

\*Wind Direction

### RAMIN KRISHI MAUSAM SEWA

Mizoram Centre, Kolasib- 796081, MIZORAM

(Prepared based on District wise Weather Forecast received from IMD, Guwahati)



S-E

District: Kolasib Period: 28 April - 03 May, 2015

Bulletin No: -513/2015/ Bulletin/English

	- N 1				
Parameters	29.04.2015	30.04.2015	01.05.2015	02.05.2015	03.05.2015
Rainfall (mm)	9	KO1561D	34	27	15
Max Temp (oC)	30	27	30	27	29
Min Temp (oC)	17	16	18	19	19
Cloud Coverage	Clear sky	Mainly clear	Mainly clear	Mainly clear	Mainly clear
Max RH (%)	92	99	99	98	98
Min RH (%)	44	75	52	77	78
Wind Speed (KmpH)	4	3	4	4	4

Northerly- N, North-Easterly- N-E, Easterly- E, South-Easterly- S-E, Southerly- S, South-Westerly- S-W, Westerly-W, North-westerly- N-W.

S-E

STATUS OF MONSOON- March 1-31, 2015 (Percent of deviation from normal in parenthesis)

Aizawl- 8.42 mm Champhai- 9.28 mm Chhimtuipui- 11.37 mm Kolasib- 10.51 mm

> (0.00mm)(0.00mm)

(0.00mm)Mamit-8.21mm Serchhip-6.37mm

Date of issue: 28th April, 2015

Lawngtlai-7.84mm Lunglei-6.35mm (0.00mm)(0.00mm)(0.00mm)(0.00mm)

# Weather summary of the past

(0.00mm)

three days

The temperature range for maximum and minimum were 26.4-29.1°C and 14.3-18.3<sup>o</sup>C respectively. Dense cloudy sky was observed. Wind direction is southeasterly. Maximum RH observed 95-82% & minimum of 61-71%. Rainfall recorded for the past three days is 56.80mm.

Weather forecast valid from 29th April, 2015 To 03rd May, 2015.

There are chances of moderate to light rainfall during the next 5 day. The maximum and minimum temperatures for the next 5 days may range for 27-30°C and 16-18°C. Maximum relative humidity is expected in the range of 92-99% and minimum may from 44-78%. Wind direction would be southeasterly with the wind speed of 3-4 km per hour. Dense cloudy will prevail during the next five days.

Weekly cumulative rainfall: 100.0 mm

Main Crop/ Animal /Fisheries	Stage	Cultural practices/ Pest/ Diseases	Agricultural / Horticultural/ animal husbandry advisories
Khasi	Nursery stage	( )	Nursery should be located at least 500
Mandarin and			meters away from the orchards to minimize
acid lime		LAWNGTLAL	the incidence of insects and diseases.
		/ SAIHA	Potting mixture of soil, sand and FYM or
			compost should be in proper ratio.
			Application of split dose of fertilizer 600:

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### ICAR RESEARCH COMPLEX FOR NEH REGION

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		200:100 (g/pt).
		♣ Apply micro-nutrients viz. zinc, copper,
		manganese, iron, boron and molybdenum
		are required in ample quantities for
	) \	supplying nutrients and also reduce serious
	L -	disandons and into account of the dealine of the
		whole orchard.
	ì	♣ Only certified seed should be used.
	(	♣ Stagnation of water in beds should be
	7	avoided.
	/	Seedling of uniform height should be
	J	selected for planting.
	} MAMIT	Hooked or bench rooted plants should be
		discarded
	3	Plant protection measures should be
	\	followed.
	\	♣ Pits for planting should be 75*75*75 cm
	\	size and spaced at 6*6 m distance.
Khasi	Vegetative stage	Spray (10 ppm) of Gibberellic acid should
Mandarin and	) ))	be done at colour break stage to delay
acid lime	S	
	i i	extend harvesting period.
	1	♣ Drip irrigation system should be preferred
		to provide proper water at the feeder root
		system.
		LUNGLE Fruit drops, which occur at least twice in
	\ \ \	each crop, should be controlled with the
	1	recommended doses of GA3, urea,
	<u></u>	benomyl and carbendazim at right time.
		Insect pests like Blackfly (Kolshi), Citrus
		Psylla, Leaf miner, Bark eating caterpillar,
		Fruit sucking Moth, Mites, Twing Blight,
		Gummosis, Root rot and Collar rot should
		be controlled.
		Recommended fungicide (Carbendazium)
		and proper doses (0.1% or 1000 ppm)
		should be sprayed at proper time (One month and 15 days before harvest i.e. two
		sprays).
		2   P a g e

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Oil plam	Vegetative/		♣ Provide irrigation 10-15 days internal.
on plant	Harvesting stage		4 Application of dry leaf mulch or paddy
			husk to a thickness of about 8 cm. in the
		/	basin keeps down the weed growth and
	) \	3	decreases the number of irrigations and
		KOLASIB	also improves fruit quality.
		KULASIB	Application of split dose of fertilizer 600:
	}	W /	200:100 (g/pt).
	(	3 1 /	♣ Apply micro-nutrients viz. zinc, copper,
	(		manganese, iron, boron and molybdenum
	[		are required in ample quantities for
	J		supplying nutrients and also reduce serious
	MAMIT (		disorders which may lead to decline of the
	ζ	AIZAWL	whole orchard.
	\ \ \	AIZAVYL	Apply Bordeaux mixture to the plant after
	\ \	<i>f</i>	pruning.
	).	~ ~ /	Fruits are harvested when they attain full
	\		size, develop attractive colour with
			optimum sugar and acid blend.
Banana	Vegetative/		Provide irrigation 10-15 days internal.
	harvesting	SERCHHI	Application of dry leaf mulch or paddy
		V (-	husk to a thickness of about 8 cm. in the
			basin keeps down the weed growth and
			decreases the number of irrigations and also improves fruit quality.
			Application of split dose of fertilizer 600:
	\	LUNGLEI	200:100 (g/pt).
	(		Apply micro-nutrients viz. zinc, copper,
		- 8~	manganese, iron, boron and molybdenum
	,	11	are required in ample quantities for
			supplying nutrients and also reduce serious
			disorders which may lead to decline of the
			whole orchard.
			♣Pruning on a regular basis removes
		LAWNGTLAJ	unwanted or suckers, keeps production
		SAIHA	mats in optimum condition, saves fertilizer,
			reduces pest and disease.
		1	Fruits are harvested when they attain full
		12 /	size, develop attractive yellow colour.
		V V 7	3   P a g e

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Pineapple	Vegetative stage		<b>♣</b> Colocassia, yam, chilies, cabbage,
			cauliflower, sweet potato, pigeon pea,
			green gram, black gram, sesame, etc.
	7 1	5	intercrop with pine apple which give
		)	additional income to farmer.
		KOLASIB	♣ Pineapple plants should be irrigated with
	{	[. C	five or six irrigations during the dry months
	/	W ( )	at intervals of 20–25 days.
	)		Cover crops like sweet potato, etc., can also
	}	> 5	be grown to conserve soil moisture.  Hulching with straw and other plant
			materials is the technique for soil moisture
	∑ MAMIT		conservation.
Brinjal	Harvesting stage		Harvest all the mature fruits.
Dinjai	That vesting stage	AIZAWL C	Provide irrigation to newly established
	\		crop
Cucurbitaceous	Fruiting stage		♣ Provide irrigation every 7 days interval
crop			which will give better yield.
_	1		☐ In large gardens apply carbaryl 0.2 per ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
	) )		cent or malathion 0.15 per cent suspension
	[	SERCHHI	containing sugar or jeggery at 10 g/l at
		V~ L_	fortnightly intervals at flowering and fruit
			initiation against fruit fly and pumpkin
		1	beetle.
	(		Provide split doses of urea (70g/pt) at the
Okra	Corrier a store	1 Westing and light	time of full blooming.  Myloking (if day applies there)
OKra	Sowing stage	1. Weeding and light irrigation in	Mulching (if dry spell is there) Give irrigation at regular interval
	L.	nursery bed.	Provide banana shading to transplanted
	)	2. Provide irrigation	seedling.
		in transplanted	securing.
		okra field.	17
		1. Aphid (Aphis	Spray surf water solution to the plat
		gossypii)	• Spray any one of the insecticides
		LAWNGTLAL	Imidacloprid 200 SL @ 0.25ml/lt of water
		/ SAIHA	(Sucking pest) or Dimethoate 30 % EC
			7ml/10lt of water.
		2. Flea beetle	Shake plants to dislodge grubs, pupae and

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		(Phylliodes balyi)	adults and destroy.
		(i rigitiones bulyt)	<ul> <li>Spray any one of the insecticides</li> </ul>
			Imidacloprid 200 SL @ 0.25ml/lt or
			Dimethoate 30 % EC 7ml/10lt of water.
	1	3. Epilachna beetle.	• Collect damaged leaves with grubs and egg
		(Epilachna	masses and destroy them.
		viginctioctopancta	• Spray with methyl parathion 0.5% or
	1	ta)	dimethoate 0.3% is effective.
	(	4. Leafhopper	Spray any one of the insecticides
	(	(Empoasca	Imidacloprid 200 SL @ 0.25ml/lt of water
	[	devastans)	(Sucking pest) or Dimethoate 30 % EC
	J	aevasians)	7ml/10lt of water.
	/ MAMIT	✓ Bacterial Wilt	• Fields should be kept clean and effected
	ζ		HA plants are to be uprooted and burnt.
	)	solanacearum)	• Spray Copper fungicides to control the
	l i		disease (2% Bordeaux mixture.)
	),		• The disease is more prevalent in the
	\		presence of root knot Nematodes, so control
	( (	~ /	of these nematodes will suppress the disease
	1 1		spread.
		SERCHHI	• Soil drenching (Streptocycline sulphate 0.3
	,	V (-	gm/lt of water) and Blitox 50 @ 5gm/ 15lt
	\ \frac{1}{2}		water.
Tomato	Fruiting stage	_	Weeding near the plant
			Fertilizer application in split dose of
	\	LUNGLEI	recommended dose.
	(		❖ Provide irrigation to the plant.
	\ \	Damping off	Seed treatment with thiram 3g/kg seed or
	ľ	R = R	Trichoderma viride 4g+ metalaxyl 4g
			(Apron)/ kg seed
			✓ Drenching 1% Bordeaux mixture or 2 g
		) ~ ~ ~	captan or 3 copper oxychloride/ lt of water
		T 0 1 1	at 10-15 DAS are effective.
		Leaf spot and leaf	o Spraying Dithane M-45 @ 2.5g/litre of
		blotch SAIHA	water or Bavistin @ 1g/litre of water, 2-3
			sprayings should be given forthnightly
			intervals.
			Spraying of Blitox @ 3 g/l of water was

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			found effective against leaf spot.
French bean	Sowing	1. We <mark>eding in the</mark>	Mulching (if dry spell is there)
		F <mark>rench bean field.</mark>	<ul> <li>Give irrigation at regular interval</li> </ul>
	1	2. Provide irrigation	
		in water stress	
		condition.	
	ζ	1. Aphid(Aphis	<ul> <li>Spray surf water solution to the plat.</li> </ul>
	)	gossypii)	• Spray any one of the insecticides
	5		Imidacloprid 200 SL @ 0.25ml/lt of water
	1	5 4	(Sucking pest) or Dimethoate 30 % EC
			7ml/10lt of water.
	₹	2. Epilachna beetle.	• Spray with methyl parathion 0.5% or
	/ MAMIT	(Epilachna	dimethoate 0.3% is effective against flea
	\ \	viginctioctopancta	HA beetle.
		ta)	
	Land preparation	3	♣ Clear the field during February-March and
turmeric	1		burn the weeds, stubbles, roots etc. in situ.
	) ~		Prepare the land by ploughing or digging
	\ \		by spade.  Prepare beds of convenient length (across
		SERCHHI	the slope where the land is undulating), 1 m
	Í	V~	width, 25 cm height with 40 cm spacing
	(		between the beds.
	)		Provide drainage channels, one for every
		`	25 beds on flat lands
Pig	All stages	LUNGPorcine	1. Culling of positive pigs or piglets.
	3	Reproductive	
	1	Respiratory	[/
		Syndrome (PRRS).	7
	Adult stage	Swine fever.	2. Vaccination of pigs with SF vaccines at 2
		7 0	months and yearly interval/6 month interval
Cattle	All age group	Foot and Mouth	• FMD vaccine at 16 week and repeat every 6
		Disease (FMD)	month.
	Young stage	Black Quarter (BQ)	Black Quarter Vaccine (BQV).
		LAWNGILAN	Primary vaccination 6 month or above
		SAIHA	Revaccination annually
Poultry	Adult stage	Ranikhet Disease.	• F1 vaccine at (1-6) days of birth and $R_2B$
			vaccine for adult birds.

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Early stage	<b>Coccidiosis</b>	1. Amprolium or coccidiostat

## **Expert committee members:**

Dr. S.B. Singh	1	Joint Director	basantasinghsoibam@rediffmail.com
Dr. Saurav Saha	H	Scientist (Agril. Physics)	sauravs.saha@gmail.com
Dr. T. Boopathi	B	Scientist (Agril Entomology)	boopathiars@gmail.com
Dr. Sudip Kumar Dutta	K	Scientist (Hort.)	sudipiari@rediffmail.com
Dr. A. Ratankumar Singh		Scientist (Plant Pathology)	ratanplantpatho@gmail.com
Dr. L. H. Puii	:	Scientist (Vet. Microbiology)	lpuii@gmail.com
Dr. Lungmuana	): <sub> </sub>	Scientist (Soil Fertility)	lmsingson@gmail.com
Dr Y. Ramakrishna	():	Farm manager (T-6)	ramakrishna_iari@rediffmail.com
Mr. Samik Chowdhury	١:	Technical Officer	samikchowdhury33@gmail.com
Mr. Evans Syiem	I į	Meteorological Observer	evansmeteo@gmail.com
Miss. Malsawmzuali	В	Research Associate (Mizo	mamamralte@yahoo.com
		language Translator)	<

## **Collaborating Department:**

Dr. Lalmuanzovi	:	PC KVK Lunglei	kvklunglei@gmail.com
			kvknahthial@gmail.com
Mr. C. Lalthlamuana	:	PC KVK, Kolasib	kvkkolasib@gmail.com
Mrs. Lalnunpui Parte	:	PC KVK, Serchhip	Mmami997@yahoo.com
			kvkserchhip@gmail.com
Ms. Lalrinawnri Renthlei	:	PC KVK, Champhai	pckvkkhawzawl@rediffmail.com
Mr. Lalrosanga Khiangte	:	PC KVK, Lawngtlai	vvl9@rediffmail.com
			kvklawngtalai@rediffmail.com
Ms. C. Racheal	:	PC KVK, Saiha	kvksaiha@gmail.com
			rachoza@gmail.com
Mr. Vanlalhruaia Hnamte	:	PC KVK, Mamit	kvkmamit@yahoo.in
Dr. K. P. Chaudhary		PC KVK, Aizawl	Kpchy@rediffmail.com
			kvkaizawl@rediffmail.com

SERCHHIP

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\*Wind Direction

### GRAMIN KRISHI MAUSAM SEWA

#### ICAR RESEARCH COMPLEX FOR NEH RECION

Mizoram Centre, Kolasib- 796081, MIZORAM

(Prepared based on District wise Weather Forecast received from IMD, Guwahati)



Date of issue: 28th April, 2015

District: Lawngtlai Period: 28 April - 03 May, 2015

Bulletin No: -513/2015/ Bulletin/English

	<u> </u>				
Parameters	29.04.2015	30.04.2015	01.05.2015	02.05.2015	03.05.2015
Rainfall (mm)	0	Kd9 <sub>ASIR</sub>	21	12	0
Max Temp (oC)	31	32	32	29	32
Min Temp (oC)	17	17	19	19	20
Cloud Coverage	Clear sky	M <mark>ainly clear</mark>	Partially clear	Clear sky	Clear sky
Max RH (%)	88	92	90	91	93
Min RH (%)	36	35	43	60	49
Wind Speed (KmpH)	5	4	6	5	5

Northerly- N, North-Easterly- N-E, Easterly- E, South-Easterly- S-E, Southerly- S, South-Westerly- S-W, Westerly-W, North-westerly- N-W.

STATUS OF MONSOON- March 1-31, 2015 (Percent of deviation from normal in parenthesis)

Aizawl- 8.42 mm Champhai- 9.28 mm Chhimtuipui- 11.37 mm Kolasib- 10.51 mm

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Serchhip-6.37mm (0.00mm)

Weather summary of the past three days Weather forecast valid from 29<sup>th</sup> April, 2015 To 03<sup>rd</sup> May, 2015.

There are chances of moderate light rainfall during the next 4 day. The maximum and minimum temperatures for the next 5 days may range for 29-32°C and 17-20°C. Maximum relative humidity is expected in the range of 88-93% and minimum may from 35-60%. Wind direction would be northeasterly to southeasterly with the wind speed of 4-6 km per hour. Dense cloudy will prevail during the next five days.

Weekly cumulative rainfall: 52.0 mm

	1	vveekiy	cumulative rainjau: 52.0 mm
Main Crop/	Stage	Cultural practices/	Agricultural / Horticultural/ animal
Animal		Pest/ Diseases	husbandry advisories
/Fisheries			
Khasi	Nursery stage	1	♣ Nursery should be located at least 500
Mandarin and			meters away from the orchards to minimize
acid lime		LAWNGTLAL	the incidence of insects and diseases.
		SAIHA	♣ Potting mixture of soil, sand and FYM or
			compost should be in proper ratio.
		5	Application of split dose of fertilizer 600:

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		whole orchard.
	)	♣ Only certified seed should be used.
	(	<b>♣</b> Stagnation of water in beds should be
	(	avoided.
		<b>♣</b> Seedling of uniform height should be
		selected for planting.
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	ζ	discarded.
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	λ.	→ Pits for planting should be 75*75*75 cm
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Mandarin and	1 1	be done at colour break stage to delay
acid lime		SERCHHIP (colour development, maintain firmness,
	ļ,	extend harvesting period.
		Drip irrigation system should be preferred
		to provide proper water at the feeder root
		system.  Fruit drops, which occur at least twice in
		Fruit drops, which occur at least twice in each crop, should be controlled with the
	(	recommended doses of GA3, urea,
		benomyl and carbendazim at right time.
	)	Insect pests like Blackfly (Kolshi), Citrus
		Psylla, Leaf miner, Bark eating caterpillar,
		Fruit sucking Moth, Mites, Twing Blight,
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		be controlled.
		<b>★</b> Recommended fungicide (Carbendazium)
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S == <b>F</b> ======	Harvesting stage		♣ Application of dry leaf mulch or paddy
	0 0		husk to a thickness of about 8 cm. in the
		1	basin keeps down the weed growth and
	) \ .	- 1	decreases the number of irrigations and
		KOLASIB	also improves fruit quality.
		NOLAGIB	♣ Application of split dose of fertilizer 600:
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	ζ	AIZAWL C	whole orchard.
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	5.7	/	intercrop with pine apple which give
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	ς	2 1	Cover crops like sweet potato, etc., can also
	<b>∫</b>	5 4	be grown to conserve soil moisture.
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		LUNGLEI	time of full blooming.
Okra	Sowing stage	1. Weeding and light	Mulching (if dry spell is there)
	i i	irrigation in	Give irrigation at regular interval
	``	nursery bed.	Provide banana shading to transplanted
		2. Provide irrigation	seedling.
		in transplanted okra field.	
			Comey comf victor colution to the plot
		1. Aphid (Aphis gossypii)	Spray surf water solution to the plat
		LAWNGTLAL	• Spray any one of the insecticides Imidacloprid 200 SL @ 0.25ml/lt of water
		SAIHA	(Sucking pest) or Dimethoate 30 % EC
		Salla	7ml/10lt of water.
		2. Flea beetle	• Shake plants to dislodge grubs, pupae and
		2. Hea beetic	Shake plants to dislouge grubs, pupae and

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(Prepared based on District wise Weather Forecast received from IMD, Guwahati)



		(Phylliodes balyi)	adults and destroy.
		(i lightiques bulyt)	• Spray any one of the insecticides
			Imidacloprid 200 SL @ 0.25ml/lt or
			Dimethoate 30 % EC 7ml/10lt of water.
	1 \	3. Epilachna beetle.	• Collect damaged leaves with grubs and egg
		(Epilachna	masses and destroy them.
		viginctioctopancta	• Spray with methyl parathion 0.5% or
	1	ta)	dimethoate 0.3% is effective.
	(	4. Leafhopper	<ul> <li>Spray any one of the insecticides</li> </ul>
	(	(Empoasca	Imidacloprid 200 SL @ 0.25ml/lt of water
	[	devastans)	(Sucking pest) or Dimethoate 30 % EC
	J	aevasians)	7ml/10lt of water.
	/ MAMIT	✓ Bacterial Wilt	• Fields should be kept clean and effected
	ζ		plants are to be uprooted and burnt.
	)	solanacearum)	• Spray Copper fungicides to control the
	l i		disease (2% Bordeaux mixture.)
	),	1 ~ (	• The disease is more prevalent in the
	\		presence of root knot Nematodes, so control
	( (	~~\ /	of these nematodes will suppress the disease
	1 /		spread.
		SERCHHI	• Soil drenching (Streptocycline sulphate 0.3
	,	V (-	gm/lt of water) and Blitox 50 @ 5gm/ 15lt
	\ \frac{1}{2}	<u></u>	water.
Tomato	Fruiting stage	_	Weeding near the plant
			Fertilizer application in split dose of
	\	LUNGLEI	recommended dose.
	(		❖ Provide irrigation to the plant.
	\ \	Damping off	✓ Seed treatment with thiram 3g/kg seed or
	)		Trichoderma viride 4g+ metalaxyl 4g
			(Apron)/ kg seed
			✓ Drenching 1% Bordeaux mixture or 2 g
			captan or 3 copper oxychloride/ lt of water
		T 0 1 1 0	at 10-15 DAS are effective.
		Leaf spot and leaf	o Spraying Dithane M-45 @ 2.5g/litre of
		blotch SAIHA	water or Bavistin @ 1g/litre of water, 2-3
			sprayings should be given forthnightly intervals.
			o Spraying of Blitox @ 3 g/l of water was
			o spraying of binox & 5 g/1 of water was

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			found effective against leaf spot.
French bean	Sowing	1. We <mark>edin</mark> g in the	Mulching (if dry spell is there)
		F <mark>rench bean field.</mark>	<ul> <li>Give irrigation at regular interval</li> </ul>
	1 1	2. Provide irrigation	
	) \_	in water stress	
		condition.	
		1. Aphid(Aphis	<ul> <li>Spray surf water solution to the plat.</li> </ul>
	)	gossypii)	• Spray any one of the insecticides
	5		Imidacloprid 200 SL @ 0.25ml/lt of water
	)	5 4	(Sucking pest) or Dimethoate 30 % EC
			7ml/10lt of water.
	₹	2. Epilachna beetle.	• Spray with methyl parathion 0.5% or
	/ MAMIT	(Epilachna	dimethoate 0.3% is effective against flea
	\ \	viginctioctopancta	HA beetle.
		ta)	
Ginger and	Land preparation	3	♣ Clear the field during February-March and
turmeric	4		burn the weeds, stubbles, roots etc. in situ.
	)		Prepare the land by ploughing or digging
	\ \ \		by spade.  Prepare beds of convenient length (across
		SERCHHI	the slope where the land is undulating), 1 m
	1	V~7	width, 25 cm height with 40 cm spacing
	1		between the beds.
	]		Provide drainage channels, one for every
		`	25 beds on flat lands
Pig	All stages	LUNGPorcine	1. Culling of positive pigs or piglets.
	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	Reproductive	
	1	Respiratory	<u>/</u>
	*	Syndrome (PRRS).	
	Adult stage	Swine fever,	2. Vaccination of pigs with SF vaccines at 2
			months and yearly interval/6 month interval
Cattle	All age group	Foot and Mouth	FMD vaccine at 16 week and repeat every 6
		Disease (FMD)	month.
	Young stage	Black Quarter (BQ)	Black Quarter Vaccine (BQV).
		SAIHA	Primary vaccination 6 month or above
			Revaccination annually
Poultry	Adult stage	Ranikhet Disease.	• F1 vaccine at (1-6) days of birth and $R_2B$
			vaccine for adult birds.

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Early stage	C <mark>occi</mark> diosis	1. Amprolium or coccidiostat

## **Expert committee members:**

Dr. S.B. Singh		Joint Director	basantasinghsoibam@rediffmail.com
Dr. Saurav Saha	1	Scientist (Agril. Physics)	sauravs.saha@gmail.com
Dr. T. Boopathi	}	Scientist (Agril Entomology)	boopathiars@gmail.com
Dr. Sudip Kumar Dutta	5	Scientist (Hort.)	sudipiari@rediffmail.com
Dr. A. Ratankumar Singh	1	Scientist (Plant Pathology)	ratanplantpatho@gmail.com
Dr. L. H. Puii	:	Scientist (Vet. Microbiology)	lpuii@gmail.com
Dr. Lungmuana	): <sub> </sub>	Scientist (Soil Fertility)	lmsingson@gmail.com
Dr Y. Ramakrishna	:	Farm manager (T-6)	ramakrishna_iari@rediffmail.com
Mr. Samik Chowdhury	١:	Technical Officer	samikchowdhury33@gmail.com
Mr. Evans Syiem	Ì	Meteorological Observer	evansmeteo@gmail.com
Miss. Malsawmzuali	3	Research Associate (Mizo	mamamralte@yahoo.com
		language Translator)	

SERCHHIP

### **Collaborating Department:**

Dr. Lalmuanzovi	:	PC KVK Lunglei	kvklunglei@gmail.com
			kvknahthial@gmail.com
Mr. C. Lalthlamuana	:	PC KVK, Kolasib	kvkkolasib@gmail.com
Mrs. Lalnunpui Parte	:	PC KVK, Serchhip	Mmami997@yahoo.com
			kvkserchhip@gmail.com
Ms. Lalrinawnri Renthlei	:	PC KVK, Champhai	pckvkkhawzawl@rediffmail.com
Mr. Lalrosanga Khiangte	:	PC KVK, Lawngtlai	vvl9@rediffmail.com
			kvklawngtalai@rediffmail.com
Ms. C. Racheal	:	PC KVK, Saiha	kvksaiha@gmail.com
			rachoza@gmail.com
Mr. Vanlalhruaia Hnamte	:	PC KVK, Mamit	kvkmamit@yahoo.in
Dr. K. P. Chaudhary		PC KVK, Aizawl	Kpchy@rediffmail.com
			kvkaizawl@rediffmail.com

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Date of issue: 28th April, 2015

District: Lunglei Period: 28 April - 03 May, 2015

Bulletin No: -513/2015/ Bulletin/English

	The state of the s	- /			
Parameters	29.04.2015	30.04.2015	01.05.2015	02.05.2015	03.05.2015
Rainfall (mm)	0	18,010	20	20	0
Max Temp (oC)	30	31	30	26	31
Min Temp (oC)	16	15	18	18	19
Cloud Coverage	Clear sky	Mainly clear	Partially clear	Clear sky	Mainly clear
Max RH (%)	94	98	96	98	97
Min RH (%)	41	39	45	74	57
Wind Speed (KmpH)	4	3	4	4	3
*Wind Direction	(E	S-E	S-E	E.	S-E

Northerly- N, North-Easterly- N-E, Easterly- E, South-Easterly- S-E, Southerly- S, South-Westerly- S-W, Westerly-W, North-westerly- N-W.

STATUS OF MONSOON- March 1-31, 2015 (Percent of deviation from normal in parenthesis)

Aizawl- 8.42 mm Champhai- 9.28 mm Chhimtuipui- 11.37 mm Kolasib- 10.51 mm (0.00mm)(0.00mm)(0.00mm)(0.00mm)Lawngtlai-7.84mm Lunglei-6.35mm Mamit-8.21mm Serchhip-6.37mm (0.00mm)(0.00mm)(0.00mm)(0.00 mm)

Weather summary of the past three days Weather forecast valid from 29<sup>th</sup> April, 2015 To 03<sup>rd</sup> May, 2015.

There are chances of moderate rainfall during the next 3 day. The maximum and minimum temperatures for the next 5 days may range for 26-31°C and 15-19°C. Maximum relative humidity is expected in the range of 94-98% and minimum may from 45-74%. Wind direction would be northeasterly to southeasterly with the wind speed of 3-4 km per hour. Dense cloudy will prevail during the next five days.

Weekly cumulative rainfall: 58.0 mm

Main Crop/	Stage	Cultural practices/	Agricultural / Horticultural/ animal
Animal		Pest/ Diseases	husbandry advisories
/Fisheries			
Khasi	Nursery stage	N N	Nursery should be located at least 500
Mandarin and			meters away from the orchards to minimize
acid lime		LAWNGTLAL	the incidence of insects and diseases.
		SAIHA	♣ Potting mixture of soil, sand and FYM or
			compost should be in proper ratio.
			Application of split dose of fertilizer 600:

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			200:100 (g/pt)
			200:100 (g/pt).
			♣ Apply micro-nutrients viz. zinc, copper,
			manganese, iron, boron and molybdenum
	7 1	5	are required in ample quantities for
		( )	supplying nutrients and also reduce serious
		KOLASIB	disorders which may lead to decline of the
	4	( )	whole orchard.
	)	W/s )	♣ Only certified seed should be used.
	5	2 1	♣ Stagnation of water in beds should be
	<b>5</b>		avoided.
			♣ Seedling of uniform height should be
			selected for planting.
	/ MAMIT	( )	Hooked or bench rooted plants should be
	5	AIZAWL C	discarded.
	)	AILANIE	→ Plant protection measures should be
	i i	5	followed.
	).	~ ~ /	♣ Pits for planting should be 75*75*75 cm
	\		size and spaced at 6*6 m distance.
Khasi	Vegetative stage	~	Spray (10 ppm) of Gibberellic acid should
Mandarin and	) )		be done at colour break stage to delay
acid lime		SERCHHI	<u> </u>
		V- L	extend harvesting period.
			♣ Drip irrigation system should be preferred
			to provide proper water at the feeder root
			system.
		LUNGLEI	Fruit drops, which occur at least twice in
	}		each crop, should be controlled with the
	1	~	recommended doses of GA3, urea,
		a (~	benomyl and carbendazim at right time.
			Insect pests like Blackfly (Kolshi), Citrus
			Psylla, Leaf miner, Bark eating caterpillar,
			Fruit sucking Moth, Mites, Twing Blight,
		2	Gummosis, Root rot and Collar rot should
		1	be controlled.
		LAWNGTLAJ	Recommended fungicide (Carbendazium)
		SAIHA	and proper doses (0.1% or 1000 ppm)
			should be sprayed at proper time (One
		1	month and 15 days before harvest i.e. two
		4 14	sprays).
		A 1	2   P a g e

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Oil plam	Vegetative/		♣ Provide irrigation 10-15 days internal.
on plan	Harvesting stage		4 Application of dry leaf mulch or paddy
			husk to a thickness of about 8 cm. in the
		/	basin keeps down the weed growth and
	) \ .		decreases the number of irrigations and
		KOLASIB	also improves fruit quality.
		KULASIB	Application of split dose of fertilizer 600:
	)	W /	200:100 (g/pt).
	(	3 1 /	♣ Apply micro-nutrients viz. zinc, copper,
	(		manganese, iron, boron and molybdenum
	[		are required in ample quantities for
	J		supplying nutrients and also reduce serious
	MAMIT (		disorders which may lead to decline of the
	ζ	AIZAWL	whole orchard.
	\ \ \	CHIZAVIE	♣ Apply Bordeaux mixture to the plant after
	h h	<b> </b>	pruning.
	λ.	~ ~ /	Fruits are harvested when they attain full
	\		size, develop attractive colour with
			optimum sugar and acid blend.
Banana	Vegetative/		Provide irrigation 10-15 days internal.
	harvesting	SERCHHI	Application of dry leaf mulch or paddy
		V (-	husk to a thickness of about 8 cm. in the
	\ \ \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\		basin keeps down the weed growth and
			decreases the number of irrigations and also improves fruit quality.
			Application of split dose of fertilizer 600:
	\	LUNGLEI	200:100 (g/pt).
	(		Apply micro-nutrients viz. zinc, copper,
		- 8~	manganese, iron, boron and molybdenum
	,	()(	are required in ample quantities for
			supplying nutrients and also reduce serious
			disorders which may lead to decline of the
			whole orchard.
			♣Pruning on a regular basis removes
		LAWNGTLAJ	unwanted or suckers, keeps production
		SAIHA	mats in optimum condition, saves fertilizer,
			reduces pest and disease.
		1	Fruits are harvested when they attain full
		12 /	size, develop attractive yellow colour.
		V V 7	3   P a g e

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Pineapple	Vegetative stage		♣ Colocassia, yam, chilies, cabbage,
**			cauliflower, sweet potato, pigeon pea,
	· ·		green gram, black gram, sesame, etc.
	1 1	/	intercrop with pine apple which give
	) \_,	1	additional income to farmer.
		KOLASIB	Pineapple plants should be irrigated with
	l (	7	five or six irrigations during the dry months
	)	W )	at intervals of 20–25 days.
	ς	2 1	Cover crops like sweet potato, etc., can
	<b>∫</b>	5 4	also be grown to conserve soil moisture.
			♣ Mulching with straw and other plant
	{		materials is the technique for soil moisture
D : 1	MAMIT		conservation.
Brinjal	Harvesting stage	AIZAWL C	Harvest all the mature fruits.
	).		Provide irrigation to newly established
Cucurbitaceous	Fruiting stage	<del> </del>	crop  ♣ Provide irrigation every 7 days interval
	riuning stage		which will give better yield.
crop	) ,		In large gardens apply carbaryl 0.2 per
	\ \ \		cent or malathion 0.15 per cent suspension
		SERCHHII	containing sugar or jeggery at 10 g/l at
	l i		fortnightly intervals at flowering and fruit
			initiation against fruit fly and pumpkin
	]	7	beetle.
			Provide split doses of urea (70g/pt) at the
		LUNGLEI	time of full blooming.
Okra	Sowing stage	1. Weeding and light	Mulching (if dry spell is there)
	1	irrigation in	Give irrigation at regular interval
	,	nursery bed.	Provide banana shading to transplanted
		2. Provide irrigation	seedling.
		in transplanted okra field.	
			Carron count materials to the alet
		1. Aphid (Aphis gossypii)	Spray surf water solution to the plat
		LAWNGTLAL	• Spray any one of the insecticides Imidacloprid 200 SL @ 0.25ml/lt of water
		SAIHA	(Sucking pest) or Dimethoate 30 % EC
		C SAILIA	7ml/10lt of water.
		2. Flea beetle	• Shake plants to dislodge grubs, pupae and
		2. Hea beetic	Shake plants to dislouge grads, pupae and

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		(Phylliodes balyi)	adults and destroy.
		(1 nymbues buryt)	<ul><li>Spray any one of the insecticides</li></ul>
			Imidacloprid 200 SL @ 0.25ml/lt or
			Dimethoate 30 % EC 7ml/10lt of water.
	1	3. Epilachna beetle.	
		(Epilachna	Collect damaged leaves with grubs and egg
		The state of the s	masses and destroy them.
	1	viginctioctopancta	• Spray with methyl parathion 0.5% or
	/	ta)	dimethoate 0.3% is effective.
	)	4. Leafhopper	• Spray any one of the insecticides
	1	(Empoasca	Imidacloprid 200 SL @ 0.25ml/lt of water
		devastans)	(Sucking pest) or Dimethoate 30 % EC
	\$		7ml/10lt of water.
	/ MAMIT	✓ Bacterial Wilt	• Fields should be kept clean and effected
	}		HA plants are to be uprooted and burnt.
	l l	solanacearum)	• Spray Copper fungicides to control the
	1	3	disease (2% Bordeaux mixture.)
	l k		• The disease is more prevalent in the
	\	1 1	presence of root knot Nematodes, so control
	\ \ \\	7	of these nematodes will suppress the disease
		SEDOUNI	spread.
		SERCHHI	• Soil drenching (Streptocycline sulphate 0.3
		V (	gm/lt of water) and Blitox 50 @ 5gm/ 15lt
		<u></u>	water.
Tomato	Fruiting stage		❖ Weeding near the plant
			Fertilizer application in split dose of
	1	LUNGLEI	recommended dose.
	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \		Provide irrigation to the plant.
		Damping off	✓ Seed treatment with thiram 3g/kg seed or
	)	1	Trichoderma viride 4g+ metalaxyl 4g
			(Apron)/ kg seed
			✓ Drenching 1% Bordeaux mixture or 2 g
		1 6	captan or 3 copper oxychloride/ lt of water
		1	at 10-15 DAS are effective.
		Leaf spot and leaf	o Spraying Dithane M-45 @ 2.5g/litre of
		blotch SAIHA	water or Bavistin @ 1g/litre of water, 2-3
		( SAINA	sprayings should be given forthnightly
			intervals.
			Spraying of Blitox @ 3 g/l of water was
	<u> </u>		

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			found effective against leaf spot.
French bean	Sowing	1. We <mark>edin</mark> g in the	Mulching (if dry spell is there)
		F <mark>rench bean field.</mark>	<ul> <li>Give irrigation at regular interval</li> </ul>
	1 1	2. Provide irrigation	
	) \_,	in water stress	
		condition.	
	ξ	1. Aphid(Aphis	<ul> <li>Spray surf water solution to the plat.</li> </ul>
	)	gossypii)	• Spray any one of the insecticides
	5		Imidacloprid 200 SL @ 0.25ml/lt of water
	<b>∫</b>	5 4	(Sucking pest) or Dimethoate 30 % EC
			7ml/10lt of water.
	{	2. Epilachna beetle.	• Spray with methyl parathion 0.5% or
	/ MAMIT	(Epilachna	dimethoate 0.3% is effective against flea
	\ \{	viginctioctopancta	beetle.
		ta)	
Ginger and	Land preparation	1	♣ Clear the field during February-March and
turmeric	1		burn the weeds, stubbles, roots etc. in situ.
	\		♣ Prepare the land by ploughing or digging
	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \		by spade.
	(1)	SERCHHI	+ Prepare beds of convenient length (across
		3ERCHINI	the slope where the land is undulating), 1 m
			width, 25 cm height with 40 cm spacing between the beds.
			Provide drainage channels, one for every
		~	25 beds on flat lands
Pig	All stages	LUNcPorcine	1. Culling of positive pigs or piglets.
1 1g	All stages	Reproductive	11-Culling of positive pigs of pigiets.
	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	Respiratory	7
		Syndrome (PRRS).	)
	Adult stage	Swine fever.	2. Vaccination of pigs with SF vaccines at 2
			months and yearly interval/6 month interval
Cattle	All age group	Foot and Mouth	FMD vaccine at 16 week and repeat every 6
		Disease (FMD)	month.
	Young stage	Black Quarter (BQ)	Black Quarter Vaccine (BQV).
		LAWNGTLA	Primary vaccination 6 month or above
		/ SAIHA	Revaccination annually
Poultry	Adult stage	Ranikhet Disease.	• F1 vaccine at (1-6) days of birth and R <sub>2</sub> B
			vaccine for adult birds.

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Early stage	<b>Coccidiosis</b>	1. Amprolium or coccidiostat

## **Expert committee members:**

Dr. S.B. Singh	ľ	Joint Director	basantasinghsoibam@rediffmail.com
Dr. Saurav Saha	Į	Scientist (Agril. Physics)	sauravs.saha@gmail.com
Dr. T. Boopathi	]	Scientist (Agril Entomology)	boopathiars@gmail.com
Dr. Sudip Kumar Dutta	15	Scientist (Hort.)	sudipiari@rediffmail.com
Dr. A. Ratankumar Singh		Scientist (Plant Pathology)	ratanplantpatho@gmail.com
Dr. L. H. Puii	:	Scientist (Vet. Microbiology)	lpuii@gmail.com
Dr. Lungmuana	þ:,	Scientist (Soil Fertility)	lmsingson@gmail.com
Dr Y. Ramakrishna	∮:	Farm manager (T-6)	ramakrishna_iari@rediffmail.com
Mr. Samik Chowdhury	<b>\</b> :	Technical Officer	samikchowdhury33@gmail.com
Mr. Evans Syiem	H	Meteorological Observer	evansmeteo@gmail.com
Miss. Malsawmzuali	14	Research Associate (Mizo	mamamralte@yahoo.com
		language Translator)	

SERCHHIP

## **Collaborating Department:**

Dr. Lalmuanzovi	:	PC KVK Lunglei	kvklunglei@gmail.com
			kvknahthial@gmail.com
Mr. C. Lalthlamuana	:	PC KVK, Kolasib	kvkkolasib@gmail.com
Mrs. Lalnunpui Parte	:	PC KVK, Serchhip	Mmami997@yahoo.com
			kvkserchhip@gmail.com
Ms. Lalrinawnri Renthlei	:	PC KVK, Champhai	pckvkkhawzawl@rediffmail.com
Mr. Lalrosanga Khiangte	:	PC KVK, Lawngtlai	vvl9@rediffmail.com
			kvklawngtalai@rediffmail.com
Ms. C. Racheal	:	PC KVK, Saiha	kvksaiha@gmail.com
			rachoza@gmail.com
Mr. Vanlalhruaia Hnamte	:	PC KVK, Mamit	kvkmamit@yahoo.in
Dr. K. P. Chaudhary		PC KVK, Aizawl	Kpchy@rediffmail.com
			kvkaizawl@rediffmail.com

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#### ICAR RESEARCH COMPLEX FOR NEH REGION

Mizoram Centre, Kolasib- 796081, MIZORAM

(Prepared based on District wise Weather Forecast received from IMD, Guwahati)



Date of issue: 28th April, 2015

District: Mamit Period: 28 April - 03 May, 2015

Bulletin No: -513/2015/ Bulletin/English

	N 1	- I	1		
Parameters	29.04.2015	30.04.2015	01.05.2015	02.05.2015	03.05.2015
Rainfall (mm)	8	KU1861D	32	26	14
Max Temp (oC)	31	27	30	28	29
Min Temp (oC)	18	17	19	20	21
Cloud Coverage	Clear sky	Mainly clear	Mainly clear	Mainly clear	Mainly clear
Max RH (%)	92	99	99	99	98
Min RH (%)	43	67	54	76	76
Wind Speed (KmpH)	4	4	6	4	4
*Wind Direction	S-E	S-E	S-E	S-E	S-E

Northerly- N, North-Easterly- N-E, Easterly- E, South-Easterly- S-E, Southerly- S, South-Westerly- S-W, Westerly-W, North-westerly- N-W.

STATUS OF MONSOON- March 1-31, 2015 (Percent of deviation from normal in parenthesis)

Aizawl- 8.42 mm Champhai- 9.28 mm Chhimtuipui- 11.37 mm Kolasib- 10.51 mm (0.00mm)(0.00mm)(0.00mm)(0.00mm)Lawngtlai-7.84mm Lunglei-6.35mm Mamit-8.21mm Serchhip-6.37mm (0.00mm)(0.00mm)(0.00mm)(0.00mm)

Weather summary of the past three days Weather forecast valid from 29<sup>th</sup> April, 2015 To 03<sup>rd</sup> May, 2015.

There are chances of moderate light rainfall during the next 5 day. The maximum and minimum temperatures for the next 5 days may range for 27-31°C and 18-21°C. Maximum relative humidity is expected in the range of 92-99% and minimum may from 43-78%. Wind direction would be southeasterly with the wind speed of 4-6 km per hour. Partially cloudy will prevail during the next five days.

Weekly cumulative rainfall: 98.0 mm

	1	weekly cumulative rainjait. 98.0 mm		
Main Crop/	Stage	Cultural practices/	Agricultural / Horticultural/ animal	
Animal		Pest/ Diseases	husbandry advisories	
/Fisheries				
Khasi	Nursery stage	1	♣ Nursery should be located at least 500	
Mandarin and		11	meters away from the orchards to minimize	
acid lime		LAWNGTLAL	the incidence of insects and diseases.	
		SAIHA	Potting mixture of soil, sand and FYM or	
			compost should be in proper ratio.	
			Application of split dose of fertilizer 600:	

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	200:100 (g/pt).  Apply micro-nutrients viz. zinc, copper manganese, iron, boron and molybdenun
	are required in ample quantities fo
	supplying nutrients and also reduce seriou
	disorders which may lead to decline of the whole orchard.
	◆ Only certified seed should be used.
	Stagnation of water in beds should be
	avoided.
	<b>♣</b> Seedling of uniform height should be
	selected for planting.
	MAMIT Hooked or bench rooted plants should be discarded.
	Plant protection measures should be
	followed.
	→ Pits for planting should be 75*75*75 cm
TZ1*	size and spaced at 6*6 m distance.
Khasi Mandarin and	Vegetative stage Spray (10 ppm) of Gibberellic acid should be done at colour break stage to delay
acid lime	SERCHHIP Colour development, maintain firmness,
	extend harvesting period.
	→ Drip irrigation system should be preferred
	to provide proper water at the feeder root
	system.  Fruit drops, which occur at least twice in
	each crop, should be controlled with the
	recommended doses of GA3, urea,
	benomyl and carbendazim at right time.
	Insect pests like Blackfly (Kolshi), Citrus
	Psylla, Leaf miner, Bark eating caterpillar, Fruit sucking Moth, Mites, Twing Blight,
	Gummosis, Root rot and Collar rot should
	be controlled.
	<b>↓</b> Recommended fungicide (Carbendazium)
	SAIHA and proper doses (0.1% or 1000 ppm)
	should be sprayed at proper time (One month and 15 days before harvest i.e. two
	sprays).
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Oil plam	Vegetative/		♣ Provide irrigation 10-15 days internal.
On plans	Harvesting stage		4 Application of dry leaf mulch or paddy
	gg.		husk to a thickness of about 8 cm. in the
		/	basin keeps down the weed growth and
	) \ .		decreases the number of irrigations and
		KOLASIB	also improves fruit quality.
	Į .	NOLAGID -	♣ Application of split dose of fertilizer 600:
	)	W.	200:100 (g/pt).
	(	1 1	♣ Apply micro-nutrients viz. zinc, copper,
	<b>f</b>		manganese, iron, boron and molybdenum
			are required in ample quantities for
	Į į		supplying nutrients and also reduce serious
	/ MAMIT	( )	disorders which may lead to decline of the
	S .	AIZAWL	whole orchard.
	)	Same and	Apply Bordeaux mixture to the plant after
	ì		pruning.
	),	3 ~ (	Fruits are harvested when they attain full
	\	1 3 1	size, develop attractive colour with
D	¥74-4:/		optimum sugar and acid blend.
Banana	Vegetative/ harvesting	echenni	Provide irrigation 10-15 days internal.  Application of dry leaf mulch or paddy
	nai vesting	SERCHHI	husk to a thickness of about 8 cm. in the
		· -	basin keeps down the weed growth and
			decreases the number of irrigations and
	j j	_	also improves fruit quality.
			Application of split dose of fertilizer 600:
	\	LUNGLEI	200:100 (g/pt).
		_	Apply micro-nutrients viz. zinc, copper,
		2	manganese, iron, boron and molybdenum
	'		are required in ample quantities for
			supplying nutrients and also reduce serious
			disorders which may lead to decline of the
		1 1	whole orchard.
			♣Pruning on a regular basis removes
		LAWNGTLAL	unwanted or suckers, keeps production
		/ SAIHA	mats in optimum condition, saves fertilizer,
			reduces pest and disease.
		1	Fruits are harvested when they attain full
		The Contract of the Contract o	size, develop attractive yellow colour.
		A 4	3   P a g e

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Pineapple	Vegetative stage		♣ Colocassia, yam, chilies, cabbage,
• • •			cauliflower, sweet potato, pigeon pea,
	F		green gram, black gram, sesame, etc.
	5.7	/	intercrop with pine apple which give
	) \.,	1	additional income to farmer.
		KOLASIB	Pineapple plants should be irrigated with
	l l	7	five or six irrigations during the dry months
	)	W )	at intervals of 20–25 days.
	ς	2 1	Cover crops like sweet potato, etc., can also
	<b>∫</b>	5 4	be grown to conserve soil moisture.
			♣ Mulching with straw and other plant
	{		materials is the technique for soil moisture
D	MAMIT		conservation.
Brinjal	Harvesting stage	AIZAWL C	Harvest all the mature fruits.
	l l		Provide irrigation to newly established
Cucurbitaceous	Fruiting stage	<del> </del>	crop  ♣ Provide irrigation every 7 days interval
	Fruiting stage		which will give better yield.
crop	)		In large gardens apply carbaryl 0.2 per
	\ \ \		cent or malathion 0.15 per cent suspension
		SERCHHII	containing sugar or jeggery at 10 g/l at
	l i		fortnightly intervals at flowering and fruit
			initiation against fruit fly and pumpkin
	]	7	beetle.
			Provide split doses of urea (70g/pt) at the
		LUNGLEI	time of full blooming.
Okra	Sowing stage	1. Weeding and light	Mulching (if dry spell is there)
		irrigation in	Give irrigation at regular interval
	,	nursery bed.	Provide banana shading to transplanted
		2. Provide irrigation	seedling.
		in transplanted okra field.	
			Carroy over viotar colution to the alet
		1. Aphid (Aphis gossypii)	Spray surf water solution to the plat
		LAWNGTLAL	• Spray any one of the insecticides Imidacloprid 200 SL @ 0.25ml/lt of water
		SAIHA	(Sucking pest) or Dimethoate 30 % EC
		( )	7ml/10lt of water.
		2. Flea beetle	• Shake plants to dislodge grubs, pupae and
		2. Hea beetic	Shake plants to dislouge grads, pupae and

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		(Phylliodes balyi)	adults and destroy.
		(1 hymoues buryt)	<ul><li>Spray any one of the insecticides</li></ul>
			Imidacloprid 200 SL @ 0.25ml/lt or
			Dimethoate 30 % EC 7ml/10lt of water.
	1	3. Epilachna beetle.	
		(Epilachna	• Collect damaged leaves with grubs and egg
		The state of the s	masses and destroy them.
	1	viginctioctopancta	• Spray with methyl parathion 0.5% or
	-	ta)	dimethoate 0.3% is effective.
	7	4. Leafhopper	• Spray any one of the insecticides
	1	(Empoasca	Imidacloprid 200 SL @ 0.25ml/lt of water
		devastans)	(Sucking pest) or Dimethoate 30 % EC
	\$ 110,001		7ml/10lt of water.
	/ MAMIT	✓ Bacterial Wilt	• Fields should be kept clean and effected
	\ \ \		HA plants are to be uprooted and burnt.
		solanacearum)	Spray Copper fungicides to control the
	l l	( 3	disease (2% Bordeaux mixture.)
	1		• The disease is more prevalent in the
	\ A		presence of root knot Nematodes, so control
	\ \		of these nematodes will suppress the disease
		SERCHHI	spread.
	1	3ERCHIII	• Soil drenching (Streptocycline sulphate 0.3
		V	gm/lt of water) and Blitox 50 @ 5gm/ 15lt
		-	water.
Tomato	Fruiting sta <mark>ge</mark>	_	• Weeding near the plant
			Fertilizer application in split dose of
		LUNGLEI	recommended dose.
	(		❖ Provide irrigation to the plant.
		Damping off	✓ Seed treatment with thiram 3g/kg seed or
	)	A )	Trichoderma viride 4g+ metalaxyl 4g
			(Apron)/ kg seed
		7 7	✓ Drenching 1% Bordeaux mixture or 2 g
		1 4	captan or 3 copper oxychloride/ lt of water
		V	at 10-15 DAS are effective.
		Leaf spot and leaf	o Spraying Dithane M-45 @ 2.5g/litre of
		blotch SAIHA	water or Bavistin @ 1g/litre of water, 2-3
		SAINA.	sprayings should be given forthnightly
			intervals.
			Spraying of Blitox @ 3 g/l of water was

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Sowing   1. Weeding in the French bean field. 2. Provide irrigation in water stress condition.				found effective against leaf spot.
2. Provide irrigation in water stress condition.  1. Aphid(Aphis gossypii)  2. Epilachna beetle: (Epilachna wiginctioctopancta ta)  Cinger and turmeric  Land preparation turmeric  Land preparation  Land preparation  Land preparation  Cinger and turmeric  Land preparation  Land prep	French bean	Sowing	1. We <mark>edin</mark> g in the	Mulching (if dry spell is there)
In water stress condition.   I. Aphid(Aphis gossypii)   Spray surf water solution to the plat.			F <mark>rench bean fiel</mark> d.	<ul> <li>Give irrigation at regular interval</li> </ul>
Condition.   1. Aphid(Aphis gossypii)   Spray surf water solution to the plat.		7 7	2. Provide irrigation	
1. Aphid(Aphis gossypii)   Spray surf water solution to the plat.   Spray any one of the insecticides Imidacloprid 200 SL @ 0.25ml/lt of water (Sucking pest) or Dimethoate 30 % EC 7ml/10lt of water.   Spray with methyl parathion 0.5% or dimethoate 0.3% is effective against flea wiginctioctopancta (a)   Clear the field during February-March and burn the weeds, stubbles, roots etc. in situ.   Prepare the land by ploughing or digging by spade.   Prepare beds of convenient length (across the slope where the land is undulating), I m width, 25 cm height with 40 cm spacing between the beds.   Provide drainage channels, one for every 25 beds on flat lands   Provide drainage channels, one for every 25 beds on flat lands   Provide drainage channels, one for every 25 beds on flat lands   Provide drainage channels, one for every 25 beds on flat lands   Provide drainage channels, one for every 25 beds on flat lands   Provide drainage channels, one for every 25 beds on flat lands   Provide drainage channels, one for every 25 beds on flat lands   Provide drainage channels, one for every 25 beds on flat lands   Provide drainage channels, one for every 25 beds on flat lands   Provide drainage channels, one for every 25 beds on flat lands   Provide drainage channels, one for every 25 beds on flat lands   Provide drainage channels, one for every 25 beds on flat lands   Provide drainage channels, one for every 25 beds on flat lands   Provide drainage channels, one for every 25 beds on flat lands   Provide drainage channels, one for every 25 beds on flat lands   Provide drainage channels, one for every 25 beds on flat lands   Provide drainage channels, one for every 25 beds on flat lands   Provide drainage channels, one for every 25 beds on flat lands   Provide drainage channels, one for every 25 beds on flat lands   Provide drainage channels, one for every 25 beds on flat lands   Provide drainage channels, one for every 25 beds on flat lands   Provide drainage channels, one for every 25 beds on flat lands   Provide drainage chan		) \_,	in water stress	
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Clear the field during February-March and burn the weeds, stubbles, roots etc. in situ.		ξ		<ul> <li>Spray surf water solution to the plat.</li> </ul>
Clear the field during February-March and burn the weeds, stubbles, roots etc. in situ.		)	gossypii)	• Spray any one of the insecticides
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2. Epilachna beetle. (Epilachna viginctioctopancta ta)  Ginger and turmeric  Land preparation turmeric  Land preparation turmeric  Land preparation  Land preparation turmeric  Land preparation  Land burn the weeds, stubbles, roots etc. in situ.  Prepare the land by ploughing or digging by spade.  Prepare the land by ploughing or digging by spade.  Prepare the land by ploughing or digging by spade.  Prepare the land by ploughing or digging by spade.  Prepare the land by ploughing or digging by spade.  Prepare the land by ploughing or digging by spade.  Prepare the land by ploughing or digging by spade.  Prepare the land by ploughing or digging by spade.  Prepare the land by ploughing or digging by spade.  Prepare the land by ploughing or digging by spade.  Prepare the land by ploughing or digging by spade.  Prepare the land by ploughing or digging by spade.  Prepare the land by ploughing or digging by spade.  Prepare the land by ploughing or digging by		<b>f</b>		(Sucking pest) or Dimethoate 30 % EC
Ginger and turmeric  Land preparation turmeric  Land preparation  SERCHHI  Prepare the land by ploughing or digging by spade.  Prepare the land by ploughing or digging by spade.  Prepare the land is undulating), 1 m width, 25 cm height with 40 cm spacing between the beds.  Provide drainage channels, one for every 25 beds on flat lands  Pig  All stages  Porcine  Reproductive Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS).  Adult stage  Swine fever.  Cattle  All age group  Young stage  Poultry  Adult stage  Ranikhet Disease.  Provide drainage channels, one for every 25 beds on flat lands  1. Culling of positive pigs or piglets.  FMD vaccine at 16 week and repeat every 6 month.  FMD vaccine at 16 week and repeat every 6 month.  Primary vaccination 6 month or above Revaccination annually  Poultry  Adult stage  Ranikhet Disease.  FI vaccine at (1-6) days of birth and R2B				
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Ginger and turmeric  Land preparation  Celear the field during February-March and burn the weeds, stubbles, roots etc. in situ.  Prepare the land by ploughing or digging by spade.  Prepare beds of convenient length (across the slope where the land is undulating), 1 m width, 25 cm height with 40 cm spacing between the beds.  Provide drainage channels, one for every 25 beds on flat lands  Culling of positive pigs or piglets.  Culling of positive pigs or piglets.  Swine fever.  Cattle  All age group  Foot and Mouth  Disease (FMD)  Young stage  Black Quarter (BQ)  Primary vaccination 6 month or above  Revaccination annually  Poultry  Adult stage  Ranikhet Disease.  Fil vaccine at (1-6) days of birth and R2B		/ MAMIT		dimethoate 0.3% is effective against flea
Ginger and turmeric  Land preparation turmeric  Land preparation  Land preparation  Land preparation  Land preparation  Land preparation  Cear the field during February-March and burn the weeds, stubbles, roots etc. in situ.  Prepare the land by ploughing or digging by spade.  Prepare beds of convenient length (across the slope where the land is undulating), 1 m width, 25 cm height with 40 cm spacing between the beds.  Provide drainage channels, one for every 25 beds on flat lands  Provide drainage channels, one for every 25 beds on flat lands  Provide drainage channels, one for every 25 beds on flat lands  Provide drainage channels, one for every 25 beds on flat lands  Provide drainage channels, one for every 25 beds on flat lands  1. Culling of positive pigs or piglets.  Swine fever.  2. Vaccination of pigs with SF vaccines at 2 months and yearly interval/6 month interval  FMD vaccine at 16 week and repeat every 6 month.  Provide drainage channels, one for every 25 beds on flat lands  1. Culling of positive pigs or piglets.  FMD vaccine at 16 week and repeat every 6 month.  SAIHA  Primary vaccination 6 month or above Revaccination annually  Poultry  Adult stage  Ranikhet Disease.  F1 vaccine at (1-6) days of birth and R2B		\ \{	TAILANNE 1	beetle.
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Pig All stages  Porcine Reproductive Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS).  Adult stage  Swine fever.  Cattle  All age group  Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)  Young stage  Poultry  Adult stage  Ranikhet Disease.  2. Vaccination of pigs with SF vaccines at 2 months and yearly interval/6 month interval  FMD vaccine at 16 week and repeat every 6 month.  Primary vaccination 6 month or above Revaccination annually  Poultry  Adult stage  Ranikhet Disease.  Pil vaccine at (1-6) days of birth and R₂B		)	7	
Pig All stages  Reproductive Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS).  Adult stage  Swine fever.  Cattle  All age group  Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)  Poultry  Adult stage  Ranikhet Disease.  1. Culling of positive pigs or piglets.  1. Culling of positive pigs or piglets.  2. Vaccination of pigs with SF vaccines at 2 months and yearly interval/6 month interval  FMD vaccine at 16 week and repeat every 6 month.  Primary vaccination 6 month or above Revaccination annually  F1 vaccine at (1-6) days of birth and R₂B			`	
Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS).  Adult stage  Swine fever.  Cattle  All age group  Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)  Young stage  Black Quarter (BQ)  Poultry  Adult stage  Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS).  2. Vaccination of pigs with SF vaccines at 2 months and yearly interval/6 month interval  FMD vaccine at 16 week and repeat every 6 month.  Primary vaccination 6 month or above Revaccination annually  Foultry  Adult stage  Ranikhet Disease.  F1 vaccine at (1-6) days of birth and R₂B	Pig	All stages	Porcine	
Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS).  Adult stage  Swine fever.  Cattle  All age group  Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)  Young stage  Black Quarter (BQ)  Poultry  Adult stage  Ranikhet Disease.  Primary vaccination annually  Four and Mouth Primary vaccination 6 month or above Revaccination annually  Four and Mouth Disease (FMD)  Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)  Primary vaccination 6 month or above Revaccination annually  Four and Mouth Disease (FMD)  Figure 16  Figure 17  Figure 17  Figure 17  Figure 18  Figure 19	8			The second of th
Syndrome (PRRS).  Adult stage  Swine fever.  Cattle  All age group  Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)  Poultry  Adult stage  Swine fever.  2. Vaccination of pigs with SF vaccines at 2 months and yearly interval/6 month interval  FMD vaccine at 16 week and repeat every 6 month.  Physical Black Quarter (BQ)  Black Quarter Vaccine (BQV).  Primary vaccination 6 month or above Revaccination annually  Ranikhet Disease.  F1 vaccine at (1-6) days of birth and R₂B			_	/
Adult stage       Swine fever.       2. Vaccination of pigs with SF vaccines at 2 months and yearly interval/6 month interval         Cattle       All age group       Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)       FMD vaccine at 16 week and repeat every 6 month.         Young stage       Black Quarter (BQ)       Black Quarter Vaccine (BQV).         Primary vaccination 6 month or above       Revaccination annually         Poultry       Adult stage       Ranikhet Disease.       F1 vaccine at (1-6) days of birth and R₂B		<b>\</b>		7
CattleAll age groupFoot and Mouth Disease (FMD)• FMD vaccine at 16 week and repeat every 6 month.Young stageBlack Quarter (BQ)• Black Quarter Vaccine (BQV).Primary vaccination 6 month or above Revaccination annuallyPoultryAdult stageRanikhet Disease.• F1 vaccine at (1-6) days of birth and R₂B		Adult stage		2. Vaccination of pigs with SF vaccines at 2
Disease (FMD)       month.         Young stage       Black Quarter (BQ)       • Black Quarter Vaccine (BQV).         Primary vaccination 6 month or above       • Revaccination annually         Poultry       Adult stage       Ranikhet Disease.       • F1 vaccine at (1-6) days of birth and R₂B			4	I 1
Poultry Adult stage  Disease (FMD)  Black Quarter (BQ)  Black Quarter (BQ)  Plack Quarter (BQ)  Black Quarter Vaccine (BQV).  Primary vaccination 6 month or above  Revaccination annually  F1 vaccine at (1-6) days of birth and R₂B	Cattle	All age group	Foot and Mouth	FMD vaccine at 16 week and repeat every 6
Primary vaccination 6 month or above Revaccination annually  Poultry Adult stage Ranikhet Disease. • F1 vaccine at (1-6) days of birth and R <sub>2</sub> B			Disease (FMD)	l h
Poultry Adult stage Ranikhet Disease. F1 vaccine at (1-6) days of birth and R₂B		Young stage	The state of the s	Black Quarter Vaccine (BQV).
Poultry Adult stage Ranikhet Disease. • F1 vaccine at (1-6) days of birth and R <sub>2</sub> B				
vaccine for adult birds.	Poultry	Adult stage	Ranikhet Disease.	
				vaccine for adult birds.

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Early stage	<b>Coccidiosis</b>	1. Amprolium or coccidiostat

## **Expert committee members:**

Dr. S.B. Singh		Joint Director	basantasinghsoibam@rediffmail.com
Dr. Saurav Saha	7	Scientist (Agril. Physics)	sauravs.saha@gmail.com
Dr. T. Boopathi	B	Scientist (Agril Entomology)	boopathiars@gmail.com
Dr. Sudip Kumar Dutta	I (	Scientist (Hort.)	sudipiari@rediffmail.com
Dr. A. Ratankumar Singh		Scientist (Plant Pathology)	ratanplantpatho@gmail.com
Dr. L. H. Puii	:	Scientist (Vet. Microbiology)	lpuii@gmail.com
Dr. Lungmuana	): <sub>N</sub>	Scientist (Soil Fertility)	lmsingson@gmail.com
Dr Y. Ramakrishna	():	Farm manager (T-6)	ramakrishna_iari@rediffmail.com
Mr. Samik Chowdhury	Ŋ:	Technical Officer	samikchowdhury33@gmail.com
Mr. Evans Syiem	I l	Meteorological Observer	evansmeteo@gmail.com
Miss. Malsawmzuali	H	Research Associate (Mizo	mamamralte@yahoo.com
		language Translator)	

SERCHHIP

## **Collaborating Department:**

Dr. Lalmuanzovi	:	PC KVK Lunglei	kvklunglei@gmail.com
			kvknahthial@gmail.com
Mr. C. Lalthlamuana	:	PC KVK, Kolasib	kvkkolasib@gmail.com
Mrs. Lalnunpui Parte	:	PC KVK, Serchhip	Mmami997@yahoo.com
			kvkserchhip@gmail.com
Ms. Lalrinawnri Renthlei	:	PC KVK, Champhai	pckvkkhawzawl@rediffmail.com
Mr. Lalrosanga Khiangte	:	PC KVK, Lawngtlai	vvl9@rediffmail.com
			kvklawngtalai@rediffmail.com
Ms. C. Racheal	:	PC KVK, Saiha	kvksaiha@gmail.com
			rachoza@gmail.com
Mr. Vanlalhruaia Hnamte	:	PC KVK, Mamit	kvkmamit@yahoo.in
Dr. K. P. Chaudhary		PC KVK, Aizawl	Kpchy@rediffmail.com
			kvkaizawl@rediffmail.com

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Date of issue: 28th April, 2015

District: Saiha Period: 28 April - 03 May, 2015

Bulletin No: -513/2015/ Bulletin/English

		/			
Parameters	29.04.2015	30.04.2015	01.05.2015	02.05.2015	03.05.2015
Rainfall (mm)	0	KO12 CID	23	15	0
Max Temp (oC)	30	32	31	28	32
Min Temp (oC)	15	15	18	17	18
Cloud Coverage	Clear sky	M <mark>ainly clear</mark>	Mainly clear	Clear sky	Clear sky
Max RH (%)	90	94	89	91	94
Min RH (%)	34	32	39	57	47
Wind Speed (KmpH)	4	2	4	4	2
*Wind Direction	(E	S-E	E	E	E

Northerly- N, North-Easterly- N-E, Easterly- E, South-Easterly- S-E, Southerly- S, South-Westerly- S-W, Westerly-W, North-westerly- N-W.

STATUS OF MONSOON- March 1-31, 2015 (Percent of deviation from normal in parenthesis)

Aizawl- 8.42 mm Champhai- 9.28 mm Chhimtuipui- 11.37 mm Kolasib- 10.51 mm

(0.00mm) (0.00mm)

(0.00mm) Mamit-8.21mm (0.00mm) Serchhip-6.37mm

 Lawngtlai-7.84mm
 Lunglei-6.35mm
 Mamit-8.21mm
 Serchhip-6.37mm

 (0.00mm)
 (0.00mm)
 (0.00mm)

Weather summary of the past three days Weather forecast valid from 29<sup>th</sup> April, 2015 To 03<sup>rd</sup> May, 2015.

There are chances of moderate to light rainfall during the next 3 day. The maximum and minimum temperatures for the next 5 days may range for 28-32°C and 15-18°C. Maximum relative humidity is expected in the range of 89-94% and minimum may from 32-57%. Wind direction would be easterly with the wind speed of 2-4 km per hour. Partially cloud will prevail during the next five days.

Weekly cumulative rainfall: 50.0 mm

	1	vveeki	cumulative rainjan. 30.0 mm
Main Crop/	Stage	Cultural practices/	Agricultural / Horticultural/ animal
Animal		Pest/ Diseases	husbandry advisories
/Fisheries			(
Khasi	Nursery stage	1	♣ Nursery should be located at least 500
Mandarin and			meters away from the orchards to minimize
acid lime		LAWNGTLA	the incidence of insects and diseases.
		/ SAIHA	♣ Potting mixture of soil, sand and FYM or
			compost should be in proper ratio.
			Application of split dose of fertilizer 600:

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	200:100 (g/pt).
	♣ Apply micro-nutrients viz. zinc, coppe
	manganese, iron, boron and molybdenur
	are required in ample quantities for
	supplying nutrients and also reduce seriou
	KOLASIB disorders which may lead to decline of the
	whole orchard.
	♣ Only certified seed should be used.
	avoided.
	Seedling of uniform height should b
	selected for planting.
	MAMIT Hooked or bench rooted plants should be
	discarded.
	Plant protection measures should b
	followed.
	Pits for planting should be 75*75*75 ci
	size and spaced at 6*6 m distance.
Khasi	Vegetative stage Spray (10 ppm) of Gibberellic acid should
Mandarin and	be done at colour break stage to delay
acid lime	SERCHHIP colour development, maintain firmness,
	extend harvesting period.
	→ Drip irrigation system should be preferred
	to provide proper water at the feeder root
	system.
	LUNGLEI Fruit drops, which occur at least twice in
	each crop, should be controlled with the
	recommended doses of GA3, urea,
	benomyl and carbendazim at right time.
	Insect pests like Blackfly (Kolshi), Citrus
	Psylla, Leaf miner, Bark eating caterpillar,
	Fruit sucking Moth, Mites, Twing Blight,
	Gummosis, Root rot and Collar rot should
	be controlled.
	Recommended fungicide (Carbendazium)
	SAIHA and proper doses (0.1% or 1000 ppm)
	should be sprayed at proper time (One
	month and 15 days before harvest i.e. two
	sprays).
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Oil plam	Vegetative/		♣ Provide irrigation 10-15 days internal.
on plan	Harvesting stage		4 Application of dry leaf mulch or paddy
	gg.		husk to a thickness of about 8 cm. in the
		/	basin keeps down the weed growth and
	) \ .		decreases the number of irrigations and
		KOLASIB	also improves fruit quality.
	l l	NO ENGIN	→ Application of split dose of fertilizer 600:
	)	W.	200:100 (g/pt).
	ζ	1 1	♣ Apply micro-nutrients viz. zinc, copper,
	<b>f</b>		manganese, iron, boron and molybdenum
			are required in ample quantities for
	Į į		supplying nutrients and also reduce serious
	/ MAMIT	( )	disorders which may lead to decline of the
	5	AIZAWL	whole orchard.
	)	A THE STATE	Apply Bordeaux mixture to the plant after
	ì	1	pruning.
	),		Fruits are harvested when they attain full
	\	1 3 1	size, develop attractive colour with
D	X74-4:/		optimum sugar and acid blend.
Banana	Vegetative/	arnou	Provide irrigation 10-15 days internal.  Application of dry leaf mulch or paddy
	harvesting	SERCHHI	husk to a thickness of about 8 cm. in the
		V (-)	basin keeps down the weed growth and
			decreases the number of irrigations and
	J	_	also improves fruit quality.
			Application of split dose of fertilizer 600:
		LUNGLEI	200:100 (g/pt).
		_	Apply micro-nutrients viz. zinc, copper,
		~ ~~	manganese, iron, boron and molybdenum
	'	1)(	are required in ample quantities for
			supplying nutrients and also reduce serious
			disorders which may lead to decline of the
			whole orchard.
			Pruning on a regular basis removes
		LAWNGTLAJ	unwanted or suckers, keeps production
		/ SAIHA	mats in optimum condition, saves fertilizer,
			reduces pest and disease.
		1	Fruits are harvested when they attain full
		7 7 5	size, develop attractive yellow colour.
		1	3   P a g e

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Pineapple	Vegetative stage		♣ Colocassia, yam, chilies, cabbage,
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			cauliflower, sweet potato, pigeon pea,
	r		green gram, black gram, sesame, etc.
	7.7	1	intercrop with pine apple which give
	) \ ,		additional income to farmer.
		KOLASIB	Pineapple plants should be irrigated with
	l l	11001010	five or six irrigations during the dry months
	)	(A)	at intervals of 20–25 days.
	ζ	2 1 (	Cover crops like sweet potato, etc., can also
	<b>f</b>		be grown to conserve soil moisture.
			♣ Mulching with straw and other plant
	{		materials is the technique for soil moisture
	/ MAMIT		conservation.
Brinjal	Harvesting stage	AIZAWL C	Harvest all the mature fruits.
	)		Provide irrigation to newly established
C 124	E '4'		crop
Cucurbitaceous	Fruiting stage		Provide irrigation every 7 days interval
crop	\	- 1 - 1 - 1	which will give better yield.  In large gardens apply carbaryl 0.2 per
	\ \ \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\		cent or malathion 0.15 per cent suspension
		SERCHHII	containing sugar or jeggery at 10 g/l at
	\ \frac{1}{2}	SERCOMMINI	fortnightly intervals at flowering and fruit
			initiation against fruit fly and pumpkin
	)		beetle.
		`	Provide split doses of urea (70g/pt) at the
		LUNCLEI	time of full blooming.
Okra	Sowing stage	1. Weeding and light	Mulching (if dry spell is there)
	l l	irrigation in	Give irrigation at regular interval
	<u> </u>	nursery bed.	↑ Provide banana shading to transplanted
		2. Provide irrigation	seedling.
		in transplanted	)
		okra field.	
		1. Aphid (Aphis	• Spray surf water solution to the plat
		gossypii)	• Spray any one of the insecticides
		LAWNGTLA	Imidacloprid 200 SL @ 0.25ml/lt of water
		SAIHA	(Sucking pest) or Dimethoate 30 % EC
			7ml/10lt of water.
		2. Flea beet le	Shake plants to dislodge grubs, pupae and

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		(Phylliodes balyi)	adults and destroy.
		(Friguloaes valyt)	_
			• Spray any one of the insecticides
			Imidacloprid 200 SL @ 0.25ml/lt or
	1	<b>4 7 9 9 9</b>	Dimethoate 30 % EC 7ml/10lt of water.
		3. Epilachna beetle.	Collect damaged leaves with grubs and egg
		(Epilachna	masses and destroy them.
	{	viginctioctopancta	• Spray with methyl parathion 0.5% or
	)	ta)	dimethoate 0.3% is effective.
	>	4. Leafhopper	Spray any one of the insecticides
	)	(Empoasca	Imidacloprid 200 SL @ 0.25ml/lt of water
		devastans)	(Sucking pest) or Dimethoate 30 % EC
	<b>{</b>		7ml/10lt of water.
	/ MAMIT	✓ Bacterial Wilt	• Fields should be kept clean and effected
	\ \{	(Pseudomonas	HA plants are to be uprooted and burnt.
	ì	solanacearum)	• Spray Copper fungicides to control the
	l l		disease (2% Bordeaux mixture.)
	λ,		• The disease is more prevalent in the
	\	1 1	presence of root knot Nematodes, so control
	( )		of these nematodes will suppress the disease
	1 /		spread.
		SERCHHI	• Soil drenching (Streptocycline sulphate 0.3
		V (	gm/lt of water) and Blitox 50 @ 5gm/ 15lt
			water.
Tomato	Fruiting stage		❖ Weeding near the plant
			Fertilizer application in split dose of
		LUNGLEI	recommended dose.
	}		❖ Provide irrigation to the plant.
		Damping off	Seed treatment with thiram 3g/kg seed or
		U .	Trichoderma viride 4g+ metalaxyl 4g
			(Apron)/ kg seed
			Drenching 1% Bordeaux mixture or 2 g
		1 6 4	captan or 3 copper oxychloride/ lt of water
		V (	at 10-15 DAS are effective.
		Leaf spot and leaf	o Spraying Dithane M-45 @ 2.5g/litre of
		blotch	water or Bavistin @ 1g/litre of water, 2-3
		SAIHA	sprayings should be given forthnightly
			intervals.
			Spraying of Blitox @ 3 g/l of water was

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Sowing   1. Weeding in the French bean field. 2. Provide irrigation in water stress condition.				found effective against leaf spot.
2. Provide irrigation in water stress condition.  1. Aphid(Aphis gossypii)  2. Epilachna beetle: (Epilachna wiginctioctopancta ta)  Cinger and turmeric  Land preparation turmeric  Land preparation  Land preparation  Land preparation  Cinger and turmeric  Land preparation  Land prep	French bean	Sowing	1. We <mark>edin</mark> g in the	Mulching (if dry spell is there)
In water stress condition.   1. Aphild(Aphis gossypii)			F <mark>rench bean field.</mark>	<ul> <li>Give irrigation at regular interval</li> </ul>
Condition.   1. Aphid(Aphis gossypii)   Spray surf water solution to the plat.		7 7	2. Provide irrigation	
1. Aphid(Aphis gossypii)   Spray surf water solution to the plat.   Spray any one of the insecticides Imidacloprid 200 SL @ 0.25ml/lt of water (Sucking pest) or Dimethoate 30 % EC 7ml/10lt of water.   Spray with methyl parathion 0.5% or dimethoate 0.3% is effective against flea wiginctioctopancta (a)   Clear the field during February-March and burn the weeds, stubbles, roots etc. in situ.   Prepare the land by ploughing or digging by spade.   Prepare beds of convenient length (across the slope where the land is undulating), I m width, 25 cm height with 40 cm spacing between the beds.   Provide drainage channels, one for every 25 beds on flat lands   Provide drainage channels, one for every 25 beds on flat lands   Provide drainage channels, one for every 25 beds on flat lands   Provide drainage channels, one for every 25 beds on flat lands   Provide drainage channels, one for every 25 beds on flat lands   Provide drainage channels, one for every 25 beds on flat lands   Provide drainage channels, one for every 25 beds on flat lands   Provide drainage channels, one for every 25 beds on flat lands   Provide drainage channels, one for every 25 beds on flat lands   Provide drainage channels, one for every 25 beds on flat lands   Provide drainage channels, one for every 25 beds on flat lands   Provide drainage channels, one for every 25 beds on flat lands   Provide drainage channels, one for every 25 beds on flat lands   Provide drainage channels, one for every 25 beds on flat lands   Provide drainage channels, one for every 25 beds on flat lands   Provide drainage channels, one for every 25 beds on flat lands   Provide drainage channels, one for every 25 beds on flat lands   Provide drainage channels, one for every 25 beds on flat lands   Provide drainage channels, one for every 25 beds on flat lands   Provide drainage channels, one for every 25 beds on flat lands   Provide drainage channels, one for every 25 beds on flat lands   Provide drainage channels, one for every 25 beds on flat lands   Provide drainage chan		) \_,	in water stress	
Spray any one of the insecticides Imidacloprid 200 SL @ 0.25mil/t of water (Sucking lest) or Dimethoate 30 % EC 7mil/10lt of water.    2. Epilachna viginctioctopancta (a)			condition.	
Imidacloprid 200 SL @ 0.25ml/lt of water (Sucking pest) or Dimethoate 30 % EC 7ml/10lt of water.		ξ		<ul> <li>Spray surf water solution to the plat.</li> </ul>
Clear the field during February-March and burn the weeds, stubbles, roots etc. in situ.		)	gossypii)	• Spray any one of the insecticides
Total 10lt of water.  2. Epilachna beetle (Epilachna viginctioctopancta ta)  Ginger and turmeric  Land preparation turmeric  Land preparation  All stages  Adult stage  Adult stage  Adult stage  Adult stage  Adult stage  Pooltry  Adult stage  Ranikhet Disease (FMD)  Poultry  Adult stage  Prepare the land by ploughing or digging between the beds.  Proyaide drainage channels, one for every 25 beds on flat lands  Cattle  All age group  Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)  Poultry  Adult stage  Ranikhet Disease.  Provine Reproductive Respiratory (Syndrome (PRRS)).  Sailha  Fig. Adult stage  Adult stage  Province Reproductive Respiratory (Syndrome (PRRS)).  Swine fever.  Swine fever.  Black Quarter Vaccine at 16 week and repeat every 6 month.  Primary vaccination 6 month or above Revaccination annually  Poultry  Adult stage  Ranikhet Disease.  Fit vaccine at (1-6) days of birth and R₂B		5		Imidacloprid 200 SL @ 0.25ml/lt of water
2. Epilachna beetle. (Epilachna viginctioctopancta ta)  Ginger and turmeric  Land preparation turmeric  Land preparation turmeric  Land preparation  Land preparation turmeric  Land preparation  Land burn the weeds, stubbles, roots etc. in situ.  Prepare the land by ploughing or digging by spade.  Prepare the land by ploughing or digging by spade.  Prepare the land by ploughing or digging by spade.  Prepare the land by ploughing or digging by spade.  Prepare the land by ploughing or digging by spade.  Prepare the land by ploughing or digging by spade.  Prepare the land by ploughing or digging by spade.  Prepare the land by ploughing or digging by spade.  Prepare the land by ploughing or digging by spade.  Prepare the land by ploughing or digging by spade.  Prepare the land by ploughing or digging by spade.  Prepare the land by ploughing or digging by spade.  Prepare the land by ploughing or digging by spade.  Prepare the land by ploughing or digging by		<b>f</b>		(Sucking pest) or Dimethoate 30 % EC
Ginger and turmeric  Land preparation turmeric  Land preparation  Land preparation  SERCHHI  Prepare the land by ploughing or digging by spade.  Prepare the land is undulating), 1 m width, 25 cm height with 40 cm spacing between the beds.  Provide drainage channels, one for every 25 beds on flat lands  Pig  All stages  Porcine  Reproductive Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS).  Adult stage  Adult stage  Adult stage  Swine fever.  Cattle  All age group  Young stage  Pooltry  Adult stage  Ranikhet Disease.  Carrie Giach Math dimethoate 0.3% is effective against flea beetle.  Clear the field during February-March and burn the weeds, stubbles, roots etc. in situ.  Prepare the land by ploughing or digging by spade.  Prepare beds of convenient length (across the slope where the land is undulating), 1 m width, 25 cm height with 40 cm spacing between the beds.  Provide drainage channels, one for every 25 beds on flat lands  1. Culling of positive pigs or piglets.  Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)  Primary vaccination of pigs with SF vaccines at 2 months and yearly interval/6 month interval  FMD vaccine at 16 week and repeat every 6 month.  FMD vaccine at 16 week and repeat every 6 month.  Primary vaccination 6 month or above Revaccination annually  Poultry  Adult stage  Ranikhet Disease.  FI vaccine at (1-6) days of birth and R <sub>2</sub> B				
Ginger and turmeric  Land preparation turmeric  Land preparation  Land preparation  Land preparation  Clear the field during February-March and burn the weeds, stubbles, roots etc. in situ.  Prepare the land by ploughing or digging by spade.  Prepare beds of convenient length (across the slope where the land is undulating), 1 m width, 25 cm height with 40 cm spacing between the beds.  Provide drainage channels, one for every 25 beds on flat lands  Pig  All stages  Reproductive Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS).  Swine fever.  Cattle  All age group  Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)  Young stage  Black Quarter (BQ)  SAIHA  Poultry  Adult stage  Ranikhet Disease.  FI vaccine at (1-6) days of birth and R2B		₹	_	
Ginger and turmeric  Land preparation turmeric  Land preparation  Land preparation  Land preparation  Land preparation  Land preparation  Clear the field during February-March and burn the weeds, stubbles, roots etc. in situ.  Prepare the land by ploughing or digging by spade.  Prepare beds of convenient length (across the slope where the land is undulating), 1 m width, 25 cm height with 40 cm spacing between the beds.  Provide drainage channels, one for every 25 beds on flat lands  Cutlling of positive pigs or piglets.  Adult stage  Swine fever.  Cattle  All age group  Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)  Young stage  Black Quarter (BQ)  SAIHA  Poultry  Adult stage  Ranikhet Disease.  Fil vaccine at (1-6) days of birth and R2B		/ MAMIT		dimethoate 0.3% is effective against flea
Ginger and turmeric  Land preparation turmeric  Land preparation  Land preparation  Land preparation  Land preparation  Land preparation  Cear the field during February-March and burn the weeds, stubbles, roots etc. in situ.  Prepare the land by ploughing or digging by spade.  Prepare beds of convenient length (across the slope where the land is undulating), 1 m width, 25 cm height with 40 cm spacing between the beds.  Provide drainage channels, one for every 25 beds on flat lands  Provide drainage channels, one for every 25 beds on flat lands  Provide drainage channels, one for every 25 beds on flat lands  Provide drainage channels, one for every 25 beds on flat lands  Provide drainage channels, one for every 25 beds on flat lands  1. Culling of positive pigs or piglets.  Swine fever.  2. Vaccination of pigs with SF vaccines at 2 months and yearly interval/6 month interval  FMD vaccine at 16 week and repeat every 6 month.  Provide drainage channels, one for every 25 beds on flat lands  Provide drainage channels, one for every 25 beds on flat lands  From height with 40 cm spacing between the beds.  Provide drainage channels, one for every 25 beds on flat lands  From height with 40 cm spacing between the beds.  Provide drainage channels, one for every 25 beds on flat lands  From height with 40 cm spacing between the beds.  Provide drainage channels, one for every 25 beds on flat lands  From height with 40 cm spacing between the slope where the land is undulating), 1 m width, 25 cm height with 40 cm spacing between the beds.  Provide drainage channels, one for every 25 beds on flat lands  Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)  FMD vaccine at 16 week and repeat every 6 month.  Primary vaccination 6 month or above Revaccination annually  Poultry  Adult stage  Ranikhet Disease.  FI vaccine at (1-6) days of birth and R <sub>2</sub> B		\ \{	TAILANNE 1	beetle.
turmeric  burn the weeds, stubbles, roots etc. in situ.  Prepare the land by ploughing or digging by spade.  Prepare the land by ploughing or digging by spade.  Prepare beds of convenient length (across the slope where the land is undulating), 1 m width, 25 cm height with 40 cm spacing between the beds.  Provide drainage channels, one for every 25 beds on flat lands  Provide drainage channels, one for every 25 beds on flat lands  Provide drainage channels, one for every 25 beds on flat lands  1. Culling of positive pigs or piglets.  Swine fever.  Adult stage  Prot and Mouth Disease (FMD)  Poutry  Adult stage  Black Quarter (BQ)  Primary vaccination 6 month or above Revaccination annually  Provide drainage channels, one for every 25 beds on flat lands  1. Culling of positive pigs or piglets.  2. Vaccination of pigs with SF vaccines at 2 months and yearly interval/6 month interval  FMD vaccine at 16 week and repeat every 6 month.  Black Quarter Vaccine (BQV).  Primary vaccination 6 month or above Revaccination annually  Poultry  Adult stage  Ranikhet Disease.  F1 vaccine at (1-6) days of birth and R₂B			ta)	
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Pig All stages  Porcine Reproductive Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS).  Adult stage  All age group  Pooltry  Adult stage  Ranikhet Disease.  Prepare beds of convenient length (across the slope where the land is undulating), 1 m width, 25 cm height with 40 cm spacing between the beds.  Provide drainage channels, one for every 25 beds on flat lands  1. Culling of positive pigs or piglets.  2. Vaccination of pigs with SF vaccines at 2 months and yearly interval/6 month interval  FMD vaccine at 16 week and repeat every 6 month.  Poultry  Adult stage  Ranikhet Disease.  F1 vaccine at (1-6) days of birth and R₂B		)		
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width, 25 cm height with 40 cm spacing between the beds.  Provide drainage channels, one for every 25 beds on flat lands  Pig All stages Porcine Reproductive Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS).  Adult stage Swine fever.  Cattle All age group Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)  Young stage Black Quarter (BQ)  Poultry Adult stage Ranikhet Disease.  Provide drainage channels, one for every 25 beds on flat lands  1. Culling of positive pigs or piglets.  2. Vaccination of pigs with SF vaccines at 2 months and yearly interval/6 month interval  FMD vaccine at 16 week and repeat every 6 month.  Primary vaccination 6 month or above Revaccination annually  Poultry Adult stage Ranikhet Disease.  F1 vaccine at (1-6) days of birth and R₂B			SERCHHI	
between the beds.  Provide drainage channels, one for every 25 beds on flat lands  Pig All stages Reproductive Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS).  Adult stage Swine fever.  Adult stage Swine fever.  Adult stage Poot and Mouth Disease (FMD)  Young stage Black Quarter (BQ)  Poultry Adult stage Ranikhet Disease.  Provide drainage channels, one for every 25 beds on flat lands  1. Culling of positive pigs or piglets.  2. Vaccination of pigs with SF vaccines at 2 months and yearly interval/6 month interval  FMD vaccine at 16 week and repeat every 6 month.  Primary vaccination 6 month or above Revaccination annually  Poultry Adult stage Ranikhet Disease.  F1 vaccine at (1-6) days of birth and R₂B			V-7	
Pig All stages Porcine Reproductive Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS).  Adult stage  All age group  Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)  Young stage  Provide drainage channels, one for every 25 beds on flat lands  1. Culling of positive pigs or piglets.  2. Vaccination of pigs with SF vaccines at 2 months and yearly interval/6 month interval  FMD vaccine at 16 week and repeat every 6 month.  Black Quarter (BQ) Primary vaccination 6 month or above Revaccination annually  Poultry  Adult stage  Ranikhet Disease.  FI vaccine at (1-6) days of birth and R₂B		<b>\</b>		
Pig All stages  Porcine Reproductive Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS).  Adult stage  Swine fever.  Cattle  All age group  Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)  Young stage  Poultry  Adult stage  Ranikhet Disease.  2. Vaccination of pigs with SF vaccines at 2 months and yearly interval/6 month interval  FMD vaccine at 16 week and repeat every 6 month.  Primary vaccination 6 month or above Revaccination annually  Poultry  Adult stage  Ranikhet Disease.  Pil vaccine at (1-6) days of birth and R₂B		)	7	
Pig All stages  Reproductive Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS).  Adult stage  Swine fever.  Cattle  All age group  Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)  Poultry  Adult stage  Ranikhet Disease.  1. Culling of positive pigs or piglets.  1. Culling of positive pigs or piglets.  2. Vaccination of pigs with SF vaccines at 2 months and yearly interval/6 month interval  FMD vaccine at 16 week and repeat every 6 month.  Primary vaccination 6 month or above Revaccination annually  F1 vaccine at (1-6) days of birth and R₂B		Į.	~	
Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS).  Adult stage  Swine fever.  Cattle  All age group  Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)  Young stage  Black Quarter (BQ)  Poultry  Adult stage  Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS).  2. Vaccination of pigs with SF vaccines at 2 months and yearly interval/6 month interval  FMD vaccine at 16 week and repeat every 6 month.  Primary vaccination 6 month or above Revaccination annually  Foultry  Adult stage  Ranikhet Disease.  F1 vaccine at (1-6) days of birth and R₂B	Pig	All stages	Porcine	
Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS).  Adult stage  Swine fever.  Cattle  All age group  Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)  Young stage  Black Quarter (BQ)  Poultry  Adult stage  Ranikhet Disease.  Primary vaccination annually  Four and Mouth Primary vaccination 6 month or above Revaccination annually  Four and Mouth Disease (FMD)  Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)  Primary vaccination 6 month or above Revaccination annually  Four and Mouth Disease (FMD)  Figure 16  Figure 17  Figure 17  Figure 17  Figure 18  Figure 19				8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Syndrome (PRRS).  Adult stage  Swine fever.  Cattle  All age group  Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)  Poultry  Adult stage  Swine fever.  2. Vaccination of pigs with SF vaccines at 2 months and yearly interval/6 month interval  FMD vaccine at 16 week and repeat every 6 month.  Physical Black Quarter (BQ)  Black Quarter Vaccine (BQV).  Primary vaccination 6 month or above Revaccination annually  Ranikhet Disease.  F1 vaccine at (1-6) days of birth and R₂B			_	/
Adult stage       Swine fever.       2. Vaccination of pigs with SF vaccines at 2 months and yearly interval/6 month interval         Cattle       All age group       Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)       FMD vaccine at 16 week and repeat every 6 month.         Young stage       Black Quarter (BQ)       Black Quarter Vaccine (BQV).         Primary vaccination 6 month or above       Revaccination annually         Poultry       Adult stage       Ranikhet Disease.       F1 vaccine at (1-6) days of birth and R₂B		<b>\</b>		7
Cattle       All age group       Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)       • FMD vaccine at 16 week and repeat every 6 month.         Young stage       Black Quarter (BQ)       • Black Quarter Vaccine (BQV).         Primary vaccination 6 month or above Revaccination annually         Poultry       Adult stage       Ranikhet Disease.       • F1 vaccine at (1-6) days of birth and R₂B		Adult stage		2. Vaccination of pigs with SF vaccines at 2
Disease (FMD)       month.         Young stage       Black Quarter (BQ)       • Black Quarter Vaccine (BQV).         Primary vaccination 6 month or above       • Revaccination annually         Poultry       Adult stage       Ranikhet Disease.       • F1 vaccine at (1-6) days of birth and R₂B			4	months and yearly interval/6 month interval
Poultry Adult stage  Disease (FMD)  Black Quarter (BQ)  Black Quarter (BQ)  Plack Quarter (BQ)  Black Quarter Vaccine (BQV).  Primary vaccination 6 month or above  Revaccination annually  F1 vaccine at (1-6) days of birth and R₂B	Cattle	All age group	Foot and Mouth	FMD vaccine at 16 week and repeat every 6
Primary vaccination 6 month or above Revaccination annually  Poultry Adult stage Ranikhet Disease. • F1 vaccine at (1-6) days of birth and R <sub>2</sub> B			Disease (FMD)	l h
Poultry Adult stage Ranikhet Disease. F1 vaccine at (1-6) days of birth and R₂B		Young stage	The state of the s	Black Quarter Vaccine (BQV).
Poultry Adult stage Ranikhet Disease. • F1 vaccine at (1-6) days of birth and R <sub>2</sub> B				
vaccine for adult birds.	Poultry	Adult stage	Ranikhet Disease.	
				vaccine for adult birds.

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Mizoram Centre, Kolasib- 796081, MIZORAM

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Early stage	<b>Coccidiosis</b>	1. Amprolium or coccidiostat

## **Expert committee members:**

Dr. S.B. Singh	•	Joint Director	basantasinghsoibam@rediffmail.com
Dr. Saurav Saha	1	Scientist (Agril. Physics)	sauravs.saha@gmail.com
Dr. T. Boopathi	13	Scientist (Agril Entomology)	boopathiars@gmail.com
Dr. Sudip Kumar Dutta	15	Scientist (Hort.)	sudipiari@rediffmail.com
Dr. A. Ratankumar Singh		Scientist (Plant Pathology)	ratanplantpatho@gmail.com
Dr. L. H. Puii	:	Scientist (Vet. Microbiology)	lpuii@gmail.com
Dr. Lungmuana	): <sub> </sub>	Scientist (Soil Fertility)	lmsingson@gmail.com
Dr Y. Ramakrishna	( :	Farm manager (T-6)	ramakrishna iari@rediffmail.com
Mr. Samik Chowdhury	١:	Technical Officer	samikchowdhury33@gmail.com
Mr. Evans Syiem	1	Meteorological Observer	evansmeteo@gmail.com
Miss. Malsawmzuali	14	Research Associate (Mizo	mamamralte@yahoo.com
		language Translator)	

### **Collaborating Department:**

Dr. Lalmuanzovi	:	PC KVK Lunglei	kvklunglei@gmail.com
			kvknahthial@gmail.com
Mr. C. Lalthlamuana	:	PC KVK, Kolasib	kvkkolasib@gmail.com
Mrs. Lalnunpui Parte	:	PC KVK, Serchhip <u>Mmami997@yahoo.com</u>	
			kvkserchhip@gmail.com
Ms. Lalrinawnri Renthlei	:	PC KVK, Champhai	pckvkkhawzawl@rediffmail.com
Mr. Lalrosanga Khiangte	:	PC KVK, Lawngtlai	vvl9@rediffmail.com
			kvklawngtalai@rediffmail.com
Ms. C. Racheal	:	PC KVK, Saiha	kvksaiha@gmail.com
			rachoza@gmail.com
Mr. Vanlalhruaia Hnamte	:	PC KVK, Mamit	kvkmamit@yahoo.in
Dr. K. P. Chaudhary		PC KVK, Aizawl	Kpchy@rediffmail.com
			kvkaizawl@rediffmail.com

SERCHHIP

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Date of issue: 28th April, 2015

District: Serchhip Period: 28 April - 03 May, 2015

Bulletin No: -513/2015/ Bulletin/English

			· ·		
Parameters	29.04.2015	30.04.2015	01.05.2015	02.05.2015	03.05.2015
Rainfall (mm)	0	KO15elb	24	25	5
Max Temp (oC)	28	29	29	25	30
Min Temp (oC)	14	14	17	16	18
Cloud Coverage	Clear sky	Mainly clear	Partially clear	Clear sky	Mainly clear
Max RH (%)	97	99	98	99	98
Min RH (%)	41	43	43	78	59
Wind Speed (KmpH)	4	2	4	2	2
*Wind Direction	(E	S-E	S-E	E	S-E

Northerly- N, North-Easterly- N-E, Easterly- E, South-Easterly- S-E, Southerly- S, South-Westerly- S-W, Westerly-W, North-westerly- N-W.

STATUS OF MONSOON- March 1-31, 2015 (Percent of deviation from normal in parenthesis)

 Aizawl- 8.42 mm (0.00mm)
 Champhai- 9.28 mm (0.00mm)
 Chhimtuipui- 11.37 mm (0.00mm)
 Kolasib- 10.51 mm (0.00mm)

 Lawngtlai-7.84mm
 Lunglei-6.35mm
 Mamit-8.21mm
 Serchhip-6.37mm

(0.00mm) (0.00mm) (0.00mm)

Weather forecast valid from 29<sup>th</sup> April, 2015 To 03<sup>rd</sup> May,

There are chances of moderate to light rainfall during the next 4 day.

The maximum and minimum temperatures for the next 5 days may range for 25-30°C and 14-17°C. Maximum relative humidity is expected in the range of 97-99% and minimum may from 41-78%. Wind direction would be easterly with the wind speed of 2-4 km per hour.

Partially cloudy prevail during the next five days.

	<u></u>	Weekly	cumulative rainfall: 69.0 mm
Main Crop/	Stage	Cultural practices/	Agricultural / Horticultural/ animal
Animal		Pest/ Diseases	husbandry advisories
/Fisheries			
Khasi	Nursery stage	1	Nursery should be located at least 500
Mandarin and		1	meters away from the orchards to minimize
acid lime		LAWNGTLAL	the incidence of insects and diseases.
		/ SAIHA	♣ Potting mixture of soil, sand and FYM or
			compost should be in proper ratio.
			Application of split dose of fertilizer 600:

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Phone: +91 3837 220041, Fax: +91 3837 220560,

E-mail: iaaskolasib@yahoo.in

Weather summary of the past



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			200·100 (g/pt)
			200:100 (g/pt).
			4 Apply micro-nutrients viz. zinc, copper,
			manganese, iron, boron and molybdenum
	7 1	5	are required in ample quantities for
		( )	supplying nutrients and also reduce serious
		KOLASIB	disorders which may lead to decline of the
	(	1.	whole orchard.
	)	(A)	4 Only certified seed should be used.
	5	2 1	♣ Stagnation of water in beds should be
	<b>f</b>		avoided.
			♣ Seedling of uniform height should be
	Į		selected for planting.
	/ MAMIT	( )	Hooked or bench rooted plants should be
	ζ	AIZAWL C	discarded.
	\ \ \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	ALLANIE	☐ ♣ Plant protection measures should be
	\ \ \	<b>5</b>	followed.
	).	~ ~ /	♣ Pits for planting should be 75*75*75 cm
	\		size and spaced at 6*6 m distance.
Khasi	Vegetative stage	~	Spray (10 ppm) of Gibberellic acid should
Mandarin and	) )		be done at colour break stage to delay
acid lime		SERCHHI	*
		Va La	extend harvesting period.
			♣ Drip irrigation system should be preferred
			to provide proper water at the feeder root
			system.
		LUNGLEI	Fruit drops, which occur at least twice in
	\ \ \ \ \		each crop, should be controlled with the
	\ \ \	6	recommended doses of GA3, urea,
	<b>\</b>		benomyl and carbendazim at right time.
		<i>3</i> \	♣ Insect pests like Blackfly (Kolshi), Citrus  ■ The section of
			Psylla, Leaf miner, Bark eating caterpillar,
			Fruit sucking Moth, Mites, Twing Blight,
		1 2	Gummosis, Root rot and Collar rot should
			be controlled.
		LAWNGTLAJ	Recommended fungicide (Carbendazium)
		/ SAIHA	and proper doses (0.1% or 1000 ppm)
			should be sprayed at proper time (One
			month and 15 days before harvest i.e. two
		7 / 1	sprays).
		1 4 6	2   P a g e

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Oil plam	Vegetative/		♣ Provide irrigation 10-15 days internal.
- F	Harvesting stage		♣ Application of dry leaf mulch or paddy
	8 8		husk to a thickness of about 8 cm. in the
	( )	7	basin keeps down the weed growth and
	) \ ,	-	decreases the number of irrigations and
		KOLASIB	also improves fruit quality.
	Į.	11001010	→ Application of split dose of fertilizer 600:
	)	W )	200:100 (g/pt).
	ζ	1 1	♣ Apply micro-nutrients viz. zinc, copper,
	<b>f</b>		manganese, iron, boron and molybdenum
			are required in ample quantities for
	- {		supplying nutrients and also reduce serious
	/ MAMIT	1	disorders which may lead to decline of the
	Ş	AIZAWL C	whole orchard.
	)	7	Apply Bordeaux mixture to the plant after
	Ì	1	pruning.
	·		Fruits are harvested when they attain full size, develop attractive colour with
	\	1	size, develop attractive colour with optimum sugar and acid blend.
Banana	Vegetative/		Provide irrigation 10-15 days internal.
Danana	harvesting	SERCHHI	Application of dry leaf mulch or paddy
	nai vesting	SERCOIIII	husk to a thickness of about 8 cm. in the
			basin keeps down the weed growth and
			decreases the number of irrigations and
	J	`	also improves fruit quality.
		LUNALE	Application of split dose of fertilizer 600:
	<u> </u>	LUNGLEI	200:100 (g/pt).
		_	Apply micro-nutrients viz. zinc, copper,
	<u> </u>	2	manganese, iron, boron and molybdenum
			are required in ample quantities for
			supplying nutrients and also reduce serious
			disorders which may lead to decline of the
		1 2	whole orchard.
		1	Pruning on a regular basis removes
		LAWNGTLAL	unwanted or suckers, keeps production mats in optimum condition, saves fertilizer,
		SAIHA	reduces pest and disease.
			Fruits are harvested when they attain full
		1	size, develop attractive yellow colour.
		777	3   P a g e

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Pineapple	Vegetative stage		♣ Colocassia, yam, chilies, cabbage,
11			cauliflower, sweet potato, pigeon pea,
	r		green gram, black gram, sesame, etc.
	7.7	7	intercrop with pine apple which give
	) \ ,		additional income to farmer.
		KOLASIB	♣ Pineapple plants should be irrigated with
	l l	11001010	five or six irrigations during the dry months
	)	W )	at intervals of 20–25 days.
	ζ	2 1	Cover crops like sweet potato, etc., can also
	<b>∫</b>		be grown to conserve soil moisture.
			♣ Mulching with straw and other plant
	{ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		materials is the technique for soil moisture
	MAMIT		conservation.
Brinjal	Harvesting stage	AIZAWL C	Harvest all the mature fruits.
	ì		Provide irrigation to newly established
Cucurbitaceous	Emritina ata aa		crop
	Fruiting stage		Provide irrigation every 7 days interval which will give better yield.
crop	\		In large gardens apply carbaryl 0.2 per
	\ \		cent or malathion 0.15 per cent suspension
		SERCHHII	containing sugar or jeggery at 10 g/l at
	{	~~~	fortnightly intervals at flowering and fruit
	1		initiation against fruit fly and pumpkin
	]		beetle.
		_	Provide split doses of urea (70g/pt) at the
	\	LUNCLEI	time of full blooming.
Okra	Sowing stage	1. Weeding and light	Mulching (if dry spell is there)
	l l	irrigation in	Give irrigation at regular interval
	<b>*</b>	nursery bed.	Provide banana shading to transplanted
		2. Provide irrigation	seedling.
		in transplanted	
		okra field.	
		1. Aphid (Aphis	• Spray surf water solution to the plat
		gossypii)	• Spray any one of the insecticides
		SAIHA	Imidacloprid 200 SL @ 0.25ml/lt of water
		SAIDA	(Sucking pest) or Dimethoate 30 % EC 7ml/10lt of water.
		2. Flea beetle	Shake plants to dislodge grubs, pupae and
		2. Fica Decue	- snake plants to dislouge glubs, pupae and

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(Prepared based on District wise Weather Forecast received from IMD, Guwahati)



		(Ph <mark>yllio</mark> des balyi)	adults and destroy.
			• Spray any one of the insecticides
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		Imidacloprid 200 SL @ 0.25ml/lt or
	7.7	7	Dimethoate 30 % EC 7ml/10lt of water.
	) \ ,	3. Epilachna beetle.	Collect damaged leaves with grubs and egg
		(Epilachna	masses and destroy them.
		viginctioctopancta	• Spray with methyl parathion 0.5% or
	)	ta)	dimethoate 0.3% is effective.
	(	4. Leafhopper	<ul> <li>Spray any one of the insecticides</li> </ul>
	(		Imidacloprid 200 SL @ 0.25ml/lt of water
	į į	(Empoas <mark>ca</mark>	-
		devastans)	(Sucking pest) or Dimethoate 30 % EC
	AMAMIT	( D	7ml/10lt of water.
	/ //	✓ Bacterial Wilt	• Fields should be kept clean and effected
	}		HA plants are to be uprooted and burnt.
	l l	solanacearum)	Spray Copper fungicides to control the
		( 3	disease (2% Bordeaux mixture.)
	1		• The disease is more prevalent in the
	\	1 3 7	presence of root knot Nematodes, so control
	\ \ \ \	7 7	of these nematodes will suppress the disease
	1/	05500000	spread.
		SERCHHI	• Soil drenching (Streptocycline sulphate 0.3
		V (-)	gm/lt of water) and Blitox 50 @ 5gm/ 15lt
			water.
Tomato	Fruiting stage	1	❖ Weeding near the plant
			Fertilizer application in split dose of
		LUNGLEI	recommended dose.
	}		❖ Provide irrigation to the plant.
		Damping off	Seed treatment with thiram 3g/kg seed or
	1	1	Trichoderma viride 4g+ metalaxyl 4g
			(Apron)/ kg seed
			Drenching 1% Bordeaux mixture or 2 g
			captan or 3 copper oxychloride/ lt of water
		1	at 10-15 DAS are effective.
		Leaf spot and leaf	o Spraying Dithane M-45 @ 2.5g/litre of
		blotch	water or Bavistin @ 1g/litre of water, 2-3
		SAIHA	sprayings should be given forthnightly
			intervals.
		1	o Spraying of Blitox @ 3 g/l of water was
	l .	The Contract of the Contract o	- Spraying of Billott C 5 g/1 of water was

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			found effective against leaf spot.
French bean	Sowing	1. We <mark>eding in the</mark>	Mulching (if dry spell is there)
		F <mark>rench bean field.</mark>	<ul> <li>Give irrigation at regular interval</li> </ul>
	7 7	2. Provide irrigation	
	) \_,	in water stress	
		condition.	
	ξ	1. Aphid(Aphis	<ul> <li>Spray surf water solution to the plat.</li> </ul>
	)	gossypii)	• Spray any one of the insecticides
	5		Imidacloprid 200 SL @ 0.25ml/lt of water
	<b>f</b>		(Sucking pest) or Dimethoate 30 % EC
			7ml/10lt of water.
	₹	2. Epilachna beetle.	• Spray with methyl parathion 0.5% or
	/ MAMIT	(Epilachna	dimethoate 0.3% is effective against flea
	\ \{	viginctioctopancta	beetle.
		ta)	
Ginger and	Land preparation	3	♣ Clear the field during February-March and
turmeric	1		burn the weeds, stubbles, roots etc. in situ.
	\ .		♣ Prepare the land by ploughing or digging
	\ \		by spade.
		SERCHHI	+ Prepare beds of convenient length (across
		- DEROILI	the slope where the land is undulating), 1 m width, 25 cm height with 40 cm spacing
	1		between the beds.
	)		Provide drainage channels, one for every
		`	25 beds on flat lands
Pig	All stages	LUNcPorcine	1. Culling of positive pigs or piglets.
7-8	Tim stages	Reproductive	cuming of positive pigs of pigiets.
	\	Respiratory	/
	<u></u>	Syndrome (PRRS).	?
	Adult stage	Swine fever,	2. Vaccination of pigs with SF vaccines at 2
			months and yearly interval/6 month interval
Cattle	All age group	Foot and Mouth	FMD vaccine at 16 week and repeat every 6
		Disease (FMD)	month.
	Young stage	Black Quarter (BQ)	Black Quarter Vaccine (BQV).
		LAWNGTLA	<ul> <li>Primary vaccination 6 month or above</li> </ul>
		/ SAIHA	Revaccination annually
Poultry	Adult stage	Ranikhet Disease.	• F1 vaccine at (1-6) days of birth and R <sub>2</sub> B
		1	vaccine for adult birds.

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Early stage	<b>Coccidiosis</b>	1. Amprolium or coccidiostat

# **Expert committee members:**

Dr. S.B. Singh	:	Joint Director	basantasinghsoibam@rediffmail.com
Dr. Saurav Saha	Į	Scientist (Agril. Physics)	sauravs.saha@gmail.com
Dr. T. Boopathi	]	Scientist (Agril Entomology)	boopathiars@gmail.com
Dr. Sudip Kumar Dutta	Tş.	Scientist (Hort.)	sudipiari@rediffmail.com
Dr. A. Ratankumar Singh		Scientist (Plant Pathology)	ratanplantpatho@gmail.com
Dr. L. H. Puii	1:	Scientist (Vet. Microbiology)	lpuii@gmail.com
Dr. Lungmuana	۱:۱	Scientist (Soil Fertility)	lmsingson@gmail.com
Dr Y. Ramakrishna	$\langle \! \! \! \! \! \! \! \! \! \! \! \! \! \! \! \! \! \! \!$	Farm manager (T-6)	ramakrishna_iari@rediffmail.com
Mr. Samik Chowdhury	<b>\</b> :	Technical Officer	samikchowdhury33@gmail.com
Mr. Evans Syiem	T	Meteorological Observer	evansmeteo@gmail.com
Miss. Malsawmzuali	14	Research Associate (Mizo	mamamralte@yahoo.com
		language Translator)	<

SERCHHIP

### **Collaborating Department:**

Dr. Lalmuanzovi	:	PC KVK Lunglei	kvklunglei@gmail.com
			kvknahthial@gmail.com
Mr. C. Lalthlamuana	:	PC KVK, Kolasib	kvkkolasib@gmail.com
Mrs. Lalnunpui Parte	:	PC KVK, Serchhip	Mmami997@yahoo.com
			kvkserchhip@gmail.com
Ms. Lalrinawnri Renthlei	:	PC KVK, Champhai	pckvkkhawzawl@rediffmail.com
Mr. Lalrosanga Khiangte	:	PC KVK, Lawngtlai	vvl9@rediffmail.com
			kvklawngtalai@rediffmail.com
Ms. C. Racheal	:	PC KVK, Saiha	kvksaiha@gmail.com
			rachoza@gmail.com
Mr. Vanlalhruaia Hnamte	:	PC KVK, Mamit	kvkmamit@yahoo.in
Dr. K. P. Chaudhary		PC KVK, Aizawl	Kpchy@rediffmail.com
			kvkaizawl@rediffmail.com

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\*Wind Direction

### GRAMIN KRISHI MAUSAM SEWA

#### ICAR RESEARCH COMPLEX FOR NEH REGION

Mizoram Centre, Kolasib- 796081, MIZORAM

(Prepared based on District wise Weather Forecast received from IMD, Guwahati)



S-E

Date of issue: 28th April, 2015

District: Aizawl Period: 28 April - 03 May, 2015

Bulletin No: -513/2015/ Bulletin/English

	- N N	1	(		
Parameters	29.04.2015	30.04.2015	01.05.2015	02.05.2015	03.05.2015
Rainfall (mm)	8	KU1861D	35	28	15
Max Temp (oC)	29	27	30	26	29
Min Temp (oC)	15	15	17	17	17
Cloud Coverage	Clear sky	Mainly clear	Mainly clear	Mainly clear	Mainly clear
Max RH (%)	93	99	99	99	98
Min RH (%)	44	67	51	78	74
Wind Speed (KmpH)	4	3	4	3	4

S-E

Northerly- N, North-Easterly- N-E, Easterly- E, South-Easterly- S-E, Southerly- S, South-Westerly- S-W, Westerly-W, North-westerly- N-W.

S-E

STATUS OF MONSOON- March 1-31, 2015 (Percent of deviation from normal in parenthesis)

Aizawl- 8.42 mm Champhai- 9.28 mm Chhimtuipui- 11.37 mm Kolasib- 10.51 mm (0.00mm)(0.00mm)(0.00mm)(0.00mm)Lawngtlai-7.84mm Lunglei-6.35mm Mamit-8.21mm Serchhip-6.37mm (0.00mm)(0.00mm)(0.00mm)(0.00mm)

Weather summary of the past three days

Weather forecast valid from 29<sup>th</sup> April, 2015 To 03<sup>rd</sup> May, 2015.

There are chances of moderate to light rainfall during the next 5 day. The maximum and minimum temperatures for the next 5 days may range for 26-30°C and 15-17°C. Maximum relative humidity is expected in the range of 93-98% and minimum may from 44-78%. Wind direction would be southeasterly with the wind speed of 3-4 km per hour. Dense cloudy will prevail during the next five days.

Weekly cumulative rainfall: 104.0 mm

	1	veekly cumulative rathjatt. 104.0 mm			
Main Crop/	Stage	Cultural practices/	Agricultural / Horticultural/ animal		
Animal		Pest/ Diseases	husbandry advisories		
/Fisheries					
Khasi	Nursery stage	4	Nursery should be located at least 500		
Mandarin and			meters away from the orchards to minimize		
acid lime		LAWNGTLAL	the incidence of insects and diseases.		
		SAIHA	♣ Potting mixture of soil, sand and FYM or		
			compost should be in proper ratio.		
			Application of split dose of fertilizer 600:		

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			200:100 (g/pt)
			200:100 (g/pt).
			4 Apply micro-nutrients viz. zinc, copper,
			manganese, iron, boron and molybdenum
	7 1	5	are required in ample quantities for
		( )	supplying nutrients and also reduce serious
		KOLASIB	disorders which may lead to decline of the
	(	( )	whole orchard.
	)	(A)	♣ Only certified seed should be used.
	5	2 1	♣ Stagnation of water in beds should be
	<b>∫</b>		avoided.
			♣ Seedling of uniform height should be
	Į l		selected for planting.
	/ MAMIT	( )	Hooked or bench rooted plants should be
	ζ [	AIZAWL	discarded.
		CHICANIC	→ Plant protection measures should be
	\ \	5	followed.
	\.	- \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	♣ Pits for planting should be 75*75*75 cm
	\		size and spaced at 6*6 m distance.
Khasi	Vegetative stage	~ / / ~	♣ Spray (10 ppm) of Gibberellic acid should
Mandarin and			be done at colour break stage to delay
acid lime		SERCHHI	
		V L	extend harvesting period.
			♣ Drip irrigation system should be preferred
			to provide proper water at the feeder root
			system.
		LUNGLEI	Fruit drops, which occur at least twice in
	\ \ \ \ \		each crop, should be controlled with the
	\ \ \	~	recommended doses of GA3, urea,
	<u>\</u>		benomyl and carbendazim at right time.
		<i>)</i> \	
			Psylla, Leaf miner, Bark eating caterpillar,
	Í		Fruit sucking Moth, Mites, Twing Blight,
		1 2	Gummosis, Root rot and Collar rot should
			be controlled.
		LAWNGTLAJ	Recommended fungicide (Carbendazium)
		SAIHA	and proper doses (0.1% or 1000 ppm)
			should be sprayed at proper time (One
			month and 15 days before harvest i.e. two
		N N	sprays).
		1 1	2   P a g e

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Oil plam	Vegetative/		♣ Provide irrigation 10-15 days internal.
On plain	Harvesting stage		4 Application of dry leaf mulch or paddy
	Tital vesting stage		husk to a thickness of about 8 cm. in the
			basin keeps down the weed growth and
	) \	7	decreases the number of irrigations and
		KOLAGID	also improves fruit quality.
	[	KOLASIB	Application of split dose of fertilizer 600:
	l l	61	200:100 (g/pt).
	(	"3 A /	4 Apply micro-nutrients viz. zinc, copper,
	{		manganese, iron, boron and molybdenum
	/	2 5	are required in ample quantities for
	J		supplying nutrients and also reduce serious
	A MAMIT		disorders which may lead to decline of the
		}	whole orchard.
	3	( AIZAWL ∫C	4 Apply Bordeaux mixture to the plant after
	\		pruning.
	\	S	♣ Fruits are harvested when they attain full
	1		size, develop attractive colour with
	} [		optimum sugar and acid blend.
Banana	Vegetative/		♣ Provide irrigation 10-15 days internal.
	harvesting	SERCHHI	Application of dry leaf mulch or paddy
		V	husk to a thickness of about 8 cm. in the
			basin keeps down the weed growth and
			decreases the number of irrigations and
			also improves fruit quality.
		LUNGLEI	Application of split dose of fertilizer 600:
	}		200:100 (g/pt).
	\ \ \	S	Apply micro-nutrients viz. zinc, copper,
	*	0 (~	manganese, iron, boron and molybdenum
			are required in ample quantities for supplying nutrients and also reduce serious
			disorders which may lead to decline of the whole orchard.
		1	Pruning on a regular basis removes
		LAWNGTLAL	unwanted or suckers, keeps production
		SAIHA	mats in optimum condition, saves fertilizer,
		SAIRA	reduces pest and disease.
			Fruits are harvested when they attain full
		1201 3	size, develop attractive yellow colour.
		77.7	3   P a g e

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Pineapple	Vegetative stage		♣ Colocassia, yam, chilies, cabbage,
11			cauliflower, sweet potato, pigeon pea,
	r		green gram, black gram, sesame, etc.
	7.7	1	intercrop with pine apple which give
	) \ ,	-	additional income to farmer.
		KOLASIB	♣ Pineapple plants should be irrigated with
	l l	11001010	five or six irrigations during the dry months
	)	(A)	at intervals of 20–25 days.
	ζ	2 1 (	Cover crops like sweet potato, etc., can also
	<b>∫</b>		be grown to conserve soil moisture.
			♣ Mulching with straw and other plant
	{ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		materials is the technique for soil moisture
	MAMIT		conservation.
Brinjal	Harvesting stage	AIZAWL C	Harvest all the mature fruits.
	ì		Provide irrigation to newly established
Cucurbitaceous	Emiting stage	-	Provide imjection events 7 days interval
	Fruiting stage		Provide irrigation every 7 days interval which will give better yield.
crop	)		In large gardens apply carbaryl 0.2 per
	\ \		cent or malathion 0.15 per cent suspension
		SERCHHII	containing sugar or jeggery at 10 g/l at
		V-1	fortnightly intervals at flowering and fruit
	(		initiation against fruit fly and pumpkin
			beetle.
		-	Provide split doses of urea (70g/pt) at the
	\	LUNCLEI	time of full blooming.
Okra	Sowing stage	1. Weeding and light	Mulching (if dry spell is there)
	l l	irrigation in	Give irrigation at regular interval
	*	nursery bed.	Provide banana shading to transplanted
		2. Provide irrigation	seedling.
		in transplanted	
		okra field.	
		1. Aphid (Aphis	• Spray surf water solution to the plat
		gossypii)	• Spray any one of the insecticides
		SAIHA	Imidacloprid 200 SL @ 0.25ml/lt of water (Sucking pest) or Dimethoate 30 % EC
		( SAIRA	7ml/10lt of water.
		2. Flea beetle	Shake plants to dislodge grubs, pupae and
		2. Fica beetic	shake plants to dislouge grubs, pupae and

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		(Phylliodes balyi)	adults and destroy.
		(i lightoucs bulyt)	• Spray any one of the insecticides
			Imidacloprid 200 SL @ 0.25ml/lt or
			Dimethoate 30 % EC 7ml/10lt of water.
	1 \	3. Epilachna beetle.	• Collect damaged leaves with grubs and egg
		(Epilachna	masses and destroy them.
		viginctioctopancta	• Spray with methyl parathion 0.5% or
	1	ta)	dimethoate 0.3% is effective.
	(	4. Leafhopper	<ul> <li>Spray any one of the insecticides</li> </ul>
	(	(Empoasca	Imidacloprid 200 SL @ 0.25ml/lt of water
	[	devastans)	(Sucking pest) or Dimethoate 30 % EC
	J	aevasians)	7ml/10lt of water.
	/ MAMIT	✓ Bacterial Wilt	• Fields should be kept clean and effected
	ζ		plants are to be uprooted and burnt.
	)	solanacearum)	• Spray Copper fungicides to control the
	l i		disease (2% Bordeaux mixture.)
	),	1 ~ (	• The disease is more prevalent in the
	\		presence of root knot Nematodes, so control
	( (	~~\ /	of these nematodes will suppress the disease
	1 /		spread.
		SERCHHI	• Soil drenching (Streptocycline sulphate 0.3
	,	V (-	gm/lt of water) and Blitox 50 @ 5gm/ 15lt
	\ \frac{1}{2}	_	water.
Tomato	Fruiting stage	_	Weeding near the plant
			Fertilizer application in split dose of
	\	LUNGLEI	recommended dose.
	(		❖ Provide irrigation to the plant.
	\ \	Damping off	✓ Seed treatment with thiram 3g/kg seed or
	)		Trichoderma viride 4g+ metalaxyl 4g
			(Apron)/ kg seed
			✓ Drenching 1% Bordeaux mixture or 2 g
		) ~ ~ ~	captan or 3 copper oxychloride/ lt of water
		T 6 / 11 6	at 10-15 DAS are effective.
		Leaf spot and leaf	o Spraying Dithane M-45 @ 2.5g/litre of
		blotch SAIHA	water or Bavistin @ 1g/litre of water, 2-3
			sprayings should be given forthnightly
			intervals.
		N N	Spraying of Blitox @ 3 g/l of water was

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			found effective against leaf spot.
French bean	Sowing	1. We <mark>eding in the</mark>	Mulching (if dry spell is there)
		F <mark>rench bean field.</mark>	<ul> <li>Give irrigation at regular interval</li> </ul>
	1 1	2. Provide irrigation	
	1 \_/	in water stress	
		condition.	
		1. Aphid(Aphis	<ul> <li>Spray surf water solution to the plat.</li> </ul>
	)	gossypii)	• Spray any one of the insecticides
	ς		Imidacloprid 200 SL @ 0.25ml/lt of water
		5 4	(Sucking pest) or Dimethoate 30 % EC
			7ml/10lt of water.
	<b>{</b>	2. Epilachna beetle.	• Spray with methyl parathion 0.5% or
	/ MAMIT	(Epilachna	dimethoate 0.3% is effective against flea
	\ \{	viginctioctopancta	beetle.
		ta)	
Ginger and	Land preparation	3	4 Clear the field during February-March and
turmeric	1		burn the weeds, stubbles, roots etc. in situ.
	\		♣ Prepare the land by ploughing or digging
	\ \ \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\		by spade.
		SERCHHI	Prepare beds of convenient length (across
	1	J- J- J- LICOTINI	the slope where the land is undulating), 1 m
	1		width, 25 cm height with 40 cm spacing between the beds.
			Provide drainage channels, one for every
		`	25 beds on flat lands
Pig	All stages	LUNcPorcine	1. Culling of positive pigs or piglets.
8	Tan songes	Reproductive	owning of positive page of pageous.
	\	Respiratory	/
	<u></u>	Syndrome (PRRS).	
	Adult stage	Swine fever,	2. Vaccination of pigs with SF vaccines at 2
			months and yearly interval/6 month interval
Cattle	All age group	Foot and Mouth	FMD vaccine at 16 week and repeat every 6
		Disease (FMD)	month.
	Young stage	Black Quarter (BQ)	Black Quarter Vaccine (BQV).
		LAWNGTLA	<ul> <li>Primary vaccination 6 month or above</li> </ul>
		SAIHA	<ul> <li>Revaccination annually</li> </ul>
Poultry	Adult stage	Ranikhet Disease.	• F1 vaccine at (1-6) days of birth and R <sub>2</sub> B
		1	vaccine for adult birds.

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Early stage	<b>Coccidiosis</b>	1. Amprolium or coccidiostat

# **Expert committee members:**

Dr. S.B. Singh	1	Joint Director	basantasinghsoibam@rediffmail.com
Dr. Saurav Saha	1	Scientist (Agril. Physics)	sauravs.saha@gmail.com
Dr. T. Boopathi	13	Scientist (Agril Entomology)	boopathiars@gmail.com
Dr. Sudip Kumar Dutta	Tş.	Scientist (Hort.)	sudipiari@rediffmail.com
Dr. A. Ratankumar Singh		Scientist (Plant Pathology)	ratanplantpatho@gmail.com
Dr. L. H. Puii	1:	Scientist (Vet. Microbiology)	lpuii@gmail.com
Dr. Lungmuana	۱:۱	Scientist (Soil Fertility)	lmsingson@gmail.com
Dr Y. Ramakrishna	ζ:	Farm manager (T-6)	ramakrishna_iari@rediffmail.com
Mr. Samik Chowdhury	١:	Technical Officer	samikchowdhury33@gmail.com
Mr. Evans Syiem	ŀ	Meteorological Observer	evansmeteo@gmail.com
Miss. Malsawmzuali	13	Research Associate (Mizo	mamamralte@yahoo.com
		language Translator)	

SERCHHIP

# **Collaborating Department:**

Dr. Lalmuanzovi	:	PC KVK Lunglei	kvklunglei@gmail.com
			kvknahthial@gmail.com
Mr. C. Lalthlamuana	:	PC KVK, Kolasib	kvkkolasib@gmail.com
Mrs. Lalnunpui Parte	:	PC KVK, Serchhip	Mmami997@yahoo.com
			kvkserchhip@gmail.com
Ms. Lalrinawnri Renthlei	:	PC KVK, Champhai	pckvkkhawzawl@rediffmail.com
Mr. Lalrosanga Khiangte	:	PC KVK, Lawngtlai	vvl9@rediffmail.com
			kvklawngtalai@rediffmail.com
Ms. C. Racheal	:	PC KVK, Saiha	kvksaiha@gmail.com
			rachoza@gmail.com
Mr. Vanlalhruaia Hnamte	:	PC KVK, Mamit	kvkmamit@yahoo.in
Dr. K. P. Chaudhary		PC KVK, Aizawl	Kpchy@rediffmail.com
			kvkaizawl@rediffmail.com

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Phone: +91 3837 220041, Fax: +91 3837 220560,



#### ICAR RESEARCH COMPLEX FOR NEH RECION

Mizoram Centre, Kolasib- 796081, MIZORAM

(Prepared based on District wise Weather Forecast received from IMD, Guwahati)



**District:** Champhai

Period: 28 April - 03 May, 2015

Bulletin No: -513/2015/ Bulletin/English

Date of issue: 28th April, 2015

Parameters	29.04.2015	30.04.2015	01.05.2015	02.05.2015	03.05.2015
Rainfall (mm)	4	KO1361D	36	26	16
Max Temp (oC)	28	26	29-	26	29
Min Temp (oC)	15	15	17	17	18
Cloud Coverage	Clear sky	Mainly clear	Mainly clear	Mainly clear	Mainly clear
Max RH (%)	91	95	95	95	95
Min RH (%)	43	56	46	75	60
Wind Speed (KmpH)	4	3	4	4	3
*Wind Direction	S	S	S	S	S

Northerly- N, North-Easterly- N-E, Easterly- E, South-Easterly- S-E, Southerly- S, South-Westerly- S-W, Westerly-W, North-westerly- N-W.

STATUS OF MONSOON- March 1-31, 2015 (Percent of deviation from normal in parenthesis)

Aizawl- 8.42 mm Champhai- 9.28 mm Chhimtuipu

Chhimtuipui- 11.37 mm Kolasib- 10.51 mm

(0.00mm) (0.00mm) (tlai-7.84mm Lunglei-6.35mm

(0.00mm) (0.00mm)

Mamit-8.21mm Serchhip-6.37mm

Lawngtlai-7.84mm Lunglei-6.35mm (0.00mm) (0.00mm)

(0.00mm)

(0.00mm)

Weather summary of the past three days Weather forecast valid from 29<sup>th</sup> April, 2015 To 03<sup>rd</sup> May, SERCHHIP 2015.

There are chances of moderate to light rainfall during the next 5 day. The maximum and minimum temperatures for the next 5 days may range for 26-29°C and 15-18°C. Maximum relative humidity is expected in the range of 91-95% and minimum may from 43-75%. Wind direction would be southeasterly with the wind speed of 3-4 km per hour. Dense cloudy will prevail during the next five days.

Weakly aumulative vainfall, 05 0 mm

		Weekly cumulative rainfall: 95.0 mm			
Main Crop/	Stage	Cultural practices/	Agricultural / Horticultural/ animal		
Animal		Pest/ Diseases	husbandry advisories		
/Fisheries			(		
Khasi	Nursery stage		Nursery should be located at least 500		
Mandarin and		1	meters away from the orchards to minimize		
acid lime		LAWNGTLAL	the incidence of insects and diseases.		
		/ SAIHA	♣ Potting mixture of soil, sand and FYM or		
			compost should be in proper ratio.		
			Application of split dose of fertilizer 600:		

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	200:100 (g/pt).
	♣ Apply micro-nutrients viz. zinc, coppe
	manganese, iron, boron and molybdenui
	are required in ample quantities for
	supplying nutrients and also reduce seriou
	disorders which may lead to decline of the
	whole orchard.
	♣ Only certified seed should be used.
	■ Stagnation of water in beds should b
	avoided.
	Seedling of uniform height should be
	selected for planting.
	MAMIT Hooked or bench rooted plants should be
	discarded.
	Plant protection measures should be
	followed.
	Pits for planting should be 75*75*75 ci
Khasi	size and spaced at 6*6 m distance.  Vegetative stage  Spray (10 ppm) of Gibberellic acid should
Mandarin and	Vegetative stage Spray (10 ppm) of Gibberellic acid should be done at colour break stage to delay
acid lime	SERCHHIP colour development, maintain firmness,
acia iiiic	extend harvesting period.
	Drip irrigation system should be preferred
	to provide proper water at the feeder root
	system.
	Fruit drops, which occur at least twice in
	each crop, should be controlled with the
	recommended doses of GA3, urea,
	benomyl and carbendazim at right time.
	☐ Insect pests like Blackfly (Kolshi), Citrus
	Psylla, Leaf miner, Bark eating caterpillar,
	Fruit sucking Moth, Mites, Twing Blight,
	Gummosis, Root rot and Collar rot should
	be controlled.
	Recommended fungicide (Carbendazium)
	and proper doses (0.1% or 1000 ppm)
	should be sprayed at proper time (One
	month and 15 days before harvest i.e. two sprays).
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Oil plam	Vegetative/		♣ Provide irrigation 10-15 days internal.
J = P	Harvesting stage		♣ Application of dry leaf mulch or paddy
	8 8		husk to a thickness of about 8 cm. in the
	( )	7	basin keeps down the weed growth and
	) \ ,	-	decreases the number of irrigations and
		KOLASIB	also improves fruit quality.
	Į.	100000	♣ Application of split dose of fertilizer 600:
	)	W )	200:100 (g/pt).
	ζ	1 1	♣ Apply micro-nutrients viz. zinc, copper,
	<b>f</b>		manganese, iron, boron and molybdenum
			are required in ample quantities for
	- {		supplying nutrients and also reduce serious
	/ MAMIT	1 )	disorders which may lead to decline of the
	Ş	AIZAWL C	whole orchard.
	)	7	Apply Bordeaux mixture to the plant after
	Ì	1	pruning.
	·		Fruits are harvested when they attain full size, develop attractive colour with
	\	1	size, develop attractive colour with optimum sugar and acid blend.
Banana	Vegetative/		Provide irrigation 10-15 days internal.
Danana	harvesting	SERCHHI	Application of dry leaf mulch or paddy
	nai vesting	SERCOIIII	husk to a thickness of about 8 cm. in the
			basin keeps down the weed growth and
			decreases the number of irrigations and
	J	`	also improves fruit quality.
		LUNGLE	Application of split dose of fertilizer 600:
	<u> </u>	LUNGLEI	200:100 (g/pt).
		_	4 Apply micro-nutrients viz. zinc, copper,
	<u> </u>	4 3 m	manganese, iron, boron and molybdenum
			are required in ample quantities for
			supplying nutrients and also reduce serious
			disorders which may lead to decline of the
		1 2	whole orchard.
		1	♣ Pruning on a regular basis removes  • Pruning on a regular basis removes
		LAWNGTLAL	unwanted or suckers, keeps production mats in optimum condition, saves fertilizer,
		/ SAIHA	reduces pest and disease.
			Fruits are harvested when they attain full
		1 1	size, develop attractive yellow colour.
		777	3   P a g e

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Pineapple	Vegetative stage		♣ Colocassia, yam, chilies, cabbage,
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			cauliflower, sweet potato, pigeon pea,
	F		green gram, black gram, sesame, etc.
	5.7	/	intercrop with pine apple which give
	) \.,	1	additional income to farmer.
		KOLASIB	Pineapple plants should be irrigated with
		1	five or six irrigations during the dry months
	)	W )	at intervals of 20–25 days.
	ζ		Cover crops like sweet potato, etc., can also
	<b>∫</b>	5 4	be grown to conserve soil moisture.
			♣ Mulching with straw and other plant
	{		materials is the technique for soil moisture
D :	MAMIT		conservation.
Brinjal	Harvesting stage	AIZAWL C	Harvest all the mature fruits.
	ì		Provide irrigation to newly established
Cucurbitaceous	Fruiting stage	-	crop  ♣ Provide irrigation every 7 days interval
	Fruiting stage		which will give better yield.
crop	)		In large gardens apply carbaryl 0.2 per
	\ \ \		cent or malathion 0.15 per cent suspension
		SERCHHII	containing sugar or jeggery at 10 g/l at
	l i		fortnightly intervals at flowering and fruit
			initiation against fruit fly and pumpkin
	]	7	beetle.
			Provide split doses of urea (70g/pt) at the
		LUNGLEI	time of full blooming.
Okra	Sowing stage	1. Weeding and light	Mulching (if dry spell is there)
	i i	irrigation in	Give irrigation at regular interval
	``	nursery bed.	Provide banana shading to transplanted
		2. Provide irrigation	seedling.
		in transplanted okra field.	)
		1. Aphid (Aphis	Spray surf water solution to the plat
		gossypii)	<ul><li>Spray surf water solution to the plat</li><li>Spray any one of the insecticides</li></ul>
		LAWNGTLAL	• Spray any one of the insecticides Imidacloprid 200 SL @ 0.25ml/lt of water
		SAIHA	(Sucking pest) or Dimethoate 30 % EC
		( SAIIIA	7ml/10lt of water.
		2. Flea beetle	Shake plants to dislodge grubs, pupae and
		2. I lea sectio	Shake plants to dislouge grave, papae and

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		(Phylliodes balyi)	adults and destroy.
		(1 hymbues buryt)	<ul><li>Spray any one of the insecticides</li></ul>
			Imidacloprid 200 SL @ 0.25ml/lt or
			Dimethoate 30 % EC 7ml/10lt of water.
	1	3. Epilachna beetle.	
		_	Collect damaged leaves with grubs and egg
		(Epilachna	masses and destroy them.
	1	viginctioctopancta	• Spray with methyl parathion 0.5% or
	/	ta)	dimethoate 0.3% is effective.
	)	4. Leafhopper	• Spray any one of the insecticides
	1	(Empoasca	Imidacloprid 200 SL @ 0.25ml/lt of water
		devastans)	(Sucking pest) or Dimethoate 30 % EC
	S ALCOUR		7ml/10lt of water.
	/ MAMIT	✓ Bacterial Wilt	• Fields should be kept clean and effected
	}	3	HA plants are to be uprooted and burnt.
	l l	solanacearum)	• Spray Copper fungicides to control the
	l l	3	disease (2% Bordeaux mixture.)
	1		• The disease is more prevalent in the
	\ A		presence of root knot Nematodes, so control
	\ \ \\		of these nematodes will suppress the disease
	( )	_ SERCHHI	spread.
		SERCHHI	• Soil drenching (Streptocycline sulphate 0.3
		V (	gm/lt of water) and Blitox 50 @ 5gm/ 15lt
			water.
Tomato	Fruiting sta <mark>ge</mark>	_	Weeding near the plant
			Fertilizer application in split dose of
		LUNGLEI	recommended dose.
	(		Provide irrigation to the plant.
		Damping off	✓ Seed treatment with thiram 3g/kg seed or
	)		Trichoderma viride 4g+ metalaxyl 4g
			(Apron)/ kg seed
			✓ Drenching 1% Bordeaux mixture or 2 g
		1 4	captan or 3 copper oxychloride/ lt of water
		V	at 10-15 DAS are effective.
		Leaf spot and leaf	o Spraying Dithane M-45 @ 2.5g/litre of
		blotch SAIHA	water or Bavistin @ 1g/litre of water, 2-3
		OAINA.	sprayings should be given forthnightly
			intervals.
			Spraying of Blitox @ 3 g/l of water was
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French bean Sowing 1. Weeding in the O Mulching (if dry French bean field. O Give irrigation a	spell is there)
French bean field. O Give irrigation a	Spen 15 (11010)
	t regular interval
2. Provide irrigation	
in water stress	
condition.	
1. Aphid(Aphis • Spray surf water s	solution to the plat.
	e of the insecticides
	SL @ 0.25ml/lt of water
	or Dimethoate 30 % EC
7ml/10lt of water.	
	thyl parathion 0.5% or
	is effective against flea
viginctioctopancta beetle.	
ta)	
	uring February-March and
	tubbles, roots etc. in situ.
	by ploughing or digging
by spade.	convenient length (across
	he land is undulating), 1 m
the stope where the	eight with 40 cm spacing
between the beds.	
	channels, one for every
25 beds on flat la	
Pig All stages Porcine 1. Culling of positive	
Reproductive	
Respiratory	
Syndrome (PRRS).	
	gs with SF vaccines at 2
	interval/6 month interval
	6 week and repeat every 6
Disease (FMD) month.	
Young stage    Black Quarter (BQ)   • Black Quarter Vac	/
	nation 6 month or above
SAIHA Revaccination	
	6) days of birth and R <sub>2</sub> B
vaccine for adult b	oirds.

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Early stage	<b>Coccidiosis</b>	1. Amprolium or coccidiostat

# **Expert committee members:**

Dr. S.B. Singh		Joint Director	basantasinghsoibam@rediffmail.com	
Dr. Saurav Saha	1	Scientist (Agril. Physics)	sauravs.saha@gmail.com	
Dr. T. Boopathi	1	Scientist (Agril Entomology)	boopathiars@gmail.com	
Dr. Sudip Kumar Dutta	5	Scientist (Hort.)	sudipiari@rediffmail.com	
Dr. A. Ratankumar Singh	1	Scientist (Plant Pathology)	ratanplantpatho@gmail.com	
Dr. L. H. Puii	:	Scientist (Vet. Microbiology)	lpuii@gmail.com	
Dr. Lungmuana	۱:۱	Scientist (Soil Fertility)	lmsingson@gmail.com	
Dr Y. Ramakrishna	:	Farm manager (T-6)	ramakrishna_iari@rediffmail.com	
Mr. Samik Chowdhury	ŀ	Technical Officer <u>samikchowdhury33@gmail.com</u>		
Mr. Evans Syiem	ŀ	Meteorological Observer	evansmeteo@gmail.com	
Miss. Malsawmzuali	1	Research Associate (Mizo	mamamralte@yahoo.com	
		language Translator)		

SERCHHIP

# **Collaborating Department:**

Dr. Lalmuanzovi	:	PC KVK Lunglei	kvklunglei@gmail.com
			kvknahthial@gmail.com
Mr. C. Lalthlamuana	:	PC KVK, Kolasib	kvkkolasib@gmail.com
Mrs. Lalnunpui Parte	:	PC KVK, Serchhip	Mmami997@yahoo.com
			kvkserchhip@gmail.com
Ms. Lalrinawnri Renthlei	:	PC KVK, Champhai	pckvkkhawzawl@rediffmail.com
Mr. Lalrosanga Khiangte	:	PC KVK, Lawngtlai	vvl9@rediffmail.com
			kvklawngtalai@rediffmail.com
Ms. C. Racheal	:	PC KVK, Saiha	kvksaiha@gmail.com
			rachoza@gmail.com
Mr. Vanlalhruaia Hnamte	:	PC KVK, Mamit	kvkmamit@yahoo.in
Dr. K. P. Chaudhary		PC KVK, Aizawl	Kpchy@rediffmail.com
			kvkaizawl@rediffmail.com

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