GRAMIN KRISHI MAUSAM SEWA
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RC (AE)/30/2011/ Bulletin/March'2020/96 Dated: 03/03/2020

Agro Advisory Bulletin – SOUTH GARO HILLS
(Period 4th – 8th March, 2020)

Weather forecast valid up to 8th March, 2020

There is possibility of 26.0 mm rainfall for the next five days. Maximum Temp: 20-27°C, Minimum Temp: 12-14°C, Cloud cover: sky will be mainly clear to mainly cloudy i.e. 1-5 Okta, Maximum RH: 84-95%, Minimum RH: 38-63%, Wind speed: 2-5 Kmph, Wind direction: Northeast-Southeast.

General Advisories:

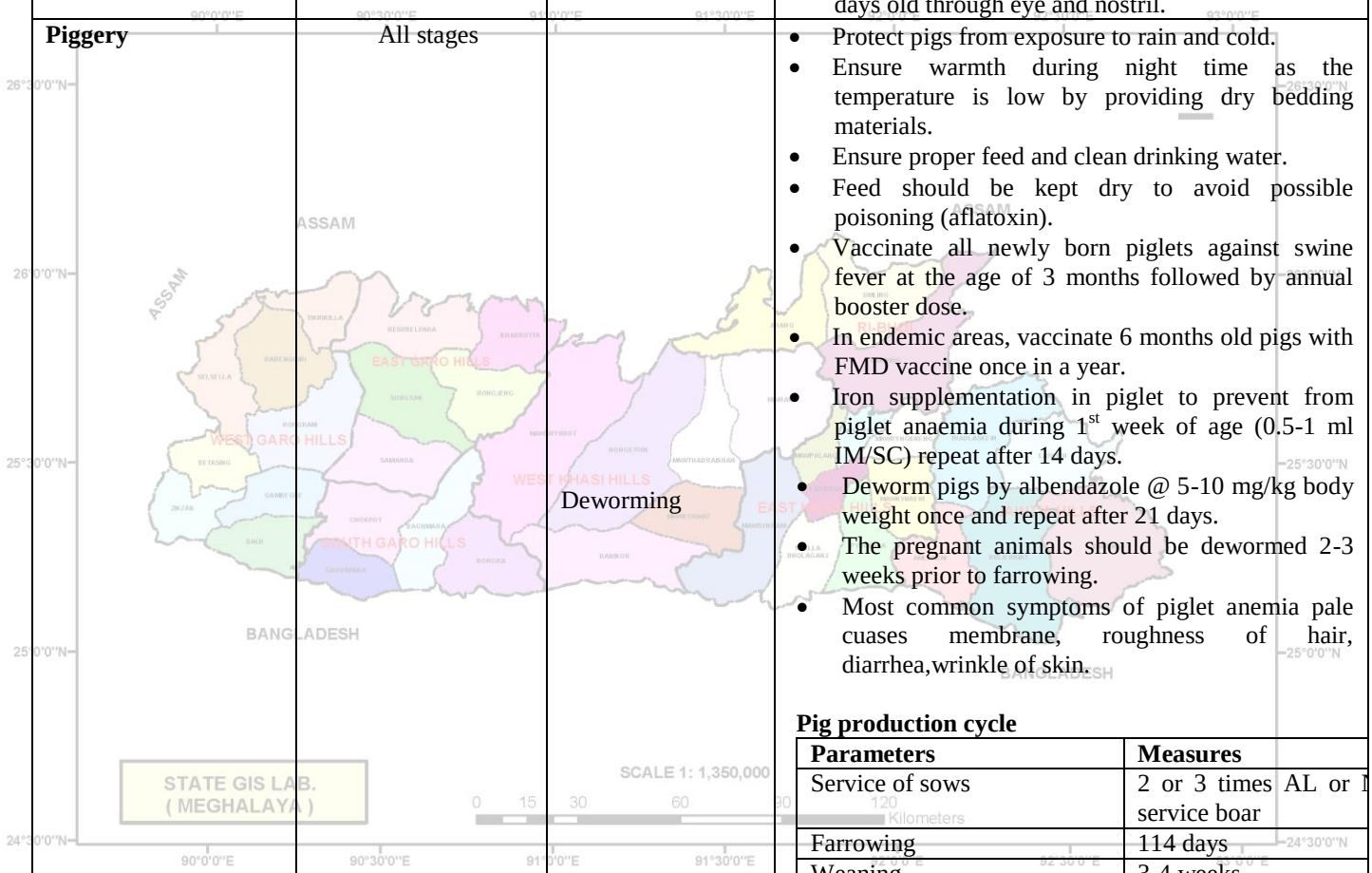
- Take precaution from pest & diseases.
- Repair bunds, shoulder bunds and risers to retain rainfall.
- Irrigate immediately after transplanting.
- Removal of dry cell and diseased infected leaves and fruits from strawberry.

Agro meteorological Advisories for coming 5 days

Main Crop	Stage	Pest/Diseases	Agricultural Advisories
Pea	Pod filling/Maturity		• Severely infected plants should be removed from field and burn it. • Harvest the fully developed pod in early morning.
Brinjal/Chilli	Nursery raising/ Transplanting	Damping off	• Nursery seed bed preparation of 1 m width and length as per convenience and 15 cm above the ground. • Beds to be ploughed and mixed with FYM @ 4 kg/m^2 and levelled it properly. • Seed treatment with Trichoderma or Pseudomonas @ 2-4 kg of seed before sowing. • Avoid excess irrigation to control from damping off diseases. • Sow the seed in line at 5 cm spacing and irrigate immediately. • Varieties of Brinjal: Arka Nidhi, Arka Nilkant and Arka Anand. • Varieties of Chilli: Pusa Jwalla, Kashi Anmol, ArkaLohit. • Transplant one month old seedling at 50 x 60 cm spacing in brinjal and 50 x 60 cm in chilli. • Irrigate immediately after transplanting.
Tomato/Capsicum	Transplanting	South American tomato leaf miner Damping off	• Monitor the incidence of South American tomato leaf miner & destroy the infested leaves at initial stages in the nursery (Damage symtoms may be verified from link) http://www.kiran.nic.in/New_Invasive_Pest_Alert_in_NE_India.html • Avoid excess irrigation to control from damping off diseases. • Transplant one month old seedling at 50 x 50 cm spacing in evening.

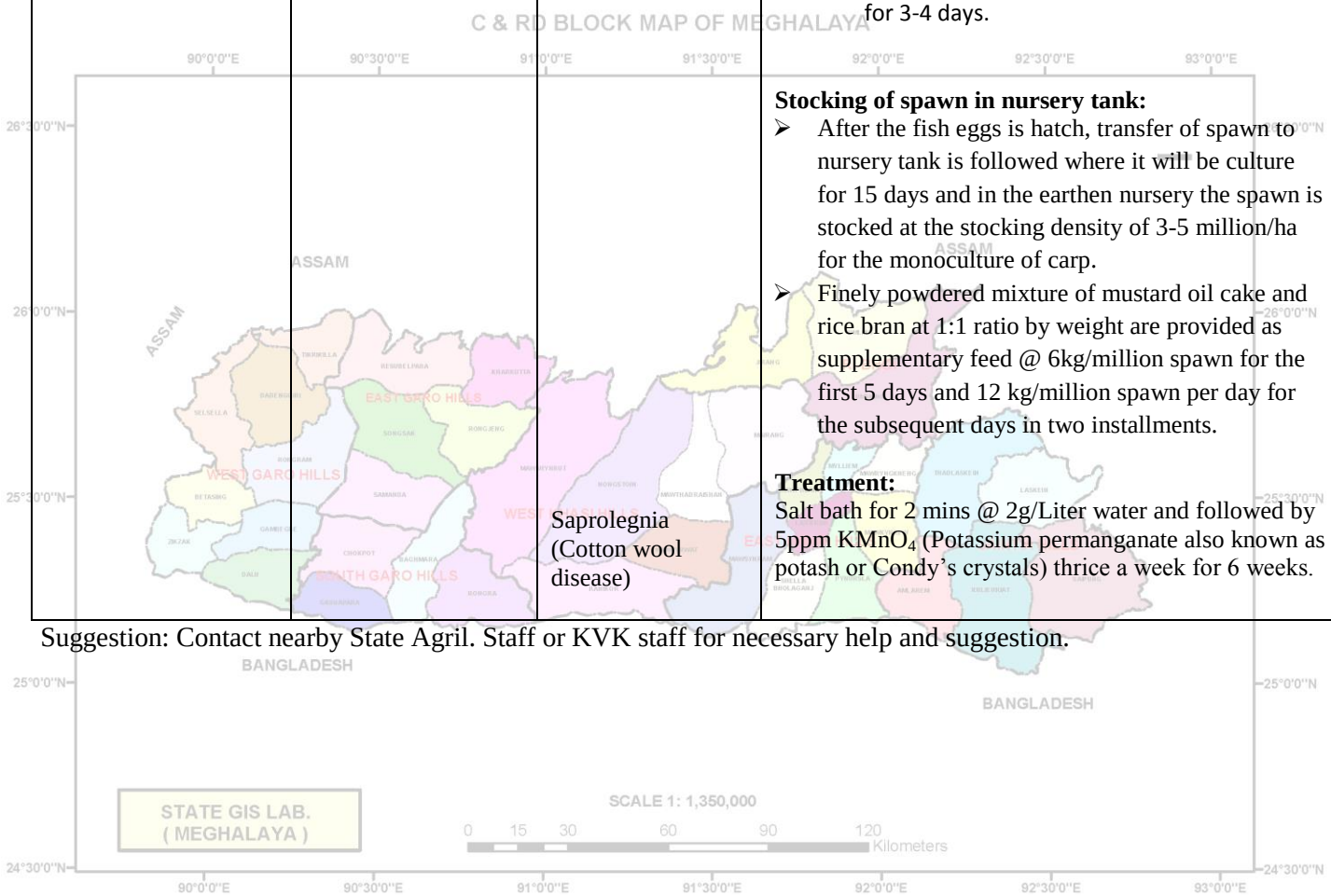
			• Irrigate immediately after transplanting.
Mustard/ Rapeseed	Maturity		• Harvest the crop on sunny day by cutting at the base with sickle and dry properly before threshing.
Pineapple	Harvesting (Nov.-April) New plantation		**Maturity indices:** 1) Colour change is the most common method of determining 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. Land preparation and layout in double row planting system.
Khasi Mandarin	Harvesting Nursery New plantation		• Harvest along with stalk. • To prevent bird damage of Khasi Mandarin fruit use bird netting or use traditional methods of bird control. • Budding on Rough lemon rootstock. • Sowing for seedlings production. • Layout in square planting/terrace and pit digging.
Gauva	Nursery		• Patch budding of improved cultivars on local rootstock.
Strawberry	Fruiting stage		• Removal of dry cell and diseased infected leaves and fruits.
Animal Sciences			
• Protect Animals/Birds from direct exposure to sudden rain and cold humid weather. • Check for build up of insect nests in animal houses & if required clean the same.			
Poultry	All stages		• Protect chicks from sudden rain and ensure no water seepage in the shed. • Brooder management should be ensured by providing heat source 2 watt/chicks electric bulb. 7-10 square inches space/chicks. • Maintain hygiene and sanitation in poultry shed. • Cover the shed with sack or plastic sheets at night time. • Ensure proper ventilation during day time. • Provide vitamin B complex @ 7ml/litre in drinking water daily in broiler for healthy growth. • Avoid dampening of litter material and keep them dry. • Litter materials should be spread upto 2-3 inches thickness and stirred frequently. Treat litter with lime to avoid caking. • Provide clean drinking water and change the water every day.

			• Isolate/separate diseased bird and dead birds should be immediately removed. • Regularly inspect the dropings of the poultry birds for any diseases symptom(Blood discharge/Pus/Diarrhoea/Watery). • Vaccinate against newcastle disease or ranikhet disease on 5th (4-7th) day 1 day oculonasal. Repeat on 28th day and again on 9th week.
		Coccidiosis (Symptoms: blood/mucus in feaces)	• Provide plenty of fresh and clean drinking water. • Provide coccidiostatic like **Amprolium** @ 25-65 mg/kg feed once a day as a preventive measure against coccidiosis.
		Ranikhet disease	• Vaccinate the poultry birds with **F1/ Lasota vaccine** (1 drop) at the age of 4-7 days old and 35 days old through eye and nostril.
Piggery	All stages	Deworming	• Protect pigs from exposure to rain and cold. • Ensure warmth during night time as the temperature is low by providing dry bedding materials. • Ensure proper feed and clean drinking water. • Feed should be kept dry to avoid possible poisoning (aflatoxin). • Vaccinate all newly born piglets against swine fever at the age of 3 months followed by annual booster dose. • In endemic areas, vaccinate 6 months old pigs with FMD vaccine once in a year. • Iron supplementation in piglet to prevent from piglet anaemia during 1st week of age (0.5-1 ml IM/SC) repeat after 14 days. • Deworm pigs by albendazole @ 5-10 mg/kg body weight once and repeat after 21 days. • The pregnant animals should be dewormed 2-3 weeks prior to farrowing. • Most common symptoms of piglet anemia pale cuases membrane, roughness of hair, diarrhea,wrinkle of skin. **Pig production cycle** **Parameters** / **Measures** Service of sows: 2 or 3 times AL or I service boar Farrowing: 114 days Weaning: 3-4 weeks Sow commences heat: 1 week after weaning Weaner to slaughter: 20-24 weeks (growin finishing) 60-100 Kg Sow come to heat once in 21 days. Breed the animals when in peak heat period (i.e. 12 to 24 hrs of heat).
		Skin infection (Scabies)	• Provide Ivermectin (Injection) @ 10mg/33kg body wt. •
Fishery			



Common Carp (All varieties; Amur, Local common carp and Koi carps)	Brooders (Breeding season)		➢ The temperature is rising the rate and frequency of egg laying is expected to increase. ➢ Local common carp and koi carp have started laying eggs. Every morning mop should be checked and transfer the mop with eggs to nursery ponds. ➢ If the eggs are observed to have fungal growth it should be treated with methylene blue bath treatment @ 3ppm for 10 second for 3-4 days.
		Saprolegnia (Cotton wool disease)	**Stocking of spawn in nursery tank:** ➢ After the fish eggs is hatch, transfer of spawn to nursery tank is followed where it will be culture for 15 days and in the earthen nursery the spawn is stocked at the stocking density of 3-5 million/ha for the monoculture of carp. ➢ Finely powdered mixture of mustard oil cake and rice bran at 1:1 ratio by weight are provided as supplementary feed @ 6kg/million spawn for the first 5 days and 12 kg/million spawn per day for the subsequent days in two installments. **Treatment:** Salt bath for 2 mins @ 2g/Liter water and followed by 5ppm $KMnO_4$ (Potassium permanganate also known as potash or Condy's crystals) thrice a week for 6 weeks.

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



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RC (AE)/30/2011/ Bulletin/March'2020/96 Dated: 03/03/2020

Agro Advisory Bulletin – SOUTH WEST GARO HILLS
(Period 4th – 8th March, 2020)

Weather forecast valid up to 8th March, 2020

There is possibility of 27.0 mm rainfall for the next five days. Maximum Temp: 23-30°C, Minimum Temp: 14-16°C, Cloud cover: sky will be mainly clear to mainly cloudy i.e. 2-5 Okta, Maximum RH: 87-93%, Minimum RH: 42-67%, Wind speed: 3-6 Kmph, Wind direction: Northeast-Southeast.

General Advisories:

- Take precaution from pest & diseases.
- Repair bunds, shoulder bunds and risers to retain rainfall.
- Irrigate immediately after transplanting.
- Removal of dry cell and diseased infected leaves and fruits from strawberry.

Agro meteorological Advisories for coming 5 days

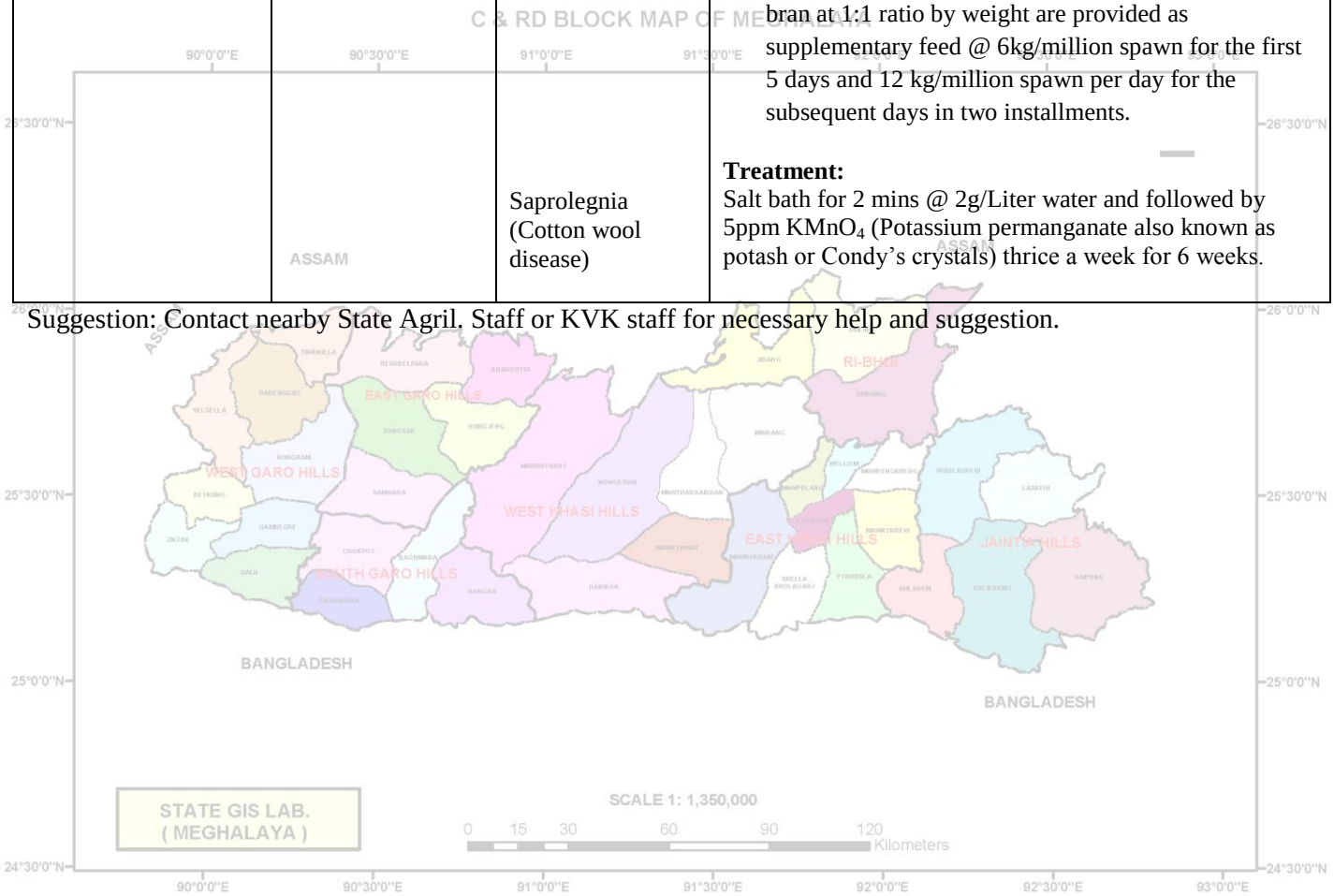
Main Crop	Stage	Pest/Diseases	Agricultural Advisories
Pea	Pod filling/ Maturity		• Severely infected plants should be removed from field and burn it. • Harvest the fully developed pod in early morning.
Brinjal/Chilli	Nursery raising/ Transplanting	Damping off	• Nursery seed bed preparation of 1 m width and length as per convenience and 15 cm above the ground. • Beds to be ploughed and mixed with FYM @ 4 kg/m^2 and levelled it properly. • Seed treatment with Trichoderma or Pseudomonas @ 2-4 kg of seed before sowing. • Avoid excess irrigation to control from damping off diseases. • Sow the seed in line at 5 cm spacing and irrigate immediately. • Varieties of Brinjal: Arka Nidhi, Arka Nilkant and Arka Anand. • Varieties of Chilli: Pusa Jwalla, Kashi Anmol, ArkaLohit. • Transplant one month old seedling at 50 x 60 cm spacing in brinjal and 50 x 60 cm in chilli. • Irrigate immediately after transplanting.
Tomato/Capsicum	Transplanting	South American tomato leaf miner Damping off	• Monitor the incidence of South American tomato leaf miner & destroy the infested leaves at initial stages in the nursery (Damage symtoms may be verified from link) http://www.kiran.nic.in/New_Invasive_Pest_Alert_in_NE_India.html • Avoid excess irrigation to control from damping off diseases. • Transplant one month old seedling at 50 x 50 cm spacing in evening. • Irrigate immediately after transplanting.

Mustard/ Rapeseed	Maturity		• Harvest the crop on sunny day by cutting at the base with sickle and dry properly before threshing.
Pineapple	Harvesting (Nov.-April) New plantation		**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. Land preparation and layout in double row planting system.
Khasi Mandarin	Harvesting Nursery New plantation		• Harvest along with stalk. • To prevent bird damage of Khasi Mandarin fruit use bird netting or use traditional methods of bird control. • Budding on Rough lemon rootstock. • Sowing for seedlings production. • Layout in square planting/terrace and pit digging.
Gauva	Nursery		• Patch budding of improved cultivars on local rootstock.
Strawberry	Fruiting stage		• Removal of dry cell and diseased infected leaves and fruits.
Animal Sciences			
• Protect Animals/Birds from direct exposure to sudden rain and cold humid weather. • Check for build up of insect nests in animal houses & if required clean the same.			
Poultry	All stages		• Protect chicks from sudden rain and ensure no water seepage in the shed. • Brooder management should be ensured by providing heat source 2 watt/chicks electric bulb. 7-10 square inches space/chicks. • Maintain hygiene and sanitation in poultry shed. • Cover the shed with sack or plastic sheets at night time. • Ensure proper ventilation during day time. • Provide vitamin B complex @ 7ml/litre in drinking water daily in broiler for healthy growth. • Avoid dampening of litter material and keep them dry. • Litter materials should be spread upto 2-3 inches thickness and stirred frequently. Treat litter with lime to avoid caking. • Provide clean drinking water and change the water every day. • Isolate/separate diseased bird and dead birds should be immediately removed. • Regularly inspect the dropings of the poultry birds for any diseases symptom(Blood discharge/Pus/Diarrhoea/Watery).

			• Vaccinate against newcastle disease or ranikhet disease on 5th (4-7th) day 1 day oculonasal. Repeat on 28th day and again on 9th week.
		Coccidiosis (Symptoms: blood/mucus in feaces)	• Provide plenty of fresh and clean drinking water. • Provide coccidiostatic like **Amprolium** @ 25-65 mg/kg feed once a day as a preventive measure against coccidiosis.
		Ranikhet disease	• Vaccinate the poultry birds with **F1/ Lasota vaccine** (1 drop) at the age of 4-7 days old and 35 days old through eye and nostril.
Piggery	All stages		• Protect pigs from exposure to rain and cold. • Ensure warmth during night time as the temperature is low by providing dry bedding materials. • Ensure proper feed and clean drinking water. • Feed should be kept dry to avoid possible poisoning (aflatoxin).
		Deworming	• Vaccinate all newly born piglets against swine fever at the age of 3 months followed by annual booster dose. • In endemic areas, vaccinate 6 months old pigs with FMD vaccine once in a year. • Iron supplementation in piglet to prevent from piglet anaemia during 1st week of age (0.5-1 ml IM/SC) repeat after 14 days. • Deworm pigs by albendazole @ 5-10 mg/kg body weight once and repeat after 21 days. • The pregnant animals should be dewormed 2-3 weeks prior to farrowing. • Most common symptoms of piglet anemia pale cuases membrane, roughness of hair, diarrhea,wrinkle of skin. **Pig production cycle** **Parameters** / **Measures** Service of sows: 2 or 3 times AL or Natu service boar Farrowing: 114 days Weaning: 3-4 weeks Sow commences heat: 1 week after weaning Weaner to slaughter: 20-24 weeks (growing finishing) 60-100 Kg Sow come to heat once in 21 days. Breed the animals when in peak heat period (i.e. 12 to 24 hrs of heat).
		Skin infection (Scabies)	• Provide Ivermectin (Injection) @ 10mg/33kg body wt.
Fishery			
Common Carp (All varieties; Amur, Local common carp and Koi carps)	Brooders (Breeding season)		➢ The temperature is rising the rate and frequency of egg laying is expected to increase. ➢ Local common carp and koi carp have started laying eggs. Every morning mop should be checked and transfer the mop with eggs to nursery ponds.

			➢ If the eggs are observed to have fungal growth it should be treated with methylene blue bath treatment @ 3ppm for 10 second for 3-4 days. **Stocking of spawn in nursery tank:** ➢ After the fish eggs is hatch, transfer of spawn to nursery tank is followed where it will be culture for 15 days and in the earthen nursery the spawn is stocked at the stocking density of 3-5 million/ha for the monoculture of carp. ➢ Finely powdered mixture of mustard oil cake and rice bran at 1:1 ratio by weight are provided as supplementary feed @ 6kg/million spawn for the first 5 days and 12 kg/million spawn per day for the subsequent days in two installments.
		Saprolegnia (Cotton wool disease)	**Treatment:** Salt bath for 2 mins @ 2g/Liter water and followed by 5ppm $KMnO_4$ (Potassium permanganate also known as potash or Condy's crystals) thrice a week for 6 weeks.

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



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RC (AE)/30/2011/ Bulletin/March'2020/96 Dated: 03/03/2020

Agro Advisory Bulletin – SOUTH WEST KHASI HILLS
(Period 4th – 8th March, 2020)

Weather forecast valid up to 8th March, 2020

There is possibility of 12.0 mm rainfall for the next five days. Maximum Temp: 20-25°C, Minimum Temp: 11-12°C, Cloud cover: sky will be mainly clear to mainly cloudy i.e. 1-5 Okta, Maximum RH: 76-94%, Minimum RH: 42-62%, Wind speed: 4-6 Kmph, Wind direction: Northeast.

General Advisories:

- Take precaution from pest & diseases.
- Repair bunds, shoulder bunds and risers to retain rainfall.
- Irrigate immediately after transplanting.
- Removal of dry cell and diseased infected leaves and fruits from strawberry.

Agro meteorological Advisories for coming 5 days

Main Crop	Stage	Pest/Diseases	Agricultural Advisories
Pea	Pod filling/ Maturity		• Severely infected plants should be removed from field and burn it. • Harvest the fully developed pod in early morning.
Brinjal/Chilli	Nursery raising/ Transplanting	Damping off	• Nursery seed bed preparation of 1 m width and length as per convenience and 15 cm above the ground. • Beds to be ploughed and mixed with FYM @ 4 kg/m^2 and levelled it properly. • Seed treatment with Trichoderma or Pseudomonas @ 2-4 kg of seed before sowing. • Avoid excess irrigation to control from damping off diseases. • Sow the seed in line at 5 cm spacing and irrigate immediately. • Varieties of Brinjal: Arka Nidhi, Arka Nilkant and Arka Anand. • Varieties of Chilli: Pusa Jwalla, Kashi Anmol, ArkaLohit. • Transplant one month old seedling at 50 x 60 cm spacing in brinjal and 50 x 60 cm in chilli. • Irrigate immediately after transplanting.
Tomato/Capsicum	Transplanting	South American tomato leaf miner Damping off	• Monitor the incidence of South American tomato leaf miner & destroy the infested leaves at initial stages in the nursery (Damage symtoms may be verified from link) http://www.kiran.nic.in/New_Invasive_Pest_Alert_in_NE_India.html • Avoid excess irrigation to control from damping off diseases. • Transplant one month old seedling at 50 x 50 cm spacing in evening. • Irrigate immediately after transplanting.

Mustard/ Rapeseed	Maturity		• Harvest the crop on sunny day by cutting at the base with sickle and dry properly before threshing.
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.
	New plantation		Land preparation and layout in double row planting system.
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.
	Nursery		• Budding on Rough lemon rootstock. • Sowing for seedlings production.
	New plantation		• Layout in square planting/terrace and pit digging.
Gauva	Nursery		• Patch budding of improved cultivars on local rootstock.
Strawberry	Fruiting stage		• Removal of dry cell and diseased infected leaves and fruits.
Animal Sciences			
• Protect Animals/Birds from direct exposure to sudden rain and cold humid weather. • Check for build up of insect nests in animal houses & if required clean the same.			
Poultry	All stages		• Protect chicks from sudden rain and ensure no water seepage in the shed. • Brooder management should be ensured by providing heat source 2 watt/chicks electric bulb. 7-10 square inches space/chicks. • Maintain hygiene and sanitation in poultry shed. • Cover the shed with sack or plastic sheets at night time. • Ensure proper ventilation during day time. • Provide vitamin B complex @ 7ml/litre in drinking water daily in broiler for healthy growth. • Avoid dampening of litter material and keep them dry. • Litter materials should be spread upto 2-3 inches thickness and stirred frequently. Treat litter with lime to avoid caking. • Provide clean drinking water and change the water every day. • Isolate/separate diseased bird and dead birds should be immediately removed.

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Piggery	All stages	Deworming	• Protect pigs from exposure to rain and cold. • Ensure warmth during night time as the temperature is low by providing dry bedding materials. • Ensure proper feed and clean drinking water. • Feed should be kept dry to avoid possible poisoning (aflatoxin). • Vaccinate all newly born piglets against swine fever at the age of 3 months followed by annual booster dose. • In endemic areas, vaccinate 6 months old pigs with FMD vaccine once in a year. • Iron supplementation in piglet to prevent from piglet anaemia during 1st week of age (0.5-1 ml IM/SC) repeat after 14 days. • Deworm pigs by albendazole @ 5-10 mg/kg body weight once and repeat after 21 days. • The pregnant animals should be dewormed 2-3 weeks prior to farrowing. • Most common symptoms of piglet anemia pale cuases membrane, roughness of hair, diarrhea,wrinkle of skin. **Pig production cycle** **Parameters** / **Measures** Service of sows: 2 or 3 times AL or N service boar Farrowing: 114 days Weaning: 3-4 weeks Sow commences heat: 1 week after weaning Weaner to slaughter: 20-24 weeks (growing finishing) 60-100 Kg Sow come to heat once in 21 days. Breed the animals when in peak heat period (i.e. 12 to 24 hrs of heat).
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		Saprolegnia (Cotton wool disease)	**Treatment:** Salt bath for 2 mins @ 2g/Liter water and followed by 5ppm $KMnO_4$ (Potassium permanganate also known as potash or Condy's crystals) thrice a week for 6 weeks.

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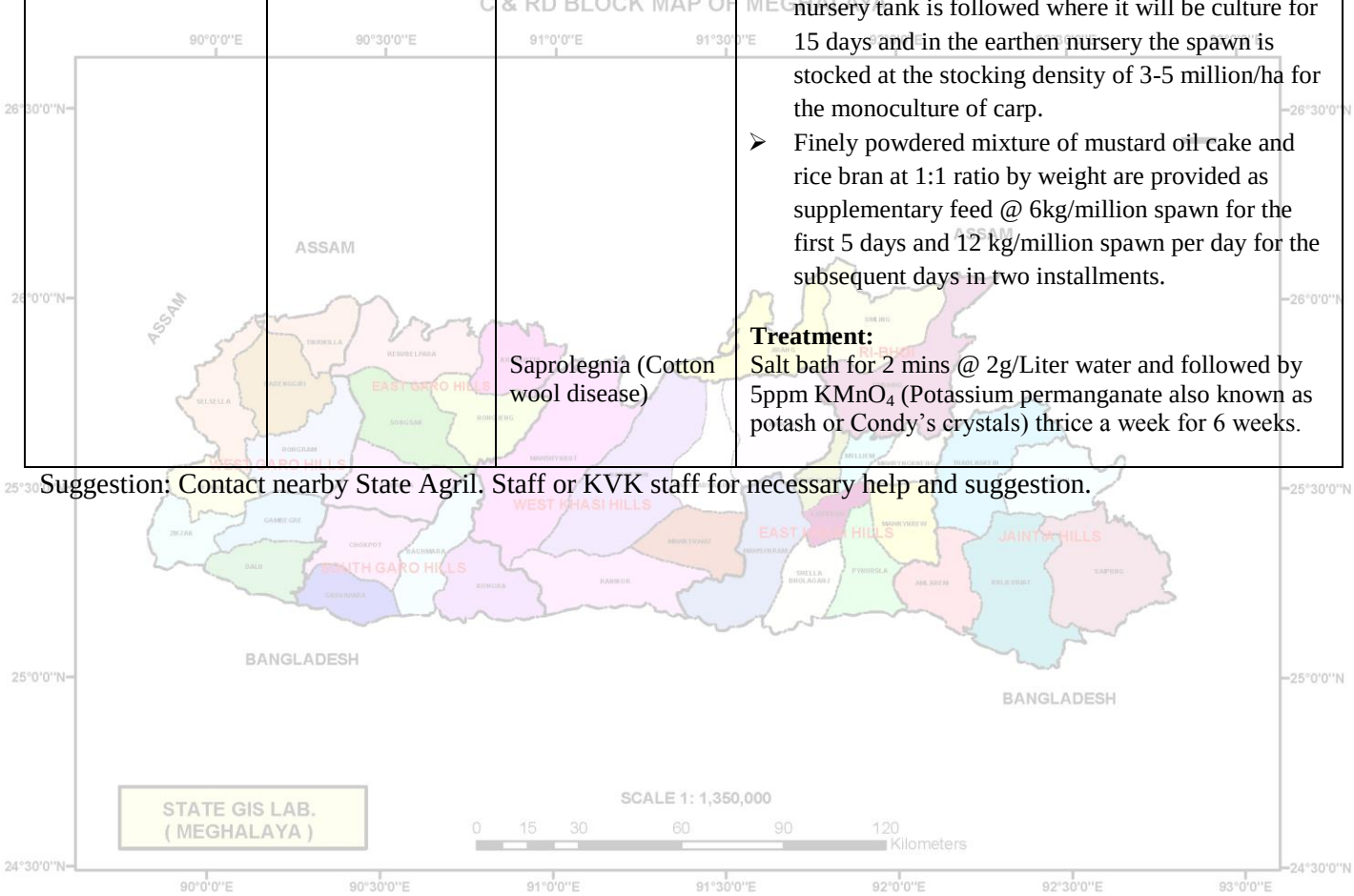

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RC (AE)/30/2011/ Bulletin/March'2020/96 Dated: 03/03/2020

Agro Advisory Bulletin – WEST GARO HILLS

(Period 4th – 8th March, 2020)

Weather forecast valid up to 8th March, 2020

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Agro meteorological Advisories for coming 5 days

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Brinjal/Chilli	Nursery raising/ Transplanting	Damping off	• Nursery seed bed preparation of 1 m width and length as per convenience and 15 cm above the ground. • Beds to be ploughed and mixed with FYM @ 4 kg/m^2 and levelled it properly. • Seed treatment with Trichoderma or Pseudomonas @ 2-4 kg of seed before sowing. • Avoid excess irrigation to control from damping off diseases. • Sow the seed in line at 5 cm spacing and irrigate immediately. • Varieties of Brinjal: Arka Nidhi, Arka Nilkant and Arka Anand. • Varieties of Chilli: Pusa Jwalla, Kashi Anmol, ArkaLohit. • Transplant one month old seedling at 50 x 60 cm spacing in brinjal and 50 x 60 cm in chilli. • Irrigate immediately after transplanting.
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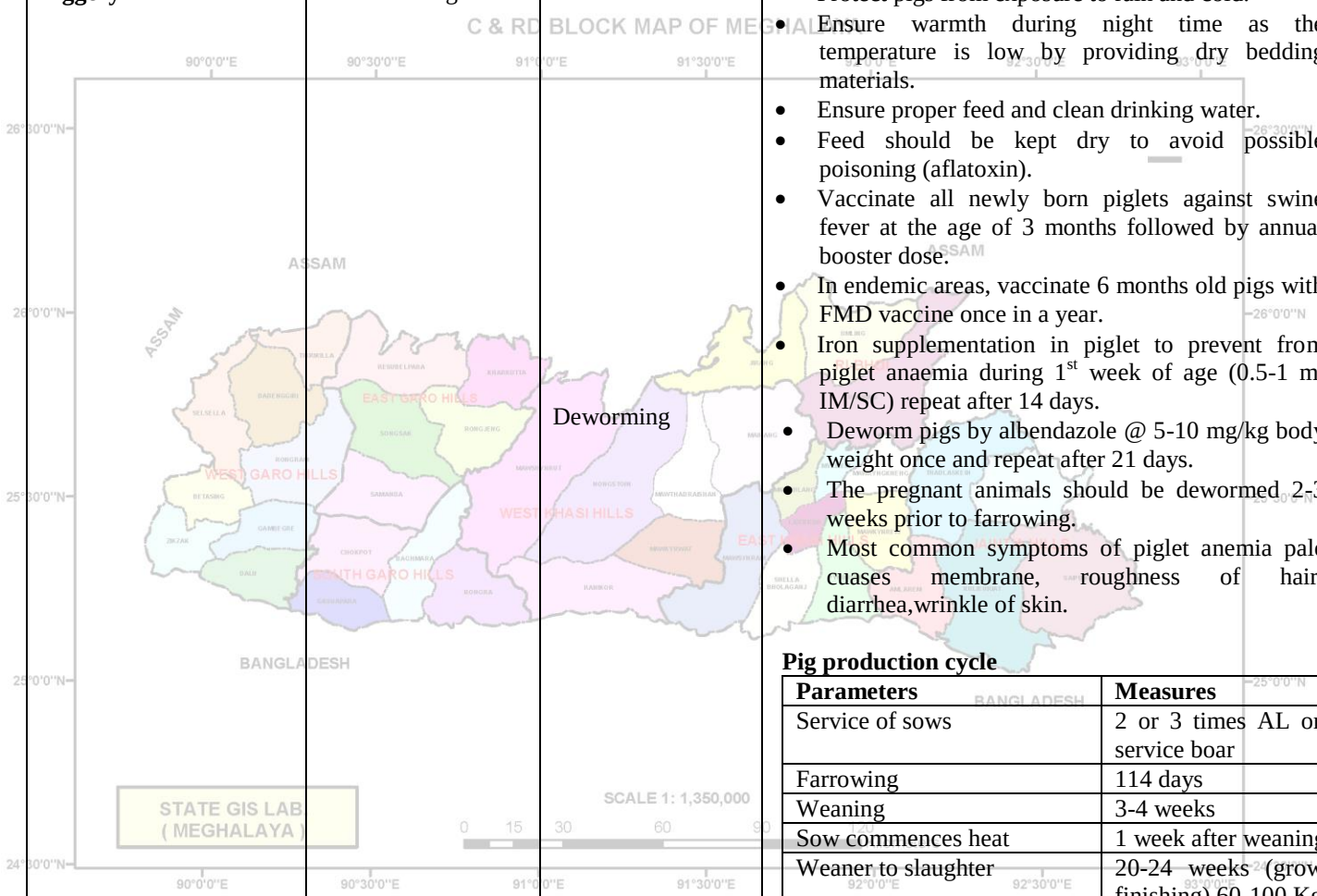
Mustard/ Rapeseed	Maturity		• Harvest the crop on sunny day by cutting at the

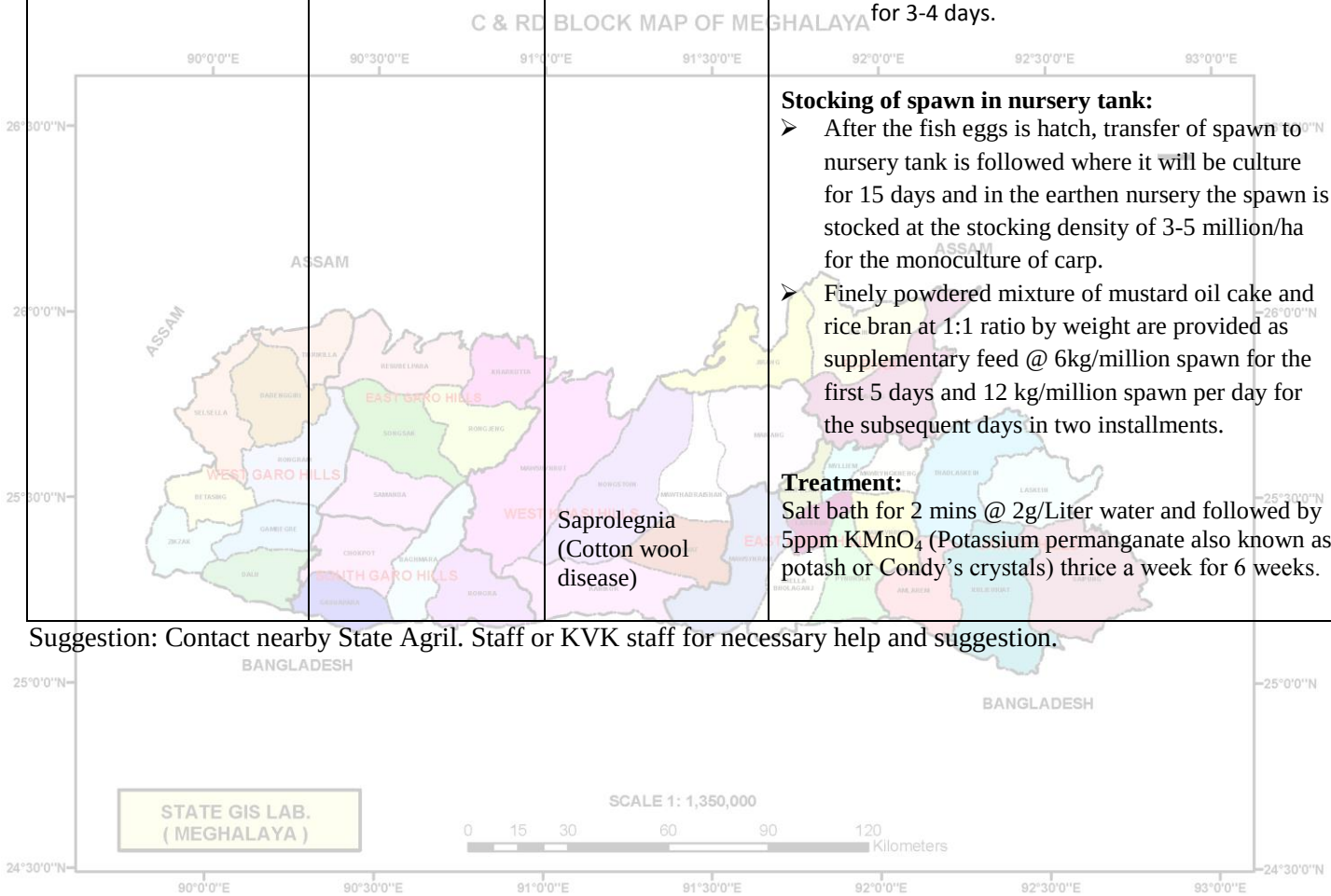
			base with sickle and dry properly before threshing.
Pineapple	Harvesting (Nov.-April)		**Maturity indices:** 1) Colour change is the most common method of determining the maturity of fruits. a) For long distance transportation: Fully mature fruits just before colour change. b) Canning purpose: Slight 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.
	New plantation		Land preparation and layout in double row planting system.
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.
	Nursery		• Budding on Rough lemon rootstock. • Sowing for seedlings production.
	New plantation		• Layout in square planting/terrace and pit digging.
Gauva	Nursery		• Patch budding of improved cultivars on local rootstock.
Strawberry	Fruiting stage		• Removal of dry cell and diseased infected leaves and fruits.
Animal Sciences			
• Protect Animals/Birds from direct exposure to sudden rain and cold humid weather. • Check for build up of insect nests in animal houses & if required clean the same.			
Poultry	All stages		• Protect chicks from sudden rain and ensure no water seepage in the shed. • Brooder management should be ensured by providing heat source 2 watt/chicks electric bulb. 7-10 square inches space/chicks. • Maintain hygiene and sanitation in poultry shed. • Cover the shed with sack or plastic sheets at night time. • Ensure proper ventilation during day time. • Provide vitamin B complex @ 7ml/litre in drinking water daily in broiler for healthy growth. • Avoid dampening of litter material and keep them dry. • Litter materials should be spread upto 2-3 inches thickness and stirred frequently. Treat litter with lime to avoid caking. • Provide clean drinking water and change the water every day. • Isolate/separate diseased bird and dead birds should be immediately removed. • Regularly inspect the dropings of the poultry birds

			for any diseases symptom(Blood discharge/Pus/Diarrhoea/Watery). • Vaccinate against newcastle disease or ranikhet disease on 5th (4-7th) day 1 day oculonasal. Repeat on 28th day and again on 9th week.
		Coccidiosis (Symptoms: blood/mucus in feaces)	• Provide plenty of fresh and clean drinking water. • Provide coccidiostatic like **Amprolium** @ 25-65 mg/kg feed once a day as a preventive measure against coccidiosis.
		Ranikhet disease	• Vaccinate the poultry birds with **F1/ Lasota vaccine** (1 drop) at the age of 4-7 days old and 35 days old through eye and nostril.
Piggery	All stages	Deworming	• Protect pigs from exposure to rain and cold. • Ensure warmth during night time as the temperature is low by providing dry bedding materials. • Ensure proper feed and clean drinking water. • Feed should be kept dry to avoid possible poisoning (aflatoxin). • Vaccinate all newly born piglets against swine fever at the age of 3 months followed by annual booster dose. • In endemic areas, vaccinate 6 months old pigs with FMD vaccine once in a year. • Iron supplementation in piglet to prevent from piglet anaemia during 1st week of age (0.5-1 ml IM/SC) repeat after 14 days. • Deworm pigs by albendazole @ 5-10 mg/kg body weight once and repeat after 21 days. • The pregnant animals should be dewormed 2-3 weeks prior to farrowing. • Most common symptoms of piglet anemia pale cuases membrane, roughness of hair, diarrhea,wrinkle of skin. **Pig production cycle** **Parameters** / **Measures** Service of sows: 2 or 3 times AL or I service boar Farrowing: 114 days Weaning: 3-4 weeks Sow commences heat: 1 week after weaning Weaner to slaughter: 20-24 weeks (growir finishing) 60-100 Kg Sow come to heat once in 21 days. Breed the animals when in peak heat period (i.e. 12 to 24 hrs of heat).
		Skin infection (Scabies)	• Provide Ivermectin (Injection) @ 10mg/33kg body wt. •
Fishery			



Common Carp (All varieties; Amur, Local common carp and Koi carps)	Brooders (Breeding season)		➢ The temperature is rising the rate and frequency of egg laying is expected to increase. ➢ Local common carp and koi carp have started laying eggs. Every morning mop should be checked and transfer the mop with eggs to nursery ponds. ➢ If the eggs are observed to have fungal growth it should be treated with methylene blue bath treatment @ 3ppm for 10 second for 3-4 days.
		Saprolegnia (Cotton wool disease)	**Stocking of spawn in nursery tank:** ➢ After the fish eggs is hatch, transfer of spawn to nursery tank is followed where it will be culture for 15 days and in the earthen nursery the spawn is stocked at the stocking density of 3-5 million/ha for the monoculture of carp. ➢ Finely powdered mixture of mustard oil cake and rice bran at 1:1 ratio by weight are provided as supplementary feed @ 6kg/million spawn for the first 5 days and 12 kg/million spawn per day for the subsequent days in two installments. **Treatment:** Salt bath for 2 mins @ 2g/Liter water and followed by 5ppm $KMnO_4$ (Potassium permanganate also known as potash or Condy's crystals) thrice a week for 6 weeks.

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



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RC (AE)/30/2011/ Bulletin/March'2020/96 Dated: 03/03/2020

Agro Advisory Bulletin – WEST JAINTIA HILLS
(Period 4th – 8th March, 2020)

Weather forecast valid up to 8th March, 2020

There is possibility of 39.0 mm rainfall for the next five days. Maximum Temp: 18-25°C, Minimum Temp: 12-14°C, Cloud cover: sky will be mainly clear to mainly cloudy i.e. 2-6 Okta, Maximum RH: 91-98%, Minimum RH: 58-82%, Wind speed: 3-6 Kmph, Wind direction: Northeast-Southwest.

General Advisories:

- Take precaution from pest & diseases.
- Maintain proper drainage.
- Removal of dry cell and diseased infected leaves and fruits from strawberry.

Agro meteorological Advisories for coming 5 days

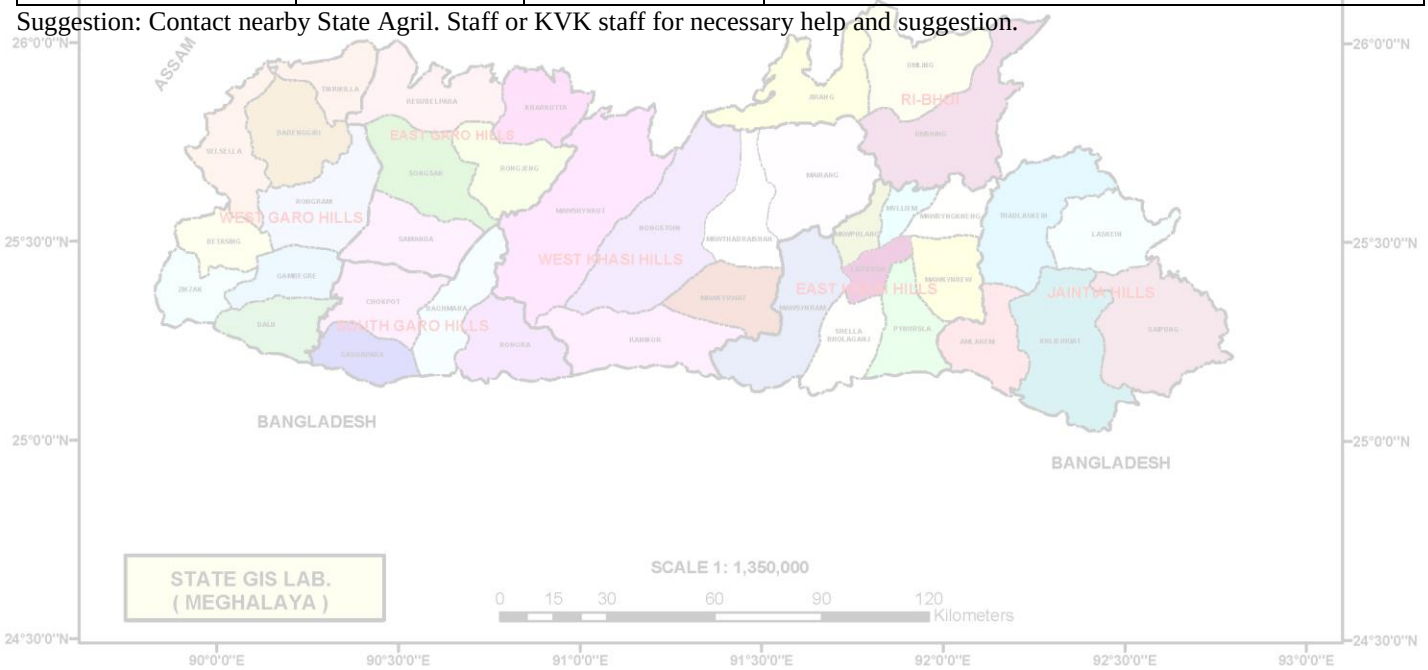
Main Crop	Stage	Pest/Diseases	Agricultural Advisories
Pea	Pod filling/ Maturity		• Severely infected plants should be removed from field and burn it. • Harvest the fully developed pod in early morning.
Brinjal/Chilli	Nursery raising/ Transplanting	Damping off	• Nursery seed bed preparation of 1 m width and length as per convenience and 15 cm above the ground. • Beds to be ploughed and mixed with FYM @ 4 kg/m^2 and levelled it properly. • Seed treatment with Trichoderma or Pseudomonas @ 2-4 kg of seed before sowing. • Avoid excess irrigation to control from damping off diseases. • Sow the seed in line at 5 cm spacing and irrigate immediately. • Varieties of Brinjal: Arka Nidhi, Arka Nilkant and Arka Anand. • Varieties of Chilli: Pusa Jwalla, Kashi Anmol, ArkaLohit. • Transplant one month old seedling at 50 x 60 cm spacing in brinjal and 50 x 60 cm in chilli. • Irrigate immediately after transplanting.
Tomato/Capsicum	Transplanting	South American tomato leaf miner Damping off	• Monitor the incidence of South American tomato leaf miner & destroy the infested leaves at initial stages in the nursery (Damage symtoms may be verified from link) http://www.kiran.nic.in/New_Invasive_Pest_Alert_in_NE_India.html • Avoid excess irrigation to control from damping off diseases. • Transplant one month old seedling at 50 x 50 cm spacing in evening. • Irrigate immediately after transplanting.

Mustard/ Rapeseed	Maturity		• Harvest the crop on sunny day by cutting at the base with sickle and dry properly before threshing.
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.
	New plantation		Land preparation and layout in double row planting system.
Khasi Mandarin	Harvesting Nursery New plantation		• Harvest along with stalk. • To prevent bird damage of Khasi Mandarin fruit use bird netting or use traditional methods of bird control. • Budding on Rough lemon rootstock. • Sowing for seedlings production. • Layout in square planting/terrace and pit digging.
Gauva	Nursery		• Patch budding of improved cultivars on local rootstock.
Strawberry	Fruiting stage		• Removal of dry cell and diseased infected leaves and fruits.
Animal Sciences			
• Protect Animals/Birds from direct exposure to sudden rain and cold humid weather. • Check for build up of insect nests in animal houses & if required clean the same.			
Poultry	All stages		• Protect chicks from sudden rain and ensure no water seepage in the shed. • Brooder management should be ensured by providing heat source 2 watt/chicks electric bulb. 7-10 square inches space/chicks. • Maintain hygiene and sanitation in poultry shed. • Cover the shed with sack or plastic sheets at night time. • Ensure proper ventilation during day time. • Provide vitamin B complex @ 7ml/litre in drinking water daily in broiler for healthy growth. • Avoid dampening of litter material and keep them dry. • Litter materials should be spread upto 2-3 inches thickness and stirred frequently. Treat litter with lime to avoid caking. • Provide clean drinking water and change the water every day. • Isolate/separate diseased bird and dead birds should be immediately removed. • Regularly inspect the dropings of the poultry birds for any diseases symptom(Blood discharge/Pus/Diarrhoea/Watery). • Vaccinate against newcastle disease or ranikhet

			disease on 5th (4-7th) day 1 day oculonasal. Repeat on 28th day and again on 9th week.
		Coccidiosis (Symptoms: blood/mucus in feaces)	• Provide plenty of fresh and clean drinking water. • Provide coccidiostatic like **Amprolium** @ 25-65 mg/kg feed once a day as a preventive measure against coccidiosis.
		Ranikhet disease	• Vaccinate the poultry birds with **F1/ Lasota vaccine** (1 drop) at the age of 4-7 days old and 35 days old through eye and nostril.
Piggery	All stages		• Protect pigs from exposure to rain and cold. • Ensure warmth during night time as the temperature is low by providing dry bedding materials. • Ensure proper feed and clean drinking water. • Feed should be kept dry to avoid possible poisoning (aflatoxin).
		Deworming	• Vaccinate all newly born piglets against swine fever at the age of 3 months followed by annual booster dose. • In endemic areas, vaccinate 6 months old pigs with FMD vaccine once in a year. • Iron supplementation in piglet to prevent from piglet anaemia during 1st week of age (0.5-1 ml IM/SC) repeat after 14 days. • Deworm pigs by albendazole @ 5-10 mg/kg body weight once and repeat after 21 days. • The pregnant animals should be dewormed 2-3 weeks prior to farrowing. • Most common symptoms of piglet anemia pale cuases membrane, roughness of hair, diarrhea,wrinkle of skin. **Pig production cycle** **Parameters** / **Measures** Service of sows: 2 or 3 times AL or Natu service boar Farrowing: 114 days Weaning: 3-4 weeks Sow commences heat: 1 week after weaning Weaner to slaughter: 20-24 weeks (growing finishing) 60-100 Kg Sow come to heat once in 21 days. Breed the animals when in peak heat period (i.e. 12 to 24 hrs of heat).
		Skin infection (Scabies)	• Provide Ivermectin (Injection) @ 10mg/33kg body wt.
Fishery			
Common Carp (All varieties; Amur, Local common carp and Koi carps)	Brooders (Breeding season)		➢ The temperature is rising the rate and frequency of egg laying is expected to increase. ➢ Local common carp and koi carp have started laying eggs. Every morning mop should be checked and transfer the mop with eggs to nursery ponds. ➢ If the eggs are observed to have fungal growth it

			should be treated with methylene blue bath treatment @ 3ppm for 10 second for 3-4 days. **Stocking of spawn in nursery tank:** ➢ After the fish eggs is hatch, transfer of spawn to nursery tank is followed where it will be culture for 15 days and in the earthen nursery the spawn is stocked at the stocking density of 3-5 million/ha for the monoculture of carp. ➢ Finely powdered mixture of mustard oil cake and rice bran at 1:1 ratio by weight are provided as supplementary feed @ 6kg/million spawn for the first 5 days and 12 kg/million spawn per day for the subsequent days in two installments.
		Saprolegnia (Cotton wool disease)	**Treatment:** Salt bath for 2 mins @ 2g/Liter water and followed by 5ppm $KMnO_4$ (Potassium permanganate also known as potash or Condy's crystals) thrice a week for 6 weeks.

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



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RC (AE)/30/2011/ Bulletin/March'2020/96 Dated: 03/03/2020

Agro Advisory Bulletin – WEST KHASI HILLS
(Period 4th – 8th March, 2020)

Weather forecast valid up to 8th March, 2020

There is possibility of 43.0 mm rainfall for the next five days. Maximum Temp: 19-22°C, Minimum Temp: 11-13°C, Cloud cover: sky will be mainly clear to mainly cloudy i.e. 1-5 Okta, Maximum RH: 90-98%, Minimum RH: 56-78%, Wind speed: 4-6 Kmph, Wind direction: Southeast-Southwest.

General Advisories:

- Take precaution from pest & diseases.
- Maintain proper drainage.
- Removal of dry cell and diseased infected leaves and fruits from strawberry.

Agro meteorological Advisories for coming 5 days

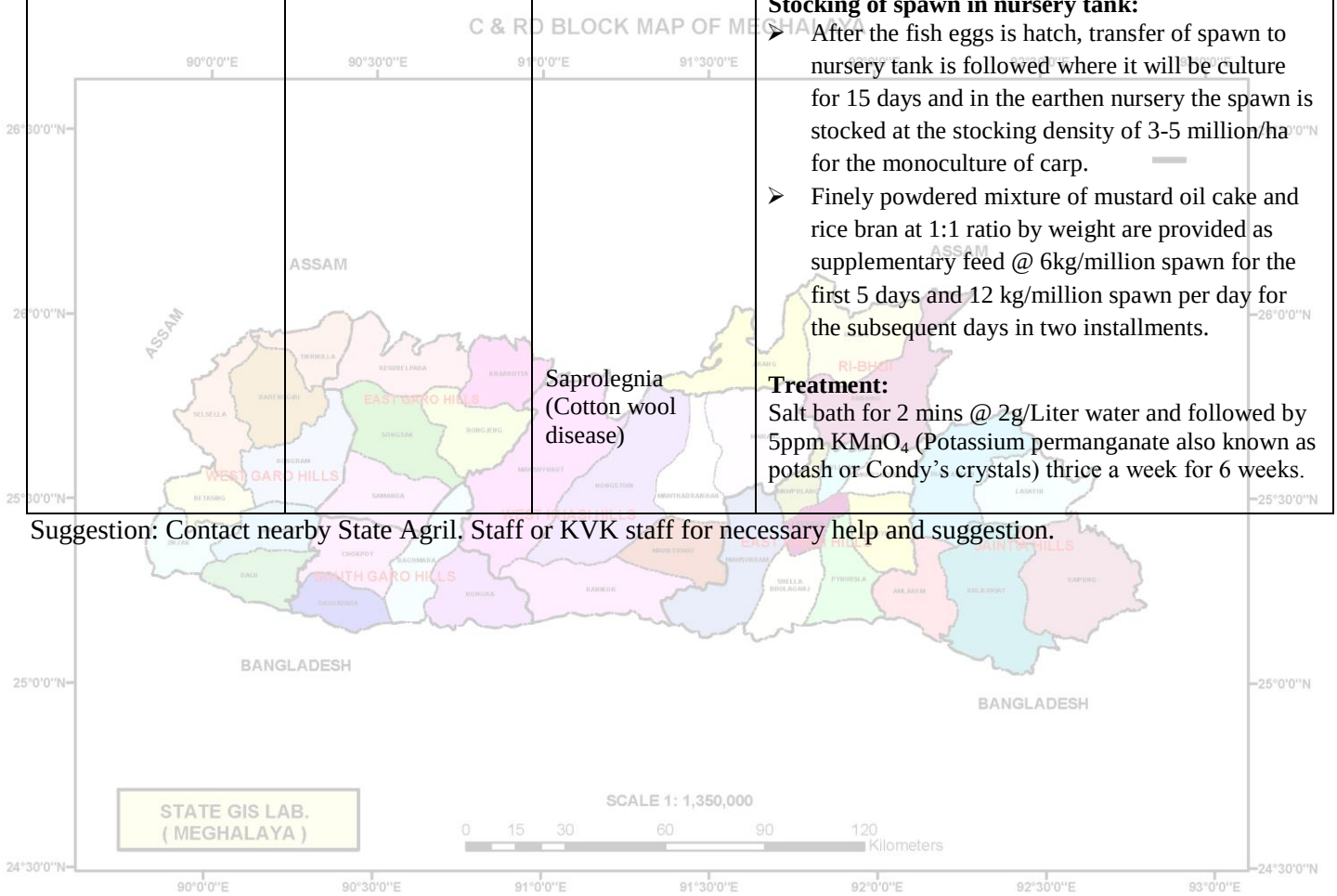
Main Crop	Stage	Pest/Diseases	Agricultural Advisories
Pea	Pod filling/Maturity		• Severely infected plants should be removed from field and burn it. • Harvest the fully developed pod in early morning.
Brinjal/Chilli	Nursery raising/ Transplanting	Damping off	• Nursery seed bed preparation of 1 m width and length as per convenience and 15 cm above the ground. • Beds to be ploughed and mixed with FYM @ 4 kg/m^2 and levelled it properly. • Seed treatment with Trichoderma or Pseudomonas @ 2-4 kg of seed before sowing. • Avoid excess irrigation to control from damping off diseases. • Sow the seed in line at 5 cm spacing and irrigate immediately. • Varieties of Brinjal: Arka Nidhi, Arka Nilkant and Arka Anand. • Varieties of Chilli: Pusa Jwalla, Kashi Anmol, ArkaLohit. • Transplant one month old seedling at 50 x 60 cm spacing in brinjal and 50 x 60 cm in chilli. • Irrigate immediately after transplanting.
Tomato/Capsicum	Transplanting	South American tomato leaf miner Damping off	• Monitor the incidence of South American tomato leaf miner & destroy the infested leaves at initial stages in the nursery (Damage symtoms may be verified from link) http://www.kiran.nic.in/New_Invasive_Pest_Alert_in_NE_India.html • Avoid excess irrigation to control from damping off diseases. • Transplant one month old seedling at 50 x 50 cm spacing in evening. • Irrigate immediately after transplanting.

Mustard/ Rapeseed	Maturity		• Harvest the crop on sunny day by cutting at the base with sickle and dry properly before threshing.
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.
	New plantation		Land preparation and layout in double row planting system.
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.
	Nursery		• Budding on Rough lemon rootstock. • Sowing for seedlings production.
	New plantation		• Layout in square planting/terrace and pit digging.
Gauva	Nursery		• Patch budding of improved cultivars on local rootstock.
Strawberry	Fruiting stage		• Removal of dry cell and diseased infected leaves and fruits.
Animal Sciences			
• Protect Animals/Birds from direct exposure to sudden rain and cold humid weather. • Check for build up of insect nests in animal houses & if required clean the same.			
Poultry	All stages		• Protect chicks from sudden rain and ensure no water seepage in the shed. • Brooder management should be ensured by providing heat source 2 watt/chicks electric bulb. 7-10 square inches space/chicks. • Maintain hygiene and sanitation in poultry shed. • Cover the shed with sack or plastic sheets at night time. • Ensure proper ventilation during day time. • Provide vitamin B complex @ 7ml/litre in drinking water daily in broiler for healthy growth. • Avoid dampening of litter material and keep them dry. • Litter materials should be spread upto 2-3 inches thickness and stirred frequently. Treat litter with lime to avoid caking. • Provide clean drinking water and change the water every day. • Isolate/separate diseased bird and dead birds should be immediately removed.

			• Regularly inspect the dropings of the poultry birds for any diseases symptom(Blood discharge/Pus/Diarrhoea/Watery). • Vaccinate against newcastle disease or ranikhet disease on 5th (4-7th) day 1 day oculonasal. Repeat on 28th day and again on 9th week.
		Coccidiosis (Symptoms: blood/mucus in feaces)	• Provide plenty of fresh and clean drinking water. • Provide coccidiostatic like **Amprolium** @ 25-65 mg/kg feed once a day as a preventive measure against coccidiosis.
		Ranikhet disease	• Vaccinate the poultry birds with **F1/ Lasota vaccine** (1 drop) at the age of 4-7 days old and 35 days old through eye and nostril.
Piggery	All stages	Deworming	• Protect pigs from exposure to rain and cold. • Ensure warmth during night time as the temperature is low by providing dry bedding materials. • Ensure proper feed and clean drinking water. • Feed should be kept dry to avoid possible poisoning (aflatoxin). • Vaccinate all newly born piglets against swine fever at the age of 3 months followed by annual booster dose. • In endemic areas, vaccinate 6 months old pigs with FMD vaccine once in a year. • Iron supplementation in piglet to prevent from piglet anaemia during 1st week of age (0.5-1 ml IM/SC) repeat after 14 days. • Deworm pigs by albendazole @ 5-10 mg/kg body weight once and repeat after 21 days. • The pregnant animals should be dewormed 2-3 weeks prior to farrowing. • Most common symptoms of piglet anemia pale cuases membrane, roughness of hair, diarrhea,wrinkle of skin. **Pig production cycle** **Parameters** / **Measures** Service of sows: 2 or 3 times AL or 1 service boar Farrowing: 114 days Weaning: 3-4 weeks Sow commences heat: 1 week after weaning Weaner to slaughter: 20-24 weeks (growin finishing) 60-100 Kg Sow come to heat once in 21 days. Breed the animals when in peak heat period (i.e. 12 to 24 hrs of heat).
		Skin infection (Scabies)	• Provide Ivermectin (Injection) @ 10mg/33kg body wt.
Fishery			
Common Carp (All varieties; Amur, Local common carp and Koi carps)	Brooders (Breeding season)		➢ The temperature is rising the rate and frequency of egg laying is expected to

			increase. ➢ Local common carp and koi carp have started laying eggs. Every morning mop should be checked and transfer the mop with eggs to nursery ponds. ➢ If the eggs are observed to have fungal growth it should be treated with methylene blue bath treatment @ 3ppm for 10 second for 3-4 days. **Stocking of spawn in nursery tank:** ➢ After the fish eggs is hatch, transfer of spawn to nursery tank is followed where it will be culture for 15 days and in the earthen nursery the spawn is stocked at the stocking density of 3-5 million/ha for the monoculture of carp. ➢ Finely powdered mixture of mustard oil cake and rice bran at 1:1 ratio by weight are provided as supplementary feed @ 6kg/million spawn for the first 5 days and 12 kg/million spawn per day for the subsequent days in two installments.
		Saprolegnia (Cotton wool disease)	**Treatment:** Salt bath for 2 mins @ 2g/Liter water and followed by 5ppm $KMnO_4$ (Potassium permanganate also known as potash or Condy's crystals) thrice a week for 6 weeks.

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



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RC (AE)/30/2011/ Bulletin/March'2020/96 Dated: 03/03/2020

Agro Advisory Bulletin – East Garo Hills

(Period 4th – 8th March, 2020)

Weather forecast valid up to 8th March, 2020.

There is possibility of 7.0 mm rainfall for the next five days. Maximum Temp: 20-29°C, Minimum Temp: 12-15°C, Cloud cover: sky will be mainly clear to mainly cloudy i.e. 1-5 Okta, Maximum RH: 84-92%, Minimum RH: 37-67%, Wind speed: 3-5 Kmph, Wind direction: Northeast-Southeast.

General Advisories:

- Take precaution from pest & diseases.
- Repair bunds, shoulder bunds and risers to retain rainfall.
- Irrigate immediately after transplanting.
- Removal of dry cell and diseased infected leaves and fruits from strawberry.

Agro meteorological Advisories for coming 5 days

Main Crop	Stage	Pest/Diseases	Agricultural Advisories
Pea	Pod filling/ Maturity		• Severely infected plants should be removed from field and burn it. • Harvest the fully developed pod in early morning.
Brinjal/Chilli	Nursery raising/ Transplanting	Damping off	• Nursery seed bed preparation of 1 m width and length as per convenience and 15 cm above the ground. • Beds to be ploughed and mixed with FYM @ 4 kg/m^2 and levelled it properly. • Seed treatment with Trichoderma or Pseudomonas @ 2-4 kg of seed before sowing. • Avoid excess irrigation to control from damping off diseases. • Sow the seed in line at 5 cm spacing and irrigate immediately. • Varieties of Brinjal: Arka Nidhi, Arka Nilkant and Arka Anand. • Varieties of Chilli: Pusa Jwalla, Kashi Anmol, ArkaLohit. • Transplant one month old seedling at 50 x 60 cm spacing in brinjal and 50 x 60 cm in chilli. • Irrigate immediately after transplanting.
Tomato/Capsicum	Transplanting	South American tomato leaf miner Damping off	• Monitor the incidence of South American tomato leaf miner & destroy the infested leaves at initial stages in the nursery (Damage symtoms may be verified from link) http://www.kiran.nic.in/New_Invasive_Pest_Alert_in_NE_India.html • Avoid excess irrigation to control from damping off diseases. • Transplant one month old seedling at 50 x 50 cm spacing in evening. • Irrigate immediately after transplanting.
Mustard/ Rapeseed	Maturity		• Harvest the crop on sunny day by cutting at the base with sickle and dry properly before threshing.
Pineapple	Harvesting (Nov.-April)		**Maturity indices:** 1) Colour change is the most common method of

	New plantation		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. Land preparation and layout in double row planting system.
Khasi Mandarin	Harvesting Nursery New plantation		• Harvest along with stalk. • To prevent bird damage of Khasi Mandarin fruit use bird netting or use traditional methods of bird control. • Budding on Rough lemon rootstock. • Sowing for seedlings production. • Layout in square planting/terrace and pit digging.
Gauva	Nursery		• Patch budding of improved cultivars on local rootstock.
Strawberry	Fruiting stage		• Removal of dry cell and diseased infected leaves and fruits.
Animal Sciences			
• Protect Animals/Birds from direct exposure to sudden rain and cold humid weather. • Check for build up of insect nests in animal houses & if required clean the same.			
Poultry	All stages		• Protect chicks from sudden rain and ensure no water seepage in the shed. • Brooder management should be ensured by providing heat source 2 watt/chicks electric bulb. 7-10 square inches space/chicks. • Maintain hygiene and sanitation in poultry shed. • Cover the shed with sack or plastic sheets at night time. • Ensure proper ventilation during day time. • Provide vitamin B complex @ 7ml/litre in drinking water daily in broiler for healthy growth. • Avoid dampening of litter material and keep them dry. • Litter materials should be spread upto 2-3 inches thickness and stirred frequently. Treat litter with lime to avoid caking. • Provide clean drinking water and change the water every day. • Isolate/separate diseased bird and dead birds should be immediately removed. • Regularly inspect the dropings of the poultry birds for any diseases symptom(Blood discharge/Pus/Diarrhoea/Watery). • Vaccinate against newcastle disease or ranikhet disease on 5th (4-7th) day 1 day oculonasal. Repeat on 28th day and again on 9th week.
		Coccidiosis (Symptoms: blood/mucus in feaces)	• Provide plenty of fresh and clean drinking water. • Provide coccidiostatic like **Amprolium** @ 25-65 mg/kg feed once a day as a preventive measure against coccidiosis.
		Ranikhet disease	• Vaccinate the poultry birds with **F1/ Lasota vaccine** (1

			drop) at the age of 4-7 days old and 35 days old through eye and nostril.
Piggery	All stages		• Protect pigs from exposure to rain and cold. • Ensure warmth during night time as the temperature is low by providing dry bedding materials. • Ensure proper feed and clean drinking water. • Feed should be kept dry to avoid possible poisoning (aflatoxin). • Vaccinate all newly born piglets against swine fever at the age of 3 months followed by annual booster dose. • In endemic areas, vaccinate 6 months old pigs with FMD vaccine once in a year. • Iron supplementation in piglet to prevent from piglet anaemia during 1st week of age (0.5-1 ml IM/SC) repeat after 14 days.
		Deworming	• Deworm pigs by albendazole @ 5-10 mg/kg body weight once and repeat after 21 days. • The pregnant animals should be dewormed 2-3 weeks prior to farrowing. • Most common symptoms of piglet anemia pale cuases membrane, roughness of hair, diarrhea,wrinkle of skin. **Pig production cycle** **Parameters** / **Measures** Service of sows: 2 or 3 times AL or Natural service boar Farrowing: 114 days Weaning: 3-4 weeks Sow commences heat: 1 week after weaning Weaner to slaughter: 20-24 weeks (growing and finishing) 60-100 Kg Sow come to heat once in 21 days. Breed the animals when in peak heat period (i.e. 12 to 24 hrs of heat).
		Skin infection (Scabies)	• Provide Ivermectin (Injection) @ 10mg/33kg body wt.
Fishery			
Common Carp (All varieties; Amur, Local common carp and Koi carps)	Brooders (Breeding season)		➢ The temperature is rising the rate and frequency of egg laying is expected to increase. ➢ Local common carp and koi carp have started laying eggs. Every morning mop should be checked and transfer the mop with eggs to nursery ponds. ➢ If the eggs are observed to have fungal growth it should be treated with methylene blue bath treatment @ 3ppm for 10 second for 3-4 days. **Stocking of spawn in nursery tank:** ➢ After the fish eggs is hatch, transfer of spawn to nursery tank is followed where it will be culture for 15 days and in the earthen nursery the spawn is stocked at the stocking density of 3-5 million/ha for the monoculture of carp.

		Saprolegnia (Cotton wool disease)	➢ Finely powdered mixture of mustard oil cake and rice bran at 1:1 ratio by weight are provided as supplementary feed @ 6kg/million spawn for the first 5 days and 12 kg/million spawn per day for the subsequent days in two installments. **Treatment:** Salt bath for 2 mins @ 2g/Liter water and followed by 5ppm $KMnO_4$ (Potassium permanganate also known as potash or Condy's crystals) thrice a week for 6 weeks.

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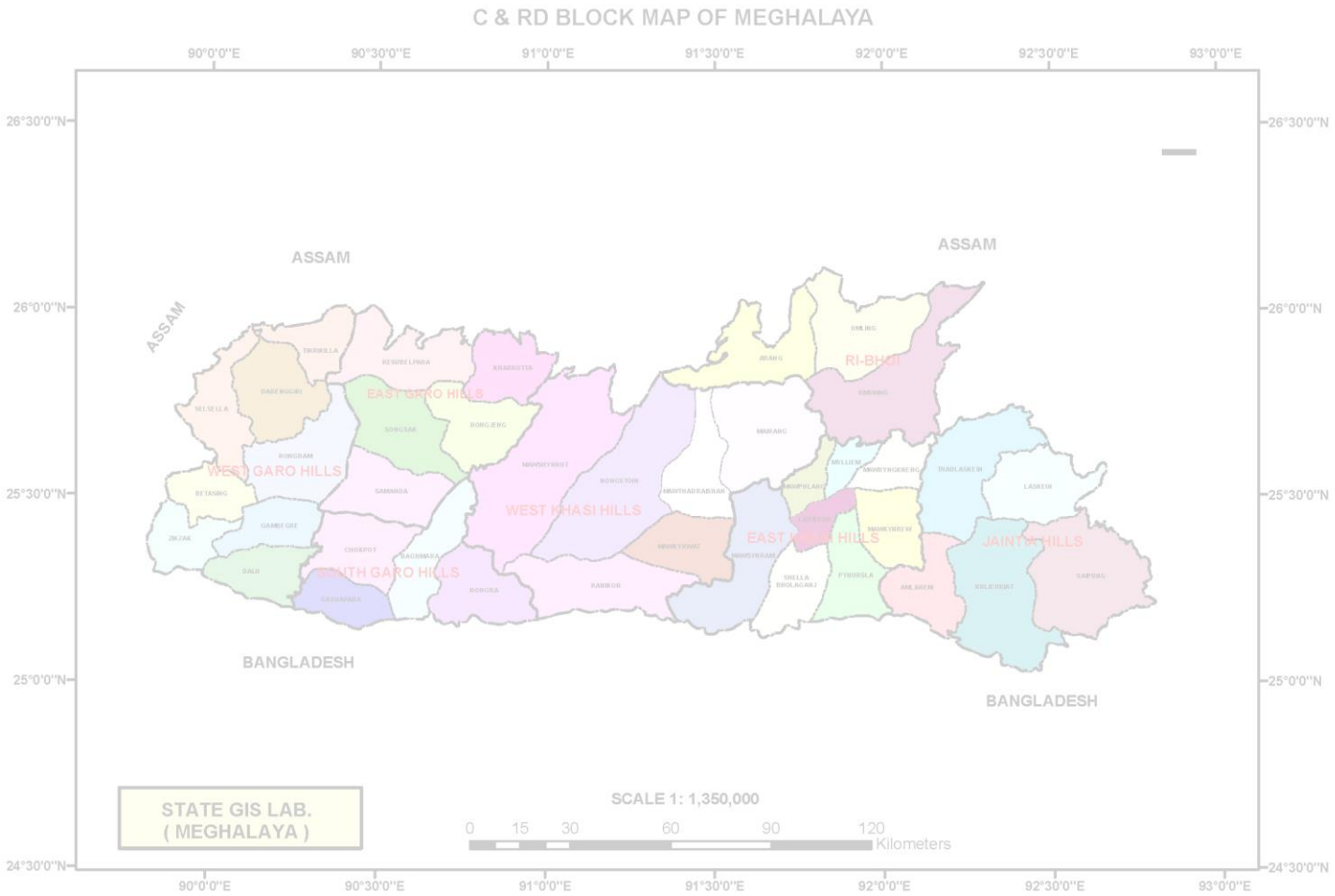

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RC (AE)/30/2011/ Bulletin/March'2020/96 Dated: 03/03/2020

Agro Advisory Bulletin – EAST JAINTIA HILLS
(Period 4th – 8th March, 2020)

Weather forecast valid up to 8th March, 2020

There is possibility of 23.0 mm rainfall for the next five days. Maximum Temp: 19-25°C, Minimum Temp: 11-13°C, Cloud cover: sky will be mainly clear to mainly cloudy i.e. 1-5 Okta, Maximum RH: 84-94%, Minimum RH: 45-78%, Wind speed: 4-8 Kmph, Wind direction: Northeast-Southwest.

General Advisories:

- Take precaution from pest & diseases.
- Repair bunds, shoulder bunds and risers to retain rainfall.
- Irrigate immediately after transplanting.
- Removal of dry cell and diseased infected leaves and fruits from strawberry.

Agro meteorological Advisories for coming 5 days

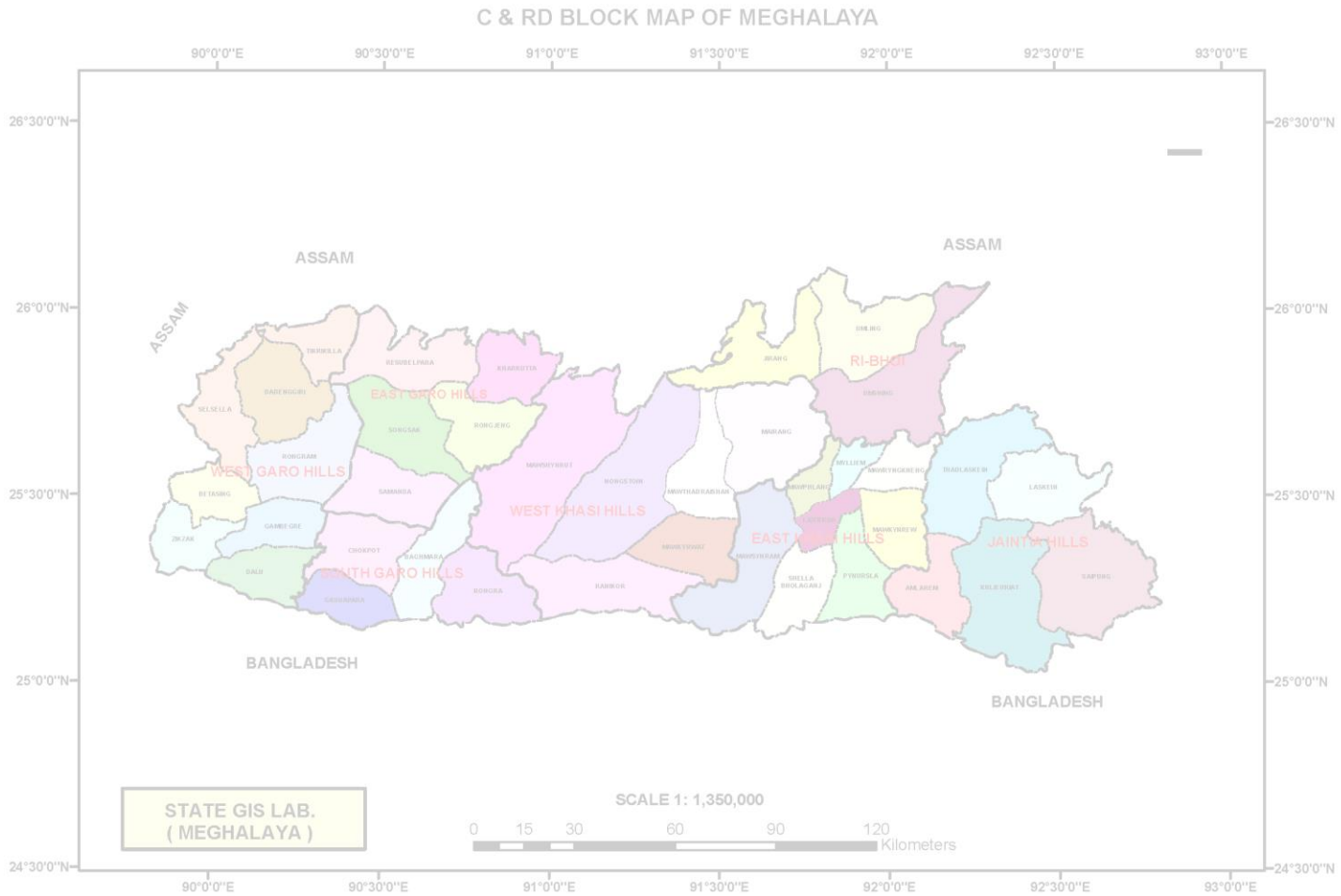
Main Crop	Stage	Pest/Diseases	Agricultural Advisories
Pea	Pod filling/ Maturity		• Severely infected plants should be removed from field and burn it. • Harvest the fully developed pod in early morning.
Brinjal/Chilli	Nursery raising/ Transplanting	Damping off	• Nursery seed bed preparation of 1 m width and length as per convenience and 15 cm above the ground. • Beds to be ploughed and mixed with FYM @ 4 kg/m^2 and levelled it properly. • Seed treatment with Trichoderma or Pseudomonas @ 2-4 kg of seed before sowing. • Avoid excess irrigation to control from damping off diseases. • Sow the seed in line at 5 cm spacing and irrigate immediately. • Varieties of Brinjal: Arka Nidhi, Arka Nilkant and Arka Anand. • Varieties of Chilli: Pusa Jwalla, Kashi Anmol, ArkaLohit. • Transplant one month old seedling at 50 x 60 cm spacing in brinjal and 50 x 60 cm in chilli. • Irrigate immediately after transplanting.
Tomato/Capsicum	Transplanting	South American tomato leaf miner Damping off	• Monitor the incidence of South American tomato leaf miner & destroy the infested leaves at initial stages in the nursery (Damage symtoms may be verified from link) http://www.kiran.nic.in/New_Invasive_Pest_Alert_in_NE_India.html • Avoid excess irrigation to control from damping off diseases. • Transplant one month old seedling at 50 x 50 cm spacing in evening. • Irrigate immediately after transplanting.
Mustard/ Rapeseed	Maturity		• Harvest the crop on sunny day by cutting at the base with sickle and dry properly before threshing.
Pineapple	Harvesting (Nov.-April)		**Maturity indices:** 1) Colour change is the most common method of determining the maturity of fruits.

	New plantation		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. Land preparation and layout in double row planting system.
Khasi Mandarin	Harvesting Nursery New plantation		• Harvest along with stalk. • To prevent bird damage of Khasi Mandarin fruit use bird netting or use traditional methods of bird control. • Budding on Rough lemon rootstock. • Sowing for seedlings production. • Layout in square planting/terrace and pit digging.
Gauva	Nursery		• Patch budding of improved cultivars on local rootstock.
Strawberry	Fruiting stage		• Removal of dry cell and diseased infected leaves and fruits.
Animal Sciences			
• Protect Animals/Birds from direct exposure to sudden rain and cold humid weather. • Check for build up of insect nests in animal houses & if required clean the same.			
Poultry	All stages		• Protect chicks from sudden rain and ensure no water seepage in the shed. • Brooder management should be ensured by providing heat source 2 watt/chicks electric bulb. 7-10 square inches space/chicks. • Maintain hygiene and sanitation in poultry shed. • Cover the shed with sack or plastic sheets at night time. • Ensure proper ventilation during day time. • Provide vitamin B complex @ 7ml/litre in drinking water daily in broiler for healthy growth. • Avoid dampening of litter material and keep them dry. • Litter materials should be spread upto 2-3 inches thickness and stirred frequently. Treat litter with lime to avoid caking. • Provide clean drinking water and change the water every day. • Isolate/separate diseased bird and dead birds should be immediately removed. • Regularly inspect the dropings of the poultry birds for any diseases symptom(Blood discharge/Pus/Diarrhoea/Watery). • Vaccinate against newcastle disease or ranikhet disease on 5th (4-7th) day 1 day oculonasal. Repeat on 28th day and again on 9th week.
		Coccidiosis (Symptoms: blood/mucus in feaces)	• Provide plenty of fresh and clean drinking water. • Provide coccidiostatic like **Amprolium** @ 25-65 mg/kg feed once a day as a preventive measure against coccidiosis.
		Ranikhet disease	• Vaccinate the poultry birds with **F1/ Lasota vaccine** (1 drop) at the age of 4-7 days old and 35 days old through eye and nostril.
Piggery	All stages		• Protect pigs from exposure to rain and cold. • Ensure warmth during night time as the temperature is low by providing dry bedding materials.

		Deworming	• Ensure proper feed and clean drinking water. • Feed should be kept dry to avoid possible poisoning (aflatoxin). • Vaccinate all newly born piglets against swine fever at the age of 3 months followed by annual booster dose. • In endemic areas, vaccinate 6 months old pigs with FMD vaccine once in a year. • Iron supplementation in piglet to prevent from piglet anaemia during 1st week of age (0.5-1 ml IM/SC) repeat after 14 days. • Deworm pigs by albendazole @ 5-10 mg/kg body weight once and repeat after 21 days. • The pregnant animals should be dewormed 2-3 weeks prior to farrowing. • Most common symptoms of piglet anemia pale cuases membrane, roughness of hair, diarrhea,wrinkle of skin. **Pig production cycle** **Parameters** / **Measures** Service of sows: 2 or 3 times AL or Natural service boar Farrowing: 114 days Weaning: 3-4 weeks Sow commences heat: 1 week after weaning Weaner to slaughter: 20-24 weeks (growing and finishing) 60-100 Kg Sow come to heat once in 21 days. Breed the animals when in peak heat period (i.e. 12 to 24 hrs of heat).
		Skin infection (Scabies)	• Provide Ivermectin (Injection) @ 10mg/33kg body wt.
Fishery			
Common Carp (All varieties; Amur, Local common carp and Koi carps)	Brooders (Breeding season)		➢ The temperature is rising the rate and frequency of egg laying is expected to increase. ➢ Local common carp and koi carp have started laying eggs. Every morning mop should be checked and transfer the mop with eggs to nursery ponds. ➢ If the eggs are observed to have fungal growth it should be treated with methylene blue bath treatment @ 3ppm for 10 second for 3-4 days. **Stocking of spawn in nursery tank:** ➢ After the fish eggs is hatch, transfer of spawn to nursery tank is followed where it will be culture for 15 days and in the earthen nursery the spawn is stocked at the stocking density of 3-5 million/ha for the monoculture of carp. ➢ Finely powdered mixture of mustard oil cake and rice bran at 1:1 ratio by weight are provided as supplementary feed @ 6kg/million spawn for the first 5 days and 12 kg/million spawn per day for the subsequent days in two installments. **Treatment:**

		Saprolegnia (Cotton wool disease)	Salt bath for 2 mins @ 2g/Liter water and followed by 5ppm $KMnO_4$ (Potassium permanganate also known as potash or Condy's crystals) thrice a week for 6 weeks.

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



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RC (AE)/30/2011/ Bulletin/March'2020/96 Dated: 03/03/2020

Agro Advisory Bulletin – EAST KHASI HILLS
(Period 4th – 8th March, 2020)

Weather forecast valid up to 8th March, 2020

There is possibility of 41.0 mm rainfall for the next five days. Maximum Temp: 19-24°C, Minimum Temp: 11-12°C, Cloud cover: sky will be mainly clear to mainly cloudy i.e. 2-5 Okta, Maximum RH: 88-95%, Minimum RH: 51-79%, Wind speed: 4-7 Kmph, Wind direction: South-Northwest.

General Advisories:

- Take precaution from pest & diseases.
- Maintain proper drainage.
- Removal of dry cell and diseased infected leaves and fruits from strawberry.

Agro meteorological Advisories for coming 5 days

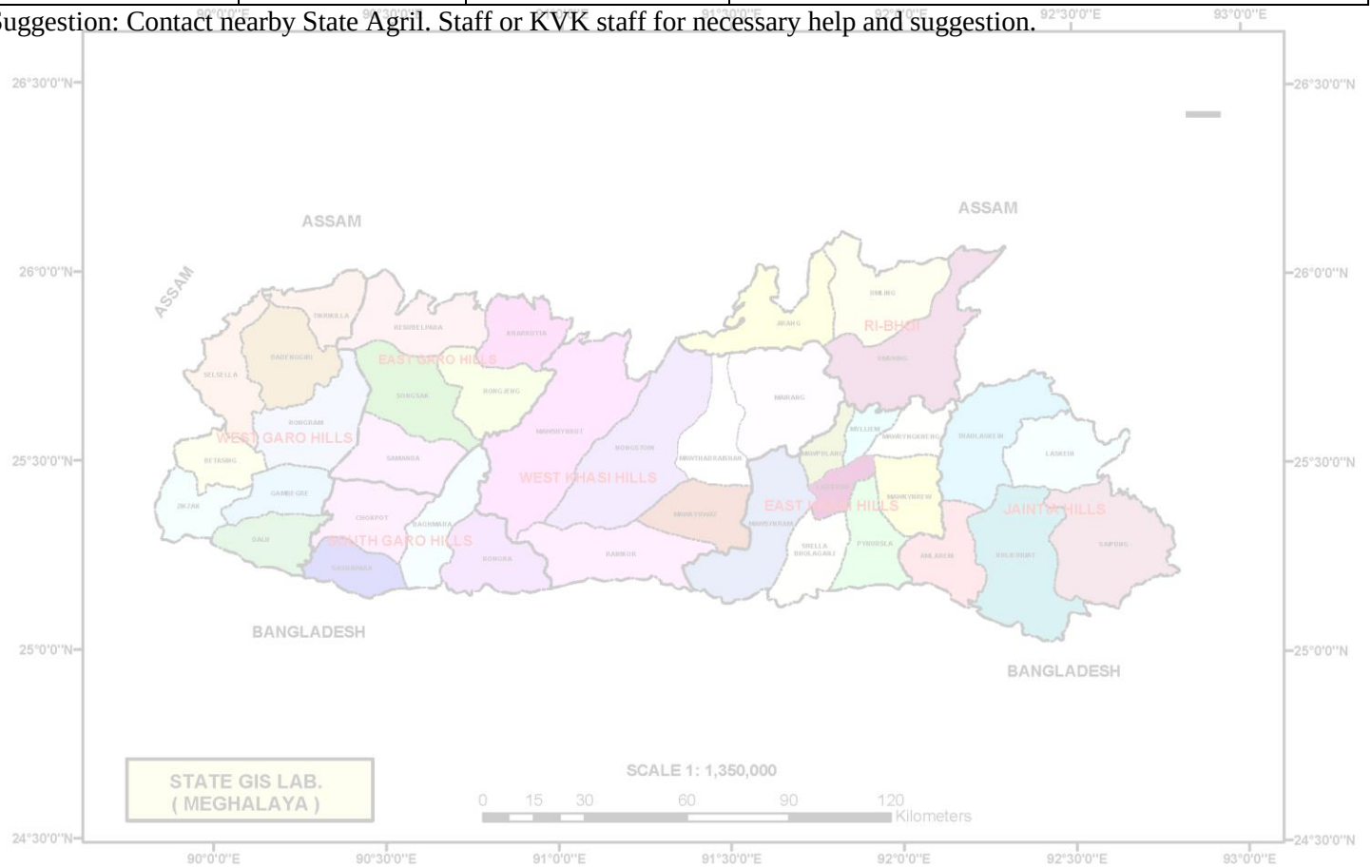
Main Crop	Stage	Pest/Diseases	Agricultural Advisories
Pea	Pod filling/ Maturity		• Severely infected plants should be removed from field and burn it. • Harvest the fully developed pod in early morning.
Brinjal/Chilli	Nursery raising/ Transplanting	Damping off	• Nursery seed bed preparation of 1 m width and length as per convenience and 15 cm above the ground. • Beds to be ploughed and mixed with FYM @ 4 kg/m^2 and levelled it properly. • Seed treatment with Trichoderma or Pseudomonas @ 2-4 kg of seed before sowing. • Avoid excess irrigation to control from damping off diseases. • Sow the seed in line at 5 cm spacing and irrigate immediately. • Varieties of Brinjal: Arka Nidhi, Arka Nilkant and Arka Anand. • Varieties of Chilli: Pusa Jwalla, Kashi Anmol, ArkaLohit. • Transplant one month old seedling at 50 x 60 cm spacing in brinjal and 50 x 60 cm in chilli. • Irrigate immediately after transplanting.
Tomato/Capsicum	Transplanting	South American tomato leaf miner Damping off	• Monitor the incidence of South American tomato leaf miner & destroy the infested leaves at initial stages in the nursery (Damage symtoms may be verified from link) http://www.kiran.nic.in/New_Invasive_Pest_Alert_in_NE_India.html • Avoid excess irrigation to control from damping off diseases. • Transplant one month old seedling at 50 x 50 cm spacing in evening. • Irrigate immediately after transplanting.
Mustard/ Rapeseed	Maturity		• Harvest the crop on sunny day by cutting at the base with sickle and dry properly before threshing.
Pineapple	Harvesting		**Maturity indices:**

	(Nov.-April) New plantation		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. Land preparation and layout in double row planting system.
Khasi Mandarin	Harvesting Nursery New plantation		• Harvest along with stalk. • To prevent bird damage of Khasi Mandarin fruit use bird netting or use traditional methods of bird control. • Budding on Rough lemon rootstock. • Sowing for seedlings production. • Layout in square planting/terrace and pit digging.
Gauva	Nursery		• Patch budding of improved cultivars on local rootstock.
Strawberry	Fruiting stage		• Removal of dry cell and diseased infected leaves and fruits.
Animal Sciences			
• Protect Animals/Birds from direct exposure to sudden rain and cold humid weather. • Check for build up of insect nests in animal houses & if required clean the same.			
Poultry	All stages		• Protect chicks from sudden rain and ensure no water seepage in the shed. • Brooder management should be ensured by providing heat source 2 watt/chicks electric bulb. 7-10 square inches space/chicks. • Maintain hygiene and sanitation in poultry shed. • Cover the shed with sack or plastic sheets at night time. • Ensure proper ventilation during day time. • Provide vitamin B complex @ 7ml/litre in drinking water daily in broiler for healthy growth. • Avoid dampening of litter material and keep them dry. • Litter materials should be spread upto 2-3 inches thickness and stirred frequently. Treat litter with lime to avoid caking. • Provide clean drinking water and change the water every day. • Isolate/separate diseased bird and dead birds should be immediately removed. • Regularly inspect the dropings of the poultry birds for any diseases symptom(Blood discharge/Pus/Diarrhoea/Watery). • Vaccinate against newcastle disease or ranikhet disease on 5th (4-7th) day 1 day oculonasal. Repeat on 28th day and again on 9th week.
		Coccidiosis (Symptoms: blood/mucus in feaces)	• Provide plenty of fresh and clean drinking water. • Provide coccidiostatic like **Amprolium** @ 25-65 mg/kg feed once a day as a preventive measure against coccidiosis.

		Ranikhet disease	• Vaccinate the poultry birds with **F1/ Lasota vaccine** (1 drop) at the age of 4-7 days old and 35 days old through eye and nostril.
Piggery	All stages		• Protect pigs from exposure to rain and cold. • Ensure warmth during night time as the temperature is low by providing dry bedding materials. • Ensure proper feed and clean drinking water. • Feed should be kept dry to avoid possible poisoning (aflatoxin). • Vaccinate all newly born piglets against swine fever at the age of 3 months followed by annual booster dose. • In endemic areas, vaccinate 6 months old pigs with FMD vaccine once in a year. • Iron supplementation in piglet to prevent from piglet anaemia during 1st week of age (0.5-1 ml IM/SC) repeat after 14 days.
		Deworming	• Deworm pigs by albendazole @ 5-10 mg/kg body weight once and repeat after 21 days. • The pregnant animals should be dewormed 2-3 weeks prior to farrowing. • Most common symptoms of piglet anemia pale cuases membrane, roughness of hair, diarrhea,wrinkle of skin. **Pig production cycle** **Parameters** / **Measures** Service of sows: 2 or 3 times AL or Natu service boar Farrowing: 114 days Weaning: 3-4 weeks Sow commences heat: 1 week after weaning Weaner to slaughter: 20-24 weeks (growing a finishing) 60-100 Kg Sow come to heat once in 21 days. Breed the animals when in peak heat period (i.e. 12 to 24 hrs of heat).
		Skin infection (Scabies)	• Provide Ivermectin (Injection) @ 10mg/33kg body wt.
Fishery			
Common Carp (All varieties; Amur, Local common carp and Koi carps)	Brooders (Breeding season)		➢ The temperature is rising the rate and frequency of egg laying is expected to increase. ➢ Local common carp and koi carp have started laying eggs. Every morning mop should be checked and transfer the mop with eggs to nursery ponds. ➢ If the eggs are observed to have fungal growth it should be treated with methylene blue bath treatment @ 3ppm for 10 second for 3-4 days. **Stocking of spawn in nursery tank:** ➢ After the fish eggs is hatch, transfer of spawn to nursery tank is followed where it will be culture for 15

			days and in the earthen nursery the spawn is stocked at the stocking density of 3-5 million/ha for the monoculture of carp. ➢ Finely powdered mixture of mustard oil cake and rice bran at 1:1 ratio by weight are provided as supplementary feed @ 6kg/million spawn for the first 5 days and 12 kg/million spawn per day for the subsequent days in two installments.
		Saprolegnia (Cotton wool disease)	**Treatment:** Salt bath for 2 mins @ 2g/Liter water and followed by 5ppm $KMnO_4$ (Potassium permanganate also known as potash or Condy's crystals) thrice a week for 6 weeks.

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



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RC (AE)/30/2011/ Bulletin/March'2020/96 Dated: 03/03/2020

Agro Advisory Bulletin – NORTH GARO HILLS
(Period 4th – 8th March, 2020)

Weather forecast valid up to 8th March, 2020

There is possibility of 7.0 mm rainfall for the next five days. Maximum Temp: 20-29° C, Minimum Temp: 13-16° C, Cloud cover: sky will be clear to mainly cloudy i.e. 0-5 Okta, Maximum RH: 77-90%, Minimum RH: 34-64%, Wind speed: 4-7 Kmph, Wind direction: Northeast.

General Advisories:

- Take precaution from pest & diseases.
- Repair bunds, shoulder bunds and risers to retain rainfall.
- Irrigate immediately after transplanting.
- Removal of dry cell and diseased infected leaves and fruits from strawberry.

Agro meteorological Advisories for coming 5 days

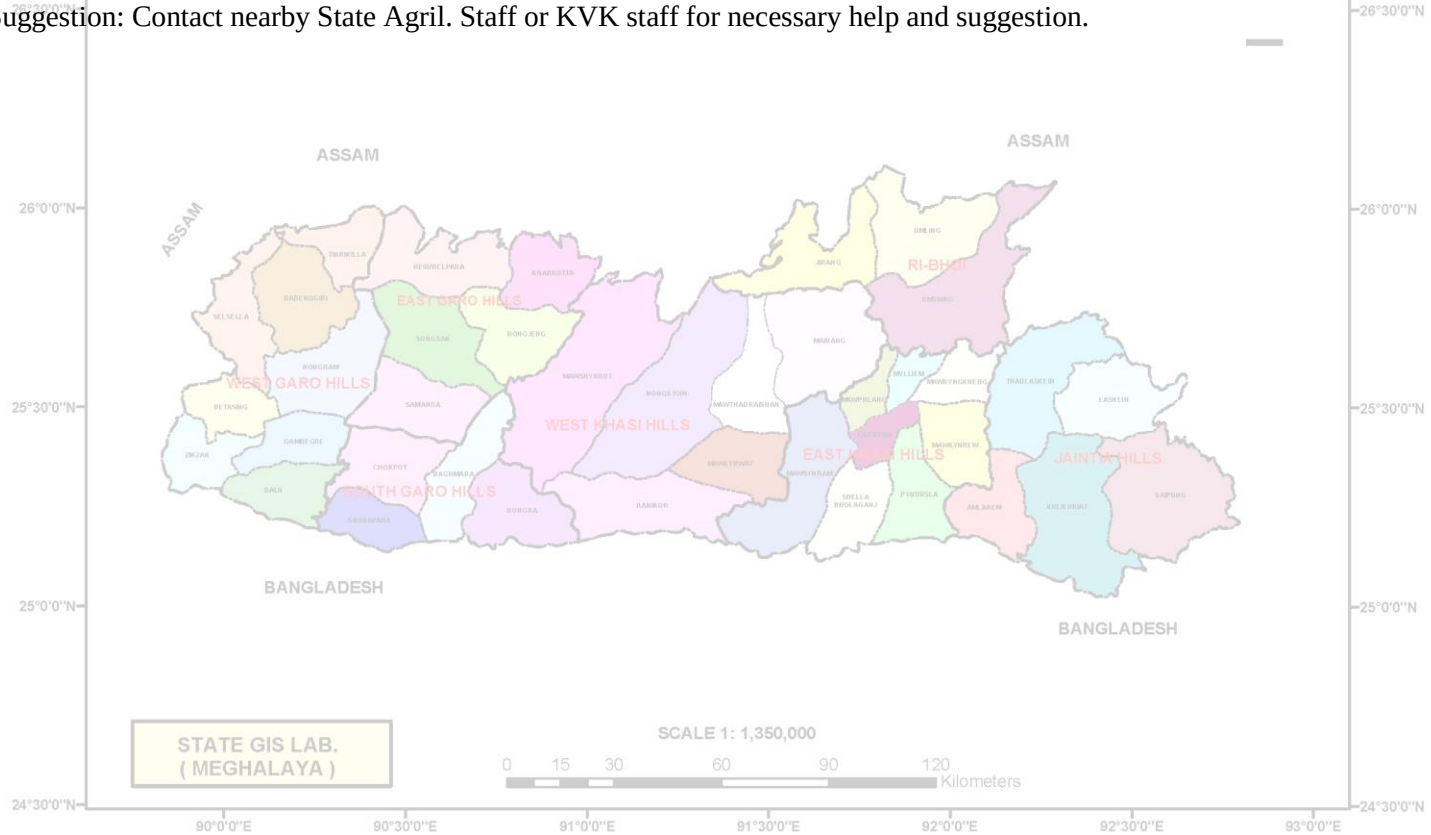
Main Crop	Stage	Pest/Diseases	Agricultural Advisories
Pea	Pod filling/ Maturity		• Severely infected plants should be removed from field and burn it. • Harvest the fully developed pod in early morning.
Brinjal/Chilli	Nursery raising/ Transplanting	Damping off	• Nursery seed bed preparation of 1 m width and length as per convenience and 15 cm above the ground. • Beds to be ploughed and mixed with FYM @ 4 kg/m^2 and levelled it properly. • Seed treatment with Trichoderma or Pseudomonas @ 2-4 kg of seed before sowing. • Avoid excess irrigation to control from damping off diseases. • Sow the seed in line at 5 cm spacing and irrigate immediately. • Varieties of Brinjal: Arka Nidhi, Arka Nilkant and Arka Anand. • Varieties of Chilli: Pusa Jwalla, Kashi Anmol, ArkaLohit. • Transplant one month old seedling at 50 x 60 cm spacing in brinjal and 50 x 60 cm in chilli. • Irrigate immediately after transplanting.
Tomato/Capsicum	Transplanting	South American tomato leaf miner Damping off	• Monitor the incidence of South American tomato leaf miner & destroy the infested leaves at initial stages in the nursery (Damage symtoms may be verified from link) http://www.kiran.nic.in/New_Invasive_Pest_Alert_in_NE_India.html • Avoid excess irrigation to control from damping off diseases. • Transplant one month old seedling at 50 x 50 cm spacing in evening. • Irrigate immediately after transplanting.
Mustard/ Rapeseed	Maturity		• Harvest the crop on sunny day by cutting at the base with sickle and dry properly before threshing.

Pineapple	Harvesting (Nov.-April) New plantation		**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. Land preparation and layout in double row planting system.
Khasi Mandarin	Harvesting Nursery New plantation		• Harvest along with stalk. • To prevent bird damage of Khasi Mandarin fruit use bird netting or use traditional methods of bird control. • Budding on Rough lemon rootstock. • Sowing for seedlings production. • Layout in square planting/terrace and pit digging.
Gauva	Nursery		• Patch budding of improved cultivars on local rootstock.
Strawberry	Fruiting stage		• Removal of dry cell and diseased infected leaves and fruits.
Animal Sciences			
• Protect Animals/Birds from direct exposure to sudden rain and cold humid weather. • Check for build up of insect nests in animal houses & if required clean the same.			
Poultry	All stages		• Protect chicks from sudden rain and ensure no water seepage in the shed. • Brooder management should be ensured by providing heat source 2 watt/chicks electric bulb. 7-10 square inches space/chicks. • Maintain hygiene and sanitation in poultry shed. • Cover the shed with sack or plastic sheets at night time. • Ensure proper ventilation during day time. • Provide vitamin B complex @ 7ml/litre in drinking water daily in broiler for healthy growth. • Avoid dampening of litter material and keep them dry. • Litter materials should be spread upto 2-3 inches thickness and stirred frequently. Treat litter with lime to avoid caking. • Provide clean drinking water and change the water every day. • Isolate/separate diseased bird and dead birds should be immediately removed. • Regularly inspect the dropings of the poultry birds for any diseases symptom(Blood discharge/Pus/Diarrhoea/Watery). • Vaccinate against newcastle disease or ranikhet disease on 5th (4-7th) day 1 day oculonasal. Repeat on 28th day and again on 9th week.
		Coccidiosis (Symptoms:	• Provide plenty of fresh and clean drinking water. • Provide coccidiostatic like **Amprolium** @ 25-65

		blood/mucus in feaces)	mg/kg feed once a day as a preventive measure against coccidiosis.
		Ranikhet disease	• Vaccinate the poultry birds with **F1/ Lasota vaccine** (1 drop) at the age of 4-7 days old and 35 days old through eye and nostril.
Piggery	All stages		• Protect pigs from exposure to rain and cold. • Ensure warmth during night time as the temperature is low by providing dry bedding materials. • Ensure proper feed and clean drinking water. • Feed should be kept dry to avoid possible poisoning (aflatoxin). • Vaccinate all newly born piglets against swine fever at the age of 3 months followed by annual booster dose. • In endemic areas, vaccinate 6 months old pigs with FMD vaccine once in a year. • Iron supplementation in piglet to prevent from piglet anaemia during 1st week of age (0.5-1 ml IM/SC) repeat after 14 days.
		Deworming	• Deworm pigs by albendazole @ 5-10 mg/kg body weight once and repeat after 21 days. • The pregnant animals should be dewormed 2-3 weeks prior to farrowing. • Most common symptoms of piglet anemia pale cuases membrane, roughness of hair, diarrhea,wrinkle of skin. **Pig production cycle** **Parameters** / **Measures** Service of sows: 2 or 3 times AL or Natu service boar Farrowing: 114 days Weaning: 3-4 weeks Sow commences heat: 1 week after weaning Weaner to slaughter: 20-24 weeks (growing a finishing) 60-100 Kg Sow come to heat once in 21 days. Breed the animals when in peak heat period (i.e. 12 to 24 hrs of heat).
		Skin infection (Scabies)	• Provide Ivermectin (Injection) @ 10mg/33kg body wt.
Fishery			
Common Carp (All varieties; Amur, Local common carp and Koi carps)	Brooders (Breeding season)		➢ The temperature is rising the rate and frequency of egg laying is expected to increase. ➢ Local common carp and koi carp have started laying eggs. Every morning mop should be checked and transfer the mop with eggs to nursery ponds. ➢ If the eggs are observed to have fungal growth it should be treated with methylene blue bath treatment @ 3ppm for 10 second for 3-4 days. **Stocking of spawn in nursery tank:**

			➢ After the fish eggs is hatch, transfer of spawn to nursery tank is followed where it will be culture for 15 days and in the earthen nursery the spawn is stocked at the stocking density of 3-5 million/ha for the monoculture of carp. ➢ Finely powdered mixture of mustard oil cake and rice bran at 1:1 ratio by weight are provided as supplementary feed @ 6kg/million spawn for the first 5 days and 12 kg/million spawn per day for the subsequent days in two installments.
		Saprolegnia (Cotton wool disease)	**Treatment:** Salt bath for 2 mins @ 2g/Liter water and followed by 5ppm $KMnO_4$ (Potassium permanganate also known as potash or Condy's crystals) thrice a week for 6 weeks.

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



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RC (AE)/30/2011/ Bulletin/March'2020/96 Dated: 03/03/2020

Agro Advisory Bulletin – Ri-Bhoi
(Period 4th – 8th March, 2020)

Weather summary of the past four days	Weather forecast valid up to 8th March, 2020.
Sky was clear to mainly cloudy with 16.8 mm rainfall. Maximum temperatures ranged between 20.7-25.2°C and minimum ranged between 7.1-7.6°C. Mean relative humidity was 79-84% in morning and 38-41% in evening. Wind speed ranged between 2-3 kmph.	There is possibility of 8.0 mm rainfall for the next five days. Maximum Temp: 19-26°C, Minimum Temp: 12-14°C, Cloud cover: sky will be mainly clear to partly cloudy i.e. 1-4 Okta, Maximum RH: 78-89%, Minimum RH: 34-63%, Wind speed: 3-5 Kmph, Wind direction: Southeast-South.

General Advisories:

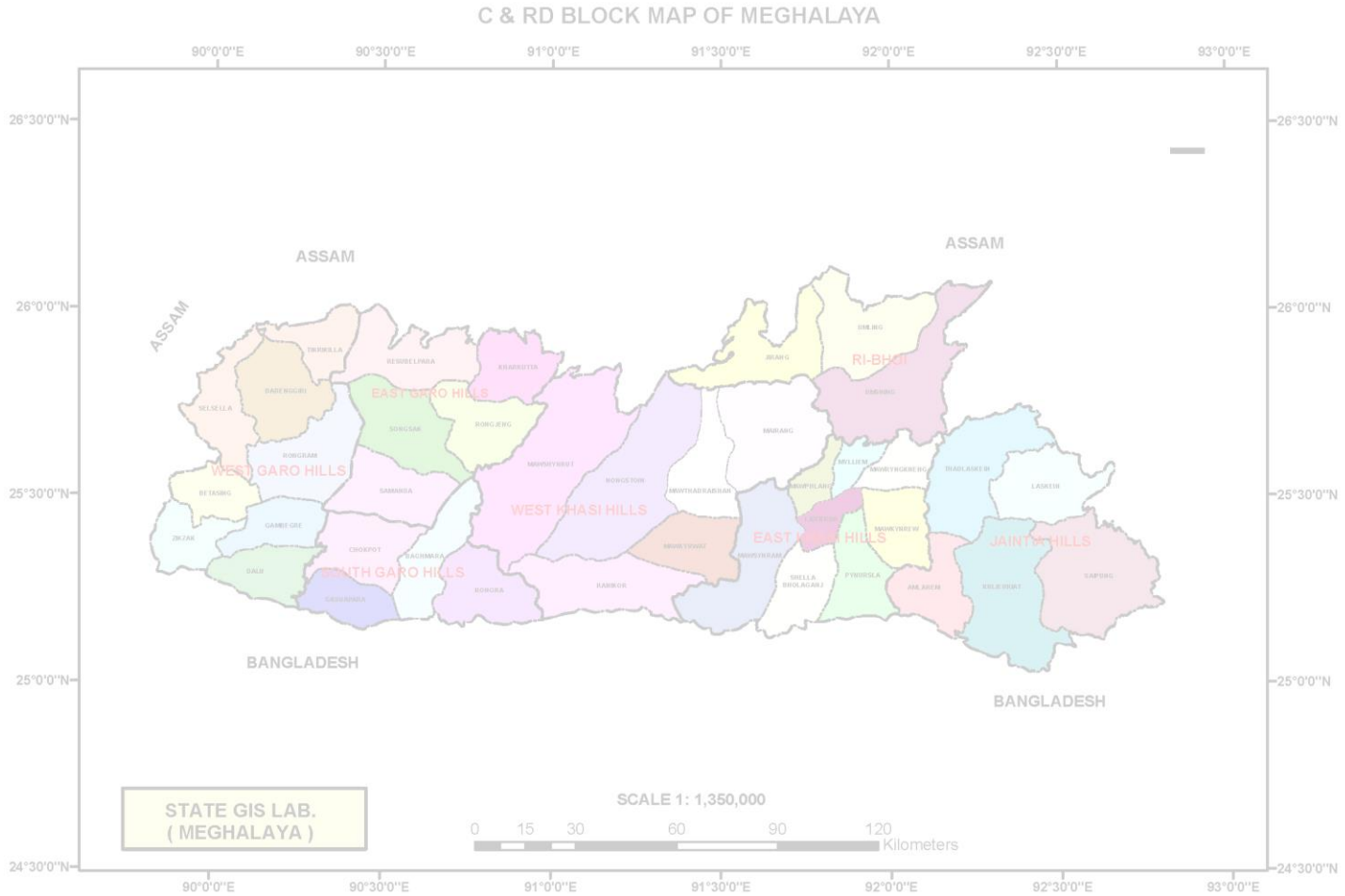
- Take precaution from pest & diseases.
- Repair bunds, shoulder bunds and risers to retain rainfall.
- Irrigate immediately after transplanting.
- Removal of dry cell and diseased infected leaves and fruits from strawberry.

Agro meteorological Advisories for coming 5 days

Main Crop	Stage	Pest/Diseases	Agricultural Advisories
Pea	Pod filling/Maturity		• Severely infected plants should be removed from field and burn it. • Harvest the fully developed pod in early morning.
Brinjal/Chilli	Nursery raising/ Transplanting	Damping off	• Nursery seed bed preparation of 1 m width and length as per convenience and 15 cm above the ground. • Beds to be ploughed and mixed with FYM @ 4 kg/m^2 and levelled it properly. • Seed treatment with Trichoderma or Pseudomonas @ 2-4 kg of seed before sowing. • Avoid excess irrigation to control from damping off diseases. • Sow the seed in line at 5 cm spacing and irrigate immediately. • Varieties of Brinjal: Arka Nidhi, Arka Nilkant and Arka Anand. • Varieties of Chilli: Pusa Jwalla, Kashi Anmol, ArkaLohit. • Transplant one month old seedling at 50 x 60 cm spacing in brinjal and 50 x 60 cm in chilli. • Irrigate immediately after transplanting.
Tomato/Capsicum	Transplanting	South American tomato leaf miner Damping off	• Monitor the incidence of South American tomato leaf miner & destroy the infested leaves at initial stages in the nursery (Damage symtoms may be verified from link) http://www.kiran.nic.in/New_Invasive_Pest_Alert_in_NE_India.html • Avoid excess irrigation to control from damping off diseases. • Transplant one month old seedling at 50 x 50 cm spacing in evening. • Irrigate immediately after transplanting.
Mustard/ Rapeseed	Maturity		• Harvest the crop on sunny day by cutting at the base with sickle and dry properly before threshing.

Pineapple	Harvesting (Nov.-April) New plantation		**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. Land preparation and layout in double row planting system.
Khasi Mandarin	Harvesting Nursery New plantation		• Harvest along with stalk. • To prevent bird damage of Khasi Mandarin fruit use bird netting or use traditional methods of bird control. • Budding on Rough lemon rootstock. • Sowing for seedlings production. • Layout in square planting/terrace and pit digging.
Gauva	Nursery		• Patch budding of improved cultivars on local rootstock.
Strawberry	Fruiting stage		• Removal of dry cell and diseased infected leaves and fruits.
Animal Sciences			
• Protect Animals/Birds from direct exposure to sudden rain and cold humid weather. • Check for build up of insect nests in animal houses & if required clean the same.			
Poultry	All stages		• Protect chicks from sudden rain and ensure no water seepage in the shed. • Brooder management should be ensured by providing heat source 2 watt/chicks electric bulb. 7-10 square inches space/chicks. • Maintain hygiene and sanitation in poultry shed. • Cover the shed with sack or plastic sheets at night time. • Ensure proper ventilation during day time. • Provide vitamin B complex @ 7ml/litre in drinking water daily in broiler for healthy growth. • Avoid dampening of litter material and keep them dry. • Litter materials should be spread upto 2-3 inches thickness and stirred frequently. Treat litter with lime to avoid caking. • Provide clean drinking water and change the water every day. • Isolate/separate diseased bird and dead birds should be immediately removed. • Regularly inspect the dropings of the poultry birds for any diseases symptom(Blood discharge/Pus/Diarrhoea/Watery). • Vaccinate against newcastle disease or ranikhet disease on 5th (4-7th) day 1 day oculonasal. Repeat on 28th day and again on 9th week.
		Coccidiosis (Symptoms: blood/mucus in feaces)	• Provide plenty of fresh and clean drinking water. • Provide coccidiostatic like **Amprolium** @ 25-65 mg/kg feed once a day as a preventive measure against coccidiosis.
		Ranikhet disease	• Vaccinate the poultry birds with **F1/ Lasota vaccine** (1

			drop) at the age of 4-7 days old and 35 days old through eye and nostril.
Piggery	All stages		• Protect pigs from exposure to rain and cold. • Ensure warmth during night time as the temperature is low by providing dry bedding materials. • Ensure proper feed and clean drinking water. • Feed should be kept dry to avoid possible poisoning (aflatoxin). • Vaccinate all newly born piglets against swine fever at the age of 3 months followed by annual booster dose. • In endemic areas, vaccinate 6 months old pigs with FMD vaccine once in a year. • Iron supplementation in piglet to prevent from piglet anaemia during 1st week of age (0.5-1 ml IM/SC) repeat after 14 days.
		Deworming	• Deworm pigs by albendazole @ 5-10 mg/kg body weight once and repeat after 21 days. • The pregnant animals should be dewormed 2-3 weeks prior to farrowing. • Most common symptoms of piglet anemia pale cuases membrane, roughness of hair, diarrhea,wrinkle of skin. **Pig production cycle** Parameters / Measures Service of sows: 2 or 3 times AL or Natural service boar Farrowing: 114 days Weaning: 3-4 weeks Sow commences heat: 1 week after weaning Weaner to slaughter: 20-24 weeks (growing and finishing) 60-100 Kg Sow come to heat once in 21 days. Breed the animals when in peak heat period (i.e. 12 to 24 hrs of heat).
		Skin infection (Scabies)	• Provide Ivermectin (Injection) @ 10mg/33kg body wt.
Fishery			
Common Carp (All varieties; Amur, Local common carp and Koi carps)	Brooders (Breeding season)		➢ The temperature is rising the rate and frequency of egg laying is expected to increase. ➢ Local common carp and koi carp have started laying eggs. Every morning mop should be checked and transfer the mop with eggs to nursery ponds. ➢ If the eggs are observed to have fungal growth it should be treated with methylene blue bath treatment @ 3ppm for 10 second for 3-4 days. **Stocking of spawn in nursery tank:** ➢ After the fish eggs is hatch, transfer of spawn to nursery tank is followed where it will be culture for 15 days and in the earthen nursery the spawn is stocked at the stocking

			density of 3-5 million/ha for the monoculture of carp. ➢ Finely powdered mixture of mustard oil cake and rice bran at 1:1 ratio by weight are provided as supplementary feed @ 6kg/million spawn for the first 5 days and 12 kg/million spawn per day for the subsequent days in two installments.
		Saprolegnia (Cotton wool disease)	**Treatment:** Salt bath for 2 mins @ 2g/Liter water and followed by 5ppm $KMnO_4$ (Potassium permanganate also known as potash or Condy's crystals) thrice a week for 6 weeks.

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