dose) should be done for maintaining the pH of the water above 7. Maintain the water quality by proper manuring. Maintain 1-1.5m water depth in the culture ponds.</p> <p><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).</p> <p><b>Breeding</b> Application of mop (made from plastic rope) for conducting the breeding of local, common carp, koi carp and amur carp. Check the mop every morning if eggs are present. If eggs are present in the mop, transfer it to the nursery pond/Tank.</p> <p><b>Stocking of spawn in nursery tank:</b> ➤ Transfer of spawn to nursery tank is followed</p>

		<p align="center">Saprolegnia (Cotton wool disease)</p>	<p>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 monoculture of carp.</p> <p>➤ Finely powdered mixture of mustard oil cake and rice bran at 1:1 ratio by weight are provided as supplementary feed @ 6kg/million spawn for the first 5 days and 12 kg/million spawn per day for the subsequent days in two installments.</p> <p><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.</p>
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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/January'2020/86

Dated: 28/01/2020

## **Agro Advisory Bulletin – SOUTH WEST KHASI HILLS** **(Period 29<sup>th</sup> January – 2<sup>nd</sup> February, 2020)**

### **Weather forecast valid up to 2<sup>nd</sup> February, 2020**

There is possibility of 2.0 mm rainfall for the next five days. Maximum Temp: 20-22°C, Minimum Temp: 9-11°C, Cloud cover: sky will be clear to partly cloudy i.e. 0-3 Okta, Maximum RH: 74-91%, Minimum RH: 40-54%, Wind speed: 4-5 Kmph, Wind direction: Northeast-Southwest.

#### **General Advisories:**

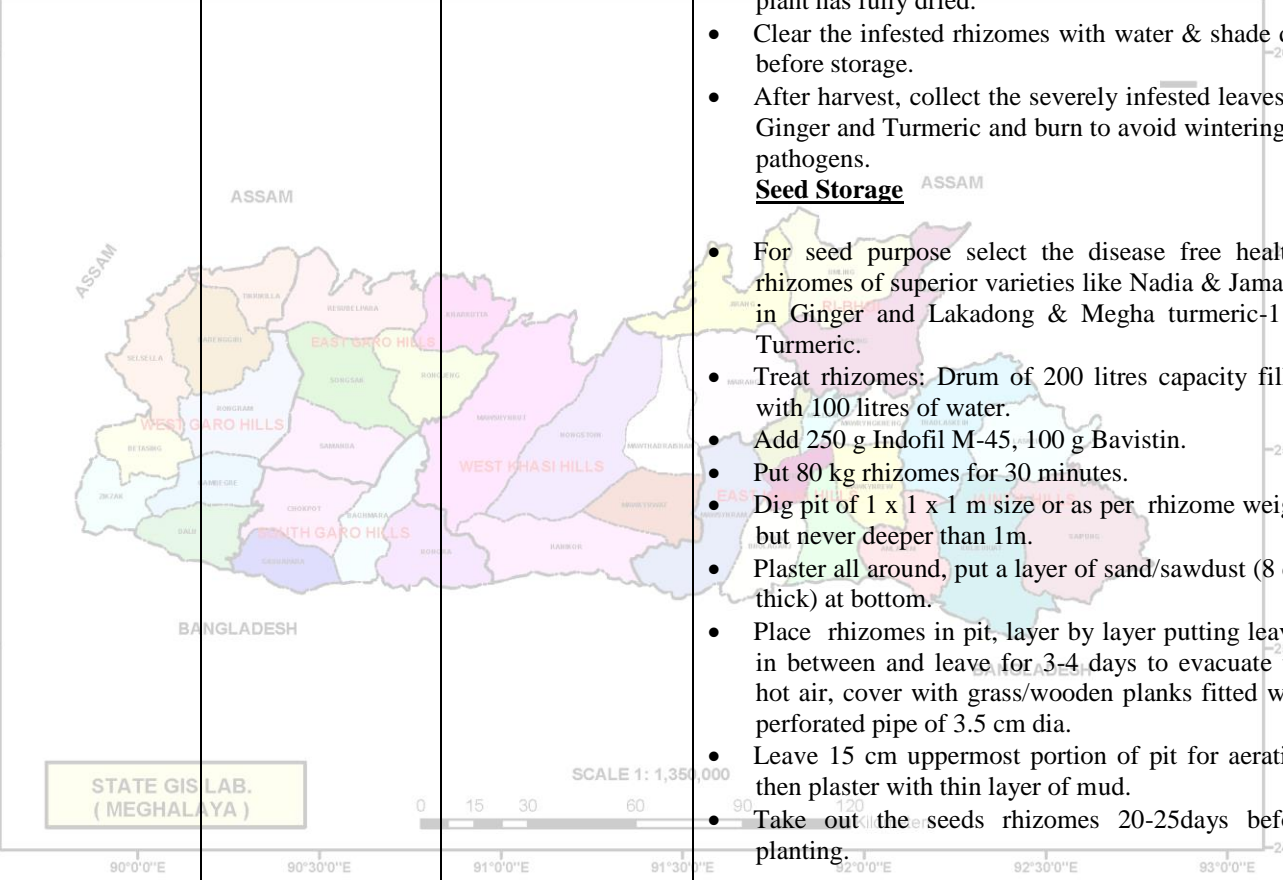
- Take precaution from pest & diseases and frost damage.
- Look for cutworm and cabbage butterfly attack in cole crops.
- Apply, light irrigation to vegetable crops.
- Remove weeds and grasses from terrace risers and close pit holes, rat holes on risers.

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

Main Crop	Stage	Pest/Diseases	Agricultural Advisories
<b>Brinjal</b>	Nursery raising		<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>Sow the seed in line at 5 cm spacing.</li> </ul>
<b>Tomato/Capsicum</b>	Nursery raising/ Transplanting	South American tomato leaf minor 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 deepthi.</li> <li>Sow the seed in line at 5 cm spacing.</li> <li>Monitor the incidence of South American tomato leaf minor &amp; destroy the infested leaves at initial stages in the nursery.</li> <li>Avoid excess irrigation to control from damping off diseases.</li> <li>Thinning should be done in seedling for healthy plant stand.</li> <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>	Flowering/Pod filling	Aphid, Cabbage butterfly Leaf spot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Give one irrigation at flowering/pod filling stage or if plant shows wilting symptoms.</li> <li>In case of heavy infestation of cabbage butterfly and aphids, spray Azadirachtin 0.03 EC @ 5ml/l.</li> <li>Spray fungicide Mancozeb @ 2.5g/1litre of water, spray at older leaves to avoid wider spread of leaf</li> </ul>





		White Rust/ Staghead	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>spot.</li> <li>Spray fungicide (Metalaxyl + Mancozeb @ 2.5g/1litre of water) to manage white rust of mustard.</li> </ul>
<b>Root Crop (Radish, carrot)</b>	Vegetative/ Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintain proper soil moisture.</li> <li>Periodic pulverization of soil.</li> <li>Harvest the fully developed root in early morning.</li> </ul>
<b>Cole crops (Cabbage, Cauliflower, Broccoli)</b>	Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Irrigate the crop to maintain proper soil moisture.</li> <li>Collection &amp; destruction of severely infested leaves (black spot and blighted leaves).</li> <li>Harvest at fully developed stage.</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> </ol>



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			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.
<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>
<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>Practice All-in-All-out method of rearing.</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 should be change periodically and 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	Deworming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure warmth during night time as the temperature is low by providing 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> </ul>
		Skin infection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide Ivermectin (Injection) @ 10mg/33kg body</li> </ul>

