



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)



District: Lawngtlai

Period: 01- 05 August, 2015

Bulletin No: -540/2015/ Bulletin/Mizo

Date of issue: 31st July, 2015

Parameters	01.08.2015	02.08.2015	03.08.2015	04.08.2015	05.08.2015
Rainfall (mm)	55	26	6	0	7
Max Temp (oC)	24	26	30	29	28
Min Temp (oC)	22	20	20	21	21
Cloud Coverage	Mainly cloudy	Mainly cloudy	Mainly cloudy	Partially clear	Mainly cloudy
Max RH (%)	98	95	96	95	97
Min RH (%)	93	89	62	67	78
Wind Speed (Kmph)	8	6	5	6	5
*Wind Direction	E	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 PREMONSOON- May 1-31, 2015 (Percent of deviation from normal in parenthesis)

Aizawl- 383.68mm (341.8mm)	Champhai- 239.49mm (250.30mm)	Saiha- 109.52 mm (87.2mm)	Kolasib- 352.38mm (380.9mm)
Lawngtlai-321.51mm (285.5mm)	Lunglei-344.00mm (186.21mm)	Mamit-449.48mm (442.80mm)	Serchhip- 411.72mm (25.9mm)

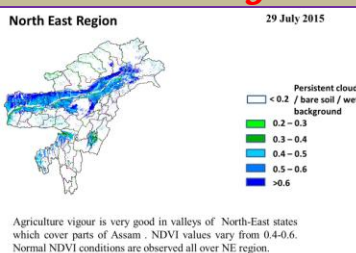
Ni thum kaltha sik leh sa dinhmun tlangpui

August 01, 2015 atanga August 05, 2015 sik leh sa dinhmun hmuhlawk dan

Ni 4 lo awm turah hian ruahtui a tlak beisei a ni. Khua a lum lai berin 24-29^oC a ni ang a. A vawh lai ber in 20-22^oC ni tur ah beisei a ni. RH san lai berin 95-98% leh a hniam lai berin 62-93% ni tur a beisei niin. Thli tleh dan kawng zawng chu chhimchhak lam atangin a nat zawng chu darkar 5-8 km ni tur a beisei niin. Ni nga chhung lo awm tur ah hian chhum tlem a lan beisei a ni.

Weekly cumulative rainfall: 94.0mm

NDVI for Mizoram and SPI



NDVI for Mizoram is less than normal NDVI. Value shown that NDVI is zero. So, it represents "Bare Soil".



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Thlai/ ran /sangha	Spat zawng	Hmalakna tur/ rannung leh natna hrik awm thei te	Agricultural/Horticultural/ animal husbandry atana thurawn
Khasi Mandarin and acid lime	Transplant stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A chi: A chi chu lakchhuah anih veleh nurseey ah a thuk zawng 1.5-2cm leh 10X5cm a inhlat a chin tur. A rawn chawr chu polythene bag ah hnah 4-6 a neih hunah phun sawn tur. • Nursery chu rannung leh a damlohna dang laka ven nan ser huan atanga meter 500 a hla ah dah tur. • Lei, balu leh bawngkek leitha chu a inzat theuha pawlhin pek tur. • Bawngkek leitha chu thlai pakhat ah 600:200:100g a pek tur. • Certified thlai chi chauh hman tur. • Ser kung bula tuitling chu paihfai vek tur. • A tiak inchen tlang chauh phun atan hman tur. • A zar tliak leh hnip chu paih fai zel tur. • Thlai chu hrisel taka enkawl tur.
	Vegetative stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gibberellins (10ppm) chu a rah khal that nan te, a rawng insiam nan te kah tur. • Thlai in tui tha taka an hmuh theih nan drip irrigation hman tur. • Ser rah tla hi ser kung khatah vawi 2 a thleng thin a, hemi ven nan hian GA3, urea, benomyl leh carbendazim a hun takah pek tur, • Heng rannung blackfly(kolshi), citrus psylla, leaf miner, bark eating caterpillar, fruit sucking



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			moth, mites, twing blight, gummosis, root rot leh collar rot te hi ven tur. • Fungicide Carbendazim (0.1% emaw 1000ppm) a hun takah pek tur (thlakhat naah leh a seng hma ni 15 ah, chu chu wawi hnih kah tur).
Oil palm	Vegetative/ harvesting stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oil palm kung bul chu tihfai a a zar thlak bawk tur. Leitha chu thlai pakhatatah 600:200:100g a pek tur. Heng micro-nutrients zinc, copper, manganese, iron, boron leh molybdenum te hi an mamawh tawka pek tur, a huan pum a chhiat vek loh nan ven that bawk tur. Oil palm rah chu a puitlin hunah te, a rawng inthlak hunah leh a thlum leh thur a pai tam hunah seng tur.
Balhla	Vegetative/ harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Balhla kung bul chu tihfai a a zar thlak bawk tur. Leitha chu thlai pakhatatah 600:200:100g a pek tur. Heng micro-nutrients zinc, copper, manganese, iron, boron leh molybdenum te hi an mamawh tawka pek tur, a huan pum a chhiat vek loh nan ven that bawk tur. A zar thlak ngun hian rannung leh natna lakah a veng a, chubak ah leitha a hek lova, thlai thar a ti tam bawk ani. A rah chu a puitlin hunah leh a rawng eng a nih hunah seng tur.
Sapthei	Nursery stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A chi chu a rah hmin tha atanga lak ni se, ni 15-20 hnuah



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		KOLASIB	<p>nursery siam tur.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A hnah 2/3 a rawn awm tan hnu ah polythene bag ah phunsawn tur. Polythene bag atangin thla $\frac{3}{4}$ hnu ah huan ah phun sawn leh tur. Bawngkek leitha chu khur khat ah 15g leh NPK 100:50:100g in kumkhat chhungin pek tur.
Lakhuihthei	A par lai	MAMIT AIZAWL CHAMPAI SERCHHIP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A par chhuah hma nan chemical (Ethrel 10ppm+2% urea+0.04% sodium carbonate) chu pek tur. Tlai ah emaw thlaiin hnah 32 a neih hunah pek tur. Chemical pek atangin ni 55-60 chhungin a par a chhuah thei ang. Leitha chu thlai pakhat ah 60:50:60g a pek tur. Thlai hnah leh a zar thi te chu paihfai a, hnim te tihfai bawk tur.
		Corm borer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carbofuran 3G chu hectare khatah 1.5kga.i a pek tur. Hemi hi a zung ah a tuina hnuhma a awmin pek tur
Cucurbitaceous crops	A rah lai	LUNGLEI LAWNGTLAI SAIHA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ni 7 danah tui chu tha taka pek tur. Huan zau thamah chuan fruitfly leh pumpkin beetle ven nan carbaryl 0.2% leh malathion 0.15% chu chini tui litre khatah 10g a pawlhin kar khat danah leh a par tan tirhah leh a rah tan hunah kah tur. Thlai pakhatah a par nasat lain urea chu 70g a pek tur.
Bawrh Saiabe	A chin dan	1. Nursery tihfai a tui tlem pek tur. 2. Phunsawn hnuah tui	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A kung bulthut ah hnim chheh darh tur.



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		tha taka pek tur.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A khat tawkin tui pek tur. • A tiak phunsawn te chu nil eh ruah lakah hliahkhuh tur.
		1. Aphids	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surf tuiin thlai chu kah tur. • Heng insecticides Imidacloprid 200SL hi tui litre khatah 0.25ml in emaw Dimethoate 30% EC hi tui litre 10 ah 7ml a kah tur
		2. Flea beetle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pangang tui leh a puitling te chu a kung atangin thin thlak tur. • Heng insecticides Imidacloprid 200SL hi tui litre khatah 0.25ml in emaw Dimethoate 30% EC hi tui litre 10 ah 7ml a kah tur.
		3. Epilachna beetle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A hnah a pangang leh a tui awm chu paihfai tur. • Methyl parathion 0.5% emaw Dimethoate 0.3% a kah tur.
		4. Leaf hopper	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heng insecticides Imidacloprid 200SL hi tui litre khatah 0.25ml in emaw Dimethoate 30% EC hi tui litre 10 ah 7ml a kah tur.
		Bacterial wilt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Huan chu fai taka dah a, thlai damlo te chu paihfai bawk tur. • Thlai damlo enkawl nan copper fungicide (2% Bordeaux mixture) a kah tur.bacterial witl chu root knot nematodes tam naah a awm thin a, hemi nematodes control hian bacterial wilt hi a veng thei. • Streptocycline sulphate chu tui litre khatah 0.3g leh Blitox 50 chu tui litre 15 ah 5g a pek tur.
		Damping off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thlai chi chu kg khatah Thiram 3g emaw Trichoderma viride4g+Metalaxyl 4g (Apron) a chiah tur. • Bordeaux mixture 1% emaw 2g Captan emaw 3 copper



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			oxychloride chu tui litre khatah pawlhin a chin atanga ni 10-15 ah leih tur.
		Leaf spot and leaf blotch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dithane M-45 chu tui litre khatah 2.5g emaw Carbendazim 1g chu tui litre khatah pawlhin karkhat danah vawi 2/3 kah tur. Leaf spot tan Blitox 3g chu tui litre khata pawlhin kah tur.
		Leaf spot leh leaf blotch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tui litre khatah Dithane M-45 chu 2.5g emaw Bavistin chu 1g a pawlhin karkhat danah vawi 2/3 kah thin tur. Leaf spot ah chuan tui litre khatah Blitox chu 3g pawlh a kah thin tur.
French bean	A par lai		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bean hnah, a tang ro leh hnim te chu paihfai vek tur. Lei chu boruak kal that nan laihphut thin tur. A chin atanga ni 20-25 ah bean kung chu mau in a zamna siam tur.
		Blister beetle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rannung ho chu mankhawmin thah vek tur. Cypermethrin 2g chu tui litre khata pawlhin kah thin tur
Bawkbawn	A chin dan		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Balu leh leitha chu lei nen a chawhpawlh hnu in 75-100cm a zau ah a phunna tur siam tur. A chinna lai chu Blue copper 100g tui litre 40 ah emaw formaldehyde nen a pawlhin leih tur. A chi chu 5cm a inhlat a tuh in lei pangngai a vur leh tur.
Tomato	A chin dan		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nursery tur chu lei dip tha darh leh tlema pawng tur (0.8m a zau leh 15cm a sei ni se).



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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leitha 10kg leh bawngkek leitha 15:15:15 leh carbofuran 2.5g chawhpawlh pek tur.
		Aphids	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surf tuiin thlai chu kah tur. Heng insecticides Imidacloprid 200SL hi tui litre khatah 0.25ml in emaw Dimethoate 30% EC hi tui litre 10 ah 7ml a kah tur.
		Epilachna beetle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Methyl parathion 0.5% emaw Dimethoate 0.3% a kah in flea beetle a veng thei
Buh	Nursery stage	Pre kharif rice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A chi tha leh khat tha chauh hman tur. Tui litre 10 ah chi (salt) 250g pawlh chutah chuan chiah tur. Bavistin 50WP @0.1% chu tui litre khatah 2g a pawlh a chi chu chiah tur.
		Raised bed method	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A chin na tur chu 10m a sei ni se, 1.25m a zau leh tui luanna tur 20-30cm a zau siam tur. Hei hian a chi kal ral mai mai tur a veng. Leitha pek hnu ah a chi damdawi a chiah te chu theh tur.
Vaimim	A chin dan		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lei chu vawi 2/3 laihphut phawt tur. A chi chu a line indawt a chin tur A chi chu kg khatah Thiram 4g a chiah tur. Hectare khatah buh chi chu 20-25kg hman tur. Bawngkek leitha chu hectare khatah 5-10t chu 80:60:40kg N, P2O5 leh K2O hman tur. Vaimim chin hma in lei nen tihpawlh tur. Nitrogen chu a dose chanve



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			in a chin hnu ah pek tur, a bang 25% chu a hnu thlakhat ah leh a dang 25% chu a par hunah pek tur.
Sawhthing leh Aieng	Land preparation	KOLASIB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thlai hnah, a tang ro leh hnim te chu paihfai vek tur. • Lei chu boruak kal that nan laihphut thin tur. • Nitrogen leitha chu an mamawh taw kanga pek tur.
		Thrips	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roger emaw Monocrophos chu tui litre khatah 2.5ml a pawlin kah tur.
		Scales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quinalphos emaw Monocrotophos chu tui litre khatah 2.5ml a pawlin kah tur.
Vawk	Kumtluanin	Porcine Reproductive Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS).	1. A natna vei vawk te chu thah a phum tur a ni.
	A puitling hun	Swine fever.	2. Vawk thla hnih a nihin SF vaccine pek tur a ni a, he vaccine hi thla ruk emaw kumtluanin pek chhunzawm tur
Bawng	Kumtluanin	Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thla16 a upa an rih in FMD vaccine pek tur a nia, thla 6 danah pek chhunzawm tur a ni.
	A naupan lai	Black Quarter (BQ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Black Quarter Vaccine (BQ) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Thla ruk an tlin hunah vaccine lak tan tur. ✚ Kumkhat hnu ah vaccine pek leh tur.
Ar	Kumtluanin	Ranikhet Disease.	1. Ar note an pian hlimin F ₁ vaccine pek tur a nia an puitlin hunah R ₂ B pek leh tur a ni.
		Coccidiosis	2. Amprolium emaw coccidiostat pek tur.



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District: Lunglei

Period: 01- 05 August, 2015

Bulletin No: -540/2015/ Bulletin/English

Date of issue: 31st July, 2015

Parameters	01.08.2015	02.08.2015	03.08.2015	04.08.2015	05.08.2015
Rainfall (mm)	25	10	3	0	5
Max Temp (oC)	23	25	30	29	29
Min Temp (oC)	21	19	19	20	20
Cloud Coverage	Mainly cloudy	Mainly cloudy	Partially clear	Partially clear	Mainly cloudy
Max RH (%)	99	99	98	98	98
Min RH (%)	95	90	58	63	73
Wind Speed (Kmph)	5	4	3	3	3
*Wind Direction	E	E	E	E	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 PREMONSOON- May 1-31, 2015 (Percent of deviation from normal in parenthesis)					
Aizawl- 383.68mm (341.8mm)	Champhai- 239.49mm (250.30mm)	Saiha- 109.52 mm (87.2mm)	Kolasib- 352.38mm (380.9mm)		
Lawngtlai-321.51mm (285.5mm)	Lunglei-344.00mm (186.21mm)	Mamit-449.48mm (442.80mm)	Serchhip-411.72mm (25.9mm)		
Weather summary of the past three days		Weather forecast valid from 01 st August, 2015 To 05 th August, 2015.			
		There are chances of heavy to moderate and light rainfall during the next 4 day. The maximum and minimum temperatures for the next 5 days may range for 23-30 ^o C and 19-21 ^o C. Maximum relative humidity is expected in the range of 98-99% and minimum may from 58-95%. Wind direction would be southeasterly with the wind speed of 3-5 km per hour. Dense cloudy sky will prevail during the next five days.			
		Weekly cumulative rainfall: 43.0 mm			
NDVI for Mizoram		<div>North East Region22 July 2015</div> <div></div> <div>Agriculture vigour is good in valleys of North-East states which cover parts of Assam . NDVI values vary from 0.4-0.6. Normal NDVI conditions are observed all over NE region.</div>		NDVI for Mizoram is less than normal NDVI. Value shown that NDVI is zero. So, it represents “Bare Soil”.	



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Main Crop/ Animal / Fisheries	Stage	Cultural practices/ Pest/ Diseases	Agricultural / Horticultural/ animal husbandry advisories
Khasi Mandarin and acid lime	Transplant stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Well rotten FYM @ 500g/pit is applied at 15-20 days before planting along with 12 g each of N and K₂O/plant and 4 g of P₂O₅/plant. This root stock has proved very successful for raising some sweet orange and mandarin orange varieties in Maharashtra and Karnataka. This root stock is resistant to Tristeza virus but highly susceptible to exocortis. It is also recommended for this region till any other rootstock is found to be promising. Citrus plantations are seldom put under planned cultivation, and plantations are always kept under sod or raised as mixed crops Layered plants about one year old, are also selected in case of lemon, lime etc. Vigorous plants are always preferred for better growth. While placing the plants in the pits care should be taken that bud union remains 12-15 cm above the ground level.

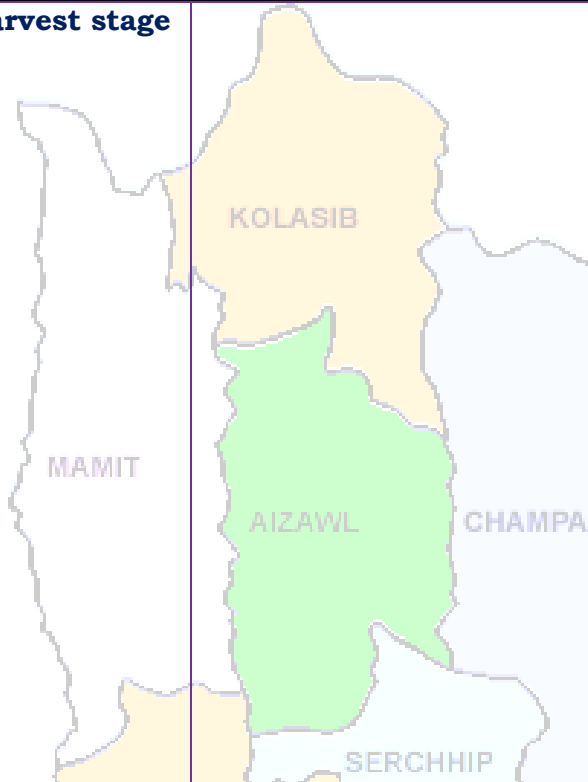



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Khasi Mandarin and acid lime	Flower/Harvest stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mandarins start bearing from the fourth year but substantial yield can be expected only from sixth year onwards. Fruits are harvested when they attain full size, develop attractive colour with optimum sugar and acid blend. Fruits should be harvested preferably with clipper, shears or secateurs. Mandarins should not be harvested in wet weather or during rains. Trees are trained to single stem with 4-6 well-spaced branches for making the basic framework. The lowermost branches are not allowed to grow below the height of 50 cm. from the soil surface.
		Devitalization of plants due to poor fruit set, fruit drop both at bearing and maturity stage, stem tunnelling, bark removal, girdling etc., on account of the attack of the different insect pests viz. citrus black fly, citrus psylla, citrus leaf miner, bark eating caterpillar, mealy bugs, citrus aphids, citrus thrips, fruit fly, mites etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spraying with insecticides viz. monocrotophos, phosalone, dimethoate, phosphamidon, quinalphos @ 2 ml/lit of water.
Oil plam	Vegetative/flowering/ Harvesting stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove all dead plants and replace with healthy seedling. Cleaning near base of the plant and cut unwanted



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			<p>branches.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Application of split dose of fertilizer 600: 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 disorders which may lead to decline of the whole orchard. ✚ Fruits are harvested when they attain full size, develop attractive colour with optimum sugar and acid blend.
Banana	Vegetative/ harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Cleaning near base of the plant and cut unwanted branches. ✚ Application of split dose of fertilizer 600: 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 disorders which may lead to decline of the whole orchard. ✚ Pruning on a regular basis removes unwanted or a sucker, keep production mats in optimum condition, saves fertilizer, reduces pest and disease.



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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fruits are harvested when they attain full size, develop attractive yellow colour.
		<p>Comb weevil and stem weevil</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applications of neem powder effectively controlled weevils. Application of 60 to 100 g of neem seed powder or neem cake at planting and then at 4 months intervals significantly diminished pest damage and increased yields. Application of over 100 g or neem oil was phytotoxic (harmful to plants) and uneconomical.
Passion Fruit	Transplant stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High yielding mother vine with good quality fruits and free of virus diseases should be selected to provide cuttings. A cutting should contain at least 3 buds and must be planted in sand beds. Immediately after planting these should be kept inside a high humid chamber made out of bamboo and polythene. <p>Grafting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is more suitable for the Rahangala hybrid to safeguard it against collar-rot. The root stock of yellow Passion fruit is planted in polythene sleeves and the section from Rahangala hybrid is grafted using wedge or approach method



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)



Pineapple	harvest stage		<p>of grafting.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ For optimum quality and sweetness, pineapple fruit should not be harvested until at least one-third or more of the peel or shell has turned from green to yellow. ✚ When the fruit has reached full size and maturity but has not turned yellow, and then allow the harvested fruit to ripen off the plant at room temperature. ✚ Ripeness can also be determined by snapping your finger against the side of the fruit. Ripened pineapples produce a dull, solid sound when you do this, but immature fruit produce a hollow thud.
Colocasia	Vegetative stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches. ✚ Earthing up soil at base of the plant along with split doses of fertilizer. ✚ Proper drainage is required to avoid water logging. ✚ Mulching with black polythene is found beneficial for both reducing the weed and increasing the yield.
		Corm borer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Carbofuran 3G @1.5 kg a.i./ha applied in root zone when egg laying ooze is observed at plant base.
Okra	Harvest stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ It takes only about 10 days from the time of flowering to the time to pick okra.



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)



			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Picking okra should be done when they are four to five inches long. Don't leave the fruit too long, they get hard and woody.
French bean	harvest stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In pole type varieties, mature pods should be harvested twice. First harvest should be done when two third pods look dry and second harvest when 90% pod remaining pods look dry. In case bush type varieties, harvest can be done one because of their determinate growth and synchronization in pod maturity.
Brinjal	Flower stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches. Pre emergence application of Basalin @0.5 ml/lit of water for reduce grass type weed. Mulching with black polythene film reduces weed growth, increases the crop growth. Split dose of fertilizer application @ 50kg/ha urea.
Tomato	Flower stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches. Pre emergence application of Basalin @0.5 ml/lit of water for reduce grass type weed.



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)



			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mulching with black polythene film reduces weed growth, increases the crop growth. Split dose of fertilizer application @ 50kg/ha urea.
Rice	Maximum tillering stage	Kharif Rice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid sowing till sufficient rains have been received If sowing is delayed, plant short duration varieties Practice thinning of crop stand, reduce plant population and use the biomass as mulch, intercultural Operation to control weeds in case of upland rice Conserve rain water in ponds/tanks/field for irrigation during critical growth stages Foliar application of nutrients (Urea 2 %) may be done where moisture is a constraint
Maize	Flowering stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pre-emergence application of Atrazine (Atratraf 50 wp, Gesaprim 500 fw) @ of 1.0-1.5 kg a.i ha-1 in 600 litre water, Alachlor (Lasso) @ 2-2.5 kg a.i ha-1, Metolachlor (Dual) @ 1.5-2.0 kg a.i ha-1, Pendamethalin (Stomp) @ 1-1.5 kg a.i. ha-1 large effective way for control of many annual and broad leaved weeds. Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches.



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)



			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Earting up of soil along with fertilizer mixture. Foliar spray of 0.1 % Endosulfan {2 ml (35 EC) in litre water} at 30 days after germination is very effective against stem borer.
Kharif pulses (Green gram, Black gram and Rajma)	Growth stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One or two hand hoeing and weeding should be done, depending upon soil type and extent of weed infestation. Weeds can also be controlled effectively by the application of TOK-E-25 at the rate of 10 ml dissolved in 1 liter of water as pre-emergence spray. Earthing up soil for better support of plant also useful for destroying weeds.
Ginger and turmeric	Vegetative stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches. Pre-emergence application of Atrazine (Atratraf 50 wp, Gesaprim 500 fw) @ of 1.0-1.5 kg a.i ha-1 in 600 litre water, Alachlor (Lasso) @ 2-2.5 kg a.i ha-1, Metolachlor (Dual) @ 1.5-2.0 kg a.i ha-1, Pendamethalin (Stomp) @ 1-1.5 kg a.i. ha-1 large effective way for control of many annual and broad leaved weeds. Earting up of soil along with fertilizer mixture.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spray Roger or Monocrotophos (2.5 ml/lt) for controlling thrips.




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)



		Scales	 Spray Quinalphos or Monocrotophos (2.5 ml/l) for controlling scales.
Pig	All stages	Porcine Reproductive Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS).	1. Culling of positive pigs or piglets.
	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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FMD vaccine at 16 week and repeat every 6 month.
	Young stage	Black Quarter (BQ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Black Quarter Vaccine (BQV). ❖ Primary vaccination 6 month or above ❖ Revaccination annually
Poultry	Adult stage	Ranikhet Disease.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> F1 vaccine at (1-6) days of birth and R₂B vaccine for adult birds.
	Early stage	Coccidiosis	1. Amprolium or coccidiostat



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)



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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)



District: Lunglei

Period: 01- 05 August, 2015

Bulletin No: -540/2015/ Bulletin/Mizo

Date of issue: 31st July, 2015

Parameters	01.08.2015	02.08.2015	03.08.2015	04.08.2015	05.08.2015
Rainfall (mm)	25	10	3	0	5
Max Temp (°C)	23	25	30	29	29
Min Temp (°C)	21	19	19	20	20
Cloud Coverage	Mainly cloudy	Mainly cloudy	Partially clear	Partially clear	Mainly cloudy
Max RH (%)	99	99	98	98	98
Min RH (%)	95	90	58	63	73
Wind Speed (Kmph)	5	4	3	3	3
*Wind Direction	E	E	E	E	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 PREMONSOON- May 1-31, 2015 (Percent of deviation from normal in parenthesis)

Aizawl- 383.68mm (341.8mm)	Champhai- 239.49mm (250.30mm)	Saiha- 109.52 mm (87.2mm)	Kolasib- 352.38mm (380.9mm)
Lawngtlai-321.51mm (285.5mm)	Lunglei-344.00mm (186.21mm)	Mamit-449.48mm (442.80mm)	Serchhip-411.72mm (25.9mm)

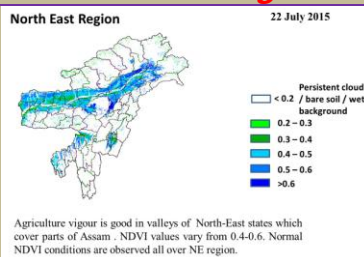
**Ni thum kaltha sik leh
sa dinhmun tlangpui**

**August 01, 2015 atanga August 05, 2015 sik leh
sa dinhmun hmuhlawk dan**

Ni 4 lo awm turah hian ruahtui a tlak beisei a ni. Khua a lum lai berin 23-30°C a ni ang a. A vawh lai ber in 19-21°C ni tur ah beisei a ni. RH san lai berin 98-99% leh a hniam lai berin 58-95% ni tur a beisei niin. Thli tleh dan kawng zawng chu chhimchhak lam atangin a nat zawng chu darkar 3-5 km ni tur a beisei niin. Ni nga chung lo awm tur ah hian chhum tlem a lan beisei a ni.

Weekly cumulative rainfall: 43.0mm

NDVI for Mizoram and SPI



NDVI for Mizoram is less than normal NDVI. Value shown that NDVI is zero. So, it represents "Bare Soil".



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Mizoram Centre, Kolasib- 796081, MIZORAM

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



Thlai/ ran /sangha	Spat zawng	Hmalakna tur/ rannung leh natna hrik awm thei te	Agricultural/Horticultural/ animal husbandry atana thurawn
Khasi Mandarin and acid lime	Transplant stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A chi: A chi chu lakchhuah anih veleh nurseey ah a thuk zawng 1.5-2cm leh 10X5cm a inhlat a chin tur. A rawn chawr chu polythene bag ah hnah 4-6 a neih hunah phun sawn tur. • Nursery chu rannung leh a damlohna dang laka ven nan ser huan atanga meter 500 a hla ah dah tur. • Lei, balu leh bawngkek leitha chu a inzat theuha pawlhin pek tur. • Bawngkek leitha chu thlai pakhat ah 600:200:100g a pek tur. • Certified thlai chi chauh hman tur. • Ser kung bula tuitling chu paihfai vek tur. • A tiak inchen tlang chauh phun atan hman tur. • A zar tliak leh hnip chu paih fai zel tur. • Thlai chu hrisel taka enkawl tur.
	Vegetative stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gibberellins (10ppm) chu a rah khal that nan te, a rawng insiam nan te kah tur. • Thlai in tui tha taka an hmuh theih nan drip irrigation hman tur. • Ser rah tla hi ser kung khatah vawi 2 a thleng thin a, hemi ven nan hian GA3, urea, benomyl leh carbendazim a hun takah pek tur, • Heng rannung blackfly(kolshi), citrus psylla, leaf miner, bark eating caterpillar, fruit sucking moth, mites, twing blight,



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)



			gummosis, root rot leh collar rot te hi ven tur. • Fungicide Carbendazim (0.1% emaw 1000ppm) a hun takah pek tur (thlakhat naah leh a seng hma ni 15 ah, chu chu vawi hnih kah tur).
Oil palm	Vegetative/ harvesting stage	KOLASIB MAMIT AIZAWL CHAMPAI	• Oil palm kung bul chu tihfai a a zar thlak bawk tur. • Leitha chu thlai pakhatatah 600:200:100g a pek tur. • Heng micro-nutrients zinc, copper, manganese, iron, boron leh molybdenum te hi an mamawh tawka pek tur, a huan pum a chhiat vek loh nan ven that bawk tur. • Oil palm rah chu a puitlin hunah te, a rawng inthlak hunah leh a thlum leh thur a pai tam hunah seng tur.
Balhla	Vegetative/ harvesting	SERCHHIP LUNGLEI LAWNGTLAI SAIHA	• Balhla kung bul chu tihfai a a zar thlak bawk tur. • Leitha chu thlai pakhatatah 600:200:100g a pek tur. • Heng micro-nutrients zinc, copper, manganese, iron, boron leh molybdenum te hi an mamawh tawka pek tur, a huan pum a chhiat vek loh nan ven that bawk tur. • A zar thlak ngun hian rannung leh natna lakah a veng a, chubak ah leitha a hek lova, thlai thar a ti tam bawk ani. • A rah chu a puitlin hunah leh a rawng eng a nih hunah seng tur.
Sapthei	Nursery stage		• A chi chu a rah hmin tha atanga lak ni se, ni 15-20 hnuah nursery siam tur.



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)



		KOLASIB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A hnah 2/3 a rawn awm tan hnu ah polythene bag ah phunsawn tur. Polythene bag atangin thla $\frac{3}{4}$ hnu ah huan ah phun sawn leh tur. Bawngkek leitha chu khur khat ah 15g leh NPK 100:50:100g in kumkhat chhungin pek tur.
Lakhuihthei	A par lai	MAMIT AIZAWL CHAMPAI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A par chhuah hma nan chemical (Ethrel 10ppm+2% urea+0.04% sodium carbonate) chu pek tur. Tlai ah emaw thlain hnah 32 a neih hunah pek tur. Chemical pek atangin ni 55-60 chhungin a par a chhuah thei ang. Leitha chu thlai pakhat ah 60:50:60g a pek tur. Thlai hnah leh a zar thi te chu pahfai a, hnim te tihfai baw tur.
		Corm borer SERCHHIP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carbofuran 3G chu hectare khatah 1.5kga.i a pek tur. Hemi hi a zung ah a tuina hnuhma a awmin pek tur
Cucurbitaceous crops	A rah lai	LUNGLEI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ni 7 danah tui chu tha taka pek tur. Huan zau thamah chuan fruitfly leh pumpkin beetle ven nan carbaryl 0.2% leh malathion 0.15% chu chini tui litre khatah 10g a pawlhin kar khat danah leh a par tan tirhah leh a rah tan hunah kah tur. Thlai pakhatah a par nasat lain urea chu 70g a pek tur.
Bawrsaiabe	A chin dan	1. Nursery tihfai a tui tlem pek tur. 2. Phunsawn hnuah tui tha taka pek tur.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A kung bulthut ah hnim chheh darh tur. A khat tawkin tui pek tur. A tiak phunsawn te chu nil eh ruah lakah hliahkhuh tur.



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)



		1. Aphids	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surf tuiin thlai chu kah tur. Heng insecticides Imidacloprid 200SL hi tui litre khatah 0.25ml in emaw Dimethoate 30% EC hi tui litre 10 ah 7ml a kah tur
		2. Flea beetle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pangang tui leh a puitling te chu a kung atangin thin thlak tur. Heng insecticides Imidacloprid 200SL hi tui litre khatah 0.25ml in emaw Dimethoate 30% EC hi tui litre 10 ah 7ml a kah tur.
		3. Epilachna beetle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A hnah a pangang leh a tui awm chu paihfai tur. Methyl parathion 0.5% emaw Dimethoate 0.3% a kah tur.
		4. Leaf hopper	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heng insecticides Imidacloprid 200SL hi tui litre khatah 0.25ml in emaw Dimethoate 30% EC hi tui litre 10 ah 7ml a kah tur.
		Bacterial wilt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Huan chu fai taka dah a, thlai damlo te chu paihfai bawk tur. Thlai damlo enkawl nan copper fungicide (2% Bordeaux mixture) a kah tur.bacterial witl chu root knot nematodes tam naah a awm thin a, hemi nematodes control hian bacterial wilt hi a veng thei. Streptocycline sulphate chu tui litre khatah 0.3g leh Blitox 50 chu tui litre 15 ah 5g a pek tur.
		Damping off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thlai chi chu kg khatah Thiram 3g emaw Trichoderma viride4g+Metalaxyl 4g (Apron) a chiah tur. Bordeaux mixture 1% emaw 2g Captan emaw 3 copper oxychloride chu tui litre khatah pawlhin a chin atanga ni 10-15 ah leih tur.
		Leaf spot and leaf blotch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dithane M-45 chu tui litre khatah



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Mizoram Centre, Kolasib- 796081, MIZORAM

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



			<p>2.5g emaw Carbendazim 1g chu tui litre khatah pawlhin karkhat danah vawi 2/3 kah tur.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leaf spot tan Blitox 3g chu tui litre khata pawlhin kah tur.
		<p>Leaf spot leh leaf blotch</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tui litre khatah Dithane M-45 chu 2.5g emaw Bavistin chu 1g a pawlhin karkhat danah vawi 2/3 kah thin tur. • Leaf spot ah chuan tui litre khatah Blitox chu 3g pawlh a kah thin tur.
French bean	A par lai	<p>MAMIT</p> <p>AIZAWL</p> <p>CHAMPAI</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bean hnah, a tang ro leh hnim te chu paihfai vek tur. • Lei chu boruak kal that nan laihphut thin tur. • A chin atanga ni 20-25 ah bean kung chu mau in a zamna siam tur.
		<p>Blister beetle</p> <p>SERCHHIP</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rannung ho chu mankhawmin thah vek tur. • Cypermethrin 2g chu tui litre khata pawlhin kah thin tur
Bawkbawn	A chin dan	<p>LUNGLEI</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Balu leh leitha chu lei nen a chawhpawlh hnu in 75-100cm a zau ah a phunna tur siam tur. A chinna lai chu Blue copper 100g tui litre 40 ah emaw formaldehyde nen a pawlhin leih tur. • A chi chu 5cm a inhlat a tuh in lei pangngai a vur leh tur.
Tomato	A chin dan	<p>LAWNGTLAI</p> <p>SAIHA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nursery tur chu lei dip tha darh leh tlema pawng tur (0.8m a zau leh 15cm a sei ni se). • Leitha 10kg leh bawngkek leitha 15:15:15 leh carbofuran 2.5g chawhpawlh pek tur.
		<p>Aphids</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surf tuin thlai chu kah tur. • Heng insecticides Imidacloprid



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)



			200SL hi tui litre khatah 0.25ml in emaw Dimethoate 30% EC hi tui litre 10 ah 7ml a kah tur.
		Epilachna beetle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Methyl parathion 0.5% emaw Dimethoate 0.3% a kah in flea beetle a veng thei
Buh	Nursery stage	Pre kharif rice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A chi tha leh khat tha chauh hman tur. Tui litre 10 ah chi (salt) 250g pawlhin chutah chuan chiah tur. Bavistin 50WP @0.1% chu tui litre khatah 2g a pawlhin a chi chu chiah tur.
		Raised bed method	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A chin na tur chu 10m a sei ni se, 1.25m a zau leh tui luanna tur 20-30cm a zau siam tur. Hei hian a chi kal ral mai mai tur a veng. Leitha pek hnu ah a chi damdawi a chiah te chu theh tur.
Vaimim	A chin dan		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lei chu vawi 2/3 laihphut phawt tur. A chi chu a line indawt a chin tur A chi chu kg khatah Thiram 4g a chiah tur. Hectare khatah buh chi chu 20-25kg hman tur. Bawngkek leitha chu hectare khatah 5-10t chu 80:60:40kg N, P2O5 leh K20 hman tur. Vaimim chin hma in lei nen tihpawlh tur. Nitrogen chu a dose chanve in a chin hnu ah pek tur, a bang 25% chu a hnu thlakhat ah leh a dang 25% chu a par hunah pek tur.
Sawhthing leh Aieng	Land preparation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thlai hnah, a tang ro leh hnim te chu paihfai vek tur. Lei chu boruak kal that nan laihphut thin tur. Nitrogen leitha chu an mamawh taw kanga pek tur.



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Mizoram Centre, Kolasib- 796081, MIZORAM

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		Thrips	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roger emaw Monocrophos chu tui litre khatah 2.5ml a pawlhin kah tur.
		Scales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quinalphos emaw Monocrotophos chu tui litre khatah 2.5ml a pawlhin kah tur.
Vawk	Kumtluanin	Porcine Reproductive Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS).	1. A natna vei vawk te chu thah a phum tur a ni.
	A puitling hun	Swine fever.	2. Vawk thla hnih a nihin SF vaccine pek tur a ni a, he vaccine hi thla ruk emaw kumtluanin pek chhonzawm tur
Bawng	Kumtluanin	Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thla 16 a upa an rih in FMD vaccine pek tur a nia, thla 6 danah pek chhonzawm tur a ni.
	A naupan lai	Black Quarter (BQ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Black Quarter Vaccine (BQ) Thla ruk an tlin hunah vaccine lak tan tur. Kumkhat hnu ah vaccine pek leh tur.
Ar	Kumtluanin	Ranikhet Disease.	1. Ar note an pian hlimin F ₁ vaccine pek tur a nia an puitlin hunah R ₂ B pek leh tur a ni.
		Coccidiosis	2. Amprolium emaw coccidiostat pek tur.



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)



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Mizoram Centre, Kolasib- 796081, MIZORAM

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



District: Mamit

Period: 01- 05 August, 2015

Bulletin No: -540/2015/ Bulletin/English

Date of issue: 31st July, 2015

Parameters	01.08.2015	02.08.2015	03.08.2015	04.08.2015	05.08.2015
Rainfall (mm)	20	3	0	3	3
Max Temp (°C)	25	27	31	31	30
Min Temp (°C)	21	21	21	22	22
Cloud Coverage	Mainly cloudy	Mainly cloudy	Partially clear	Partially clear	Mainly cloudy
Max RH (%)	99	99	96	94	94
Min RH (%)	88	90	54	62	66
Wind Speed (Kmph)	4	2	2	4	5
*Wind Direction	E	E	E	S-E	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 PREMONSOON- May 1-31, 2015 (Percent of deviation from normal in parenthesis)

Aizawl- 383.68mm (341.8mm)	Champhai- 239.49mm (250.30mm)	Saiha- 109.52 mm (87.2mm)	Kolasib- 352.38mm (380.9mm)
Lawngtlai- 321.51mm (285.5mm)	Lunglei- 344.00mm (186.21mm)	Mamit- 449.48mm (442.80mm)	Serchhip- 411.72mm (25.9mm)

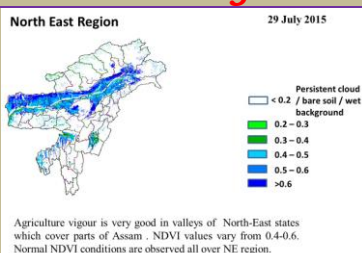
Weather summary of the past three days

Weather forecast valid from 01st August, 2015 To 05th August, 2015.

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 25-31°C and 21-22°C. Maximum relative humidity is expected in the range of 94-99% and minimum may from 54-90%. Wind direction would be southeasterly with the wind speed of 2-4 km per hour. Dense cloudy sky will prevail during the next five days.

Weekly cumulative rainfall: 29.0 mm

NDVI for Mizoram



NDVI for Mizoram is less than normal NDVI. Value shown that NDVI is zero. So, it represents "Bare Soil".



GRAMIN KRISHI MAUSAM SEWA ICAR RESEARCH COMPLEX FOR NEH REGION

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Main Crop/ Animal /Fisheries	Stage	Cultural practices/ Pest/ Diseases	Agricultural / Horticultural/ animal husbandry advisories
Khasi Mandarin and acid lime	Transplant stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Well rotten FYM @ 500g/pit is applied at 15-20 days before planting along with 12 g each of N and K₂O/plant and 4 g of P₂O₅/plant. This root stock has proved very successful for raising some sweet orange and mandarin orange varieties in Maharashtra and Karnataka. This root stock is resistant to Tristeza virus but highly susceptible to exocortis. It is also recommended for this region till any other rootstock is found to be promising. Citrus plantations are seldom put under planned cultivation, and plantations are always kept under sod or raised as mixed crops Layered plants about one year old, are also selected in case of lemon, lime etc. Vigorous plants are always preferred for better growth. While placing the plants in the pits care should be taken that bud union remains 12-15 cm above the ground level.

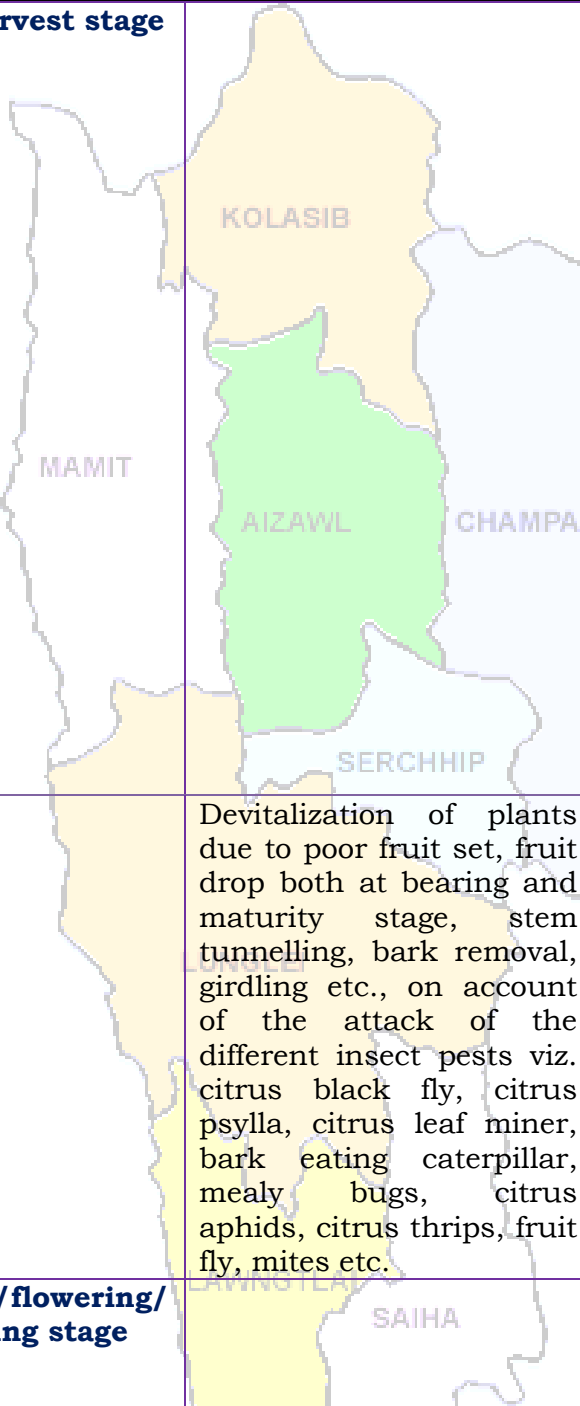
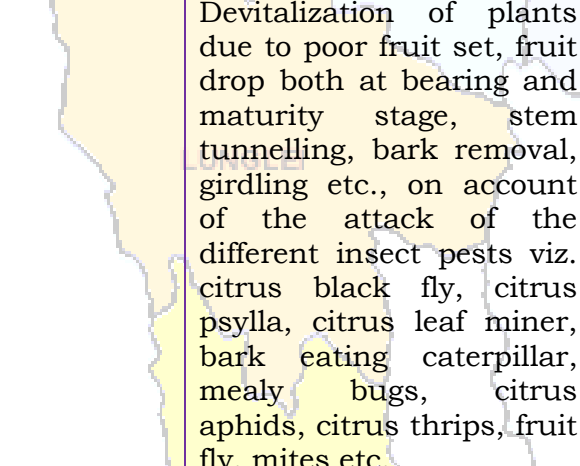



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Khasi Mandarin and acid lime	Flower/Harvest stage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mandarins start bearing from the fourth year but substantial yield can be expected only from sixth year onwards. Fruits are harvested when they attain full size, develop attractive colour with optimum sugar and acid blend. Fruits should be harvested preferably with clipper, shears or secateurs. Mandarins should not be harvested in wet weather or during rains. Trees are trained to single stem with 4-6 well-spaced branches for making the basic framework. The lowermost branches are not allowed to grow below the height of 50 cm. from the soil surface.
	 Devitalization of plants due to poor fruit set, fruit drop both at bearing and maturity stage, stem tunnelling, bark removal, girdling etc., on account of the attack of the different insect pests viz. citrus black fly, citrus psylla, citrus leaf miner, bark eating caterpillar, mealy bugs, citrus aphids, citrus thrips, fruit fly, mites etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spraying with insecticides viz. monocrotophos, phosalone, dimethoate, phosphamidon, quinalphos @ 2 ml/ltr of water.
Oil plam	Vegetative/flowering/ Harvesting stage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove all dead plants and replace with healthy seedling. Cleaning near base of the



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			<p>plant and cut unwanted branches.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Application of split dose of fertilizer 600: 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 disorders which may lead to decline of the whole orchard. Fruits are harvested when they attain full size, develop attractive colour with optimum sugar and acid blend.
Banana	Vegetative/ harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cleaning near base of the plant and cut unwanted branches. Application of split dose of fertilizer 600: 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 disorders which may lead to decline of the whole orchard. Pruning on a regular basis removes unwanted or a sucker, keep production mats in optimum condition, saves fertilizer, reduces pest and disease. Fruits are harvested when



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			they attain full size, develop attractive yellow colour.
		<p>Comb weevil and stem weevil</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applications of neem powder effectively controlled weevils. Application of 60 to 100 g of neem seed powder or neem cake at planting and then at 4 months intervals significantly diminished pest damage and increased yields. Application of over 100 g or neem oil was phytotoxic (harmful to plants) and uneconomical.
Passion Fruit	Transplant stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High yielding mother vine with good quality fruits and free of virus diseases should be selected to provide cuttings. A cutting should contain at least 3 buds and must be planted in sand beds. Immediately after planting these should be kept inside a high humid chamber made out of bamboo and polythene. <p>Grafting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is more suitable for the Rahangala hybrid to safeguard it against collar-rot. The root stock of yellow Passion fruit is planted in polythene sleeves and the section from Rahangala hybrid is grafted using wedge or approach method of grafting.
Pineapple	harvest stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For optimum quality and



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			<p>sweetness, pineapple fruit should not be harvested until at least one-third or more of the peel or shell has turned from green to yellow.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When the fruit has reached full size and maturity but has not turned yellow, and then allow the harvested fruit to ripen off the plant at room temperature. Ripeness can also be determined by snapping your finger against the side of the fruit. Ripened pineapples produce a dull, solid sound when you do this, but immature fruit produce a hollow thud.
Colocasia	Vegetative stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches. Earthing up soil at base of the plant along with split doses of fertilizer. Proper drainage is required to avoid water logging. Mulching with black polythene is found beneficial for both reducing the weed and increasing the yield.
		Corm borer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carbofuran 3G @1.5 kg a.i./ha applied in root zone when egg laying ooze is observed at plant base.
Okra	Harvest stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It takes only about 10 days from the time of flowering to the time to pick okra. Picking okra should be done when they are four to five inches long.



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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Don't leave the fruit too long, they get hard and woody.
French bean	harvest stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In pole type varieties, mature pods should be harvested twice. First harvest should be done when two third pods look dry and second harvest when 90% pod remaining pods look dry. In case bush type varieties, harvest can be done one because of their determinate growth and synchronization in pod maturity.
Brinjal	Flower stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches. Pre emergence application of Basalin @0.5 ml/lit of water for reduce grass type weed. Mulching with black polythene film reduces weed growth, increases the crop growth. Split dose of fertilizer application @ 50kg/ha urea.
Tomato	Flower stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches. Pre emergence application of Basalin @0.5 ml/lit of water for reduce grass type weed. Mulching with black polythene film reduces weed growth, increases the crop growth. Split dose of fertilizer application @ 50kg/ha urea.
Rice	Maximum tillering stage	Kharif Rice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid sowing till sufficient rains have been received



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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If sowing is delayed, plant short duration varieties Practice thinning of crop stand, reduce plant population and use the biomass as mulch, intercultural Operation to control weeds in case of upland rice Conserve rain water in ponds/tanks/field for irrigation during critical growth stages Foliar application of nutrients (Urea 2 %) may be done where moisture is a constraint
Maize	Flowering stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pre-emergence application of Atrazine (Atratraf 50 wp, Gesaprim 500 fw) @ of 1.0-1.5 kg a.i ha-1 in 600 litre water, Alachlor (Lasso) @ 2-2.5 kg a.i ha-1, Metolachlor (Dual) @ 1.5-2.0 kg a.i ha-1, Pendamethalin (Stomp) @ 1-1.5 kg a.i. ha-1 large effective way for control of many annual and broad leaved weeds. Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches. Earting up of soil along with fertilizer mixture. Foliar spray of 0.1 % Endosulfan {2 ml (35 EC) in litre water} at 30 days after germination is very effective against stem borer.
Kharif pulses	Growth stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One or two hand hoeing and weeding should be done,



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(Green gram, Black gram and Rajma)			depending upon soil type and extent of weed infestation. ✚ Weeds can also be controlled effectively by the application of TOK-E-25 at the rate of 10 ml dissolved in 1 liter of water as pre-emergence spray. ✚ Earthing up soil for better support of plant also useful for destroying weeds.
Ginger and turmeric	Vegetative stage MAMIT	KOLASIB AIZAWL CHAMPAI SERCHHIP LUNGLEI	✚ Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches. ✚ Pre-emergence application of Atrazine (Atratraf 50 wp, Gesaprim 500 fw) @ of 1.0-1.5 kg a.i ha-1 in 600 litre water, Alachlor (Lasso) @ 2-2.5 kg a.i ha-1, Metolachlor (Dual) @ 1.5-2.0 kg a.i ha-1, Pendamethalin (Stomp) @ 1-1.5 kg a.i. ha-1 large effective way for control of many annual and broad leaved weeds. ✚ Earthing up of soil along with fertilizer mixture.
		Thrips	✚ Spray Roger or Monocrotophos (2.5 ml/ltr) for controlling thrips.
		Scales	✚ Spray Quinalphos or Monocrotophos (2.5 ml/ltr) for controlling scales.
Pig	All stages	Porcine Reproductive Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS).	1. Culling of positive pigs or piglets.
	Adult stage	Swine fever.	2. Vaccination of pigs with SF vaccines at 2 months and yearly interval/6 month



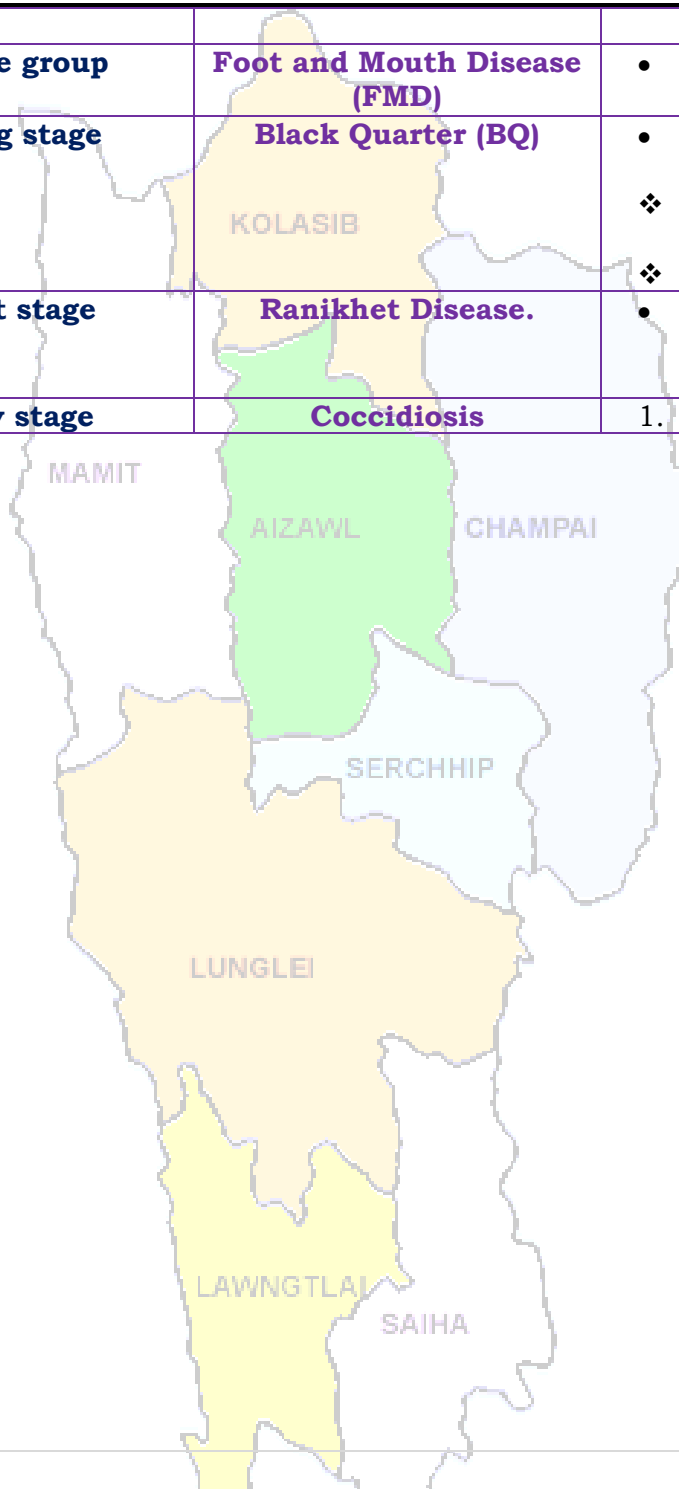
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			interval
Cattle	All age group	Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FMD vaccine at 16 week and repeat every 6 month.
	Young stage	Black Quarter (BQ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Black Quarter Vaccine (BQV). ❖ Primary vaccination 6 month or above ❖ Revaccination annually
Poultry	Adult stage	Ranikhet Disease.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> F1 vaccine at (1-6) days of birth and R₂B vaccine for adult birds.
	Early stage	Coccidiosis	1. Amprolium or coccidiostat





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Mizoram Centre, Kolasib- 796081, MIZORAM

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District: Mamit

Period: 01- 05 August, 2015

Bulletin No: -540/2015/ Bulletin/Mizo

Date of issue: 31st July, 2015

Parameters	01.08.2015	02.08.2015	03.08.2015	04.08.2015	05.08.2015
Rainfall (mm)	20	3	0	3	3
Max Temp (°C)	25	27	31	31	30
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*Wind Direction	E	E	E	S-E	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 PREMONSOON- May 1-31, 2015 (Percent of deviation from normal in parenthesis)

Aizawl- 383.68mm (341.8mm)	Champhai- 239.49mm (250.30mm)	Saiha- 109.52 mm (87.2mm)	Kolasib- 352.38mm (380.9mm)
Lawngtlai-321.51mm (285.5mm)	Lunglei-344.00mm (186.21mm)	Mamit-449.48mm (442.80mm)	Serchhip-411.72mm (25.9mm)

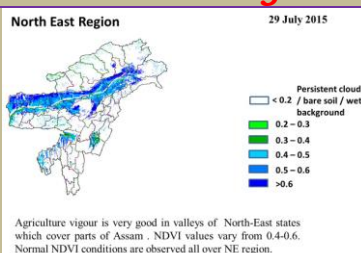
**Ni thum kaltha sik leh sa
dinhmun tlangpui**

**August 01, 2015 atanga August 05, 2015 sik leh
sa dinhmun hmuhlawk dan**

Ni 4 lo awm turah hian ruahtui a tlak beisei a ni. Khua a lum lai berin 25-31°C a ni ang a. A vawh lai ber in 21-22°C ni tur ah beisei a ni. RH san lai berin 94-99% leh a hniam lai berin 54-90% ni tur a beisei niin. Thli tleh dan kawng zawng chu chhimchhak lam atangin a nat zawng chu darkar 2-4 km ni tur a beisei niin. Ni nga chhung lo awm tur ah hian chhum tlem a lan beisei a ni.

Weekly cumulative rainfall: 29.0mm

NDVI for Mizoram and SPI



NDVI for Mizoram is less than normal NDVI. Value shown that NDVI is zero. So, it represents "Bare Soil".



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Thlai/ ran /sangha	Spat zawng	Hmalakna tur/ rannung leh natna hrik awm thei te	Agricultural/Horticultural/ animal husbandry atana thurawn
Khasi Mandarin and acid lime	Transplant stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A chi: A chi chu lakchhuah anih vele nurseey ah a thuk zawng 1.5-2cm leh 10X5cm a inhlat a chin tur. A rawn chawr chu polythene bag ah hnah 4-6 a neih hunah phun sawn tur. • Nursery chu rannung leh a damlohna dang laka ven nan ser huan atanga meter 500 a hla ah dah tur. • Lei, balu leh bawngkek leitha chu a inzath theuha pawlhin pek tur. • Bawngkek leitha chu thlai pakhat ah 600:200:100g a pek tur. • Certified thlai chi chauh hman tur. • Ser kung bula tuitling chu paihfai vek tur. • A tiak inchen tlang chauh phun atan hman tur. • A zar tliak leh hnip chu paihfai zel tur. • Thlai chu hrisel taka enkawl tur.
	Vegetative stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gibberellins (10ppm) chu a rah khal that nan te, a rawng insiam nan te kah tur. • Thlai in tui tha taka an hmuh theih nan drip irrigation hman tur. • Ser rah tla hi ser kung khatah vawi 2 a thleng thin a, hemi ven nan hian GA3, urea, benomyl leh carbendazim a hun takah pek tur, • Heng rannung blackfly(kolshi), citrus psylla, leaf miner, bark eating caterpillar, fruit sucking moth, mites, twing blight, gummosis, root rot leh collar rot



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			<p>te hi ven tur.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fungicide Carbendazim (0.1% emaw 1000ppm) a hun takah pek tur (thlakhat naah leh a seng hma ni 15 ah, chu chu vawi hnih kah tur).
Oil palm	Vegetative/ harvesting stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oil palm kung bul chu tihfai a a zar thlak bawk tur. • Leitha chu thlai pakhatatah 600:200:100g a pek tur. • Heng micro-nutrients zinc, copper, manganese, iron, boron leh molybdenum te hi an mamawh tawka pek tur, a huan pum a chhiat vek loh nan ven that bawk tur. • Oil palm rah chu a puitlin hunah te, a rawng inthlak hunah leh a thlum leh thur a pai tam hunah seng tur.
Balhla	Vegetative/ harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Balhla kung bul chu tihfai a a zar thlak bawk tur. • Leitha chu thlai pakhatatah 600:200:100g a pek tur. • Heng micro-nutrients zinc, copper, manganese, iron, boron leh molybdenum te hi an mamawh tawka pek tur, a huan pum a chhiat vek loh nan ven that bawk tur. • A zar thlak ngun hian rannung leh natna lakah a veng a, chubak ah leitha a hek lova, thlai thar a ti tam bawk ani. • A rah chu a puitlin hunah leh a rawng eng a nih hunah seng tur.
Sapthei	Nursery stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A chi chu a rah hmin tha atanga lak ni se, ni 15-20 hnuah nursery siam tur. • A hnah 2/3 a rawn awm tan hnu ah polythene bag ah phunsawn



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			<p>tur.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Polythene bag atangin thla $\frac{3}{4}$ hnu ah huan ah phun sawn leh tur. • Bawngek leitha chu khur khat ah 15g leh NPK 100:50:100g in kumkhat chhungin pek tur.
Lakhuihthei	A par lai	KOLASIB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A par chhuah hma nan chemical (Ethrel 10ppm+2% urea+0.04% sodium carbonate) chu pek tur. Tlai ah emaw thlaiin hnah 32 a neih hunah pek tur. • Chemical pek atangin ni 55-60 chhungin a par a chhuah thei ang. • Leitha chu thlai pakhat ah 60:50:60g a pek tur. • Thlai hnah leh a zar thi te chu paihfai a, hnim te tihfai bawk tur.
		Corm borer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carbofuran 3G chu hectare khatah 1.5kga.i a pek tur. Hemi hi a zung ah a tuina hnuhma a awmin pek tur
Cucurbitaceous crops	A rah lai	LUNGLEI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ni 7 danah tui chu tha taka pek tur. • Huan zau thamah chuan fruitfly leh pumpkin beetle ven nan carbaryl 0.2% leh malathion 0.15% chu chini tui litre khatah 10g a pawlhin kar khat danah leh a par tan tirhah leh a rah tan hunah kah tur. • Thlai pakhat a par nasat lain urea chu 70g a pek tur.
Bawrh Saiabe	A chin dan	1. Nursery tihfai a tui tlem pek tur. 2. Phunsawn hnuah tui tha taka pek tur.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A kung bulthut ah hnim chheh darh tur. • A khat tawkin tui pek tur. • A tiak phunsawn te chu nil eh ruah lakah hliahkhuh tur.
		1. Aphids	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surf tuiin thlai chu kah tur. • Heng insecticides Imidacloprid



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)



			200SL hi tui litre khatah 0.25ml in emaw Dimethoate 30% EC hi tui litre 10 ah 7ml a kah tur
		2. Flea beetle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pangang tui leh a puitling te chu a kung atangin thin thlak tur. Heng insecticides Imidacloprid 200SL hi tui litre khatah 0.25ml in emaw Dimethoate 30% EC hi tui litre 10 ah 7ml a kah tur.
		3. Epilachna beetle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A hnah a pangang leh a tui awm chu paihfai tur. Methyl parathion 0.5% emaw Dimethoate 0.3% a kah tur.
		4. Leaf hopper	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heng insecticides Imidacloprid 200SL hi tui litre khatah 0.25ml in emaw Dimethoate 30% EC hi tui litre 10 ah 7ml a kah tur.
		Bacterial wilt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Huan chu fai taka dah a, thlai damlo te chu paihfai bawk tur. Thlai damlo enkawl nan copper fungicide (2% Bordeaux mixture) a kah tur. bacterial witl chu root knot nematodes tam naah a awm thin a, hemi nematodes control hian bacterial wilt hi a veng thei. Streptocycline sulphate chu tui litre khatah 0.3g leh Blitox 50 chu tui litre 15 ah 5g a pek tur.
		Damping off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thlai chi chu kg khatah Thiram 3g emaw Trichoderma viride 4g+Metalaxyl 4g (Apron) a chiah tur. Bordeaux mixture 1% emaw 2g Captan emaw 3 copper oxychloride chu tui litre khatah pawlhin a chin atanga ni 10-15 ah leih tur.
		Leaf spot and leaf blotch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dithane M-45 chu tui litre khatah 2.5g emaw Carbendazim 1g chu tui litre khatah pawlhin karkhat danah vawi 2/3 kah tur.



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)



			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leaf spot tan Blitox 3g chu tui litre khata pawlhin kah tur.
		Leaf spot leh leaf blotch 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tui litre khatah Dithane M-45 chu 2.5g emaw Bavistin chu 1g a pawlhin karkhat danah vawi 2/3 kah thin tur. • Leaf spot ah chuan tui litre khatah Blitox chu 3g pawlh a kah thin tur.
French bean	A par lai		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bean hnah, a tang ro leh hnim te chu paihfai vek tur. • Lei chu boruak kal that nan laihphut thin tur. • A chin atanga ni 20-25 ah bean kung chu mau in a zamna siam tur.
		Blister beetle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rannung ho chu mankhawmin thah vek tur. • Cypermethrin 2g chu tui litre khata pawlhin kah thin tur
Bawkbawn	A chin dan		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Balu leh leitha chu lei nen a chawhpawlh hnu in 75-100cm a zau ah a phunna tur siam tur. A chinna lai chu Blue copper 100g tui litre 40 ah emaw formaldehyde nen a pawlhin leih tur. • A chi chu 5cm a inhlat a tuh in lei pangngai a vur leh tur.
Tomato	A chin dan		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nursery tur chu lei dip tha darh leh tlema pawng tur (0.8m a zau leh 15cm a sei ni se). • Leitha 10kg leh bawnggek leitha 15:15:15 leh carbofuran 2.5g chawhpawlh pek tur.
		Aphids 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surf tuiin thlai chu kah tur. • Heng insecticides Imidacloprid 200SL hi tui litre khatah 0.25ml in emaw Dimethoate 30% EC hi tui litre 10 ah 7ml a kah tur.
		Epilachna beetle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Methyl parathion 0.5% emaw



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)



			Dimethoate 0.3% a kah in flea beetle a veng thei
Buh	Nursery stage	Pre kharif rice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A chi tha leh khat tha chauh hman tur. Tui litre 10 ah chi (salt) 250g pawlhin chutah chuan chiah tur. Bavistin 50WP @0.1% chu tui litre khatah 2g a pawlhin a chi chu chiah tur.
		Raised bed method	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A chin na tur chu 10m a sei ni se, 1.25m a zau leh tui luanna tur 20-30cm a zau siam tur. Hei hian a chi kal ral mai mai tur a veng. Leitha pek hnu ah a chi damdawi a chiah te chu theh tur.
Vaimim	A chin dan		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lei chu vawi 2/3 laihphut phawt tur. A chi chu a line indawt a chin tur A chi chu kg khatah Thiram 4g a chiah tur. Hectare khatah buh chi chu 20-25kg hman tur. Bawngkek leitha chu hectare khatah 5-10t chu 80:60:40kg N, P2O5 leh K20 hman tur. Vaimim chin hma in lei nen tihpawlh tur. Nitrogen chu a dose chanve in a chin hnu ah pek tur, a bang 25% chu a hnu thlakhat ah leh a dang 25% chu a par hunah pek tur.
Sawhthing leh Aieng	Land preparation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thlai hnah, a tang ro leh hnim te chu paihfai vek tur. Lei chu boruak kal that nan laihphut thin tur. Nitrogen leitha chu an mamawh taw kanga pek tur.
		Thrips	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roger emaw Monocrophos chu tui litre khatah 2.5ml a pawlhin kah tur.



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)



		Scales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quinalphos emaw Monocrotophos chu tui litre khatah 2.5ml a pawlin kah tur.
Vawk	Kumtluanin	Porcine Reproductive Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS).	1. A natna vei vawk te chu thah a phum tur a ni.
	A puitling hun	Swine fever.	2. Vawk thla hnih a nihin SF vaccine pek tur a ni a, he vaccine hi thla ruk emaw kumtluanin pek chhonzawm tur
Bawng	Kumtluanin	Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thla16 a upa an rih in FMD vaccine pek tur a nia, thla 6 danah pek chhonzawm tur a ni.
	A naupan lai	Black Quarter (BQ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Black Quarter Vaccine (BQ) Thla ruk an tlin hunah vaccine lak tan tur. Kumkhat hnu ah vaccine pek leh tur.
Ar	Kumtluanin	Ranikhet Disease.	1. Ar note an pian hlimin F ₁ vaccine pek tur a nia an puitlin hunah R ₂ B pek leh tur a ni.
		Coccidiosis	2. Amprolium emaw coccidiostat pek tur.



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)



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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)



District: Saiha

Period: 01- 05 August, 2015

Bulletin No: -540/2015/ Bulletin/English

Date of issue: 31st July, 2015

Parameters	01.08.2015	02.08.2015	03.08.2015	04.08.2015	05.08.2015
Rainfall (mm)	66	13	0	0	3
Max Temp (°C)	22	25	29	28	27
Min Temp (°C)	21	19	19	19	19
Cloud Coverage	Mainly cloudy	Mainly cloudy	Mainly cloudy	Partially cloudy	Mainly cloudy
Max RH (%)	99	97	98	98	99
Min RH (%)	98	89	60	68	83
Wind Speed (Kmph)	4	4	3	3	2
*Wind Direction	S-E	E	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 PREMONSOON- May 1-31, 2015 (Percent of deviation from normal in parenthesis)

Aizawl- 383.68mm (341.8mm)	Champhai- 239.49mm (250.30mm)	Saiha- 109.52 mm (87.2mm)	Kolasib- 352.38mm (380.9mm)
Lawngtlai- 321.51mm (285.5mm)	Lunglei- 344.00mm (186.21mm)	Mamit- 449.48mm (442.80mm)	Serchhip- 411.72mm (25.9mm)

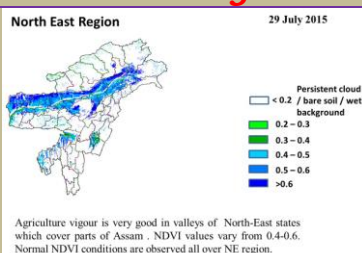
Weather summary of the past three days

Weather forecast valid from 01st August, 2015 To 05th August, 2015.

There are chances of very heavy to moderate and light rainfall during the next 3 day. The maximum and minimum temperatures for the next 5 days may range for 22-29°C and 19-21°C. Maximum relative humidity is expected in the range of 97-99% and minimum may from 60-98%. Wind direction would be southeasterly with the wind speed of 2-4 km per hour. Dense cloudy sky will prevail during the next five days.

Weekly cumulative rainfall: 82.0 mm

NDVI for Mizoram



NDVI for Mizoram is less than normal NDVI. Value shown that NDVI is zero. So, it represents "Bare Soil".



GRAMIN KRISHI MAUSAM SEWA ICAR RESEARCH COMPLEX FOR NEH REGION

Mizoram Centre, Kolasib- 796081, MIZORAM

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Main Crop/ Animal / Fisheries	Stage	Cultural practices/ Pest/ Diseases	Agricultural / Horticultural/ animal husbandry advisories
Khasi Mandarin and acid lime	Transplant stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Well rotten FYM @ 500g/pit is applied at 15-20 days before planting along with 12 g each of N and K₂O/plant and 4 g of P₂O₅/plant. This root stock has proved very successful for raising some sweet orange and mandarin orange varieties in Maharashtra and Karnataka. This root stock is resistant to Tristeza virus but highly susceptible to exocortis. It is also recommended for this region till any other rootstock is found to be promising. Citrus plantations are seldom put under planned cultivation, and plantations are always kept under sod or raised as mixed crops Layered plants about one year old, are also selected in case of lemon, lime etc. Vigorous plants are always preferred for better growth. While placing the plants in the pits care should be taken that bud union remains 12-15 cm above the ground level.

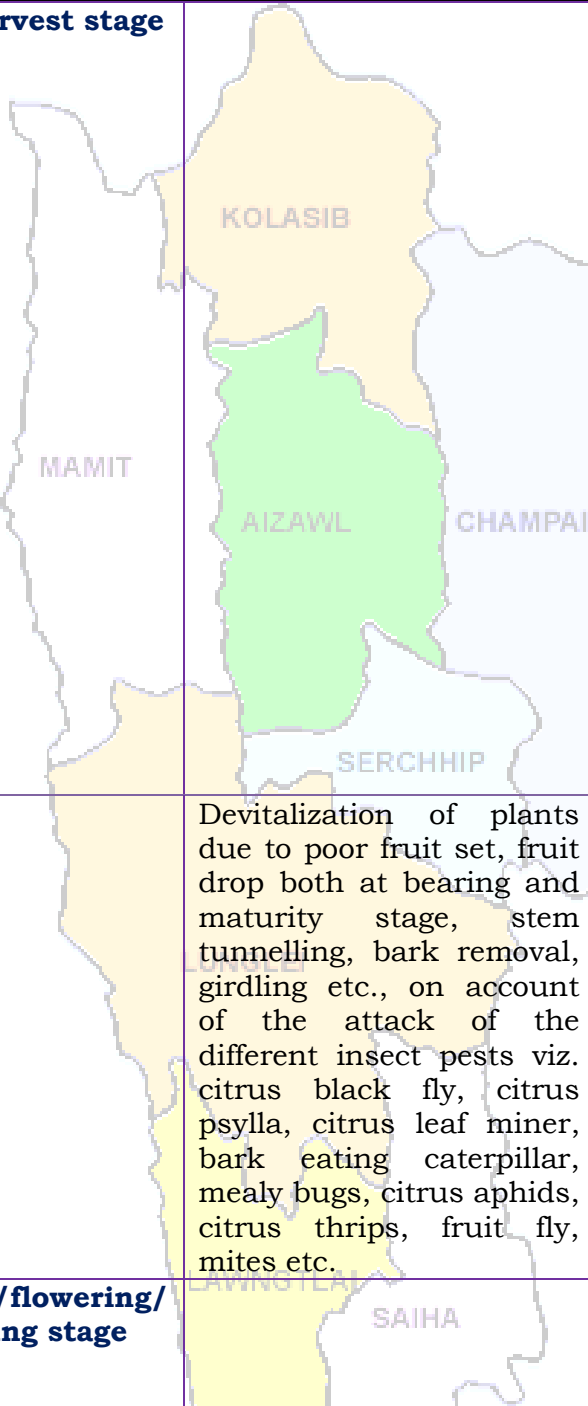
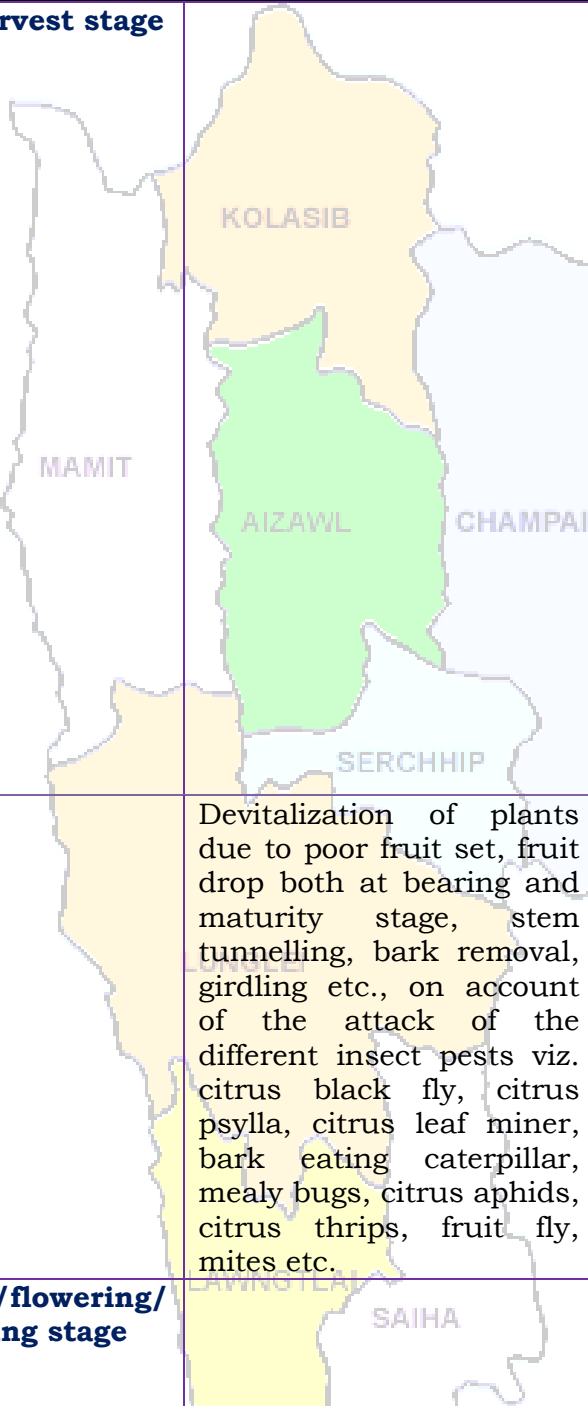


GRAMIN KRISHI MAUSAM SEWA ICAR RESEARCH COMPLEX FOR NEH REGION

Mizoram Centre, Kolasib- 796081, MIZORAM

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



Khasi Mandarin and acid lime	Flower/Harvest stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mandarins start bearing from the fourth year but substantial yield can be expected only from sixth year onwards. Fruits are harvested when they attain full size, develop attractive colour with optimum sugar and acid blend. Fruits should be harvested preferably with clipper, shears or secateurs. Mandarins should not be harvested in wet weather or during rains. Trees are trained to single stem with 4-6 well-spaced branches for making the basic framework. The lowermost branches are not allowed to grow below the height of 50 cm. from the soil surface.
		<p>Devitalization of plants due to poor fruit set, fruit drop both at bearing and maturity stage, stem tunnelling, bark removal, girdling etc., on account of the attack of the different insect pests viz. citrus black fly, citrus psylla, citrus leaf miner, bark eating caterpillar, mealy bugs, citrus aphids, citrus thrips, fruit fly, mites etc.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spraying with insecticides viz. monocrotophos, phosalone, dimethoate, phosphamidon, quinalphos @ 2 ml/lit of water.
Oil plam	Vegetative/flowering/ Harvesting stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove all dead plants and replace with healthy seedling. Cleaning near base of the



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)



			<p>plant and cut unwanted branches.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Application of split dose of fertilizer 600: 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 disorders which may lead to decline of the whole orchard. ✚ Fruits are harvested when they attain full size, develop attractive colour with optimum sugar and acid blend.
Banana	Vegetative/ harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Cleaning near base of the plant and cut unwanted branches. ✚ Application of split dose of fertilizer 600: 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 disorders which may lead to decline of the whole orchard. ✚ Pruning on a regular basis removes unwanted or a sucker, keep production mats in optimum condition, saves fertilizer, reduces pest and disease. ✚ Fruits are harvested when



GRAMIN KRISHI MAUSAM SEWA ICAR RESEARCH COMPLEX FOR NEH REGION

Mizoram Centre, Kolasib- 796081, MIZORAM

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			they attain full size, develop attractive yellow colour.
		Comb weevil and stem weevil 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applications of neem powder effectively controlled weevils. Application of 60 to 100 g of neem seed powder or neem cake at planting and then at 4 months intervals significantly diminished pest damage and increased yields. Application of over 100 g or neem oil was phytotoxic (harmful to plants) and uneconomical.
Passion Fruit	Transplant stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High yielding mother vine with good quality fruits and free of virus diseases should be selected to provide cuttings. A cutting should contain at least 3 buds and must be planted in sand beds. Immediately after planting these should be kept inside a high humid chamber made out of bamboo and polythene. <p>Grafting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is more suitable for the Rahangala hybrid to safeguard it against collar-rot. The root stock of yellow Passion fruit is planted in polythene sleeves and the section from Rahangala hybrid is grafted using wedge or approach method of grafting.
Pineapple	harvest stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For optimum quality and



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)



			<p>sweetness, pineapple fruit should not be harvested until at least one-third or more of the peel or shell has turned from green to yellow.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When the fruit has reached full size and maturity but has not turned yellow, and then allow the harvested fruit to ripen off the plant at room temperature. Ripeness can also be determined by snapping your finger against the side of the fruit. Ripened pineapples produce a dull, solid sound when you do this, but immature fruit produce a hollow thud.
Colocasia	Vegetative stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches. Earthing up soil at base of the plant along with split doses of fertilizer. Proper drainage is required to avoid water logging. Mulching with black polythene is found beneficial for both reducing the weed and increasing the yield.
		Corm borer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carbofuran 3G @1.5 kg a.i./ha applied in root zone when egg laying ooze is observed at plant base.
Okra	Harvest stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It takes only about 10 days from the time of flowering to the time to pick okra. Picking okra should be done when they are four to five inches long.



GRAMIN KRISHI MAUSAM SEWA ICAR RESEARCH COMPLEX FOR NEH REGION

Mizoram Centre, Kolasib- 796081, MIZORAM

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Don't leave the fruit too long, they get hard and woody.
French bean	harvest stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In pole type varieties, mature pods should be harvested twice. First harvest should be done when two third pods look dry and second harvest when 90% pod remaining pods look dry. In case bush type varieties, harvest can be done one because of their determinate growth and synchronization in pod maturity.
Brinjal	Flower stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches. Pre emergence application of Basalin @0.5 ml/lit of water for reduce grass type weed. Mulching with black polythene film reduces weed growth, increases the crop growth. Split dose of fertilizer application @ 50kg/ha urea.
Tomato	Flower stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches. Pre emergence application of Basalin @0.5 ml/lit of water for reduce grass type weed. Mulching with black polythene film reduces weed growth, increases the crop growth. Split dose of fertilizer application @ 50kg/ha urea.
Rice	Maximum tillering	Kharif Rice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid sowing till sufficient



GRAMIN KRISHI MAUSAM SEWA ICAR RESEARCH COMPLEX FOR NEH REGION

Mizoram Centre, Kolasib- 796081, MIZORAM

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	stage		<p>rains have been received</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If sowing is delayed, plant short duration varieties Practice thinning of crop stand, reduce plant population and use the biomass as mulch, intercultural Operation to control weeds in case of upland rice Conserve rain water in ponds/tanks/field for irrigation during critical growth stages Foliar application of nutrients (Urea 2 %) may be done where moisture is a constraint
Maize	Flowering stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pre-emergence application of Atrazine (Atratraf 50 wp, Gesaprim 500 fw) @ of 1.0-1.5 kg a.i ha-1 in 600 litre water, Alachlor (Lasso) @ 2-2.5 kg a.i ha-1, Metolachlor (Dual) @ 1.5-2.0 kg a.i ha-1, Pendamethalin (Stomp) @ 1-1.5 kg a.i. ha-1 large effective way for control of many annual and broad leaved weeds. Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches. Earting up of soil along with fertilizer mixture. Foliar spray of 0.1 % Endosulfan {2 ml (35 EC) in litre water} at 30 days after germination is very effective against stem borer.
Kharif	Growth stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One or two hand hoeing and



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)



pulses (Green gram, Black gram and Rajma)		KOLASIB	weeding should be done, depending upon soil type and extent of weed infestation. ✚ Weeds can also be controlled effectively by the application of TOK-E-25 at the rate of 10 ml dissolved in 1 liter of water as pre-emergence spray. ✚ Earthing up soil for better support of plant also useful for destroying weeds.
Ginger and turmeric	Vegetative stage	AIZAWL CHAMPAI SERCHHIP LUNGLEI	✚ Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches. ✚ Pre-emergence application of Atrazine (Atratraf 50 wp, Gesaprim 500 fw) @ of 1.0-1.5 kg a.i ha-1 in 600 litre water, Alachlor (Lasso) @ 2-2.5 kg a.i ha-1, Metolachlor (Dual) @ 1.5-2.0 kg a.i ha-1, Pendamethalin (Stomp) @ 1-1.5 kg a.i. ha-1 large effective way for control of many annual and broad leaved weeds. ✚ Earthing up of soil along with fertilizer mixture.
		Thrips	✚ Spray Roger or Monocrotophos (2.5 ml/lt) for controlling thrips.
		Scales	✚ Spray Quinalphos or Monocrotophos (2.5 ml/lt) for controlling scales.
Pig	All stages	Porcine Reproductive Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS).	1. Culling of positive pigs or piglets.
	Adult stage	Swine fever.	2. Vaccination of pigs with SF vaccines at 2 months and



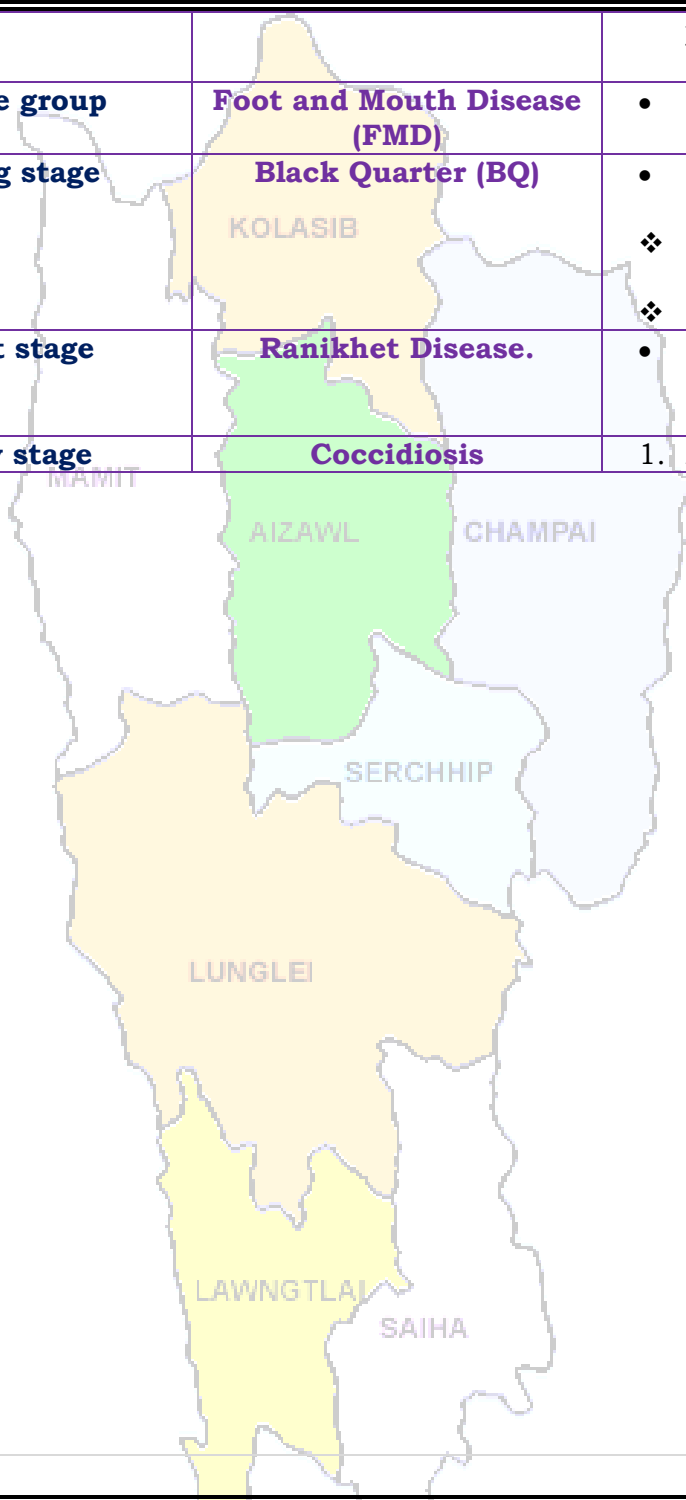
GRAMIN KRISHI MAUSAM SEWA ICAR RESEARCH COMPLEX FOR NEH REGION

Mizoram Centre, Kolasib- 796081, MIZORAM

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			yearly interval/6 month interval
Cattle	All age group	Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FMD vaccine at 16 week and repeat every 6 month.
	Young stage	Black Quarter (BQ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Black Quarter Vaccine (BQV). ❖ Primary vaccination 6 month or above ❖ Revaccination annually
Poultry	Adult stage	Ranikhet Disease.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> F1 vaccine at (1-6) days of birth and R₂B vaccine for adult birds.
	Early stage	Coccidiosis	1. Amprolium or coccidiostat





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Mizoram Centre, Kolasib- 796081, MIZORAM

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



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District: Saiha

Period: 29 July - 02 August, 2015

Bulletin No: -539/2015/ Bulletin/Mizo

Date of issue: 28th July, 2015

Parameters	01.08.2015	02.08.2015	03.08.2015	04.08.2015	05.08.2015
Rainfall (mm)	66	13	0	0	3
Max Temp (°C)	22	25	29	28	27
Min Temp (°C)	21	19	19	19	19
Cloud Coverage	Mainly cloudy	Mainly cloudy	Mainly cloudy	Partially cloudy	Mainly cloudy
Max RH (%)	99	97	98	98	99
Min RH (%)	98	89	60	68	83
Wind Speed (Kmph)	4	4	3	3	2
*Wind Direction	S-E	E	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 PREMONSOON- May 1-31, 2015 (Percent of deviation from normal in parenthesis)

Aizawl- 383.68mm (341.8mm)	Champhai- 239.49mm (250.30mm)	Saiha- 109.52 mm (87.2mm)	Kolasib- 352.38mm (380.9mm)
Lawngtlai-321.51mm (285.5mm)	Lunglei-344.00mm (186.21mm)	Mamit-449.48mm (442.80mm)	Serchhip-411.72mm (25.9mm)

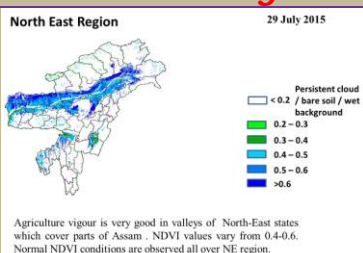
**Ni thum kaltha sik leh sa
dinhmun tlangpui**

**August 01, 2015 atanga August 05, 2015 sik leh
sa dinhmun hmuhlawk dan**

Ni 3 lo awm turah hian ruahtui a tlak beisei a ni. Khua a lum lai berin 22-29°C a ni ang a. A vawh lai ber in 19-21°C ni tur ah beisei a ni. RH san lai berin 97-99% leh a hniam lai berin 60-98% ni tur a beisei niin. Thli tleh dan kawng zawng chu chhimchhak lam atangin a nat zawng chu darkar 2-4 km ni tur a beisei niin. Ni nga chung lo awm tur ah hian chhum tlem a lan beisei a ni.

Weekly cumulative rainfall: 82.0mm

NDVI for Mizoram and SPI



NDVI for Mizoram is less than normal NDVI. Value shown that NDVI is zero. So, it represents "Bare Soil".



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Thlai/ ran /sangha	Spat zawng	Hmalakna tur/ rannung leh natna hrik awm thei te	Agricultural/Horticultural/ animal husbandry atana thurawn
Khasi Mandarin and acid lime	Transplant stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A chi: A chi chu lakchhuah anih vele nurseey ah a thuk zawng 1.5-2cm leh 10X5cm a inhlat a chin tur. A rawn chawr chu polythene bag ah hnah 4-6 a neih hunah phun sawn tur. • Nursery chu rannung leh a damlohna dang laka ven nan ser huan atanga meter 500 a hla ah dah tur. • Lei, balu leh bawngkek leitha chu a inzat theuha pawlhin pek tur. • Bawngkek leitha chu thlai pakhat ah 600:200:100g a pek tur. • Certified thlai chi chauh hman tur. • Ser kung bula tuitling chu paihfai vek tur. • A tiak inchen tlang chauh phun atan hman tur. • A zar tliak leh hnip chu paih fai zel tur. • Thlai chu hrisel taka enkawl tur.
	Vegetative stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gibberellins (10ppm) chu a rah khal that nan te, a rawng insiam nan te kah tur. • Thlai in tui tha taka an hmuh theih nan drip irrigation hman tur. • Ser rah tla hi ser kung khatah vawi 2 a thleng thin a, hemi ven nan hian GA3, urea, benomyl leh carbendazim a hun takah pek tur, • Heng rannung blackfly(kolshi), citrus psylla, leaf miner, bark eating caterpillar, fruit sucking moth, mites, twing blight, gummosis, root rot leh collar rot



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			<p>te hi ven tur.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fungicide Carbendazim (0.1% emaw 1000ppm) a hun takah pek tur (thlakhat naah leh a seng hma ni 15 ah, chu chu vawi hnih kah tur).
Oil palm	Vegetative/ harvesting stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oil palm kung bul chu tihfai a a zar thlak bawk tur. • Leitha chu thlai pakhatatah 600:200:100g a pek tur. • Heng micro-nutrients zinc, copper, manganese, iron, boron leh molybdenum te hi an mamawh tawka pek tur, a huan pum a chhiat vek loh nan ven that bawk tur. • Oil palm rah chu a puitlin hunah te, a rawng inthlak hunah leh a thlum leh thur a pai tam hunah seng tur.
Balhla	Vegetative/ harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Balhla kung bul chu tihfai a a zar thlak bawk tur. • Leitha chu thlai pakhatatah 600:200:100g a pek tur. • Heng micro-nutrients zinc, copper, manganese, iron, boron leh molybdenum te hi an mamawh tawka pek tur, a huan pum a chhiat vek loh nan ven that bawk tur. • A zar thlak ngun hian rannung leh natna lakah a veng a, chubak ah leitha a hek lova, thlai thar a ti tam bawk ani. • A rah chu a puitlin hunah leh a rawng eng a nih hunah seng tur.
Sapthei	Nursery stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A chi chu a rah hmin tha atanga lak ni se, ni 15-20 hnuah nursery siam tur. • A hnah 2/3 a rawn awm tan hnu ah polythene bag ah phunsawn



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			<p>tur.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Polythene bag atangin thla $\frac{3}{4}$ hnu ah huan ah phun sawn leh tur. • Bawngek leitha chu khur khat ah 15g leh NPK 100:50:100g in kumkhat chhungin pek tur.
Lakhuihthei	A par lai	KOLASIB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A par chhuah hma nan chemical (Ethrel 10ppm+2% urea+0.04% sodium carbonate) chu pek tur. Tlai ah emaw thlaiin hnah 32 a neih hunah pek tur. • Chemical pek atangin ni 55-60 chhungin a par a chhuah thei ang. • Leitha chu thlai pakhat ah 60:50:60g a pek tur. • Thlai hnah leh a zar thi te chu paihfai a, hnim te tihfai bawk tur.
		Corm borer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carbofuran 3G chu hectare khatah 1.5kga.i a pek tur. Hemi hi a zung ah a tuina hnuhma a awmin pek tur
Cucurbitaceous crops	A rah lai	LUNGLEI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ni 7 danah tui chu tha taka pek tur. • Huan zau thamah chuan fruitfly leh pumpkin beetle ven nan carbaryl 0.2% leh malathion 0.15% chu chini tui litre khatah 10g a pawlhin kar khat danah leh a par tan tirhah leh a rah tan hunah kah tur. • Thlai pakhat a par nasat lain urea chu 70g a pek tur.
Bawrsaiabe	A chin dan	1. Nursery tihfai a tui tlem pek tur. 2. Phunsawn hnuah tui tha taka pek tur.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A kung bulthut ah hnim chheh darh tur. • A khat tawkin tui pek tur. • A tiak phunsawn te chu nil eh ruah lakah hliahkhuh tur.
		1. Aphids	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surf tuiin thlai chu kah tur. • Heng insecticides Imidacloprid



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			200SL hi tui litre khatah 0.25ml in emaw Dimethoate 30% EC hi tui litre 10 ah 7ml a kah tur
		2. Flea beetle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pangang tui leh a puitling te chu a kung atangin thin thlak tur. Heng insecticides Imidacloprid 200SL hi tui litre khatah 0.25ml in emaw Dimethoate 30% EC hi tui litre 10 ah 7ml a kah tur.
		3. Epilachna beetle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A hnah a pangang leh a tui awm chu paihfai tur. Methyl parathion 0.5% emaw Dimethoate 0.3% a kah tur.
		4. Leaf hopper	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heng insecticides Imidacloprid 200SL hi tui litre khatah 0.25ml in emaw Dimethoate 30% EC hi tui litre 10 ah 7ml a kah tur.
		Bacterial wilt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Huan chu fai taka dah a, thlai damlo te chu paihfai bawk tur. Thlai damlo enkawl nan copper fungicide (2% Bordeaux mixture) a kah tur.bacterial witl chu root knot nematodes tam naah a awm thin a, hemi nematodes control hian bacterial wilt hi a veng thei. Streptocycline sulphate chu tui litre khatah 0.3g leh Blitox 50 chu tui litre 15 ah 5g a pek tur.
		Damping off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thlai chi chu kg khatah Thiram 3g emaw Trichoderma viride4g+Metalaxyl 4g (Apron) a chiah tur. Bordeaux mixture 1% emaw 2g Captan emaw 3 copper oxychloride chu tui litre khatah pawlin a chin atanga ni 10-15 ah leih tur.
		Leaf spot and leaf blotch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dithane M-45 chu tui litre khatah 2.5g emaw Carbendazim 1g chu tui litre khatah pawlin karkhat danah vawi 2/3 kah tur.



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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leaf spot tan Blitox 3g chu tui litre khata pawlhin kah tur.
		Leaf spot leh leaf blotch 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tui litre khatah Dithane M-45 chu 2.5g emaw Bavistin chu 1g a pawlhin karkhat danah vawi 2/3 kah thin tur. Leaf spot ah chuan tui litre khatah Blitox chu 3g pawlh a kah thin tur.
French bean	A par lai		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bean hnah, a tang ro leh hnim te chu paihfai vek tur. Lei chu boruak kal that nan laihphut thin tur. A chin atanga ni 20-25 ah bean kung chu mau in a zamna siam tur.
		Blister beetle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rannung ho chu mankhawmin thah vek tur. Cypermethrin 2g chu tui litre khata pawlhin kah thin tur
Bawkbawn	A chin dan		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Balu leh leitha chu lei nen a chawhpawlh hnu in 75-100cm a zau ah a phunna tur siam tur. A chinna lai chu Blue copper 100g tui litre 40 ah emaw formaldehyde nen a pawlhin leih tur. A chi chu 5cm a inhlat a tuh in lei pangngai a vur leh tur.
Tomato	A chin dan		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nursery tur chu lei dip tha darh leh tlema pawng tur (0.8m a zau leh 15cm a sei ni se). Leitha 10kg leh bawnggek leitha 15:15:15 leh carbofuran 2.5g chawhpawlh pek tur.
		Aphids 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surf tuiin thlai chu kah tur. Heng insecticides Imidacloprid 200SL hi tui litre khatah 0.25ml in emaw Dimethoate 30% EC hi tui litre 10 ah 7ml a kah tur.
		Epilachna beetle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Methyl parathion 0.5% emaw



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			Dimethoate 0.3% a kah in flea beetle a veng thei
Buh	Nursery stage	Pre kharif rice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A chi tha leh khat tha chauh hman tur. Tui litre 10 ah chi (salt) 250g pawlhin chutah chuan chiah tur. Bavistin 50WP @0.1% chu tui litre khatah 2g a pawlhin a chi chu chiah tur.
		Raised bed method	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A chin na tur chu 10m a sei ni se, 1.25m a zau leh tui luanna tur 20-30cm a zau siam tur. Hei hian a chi kal ral mai mai tur a veng. Leitha pek hnu ah a chi damdawi a chiah te chu theh tur.
Vaimim	A chin dan		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lei chu vawi 2/3 laihphut phawt tur. A chi chu a line indawt a chin tur A chi chu kg khatah Thiram 4g a chiah tur. Hectare khatah buh chi chu 20-25kg hman tur. Bawngkek leitha chu hectare khatah 5-10t chu 80:60:40kg N, P2O5 leh K20 hman tur. Vaimim chin hma in lei nen tihpawlh tur. Nitrogen chu a dose chanve in a chin hnu ah pek tur, a bang 25% chu a hnu thlakhat ah leh a dang 25% chu a par hunah pek tur.
Sawhthing leh Aieng	Land preparation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thlai hnah, a tang ro leh hnim te chu paihfai vek tur. Lei chu boruak kal that nan laihphut thin tur. Nitrogen leitha chu an mamawh taw kanga pek tur.
		Thrips	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roger emaw Monocrophos chu tui litre khatah 2.5ml a pawlhin kah tur.



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		Scales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quinalphos emaw Monocrotophos chu tui litre khatah 2.5ml a pawlin kah tur.
Vawk	Kumtluanin	Porcine Reproductive Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS).	1. A natna vei vawk te chu thah a phum tur a ni.
	A puitling hun	Swine fever.	2. Vawk thla hnih a nihin SF vaccine pek tur a ni a, he vaccine hi thla ruk emaw kumtluanin pek chhunzawm tur
Bawng	Kumtluanin	Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thla16 a upa an rih in FMD vaccine pek tur a nia, thla 6 danah pek chhunzawm tur a ni.
	A naupan lai	Black Quarter (BQ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Black Quarter Vaccine (BQ) Thla ruk an tlin hunah vaccine lak tan tur. Kumkhat hnu ah vaccine pek leh tur.
Ar	Kumtluanin	Ranikhet Disease.	1. Ar note an pian hlimin F ₁ vaccine pek tur a nia an puitlin hunah R ₂ B pek leh tur a ni.
		Coccidiosis	2. Amprolium emaw coccidiostat pek tur.



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District: Serchhip

Period: 01- 05 August, 2015

Bulletin No: -540/2015/ Bulletin/English

Date of issue: 31st July, 2015

Parameters	01.08.2015	02.08.2015	03.08.2015	04.08.2015	05.08.2015
Rainfall (mm)	8	5	0	0	3
Max Temp (°C)	21	24	29	29	28
Min Temp (°C)	20	18	18	19	19
Cloud Coverage	Mainly cloudy	Mainly cloudy	Partially clear	Partially clear	Mainly cloudy
Max RH (%)	100	100	100	100	100
Min RH (%)	99	92	54	63	74
Wind Speed (Kmph)	2	2	2	2	0
*Wind Direction	E	E	E	E	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 PREMONSOON- May 1-31, 2015 (Percent of deviation from normal in parenthesis)

Aizawl- 383.68mm (341.8mm)	Champhai- 239.49mm (250.30mm)	Saiha- 109.52 mm (87.2mm)	Kolasib- 352.38mm (380.9mm)
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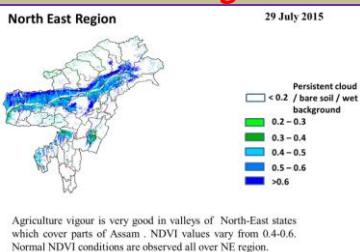
Weather summary of the past three days

Weather forecast valid from 01st August, 2015 To 05th August, 2015.

There are chances of light rainfall during the next 3 day. The maximum and minimum temperatures for the next 5 days may range for 21-29°C and 18-19°C. Maximum relative humidity is expected in the range of 100% and minimum may from 54-99%. Wind direction would be southeasterly with the wind speed of 0-2 km per hour. Dense cloudy sky will prevail during the next five days.

Weekly cumulative rainfall: 16.0 mm

NDVI for Mizoram



NDVI for Mizoram is less than normal NDVI. Value shown that NDVI is zero. So, it represents "Bare Soil".

Main	Stage	Cultural practices/ Pest/	Agricultural / Horticultural/
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Crop/ Animal /Fisheries		Diseases	animal husbandry advisories
Khasi Mandarin and acid lime	Transplant stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Well rotten FYM @ 500g/pit is applied at 15-20 days before planting along with 12 g each of N and K₂O/plant and 4 g of P₂O₅/plant. This root stock has proved very successful for raising some sweet orange and mandarin orange varieties in Maharashtra and Karnataka. This root stock is resistant to Tristeza virus but highly susceptible to exocortis. It is also recommended for this region till any other rootstock is found to be promising. Citrus plantations are seldom put under planned cultivation, and plantations are always kept under sod or raised as mixed crops Layered plants about one year old, are also selected in case of lemon, lime etc. Vigorous plants are always preferred for better growth. While placing the plants in the pits care should be taken that bud union remains 12-15 cm above the ground level.

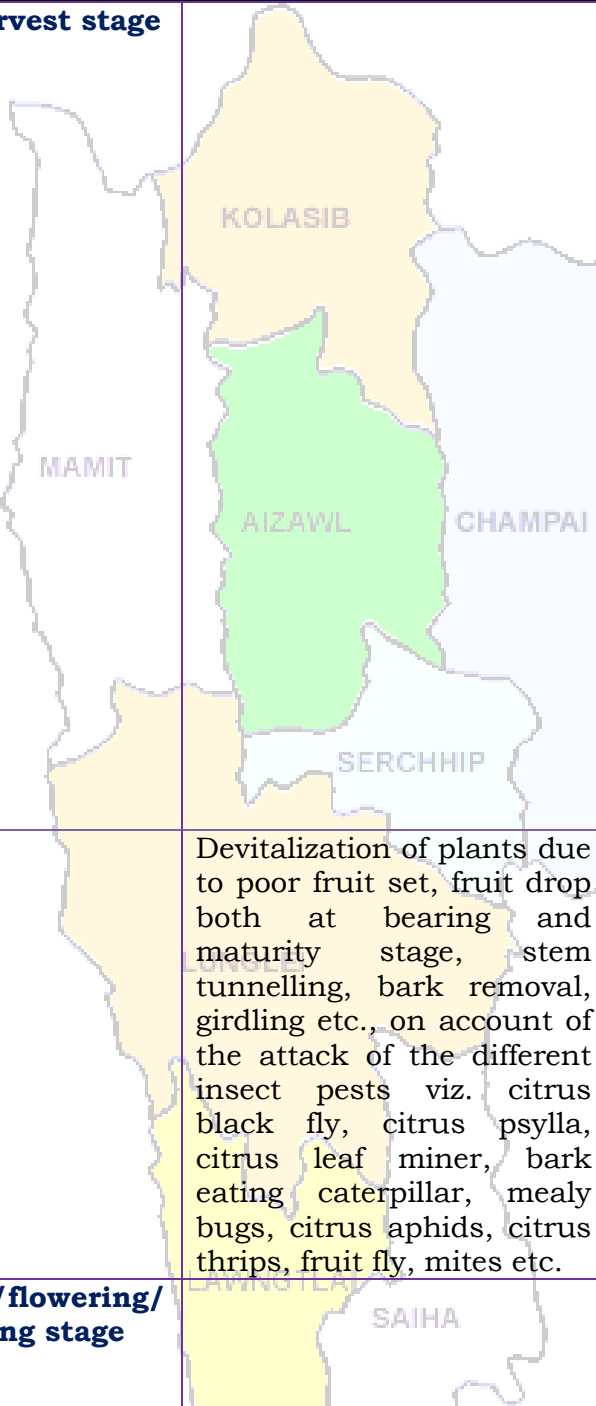
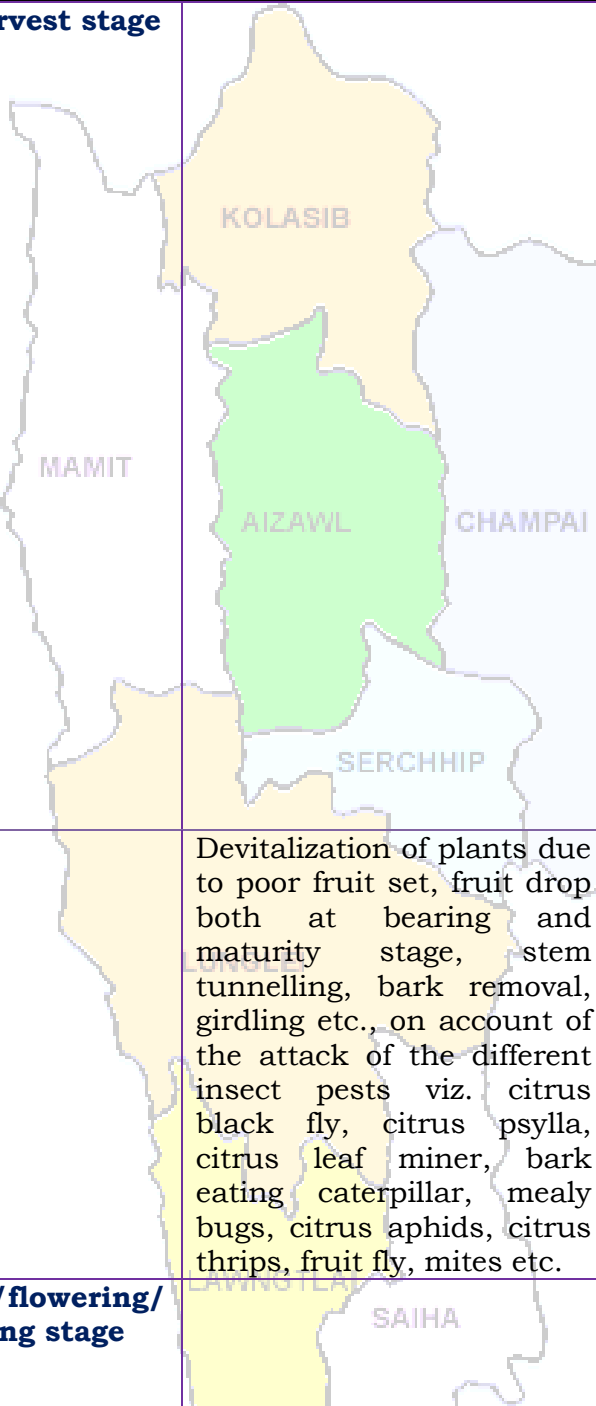


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Khasi Mandarin and acid lime	Flower/Harvest stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mandarins start bearing from the fourth year but substantial yield can be expected only from sixth year onwards. Fruits are harvested when they attain full size, develop attractive colour with optimum sugar and acid blend. Fruits should be harvested preferably with clipper, shears or secateurs. Mandarins should not be harvested in wet weather or during rains. Trees are trained to single stem with 4-6 well-spaced branches for making the basic framework. The lowermost branches are not allowed to grow below the height of 50 cm. from the soil surface.
		<p>Devitalization of plants due to poor fruit set, fruit drop both at bearing and maturity stage, stem tunnelling, bark removal, girdling etc., on account of the attack of the different insect pests viz. citrus black fly, citrus psylla, citrus leaf miner, bark eating caterpillar, mealy bugs, citrus aphids, citrus thrips, fruit fly, mites etc.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spraying with insecticides viz. monocrotophos, phosalone, dimethoate, phosphamidon, quinalphos @ 2 ml/lit of water.
Oil plam	Vegetative/flowering/ Harvesting stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove all dead plants and replace with healthy seedling. Cleaning near base of the



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)



			<p>plant and cut unwanted branches.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Application of split dose of fertilizer 600: 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 disorders which may lead to decline of the whole orchard. ✚ Fruits are harvested when they attain full size, develop attractive colour with optimum sugar and acid blend.
Banana	Vegetative/ harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Cleaning near base of the plant and cut unwanted branches. ✚ Application of split dose of fertilizer 600: 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 disorders which may lead to decline of the whole orchard. ✚ Pruning on a regular basis removes unwanted or a sucker, keep production mats in optimum condition, saves fertilizer, reduces

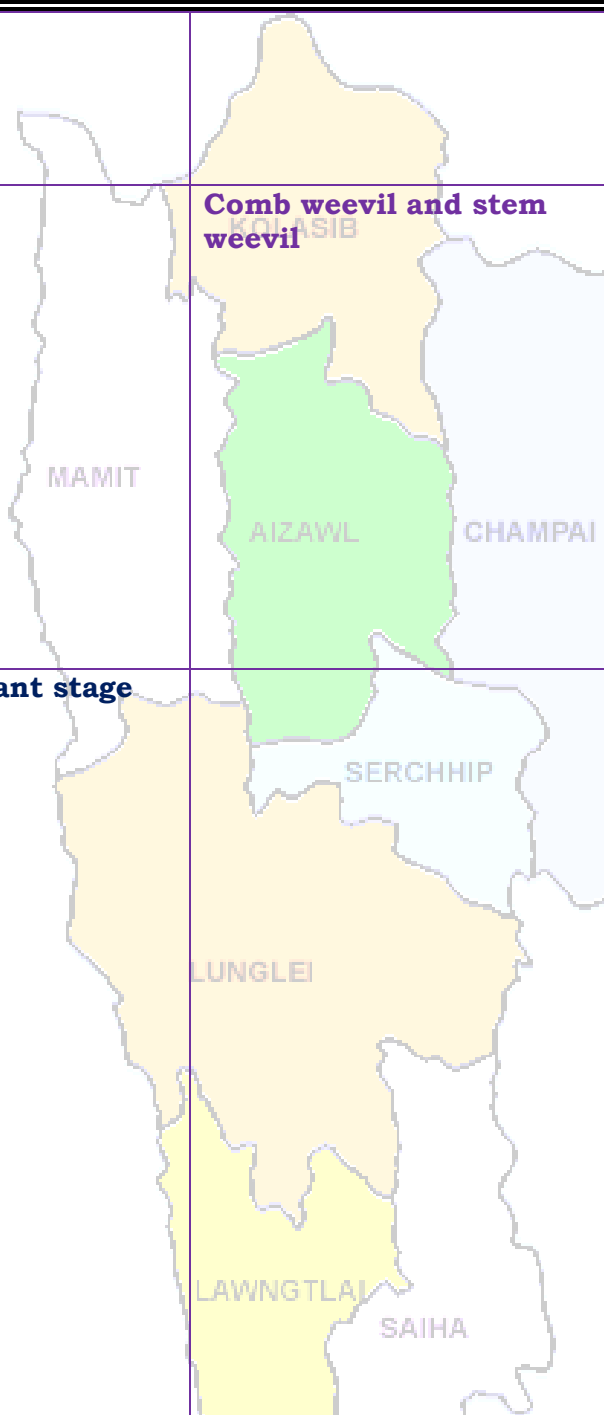


GRAMIN KRISHI MAUSAM SEWA ICAR RESEARCH COMPLEX FOR NEH REGION

Mizoram Centre, Kolasib- 796081, MIZORAM

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



			<p>pest and disease.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fruits are harvested when they attain full size, develop attractive yellow colour.
		<p>Comb weevil and stem weevil</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applications of neem powder effectively controlled weevils. Application of 60 to 100 g of neem seed powder or neem cake at planting and then at 4 months intervals significantly diminished pest damage and increased yields. Application of over 100 g or neem oil was phytotoxic (harmful to plants) and uneconomical.
Passion Fruit	Transplant stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High yielding mother vine with good quality fruits and free of virus diseases should be selected to provide cuttings. A cutting should contain at least 3 buds and must be planted in sand beds. Immediately after planting these should be kept inside a high humid chamber made out of bamboo and polythene. <p>Grafting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is more suitable for the Rahangala hybrid to safeguard it against collar-rot. The root stock of yellow Passion fruit is planted in polythene sleeves and the section from Rahangala hybrid is grafted using

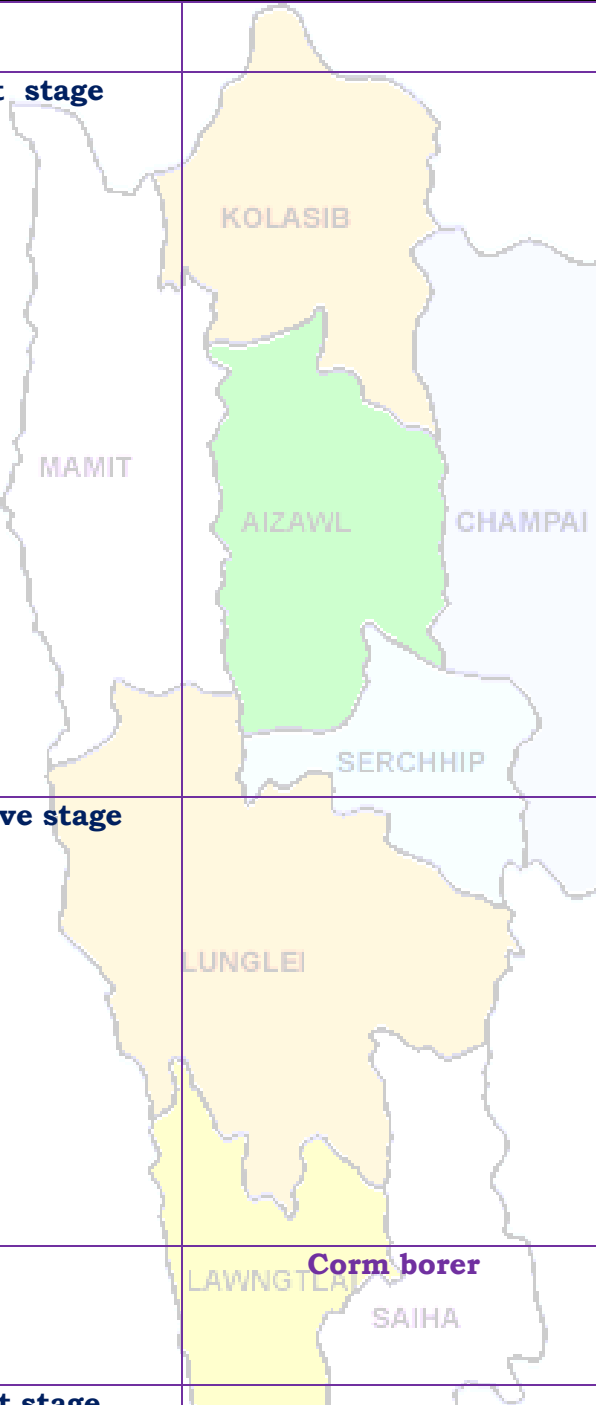
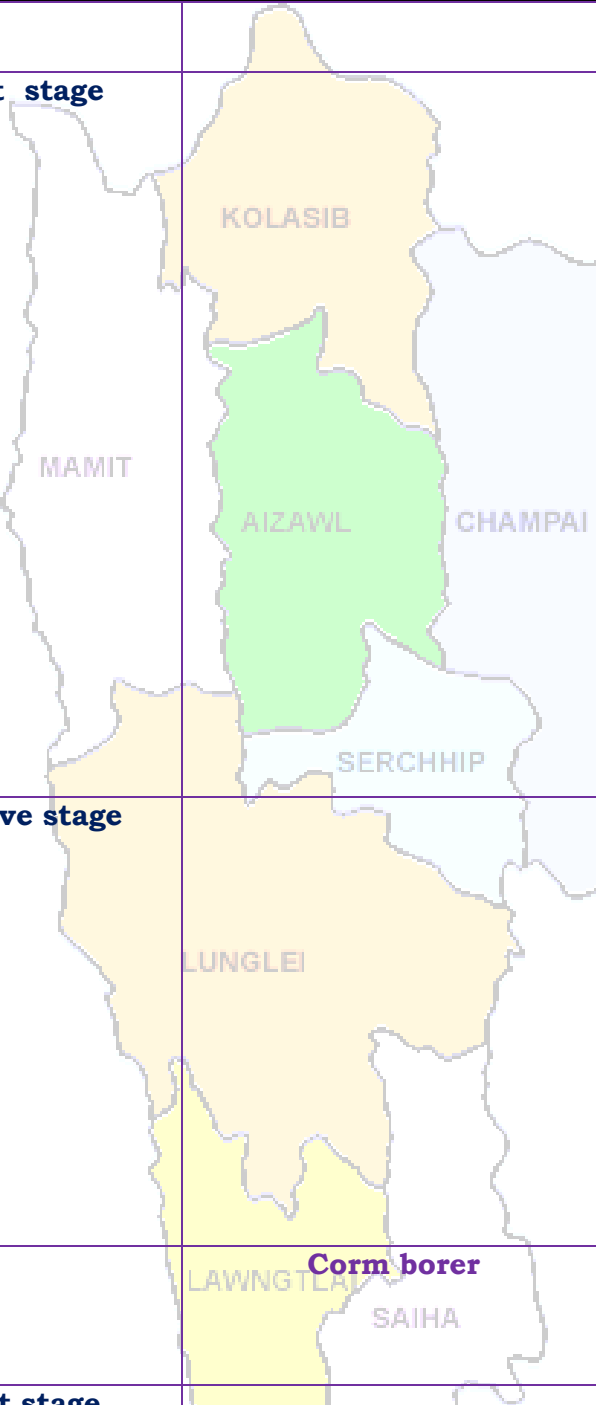
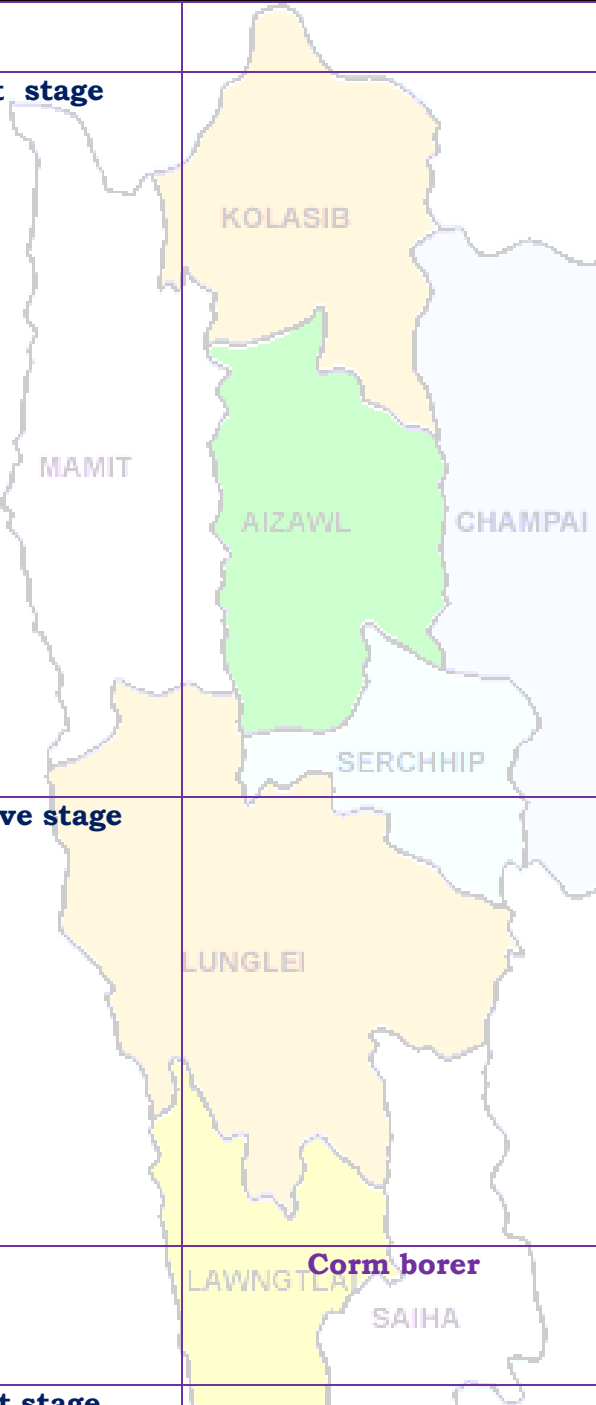


GRAMIN KRISHI MAUSAM SEWA ICAR RESEARCH COMPLEX FOR NEH REGION

Mizoram Centre, Kolasib- 796081, MIZORAM

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



			wedge or approach method of grafting.
Pineapple	harvest stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ For optimum quality and sweetness, pineapple fruit should not be harvested until at least one-third or more of the peel or shell has turned from green to yellow. ✚ When the fruit has reached full size and maturity but has not turned yellow, and then allow the harvested fruit to ripen off the plant at room temperature. ✚ Ripeness can also be determined by snapping your finger against the side of the fruit. Ripened pineapples produce a dull, solid sound when you do this, but immature fruit produce a hollow thud.
Colocasia	Vegetative stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches. ✚ Earthing up soil at base of the plant along with split doses of fertilizer. ✚ Proper drainage is required to avoid water logging. ✚ Mulching with black polythene is found beneficial for both reducing the weed and increasing the yield.
		Corn borer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Carbofuran 3G @1.5 kg a.i./ha applied in root zone when egg laying ooze is observed at plant base.
Okra	Harvest stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ It takes only about 10 days



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)



			<p>from the time of flowering to the time to pick okra.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Picking okra should be done when they are four to five inches long. Don't leave the fruit too long, they get hard and woody.
French bean	harvest stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In pole type varieties, mature pods should be harvested twice. First harvest should be done when two third pods look dry and second harvest when 90% pod remaining pods look dry. In case bush type varieties, harvest can be done one because of their determinate growth and synchronization in pod maturity.
Brinjal	Flower stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches. Pre emergence application of Basalin @0.5 ml/lit of water for reduce grass type weed. Mulching with black polythene film reduces weed growth, increases the crop growth. Split dose of fertilizer application @ 50kg/ha urea.
Tomato	Flower stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches. Pre emergence application of Basalin @0.5 ml/lit of



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)



			<p>water for reduce grass type weed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mulching with black polythene film reduces weed growth, increases the crop growth. Split dose of fertilizer application @ 50kg/ha urea.
Rice	Maximum tillering stage	Kharif Rice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid sowing till sufficient rains have been received If sowing is delayed, plant short duration varieties Practice thinning of crop stand, reduce plant population and use the biomass as mulch, intercultural Operation to control weeds in case of upland rice Conserve rain water in ponds/tanks/field for irrigation during critical growth stages Foliar application of nutrients (Urea 2 %) may be done where moisture is a constraint
Maize	Flowering stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pre-emergence application of Atrazine (Atratraf 50 wp, Gesaprim 500 fw) @ of 1.0-1.5 kg a.i ha-1 in 600 litre water, Alachlor (Lasso) @ 2-2.5 kg a.i ha-1, Metolachlor (Dual) @ 1.5-2.0 kg a.i ha-1, Pendamethalin (Stomp) @ 1-1.5 kg a.i. ha-1 large effective way for control of many annual and broad leaved weeds. Remove unwanted plant



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)



			<p>near base of the plant and cut dead branches.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Earting up of soil along with fertilizer mixture. Foliar spray of 0.1 % Endosulfan {2 ml (35 EC) in litre water} at 30 days after germination is very effective against stem borer.
Kharif pulses (Green gram, Black gram and Rajma)	Growth stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One or two hand hoeing and weeding should be done, depending upon soil type and extent of weed infestation. Weeds can also be controlled effectively by the application of TOK-E-25 at the rate of 10 ml dissolved in 1 liter of water as pre-emergence spray. Earting up soil for better support of plant also useful for destroying weeds.
Ginger and turmeric	Vegetative stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches. Pre-emergence application of Atrazine (Atratraf 50 wp, Gesaprim 500 fw) @ of 1.0-1.5 kg a.i ha-1 in 600 litre water, Alachlor (Lasso) @ 2-2.5 kg a.i ha-1, Metolachlor (Dual) @ 1.5-2.0 kg a.i ha-1, Pendamethalin (Stomp) @ 1-1.5 kg a.i. ha-1 large effective way for control of many annual and broad leaved weeds. Earting up of soil along with fertilizer mixture.
		Thrips	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spray Roger or



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)



			Monocrotophos (2.5 ml/lt) for controlling thrips.
		Scales	✚ Spray Quinalphos or Monocrotophos (2.5 ml/lt) for controlling scales.
Pig	All stages	Porcine Reproductive Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS).	1. Culling of positive pigs or piglets.
	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 R ₂ B vaccine for adult birds.
	Early stage	Coccidiosis	1. Amprolium or coccidiostat



GRAMIN KRISHI MAUSAM SEWA ICAR RESEARCH COMPLEX FOR NEH REGION

Mizoram Centre, Kolasib- 796081, MIZORAM

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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)



District: Serchhip

Period: 01- 05 August, 2015

Bulletin No: -540/2015/ Bulletin/Mizo

Date of issue: 31st July, 2015

Parameters	01.08.2015	02.08.2015	03.08.2015	04.08.2015	05.08.2015
Rainfall (mm)	8	5	0	0	3
Max Temp (°C)	21	24	29	29	28
Min Temp (°C)	20	18	18	19	19
Cloud Coverage	Mainly cloudy	Mainly cloudy	Partially clear	Partially clear	Mainly cloudy
Max RH (%)	100	100	100	100	100
Min RH (%)	99	92	54	63	74
Wind Speed (Kmph)	2	2	2	2	0
*Wind Direction	E	E	E	E	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 PREMONSOON- May 1-31, 2015 (Percent of deviation from normal in parenthesis)

Aizawl- 383.68mm (341.8mm)	Champhai- 239.49mm (250.30mm)	Saiha- 109.52 mm (87.2mm)	Kolasib- 352.38mm (380.9mm)
Lawngtlai-321.51mm (285.5mm)	Lunglei-344.00mm (186.21mm)	Mamit-449.48mm (442.80mm)	Serchhip-411.72mm (25.9mm)

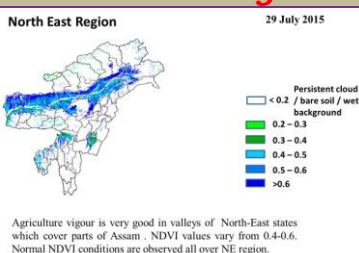
**Ni thum kaltha sik leh sa
dinhmun tlangpui**

**August 01, 2015 atanga August 05, 2015 sik leh
sa dinhmun hmuhlawk dan**

Ni 5 lo awm turah hian ruahtui a tlak beisei a ni. Khua a lum lai berin 21-29°C a ni ang a.A vawh lai ber in 18-19°C ni tur ah beisei a ni.RH san lai berin 100% leh a hniam lai berin 54-99% ni tur a beisei niin. Thli tleh dan kawng zawng chu chhimchhak lam atangin a nat zawng chu darkar 0-2 km ni tur a beisei niin. Ni nga chhung lo awm tur ah hian chhum tlem a lan beisei a ni.

Weekly cumulative rainfall: 16.0mm

NDVI for Mizoram and SPI



NDVI for Mizoram is less than normal NDVI. Value shown that NDVI is zero. So, it represents "Bare Soil".



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)



Thlai/ ran /sangha	Spat zawng	Hmalakna tur/ rannung leh natna hrik awm thei te	Agricultural/Horticultural/ animal husbandry atana thurawn
Khasi Mandarin and acid lime	Transplant stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A chi: A chi chu lakchhuah anih vele nurseey ah a thuk zawng 1.5-2cm leh 10X5cm a inhlat a chin tur. A rawn chawr chu polythene bag ah hnah 4-6 a neih hunah phun sawn tur. • Nursery chu rannung leh a damlohna dang laka ven nan ser huan atanga meter 500 a hla ah dah tur. • Lei, balu leh bawngkek leitha chu a inzat theuha pawlhin pek tur. • Bawngkek leitha chu thlai pakhat ah 600:200:100g a pek tur. • Certified thlai chi chauh hman tur. • Ser kung bula tuitling chu paihfai vek tur. • A tiak inchen tlang chauh phun atan hman tur. • A zar tliak leh hnip chu paih fai zel tur. • Thlai chu hrisel taka enkawl tur.
	Vegetative stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gibberellins (10ppm) chu a rah khal that nan te, a rawng insiam nan te kah tur. • Thlai in tui tha taka an hmuh theih nan drip irrigation hman tur. • Ser rah tla hi ser kung khatah vawi 2 a thleng thin a, hemi ven nan hian GA3, urea, benomyl leh carbendazim a hun takah pek tur, • Heng rannung blackfly(kolshi), citrus psylla, leaf miner, bark eating caterpillar, fruit sucking moth, mites, twing blight, gummosis, root rot leh collar rot



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)



			<p>te hi ven tur.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fungicide Carbendazim (0.1% emaw 1000ppm) a hun takah pek tur (thlakhat naah leh a seng hma ni 15 ah, chu chu vawi hnih kah tur).
Oil palm	Vegetative/ harvesting stage		<p>te hi ven tur.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fungicide Carbendazim (0.1% emaw 1000ppm) a hun takah pek tur (thlakhat naah leh a seng hma ni 15 ah, chu chu vawi hnih kah tur). • Oil palm kung bul chu tihfai a a zar thlak bawk tur. • Leitha chu thlai pakhatatah 600:200:100g a pek tur. • Heng micro-nutrients zinc, copper, manganese, iron, boron leh molybdenum te hi an mamawh tawka pek tur, a huan pum a chhiat vek loh nan ven that bawk tur. • Oil palm rah chu a puitlin hunah te, a rawng inthlak hunah leh a thlum leh thur a pai tam hunah seng tur.
Balhla	Vegetative/ harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Balhla kung bul chu tihfai a a zar thlak bawk tur. • Leitha chu thlai pakhatatah 600:200:100g a pek tur. • Heng micro-nutrients zinc, copper, manganese, iron, boron leh molybdenum te hi an mamawh tawka pek tur, a huan pum a chhiat vek loh nan ven that bawk tur. • A zar thlak ngun hian rannung leh natna lakah a veng a, chubak ah leitha a hek lova, thlai thar a ti tam bawk ani. • A rah chu a puitlin hunah leh a rawng eng a nih hunah seng tur.
Sapthei	Nursery stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A chi chu a rah hmin tha atanga lak ni se, ni 15-20 hnuah nursery siam tur. • A hnah 2/3 a rawn awm tan hnu ah polythene bag ah phunsawn



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)



			<p>tur.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Polythene bag atangin thla $\frac{3}{4}$ hnu ah huan ah phun sawn leh tur. • Bawngkek leitha chu khur khat ah 15g leh NPK 100:50:100g in kumkhat chhungin pek tur.
Lakhuihthei	A par lai	KOLASIB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A par chhuah hma nan chemical (Ethrel 10ppm+2% urea+0.04% sodium carbonate) chu pek tur. Tlai ah emaw thlaiin hnah 32 a neih hunah pek tur. • Chemical pek atangin ni 55-60 chhungin a par a chhuah thei ang. • Leitha chu thlai pakhat ah 60:50:60g a pek tur. • Thlai hnah leh a zar thi te chu paihfai a, hnim te tihfai bawk tur.
		Corm borer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carbofuran 3G chu hectare khatah 1.5kga.i a pek tur. Hemi hi a zung ah a tuina hnuhma a awmin pek tur
Cucurbitaceous crops	A rah lai	LUNGLEI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ni 7 danah tui chu tha taka pek tur. • Huan zau thamah chuan fruitfly leh pumpkin beetle ven nan carbaryl 0.2% leh malathion 0.15% chu chini tui litre khatah 10g a pawlhin kar khat danah leh a par tan tirhah leh a rah tan hunah kah tur. • Thlai pakhat a par nasat lain urea chu 70g a pek tur.
Bawrsaiabe	A chin dan	1. Nursery tihfai a tui tlem pek tur. 2. Phunsawn hnuah tui tha taka pek tur.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A kung bulthut ah hnim chheh darh tur. • A khat tawkin tui pek tur. • A tiak phunsawn te chu nil eh ruah lakah hliahkhuh tur.
		1. Aphids	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surf tuiin thlai chu kah tur. • Heng insecticides Imidacloprid



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)



			200SL hi tui litre khatah 0.25ml in emaw Dimethoate 30% EC hi tui litre 10 ah 7ml a kah tur
		2. Flea beetle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pangang tui leh a puitling te chu a kung atangin thin thlak tur. Heng insecticides Imidacloprid 200SL hi tui litre khatah 0.25ml in emaw Dimethoate 30% EC hi tui litre 10 ah 7ml a kah tur.
		3. Epilachna beetle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A hnah a pangang leh a tui awm chu paihfai tur. Methyl parathion 0.5% emaw Dimethoate 0.3% a kah tur.
		4. Leaf hopper	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heng insecticides Imidacloprid 200SL hi tui litre khatah 0.25ml in emaw Dimethoate 30% EC hi tui litre 10 ah 7ml a kah tur.
		Bacterial wilt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Huan chu fai taka dah a, thlai damlo te chu paihfai bawk tur. Thlai damlo enkawl nan copper fungicide (2% Bordeaux mixture) a kah tur.bacterial witl chu root knot nematodes tam naah a awm thin a, hemi nematodes control hian bacterial wilt hi a veng thei. Streptocycline sulphate chu tui litre khatah 0.3g leh Blitox 50 chu tui litre 15 ah 5g a pek tur.
		Damping off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thlai chi chu kg khatah Thiram 3g emaw Trichoderma viride4g+Metalaxyl 4g (Apron) a chiah tur. Bordeaux mixture 1% emaw 2g Captan emaw 3 copper oxychloride chu tui litre khatah pawlhin a chin atanga ni 10-15 ah leih tur.
		Leaf spot and leaf blotch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dithane M-45 chu tui litre khatah 2.5g emaw Carbendazim 1g chu tui litre khatah pawlhin karkhat danah vawi 2/3 kah tur.



GRAMIN KRISHI MAUSAM SEWA ICAR RESEARCH COMPLEX FOR NEH REGION

Mizoram Centre, Kolasib- 796081, MIZORAM

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Leaf spot tan Blitox 3g chu tui litre khata pawlhin kah tur.
		Leaf spot leh leaf blotch 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tui litre khatah Dithane M-45 chu 2.5g emaw Bavistin chu 1g a pawlhin karkhat danah vawi 2/3 kah thin tur. Leaf spot ah chuan tui litre khatah Blitox chu 3g pawlh a kah thin tur.
French bean	A par lai		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bean hnah, a tang ro leh hnim te chu paihfai vek tur. Lei chu boruak kal that nan laihphut thin tur. A chin atanga ni 20-25 ah bean kung chu mau in a zamna siam tur.
		Blister beetle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rannung ho chu mankhawmin thah vek tur. Cypermethrin 2g chu tui litre khata pawlhin kah thin tur
Bawkbawn	A chin dan		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Balu leh leitha chu lei nen a chawhpawlh hnu in 75-100cm a zau ah a phunna tur siam tur. A chinna lai chu Blue copper 100g tui litre 40 ah emaw formaldehyde nen a pawlhin leih tur. A chi chu 5cm a inhlat a tuh in lei pangngai a vur leh tur.
Tomato	A chin dan		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nursery tur chu lei dip tha darh leh tlema pawng tur (0.8m a zau leh 15cm a sei ni se). Leitha 10kg leh bawnggek leitha 15:15:15 leh carbofuran 2.5g chawhpawlh pek tur.
		Aphids 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surf tuiin thlai chu kah tur. Heng insecticides Imidacloprid 200SL hi tui litre khatah 0.25ml in emaw Dimethoate 30% EC hi tui litre 10 ah 7ml a kah tur.
		Epilachna beetle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Methyl parathion 0.5% emaw



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)



			Dimethoate 0.3% a kah in flea beetle a veng thei
Buh	Nursery stage	Pre kharif rice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A chi tha leh khat tha chauh hman tur. Tui litre 10 ah chi (salt) 250g pawlhin chutah chuan chiah tur. Bavistin 50WP @0.1% chu tui litre khatah 2g a pawlhin a chi chu chiah tur.
		Raised bed method	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A chin na tur chu 10m a sei ni se, 1.25m a zau leh tui luanna tur 20-30cm a zau siam tur. Hei hian a chi kal ral mai mai tur a veng. Leitha pek hnu ah a chi damdawi a chiah te chu theh tur.
Vaimim	A chin dan		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lei chu vawi 2/3 laihphut phawt tur. A chi chu a line indawt a chin tur A chi chu kg khatah Thiram 4g a chiah tur. Hectare khatah buh chi chu 20-25kg hman tur. Bawngkek leitha chu hectare khatah 5-10t chu 80:60:40kg N, P2O5 leh K20 hman tur. Vaimim chin hma in lei nen tihpawlh tur. Nitrogen chu a dose chanve in a chin hnu ah pek tur, a bang 25% chu a hnu thlakhat ah leh a dang 25% chu a par hunah pek tur.
Sawhthing leh Aieng	Land preparation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thlai hnah, a tang ro leh hnim te chu paihfai vek tur. Lei chu boruak kal that nan laihphut thin tur. Nitrogen leitha chu an mamawh taw kanga pek tur.
		Thrips	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roger emaw Monocrophos chu tui litre khatah 2.5ml a pawlhin kah tur.



GRAMIN KRISHI MAUSAM SEWA ICAR RESEARCH COMPLEX FOR NEH REGION

Mizoram Centre, Kolasib- 796081, MIZORAM

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		Scales	
Vawk	Kumtluanin	Porcine Reproductive Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quinalphos emaw Monocrotophos chu tui litre khatah 2.5ml a pawlin kah tur.
	A puitling hun	Swine fever.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A natna vei vawk te chu thah a phum tur a ni.
Bawng	Kumtluanin	Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Vawk thla hnih a nihin SF vaccine pek tur a ni a, he vaccine hi thla ruk emaw kumtluanin pek chhunzawm tur
	A naupan lai	Black Quarter (BQ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thla16 a upa an rih in FMD vaccine pek tur a nia, thla 6 danah pek chhunzawm tur a ni. Black Quarter Vaccine (BQ) Thla ruk an tlin hunah vaccine lak tan tur. Kumkhat hnu ah vaccine pek leh tur.
Ar	Kumtluanin	Ranikhet Disease.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ar note an pian hlimin F₁ vaccine pek tur a nia an puitlin hunah R₂B pek leh tur a ni.
		Coccidiosis	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Amprolium emaw coccidiostat pek tur.



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Mizoram Centre, Kolasib- 796081, MIZORAM

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GRAMIN KRISHI MAUSAM SEWA ICAR RESEARCH COMPLEX FOR NEH REGION

Mizoram Centre, Kolasib- 796081, MIZORAM

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District: Aizawl

Period: 01- 05 August, 2015

Bulletin No: -540/2015/ Bulletin/Mizo

Date of issue: 31st July, 2015

Parameters	01.08.2015	02.08.2015	03.08.2015	04.08.2015	05.08.2015
Rainfall (mm)	20	4	0	3	3
Max Temp (°C)	22	25	30	29	29
Min Temp (°C)	20	18	18	19	20
Cloud Coverage	Mainly cloudy	Mainly cloudy	Partially clear	Partially clear	Mainly cloudy
Max RH (%)	99	99	98	97	96
Min RH (%)	93	93	54	65	68
Wind Speed (Kmph)	3	2	2	2	3
*Wind Direction	E	E	E	S-E	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 PREMONSOON- May 1-31, 2015 (Percent of deviation from normal in parenthesis)

Aizawl- 383.68mm (341.8mm)	Champhai- 239.49mm (250.30mm)	Saiha- 109.52 mm (87.2mm)	Kolasib- 352.38mm (380.9mm)
Lawngtlai-321.51mm (285.5mm)	Lunglei-344.00mm (186.21mm)	Mamit-449.48mm (442.80mm)	Serchhip-411.72mm (25.9mm)

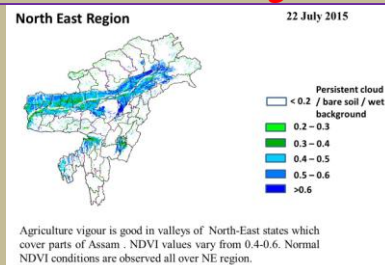
**Ni thum kaltha sik leh
sa dinhmun tlangpui**

**August 01, 2015 atanga August 05, 2015 sik leh
sa dinhmun hmuhlawk dan**

Ni 4 lo awm turah hian ruahtui a tlak beisei a ni. Khua a lum lai berin 22-30°C a ni ang a. A vawh lai ber in 18-20°C ni tur ah beisei a ni. RH san lai berin 96-99% leh a hniam lai berin 54-93% ni tur a beisei niin. Thli tleh dan kawng zawng chu chhimchhak lam atangin a nat zawng chu darkar 2-6 km ni tur a beisei niin. Ni nga chung lo awm tur ah hian chhum tlem a lan beisei a ni.

Weekly cumulative rainfall: 30.0mm

NDVI for Mizoram



NDVI for Mizoram is less than normal NDVI. Value shown that NDVI is zero. So, it represents "Bare Soil".



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Mizoram Centre, Kolasib- 796081, MIZORAM

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Thlai/ ran /sangha	Spat zawng	Hmalakna tur/ rannung leh natna hrik awm thei te	Agricultural/Horticultural/ animal husbandry atana thurawn
Khasi Mandarin and acid lime	Transplant stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A chi: A chi chu lakchhuah anih vele nurseey ah a thuk zawng 1.5-2cm leh 10X5cm a inhlat a chin tur. A rawn chawr chu polythene bag ah hnah 4-6 a neih hunah phun sawn tur. • Nursery chu rannung leh a damlohna dang laka ven nan ser huan atanga meter 500 a hla ah dah tur. • Lei, balu leh bawngkek leitha chu a inzat theuha pawlhin pek tur. • Bawngkek leitha chu thlai pakhat ah 600:200:100g a pek tur. • Certified thlai chi chauh hman tur. • Ser kung bula tuitling chu paihfai vek tur. • A tiak inchen tlang chauh phun atan hman tur. • A zar tliak leh hnip chu paih fai zel tur. • Thlai chu hrisel taka enkawl tur.
	Vegetative stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gibberellins (10ppm) chu a rah khal that nan te, a rawng insiam nan te kah tur. • Thlai in tui tha taka an hmuh theih nan drip irrigation hman tur. • Ser rah tla hi ser kung khatah wawi 2 a thleng thin a, hemi ven nan hian GA3, urea, benomyl leh carbendazim a hun takah pek tur, • Heng rannung blackfly(kolshi), citrus psylla, leaf miner, bark eating caterpillar, fruit sucking moth, mites, twing blight,



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Mizoram Centre, Kolasib- 796081, MIZORAM

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			<p>gummosis, root rot leh collar rot te hi ven tur.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fungicide Carbendazim (0.1% emaw 1000ppm) a hun takah pek tur (thlakhat naah leh a seng hma ni 15 ah, chu chu vawi hnih kah tur).
Oil palm	Vegetative/ harvesting stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oil palm kung bul chu tihfai a a zar thlak bawk tur. • Leitha chu thlai pakhatatah 600:200:100g a pek tur. • Heng micro-nutrients zinc, copper, manganese, iron, boron leh molybdenum te hi an mamawh tawka pek tur, a huan pum a chhiat vek loh nan ven that bawk tur. • Oil palm rah chu a puitlin hunah te, a rawng inthlak hunah leh a thlum leh thur a pai tam hunah seng tur.
Balhla	Vegetative/ harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Balhla kung bul chu tihfai a a zar thlak bawk tur. • Leitha chu thlai pakhatatah 600:200:100g a pek tur. • Heng micro-nutrients zinc, copper, manganese, iron, boron leh molybdenum te hi an mamawh tawka pek tur, a huan pum a chhiat vek loh nan ven that bawk tur. • A zar thlak ngun hian rannung leh natna lakah a veng a, chubak ah leitha a hek lova, thlai thar a ti tam bawk ani. • A rah chu a puitlin hunah leh a rawng eng a nih hunah seng tur.
Sapthei	Nursery stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A chi chu a rah hmin tha atanga lak ni se, ni 15-20 hnuah nursery siam tur.



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Mizoram Centre, Kolasib- 796081, MIZORAM

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		KOLASIB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A hnah 2/3 a rawn awm tan hnu ah polythene bag ah phunsawn tur. Polythene bag atangin thla $\frac{3}{4}$ hnu ah huan ah phun sawn leh tur. Bawngkek leitha chu khur khat ah 15g leh NPK 100:50:100g in kumkhat chhungin pek tur.
Lakhuihthei	A par lai	MAMIT AIZAWL CHAMPAI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A par chhuah hma nan chemical (Ethrel 10ppm+2% urea+0.04% sodium carbonate) chu pek tur. Tlai ah emaw thlain hnah 32 a neih hunah pek tur. Chemical pek atangin ni 55-60 chhungin a par a chhuah thei ang. Leitha chu thlai pakhat ah 60:50:60g a pek tur. Thlai hnah leh a zar thi te chu pahfai a, hnim te tihfai baw tur.
		Corm borer SERCHHIP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carbofuran 3G chu hectare khatah 1.5kga.i a pek tur. Hemi hi a zung ah a tuina hnuhma a awmin pek tur
Cucurbitaceous crops	A rah lai	LUNGLEI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ni 7 danah tui chu tha taka pek tur. Huan zau thamah chuan fruitfly leh pumpkin beetle ven nan carbaryl 0.2% leh malathion 0.15% chu chini tui litre khatah 10g a pawlhin kar khat danah leh a par tan tirhah leh a rah tan hunah kah tur. Thlai pakhatah a par nasat lain urea chu 70g a pek tur.
Bawrsaiabe	A chin dan	1. Nursery tihfai a tui tlem pek tur. 2. Phunsawn hnuah tui tha taka pek tur.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A kung bulthut ah hnim chheh darh tur. A khat tawkin tui pek tur. A tiak phunsawn te chu nil eh ruah lakah hliahkhuh tur.



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Mizoram Centre, Kolasib- 796081, MIZORAM

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		1. Aphids	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surf tuiin thlai chu kah tur. Heng insecticides Imidacloprid 200SL hi tui litre khatah 0.25ml in emaw Dimethoate 30% EC hi tui litre 10 ah 7ml a kah tur
		2. Flea beetle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pangang tui leh a puitling te chu a kung atangin thin thlak tur. Heng insecticides Imidacloprid 200SL hi tui litre khatah 0.25ml in emaw Dimethoate 30% EC hi tui litre 10 ah 7ml a kah tur.
		3. Epilachna beetle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A hnah a pangang leh a tui awm chu paihfai tur. Methyl parathion 0.5% emaw Dimethoate 0.3% a kah tur.
		4. Leaf hopper	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heng insecticides Imidacloprid 200SL hi tui litre khatah 0.25ml in emaw Dimethoate 30% EC hi tui litre 10 ah 7ml a kah tur.
		Bacterial wilt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Huan chu fai taka dah a, thlai damlo te chu paihfai bawk tur. Thlai damlo enkawl nan copper fungicide (2% Bordeaux mixture) a kah tur.bacterial witl chu root knot nematodes tam naah a awm thin a, hemi nematodes control hian bacterial wilt hi a veng thei. Streptocycline sulphate chu tui litre khatah 0.3g leh Blitox 50 chu tui litre 15 ah 5g a pek tur.
		Damping off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thlai chi chu kg khatah Thiram 3g emaw Trichoderma viride4g+Metalaxyl 4g (Apron) a chiah tur. Bordeaux mixture 1% emaw 2g Captan emaw 3 copper oxychloride chu tui litre khatah pawlhin a chin atanga ni 10-15 ah leih tur.
		Leaf spot and leaf blotch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dithane M-45 chu tui litre khatah



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Mizoram Centre, Kolasib- 796081, MIZORAM

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			<p>2.5g emaw Carbendazim 1g chu tui litre khatah pawlhin karkhat danah vawi 2/3 kah tur.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leaf spot tan Blitox 3g chu tui litre khata pawlhin kah tur.
		<p>Leaf spot leh leaf blotch</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tui litre khatah Dithane M-45 chu 2.5g emaw Bavistin chu 1g a pawlhin karkhat danah vawi 2/3 kah thin tur. • Leaf spot ah chuan tui litre khatah Blitox chu 3g pawlh a kah thin tur.
French bean	A par lai	<p>MAMIT</p> <p>AIZAWL</p> <p>CHAMPAI</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bean hnah, a tang ro leh hnim te chu paihfai vek tur. • Lei chu boruak kal that nan laihphut thin tur. • A chin atanga ni 20-25 ah bean kung chu mau in a zamna siam tur.
		<p>Blister beetle</p> <p>SERCHHIP</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rannung ho chu mankhawmin thah vek tur. • Cypermethrin 2g chu tui litre khata pawlhin kah thin tur
Bawkbawn	A chin dan	<p>LUNGLEI</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Balu leh leitha chu lei nen a chawhpawlh hnu in 75-100cm a zau ah a phunna tur siam tur. A chinna lai chu Blue copper 100g tui litre 40 ah emaw formaldehyde nen a pawlhin leih tur. • A chi chu 5cm a inhlat a tuh in lei pangngai a vur leh tur.
Tomato	A chin dan	<p>LAWNGTLAI</p> <p>SAIHA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nursery tur chu lei dip tha darh leh tlema pawng tur (0.8m a zau leh 15cm a sei ni se). • Leitha 10kg leh bawngkek leitha 15:15:15 leh carbofuran 2.5g chawhpawlh pek tur.
		<p>Aphids</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surf tuin thlai chu kah tur. • Heng insecticides Imidacloprid



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Mizoram Centre, Kolasib- 796081, MIZORAM

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			200SL hi tui litre khatah 0.25ml in emaw Dimethoate 30% EC hi tui litre 10 ah 7ml a kah tur.
		Epilachna beetle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Methyl parathion 0.5% emaw Dimethoate 0.3% a kah in flea beetle a veng thei
Buh	Nursery stage	Pre kharif rice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A chi tha leh khat tha chauh hman tur. • Tui litre 10 ah chi (salt) 250g pawlhin chutah chuan chiah tur. • Bavistin 50WP @0.1% chu tui litre khatah 2g a pawlhin a chi chu chiah tur.
		Raised bed method	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A chin na tur chu 10m a sei ni se, 1.25m a zau leh tui luanna tur 20-30cm a zau siam tur. Hei hian a chi kal ral mai mai tur a veng. • Leitha pek hnu ah a chi damdawi a chiah te chu theh tur.
Vaimim	A chin dan		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lei chu vawi 2/3 laihphut phawt tur. • A chi chu a line indawt a chin tur • A chi chu kg khatah Thiram 4g a chiah tur. • Hectare khatah buh chi chu 20-25kg hman tur. • Bawngkek leitha chu hectare khatah 5-10t chu 80:60:40kg N, P2O5 leh K20 hman tur. Vaimim chin hma in lei nen tihpawlh tur. Nitrogen chu a dose chanve in a chin hnu ah pek tur, a bang 25% chu a hnu thlakhat ah leh a dang 25% chu a par hunah pek tur.
Sawhthing leh Aieng	Land preparation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thlai hnah, a tang ro leh hnim te chu paihfai vek tur. • Lei chu boruak kal that nan laihphut thin tur. • Nitrogen leitha chu an mamawh taw kanga pek tur.



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		Thrips	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roger emaw Monocrophos chu tui litre khatah 2.5ml a pawlhin kah tur.
		Scales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quinalphos emaw Monocrotophos chu tui litre khatah 2.5ml a pawlhin kah tur.
Vawk	Kumtluanin	Porcine Reproductive Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS).	1. A natna vei vawk te chu thah a phum tur a ni.
	A puitling hun	Swine fever.	2. Vawk thla hnih a nihin SF vaccine pek tur a ni a, he vaccine hi thla ruk emaw kumtluanin pek chhunzawm tur
Bawng	Kumtluanin	Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thla 16 a upa an rih in FMD vaccine pek tur a nia, thla 6 danah pek chhunzawm tur a ni.
	A naupan lai	Black Quarter (BQ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Black Quarter Vaccine (BQ) Thla ruk an tlin hunah vaccine lak tan tur. Kumkhat hnu ah vaccine pek leh tur.
Ar	Kumtluanin	Ranikhet Disease.	1. Ar note an pian hlimin F ₁ vaccine pek tur a nia an puitlin hunah R ₂ B pek leh tur a ni.
		Coccidiosis	2. Amprolium emaw coccidiostat pek tur.



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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)



District: Aizawl

Period: 01- 05 August, 2015

Bulletin No: -540/2015/ Bulletin/English

Date of issue: 31st July, 2015

Parameters	01.08.2015	02.08.2015	03.08.2015	04.08.2015	05.08.2015
Rainfall (mm)	20	4	0	3	3
Max Temp (°C)	22	25	30	29	29
Min Temp (°C)	20	18	18	19	20
Cloud Coverage	Mainly cloudy	Mainly cloudy	Partially clear	Partially clear	Mainly cloudy
Max RH (%)	99	99	98	97	96
Min RH (%)	93	93	54	65	68
Wind Speed (Kmph)	3	2	2	2	3
*Wind Direction	E	E	E	S-E	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 PREMONSOON- May 1-31, 2015 (Percent of deviation from normal in parenthesis)

Aizawl- 383.68mm (341.8mm)	Champhai- 239.49mm (250.30mm)	Saiha- 109.52 mm (87.2mm)	Kolasib- 352.38mm (380.9mm)
Lawngtlai-321.51mm (285.5mm)	Lunglei-344.00mm (186.21mm)	Mamit-449.48mm (442.80mm)	Serchhip-411.72mm (25.9mm)

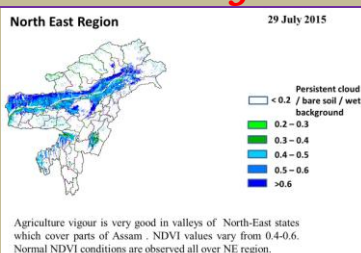
Weather summary of the past three days

Weather forecast valid from 01st August, 2015 To 05th August, 2015.

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 22-30°C and 18-20°C. Maximum relative humidity is expected in the range of 96-99% and minimum may from 54-93%. Wind direction would be easterly with the wind speed of 2-3 km per hour. Partially cloudy sky will prevail during the next five days.

Weekly cumulative rainfall: 30.0 mm

NDVI for Mizoram



NDVI for Mizoram is less than normal NDVI. Value shown that NDVI is zero. So, it represents "Bare Soil".



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Main Crop/ Animal / Fisheries	Stage	Cultural practices/ Pest/ Diseases	Agricultural / Horticultural/ animal husbandry advisories
Khasi Mandarin and acid lime	Transplant stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Well rotten FYM @ 500g/pit is applied at 15-20 days before planting along with 12 g each of N and K₂O/plant and 4 g of P₂O₅/plant. This root stock has proved very successful for raising some sweet orange and mandarin orange varieties. This root stock is resistant to Tristeza virus but highly susceptible to exocortis. It is also recommended for this region till any other rootstock is found to be promising. Citrus plantations are seldom put under planned cultivation, and plantations are always kept under sod or raised as mixed crops. Layered plants about one year old, are also selected in case of lemon, lime etc. Vigorous plants are always preferred for better growth. While placing the plants in the pits care should be taken that bud union remains 12-15 cm above the ground level.



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Khasi Mandarin and acid lime	Flower/Harvest stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mandarins start bearing from the fourth year but substantial yield can be expected only from sixth year onwards. Fruits are harvested when they attain full size, develop attractive colour with optimum sugar and acid blend. Fruits should be harvested preferably with clipper, shears or secateurs. Mandarins should not be harvested in wet weather or during rains. Trees are trained to single stem with 4-6 well-spaced branches for making the basic framework. The lowermost branches are not allowed to grow below the height of 50 cm. from the soil surface.
		Devitalization of plants due to poor fruit set, fruit drop both at bearing and maturity stage, stem tunnelling, bark removal, girdling etc., on account of the attack of the different insect pests viz. citrus black fly, citrus psylla, citrus leaf miner, bark eating caterpillar, mealy bugs, citrus aphids, citrus thrips, fruit fly, mites etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spraying with insecticides viz. monocrotophos, phosalone, dimethoate, phosphamidon, quinalphos @ 2 ml/lit of water.
Oil plam	Vegetative/flowering/ Harvesting stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove all dead plants and replace with healthy seedling. Cleaning near base of the



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			<p>plant and cut unwanted branches.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Application of split dose of fertilizer 600: 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 disorders which may lead to decline of the whole orchard. ✚ Fruits are harvested when they attain full size, develop attractive colour with optimum sugar and acid blend.
Banana	Vegetative/ harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Cleaning near base of the plant and cut unwanted branches. ✚ Application of split dose of fertilizer 600: 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 disorders which may lead to decline of the whole orchard. ✚ Pruning on a regular basis removes unwanted or a sucker, keep production mats in optimum condition, saves fertilizer, reduces pest and disease. ✚ Fruits are harvested when



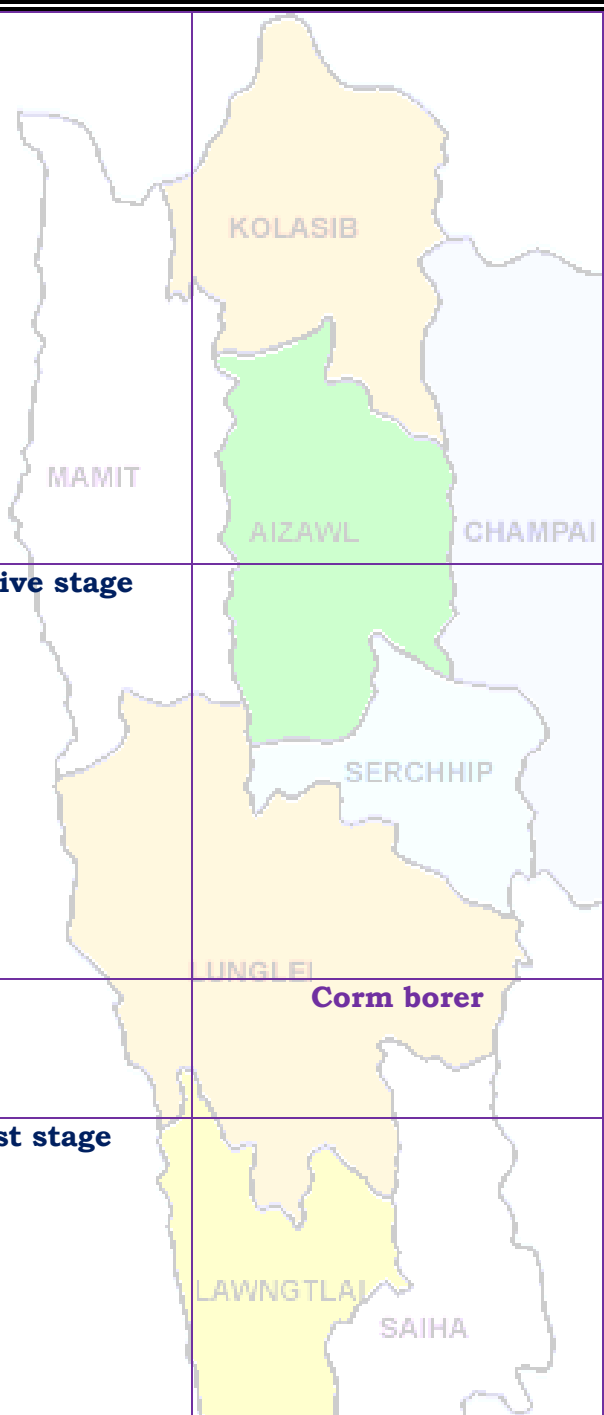
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Mizoram Centre, Kolasib- 796081, MIZORAM

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			they attain full size, develop attractive yellow colour.
		Comb weevil and stem weevil 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applications of neem powder effectively controlled weevils. Application of 60 to 100 g of neem seed powder or neem cake at planting and then at 4 months intervals significantly diminished pest damage and increased yields. Application of over 100 g or neem oil was phytotoxic (harmful to plants) and uneconomical.
Passion Fruit	Transplant stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High yielding mother vine with good quality fruits and free of virus diseases should be selected to provide cuttings. A cutting should contain at least 3 buds and must be planted in sand beds. Immediately after planting these should be kept inside a high humid chamber made out of bamboo and polythene. <p>Grafting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The root stock of yellow Passion fruit is planted in polythene sleeves and the section from Rahangala hybrid is grafted using wedge or approach method of grafting.
Pineapple	harvest stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For optimum quality and sweetness, pineapple fruit should not be harvested until at least one-third or

			<p>more of the peel or shell has turned from green to yellow.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When the fruit has reached full size and maturity but has not turned yellow, and then allow the harvested fruit to ripen off the plant at room temperature. Ripeness can also be determined by snapping your finger against the side of the fruit. Ripened pineapples produce a dull, solid sound when you do this, but immature fruit produce a hollow thud.
Colocasia	Vegetative stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches. Earthing up soil at base of the plant along with split doses of fertilizer. Proper drainage is required to avoid water logging. Mulching with black polythene is found beneficial for both reducing the weed and increasing the yield.
		Corm borer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carbofuran 3G @1.5 kg a.i./ha applied in root zone when egg laying ooze is observed at plant base.
Okra	Harvest stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It takes only about 10 days from the time of flowering to the time to pick okra. Picking okra should be done when they are four to five inches long. Don't leave the fruit too long, they get hard and woody.


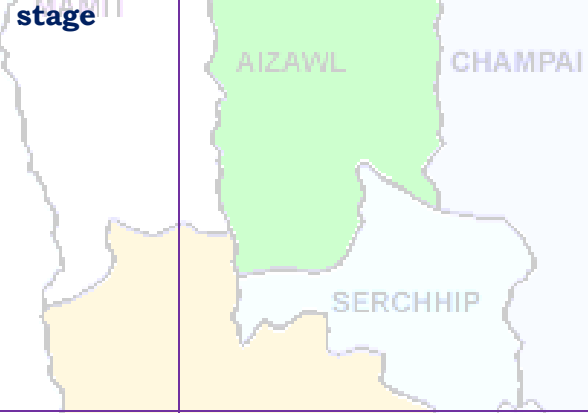
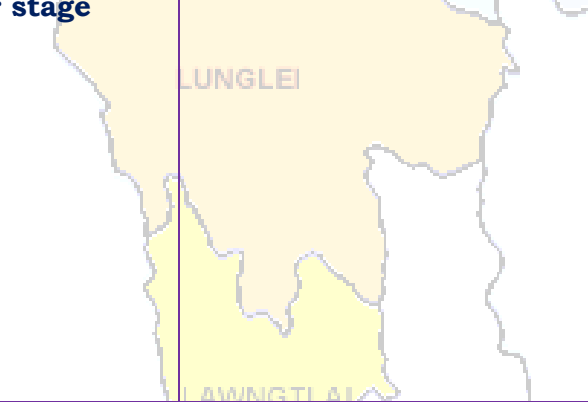



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French bean	harvest stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In pole type varieties, mature pods should be harvested twice. First harvest should be done when two third pods look dry and second harvest when 90% pod remaining pods look dry. In case bush type varieties, harvest can be done one because of their determinate growth and synchronization in pod maturity.
Brinjal	Flower stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches. Pre emergence application of Basalin @0.5 ml/lit of water for reduce grass type weed. Mulching with black polythene film reduces weed growth, increases the crop growth. Split dose of fertilizer application @ 50kg/ha urea.
Tomato	Flower stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches. Pre emergence application of Basalin @0.5 ml/lit of water for reduce grass type weed. Mulching with black polythene film reduces weed growth, increases the crop growth. Split dose of fertilizer application @ 50kg/ha urea.
Rice	Maximum tillering stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid sowing till sufficient rains have been received If sowing is delayed, plant short duration varieties



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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Practice thinning of crop stand, reduce plant population and use the biomass as mulch, intercultural Operation to control weeds in case of upland rice Conserve rain water in ponds/tanks/field for irrigation during critical growth stages Foliar application of nutrients (Urea 2 %) may be done where moisture is a constraint
Maize	Flowering stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pre-emergence application of Atrazine (Atratraf 50 wp, Gesaprim 500 fw) @ of 1.0-1.5 kg a.i ha-1 in 600 litre water, Alachlor (Lasso) @ 2-2.5 kg a.i ha-1, Metolachlor (Dual) @ 1.5-2.0 kg a.i ha-1, Pendamethalin (Stomp) @ 1-1.5 kg a.i. ha-1-large effective way for control of many annual and broad leaved weeds. Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches. Earting up of soil along with fertilizer mixture. Foliar spray of 0.1 % Endosulfan {2 ml (35 EC) in litre water} at 30 days after germination is very effective against stem borer.
Kharif pulses (Green gram,	Growth stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One or two hand hoeing and weeding should be done, depending upon soil type and extent of weed



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Black gram and Rajma)			infestation. ✚ Weeds can also be controlled effectively by the application of TOK-E-25 at the rate of 10 ml dissolved in 1 liter of water as pre-emergence spray. ✚ Earthing up soil for better support of plant also useful for destroying weeds.
Ginger and turmeric	Vegetative stage		✚ Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches. ✚ Pre-emergence application of Atrazine (Atratraf 50 wp, Gesaprim 500 fw) @ of 1.0-1.5 kg a.i ha-1 in 600 litre water, Alachlor (Lasso) @ 2-2.5 kg a.i ha-1, Metolachlor (Dual) @ 1.5-2.0 kg a.i ha-1, Pendamethalin (Stomp) @ 1-1.5 kg a.i. ha-1 large effective way for control of many annual and broad leaved weeds. ✚ Earthing up of soil along with fertilizer mixture.
		LUNGLEI Thrips	✚ Spray Roger or Monocrotophos (2.5 ml/lt) for controlling thrips.
		Scales	✚ Spray Quinalphos or Monocrotophos (2.5 ml/lt) for controlling scales.
Pig	All stages	Porcine Reproductive Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS).	1. Culling of positive pigs or piglets.
	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 vaccine at 16 week and



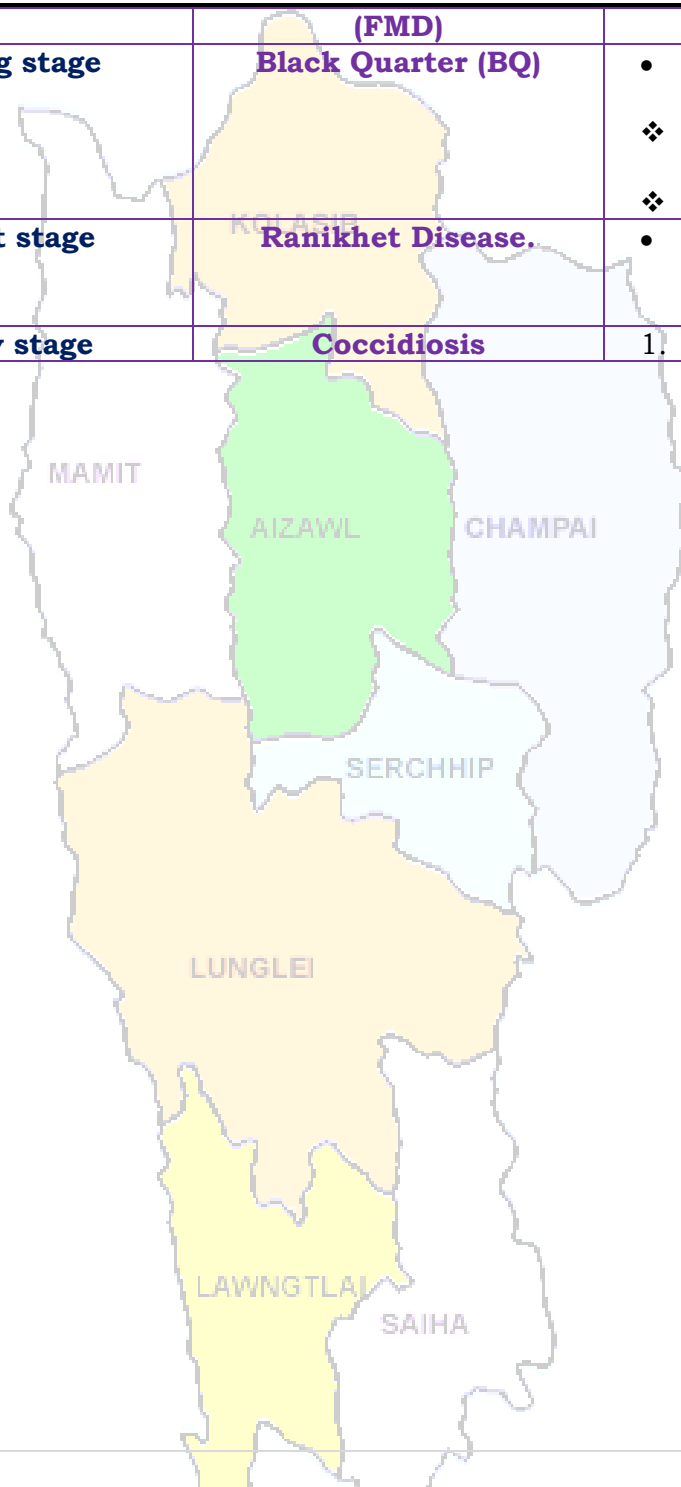
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		(FMD) Black Quarter (BQ)	repeat every 6 month.
	Young stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Black Quarter Vaccine (BQV). ❖ Primary vaccination 6 month or above ❖ Revaccination annually
Poultry	Adult stage	Ranikhet Disease.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • F1 vaccine at (1-6) days of birth and R₂B vaccine for adult birds.
	Early stage	Coccidiosis	1. Amprolium or coccidiostat





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District: Champhai

Period: 01- 05 August, 2015

Bulletin No: -540/2015/ Bulletin/English

Date of issue: 31st July, 2015

Parameters	01.08.2015	02.08.2015	03.08.2015	04.08.2015	05.08.2015
Rainfall (mm)	12	5	0	4	6
Max Temp (°C)	21	25	30	29	29
Min Temp (°C)	19	18	19	20	20
Cloud Coverage	Mainly cloudy	Mainly cloudy	Partially clear	Mainly cloudy	Mainly cloudy
Max RH (%)	99	100	98	98	98
Min RH (%)	98	92	58	68	71
Wind Speed (Kmph)	2	2	2	2	2
*Wind Direction	S-E	S	S-E	S-E	S-W

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 PREMONSOON- May 1-31, 2015 (Percent of deviation from normal in parenthesis)

Aizawl- 383.68mm (341.8mm)	Champhai- 239.49mm (250.30mm)	Saiha- 109.52 mm (87.2mm)	Kolasib- 352.38mm (380.9mm)
Lawngtlai- 321.51mm (285.5mm)	Lunglei- 344.00mm (186.21mm)	Mamit- 449.48mm (442.80mm)	Serchhip- 411.72mm (25.9mm)

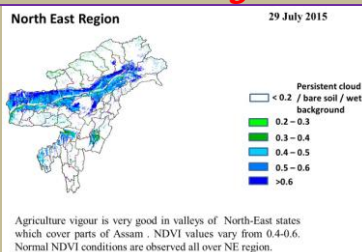
Weather summary of the past three days

Weather forecast valid from 01st August, 2015 To 05th August, 2015.

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 21-30°C and 19-20°C. Maximum relative humidity is expected in the range of 98-100% and minimum may from 58-98%. Wind direction would be southeasterly to southwesterly with the wind speed of 2 km per hour. Dense cloudy sky will prevail during the next five days.

Weekly cumulative rainfall: 27.0 mm

NDVI for Mizoram



NDVI for Mizoram is less than normal NDVI. Value shown that NDVI is zero. So, it represents "Bare Soil".



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Main Crop/ Animal / Fisheries	Stage	Cultural practices/ Pest/ Diseases	Agricultural / Horticultural/ animal husbandry advisories
Khasi Mandarin and acid lime	Transplant stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Well rotten FYM @ 500g/pit is applied at 15-20 days before planting along with 12 g each of N and K₂O/plant and 4 g of P₂O₅/plant. This root stock has proved very successful for raising some sweet orange and mandarin orange varieties in Maharashtra and Karnataka. This root stock is resistant to Tristeza virus but highly susceptible to exocortis. It is also recommended for this region till any other rootstock is found to be promising. Citrus plantations are seldom put under planned cultivation, and plantations are always kept under sod or raised as mixed crops Layered plants about one year old, are also selected in case of lemon, lime etc. Vigorous plants are always preferred for better growth. While placing the plants in the pits care should be taken that bud union remains 12-15 cm above the ground level.

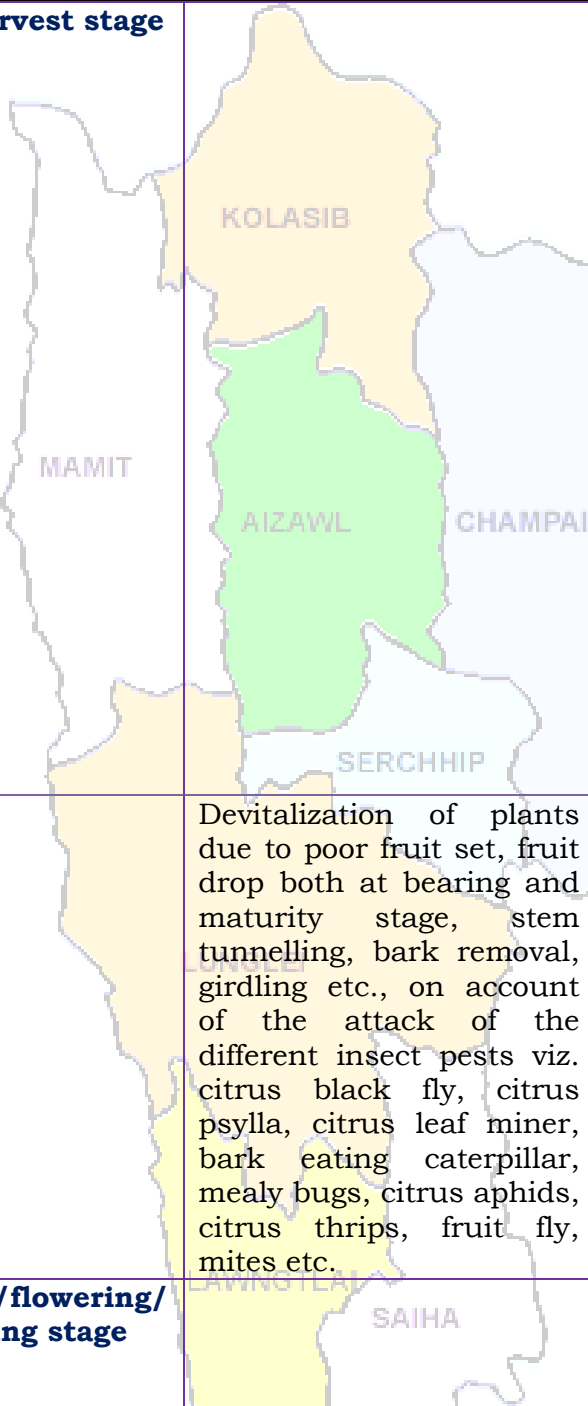
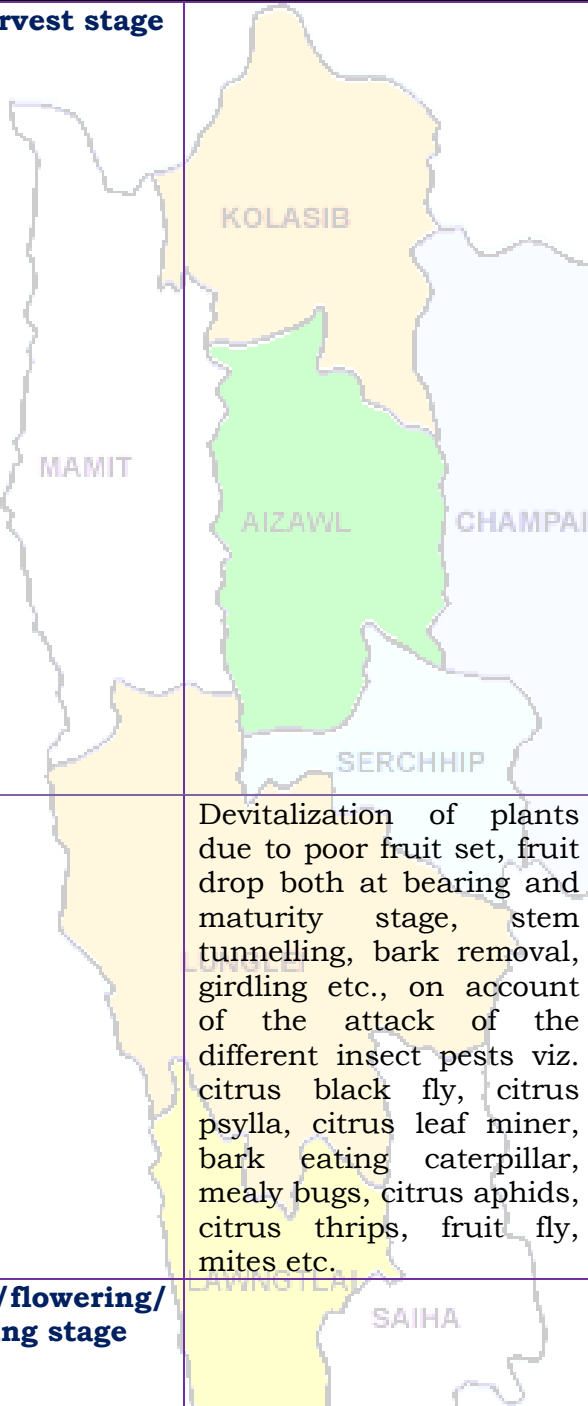


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Khasi Mandarin and acid lime	Flower/Harvest stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mandarins start bearing from the fourth year but substantial yield can be expected only from sixth year onwards. Fruits are harvested when they attain full size, develop attractive colour with optimum sugar and acid blend. Fruits should be harvested preferably with clipper, shears or secateurs. Mandarins should not be harvested in wet weather or during rains. Trees are trained to single stem with 4-6 well-spaced branches for making the basic framework. The lowermost branches are not allowed to grow below the height of 50 cm. from the soil surface.
		Devitalization of plants due to poor fruit set, fruit drop both at bearing and maturity stage, stem tunnelling, bark removal, girdling etc., on account of the attack of the different insect pests viz. citrus black fly, citrus psylla, citrus leaf miner, bark eating caterpillar, mealy bugs, citrus aphids, citrus thrips, fruit fly, mites etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spraying with insecticides viz. monocrotophos, phosalone, dimethoate, phosphamidon, quinalphos @ 2 ml/lit of water.
Oil plam	Vegetative/flowering/ Harvesting stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove all dead plants and replace with healthy seedling. Cleaning near base of the



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			<p>plant and cut unwanted branches.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Application of split dose of fertilizer 600: 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 disorders which may lead to decline of the whole orchard. ✚ Fruits are harvested when they attain full size, develop attractive colour with optimum sugar and acid blend.
Banana	Vegetative/ harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Cleaning near base of the plant and cut unwanted branches. ✚ Application of split dose of fertilizer 600: 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 disorders which may lead to decline of the whole orchard. ✚ Pruning on a regular basis removes unwanted or a sucker, keep production mats in optimum condition, saves fertilizer, reduces pest and disease. ✚ Fruits are harvested when



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			they attain full size, develop attractive yellow colour.
		Comb weevil and stem weevil 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applications of neem powder effectively controlled weevils. Application of 60 to 100 g of neem seed powder or neem cake at planting and then at 4 months intervals significantly diminished pest damage and increased yields. Application of over 100 g or neem oil was phytotoxic (harmful to plants) and uneconomical.
Passion Fruit	Transplant stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High yielding mother vine with good quality fruits and free of virus diseases should be selected to provide cuttings. A cutting should contain at least 3 buds and must be planted in sand beds. Immediately after planting these should be kept inside a high humid chamber made out of bamboo and polythene. <p>Grafting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is more suitable for the Rahangala hybrid to safeguard it against collar-rot. The root stock of yellow Passion fruit is planted in polythene sleeves and the section from Rahangala hybrid is grafted using wedge or approach method of grafting.
Pineapple	harvest stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For optimum quality and



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			<p>sweetness, pineapple fruit should not be harvested until at least one-third or more of the peel or shell has turned from green to yellow.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When the fruit has reached full size and maturity but has not turned yellow, and then allow the harvested fruit to ripen off the plant at room temperature. Ripeness can also be determined by snapping your finger against the side of the fruit. Ripened pineapples produce a dull, solid sound when you do this, but immature fruit produce a hollow thud.
Colocasia	Vegetative stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches. Earthing up soil at base of the plant along with split doses of fertilizer. Proper drainage is required to avoid water logging. Mulching with black polythene is found beneficial for both reducing the weed and increasing the yield.
		Corm borer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carbofuran 3G @1.5 kg a.i./ha applied in root zone when egg laying ooze is observed at plant base.
Okra	Harvest stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It takes only about 10 days from the time of flowering to the time to pick okra. Picking okra should be done when they are four to five inches long.



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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Don't leave the fruit too long, they get hard and woody.
French bean	harvest stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In pole type varieties, mature pods should be harvested twice. First harvest should be done when two third pods look dry and second harvest when 90% pod remaining pods look dry. In case bush type varieties, harvest can be done one because of their determinate growth and synchronization in pod maturity.
Brinjal	Flower stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches. Pre emergence application of Basalin @0.5 ml/lit of water for reduce grass type weed. Mulching with black polythene film reduces weed growth, increases the crop growth. Split dose of fertilizer application @ 50kg/ha urea.
Tomato	Flower stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches. Pre emergence application of Basalin @0.5 ml/lit of water for reduce grass type weed. Mulching with black polythene film reduces weed growth, increases the crop growth. Split dose of fertilizer application @ 50kg/ha urea.
Rice	Maximum tillering	Kharif Rice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid sowing till sufficient



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)



	stage		<p>rains have been received</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If sowing is delayed, plant short duration varieties Practice thinning of crop stand, reduce plant population and use the biomass as mulch, intercultural Operation to control weeds in case of upland rice Conserve rain water in ponds/tanks/field for irrigation during critical growth stages Foliar application of nutrients (Urea 2 %) may be done where moisture is a constraint
Maize	Flowering stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pre-emergence application of Atrazine (Atratraf 50 wp, Gesaprim 500 fw) @ of 1.0-1.5 kg a.i ha-1 in 600 litre water, Alachlor (Lasso) @ 2-2.5 kg a.i ha-1, Metolachlor (Dual) @ 1.5-2.0 kg a.i ha-1, Pendamethalin (Stomp) @ 1-1.5 kg a.i. ha-1 large effective way for control of many annual and broad leaved weeds. Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches. Earting up of soil along with fertilizer mixture. Foliar spray of 0.1 % Endosulfan {2 ml (35 EC) in litre water} at 30 days after germination is very effective against stem borer.
Kharif	Growth stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One or two hand hoeing and



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Mizoram Centre, Kolasib- 796081, MIZORAM

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pulses (Green gram, Black gram and Rajma)		KOLASIB	weeding should be done, depending upon soil type and extent of weed infestation. ✚ Weeds can also be controlled effectively by the application of TOK-E-25 at the rate of 10 ml dissolved in 1 liter of water as pre-emergence spray. ✚ Earthing up soil for better support of plant also useful for destroying weeds.
Ginger and turmeric	Vegetative stage	AIZAWL CHAMPAI SERCHHIP LUNGLEI	✚ Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches. ✚ Pre-emergence application of Atrazine (Atratraf 50 wp, Gesaprim 500 fw) @ of 1.0-1.5 kg a.i ha-1 in 600 litre water, Alachlor (Lasso) @ 2-2.5 kg a.i ha-1, Metolachlor (Dual) @ 1.5-2.0 kg a.i ha-1, Pendamethalin (Stomp) @ 1-1.5 kg a.i. ha-1 large effective way for control of many annual and broad leaved weeds. ✚ Earthing up of soil along with fertilizer mixture.
		Thrips	✚ Spray Roger or Monocrotophos (2.5 ml/lt) for controlling thrips.
		Scales	✚ Spray Quinalphos or Monocrotophos (2.5 ml/lt) for controlling scales.
Pig	All stages	Porcine Reproductive Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS).	1. Culling of positive pigs or piglets.
	Adult stage	Swine fever.	2. Vaccination of pigs with SF vaccines at 2 months and



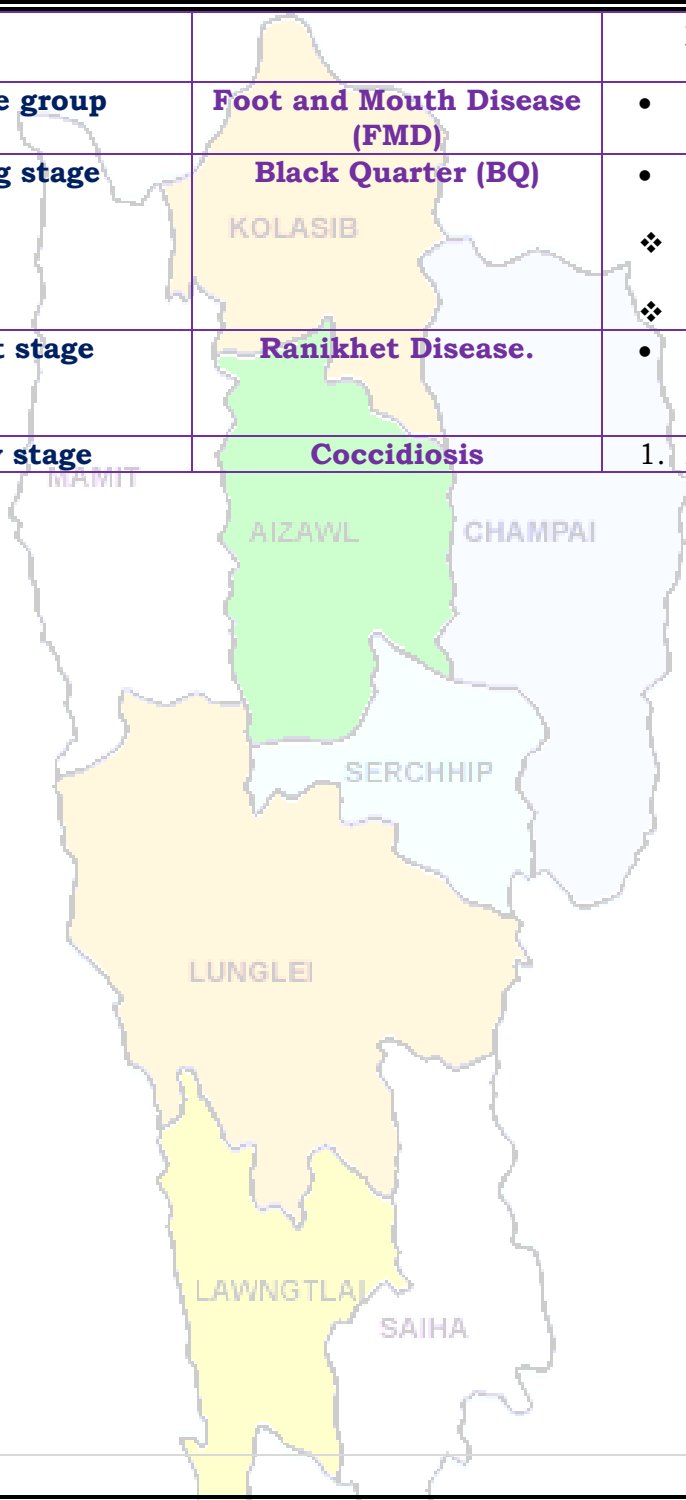
GRAMIN KRISHI MAUSAM SEWA ICAR RESEARCH COMPLEX FOR NEH REGION

Mizoram Centre, Kolasib- 796081, MIZORAM

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			yearly interval/6 month interval
Cattle	All age group	Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FMD vaccine at 16 week and repeat every 6 month.
	Young stage	Black Quarter (BQ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Black Quarter Vaccine (BQV). ❖ Primary vaccination 6 month or above ❖ Revaccination annually
Poultry	Adult stage	Ranikhet Disease.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> F1 vaccine at (1-6) days of birth and R₂B vaccine for adult birds.
	Early stage	Coccidiosis	1. Amprolium or coccidiostat





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Mizoram Centre, Kolasib- 796081, MIZORAM

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Mizoram Centre, Kolasib- 796081, MIZORAM

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District: Champhai

Period: 01- 05 August, 2015

Bulletin No: -540/2015/ Bulletin/Mizo

Date of issue: 31st July, 2015

Parameters	01.08.2015	02.08.2015	03.08.2015	04.08.2015	05.08.2015
Rainfall (mm)	12	5	0	4	6
Max Temp (oC)	21	25	30	29	29
Min Temp (oC)	19	18	19	20	20
Cloud Coverage	Mainly cloudy	Mainly cloudy	Partially clear	Mainly cloudy	Mainly cloudy
Max RH (%)	99	100	98	98	98
Min RH (%)	98	92	58	68	71
Wind Speed (Kmph)	2	2	2	2	2
*Wind Direction	S-E	S	S-E	S-E	S-W

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 PREMONSOON- May 1-31, 2015 (Percent of deviation from normal in parenthesis)

Aizawl- 383.68mm (341.8mm)	Champhai- 239.49mm (250.30mm)	Saiha- 109.52 mm (87.2mm)	Kolasib- 352.38mm (380.9mm)
Lawngtlai-321.51mm (285.5mm)	Lunglei-344.00mm (186.21mm)	Mamit-449.48mm (442.80mm)	Serchhip-411.72mm (25.9mm)

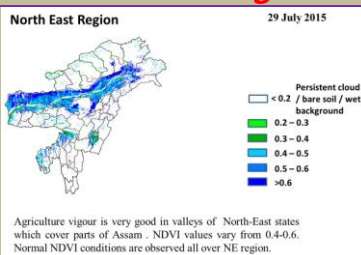
**Ni thum kaltha sik leh
sa dinhmun tlangpui**

**August 01, 2015 atanga August 05, 2015 sik leh
sa dinhmun hmuhlawk dan**

Ni 4 lo awm turah hian ruahtui a tlak beisei a ni. Khua a lum lai berin 21-30°C a ni ang a. A vawh lai ber in 19-20°C ni tur ah beisei a ni. RH san lai berin 98-100% leh a hniam lai berin 58-98% ni tur a beisei niin. Thli tleh dan kawng zawng chu chhimchhak lam atangin a nat zawng chu darkar 2 km ni tur a beisei niin. Ni nga chung lo awm tur ah hian chhum tlem a lan beisei a ni.

Weekly cumulative rainfall: 27.0mm

NDVI for Mizoram



NDVI for Mizoram is less than normal NDVI. Value shown that NDVI is zero. So, it represents "Bare Soil".



GRAMIN KRISHI MAUSAM SEWA ICAR RESEARCH COMPLEX FOR NEH REGION

Mizoram Centre, Kolasib- 796081, MIZORAM

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Thlai/ ran /sangha	Spat zawng	Hmalakna tur/ rannung leh natna hrik awm thei te	Agricultural/Horticultural/ animal husbandry atana thurawn
Khasi Mandarin and acid lime	Transplant stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A chi: A chi chu lakchhuah anih vele nurseey ah a thuk zawng 1.5-2cm leh 10X5cm a inhlat a chin tur. A rawn chawr chu polythene bag ah hnah 4-6 a neih hunah phun sawn tur. • Nursery chu rannung leh a damlohna dang laka ven nan ser huan atanga meter 500 a hla ah dah tur. • Lei, balu leh bawngkek leitha chu a inzat theuha pawlhin pek tur. • Bawngkek leitha chu thlai pakhat ah 600:200:100g a pek tur. • Certified thlai chi chauh hman tur. • Ser kung bula tuitling chu paihfai vek tur. • A tiak inchen tlang chauh phun atan hman tur. • A zar tliak leh hnip chu paih fai zel tur. • Thlai chu hrisel taka enkawl tur.
	Vegetative stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gibberellins (10ppm) chu a rah khal that nan te, a rawng insiam nan te kah tur. • Thlai in tui tha taka an hmuh theih nan drip irrigation hman tur. • Ser rah tla hi ser kung khatah vawi 2 a thleng thin a, hemi ven nan hian GA3, urea, benomyl leh carbendazim a hun takah pek tur, • Heng rannung blackfly(kolshi), citrus psylla, leaf miner, bark eating caterpillar, fruit sucking moth, mites, twing blight,



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Mizoram Centre, Kolasib- 796081, MIZORAM

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			<p>gummosis, root rot leh collar rot te hi ven tur.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fungicide Carbendazim (0.1% emaw 1000ppm) a hun takah pek tur (thlakhat naah leh a seng hma ni 15 ah, chu chu vawi hnih kah tur).
Oil palm	Vegetative/ harvesting stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oil palm kung bul chu tihfai a a zar thlak bawk tur. • Leitha chu thlai pakhatatah 600:200:100g a pek tur. • Heng micro-nutrients zinc, copper, manganese, iron, boron leh molybdenum te hi an mamawh tawka pek tur, a huan pum a chhiat vek loh nan ven that bawk tur. • Oil palm rah chu a puitlin hunah te, a rawng inthlak hunah leh a thlum leh thur a pai tam hunah seng tur.
Balhla	Vegetative/ harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Balhla kung bul chu tihfai a a zar thlak bawk tur. • Leitha chu thlai pakhatatah 600:200:100g a pek tur. • Heng micro-nutrients zinc, copper, manganese, iron, boron leh molybdenum te hi an mamawh tawka pek tur, a huan pum a chhiat vek loh nan ven that bawk tur. • A zar thlak ngun hian rannung leh natna lakah a veng a, chubak ah leitha a hek lova, thlai thar a ti tam bawk ani. • A rah chu a puitlin hunah leh a rawng eng a nih hunah seng tur.
Sapthei	Nursery stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A chi chu a rah hmin tha atanga lak ni se, ni 15-20 hnuah nursery siam tur.



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Mizoram Centre, Kolasib- 796081, MIZORAM

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		KOLASIB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A hnah 2/3 a rawn awm tan hnu ah polythene bag ah phunsawn tur. Polythene bag atangin thla $\frac{3}{4}$ hnu ah huan ah phun sawn leh tur. Bawngkek leitha chu khur khat ah 15g leh NPK 100:50:100g in kumkhat chhungin pek tur.
Lakhuihthei	A par lai	MAMIT AIZAWL CHAMPAI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A par chhuah hma nan chemical (Ethrel 10ppm+2% urea+0.04% sodium carbonate) chu pek tur. Tlai ah emaw thlain hnah 32 a neih hunah pek tur. Chemical pek atangin ni 55-60 chhungin a par a chhuah thei ang. Leitha chu thlai pakhat ah 60:50:60g a pek tur. Thlai hnah leh a zar thi te chu paihfai a, hnim te tihfai bawk tur.
		Corm borer SERCHHIP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carbofuran 3G chu hectare khatah 1.5kga.i a pek tur. Hemi hi a zung ah a tuina hnuhma a awmin pek tur
Cucurbitaceous crops	A rah lai	LUNGLEI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ni 7 danah tui chu tha taka pek tur. Huan zau thamah chuan fruitfly leh pumpkin beetle ven nan carbaryl 0.2% leh malathion 0.15% chu chini tui litre khatah 10g a pawlhin kar khat danah leh a par tan tirhah leh a rah tan hunah kah tur. Thlai pakhatah a par nasat lain urea chu 70g a pek tur.
Bawrh Saiabe	A chin dan	1. Nursery tihfai a tui tlem pek tur. 2. Phunsawn hnuah tui tha taka pek tur.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A kung bulthut ah hnim chheh darh tur. A khat tawkin tui pek tur. A tiak phunsawn te chu nil eh ruah lakah hliahkhuh tur.



GRAMIN KRISHI MAUSAM SEWA ICAR RESEARCH COMPLEX FOR NEH REGION

Mizoram Centre, Kolasib- 796081, MIZORAM

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		1. Aphids	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Surf tuiin thlai chu kah tur. Heng insecticides Imidacloprid 200SL hi tui litre khatah 0.25ml in emaw Dimethoate 30% EC hi tui litre 10 ah 7ml a kah tur
		2. Flea beetle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pangang tui leh a puitling te chu a kung atangin thin thlak tur. Heng insecticides Imidacloprid 200SL hi tui litre khatah 0.25ml in emaw Dimethoate 30% EC hi tui litre 10 ah 7ml a kah tur.
		3. Epilachna beetle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A hnah a pangang leh a tui awm chu paihfai tur. Methyl parathion 0.5% emaw Dimethoate 0.3% a kah tur.
		4. Leaf hopper	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heng insecticides Imidacloprid 200SL hi tui litre khatah 0.25ml in emaw Dimethoate 30% EC hi tui litre 10 ah 7ml a kah tur.
		Bacterial wilt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Huan chu fai taka dah a, thlai damlo te chu paihfai bawk tur. Thlai damlo enkawl nan copper fungicide (2% Bordeaux mixture) a kah tur.bacterial witl chu root knot nematodes tam naah a awm thin a, hemi nematodes control hian bacterial wilt hi a veng thei. Streptocycline sulphate chu tui litre khatah 0.3g leh Blitox 50 chu tui litre 15 ah 5g a pek tur.
		Damping off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thlai chi chu kg khatah Thiram 3g emaw Trichoderma viride4g+Metalaxyl 4g (Apron) a chiah tur. Bordeaux mixture 1% emaw 2g Captan emaw 3 copper oxychloride chu tui litre khatah pawlhin a chin atanga ni 10-15 ah leih tur.
		Leaf spot and leaf blotch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dithane M-45 chu tui litre khatah



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Mizoram Centre, Kolasib- 796081, MIZORAM

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			2.5g emaw Carbendazim 1g chu tui litre khatah pawlhin karkhat danah vawi 2/3 kah tur. • Leaf spot tan Blitox 3g chu tui litre khata pawlhin kah tur.
		Leaf spot leh leaf blotch	• Tui litre khatah Dithane M-45 chu 2.5g emaw Bavistin chu 1g a pawlhin karkhat danah vawi 2/3 kah thin tur. • Leaf spot ah chuan tui litre khatah Blitox chu 3g pawlh a kah thin tur.
French bean	A par lai		• Bean hnah, a tang ro leh hnim te chu paihfai vek tur. • Lei chu boruak kal that nan laihphut thin tur. • A chin atanga ni 20-25 ah bean kung chu mau in a zamna siam tur.
		Blister beetle	• Rannung ho chu mankhawmin thah vek tur. • Cypermethrin 2g chu tui litre khata pawlhin kah thin tur
Bawkbawn	A chin dan		• Balu leh leitha chu lei nen a chawhpawlh hnu in 75-100cm a zau ah a phunna tur siam tur. A chinna lai chu Blue copper 100g tui litre 40 ah emaw formaldehyde nen a pawlhin leih tur. • A chi chu 5cm a inhlat a tuh in lei pangngai a vur leh tur.
Tomato	A chin dan		• Nursery tur chu lei dip tha darh leh tlema pawng tur (0.8m a zau leh 15cm a sei ni se). • Leitha 10kg leh bawngkek leitha 15:15:15 leh carbofuran 2.5g chawhpawlh pek tur.
		Aphids	• Surf tuin thlai chu kah tur. • Heng insecticides Imidacloprid



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			200SL hi tui litre khatah 0.25ml in emaw Dimethoate 30% EC hi tui litre 10 ah 7ml a kah tur.
		Epilachna beetle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Methyl parathion 0.5% emaw Dimethoate 0.3% a kah in flea beetle a veng thei
Buh	Nursery stage	Pre kharif rice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A chi tha leh khat tha chauh hman tur. Tui litre 10 ah chi (salt) 250g pawlhin chutah chuan chiah tur. Bavistin 50WP @0.1% chu tui litre khatah 2g a pawlhin a chi chu chiah tur.
		Raised bed method	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A chin na tur chu 10m a sei ni se, 1.25m a zau leh tui luanna tur 20-30cm a zau siam tur. Hei hian a chi kal ral mai mai tur a veng. Leitha pek hnu ah a chi damdawi a chiah te chu theh tur.
Vaimim	A chin dan		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lei chu vawi 2/3 laihphut phawt tur. A chi chu a line indawt a chin tur A chi chu kg khatah Thiram 4g a chiah tur. Hectare khatah buh chi chu 20-25kg hman tur. Bawngkek leitha chu hectare khatah 5-10t chu 80:60:40kg N, P2O5 leh K20 hman tur. Vaimim chin hma in lei nen tihpawlh tur. Nitrogen chu a dose chanve in a chin hnu ah pek tur, a bang 25% chu a hnu thlakhat ah leh a dang 25% chu a par hunah pek tur.
Sawhthing leh Aieng	Land preparation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thlai hnah, a tang ro leh hnim te chu paihfai vek tur. Lei chu boruak kal that nan laihphut thin tur. Nitrogen leitha chu an mamawh



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			taw kanga pek tur.
		Thrips	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Roger emaw Monocrophos chu tui litre khatah 2.5ml a pawlhin kah tur.
		Scales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quinalphos emaw Monocrotophos chu tui litre khatah 2.5ml a pawlhin kah tur.
Vawk	Kumtluanin	Porcine Reproductive Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS).	1. A natna vei vawk te chu thah a phum tur a ni.
	A puitling hun	Swine fever.	2. Vawk thla hnih a nihin SF vaccine pek tur a ni a, he vaccine hi thla ruk emaw kumtluanin pek chhunzawm tur
Bawng	Kumtluanin	Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thla16 a upa an rih in FMD vaccine pek tur a nia, thla 6 danah pek chhunzawm tur a ni.
	A naupan lai	Black Quarter (BQ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Black Quarter Vaccine (BQ) Thla ruk an tlin hunah vaccine lak tan tur. Kumkhat hnu ah vaccine pek leh tur.
Ar	Kumtluanin	Ranikhet Disease.	1. Ar note an pian hlimin F ₁ vaccine pek tur a nia an puitlin hunah R ₂ B pek leh tur a ni.
		Coccidiosis	2. Amprolium emaw coccidiostat pek tur.



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Mizoram Centre, Kolasib- 796081, MIZORAM

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District: Kolasib

Period: 01- 05 August, 2015

Bulletin No: -540/2015/ Bulletin/English

Date of issue: 31st July, 2015

Parameters	01.08.2015	02.08.2015	03.08.2015	04.08.2015	05.08.2015
Rainfall (mm)	12	0	0	0	7
Max Temp (oC)	24	27	32	31	30
Min Temp (oC)	21	20	20	21	22
Cloud Coverage	Mainly cloudy	Mainly cloudy	Partially clear	Partially clear	Mainly cloudy
Max RH (%)	99	99	97	96	96
Min RH (%)	89	88	53	65	66
Wind Speed (Kmph)	4	2	2	2	4
*Wind Direction	E	E	E	S-E	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 PREMONSOON- May 1-31, 2015 (Percent of deviation from normal in parenthesis)

Aizawl- 383.68mm (341.8mm)	Champhai- 239.49mm (250.30mm)	Saiha- 109.52 mm (87.2mm)	Kolasib- 352.38mm (380.9mm)
Lawngtlai-321.51mm (285.5mm)	Lunglei-344.00mm (186.21mm)	Mamit-449.48mm (442.80mm)	Serchhip-411.72mm (25.9mm)

Weather summary of the past three days

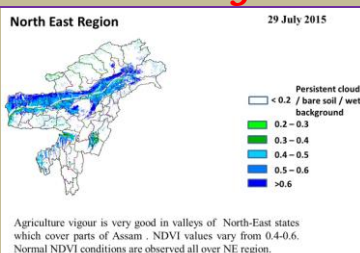
The temperature range for maximum and minimum were 28.0-33.0°C and 21.7-25.0°C respectively. Dense cloudy sky was observed. Wind direction is southeasterly. Maximum RH observed 92-98% & minimum of 58-62%. Rainfall recorded for the past three days is **10.40mm**.

Weather forecast valid from 01st August, 2015 To 05th August, 2015.

There are chances of moderate and light rainfall during the next 2 day. The maximum and minimum temperatures for the next 5 days may range for 24-31°C and 20-22°C. Maximum relative humidity is expected in the range of 96-99% and minimum may from 53-89%. Wind direction would be easterly with the wind speed of 2-4 km per hour. Dense cloudy sky will prevail during the next five days.

Weekly cumulative rainfall: 19.0 mm

NDVI for Mizoram



NDVI for Mizoram is less than normal NDVI. Value shown that NDVI is zero. So, it represents "Bare Soil".



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Mizoram Centre, Kolasib- 796081, MIZORAM

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



SPI for Mizoram		Moderate rain will occur in Mizoram	
Main Crop/ Animal /Fisheries	Stage	Cultural practices/ Pest/ Diseases	Agricultural / Horticultural/ animal husbandry advisories
Khasi Mandarin and acid lime	Transplant stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Well rotten FYM @ 500g/pit is applied at 15-20 days before planting along with 12 g each of N and K₂O/plant and 4 g of P₂O₅/plant. This root stock has proved very successful for raising some sweet orange and mandarin orange varieties in Maharashtra and Karnataka. This root stock is resistant to Tristeza virus but highly susceptible to exocortis. It is also recommended for this region till any other rootstock is found to be promising. Citrus plantations are seldom put under planned cultivation, and plantations are always kept under sod or raised as mixed crops Layered plants about one year old, are also selected in case of lemon, lime etc. Vigorous plants are always preferred for better growth. While placing the plants in the pits care should be taken that bud union remains 12-15 cm above the ground level.

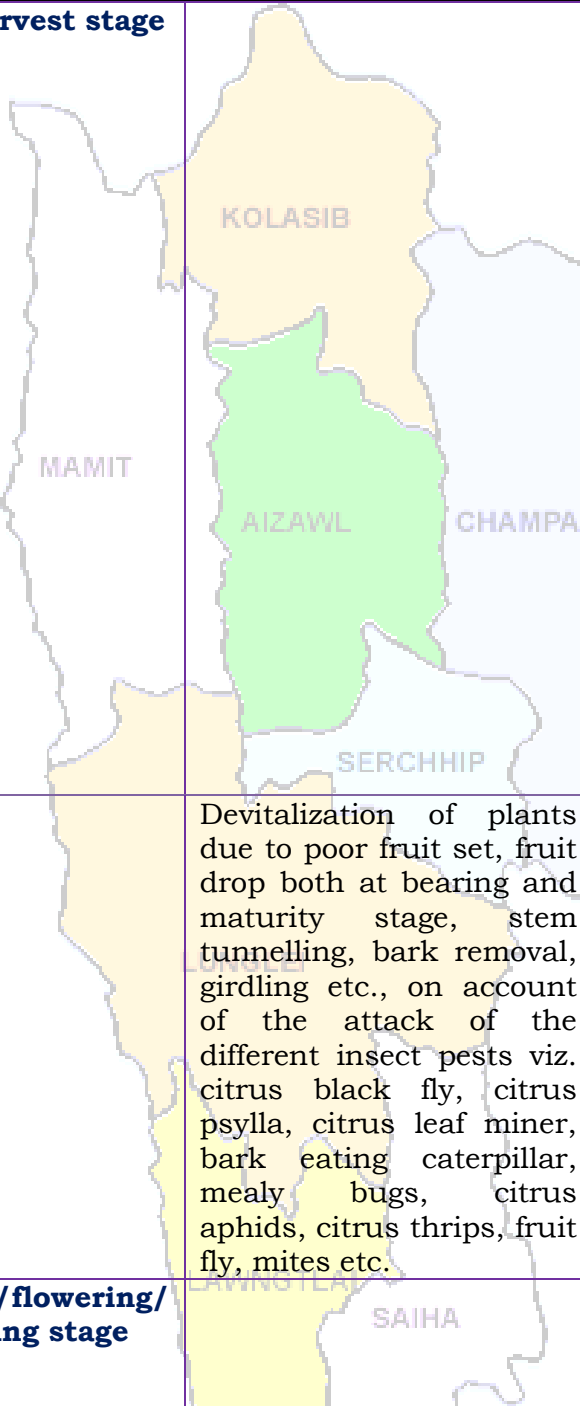
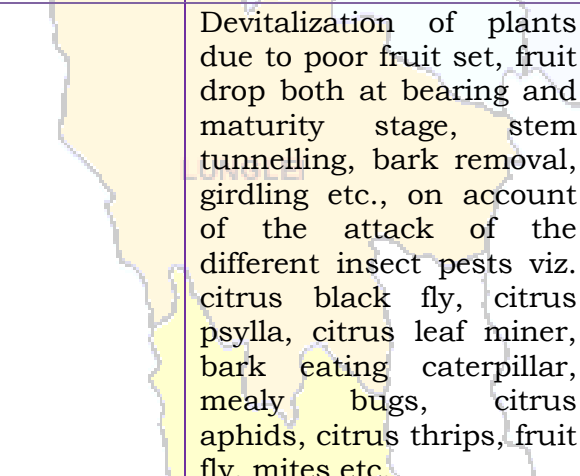



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Khasi Mandarin and acid lime	Flower/Harvest stage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mandarins start bearing from the fourth year but substantial yield can be expected only from sixth year onwards. Fruits are harvested when they attain full size, develop attractive colour with optimum sugar and acid blend. Fruits should be harvested preferably with clipper, shears or secateurs. Mandarins should not be harvested in wet weather or during rains. Trees are trained to single stem with 4-6 well-spaced branches for making the basic framework. The lowermost branches are not allowed to grow below the height of 50 cm. from the soil surface.
	 <p>Devitalization of plants due to poor fruit set, fruit drop both at bearing and maturity stage, stem tunnelling, bark removal, girdling etc., on account of the attack of the different insect pests viz. citrus black fly, citrus psylla, citrus leaf miner, bark eating caterpillar, mealy bugs, citrus aphids, citrus thrips, fruit fly, mites etc.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spraying with insecticides viz. monocrotophos, phosalone, dimethoate, phosphamidon, quinalphos @ 2 ml/lit of water.
Oil plam	Vegetative/flowering/ Harvesting stage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove all dead plants and replace with healthy seedling. Cleaning near base of the



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			<p>plant and cut unwanted branches.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Application of split dose of fertilizer 600: 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 disorders which may lead to decline of the whole orchard. Fruits are harvested when they attain full size, develop attractive colour with optimum sugar and acid blend.
Banana	Vegetative/ harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cleaning near base of the plant and cut unwanted branches. Application of split dose of fertilizer 600: 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 disorders which may lead to decline of the whole orchard. Pruning on a regular basis removes unwanted or a sucker, keep production mats in optimum condition, saves fertilizer, reduces pest and disease. Fruits are harvested when they attain full size, develop attractive yellow colour.



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Mizoram Centre, Kolasib- 796081, MIZORAM

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		<p>Comb weevil and stem weevil</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applications of neem powder effectively controlled weevils. Application of 60 to 100 g of neem seed powder or neem cake at planting and then at 4 months intervals significantly diminished pest damage and increased yields. Application of over 100 g or neem oil was phytotoxic (harmful to plants) and uneconomical.
Passion Fruit	Transplant stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High yielding mother vine with good quality fruits and free of virus diseases should be selected to provide cuttings. A cutting should contain at least 3 buds and must be planted in sand beds. Immediately after planting these should be kept inside a high humid chamber made out of bamboo and polythene. <p>Grafting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is more suitable for the Rahangala hybrid to safeguard it against collar-rot. The root stock of yellow Passion fruit is planted in polythene sleeves and the section from Rahangala hybrid is grafted using wedge or approach method of grafting.
Pineapple	harvest stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For optimum quality and sweetness, pineapple fruit should not be harvested



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			<p>until at least one-third or more of the peel or shell has turned from green to yellow.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When the fruit has reached full size and maturity but has not turned yellow, and then allow the harvested fruit to ripen off the plant at room temperature. Ripeness can also be determined by snapping your finger against the side of the fruit. Ripened pineapples produce a dull, solid sound when you do this, but immature fruit produce a hollow thud.
Colocasia	Vegetative stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches. Earthing up soil at base of the plant along with split doses of fertilizer. Proper drainage is required to avoid water logging. Mulching with black polythene is found beneficial for both reducing the weed and increasing the yield.
		Corm borer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carbofuran 3G @1.5 kg a.i./ha applied in root zone when egg laying ooze is observed at plant base.
Okra	Harvest stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It takes only about 10 days from the time of flowering to the time to pick okra. Picking okra should be done when they are four to five inches long. Don't leave the fruit too long, they get hard and woody.

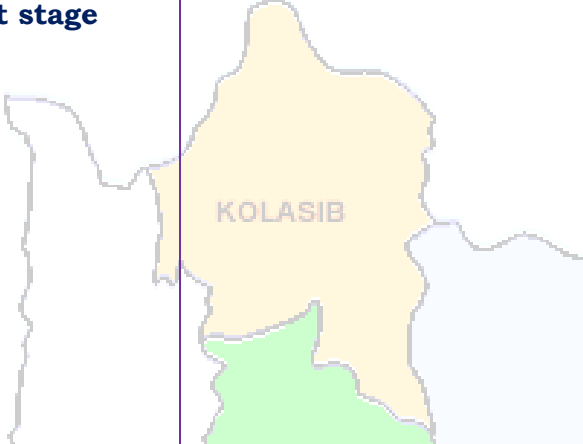
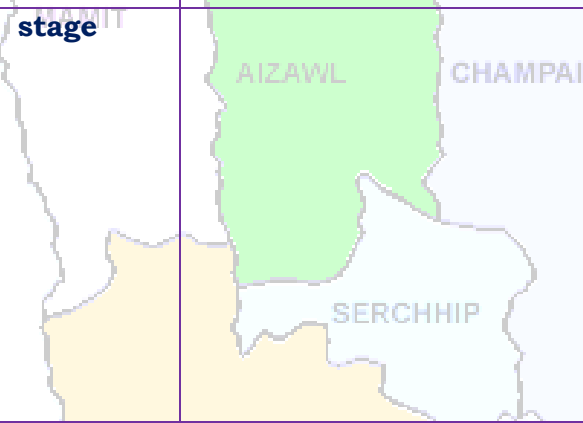
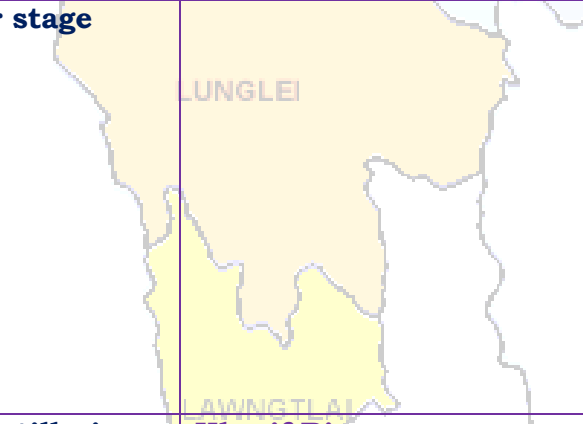



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French bean	harvest stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In pole type varieties, mature pods should be harvested twice. First harvest should be done when two third pods look dry and second harvest when 90% pod remaining pods look dry. In case bush type varieties, harvest can be done one because of their determinate growth and synchronization in pod maturity.
Brinjal	Flower stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches. Pre emergence application of Basalin @0.5 ml/lit of water for reduce grass type weed. Mulching with black polythene film reduces weed growth, increases the crop growth. Split dose of fertilizer application @ 50kg/ha urea.
Tomato	Flower stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches. Pre emergence application of Basalin @0.5 ml/lit of water for reduce grass type weed. Mulching with black polythene film reduces weed growth, increases the crop growth. Split dose of fertilizer application @ 50kg/ha urea.
Rice	Maximum tillering stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid sowing till sufficient rains have been received If sowing is delayed, plant short duration varieties



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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Practice thinning of crop stand, reduce plant population and use the biomass as mulch, intercultural Operation to control weeds in case of upland rice Conserve rain water in ponds/tanks/field for irrigation during critical growth stages Foliar application of nutrients (Urea 2 %) may be done where moisture is a constraint
Maize	Flowering stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pre-emergence application of Atrazine (Atratraf 50 wp, Gesaprim 500 fw) @ of 1.0-1.5 kg a.i ha-1 in 600 litre water, Alachlor (Lasso) @ 2-2.5 kg a.i ha-1, Metolachlor (Dual) @ 1.5-2.0 kg a.i ha-1, Pendamethalin (Stomp) @ 1-1.5 kg a.i. ha-1 large effective way for control of many annual and broad leaved weeds. Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches. Earting up of soil along with fertilizer mixture. Foliar spray of 0.1 % Endosulfan {2 ml (35 EC) in litre water} at 30 days after germination is very effective against stem borer.
Kharif pulses (Green gram,	Growth stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One or two hand hoeing and weeding should be done, depending upon soil type and extent of weed



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Black gram and Rajma)			infestation. Weeds can also be controlled effectively by the application of TOK-E-25 at the rate of 10 ml dissolved in 1 liter of water as pre-emergence spray. Earthing up soil for better support of plant also useful for destroying weeds.
Ginger and turmeric	Vegetative stage		Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches. Pre-emergence application of Atrazine (Atratraf 50 wp, Gesaprim 500 fw) @ of 1.0-1.5 kg a.i ha-1 in 600 litre water, Alachlor (Lasso) @ 2-2.5 kg a.i ha-1, Metolachlor (Dual) @ 1.5-2.0 kg a.i ha-1, Pendamethalin (Stomp) @ 1-1.5 kg a.i. ha-1 large effective way for control of many annual and broad leaved weeds. Earthing up of soil along with fertilizer mixture.
		Thrips	Spray Roger or Monocrotophos (2.5 ml/lit) for controlling thrips.
		Scales	Spray Quinalphos or Monocrotophos (2.5 ml/lit) for controlling scales.
Pig	All stages	Porcine Reproductive Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS).	1. Culling of positive pigs or piglets.
	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 vaccine at 16 week and



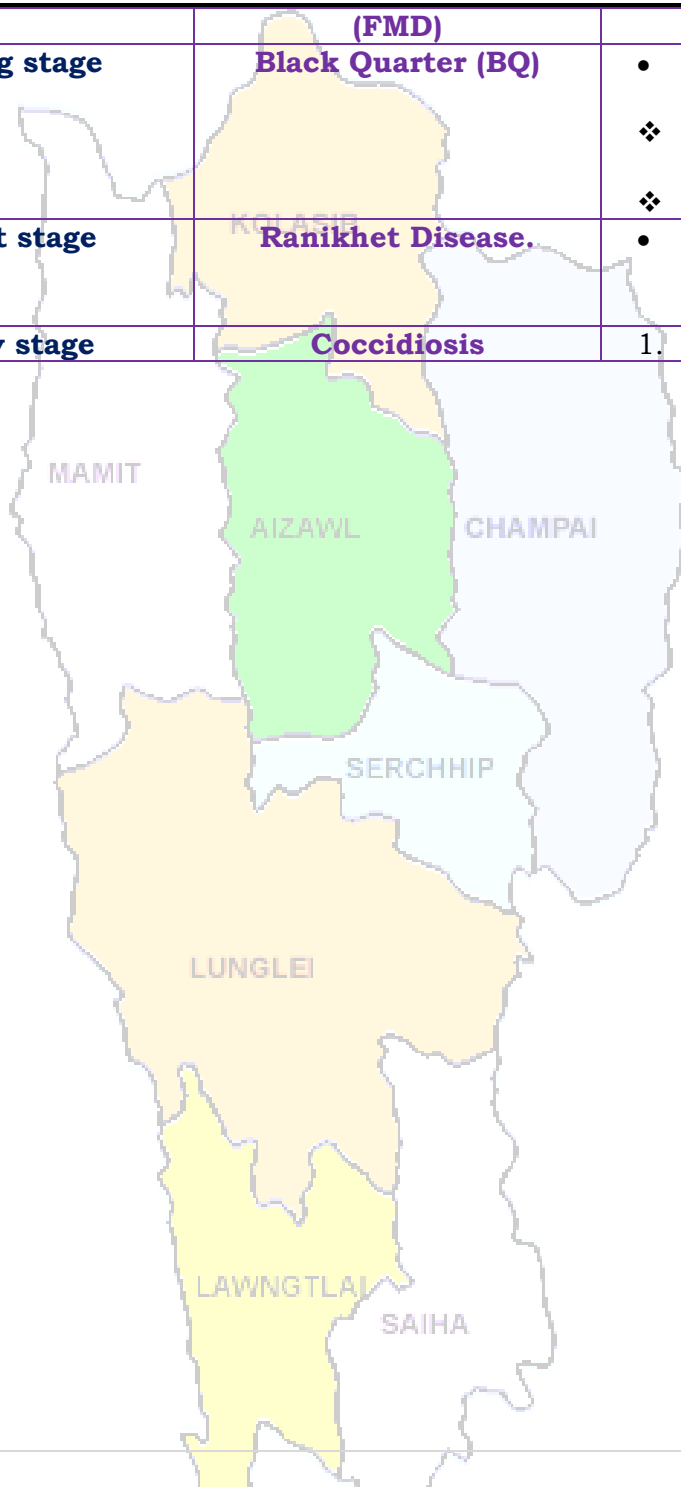
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		(FMD) Black Quarter (BQ)	repeat every 6 month.
	Young stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Black Quarter Vaccine (BQV). ❖ Primary vaccination 6 month or above ❖ Revaccination annually
Poultry	Adult stage	Ranikhet Disease.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • F1 vaccine at (1-6) days of birth and R₂B vaccine for adult birds.
	Early stage	Coccidiosis	1. Amprolium or coccidiostat





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District: Kolasib

Period: 01- 05 August, 2015

Bulletin No: -540/2015/ Bulletin/Mizo

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

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Ni thum kaltha sik leh sa dinhmun tlangpui

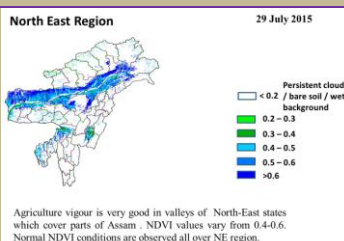
August 01, 2015 atanga August 05, 2015 sik leh sa dinhmun hmuhlawk dan

Khua a lum lai berin 28.0-33.0°C leh a vawh lai berin 21.7-25.0°C ani ang a. Chhum tlem a lan beisei ani. Thli tleh dan kawng zawng chu chhim thlang atangin ani a. Maximum RH san lai berin observed 92-98% leh a hniam lai 58-62% ani ang. Ni 3 kal ta chung a ruah tla zatchu **10.40mm** ani.

Ni 2 lo awm turah hian ruahtui a tlak beisei a ni. Khua a lum lai berin 24-31°C a ni ang a. A vawh lai ber in 20-22°C ni tur ah beisei a ni. RH san lai berin 96-99% leh a hniam lai berin 53-89% ni tur a beisei niin. Thli tleh dan kawng zawng chu chhimchhak lam atangin a nat zawng chu darkar 2-4 km ni tur a beisei niin. Ni nga chung lo awm tur ah hian ch hum tlem a lan beisei a ni.

Weekly cumulative rainfall: 19.0mm

NDVI for Mizoram



NDVI for Mizoram is less than normal NDVI. Value shown that NDVI is zero. So, it represents "Bare Soil".



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SPI for Mizoram		Moderate rain will occur in Mizoram.	
Thlai/ ran /sangha	Spat zawng	Hmalakna tur/ rannung leh natna hrik awm thei te	Agricultural/Horticultural/ animal husbandry atana thurawn
Khasi Mandarin and acid lime	Transplant stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A chi: A chi chu lakchhuah anih vele nurseey ah a thuk zawng 1.5-2cm leh 10X5cm a inhlat a chin tur. A rawn chawr chu polythene bag ah hnah 4-6 a neih hunah phun sawn tur. • Nursery chu rannung leh a damlohna dang laka ven nan ser huan atanga meter 500 a hla ah dah tur. • Lei, balu leh bawngkek leitha chu a inzat theuha pawlhin pek tur. • Bawngkek leitha chu thlai pakhat ah 600:200:100g a pek tur. • Certified thlai chi chauh hman tur. • Ser kung bula tuitling chu paihfai vek tur. • A tiak inchen tlang chauh phun atan hman tur. • A zar tliak leh hnip chu paih fai zel tur. • Thlai chu hrisel taka enkawl tur.
	Vegetative stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gibberellins (10ppm) chu a rah khal that nan te, a rawng insiam nan te kah tur. • Thlai in tui tha taka an hmuh theih nan drip irrigation hman tur. • Ser rah tla hi ser kung khatah vawi 2 a thleng thin a, hemi ven nan hian GA3, urea, benomyl leh carbendazim a hun takah pek tur, • Heng rannung blackfly(kolshi), citrus psylla, leaf miner, bark eating caterpillar, fruit sucking moth, mites, twing blight, gummosis, root rot leh collar rot te



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			<p>hi ven tur.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fungicide Carbendazim (0.1% emaw 1000ppm) a hun takah pek tur (thlakhat naah leh a seng hma ni 15 ah, chu chu wawi hnih kah tur).
Oil palm	Vegetative/ harvesting stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oil palm kung bul chu tihfai a a zar thlak bawk tur. Leitha chu thlai pakhatatah 600:200:100g a pek tur. Heng micro-nutrients zinc, copper, manganese, iron, boron leh molybdenum te hi an mamawh tawka pek tur, a huan pum a chhiat vek loh nan ven that bawk tur. Oil palm rah chu a puitlin hunah te, a rawng inthlak hunah leh a thlum leh thur a pai tam hunah seng tur.
Balhla	Vegetative/ harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Balhla kung bul chu tihfai a a zar thlak bawk tur. Leitha chu thlai pakhatatah 600:200:100g a pek tur. Heng micro-nutrients zinc, copper, manganese, iron, boron leh molybdenum te hi an mamawh tawka pek tur, a huan pum a chhiat vek loh nan ven that bawk tur. A zar thlak ngun hian rannung leh natna lakah a veng a, chubak ah leitha a hek lova, thlai thar a ti tam bawk ani. A rah chu a puitlin hunah leh a rawng eng a nih hunah seng tur.
Sapthei	Nursery stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A chi chu a rah hmin tha atanga lak ni se, ni 15-20 hnuah nursery siam tur. A hnah 2/3 a rawn awm tan hnu ah polythene bag ah phunsawn



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			<p>tur.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Polythene bag atangin thla $\frac{3}{4}$ hnu ah huan ah phun sawn leh tur. • Bawngkek leitha chu khur khat ah 15g leh NPK 100:50:100g in kumkhat chhungin pek tur.
Lakhuihthei	A par lai	KOLASIB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A par chhuah hma nan chemical (Ethrel 10ppm+2% urea+0.04% sodium carbonate) chu pek tur. Tlai ah emaw thlaiin hnah 32 a neih hunah pek tur. • Chemical pek atangin ni 55-60 chhungin a par a chhuah thei ang. • Leitha chu thlai pakhat ah 60:50:60g a pek tur. • Thlai hnah leh a zar thi te chu paihfai a, hnim te tihfai bawk tur.
		Corm borer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carbofuran 3G chu hectare khatah 1.5kga.i a pek tur. Hemi hi a zung ah a tuina hnuhma a awmin pek tur
Cucurbitaceous crops	A rah lai	SERCHHIP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ni 7 danah tui chu tha taka pek tur. • Huan zau thamah chuan fruitfly leh pumpkin beetle ven nan carbaryl 0.2% leh malathion 0.15% chu chini tui litre khatah 10g a pawlhin kar khat danah leh a par tan tirhah leh a rah tan hunah kah tur. • Thlai pakhat a par nasat lain urea chu 70g a pek tur.
Bawrsaiabe	A chin dan	LUNGLEI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A kung bulthut ah hnim chheh darh tur. • A khat tawkin tui pek tur. • A tiak phunsawn te chu nil eh ruah lakah hliahkhuh tur.
		LAWNGTLAI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surf tuiin thlai chu kah tur. • Heng insecticides Imidacloprid 200SL hi tui litre khatah 0.25ml in
		SAIHA	



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Mizoram Centre, Kolasib- 796081, MIZORAM

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			emaw Dimethoate 30% EC hi tui litre 10 ah 7ml a kah tur
		2. Flea beetle KOLASIB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pangang tui leh a puitling te chu a kung atangin thin thlak tur. Heng insecticides Imidacloprid 200SL hi tui litre khatah 0.25ml in emaw Dimethoate 30% EC hi tui litre 10 ah 7ml a kah tur.
		3. Epilachna beetle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A hnah a pangang leh a tui awm chu paihfai tur. Methyl parathion 0.5% emaw Dimethoate 0.3% a kah tur.
	MAMIT	4. Leaf hopper AIZAWL CHAMPAI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Heng insecticides Imidacloprid 200SL hi tui litre khatah 0.25ml in emaw Dimethoate 30% EC hi tui litre 10 ah 7ml a kah tur.
		Bacterial wilt SERCHHIP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Huan chu fai taka dah a, thlai damlo te chu paihfai bawk tur. Thlai damlo enkawl nan copper fungicide (2% Bordeaux mixture) a kah tur. bacterial witl chu root knot nematodes tam naah a awm thin a, hemi nematodes control hian bacterial wilt hi a veng thei. Streptocycline sulphate chu tui litre khatah 0.3g leh Blitox 50 chu tui litre 15 ah 5g a pek tur.
		Damping off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thlai chi chu kg khatah Thiram 3g emaw Trichoderma viride4g+Metalaxyl 4g (Apron) a chiah tur. Bordeaux mixture 1% emaw 2g Captan emaw 3 copper oxychloride chu tui litre khatah pawlhin a chin atanga ni 10-15 ah leih tur.
		Leaf spot and leaf blotch SAIHA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dithane M-45 chu tui litre khatah 2.5g emaw Carbendazim 1g chu tui litre khatah pawlhin karkhat danah vawi 2/3 kah tur. Leaf spot tan Blitox 3g chu tui litre



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			khata pawlhin kah tur.
		Leaf spot leh leaf blotch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tui litre khatah Dithane M-45 chu 2.5g emaw Bavistin chu 1g a pawlhin karkhat danah vawi 2/3 kah thin tur. • Leaf spot ah chuan tui litre khatah Blitox chu 3g pawlh a kah thin tur.
French bean	A par lai	Blister beetle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bean hnah, a tang ro leh hnim te chu paihfai vek tur. • Lei chu boruak kal that nan laihphut thin tur. • A chin atanga ni 20-25 ah bean kung chu mau in a zamna siam tur.
Bawkbawn	A chin dan	Aphids	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rannung ho chu mankhawmin thah vek tur. • Cypermethrin 2g chu tui litre khata pawlhin kah thin tur
Tomato	A chin dan	Epilachna beetle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Balu leh leitha chu lei nen a chawhpawlh hnu in 75-100cm a zau ah a phunna tur siam tur. A chinna lai chu Blue copper 100g tui litre 40 ah emaw formaldehyde nen a pawlhin leih tur. • A chi chu 5cm a inhlath a tuh in lei pangngai a vur leh tur. • Nursery tur chu lei dip tha darh leh tlema pawng tur (0.8m a zau leh 15cm a sei ni se). • Leitha 10kg leh bawngkek leitha 15:15:15 leh carbofuran 2.5g chawhpawlh pek tur. • Surf tuiin thlai chu kah tur. • Heng insecticides Imidacloprid 200SL hi tui litre khatah 0.25ml in emaw Dimethoate 30% EC hi tui litre 10 ah 7ml a kah tur. • Methyl parathion 0.5% emaw Dimethoate 0.3% a kah in flea beetle a veng thei



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Buh	Nursery stage	Pre kharif rice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A chi tha leh khat tha chauh hman tur. • Tui litre 10 ah chi (salt) 250g pawlhin chutah chuan chiah tur. • Bavistin 50WP @0.1% chu tui litre khatah 2g a pawlhin a chi chu chiah tur.
		Raised bed method	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A chin na tur chu 10m a sei ni se, 1.25m a zau leh tui luanna tur 20-30cm a zau siam tur. Hei hian a chi kal ral mai mai tur a veng. • Leitha pek hnu ah a chi damdawi a chiah te chu theh tur.
Vaimim	A chin dan		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lei chu vawi 2/3 laihphut phawt tur. • A chi chu a line indawt a chin tur • A chi chu kg khatah Thiram 4g a chiah tur. • Hectare khatah buh chi chu 20-25kg hman tur. • Bawngkek leitha chu hectare khatah 5-10t chu 80:60:40kg N, P2O5 leh K2O hman tur. Vaimim chin hma in lei nen tihpawlh tur. Nitrogen chu a dose chanve in a chin hnu ah pek tur, a bang 25% chu a hnu thlakhat ah leh a dang 25% chu a par hunah pek tur.
Sawhthing leh Aieng	Land preparation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thlai hnah, a tang ro leh hnim te chu paihfai vek tur. • Lei chu boruak kal that nan laihphut thin tur. • Nitrogen leitha chu an mamawh taw kanga pek tur.
		Thrips	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roger emaw Monocrophos chu tui litre khatah 2.5ml a pawlhin kah tur.
		Scales	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quinalphos emaw Monocrotophos chu tui litre khatah 2.5ml a



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Vawk	Kumtluanin	Porcine Reproductive Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS).	pawlhin kah tur. 1. A natna vei vawk te chu thah a phum tur a ni.
	A puitling hun	Swine fever.	2. Vawk thla hnih a nihin SF vaccine pek tur a ni a, he vaccine hi thla ruk emaw kumtluanin pek chhunzawm tur
Bawng	Kumtluanin	Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thla 16 a upa an rih in FMD vaccine pek tur a nia, thla 6 danah pek chhunzawm tur a ni.
	A naupan lai	Black Quarter (BQ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Black Quarter Vaccine (BQ) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thla ruk an tlin hunah vaccine lak tan tur. Kumkhat hnu ah vaccine pek leh tur.
Ar	Kumtluanin	Ranikhet Disease.	1. Ar note an pian hlimin F ₁ vaccine pek tur a nia an puitlin hunah R ₂ B pek leh tur a ni.
		Coccidiosis	2. Amprolium emaw coccidiostat pek tur.



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District: Lawngtlai

Period: 01- 05 August, 2015

Bulletin No: -540/2015/ Bulletin/English

Date of issue: 31st July, 2015

Parameters	01.08.2015	02.08.2015	03.08.2015	04.08.2015	05.08.2015
Rainfall (mm)	55	26	6	0	7
Max Temp (°C)	24	26	30	29	28
Min Temp (°C)	22	20	20	21	21
Cloud Coverage	Mainly cloudy	Mainly cloudy	Mainly cloudy	Partially clear	Mainly cloudy
Max RH (%)	98	95	96	95	97
Min RH (%)	93	89	62	67	78
Wind Speed (Kmph)	8	6	5	6	5
*Wind Direction	E	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 PREMONSOON- May 1-31, 2015 (Percent of deviation from normal in parenthesis)

Aizawl- 383.68mm (341.8mm)	Champhai- 239.49mm (250.30mm)	Saiha- 109.52 mm (87.2mm)	Kolasib- 352.38mm (380.9mm)
Lawngtlai- 321.51mm (285.5mm)	Lunglei- 344.00mm (186.21mm)	Mamit- 449.48mm (442.80mm)	Serchhip- 411.72mm (25.9mm)

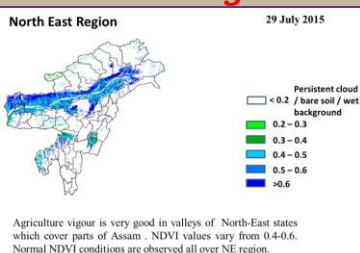
Weather summary of the past three days

Weather forecast valid from 01st August, 2015 To 05th August, 2015.

There are chances of very heavy to moderate and light rainfall during the next 4 day. The maximum and minimum temperatures for the next 5 days may range for 24-29°C and 20-22°C. Maximum relative humidity is expected in the range of 95-98% and minimum may from 62-93%. Wind direction would be southerly with the wind speed of 5-8 km per hour. Dense cloudy sky will prevail during the next five days.

Weekly cumulative rainfall: 94.0 mm

NDVI for Mizoram



NDVI for Mizoram is less than normal NDVI. Value shown that NDVI is zero. So, it represents "Bare Soil".



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Main Crop/ Animal / Fisheries	Stage	Cultural practices/ Pest/ Diseases	Agricultural / Horticultural/ animal husbandry advisories
Khasi Mandarin and acid lime	Transplant stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Well rotten FYM @ 500g/pit is applied at 15-20 days before planting along with 12 g each of N and K₂O/plant and 4 g of P₂O₅/plant. This root stock has proved very successful for raising some sweet orange and mandarin orange varieties in Maharashtra and Karnataka. This root stock is resistant to Tristeza virus but highly susceptible to exocortis. It is also recommended for this region till any other rootstock is found to be promising. Citrus plantations are seldom put under planned cultivation, and plantations are always kept under sod or raised as mixed crops Layered plants about one year old, are also selected in case of lemon, lime etc. Vigorous plants are always preferred for better growth. While placing the plants in the pits care should be taken that bud union remains 12-15 cm above the ground level.

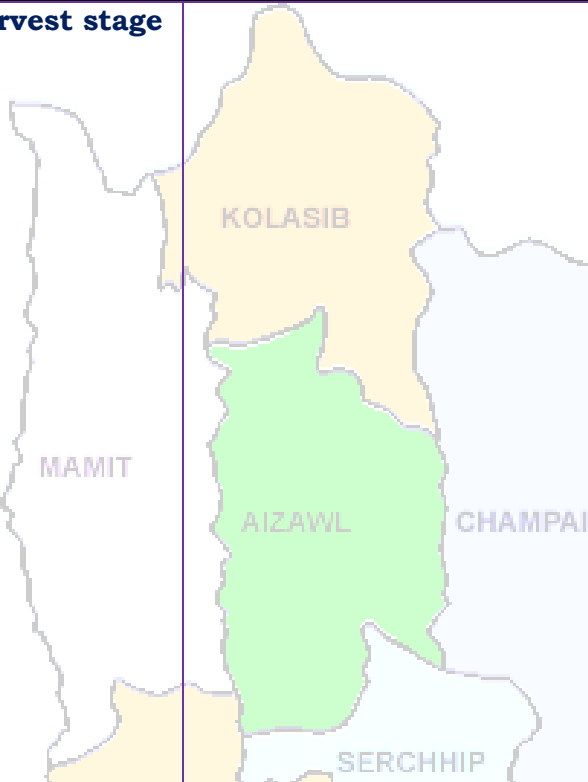



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Mizoram Centre, Kolasib- 796081, MIZORAM

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Khasi Mandarin and acid lime	Flower/Harvest stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mandarins start bearing from the fourth year but substantial yield can be expected only from sixth year onwards. Fruits are harvested when they attain full size, develop attractive colour with optimum sugar and acid blend. Fruits should be harvested preferably with clipper, shears or secateurs. Mandarins should not be harvested in wet weather or during rains. Trees are trained to single stem with 4-6 well-spaced branches for making the basic framework. The lowermost branches are not allowed to grow below the height of 50 cm. from the soil surface.
		<p>Devitalization of plants due to poor fruit set, fruit drop both at bearing and maturity stage, stem tunnelling, bark removal, girdling etc., on account of the attack of the different insect pests viz. citrus black fly, citrus psylla, citrus leaf miner, bark eating caterpillar, mealy bugs, citrus aphids, citrus thrips, fruit fly, mites etc.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spraying with insecticides viz. monocrotophos, phosalone, dimethoate, phosphamidon, quinalphos @ 2 ml/lit of water.
Oil plam	Vegetative/flowering/ Harvesting stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove all dead plants and replace with healthy seedling. Cleaning near base of the plant and cut unwanted



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			<p>branches.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Application of split dose of fertilizer 600: 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 disorders which may lead to decline of the whole orchard. ✚ Fruits are harvested when they attain full size, develop attractive colour with optimum sugar and acid blend.
Banana	Vegetative/ harvesting		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Cleaning near base of the plant and cut unwanted branches. ✚ Application of split dose of fertilizer 600: 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 disorders which may lead to decline of the whole orchard. ✚ Pruning on a regular basis removes unwanted or a sucker, keep production mats in optimum condition, saves fertilizer, reduces pest and disease.



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Mizoram Centre, Kolasib- 796081, MIZORAM

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fruits are harvested when they attain full size, develop attractive yellow colour.
		<p>Comb weevil and stem weevil</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applications of neem powder effectively controlled weevils. Application of 60 to 100 g of neem seed powder or neem cake at planting and then at 4 months intervals significantly diminished pest damage and increased yields. Application of over 100 g or neem oil was phytotoxic (harmful to plants) and uneconomical.
Passion Fruit	Transplant stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High yielding mother vine with good quality fruits and free of virus diseases should be selected to provide cuttings. A cutting should contain at least 3 buds and must be planted in sand beds. Immediately after planting these should be kept inside a high humid chamber made out of bamboo and polythene. <p>Grafting:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is more suitable for the Rahangala hybrid to safeguard it against collar-rot. The root stock of yellow Passion fruit is planted in polythene sleeves and the section from Rahangala hybrid is grafted using wedge or approach method



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Pineapple	harvest stage		<p>of grafting.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ For optimum quality and sweetness, pineapple fruit should not be harvested until at least one-third or more of the peel or shell has turned from green to yellow. ✚ When the fruit has reached full size and maturity but has not turned yellow, and then allow the harvested fruit to ripen off the plant at room temperature. ✚ Ripeness can also be determined by snapping your finger against the side of the fruit. Ripened pineapples produce a dull, solid sound when you do this, but immature fruit produce a hollow thud.
Colocasia	Vegetative stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches. ✚ Earthing up soil at base of the plant along with split doses of fertilizer. ✚ Proper drainage is required to avoid water logging. ✚ Mulching with black polythene is found beneficial for both reducing the weed and increasing the yield.
		Corm borer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ Carbofuran 3G @1.5 kg a.i./ha applied in root zone when egg laying ooze is observed at plant base.
Okra	Harvest stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✚ It takes only about 10 days from the time of flowering to the time to pick okra.



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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Picking okra should be done when they are four to five inches long. Don't leave the fruit too long, they get hard and woody.
French bean	harvest stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In pole type varieties, mature pods should be harvested twice. First harvest should be done when two third pods look dry and second harvest when 90% pod remaining pods look dry. In case bush type varieties, harvest can be done one because of their determinate growth and synchronization in pod maturity.
Brinjal	Flower stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches. Pre emergence application of Basalin @0.5 ml/lit of water for reduce grass type weed. Mulching with black polythene film reduces weed growth, increases the crop growth. Split dose of fertilizer application @ 50kg/ha urea.
Tomato	Flower stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches. Pre emergence application of Basalin @0.5 ml/lit of water for reduce grass type weed.



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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mulching with black polythene film reduces weed growth, increases the crop growth. Split dose of fertilizer application @ 50kg/ha urea.
Rice	Maximum tillering stage	Kharif Rice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid sowing till sufficient rains have been received If sowing is delayed, plant short duration varieties Practice thinning of crop stand, reduce plant population and use the biomass as mulch, intercultural Operation to control weeds in case of upland rice Conserve rain water in ponds/tanks/field for irrigation during critical growth stages Foliar application of nutrients (Urea 2 %) may be done where moisture is a constraint
Maize	Flowering stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pre-emergence application of Atrazine (Atratraf 50 wp, Gesaprim 500 fw) @ of 1.0-1.5 kg a.i ha-1 in 600 litre water, Alachlor (Lasso) @ 2-2.5 kg a.i ha-1, Metolachlor (Dual) @ 1.5-2.0 kg a.i ha-1, Pendamethalin (Stomp) @ 1-1.5 kg a.i. ha-1 large effective way for control of many annual and broad leaved weeds. Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches.



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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Earting up of soil along with fertilizer mixture. Foliar spray of 0.1 % Endosulfan {2 ml (35 EC) in litre water} at 30 days after germination is very effective against stem borer.
Kharif pulses (Green gram, Black gram and Rajma)	Growth stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One or two hand hoeing and weeding should be done, depending upon soil type and extent of weed infestation. Weeds can also be controlled effectively by the application of TOK-E-25 at the rate of 10 ml dissolved in 1 liter of water as pre-emergence spray. Earthing up soil for better support of plant also useful for destroying weeds.
Ginger and turmeric	Vegetative stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches. Pre-emergence application of Atrazine (Atratraf 50 wp, Gesaprim 500 fw) @ of 1.0-1.5 kg a.i ha-1 in 600 litre water, Alachlor (Lasso) @ 2-2.5 kg a.i ha-1, Metolachlor (Dual) @ 1.5-2.0 kg a.i ha-1, Pendamethalin (Stomp) @ 1-1.5 kg a.i. ha-1 large effective way for control of many annual and broad leaved weeds. Earting up of soil along with fertilizer mixture.
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spray Roger or Monocrotophos (2.5 ml/lt) for controlling thrips.



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		Scales	Spray Quinalphos or Monocrotophos (2.5 ml/lt) for controlling scales.
Pig	All stages	Porcine Reproductive Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS).	1. Culling of positive pigs or piglets.
	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)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FMD vaccine at 16 week and repeat every 6 month.
	Young stage	Black Quarter (BQ)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Black Quarter Vaccine (BQV). ❖ Primary vaccination 6 month or above ❖ Revaccination annually
Poultry	Adult stage	Ranikhet Disease.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> F1 vaccine at (1-6) days of birth and R₂B vaccine for adult birds.
	Early stage	Coccidiosis	1. Amprolium or coccidiostat



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