



**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/March'2020/99

Dated: 13/03/2020

**Agro Advisory Bulletin – EAST KHASI HILLS**  
**(Period 14<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> March, 2020)**



**Weather forecast valid up to 18<sup>th</sup> March, 2020**

There is possibility of 3.0 mm rainfall for the next five days. Maximum Temp: 22-23°C, Minimum Temp: 8-10°C, Cloud cover: sky will be mainly cloudy to cloudy i.e. 5-8 Okta, Maximum RH: 67-83%, Minimum RH: 44-62%, Wind speed: 4-7 Kmph, Wind direction: Northeast-Northwest.

**General Advisories:**

- Take precaution from pest & diseases.
- Repair bunds, shoulder bunds and risers.
- 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/ Harvesting ASSAM		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Severely infected plants should be removed from field and burn it.</li> <li>Harvest the fully developed pods in early morning.</li> </ul>
Brinjal/Chilli	Nursery raising/ Transplanting 	 <p align="center">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>Seed treatment with Trichoderma or Pseudomonas @ 2-4 kg of seed before sowing.</li> <li>Avoid excess irrigation to control from damping off diseases.</li> <li>Sow the seed in line at 5 cm spacing and irrigate immediately.</li> <li>Varieties of Brinjal: Arka Nidhi, Arka Nilkant and Arka Anand.</li> <li>Varieties of Chilli: Pusa Jwalla, Kashi Anmol, ArkaLohit.</li> <li>Transplant one month old seedling at 50 x 60 cm spacing in brinjal and 50 x 60 cm in chilli.</li> <li>Irrigate immediately after transplanting.</li> </ul>
Tomato/Capsicum	Transplanting	<p>South American tomato leaf miner</p> <p>Damping off</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitor the incidence of South American tomato leaf miner &amp; destroy the infested leaves at initial stages in the nursery (Damage symptoms may be verified from link) <a href="http://www.kiran.nic.in/New_Invasive_Pest_Alert_in_N_E_India.html">http://www.kiran.nic.in/New_Invasive_Pest_Alert_in_N_E_India.html</a></li> <li>Avoid excess irrigation to control from damping off diseases.</li> <li>Transplant one month old seedling at 50 x 50 cm spacing in evening.</li> <li>Irrigate immediately after transplanting.</li> </ul>
Mustard/ Rapeseed	Maturity/Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Harvest the crop on sunny day by cutting at the base with sickle preferably in the morning hours.</li> <li>The harvested crop should be stacked in threshing floor for 5-6 days before threshing.</li> </ul>





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<b>Pineapple</b>	Harvesting (Nov.-April)     New plantation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>After harvesting, seeds must be sun dried for 4-5 days.</li> </ul> <b>Maturity indices:</b> <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> Land preparation and layout in double row planting system.
<b>Khasi Mandarin</b>	Harvesting   Nursery  New plantation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Harvest along with stalk.</li> <li>To prevent bird damage of Khasi Mandarin fruit use bird netting or use traditional methods of bird control.</li> <li>Provide shade and protect the newly grafted plants from rain.</li> <li>Layout in square planting/terrace and pit digging.</li> </ul>
<b>Gauva</b>	Nursery		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Patch budding of improved cultivars on local rootstock.</li> <li>Apply FYM in tree basin (25 kg/tree).</li> </ul>
<b>Strawberry</b>	Fruiting stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Removal of dry cell and diseased infected leaves and fruits.</li> <li>Harvest fruit at pink or ¾ colour stage. Pick berries with cap (calyx) along the stem 1-2 inches from calyx.</li> </ul>
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 30%;"> <b>Animal Sciences</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Check for build up of insect nests in animal houses &amp; if required clean the same.</li> <li>Preparation of silage from available green fodder should be carried out.</li> </ul> <b>Corona (Covid 19) Advisory</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If you (public) have fever, cough and difficulty breathing symptoms, please consult a physician in nearby hospitals.</li> <li>Don't get panic – Covid19 will not get transmitted through any foods of animal origin (meat, milk, egg, etc.).</li> <li>Maintain hand and cough hygiene.</li> </ul> </div> <div style="width: 65%; text-align: right;"> </div> </div>			
<b>Poultry</b>	All stages		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Brooder management should be ensured by providing heat source 2 watt/chicks electric bulb. 7-10 square inches space/chicks.</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>Avoid dampening of litter material and keep them dry.</li> <li>Litter materials should be spread upto 2-3 inches thickness and stirred frequently. Treat litter with lime to avoid caking.</li> <li>Provide clean drinking water and change the water every day.</li> <li>Isolate/separate diseased bird and dead birds should be immediately removed.</li> <li>Regularly inspect the droppings of the poultry birds for any diseases symptom (Blood</li> </ul>





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			<div>discharge/Pus/Diarrhoea/Watery).</div> <div><div><div></div><div>Vaccinate against newcastle disease or ranikhet disease on 5<sup>th</sup> (4-7<sup>th</sup>) day 1 day oculonasal. Repeat on 28<sup>th</sup> day and again on 9<sup>th</sup> week.</div></div></div> <div><div>Coccidiosis (Symptoms: blood/mucus in faeces)</div><div><div></div><div>Provide plenty of fresh and clean drinking water.</div><div>Provide coccidiostatic like <b>Amprolium</b> @ 25-65 mg/kg feed once a day as a preventive measure against coccidiosis.</div></div></div> <div><div>Ranikhet disease</div><div><div></div><div>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.</div></div></div>												
<div>Piggery</div>	<div>All stages</div>	<div><div><div>C &amp; RD BLOCK MAP OF MEGHALAYA</div><div><div><div>90°0'0"E90°30'0"E91°0'0"E91°30'0"E</div><div><div>26°30'0"N26°0'0"N25°30'0"N25°0'0"N</div><div><div>ASSAMBANGLADESH</div><div><div>STATE GIS LAB. ( MEGHALAYA )</div></div></div></div><div><div>Deworming</div></div></div></div></div></div>	<div><div><div><div></div><div>Ensure proper feed and clean drinking water.</div></div><div><div></div><div>Feed should be kept dry to avoid possible poisoning (aflatoxin).</div></div><div><div></div><div>Vaccinate all newly born piglets against swine fever at the age of 3 months followed by annual booster dose.</div></div><div><div></div><div>In endemic areas, vaccinate 6 months old pigs with FMD vaccine once in a year.</div></div><div><div></div><div>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.</div></div><div><div></div><div>Deworm pigs by albendazole @ 5-10 mg/kg body weight once and repeat after 21 days.</div></div><div><div></div><div>The pregnant animals should be dewormed 2-3 weeks prior to farrowing.</div></div><div><div></div><div>Most common symptoms of piglet anemia pale caudal membrane, roughness of hair, diarrhea, wrinkle of skin.</div></div></div><div><div><div>Pig production cycle</div><div><table><tr><th>Parameters</th><th>Measures</th></tr><tr><td>Service of sows</td><td>2 or 3 times AI or Natural service boar</td></tr><tr><td>Farrowing</td><td>114 days</td></tr><tr><td>Weaning</td><td>3-4 weeks</td></tr><tr><td>Sow commences heat</td><td>1 week after weaning</td></tr><tr><td>Weaner to slaughter</td><td>20-24 weeks (growing and finishing) 60-100 Kg</td></tr></table></div></div></div><div><div>Sow come to heat once in 21 days. Breed the animals when in peak heat period (i.e. 12 to 24 hrs of heat).</div></div></div>	Parameters	Measures	Service of sows	2 or 3 times AI or Natural service boar	Farrowing	114 days	Weaning	3-4 weeks	Sow commences heat	1 week after weaning	Weaner to slaughter	20-24 weeks (growing and finishing) 60-100 Kg
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		<div><div>Skin infection (Scabies)</div><div><div></div><div>Provide Ivermectin (Injection) @ 10mg/33kg body wt.</div></div></div>													
<div>Fishery</div>															
<div><div>Common Carp</div><div>( All varieties; Amur, Local common carp and Koi carps)</div></div>	<div><div>Brooders</div><div>(Breeding season)</div></div>		<div><div><div><div></div><div>The temperature is rising the rate and frequency of egg laying is expected to increase.</div></div><div><div></div><div>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.</div></div><div><div></div><div>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.</div></div></div></div>												





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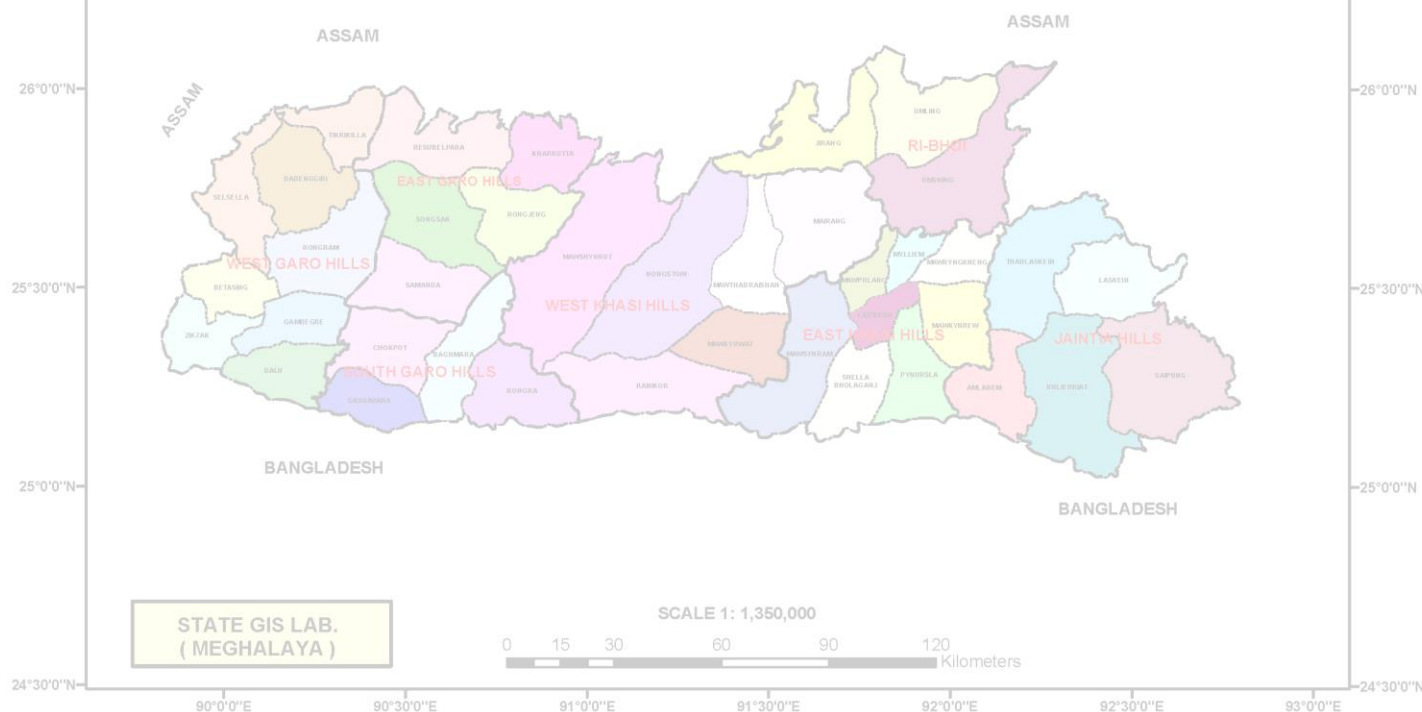
### Umroi Road, Umiam – 793 103 Meghalaya



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		<p><b>Stocking of spawn in nursery tank:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ After the fish eggs is hatch, transfer of spawn to nursery tank is followed where it will be culture for 15 days and in the earthen nursery the spawn is stocked at the stocking density of 3-5 million/ha for the monoculture of carp.</li> <li>➤ Finely powdered mixture of mustard oil cake and rice bran at 1:1 ratio by weight are provided as supplementary feed @ 6kg/million spawn for the first 5 days and 12 kg/million spawn per day for the subsequent days in two installments.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Treatment:</b></p> <p>Salt bath for 2 mins @ 2g/Liter water and followed by 5ppm KMnO<sub>4</sub> (Potassium permanganate also known as potash or Condy's crystals) thrice a week for 6 weeks.</p>
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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/March'2020/99

Dated: 13/03/2020

**Agro Advisory Bulletin – NORTH GARO HILLS**  
**(Period 14<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> March, 2020)**

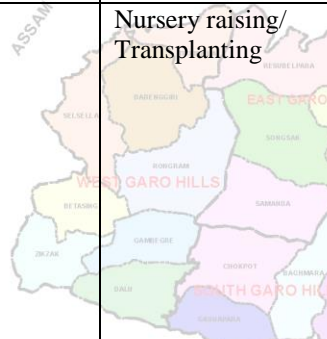
**Weather forecast valid up to 18<sup>th</sup> March, 2020**

There will be possibility of 1.0 mm rainfall for the next five days. Maximum Temp: 25-29° C, Minimum Temp: 16-17° C, Cloud cover: sky will be partly cloudy to mainly cloudy ie. 3-5 Okta, Maximum RH: 56-73%, Minimum RH: 24-48%, Wind speed: 4-6 Kmph, Wind direction: Northeast-Southeast.

**General Advisories:**

- Take precaution from pest & diseases.
- Repair bunds, shoulder bunds and risers.
- 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/ Harvesting ASSAM		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Severely infected plants should be removed from field and burn it.</li> <li>Harvest the fully developed pods in early morning.</li> </ul>
Brinjal/Chilli	Nursery raising/ Transplanting	 <p>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>Seed treatment with Trichoderma or Pseudomonas @ 2-4 kg of seed before sowing.</li> <li>Avoid excess irrigation to control from damping off diseases.</li> <li>Sow the seed in line at 5 cm spacing and irrigate immediately.</li> <li>Varieties of Brinjal: Arka Nidhi, Arka Nilkant and Arka Anand.</li> <li>Varieties of Chilli: Pusa Jwala, Kashi Anmol, ArkaLohit.</li> <li>Transplant one month old seedling at 50 x 60 cm spacing in brinjal and 50 x 60 cm in chilli.</li> <li>Irrigate immediately after transplanting.</li> </ul>
Tomato/Capsicum	Transplanting	<p>South American tomato leaf miner</p> <p>Damping off</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitor the incidence of South American tomato leaf miner &amp; destroy the infested leaves at initial stages in the nursery (Damage symptoms may be verified from link) <a href="http://www.kiran.nic.in/New_Invasive_Pest_Alert_in_N_E_India.html">http://www.kiran.nic.in/New_Invasive_Pest_Alert_in_N_E_India.html</a></li> <li>Avoid excess irrigation to control from damping off diseases.</li> <li>Transplant one month old seedling at 50 x 50 cm spacing in evening.</li> <li>Irrigate immediately after transplanting.</li> </ul>
Mustard/ Rapeseed	Maturity/Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Harvest the crop on sunny day by cutting at the base with sickle preferably in the morning hours.</li> <li>The harvested crop should be stacked in threshing</li> </ul>





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			<p>floor for 5-6 days before threshing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>After harvesting, seeds must be sun dried for 4-5 days.</li> </ul>
<b>Pineapple</b>	Harvesting (Nov.-April)		<p><b>Maturity indices:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Colour change is the most common method of determining the maturity of fruits. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For long distance transportation: Fully mature fruits just before colour change.</li> <li>Canning purpose: Slight colour change at the base of fruit.</li> <li>Table purpose: Develops satisfactory uniform golden yellow colour</li> </ol> </li> <li>About 25% of the eyes at the base are becoming flat.</li> <li>Method of harvesting: Harvesting is done with a sharp knife, severing the fruit-stalk with a clean cut retaining 5-7 cm of stalk without damage to the fruit.</li> </ol> <p>Land preparation and layout in double row planting system.</p>
<b>Khasi Mandarin</b>	Harvesting  Nursery  New plantation ASSAM		<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>Provide shade and protect the newly grafted plants from rain.</li> <li>Layout in square planting/terrace and pit digging.</li> </ul>
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<b>Strawberry</b>	Fruiting stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Removal of dry cell and diseased infected leaves and fruits.</li> <li>Harvest fruit at pink or <math>\frac{3}{4}</math> colour stage. Pick berries with cap (calyx) along the stem 1-2 inches from calyx.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Animal Sciences</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Check for build up of insect nests in animal houses &amp; if required clean the same.</li> <li>Preparation of silage from available green fodder should be carried out.</li> </ul> <p><b>Corona (Covid 19) Advisory</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If you (public) have fever, cough and difficulty breathing symptoms, please consult a physician in nearby hospitals.</li> <li>Don't get panic – Covid19 will not get transmitted through any foods of animal origin (meat, milk, egg, etc.).</li> <li>Maintain hand and cough hygiene.</li> </ul>			
<b>Poultry</b>	All stages	<p>STATE GIS LAB. (MEGHALAYA)</p> <p>SCALE 1: 1,354,000</p> <p>0 15 30 60 90 Kilometers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Brooder management should be ensured by providing heat source 2 watt/chicks electric bulb. 7-10 square inches space/chicks.</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>Avoid dampening of litter material and keep them dry.</li> <li>Litter materials should be spread upto 2-3 inches thickness and stirred frequently. Treat litter with lime to avoid caking.</li> <li>Provide clean drinking water and change the water every day.</li> <li>Isolate/separate diseased bird and dead birds should be immediately removed.</li> <li>Regularly inspect the droppings of the poultry birds for</li> </ul>





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			<div>any diseases symptom(Blood discharge/Pus/Diarrhoea/Watery).</div> <div><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Vaccinate against newcastle disease or ranikhet disease on 5<sup>th</sup> (4-7<sup>th</sup>) day 1 day oculonasal. Repeat on 28<sup>th</sup> day and again on 9<sup>th</sup> week.</li></ul></div>												
		Coccidiosis (Symptoms: blood/mucus in faeces)	<div><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></div>												
		Ranikhet disease	<div><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></div>												
Piggery	All stages	<div><div>C &amp; RD BLOCK MAP OF MEGHALAYA</div><div><p>Deworming</p></div></div>	<div><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Ensure proper feed and clean drinking water.</li><li>Feed should be kept dry to avoid possible poisoning (aflatoxin).</li><li>Vaccinate all newly born piglets against swine fever at the age of 3 months followed by annual booster dose.</li><li>In endemic areas, vaccinate 6 months old pigs with FMD vaccine once in a year.</li><li>Iron supplementation in piglet to prevent from piglet anaemia during 1<sup>st</sup> week of age (0.5-1 ml IM/SC) repeat after 14 days.</li><li>Deworm pigs by albendazole @ 5-10 mg/kg body weight once and repeat after 21 days.</li><li>The pregnant animals should be dewormed 2-3 weeks prior to farrowing.</li><li>Most common symptoms of piglet anemia pale cuases membrane, roughness of hair, diarrhea, wrinkle of skin.</li></ul></div> <div><div>Pig production cycle</div><table><tr><th>Parameters</th><th>Measures</th></tr><tr><td>Service of sows</td><td>2 or 3 times AI or Natural service boar</td></tr><tr><td>Farrowing</td><td>114 days</td></tr><tr><td>Weaning</td><td>3-4 weeks</td></tr><tr><td>Sow commences heat</td><td>1 week after weaning</td></tr><tr><td>Weaner to slaughter</td><td>20-24 weeks (growing and finishing) 60-100 Kg</td></tr></table><div>Sow come to heat once in 21 days. Breed the animals when in peak heat period (i.e. 12 to 24 hrs of heat).</div></div> <div><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Provide Ivermectin (Injection) @ 10mg/33kg body wt.</li></ul></div>	Parameters	Measures	Service of sows	2 or 3 times AI or Natural service boar	Farrowing	114 days	Weaning	3-4 weeks	Sow commences heat	1 week after weaning	Weaner to slaughter	20-24 weeks (growing and finishing) 60-100 Kg
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Fishery															
Common Carp ( All varieties; Amur, Local common carp and Koi carps)	Brooders (Breeding season)		<div><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The temperature is rising the rate and frequency of egg laying is expected to increase.</li><li>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.</li><li>If the eggs are observed to have fungal growth it should be treated with methylene blue bath</li></ul></div>												





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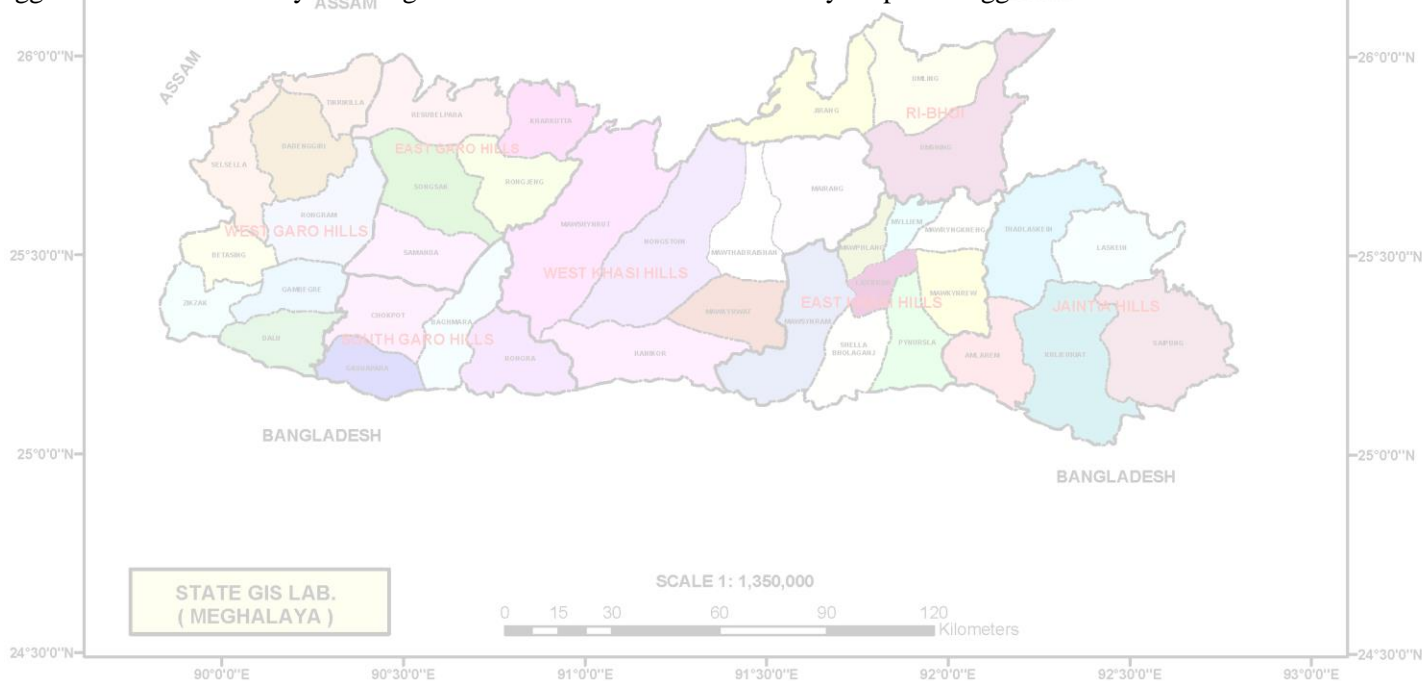
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			<p>treatment @ 3ppm for 10 second for 3-4 days.</p> <p><b>Stocking of spawn in nursery tank:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ After the fish eggs is hatch, transfer of spawn to nursery tank is followed where it will be culture for 15 days and in the earthen nursery the spawn is stocked at the stocking density of 3-5 million/ha for the monoculture of carp.</li> <li>➤ Finely powdered mixture of mustard oil cake and rice bran at 1:1 ratio by weight are provided as supplementary feed @ 6kg/million spawn for the first 5 days and 12 kg/million spawn per day for the subsequent days in two installments.</li> </ul>
26°30'0"N	90°0'0"E	91°0'0"E	<p><b>Treatment:</b></p> <p>Salt bath for 2 mins @ 2g/Liter water and followed by 5ppm KMnO<sub>4</sub> (Potassium permanganate also known as potash or Condy's crystals) thrice a week for 6 weeks.</p>

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







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RC (AE)/30/2011/ Bulletin/March'2020/99

Dated: 13/03/2020

**Agro Advisory Bulletin – Ri-Bhoi**  
**(Period 14<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> March, 2020)**

Weather summary of the past four days	Weather forecast valid up to 18 <sup>th</sup> March, 2020.
Sky was clear to slightly cloudy with no rainfall. Maximum temperatures ranged between 23.2-26.2°C and minimum ranged between 9.2-11.4°C. Mean relative humidity was 69-84% in morning and 36-59% in evening. Wind speed ranged between 2-3 kmph.	There is possibility of 3.0 rainfall for the next five days. Maximum Temp: 23-27°C, Minimum Temp: 10-11°C, Cloud cover: sky will be partly cloudy to cloudy i.e. 3-8 Okta, Maximum RH: 60-83%, Minimum RH: 24-57%, Wind speed: 3-5 Kmph, Wind direction: Northeast-South.

**General Advisories:**

- Take precaution from pest & diseases.
- Repair bunds, shoulder bunds and risers.
- Removal of dry cell and diseased infected leaves and fruits from strawberry.

C & RD BLOCK MAP OF MEGHALAYA

**Agro meteorological Advisories for coming 5 days**

Main Crop	ASS Stage	Pest/Diseases	Agricultural Advisories
<b>Pea</b>	Pod filling/ Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Severely infected plants should be removed from field and burn it.</li> <li>Harvest the fully developed pods in early morning.</li> </ul>
<b>Brinjal/Chilli</b>	Nursery raising/ Transplanting	Damping off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nursery seed bed preparation of 1 m width and length as per convenience and 15 cm above the ground.</li> <li>Beds to be ploughed and mixed with FYM @ 4 kg/m<sup>2</sup> and levelled it properly.</li> <li>Seed treatment with Trichoderma or Pseudomonas @ 2-4 kg of seed before sowing.</li> <li>Avoid excess irrigation to control from damping off diseases.</li> <li>Sow the seed in line at 5 cm spacing and irrigate immediately.</li> <li>Varieties of Brinjal: Arka Nidhi, Arka Nilkant and Arka Anand.</li> <li>Varieties of Chilli: Pusa Jwalla, Kashi Anmol, Arka Lohit.</li> <li>Transplant one month old seedling at 50 x 60 cm spacing in brinjal and 50 x 60 cm in chilli.</li> <li>Irrigate immediately after transplanting.</li> </ul>
<b>Tomato/Capsicum</b>	Transplanting	South American tomato leaf miner  Damping off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitor the incidence of South American tomato leaf miner &amp; destroy the infested leaves at initial stages in the nursery (Damage symptoms may be verified from link) <a href="http://www.kiran.nic.in/New_Invasive_Pest_Alert_in_NE_India.html">http://www.kiran.nic.in/New_Invasive_Pest_Alert_in_NE_India.html</a></li> <li>Avoid excess irrigation to control from damping off diseases.</li> <li>Transplant one month old seedling at 50 x 50 cm spacing in evening.</li> <li>Irrigate immediately after transplanting.</li> </ul>
<b>Mustard/ Rapeseed</b>	Maturity/Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Harvest the crop on sunny day by cutting at the base with sickle preferably in the morning hours.</li> <li>The harvested crop should be stacked in threshing floor for</li> </ul>





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			5-6 days before threshing. • After harvesting, seeds must be sun dried for 4-5 days.
<b>Pineapple</b>	Harvesting (Nov.- April)		<b>Maturity indices:</b> 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.
<b>Khasi Mandarin</b>	Harvesting		• Harvest along with stalk. • To prevent bird damage of Khasi Mandarin fruit use bird netting or use traditional methods of bird control. • Provide shade and protect the newly grafted plants from rain. • Layout in square planting/terrace and pit digging.
	Nursery New plantation		
<b>Gauva</b>	Nursery		• Patch budding of improved cultivars on local rootstock. • Apply FYM in tree basin (25 kg/tree).
<b>Strawberry</b>	Fruiting stage		• Removal of dry cell and diseased infected leaves and fruits. • Harvest fruit at pink or ¾ colour stage. Pick berries with cap (calyx) along the stem 1-2 inches from calyx.
<b>Animal Sciences</b>			
• Check for build up of insect nests in animal houses & if required clean the same. • Preparation of silage from available green fodder should be carried out. <b>Corona (Covid 19) Advisory</b> • If you (public) have fever, cough and difficulty breathing symptoms, please consult a physician in nearby hospitals. • Don't get panic – Covid19 will not get transmitted through any foods of animal origin (meat, milk, egg, etc.). • Maintain hand and cough hygiene.			
<b>Poultry</b>	All stages		• 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 droppings of the poultry birds for any diseases symptom (Blood discharge/Pus/Diarrhoea/Watery). • Vaccinate against newcastle disease or ranikhet disease on 5 <sup>th</sup> (4-7 <sup>th</sup> ) day 1 day ocularnasal. Repeat on 28 <sup>th</sup> day and





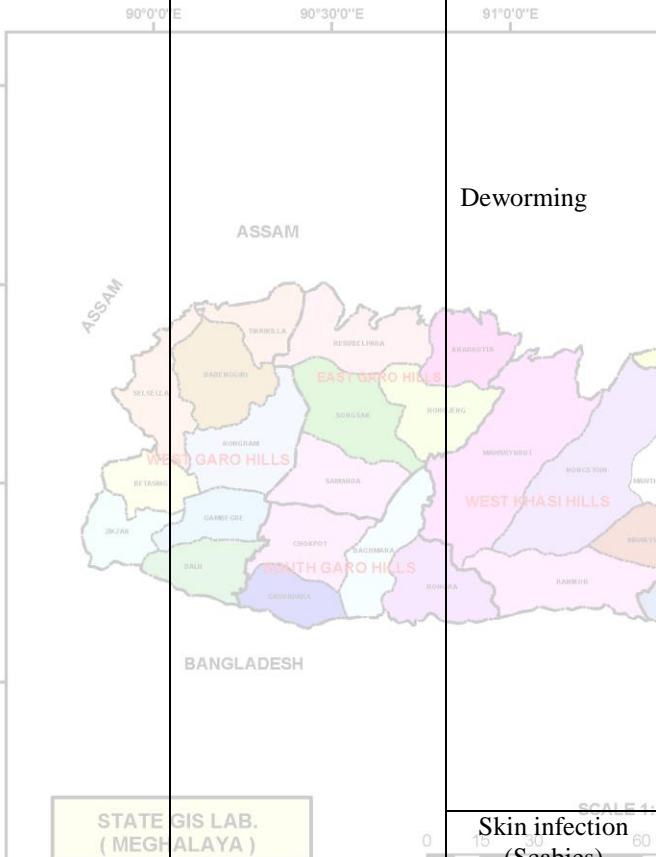
# GRAMIN KRISHI MAUSAM SEWA

## ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region

### Umroi Road, Umiam – 793 103 Meghalaya



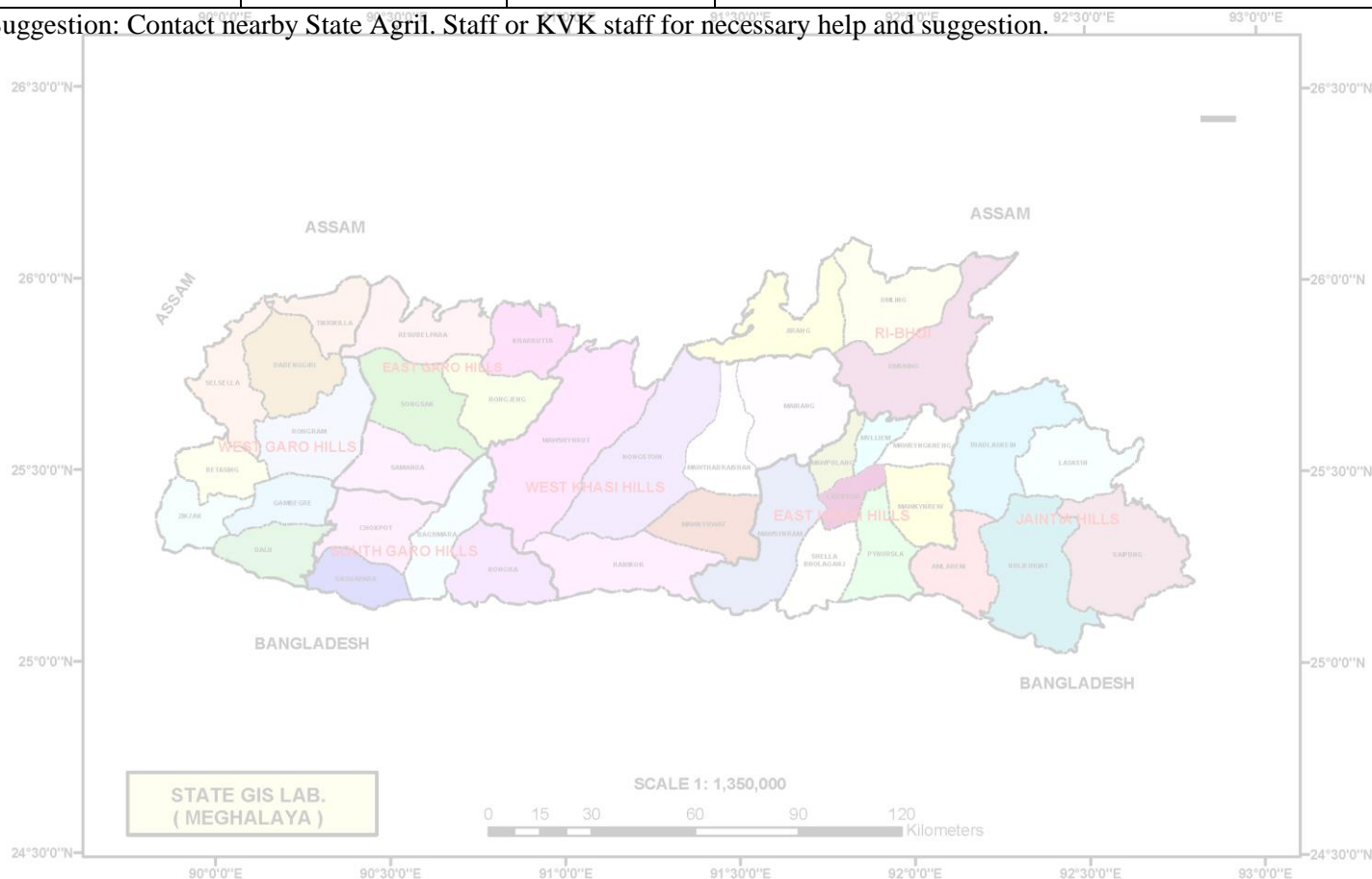
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			again on 9 <sup>th</sup> week.												
		Coccidiosis (Symptoms: blood/mucus in feces)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Provide plenty of fresh and clean drinking water.</li><li>• Provide coccidiostatic like <b>Amprolium</b> @ 25-65 mg/kg 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	<div><p style="text-align: center;">Deworming</p></div>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ensure proper feed and clean drinking water.</li><li>• Feed should be kept dry to avoid possible poisoning (aflatoxin).</li><li>• Vaccinate all newly born piglets against swine fever at the age of 3 months followed by annual booster dose.</li><li>• In endemic areas, vaccinate 6 months old pigs with FMD vaccine once in a year.</li><li>• Iron supplementation in piglet to prevent from piglet anaemia during 1<sup>st</sup> week of age (0.5-1 ml IM/SC) repeat after 14 days.</li><li>• Deworm pigs by albendazole @ 5-10 mg/kg body weight once and repeat after 21 days.</li><li>• The pregnant animals should be dewormed 2-3 weeks prior to farrowing.</li><li>• Most common symptoms of piglet anemia pale causes membrane, roughness of hair, diarrhea, wrinkle of skin.</li></ul> <div><b>Pig production cycle</b><table><tr><th>Parameters</th><th>Measures</th></tr><tr><td>Service of sows</td><td>2 or 3 times AI or Natural service boar</td></tr><tr><td>Farrowing</td><td>114 days</td></tr><tr><td>Weaning</td><td>3-4 weeks</td></tr><tr><td>Sow commences heat</td><td>1 week after weaning</td></tr><tr><td>Weaner to slaughter</td><td>20-24 weeks (growing and finishing) 60-100 Kg</td></tr></table></div> <p>Sow come to heat once in 21 days. Breed the animals when in peak heat period (i.e. 12 to 24 hrs of heat).</p>	Parameters	Measures	Service of sows	2 or 3 times AI or Natural service boar	Farrowing	114 days	Weaning	3-4 weeks	Sow commences heat	1 week after weaning	Weaner to slaughter	20-24 weeks (growing and finishing) 60-100 Kg
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Weaner to slaughter	20-24 weeks (growing and finishing) 60-100 Kg														
		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)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ The temperature is rising the rate and frequency of egg laying is expected to increase.</li><li>➤ 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.</li><li>➤ If the eggs are observed to have fungal growth it should be treated with methylene blue bath treatment @ 3ppm for 10 second for 3-4 days.</li></ul>												
<b>Stocking of spawn in nursery tank:</b>															



		<p>Saprolegnia (Cotton wool disease)</p>	<p>➤ 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.</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 <math>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/March'2020/99

Dated: 13/03/2020

**Agro Advisory Bulletin – SOUTH GARO HILLS**  
**(Period 14<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> March, 2020)**

**Weather forecast valid up to 18<sup>th</sup> March, 2020**

There is possibility of 2.0 mm rainfall for the next five days. Maximum Temp: 23-30°C, Minimum Temp: 16-18°C, Cloud cover: sky will be partly cloudy to cloudy i.e. 5-8 Okta, Maximum RH: 45-78%, Minimum RH: 25-49%, Wind speed: 4-5 Kmph, Wind direction: Northeast-Southwest.

**General Advisories:**

- Take precaution from pest & diseases.
- Repair bunds, shoulder bunds and risers.
- 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/ Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Severely infected plants should be removed from field and burn it.</li> <li>Harvest the fully developed pods in early morning.</li> </ul>
Brinjal/Chilli	Nursery raising/ Transplanting	Damping off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nursery seed bed preparation of 1 m width and length as per convenience and 15 cm above the ground.</li> <li>Beds to be ploughed and mixed with FYM @ 4 kg/m<sup>2</sup> and levelled it properly.</li> <li>Seed treatment with Trichoderma or Pseudomonas @ 2-4 kg of seed before sowing.</li> <li>Avoid excess irrigation to control from damping off diseases.</li> <li>Sow the seed in line at 5 cm spacing and irrigate immediately.</li> <li>Varieties of Brinjal: Arka Nidhi, Arka Nilkant and Arka Anand.</li> <li>Varieties of Chilli: Pusa Jwalla, Kashi Anmol, ArkaLohit.</li> <li>Transplant one month old seedling at 50 x 60 cm spacing in brinjal and 50 x 60 cm in chilli.</li> <li>Irrigate immediately after transplanting.</li> </ul>
Tomato/Capsicum	Transplanting	South American tomato leaf miner  Damping off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitor the incidence of South American tomato leaf miner &amp; destroy the infested leaves at initial stages in the nursery (Damage symptoms may be verified from <a href="http://www.kiran.nic.in/New_Invasive_Pest_Alert_in_NE_India.html">link</a> <a href="http://www.kiran.nic.in/New_Invasive_Pest_Alert_in_NE_India.html">http://www.kiran.nic.in/New_Invasive_Pest_Alert_in_NE_India.html</a>)</li> <li>Avoid excess irrigation to control from damping off diseases.</li> <li>Transplant one month old seedling at 50 x 50 cm spacing in evening.</li> <li>Irrigate immediately after transplanting.</li> </ul>













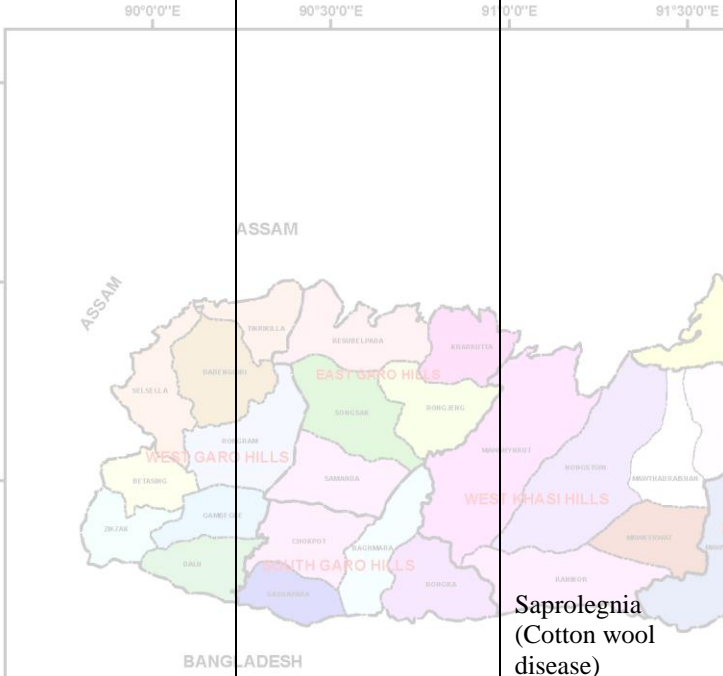
# GRAMIN KRISHI MAUSAM SEWA

## ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region

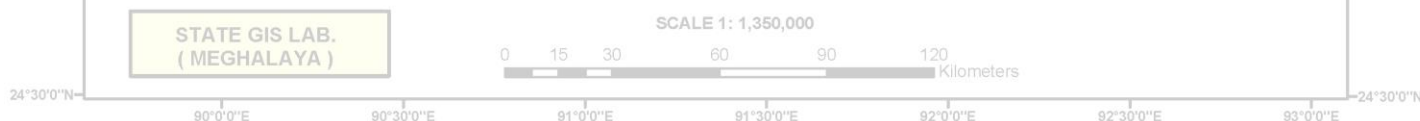
### Umroi Road, Umiam – 793 103 Meghalaya



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			when in peak heat period (i.e. 12 to 24 hrs of heat).
		Skin infection (Scabies)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide Ivermectin (Injection) @ 10mg/33kg body wt.</li> </ul>
<b>Fishery</b>			
<b>Common Carp</b> ( All varieties; Amur, Local common carp and Koi carps)	<b>Brooders</b> (Breeding season)	 <p style="text-align: center;">Saprolegnia (Cotton wool disease)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The temperature is rising the rate and frequency of egg laying is expected to increase.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>If the eggs are observed to have fungal growth it should be treated with methylene blue bath treatment @ 3ppm for 10 second for 3-4 days.</li> </ul> <p><b>Stocking of spawn in nursery tank:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>After the fish eggs is hatch, transfer of spawn to nursery tank is followed where it will be culture for 15 days and in the earthen nursery the spawn is stocked at the stocking density of 3-5 million/ha for the monoculture of carp.</li> <li>Finely powdered mixture of mustard oil cake and rice bran at 1:1 ratio by weight are provided as supplementary feed @ 6kg/million spawn for the first 5 days and 12 kg/million spawn per day for the subsequent days in two installments.</li> </ul> <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/March'2020/99

Dated: 13/03/2020

## **Agro Advisory Bulletin – SOUTH WEST GARO HILLS** **(Period 14<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> March, 2020)**

### **Weather forecast valid up to 18<sup>th</sup> March, 2020**

There is possibility of no rainfall for the next five days. Maximum Temp: 25-30°C, Minimum Temp: 17-19°C, Cloud cover: sky will be partly cloudy to mainly cloudy i.e. 4-7 Okta, Maximum RH: 46-80%, Minimum RH: 26-53%, Wind speed: 3-6 Kmph, Wind direction: Northeast-Southeast.

#### **General Advisories:**

- Take precaution from pest & diseases.
- Repair bunds, shoulder bunds and risers.
- 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/ Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Severely infected plants should be removed from field and burn it.</li> <li>Harvest the fully developed pods in early morning.</li> </ul>
Brinjal/Chilli	Nursery raising/ Transplanting	Damping off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nursery seed bed preparation of 1 m width and length as per convenience and 15 cm above the ground.</li> <li>Beds to be ploughed and mixed with FYM @ 4 kg/m<sup>2</sup> and levelled it properly.</li> <li>Seed treatment with Trichoderma or Pseudomonas @ 2-4 kg of seed before sowing.</li> <li>Avoid excess irrigation to control from damping off diseases.</li> <li>Sow the seed in line at 5 cm spacing and irrigate immediately.</li> <li>Varieties of Brinjal: Arka Nidhi, Arka Nilkant and Arka Anand.</li> <li>Varieties of Chilli: Pusa Jwalla, Kashi Anmol, ArkaLohit.</li> <li>Transplant one month old seedling at 50 x 60 cm spacing in brinjal and 50 x 60 cm in chilli.</li> <li>Irrigate immediately after transplanting.</li> </ul>
Tomato/Capsicum	Transplanting	South American tomato leaf miner  Damping off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitor the incidence of South American tomato leaf miner &amp; destroy the infested leaves at initial stages in the nursery (Damage symptoms may be verified from link) <a href="http://www.kiran.nic.in/New_Invasive_Pest_Alert_in_N_E_India.html">http://www.kiran.nic.in/New_Invasive_Pest_Alert_in_N_E_India.html</a></li> <li>Avoid excess irrigation to control from damping off diseases.</li> <li>Transplant one month old seedling at 50 x 50 cm spacing in evening.</li> <li>Irrigate immediately after transplanting.</li> </ul>





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<b>Mustard/ Rapeseed</b>	Maturity/Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Harvest the crop on sunny day by cutting at the base with sickle preferably in the morning hours.</li> <li>The harvested crop should be stacked in threshing floor for 5-6 days before threshing.</li> <li>After harvesting, seeds must be sun dried for 4-5 days.</li> </ul>
<b>Pineapple</b>	Harvesting (Nov.-April)		<p><b>Maturity indices:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Colour change is the most common method of determining the maturity of fruits.               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For long distance transportation: Fully mature fruits just before colour change.</li> <li>Canning purpose: Slight colour change at the base of fruit.</li> <li>Table purpose: Develops satisfactory uniform golden yellow colour</li> </ol> </li> <li>About 25% of the eyes at the base are becoming flat.</li> <li>Method of harvesting: Harvesting is done with a sharp knife, severing the fruit-stalk with a clean cut retaining 5-7 cm of stalk without damage to the fruit.</li> </ol> <p>Land preparation and layout in double row planting system.</p>
<b>Khasi Mandarin</b>	Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Harvest along with stalk.</li> <li>To prevent bird damage of Khasi Mandarin fruit use bird netting or use traditional methods of bird control.</li> <li>Provide shade and protect the newly grafted plants from rain.</li> <li>Layout in square planting/terrace and pit digging.</li> </ul>
<b>Gauva</b>	Nursery		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Patch budding of improved cultivars on local rootstock.</li> <li>Apply FYM in tree basin (25 kg/tree).</li> </ul>
<b>Strawberry</b>	Fruiting stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Removal of dry cell and diseased infected leaves and fruits.</li> <li>Harvest fruit at pink or <math>\frac{3}{4}</math> colour stage. Pick berries with cap (calyx) along the stem 1-2 inches from calyx.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Animal Sciences</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Check for build up of insect nests in animal houses &amp; if required clean the same.</li> <li>Preparation of silage from available green fodder should be carried out.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Corona (Covid 19) Advisory</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If you (public) have fever, cough and difficulty breathing symptoms, please consult a physician in nearby hospitals.</li> <li>Don't get panic – Covid19 will not get transmitted through any foods of animal origin (meat, milk, egg, etc.).</li> <li>Maintain hand and cough hygiene.</li> </ul>			
<b>Poultry</b>	All stages		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Brooder management should be ensured by providing heat source 2 watt/chicks electric bulb. 7-10 square inches space/chicks.</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>Avoid dampening of litter material and keep them dry.</li> <li>Litter materials should be spread upto 2-3 inches</li> </ul>





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			<p>thickness and stirred frequently. Treat litter with lime to avoid caking.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Provide clean drinking water and change the water every day.</li><li>• Isolate/separate diseased bird and dead birds should be immediately removed.</li><li>• Regularly inspect the droppings of the poultry birds for any diseases symptom(Blood discharge/Pus/Diarrhoea/Watery).</li><li>• Vaccinate against newcastle disease or ranikhet disease on 5<sup>th</sup> (4-7<sup>th</sup>) day 1 day oculonasal. Repeat on 28<sup>th</sup> day and again on 9<sup>th</sup> week.</li></ul>									
		Coccidiosis (Symptoms: blood/mucus in 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	<p>Deworming</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ensure proper feed and clean drinking water.</li><li>• Feed should be kept dry to avoid possible poisoning (aflatoxin).</li><li>• Vaccinate all newly born piglets against swine fever at the age of 3 months followed by annual booster dose.</li><li>• In endemic areas, vaccinate 6 months old pigs with FMD vaccine once in a year.</li><li>• Iron supplementation in piglet to prevent from piglet anaemia during 1<sup>st</sup> week of age (0.5-1 ml IM/SC) repeat after 14 days.</li><li>• Deworm pigs by albendazole @ 5-10 mg/kg body weight once and repeat after 21 days.</li><li>• The pregnant animals should be dewormed 2-3 weeks prior to farrowing.</li><li>• Most common symptoms of piglet anemia pale cuases membrane, roughness of hair, diarrhea, wrinkle of skin.</li></ul>									
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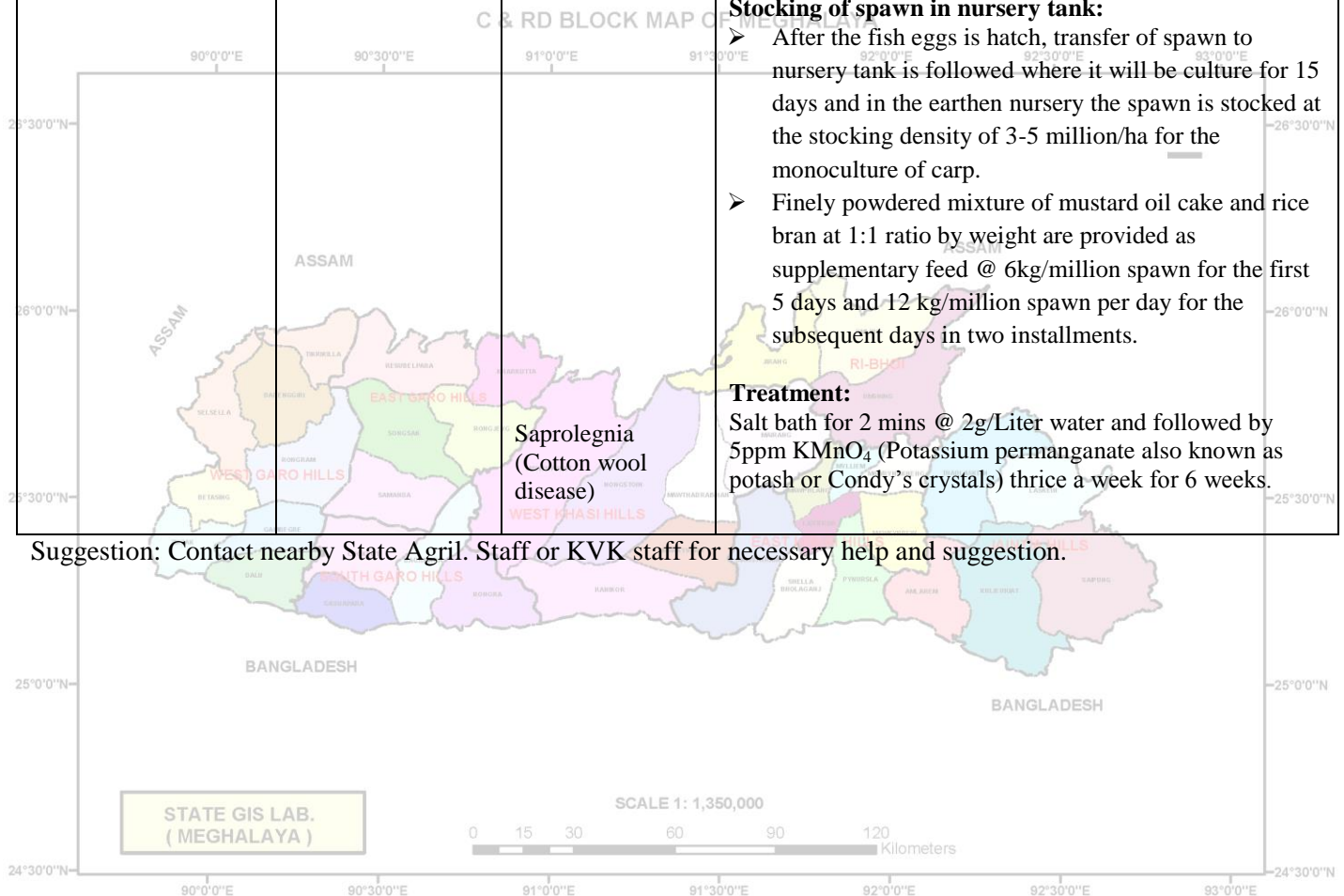
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<b>Common Carp</b> ( All varieties; Amur, Local common carp and Koi carps)	<b>Brooders</b> (Breeding season)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ The temperature is rising the rate and frequency of egg laying is expected to increase.</li><li>➤ Local common carp and koi carp have started laying eggs. Every morning mop should be checked and transfer the mop with eggs to nursery ponds.</li><li>➤ If the eggs are observed to have fungal growth it should be treated with methylene blue bath treatment @ 3ppm for 10 second for 3-4 days.</li></ul>
<p><b>Stocking of spawn in nursery tank:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ After the fish eggs is hatch, transfer of spawn to nursery tank is followed where it will be culture for 15 days and in the earthen nursery the spawn is stocked at the stocking density of 3-5 million/ha for the monoculture of carp.</li><li>➤ Finely powdered mixture of mustard oil cake and rice bran at 1:1 ratio by weight are provided as supplementary feed @ 6kg/million spawn for the first 5 days and 12 kg/million spawn per day for the subsequent days in two installments.</li></ul> <p><b>Treatment:</b></p> <p>Salt bath for 2 mins @ 2g/Liter water and followed by 5ppm KMnO<sub>4</sub> (Potassium permanganate also known as potash or Condy's crystals) thrice a week for 6 weeks.</p>		

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







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RC (AE)/30/2011/ Bulletin/March'2020/99

Dated: 13/03/2020

## **Agro Advisory Bulletin – SOUTH WEST KHASI HILLS** **(Period 14<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> March, 2020)**

### **Weather forecast valid up to 18<sup>th</sup> March, 2020**

There is possibility of no rainfall for the next five days. Maximum Temp: 25-29°C, Minimum Temp: 15-17°C, Cloud cover: sky will be partly cloudy to mainly cloudy i.e. 4-6 Okta, Maximum RH: 53-69%, Minimum RH: 29-47%, Wind speed: 4-6 Kmph, Wind direction: Northeast-Southwest.

#### **General Advisories:**

- Take precaution from pest & diseases.
- Repair bunds, shoulder bunds and risers.
- 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/ Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Severely infected plants should be removed from field and burn it.</li> <li>Harvest the fully developed pods in early morning.</li> </ul>
Brinjal/Chilli	Nursery raising/ Transplanting	Damping off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nursery seed bed preparation of 1 m width and length as per convenience and 15 cm above the ground.</li> <li>Beds to be ploughed and mixed with FYM @ 4 kg/m<sup>2</sup> and levelled it properly.</li> <li>Seed treatment with Trichoderma or Pseudomonas @ 2-4 kg of seed before sowing.</li> <li>Avoid excess irrigation to control from damping off diseases.</li> <li>Sow the seed in line at 5 cm spacing and irrigate immediately.</li> <li>Varieties of Brinjal: Arka Nidhi, Arka Nilkant and Arka Anand.</li> <li>Varieties of Chilli: Pusa Jwalla, Kashi Anmol, Arka Lohit.</li> <li>Transplant one month old seedling at 50 x 60 cm spacing in brinjal and 50 x 60 cm in chilli.</li> <li>Irrigate immediately after transplanting.</li> </ul>
Tomato/Capsicum	Transplanting	South American tomato leaf miner  Damping off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitor the incidence of South American tomato leaf miner &amp; destroy the infested leaves at initial stages in the nursery (Damage symptoms may be verified from link) <a href="http://www.kiran.nic.in/New_Invasive_Pest_Alert_in_NE_India.html">http://www.kiran.nic.in/New_Invasive_Pest_Alert_in_NE_India.html</a></li> <li>Avoid excess irrigation to control from damping off diseases.</li> <li>Transplant one month old seedling at 50 x 50 cm spacing in evening.</li> <li>Irrigate immediately after transplanting.</li> </ul>





# GRAMIN KRISHI MAUSAM SEWA

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<b>Mustard/ Rapeseed</b>	Maturity/Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Harvest the crop on sunny day by cutting at the base with sickle preferably in the morning hours.</li> <li>The harvested crop should be stacked in threshing floor for 5-6 days before threshing.</li> <li>After harvesting, seeds must be sun dried for 4-5 days.</li> </ul>
<b>Pineapple</b>	Harvesting (Nov.-April)		<p><b>Maturity indices:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Colour change is the most common method of determining the maturity of fruits.               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For long distance transportation: Fully mature fruits just before colour change.</li> <li>Canning purpose: Slight colour change at the base of fruit.</li> <li>Table purpose: Develops satisfactory uniform golden yellow colour</li> </ol> </li> <li>About 25% of the eyes at the base are becoming flat.</li> <li>Method of harvesting: Harvesting is done with a sharp knife, severing the fruit-stalk with a clean cut retaining 5-7 cm of stalk without damage to the fruit.</li> </ol> <p>Land preparation and layout in double row planting system.</p>
<b>Khasi Mandarin</b>	Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Harvest along with stalk.</li> <li>To prevent bird damage of Khasi Mandarin fruit use bird netting or use traditional methods of bird control.</li> <li>Provide shade and protect the newly grafted plants from rain.</li> <li>Layout in square planting/terrace and pit digging.</li> </ul>
<b>Gauva</b>	Nursery		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Patch budding of improved cultivars on local rootstock.</li> <li>Apply FYM in tree basin (25 kg/tree).</li> </ul>
<b>Strawberry</b>	Fruiting stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Removal of dry cell and diseased infected leaves and fruits.</li> <li>Harvest fruit at pink or <math>\frac{3}{4}</math> colour stage. Pick berries with cap (calyx) along the stem 1-2 inches from calyx.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Animal Sciences</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Check for build up of insect nests in animal houses &amp; if required clean the same.</li> <li>Preparation of silage from available green fodder should be carried out.</li> </ul> <p><b>Corona (Covid 19) Advisory</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If you (public) have fever, cough and difficulty breathing symptoms, please consult a physician in nearby hospitals.</li> <li>Don't get panic – Covid19 will not get transmitted through any foods of animal origin (meat, milk, egg, etc.).</li> <li>Maintain hand and cough hygiene.</li> </ul>			
<b>Poultry</b>	All stages		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Brooder management should be ensured by providing heat source 2 watt/chicks electric bulb. 7-10 square inches space/chicks.</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> </ul>





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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Provide vitamin B complex @ 7ml/litre in drinking water daily in broiler for healthy growth.</li><li>• Avoid dampening of litter material and keep them dry.</li><li>• Litter materials should be spread upto 2-3 inches thickness and stirred frequently. Treat litter with lime to avoid caking.</li><li>• Provide clean drinking water and change the water every day.</li><li>• Isolate/separate diseased bird and dead birds should be immediately removed.</li><li>• Regularly inspect the droppings of the poultry birds for any diseases symptom(Blood discharge/Pus/Diarrhoea/Watery).</li><li>• Vaccinate against newcastle disease or ranikhet disease on 5<sup>th</sup> (4-7<sup>th</sup>) day 1 day ocular nasal. Repeat on 28<sup>th</sup> day and again on 9<sup>th</sup> week.</li></ul>												
		Coccidiosis (Symptoms: blood/mucus in faeces)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Provide plenty of fresh and clean drinking water.</li><li>• Provide coccidiostatic like <b>Amprolium</b> @ 25-65 mg/kg feed once a day as a preventive measure against coccidiosis.</li></ul>												
		Ranikhet disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Vaccinate the poultry birds with <b>F1/ Lasota vaccine</b> (1 drop) at the age of 4-7 days old and 35 days old through eye and nostril.</li><li>• Ensure proper feed and clean drinking water.</li><li>• Feed should be kept dry to avoid possible poisoning (aflatoxin).</li><li>• Vaccinate all newly born piglets against swine fever at the age of 3 months followed by annual booster dose.</li><li>• In endemic areas, vaccinate 6 months old pigs with FMD vaccine once in a year.</li><li>• Iron supplementation in piglet to prevent from piglet anaemia during 1<sup>st</sup> week of age (0.5-1 ml IM/SC) repeat after 14 days.</li><li>• Deworm pigs by albendazole @ 5-10 mg/kg body weight once and repeat after 21 days.</li><li>• The pregnant animals should be dewormed 2-3 weeks prior to farrowing.</li><li>• Most common symptoms of piglet anemia pale cuases membrane, roughness of hair, diarrhea, wrinkle of skin.</li></ul>												
<p><b>Piggery</b></p> <p><b>All stages</b></p> <p>STATE GIS LAB. ( MEGHALAYA )</p> <p>SCALE 1: 1,350,000</p>		Deworming	<p><b>Pig production cycle</b></p> <table><tr><th>Parameters</th><th>Measures</th></tr><tr><td>Service of sows</td><td>2 or 3 times AI or Natural service boar</td></tr><tr><td>Farrowing</td><td>114 days</td></tr><tr><td>Weaning</td><td>3-4 weeks</td></tr><tr><td>Sow commences heat</td><td>1 week after weaning</td></tr><tr><td>Weaner to slaughter</td><td>20-24 weeks (growing and finishing) 60-100 Kg</td></tr></table>	Parameters	Measures	Service of sows	2 or 3 times AI or Natural service boar	Farrowing	114 days	Weaning	3-4 weeks	Sow commences heat	1 week after weaning	Weaner to slaughter	20-24 weeks (growing and finishing) 60-100 Kg
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Weaner to slaughter	20-24 weeks (growing and finishing) 60-100 Kg														
<p>Sow come to heat once in 21 days. Breed the animals when in peak heat period (i.e. 12 to 24 hrs of heat).</p>															





# GRAMIN KRISHI MAUSAM SEWA

## ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region

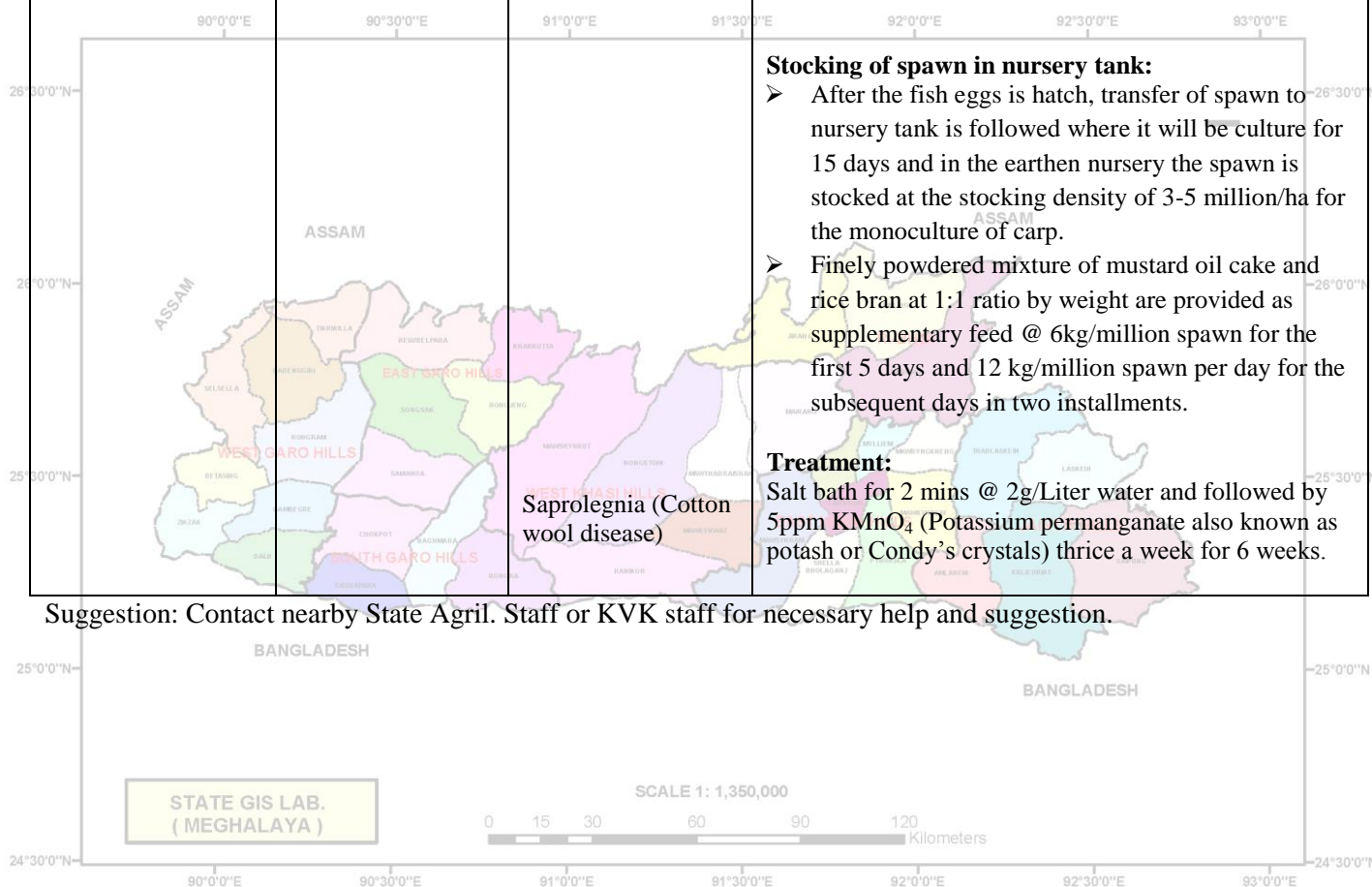
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		Skin infection (Scabies)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide Ivermectin (Injection) @ 10mg/33kg body wt.</li> </ul>
<b>Fishery</b>			
Common Carp ( All varieties; Amur, Local common carp and Koi carps)	Brooders (Breeding season)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The temperature is rising the rate and frequency of egg laying is expected to increase.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>If the eggs are observed to have fungal growth it should be treated with methylene blue bath treatment @ 3ppm for 10 second for 3-4 days.</li> </ul>

C & RD BLOCK MAP OF MEGHALAYA



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





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RC (AE)/30/2011/ Bulletin/March'2020/99

Dated: 13/03/2020

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

**(Period 14<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> March, 2020)**

**Weather forecast valid up to 18<sup>th</sup> March, 2020**

There is possibility of 1.0 mm rainfall for the next five days. Maximum Temp: 24-29°C, Minimum Temp: 16-19°C, Cloud cover: sky will be partly cloudy to cloudy i.e. 4-8 Okta, Maximum RH: 46-80%, Minimum RH: 26-53%, Wind speed: 3-6 Kmph, Wind direction: Northeast-Southeast.

**General Advisories:**

- Take precaution from pest & diseases.
- Repair bunds, shoulder bunds and risers.
- Removal of dry cell and diseased infected leaves and fruits from strawberry.

C & RD BLOCK MAP OF MEGHALAYA

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

Main Crop	Stage	Pest/Diseases	Agricultural Advisories
Pea	Pod filling/ Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Severely infected plants should be removed from field and burn it.</li> <li>Harvest the fully developed pods in early morning.</li> </ul>
Brinjal/Chilli	Nursery raising/ Transplanting	Damping off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nursery seed bed preparation of 1 m width and length as per convenience and 15 cm above the ground.</li> <li>Beds to be ploughed and mixed with FYM @ 4 kg/m<sup>2</sup> and levelled it properly.</li> <li>Seed treatment with Trichoderma or Pseudomonas @ 2-4 kg of seed before sowing.</li> <li>Avoid excess irrigation to control from damping off diseases.</li> <li>Sow the seed in line at 5 cm spacing and irrigate immediately.</li> <li>Varieties of Brinjal: Arka Nidhi, Arka Nilkant and Arka Anand.</li> <li>Varieties of Chilli: Pusa Jwalla, Kashi Anmol, ArkaLohit.</li> <li>Transplant one month old seedling at 50 x 60 cm spacing in brinjal and 50 x 60 cm in chilli.</li> <li>Irrigate immediately after transplanting.</li> </ul>
Tomato/Capsicum	Transplanting	South American tomato leaf miner  Damping off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitor the incidence of South American tomato leaf miner &amp; destroy the infested leaves at initial stages in the nursery (Damage symptoms may be verified from <a href="http://www.kiran.nic.in/New_Invasive_Pest_Alert_in_NE_India.html">http://www.kiran.nic.in/New_Invasive_Pest_Alert_in_NE_India.html</a>)</li> <li>Avoid excess irrigation to control from damping off diseases.</li> <li>Transplant one month old seedling at 50 x 50 cm spacing in evening.</li> <li>Irrigate immediately after transplanting.</li> </ul>
Mustard/ Rapeseed	Maturity/Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Harvest the crop on sunny day by cutting at the base with sickle preferably in the morning hours.</li> </ul>





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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The harvested crop should be stacked in threshing floor for 5-6 days before threshing.</li> <li>After harvesting, seeds must be sun dried for 4-5 days.</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> <p>Land preparation and layout in double row planting system.</p>
<b>Khasi Mandarin</b>	Harvesting  Nursery  New plantation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Harvest along with stalk.</li> <li>To prevent bird damage of Khasi Mandarin fruit use bird netting or use traditional methods of bird control.</li> <li>Provide shade and protect the newly grafted plants from rain.</li> <li>Layout in square planting/terrace and pit digging.</li> </ul>
<b>Gauva</b>	Nursery		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Patch budding of improved cultivars on local rootstock.</li> <li>Apply FYM in tree basin (25 kg/tree).</li> </ul>
<b>Strawberry</b>	Fruiting stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Removal of dry cell and diseased infected leaves and fruits.</li> <li>Harvest fruit at pink or ¾ colour stage. Pick berries with cap (calyx) along the stem 1-2 inches from calyx.</li> </ul>
<b>Animal Sciences</b>			
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Check for build up of insect nests in animal houses &amp; if required clean the same.</li> <li>Preparation of silage from available green fodder should be carried out.</li> </ul> <p><b>Corona (Covid 19) Advisory</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If you (public) have fever, cough and difficulty breathing symptoms, please consult a physician in nearby hospitals.</li> <li>Don't get panic – Covid19 will not get transmitted through any foods of animal origin (meat, milk, egg, etc.).</li> <li>Maintain hand and cough hygiene.</li> </ul>
<b>Poultry</b>	All stages		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Brooder management should be ensured by providing heat source 2 watt/chicks electric bulb. 7-10 square inches space/chicks.</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> </ul>













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RC (AE)/30/2011/ Bulletin/March'2020/99

Dated: 13/03/2020

**Agro Advisory Bulletin – WEST JAINTIA HILLS**  
**(Period 14<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> March, 2020)**

**Weather forecast valid up to 18<sup>th</sup> March, 2020**

There is possibility of 2.0 mm rainfall for the next five days. Maximum Temp: 23-28°C, Minimum Temp: 13-17°C, Cloud cover: sky will be partly cloudy to cloudy i.e. 4-8 Okta, Maximum RH: 69-92%, Minimum RH: 40-69%, Wind speed: 3-4 Kmph, Wind direction: Northeast-Southwest.

**General Advisories:**

- Take precaution from pest & diseases.
- Repair bunds, shoulder bunds and risers.
- 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/ Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Severely infected plants should be removed from field and burn it.</li> <li>Harvest the fully developed pods in early morning.</li> </ul>
Brinjal/Chilli	Nursery raising/ Transplanting	Damping off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nursery seed bed preparation of 1 m width and length as per convenience and 15 cm above the ground.</li> <li>Beds to be ploughed and mixed with FYM @ 4 kg/m<sup>2</sup> and levelled it properly.</li> <li>Seed treatment with Trichoderma or Pseudomonas @ 2-4 kg of seed before sowing.</li> <li>Avoid excess irrigation to control from damping off diseases.</li> <li>Sow the seed in line at 5 cm spacing and irrigate immediately.</li> <li>Varieties of Brinjal: Arka Nidhi, Arka Nilkant and Arka Anand.</li> <li>Varieties of Chilli: Pusa Jwalla, Kashi Anmol, ArkaLohit.</li> <li>Transplant one month old seedling at 50 x 60 cm spacing in brinjal and 50 x 60 cm in chilli.</li> <li>Irrigate immediately after transplanting.</li> </ul>
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<b>Mustard/ Rapeseed</b>	Maturity/Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Harvest the crop on sunny day by cutting at the base with sickle preferably in the morning hours.</li> <li>The harvested crop should be stacked in threshing floor for 5-6 days before threshing.</li> <li>After harvesting, seeds must be sun dried for 4-5 days.</li> </ul>
<b>Pineapple</b>	Harvesting (Nov.-April)		<p><b>Maturity indices:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Colour change is the most common method of determining the maturity of fruits.               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For long distance transportation: Fully mature fruits just before colour change.</li> <li>Canning purpose: Slight colour change at the base of fruit.</li> <li>Table purpose: Develops satisfactory uniform golden yellow colour</li> </ol> </li> <li>About 25% of the eyes at the base are becoming flat.</li> <li>Method of harvesting: Harvesting is done with a sharp knife, severing the fruit-stalk with a clean cut retaining 5-7 cm of stalk without damage to the fruit.</li> </ol> <p>Land preparation and layout in double row planting system.</p>
<b>Khasi Mandarin</b>	Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Harvest along with stalk.</li> <li>To prevent bird damage of Khasi Mandarin fruit use bird netting or use traditional methods of bird control.</li> <li>Provide shade and protect the newly grafted plants from rain.</li> <li>Layout in square planting/terrace and pit digging.</li> </ul>
<b>Gauva</b>	Nursery		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Patch budding of improved cultivars on local rootstock.</li> <li>Apply FYM in tree basin (25 kg/tree).</li> </ul>
<b>Strawberry</b>	Fruiting stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Removal of dry cell and diseased infected leaves and fruits.</li> <li>Harvest fruit at pink or <math>\frac{3}{4}</math> colour stage. Pick berries with cap (calyx) along the stem 1-2 inches from calyx.</li> </ul>
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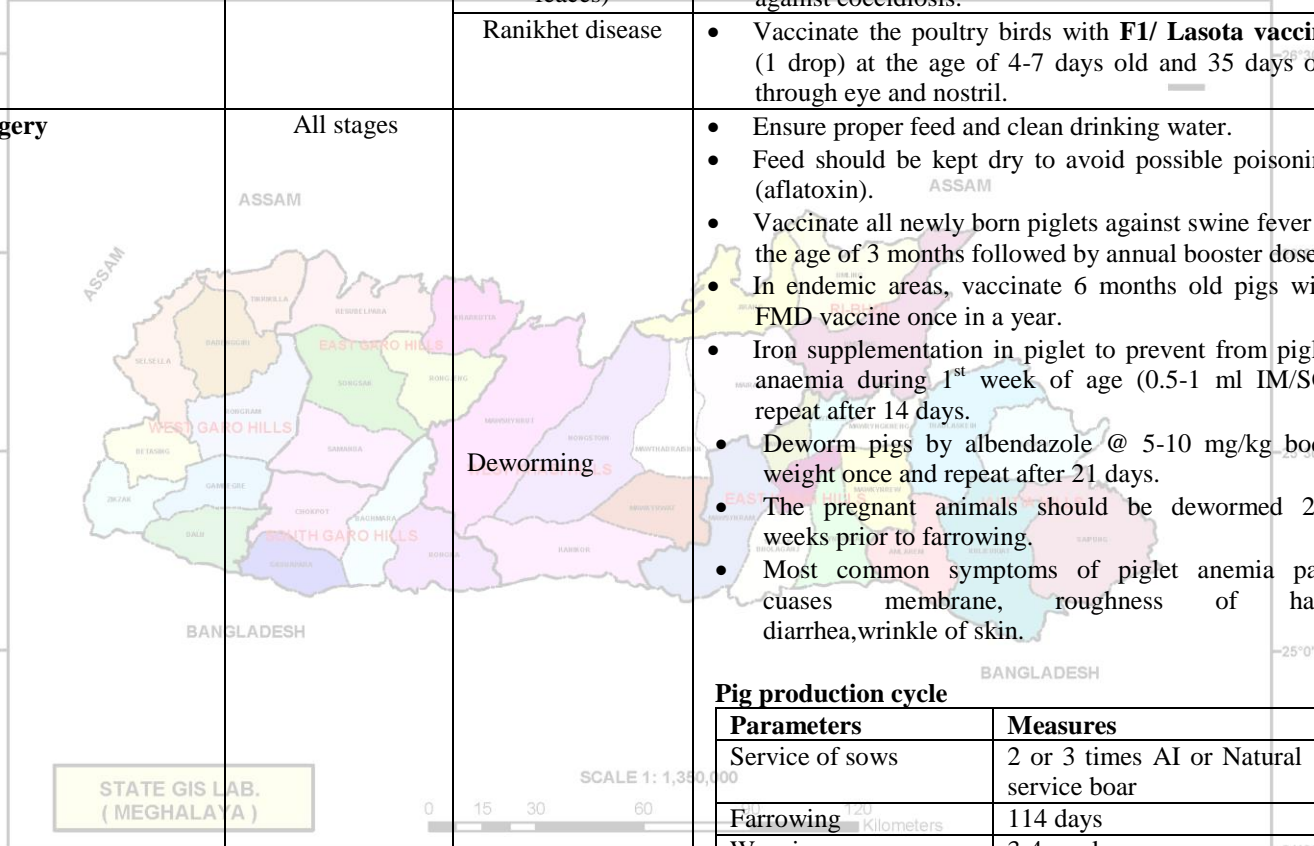
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			<p>thickness and stirred frequently. Treat litter with lime to avoid caking.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Provide clean drinking water and change the water every day.</li><li>• Isolate/separate diseased bird and dead birds should be immediately removed.</li><li>• Regularly inspect the droppings of the poultry birds for any diseases symptom(Blood discharge/Pus/Diarrhoea/Watery).</li><li>• Vaccinate against newcastle disease or ranikhet disease on 5<sup>th</sup> (4-7<sup>th</sup>) day 1 day oculonasal. Repeat on 28<sup>th</sup> day and again on 9<sup>th</sup> week.</li></ul>														
		Coccidiosis (Symptoms: blood/mucus in faeces)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Provide plenty of fresh and clean drinking water.</li><li>• Provide coccidiostatic like <b>Amprolium</b> @ 25-65 mg/kg feed once a day as a preventive measure against coccidiosis.</li></ul>														
		Ranikhet disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Vaccinate the poultry birds with <b>F1/ Lasota vaccine</b> (1 drop) at the age of 4-7 days old and 35 days old through eye and nostril.</li></ul>														
<b>Piggery</b>	All stages	 <p><b>Deworming</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ensure proper feed and clean drinking water.</li><li>• Feed should be kept dry to avoid possible poisoning (aflatoxin).</li><li>• Vaccinate all newly born piglets against swine fever at the age of 3 months followed by annual booster dose.</li><li>• In endemic areas, vaccinate 6 months old pigs with FMD vaccine once in a year.</li><li>• Iron supplementation in piglet to prevent from piglet anaemia during 1<sup>st</sup> week of age (0.5-1 ml IM/SC) repeat after 14 days.</li><li>• Deworm pigs by albendazole @ 5-10 mg/kg body weight once and repeat after 21 days.</li><li>• The pregnant animals should be dewormed 2-3 weeks prior to farrowing.</li><li>• Most common symptoms of piglet anemia pale cuases membrane, roughness of hair, diarrhea, wrinkle of skin.</li></ul> <table><tr><th colspan="2">Pig production cycle</th></tr><tr><th>Parameters</th><th>Measures</th></tr><tr><td>Service of sows</td><td>2 or 3 times AI or Natural service boar</td></tr><tr><td>Farrowing</td><td>114 days</td></tr><tr><td>Weaning</td><td>3-4 weeks</td></tr><tr><td>Sow commences heat</td><td>1 week after weaning</td></tr><tr><td>Weaner to slaughter</td><td>20-24 weeks (growing and finishing) 60-100 Kg</td></tr></table> <p>Sow come to heat once in 21 days. Breed the animals when in peak heat period (i.e. 12 to 24 hrs of heat).</p>	Pig production cycle		Parameters	Measures	Service of sows	2 or 3 times AI or Natural service boar	Farrowing	114 days	Weaning	3-4 weeks	Sow commences heat	1 week after weaning	Weaner to slaughter	20-24 weeks (growing and finishing) 60-100 Kg
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# GRAMIN KRISHI MAUSAM SEWA

## ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region

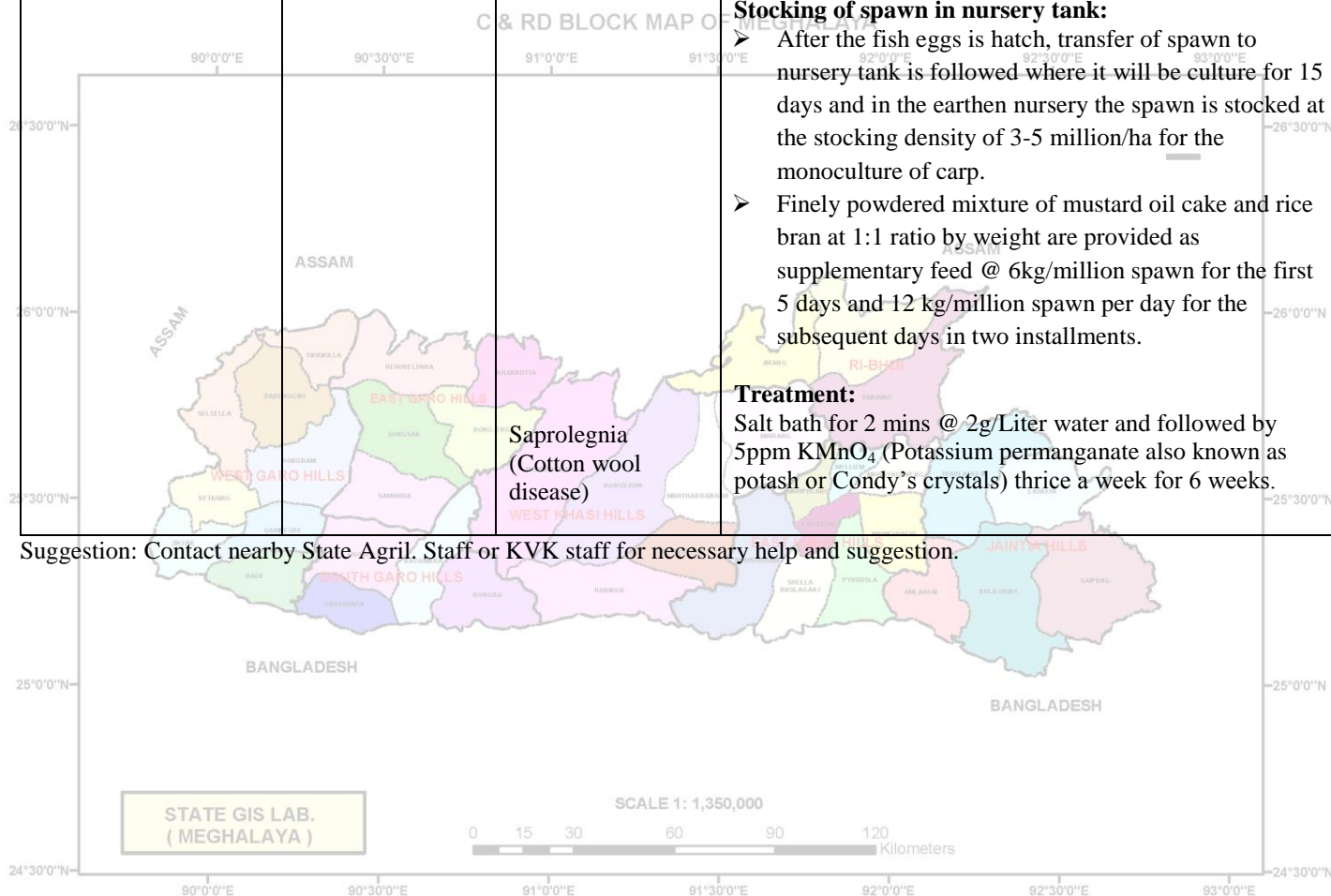
### Umroi Road, Umiam – 793 103 Meghalaya



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

<p><b>Common Carp</b> ( All varieties; Amur, Local common carp and Koi carps)</p>	<p><b>Brooders</b> (Breeding season)</p>	<p><b>Saprolegnia</b> (Cotton wool disease)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The temperature is rising the rate and frequency of egg laying is expected to increase.</li> <li>➤ 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.</li> <li>➤ If the eggs are observed to have fungal growth it should be treated with methylene blue bath treatment @ 3ppm for 10 second for 3-4 days.</li> </ul> <p><b>Stocking of spawn in nursery tank:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ After the fish eggs is hatch, transfer of spawn to nursery tank is followed where it will be culture for 15 days and in the earthen nursery the spawn is stocked at the stocking density of 3-5 million/ha for the monoculture of carp.</li> <li>➤ Finely powdered mixture of mustard oil cake and rice bran at 1:1 ratio by weight are provided as supplementary feed @ 6kg/million spawn for the first 5 days and 12 kg/million spawn per day for the subsequent days in two installments.</li> </ul> <p><b>Treatment:</b></p> <p>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.</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/March'2020/99

Dated: 13/03/2020

**Agro Advisory Bulletin – WEST KHASI HILLS**  
**(Period 14<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> March, 2020)**

**Weather forecast valid up to 18<sup>th</sup> March, 2020**

There is possibility of 2.0 mm rainfall for the next five days. Maximum Temp: 23-26°C, Minimum Temp: 11-14°C, Cloud cover: sky will be mainly cloudy to cloudy i.e. 5-8 Okta, Maximum RH: 67-85%, Minimum RH: 35-62%, Wind speed: 4-6 Kmph, Wind direction: Northeast-Southeast.

**General Advisories:**

- Take precaution from pest & diseases.
- Repair bunds, shoulder bunds and risers.
- 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/ Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Severely infected plants should be removed from field and burn it.</li> <li>Harvest the fully developed pods in early morning.</li> </ul>
Brinjal/Chilli	Nursery raising/ Transplanting	Damping off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nursery seed bed preparation of 1 m width and length as per convenience and 15 cm above the ground.</li> <li>Beds to be ploughed and mixed with FYM @ 4 kg/m<sup>2</sup> and levelled it properly.</li> <li>Seed treatment with Trichoderma or Pseudomonas @ 2-4 kg of seed before sowing.</li> <li>Avoid excess irrigation to control from damping off diseases.</li> <li>Sow the seed in line at 5 cm spacing and irrigate immediately.</li> <li>Varieties of Brinjal: Arka Nidhi, Arka Nilkant and Arka Anand.</li> <li>Varieties of Chilli: Pusa Jwalla, Kashi Anmol, ArkaLohit.</li> <li>Transplant one month old seedling at 50 x 60 cm spacing in brinjal and 50 x 60 cm in chilli.</li> <li>Irrigate immediately after transplanting.</li> </ul>
Tomato/Capsicum	Transplanting	South American tomato leaf miner  Damping off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitor the incidence of South American tomato leaf miner &amp; destroy the infested leaves at initial stages in the nursery (Damage symptoms may be verified from <a href="http://www.kiran.nic.in/New_Invasive_Pest_Alert_in_NE_India.html">link</a>)</li> <li>Avoid excess irrigation to control from damping off diseases.</li> <li>Transplant one month old seedling at 50 x 50 cm spacing in evening.</li> <li>Irrigate immediately after transplanting.</li> </ul>





# GRAMIN KRISHI MAUSAM SEWA

## ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region

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<b>Mustard/ Rapeseed</b>	Maturity/Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Harvest the crop on sunny day by cutting at the base with sickle preferably in the morning hours.</li> <li>The harvested crop should be stacked in threshing floor for 5-6 days before threshing.</li> <li>After harvesting, seeds must be sun dried for 4-5 days.</li> </ul>
<b>Pineapple</b>	Harvesting (Nov.-April)		<p><b>Maturity indices:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Colour change is the most common method of determining the maturity of fruits.               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) For long distance transportation: Fully mature fruits just before colour change.</li> <li>b) Canning purpose: Slight colour change at the base of fruit.</li> <li>c) Table purpose: Develops satisfactory uniform golden yellow colour</li> </ol> </li> <li>2) About 25% of the eyes at the base are becoming flat.</li> <li>3) Method of harvesting: Harvesting is done with a sharp knife, severing the fruit-stalk with a clean cut retaining 5-7 cm of stalk without damage to the fruit.</li> </ol> <p>Land preparation and layout in double row planting system.</p>
<b>Khasi Mandarin</b>	Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Harvest along with stalk.</li> <li>To prevent bird damage of Khasi Mandarin fruit use bird netting or use traditional methods of bird control.</li> <li>Provide shade and protect the newly grafted plants from rain.</li> <li>Layout in square planting/terrace and pit digging.</li> </ul>
<b>Gauva</b>	Nursery		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Patch budding of improved cultivars on local rootstock.</li> <li>Apply FYM in tree basin (25 kg/tree).</li> </ul>
<b>Strawberry</b>	Fruiting stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Removal of dry cell and diseased infected leaves and fruits.</li> <li>Harvest fruit at pink or <math>\frac{3}{4}</math> colour stage. Pick berries with cap (calyx) along the stem 1-2 inches from calyx.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Animal Sciences</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Check for build up of insect nests in animal houses &amp; if required clean the same.</li> <li>Preparation of silage from available green fodder should be carried out.</li> </ul> <p><b>Corona (Covid 19) Advisory</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If you (public) have fever, cough and difficulty breathing symptoms, please consult a physician in nearby hospitals.</li> <li>Don't get panic – Covid19 will not get transmitted through any foods of animal origin (meat, milk, egg, etc.).</li> <li>Maintain hand and cough hygiene.</li> </ul>			
<b>Poultry</b>	All stages		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Brooder management should be ensured by providing heat source 2 watt/chicks electric bulb. 7-10 square inches space/chicks.</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> </ul>





# GRAMIN KRISHI MAUSAM SEWA

## ICAR Research Complex for NEH Region

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Provide vitamin B complex @ 7ml/litre in drinking water daily in broiler for healthy growth.</li><li>• Avoid dampening of litter material and keep them dry.</li><li>• Litter materials should be spread upto 2-3 inches thickness and stirred frequently. Treat litter with lime to avoid caking.</li><li>• Provide clean drinking water and change the water every day.</li><li>• Isolate/separate diseased bird and dead birds should be immediately removed.</li><li>• Regularly inspect the droppings of the poultry birds for any diseases symptom (Blood discharge/Pus/Diarrhoea/Watery).</li><li>• Vaccinate against newcastle disease or ranikhet disease on 5<sup>th</sup> (4-7<sup>th</sup>) day 1 day ocular nasal. Repeat on 28<sup>th</sup> day and again on 9<sup>th</sup> week.</li></ul>												
		Coccidiosis (Symptoms: blood/mucus in faeces)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Provide plenty of fresh and clean drinking water.</li><li>• Provide coccidiostatic like <b>Amprolium</b> @ 25-65 mg/kg feed once a day as a preventive measure against coccidiosis.</li></ul>												
		Ranikhet disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Vaccinate the poultry birds with <b>F1/ Lasota vaccine</b> (1 drop) at the age of 4-7 days old and 35 days old through eye and nostril.</li></ul>												
<b>Piggery</b>	<p><b>All stages</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ensure proper feed and clean drinking water.</li><li>• Feed should be kept dry to avoid possible poisoning (aflatoxin).</li><li>• Vaccinate all newly born piglets against swine fever at the age of 3 months followed by annual booster dose.</li><li>• In endemic areas, vaccinate 6 months old pigs with FMD vaccine once in a year.</li><li>• Iron supplementation in piglet to prevent from piglet anaemia during 1<sup>st</sup> week of age (0.5-1 ml IM/SC) repeat after 14 days.</li></ul>												
		Deworming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Deworm pigs by albendazole @ 5-10 mg/kg body weight once and repeat after 21 days.</li><li>• The pregnant animals should be dewormed 2-3 weeks prior to farrowing.</li><li>• Most common symptoms of piglet anemia pale caudal membrane, roughness of hair, diarrhea, wrinkle of skin.</li></ul>												
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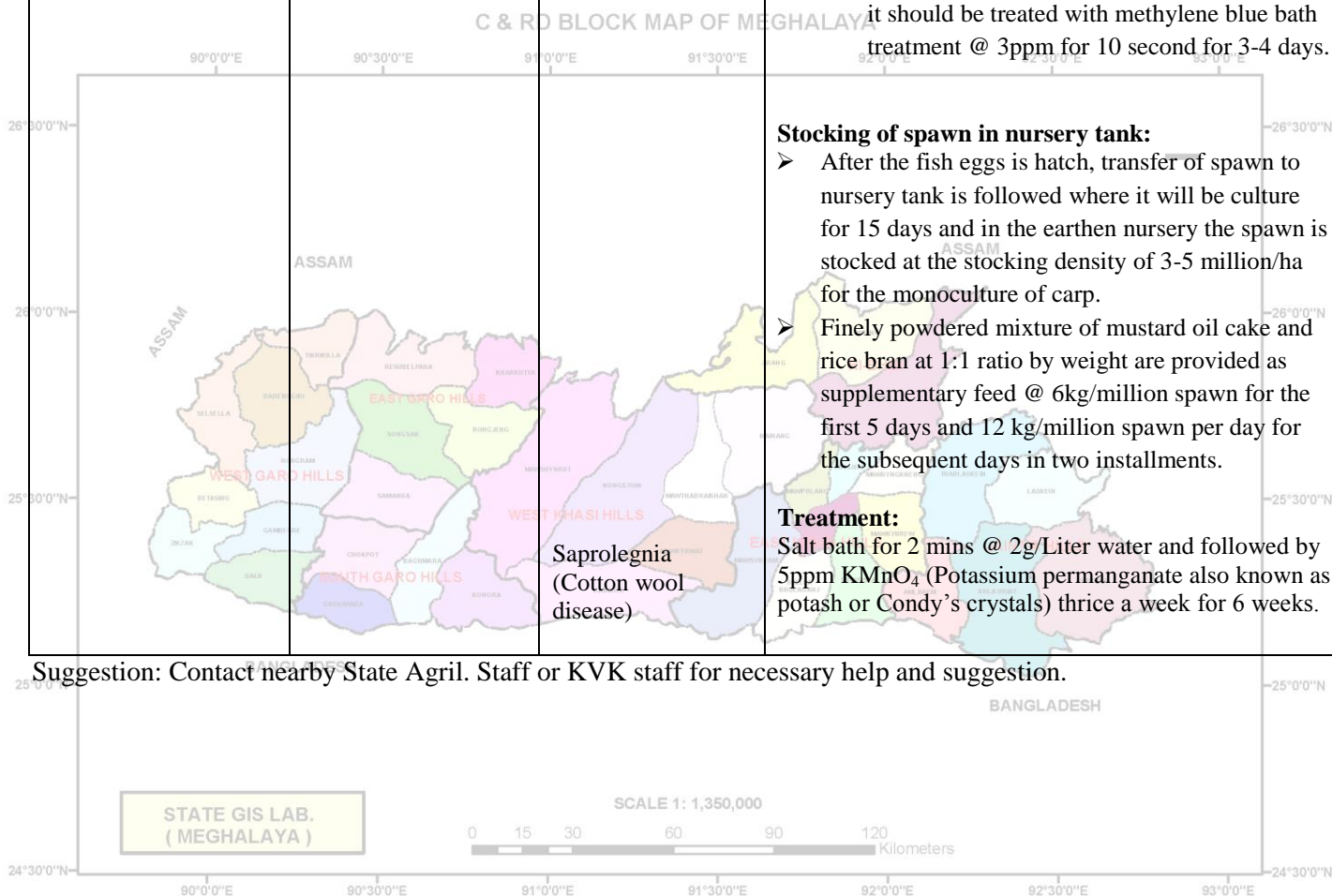
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		Skin infection (Scabies)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide Ivermectin (Injection) @ 10mg/33kg body wt.</li> </ul>
<b>Fishery</b>			
<b>Common Carp</b> ( All varieties; Amur, Local common carp and Koi carps)	Brooders (Breeding season)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The temperature is rising the rate and frequency of egg laying is expected to increase.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>If the eggs are observed to have fungal growth it should be treated with methylene blue bath treatment @ 3ppm for 10 second for 3-4 days.</li> </ul>



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





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RC (AE)/30/2011/ Bulletin/March'2020/99

Dated: 13/03/2020

## Agro Advisory Bulletin – East Garo Hills

**(Period 14<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> March, 2020)**

**Weather forecast valid up to 18<sup>th</sup> March, 2020.**

There is possibility of 1.0 mm rainfall for the next five days. Maximum Temp: 22-27°C, Minimum Temp: 16-17°C, Cloud cover: sky will be partly cloudy to mainly cloudy i.e. 3-5 Okta, Maximum RH: 53-77%, Minimum RH: 27-56%, Wind speed: 4 Kmph, Wind direction: Northeast-Southeast.

### **General Advisories:**

- Take precaution from pest & diseases.
- Repair bunds, shoulder bunds and risers.
- 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/ Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Severely infected plants should be removed from field and burn it.</li> <li>Harvest the fully developed pods in early morning.</li> </ul>
Brinjal/Chilli	Nursery raising/ Transplanting	Damping off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nursery seed bed preparation of 1 m width and length as per convenience and 15 cm above the ground.</li> <li>Beds to be ploughed and mixed with FYM @ 4 kg/m<sup>2</sup> and levelled it properly.</li> <li>Seed treatment with Trichoderma or Pseudomonas @ 2-4 kg of seed before sowing.</li> <li>Avoid excess irrigation to control from damping off diseases.</li> <li>Sow the seed in line at 5 cm spacing and irrigate immediately.</li> <li>Varieties of Brinjal: Arka Nidhi, Arka Nilkant and Arka Anand.</li> <li>Varieties of Chilli: Pusa Jwala, Kashi Anmol, Arka Lohit.</li> <li>Transplant one month old seedling at 50 x 60 cm spacing in brinjal and 50 x 60 cm in chilli.</li> <li>Irrigate immediately after transplanting.</li> </ul>
Tomato/Capsicum	Transplanting	South American tomato leaf miner  Damping off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitor the incidence of South American tomato leaf miner &amp; destroy the infested leaves at initial stages in the nursery (Damage symptoms may be verified from link) <a href="http://www.kiran.nic.in/New_Invasive_Pest_Alert_in_NE_India.html">http://www.kiran.nic.in/New_Invasive_Pest_Alert_in_NE_India.html</a></li> <li>Avoid excess irrigation to control from damping off diseases.</li> <li>Transplant one month old seedling at 50 x 50 cm spacing in evening.</li> <li>Irrigate immediately after transplanting.</li> </ul>
Mustard/ Rapeseed	Maturity/Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Harvest the crop on sunny day by cutting at the base with sickle preferably in the morning hours.</li> <li>The harvested crop should be stacked in threshing floor for 5-6 days before threshing.</li> <li>After harvesting, seeds must be sun dried for 4-5 days.</li> </ul>
Pineapple	Harvesting		<b>Maturity indices:</b>





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	(Nov.-April)		<p>1) Colour change is the most common method of determining the maturity of fruits.</p> <p>a) For long distance transportation: Fully mature fruits just before colour change.</p> <p>b) Canning purpose: Slight colour change at the base of fruit.</p> <p>c) Table purpose: Develops satisfactory uniform golden yellow colour</p> <p>2) About 25% of the eyes at the base are becoming flat.</p> <p>3) Method of harvesting: Harvesting is done with a sharp knife, severing the fruit-stalk with a clean cut retaining 5-7 cm of stalk without damage to the fruit.</p> <p>Land preparation and layout in double row planting system.</p>
<b>Khasi Mandarin</b>	Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Harvest along with stalk.</li> <li>To prevent bird damage of Khasi Mandarin fruit use bird netting or use traditional methods of bird control.</li> </ul>
	Nursery		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide shade and protect the newly grafted plants from rain.</li> </ul>
	New plantation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Layout in square planting/terrace and pit digging.</li> </ul>
<b>Gauva</b>	Nursery		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Patch budding of improved cultivars on local rootstock.</li> <li>Apply FYM in tree basin (25 kg/tree).</li> </ul>
<b>Strawberry</b>	Fruiting stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Removal of dry cell and diseased infected leaves and fruits.</li> <li>Harvest fruit at pink or ¾ colour stage. Pick berries with cap (calyx) along the stem 1-2 inches from calyx.</li> </ul>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Check for build up of insect nests in animal houses &amp; if required clean the same.</li> <li>Preparation of silage from available green fodder should be carried out.</li> </ul> <p><b>Corona (Covid 19) Advisory</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If you (public) have fever, cough and difficulty breathing symptoms, please consult a physician in nearby hospitals.</li> <li>Don't get panic – Covid19 will not get transmitted through any foods of animal origin (meat, milk, egg, etc.).</li> <li>Maintain hand and cough hygiene.</li> </ul>			
<b>Poultry</b>	All stages		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Brooder management should be ensured by providing heat source 2 watt/chicks electric bulb. 7-10 square inches space/chicks.</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>Avoid dampening of litter material and keep them dry.</li> <li>Litter materials should be spread upto 2-3 inches thickness and stirred frequently. Treat litter with lime to avoid caking.</li> <li>Provide clean drinking water and change the water every day.</li> <li>Isolate/separate diseased bird and dead birds should be immediately removed.</li> <li>Regularly inspect the droppings of the poultry birds for any diseases symptom (Blood discharge/Pus/Diarrhoea/Watery).</li> <li>Vaccinate against newcastle disease or ranikhet disease on 5<sup>th</sup> (4-7<sup>th</sup>) day 1 day oculonasal. Repeat on 28<sup>th</sup> day and</li> </ul>






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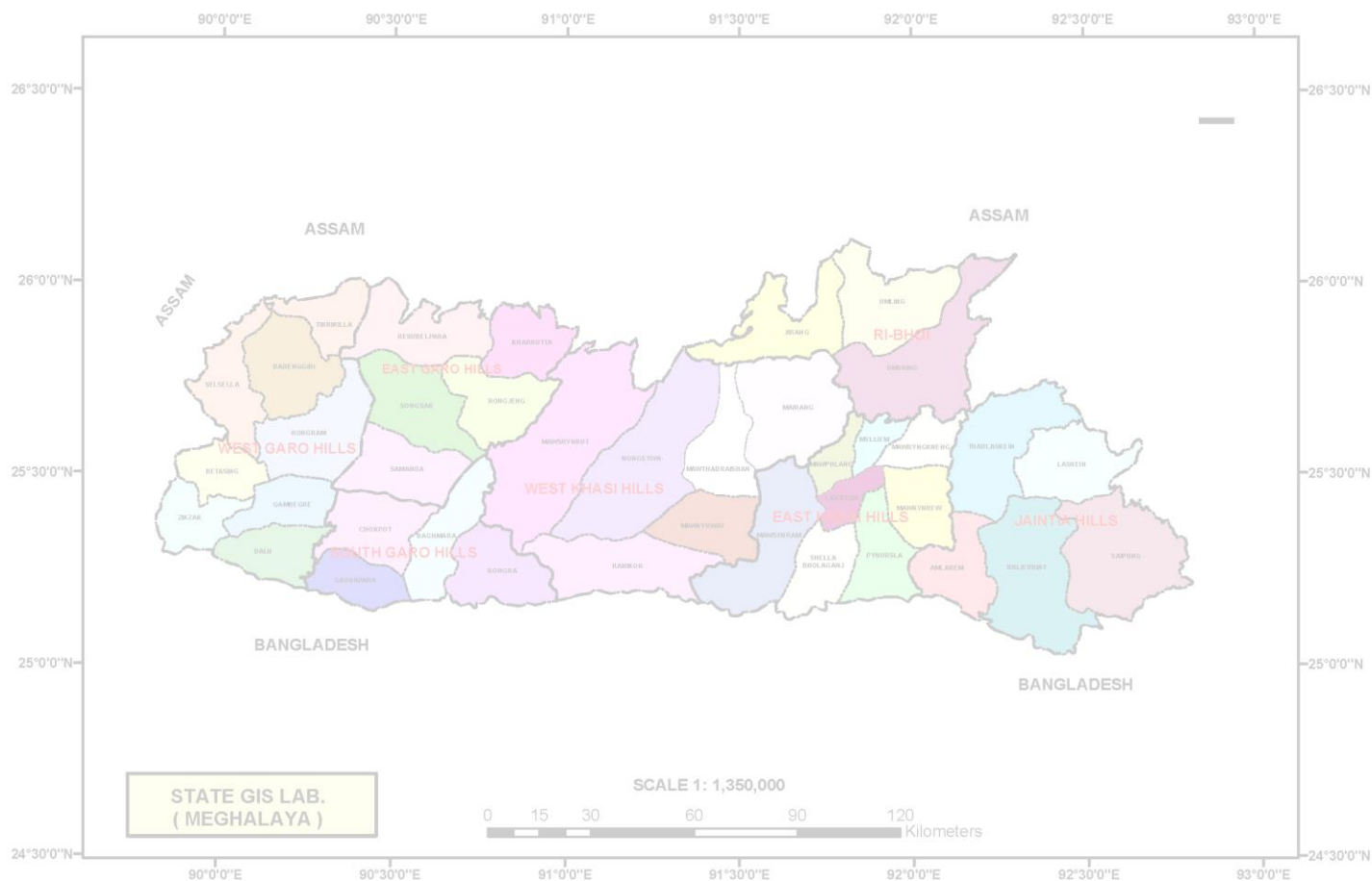
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		<p>Coccidiosis (Symptoms: blood/mucus in feaces)</p>	<p>again on 9<sup>th</sup> week.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Provide plenty of fresh and clean drinking water.</li><li>• Provide coccidiostatic like <b>Amprolium</b> @ 25-65 mg/kg feed once a day as a preventive measure against coccidiosis.</li></ul>													
		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		<p>C &amp; RD BLOCK MAP OF MEGHALAYA</p>  <p>Deworming</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ensure proper feed and clean drinking water.</li><li>• Feed should be kept dry to avoid possible poisoning (aflatoxin).</li><li>• Vaccinate all newly born piglets against swine fever at the age of 3 months followed by annual booster dose.</li><li>• In endemic areas, vaccinate 6 months old pigs with FMD vaccine once in a year.</li><li>• Iron supplementation in piglet to prevent from piglet anaemia during 1<sup>st</sup> week of age (0.5-1 ml IM/SC) repeat after 14 days.</li><li>• Deworm pigs by albendazole @ 5-10 mg/kg body weight once and repeat after 21 days.</li><li>• The pregnant animals should be dewormed 2-3 weeks prior to farrowing.</li><li>• Most common symptoms of piglet anemia pale cuases membrane, roughness of hair, diarrhea, wrinkle of skin.</li></ul>												
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<b>Fishery</b>	<p>Common Carp ( All varieties; Amur, Local common carp and Koi carps)</p>	<p>Brooders (Breeding season)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ The temperature is rising the rate and frequency of egg laying is expected to increase.</li><li>➤ 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.</li><li>➤ If the eggs are observed to have fungal growth it should be treated with methylene blue bath treatment @ 3ppm for 10 second for 3-4 days.</li></ul> <p><b>Stocking of spawn in nursery tank:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ After the fish eggs is hatch, transfer of spawn to nursery tank is followed where it will be culture for 15 days and in</li></ul>													



		Saprolegnia (Cotton wool disease)	<p>the earthen nursery the spawn is stocked at the stocking density of 3-5 million/ha for the 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/March'2020/99

Dated: 13/03/2020

**Agro Advisory Bulletin – EAST JAINTIA HILLS**  
**(Period 14<sup>th</sup> – 18<sup>th</sup> March, 2020)**

**Weather forecast valid up to 18<sup>th</sup> March, 2020**

There is possibility of 2.0 mm rainfall for the next five days. Maximum Temp: 25-27°C, Minimum Temp: 16-17°C, Cloud cover: sky will be mainly cloudy to cloudy i.e. 5-8 Oka, Maximum RH: 63-86%, Minimum RH: 39-56%, Wind speed: 4-7 Kmph, Wind direction: North-Southeast.

**General Advisories:**

- Take precaution from pest & diseases.
- Repair bunds, shoulder bunds and risers.
- 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/ Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Severely infected plants should be removed from field and burn it.</li> <li>Harvest the fully developed pods in early morning.</li> </ul>
Brinjal/Chilli	Nursery raising/ Transplanting	Damping off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nursery seed bed preparation of 1 m width and length as per convenience and 15 cm above the ground.</li> <li>Beds to be ploughed and mixed with FYM @ 4 kg/m<sup>2</sup> and levelled it properly.</li> <li>Seed treatment with Trichoderma or Pseudomonas @ 2-4 kg of seed before sowing.</li> <li>Avoid excess irrigation to control from damping off diseases.</li> <li>Sow the seed in line at 5 cm spacing and irrigate immediately.</li> <li>Varieties of Brinjal: Arka Nidhi, Arka Nilkant and Arka Anand.</li> <li>Varieties of Chilli: Pusa Jwalla, Kashi Anmol, Arka Lohit.</li> <li>Transplant one month old seedling at 50 x 60 cm spacing in brinjal and 50 x 60 cm in chilli.</li> <li>Irrigate immediately after transplanting.</li> </ul>
Tomato/Capsicum	Transplanting	South American tomato leaf miner Damping off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitor the incidence of South American tomato leaf miner &amp; destroy the infested leaves at initial stages in the nursery (Damage symptoms may be verified from link) <a href="http://www.kiran.nic.in/New_Invasive_Pest_Alert_in_NE_India.html">http://www.kiran.nic.in/New_Invasive_Pest_Alert_in_NE_India.html</a></li> <li>Avoid excess irrigation to control from damping off diseases.</li> <li>Transplant one month old seedling at 50 x 50 cm spacing in evening.</li> <li>Irrigate immediately after transplanting.</li> </ul>
Mustard/Rapeseed	Maturity/Harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Harvest the crop on sunny day by cutting at the base with sickle preferably in the morning hours.</li> <li>The harvested crop should be stacked in threshing floor for 5-6 days before threshing.</li> <li>After harvesting, seeds must be sun dried for 4-5 days.</li> </ul>
Pineapple	Harvesting (Nov.-April)		<b>Maturity indices:</b> 1) Colour change is the most common method of determining





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			<p>the maturity of fruits.</p> <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> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <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>
	New plantation		Land preparation and layout in double row planting system.
<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>Provide shade and protect the newly grafted plants from rain.</li> <li>Layout in square planting/terrace and pit digging.</li> </ul>
	Nursery		
	New plantation		
<b>Gauva</b>	Nursery		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Patch budding of improved cultivars on local rootstock.</li> <li>Apply FYM in tree basin (25 kg/tree).</li> </ul>
<b>Strawberry</b>	Fruiting stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Removal of dry cell and diseased infected leaves and fruits.</li> <li>Harvest fruit at pink or ¾ colour stage. Pick berries with cap (calyx) along the stem 1-2 inches from calyx.</li> </ul>
<b>Animal Sciences</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Check for build up of insect nests in animal houses &amp; if required clean the same.</li> <li>Preparation of silage from available green fodder should be carried out.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Corona (Covid 19) Advisory</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If you (public) have fever, cough and difficulty breathing symptoms, please consult a physician in nearby hospitals.</li> <li>Don't get panic – Covid19 will not get transmitted through any foods of animal origin (meat, milk, egg, etc.).</li> <li>Maintain hand and cough hygiene.</li> </ul>			
<b>Poultry</b>	All stages		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Brooder management should be ensured by providing heat source 2 watt/chicks electric bulb. 7-10 square inches space/chicks.</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>Avoid dampening of litter material and keep them dry.</li> <li>Litter materials should be spread upto 2-3 inches thickness and stirred frequently. Treat litter with lime to avoid caking.</li> <li>Provide clean drinking water and change the water every day.</li> <li>Isolate/separate diseased bird and dead birds should be immediately removed.</li> <li>Regularly inspect the droppings of the poultry birds for any diseases symptom (Blood discharge/Pus/Diarrhoea/Watery).</li> <li>Vaccinate against newcastle disease or ranikhet disease on 5<sup>th</sup> (4-7<sup>th</sup>) day 1 day oculonasal. Repeat on 28<sup>th</sup> day and again on 9<sup>th</sup> week.</li> </ul>
		Coccidiosis (Symptoms: blood/mucus in faeces)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide plenty of fresh and clean drinking water.</li> <li>Provide coccidiostatic like <b>Amprolium</b> @ 25-65 mg/kg feed once a day as a preventive measure against coccidiosis.</li> </ul>





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		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 proper feed and clean drinking water.</li><li>• Feed should be kept dry to avoid possible poisoning (aflatoxin).</li><li>• Vaccinate all newly born piglets against swine fever at the age of 3 months followed by annual booster dose.</li><li>• In endemic areas, vaccinate 6 months old pigs with FMD vaccine once in a year.</li><li>• Iron supplementation in piglet to prevent from piglet anaemia during 1<sup>st</sup> week of age (0.5-1 ml IM/SC) repeat after 14 days.</li><li>• Deworm pigs by albendazole @ 5-10 mg/kg body weight once and repeat after 21 days.</li><li>• The pregnant animals should be dewormed 2-3 weeks prior to farrowing.</li><li>• Most common symptoms of piglet anemia pale cuases membrane, roughness of hair, diarrhea, wrinkle of skin.</li></ul> <p><b>Pig production cycle</b></p> <table><tr><th>Parameters</th><th>Measures</th></tr><tr><td>Service of sows</td><td>2 or 3 times AI or Natural service boar</td></tr><tr><td>Farrowing</td><td>114 days</td></tr><tr><td>Weaning</td><td>3-4 weeks</td></tr><tr><td>Sow commences heat</td><td>1 week after weaning</td></tr><tr><td>Weaner to slaughter</td><td>20-24 weeks (growing and finishing) 60-100 Kg</td></tr></table> <p>Sow come to heat once in 21 days. Breed the animals when in peak heat period (i.e. 12 to 24 hrs of heat).</p>	Parameters	Measures	Service of sows	2 or 3 times AI or Natural service boar	Farrowing	114 days	Weaning	3-4 weeks	Sow commences heat	1 week after weaning	Weaner to slaughter	20-24 weeks (growing and finishing) 60-100 Kg
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		Saprolegnia (Cotton wool disease)	<b>Treatment:</b> Salt bath for 2 mins @ 2g/Liter water and followed by 5ppm $\text{KMnO}_4$ (Potassium permanganate also known as potash or Condy's crystals) thrice a week for 6 weeks.

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

C & RD BLOCK MAP OF MEGHALAYA

