

ICAR RESEARCH COMPLEX FOR NEH REGION

Mizoram Centre, Kolasib- 796081, MIZORAM

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



District: Kolasib Period: 06 - 10 May, 2015

Bulletin No: -515/2015/ Bulletin/English

Date of issue: 05th May, 2015

Parameters	06.05.2015	07.05.2015	08.05.2015	09.05.2015	10.05.2015
Rainfall (mm)	3	KUI Ö'SIB	3	5	0
Max Temp (oC)	34	34	35	34	34
Min Temp (oC)	20	20	19	20	21
Cloud Coverage	Clear sky	Clear sky	Clear sky	Clear sky	Mainly clear
Max RH (%)	89	90	92	93	96
Min RH (%)	38	50	36	37	38
Wind Speed (KmpH)	4	4	3	4	3
*Wind Direction	S-E	S-E	S-E	S-E	S-E

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

STATUS OF PREMONSOON- April 1-30, 2015 (Percent of deviation from normal in parenthesis)

Aizawl- 185.66mm Champhai- 119.48mm Saiha- 109.52 mm

(112.8mm) (68.9mm) (40.2mm)

(40.2mm) (158.9mm)

Mamit-236.61mm Serchhip-110.96mm

Lawngtlai-101.62mm Lunglei-117.82mm (18.5mm) (33.8mm)

(75.6mm)

Serchhip-110.96mm (25.9mm)

Kolasib- 213.61mm

Weather summary of the past three days Weather forecast valid from 06th May, 2015 To 10th May, 2015.

The temperature range for maximum and minimum were 30.4-32.6°C and 20.4-23.6°C respectively. Partially cloudy sky was observed. Wind direction is southeasterly. Maximum RH observed 80-91% & minimum of 46-63%. Rainfall recorded for the past three days is **05.20mm**.

There are chances of light rainfall during the next 3 day. The maximum and minimum temperatures for the next 5 days may range for 34-35°C and 19-21°C. Maximum relative humidity is expected in the range of 89-96% and minimum may from 36-50%. Wind direction would be southeasterly with the wind speed of 3-4 km per hour. Partially cloudy will prevail during the next five days.

Weekly cumulative rainfall: 11.0 mm

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

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

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

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

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		(Phylliodes balyi)	adults and destroy.
		(i regulates buryt)	 Spray any one of the insecticides
			Imidacloprid 200 SL @ 0.25ml/lt or
			Dimethoate 30 % EC 7ml/10lt of water.
	1	3. Epilachna beetle.	• Collect damaged leaves with grubs and egg
		(Epilachna	masses and destroy them.
		viginctioctopancta	• Spray with methyl parathion 0.5% or
	1	ta)	dimethoate 0.3% is effective.
	(4. Leafhopper	• Spray any one of the insecticides
	((Empoasca	Imidacloprid 200 SL @ 0.25ml/lt of water
	[devastans)	(Sucking pest) or Dimethoate 30 % EC
	J	aevasians)	7ml/10lt of water.
	/ MAMIT	✓ Bacterial Wilt	• Fields should be kept clean and effected
	ζ		plants are to be uprooted and burnt.
	\ \ \	solanacearum)	• Spray Copper fungicides to control the
	i i		disease (2% Bordeaux mixture.)
),	3 ~ (• The disease is more prevalent in the
	\ _	1 1	presence of root knot Nematodes, so control
	((of these nematodes will suppress the disease
	1/	0.550	spread.
		SERCHHI	• Soil drenching (Streptocycline sulphate 0.3
	\ \	V (-)	gm/lt of water) and Blitox 50 @ 5gm/ 15lt
			water.
Tomato	Fruiting stage	_	★ Weeding near the plant
			Fertilizer application in split dose of
		LUNGLEI	recommended dose.
	(❖ Provide irrigation to the plant.
	<u></u>	Damping off	Seed treatment with thiram 3g/kg seed or
)		Trichoderma viride 4g+ metalaxyl 4g
			(Apron)/ kg seed
			✓ Drenching 1% Bordeaux mixture or 2 g
) 5	captan or 3 copper oxychloride/ lt of water
		T C / II C	at 10-15 DAS are effective.
		Leaf spot and leaf	o Spraying Dithane M-45 @ 2.5g/litre of
		blotch SAIHA	water or Bavistin @ 1g/litre of water, 2-3
			sprayings should be given forthnightly
			intervals.
		N N	Spraying of Blitox @ 3 g/l of water was

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

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Early stage	Coccidiosis	1. Amprolium or coccidiostat

Expert committee members:

Dr. S.B. Singh		Joint Director	basantasinghsoibam@rediffmail.com
Dr. Saurav Saha	Ţ	Scientist (Agril. Physics)	sauravs.saha@gmail.com
Dr. T. Boopathi	}	Scientist (Agril Entomology)	boopathiars@gmail.com
Dr. Sudip Kumar Dutta	15	Scientist (Hort.)	sudipiari@rediffmail.com
Dr. A. Ratankumar Singh	1	Scientist (Plant Pathology)	ratanplantpatho@gmail.com
Dr. L. H. Puii	1:	Scientist (Vet. Microbiology)	lpuii@gmail.com
Dr. Lungmuana	۱:۱	Scientist (Soil Fertility)	lmsingson@gmail.com
Dr Y. Ramakrishna	(:	Farm manager (T-6)	ramakrishna_iari@rediffmail.com
Mr. Samik Chowdhury	\ :	Technical Officer	samikchowdhury33@gmail.com
Mr. Evans Syiem	1	Meteorological Observer	evansmeteo@gmail.com
Miss. Malsawmzuali	1	Research Associate (Mizo	mamamralte@yahoo.com
		language Translator)	

Collaborating Department:

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

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Date of issue: 05th May, 2015

District: Lawngtlai Period: 06 - 10 May, 2015

Bulletin No: -515/2015/ Bulletin/English

	N 1	1			
Parameters	06.05.2015	07.05.2015	08.05.2015	09.05.2015	10.05.2015
Rainfall (mm)	0	KV0 VEID	0	0	0
Max Temp (oC)	32	32	32	32	32
Min Temp (oC)	19	19	19	19	19
Cloud Coverage	Clear sky				
Max RH (%)	94	-85	89	84	95
Min RH (%)	30	34	32	32	30
Wind Speed (KmpH)	3	4	4	5	4
*Wind Direction	E	E	E	S-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- April 1-30, 2015 (Percent of deviation from normal in parenthesis)

Aizawl- 185.66mm Champhai- 119.48mm Saiha- 109.52 mm Kolas

(112.8mm) (68.9mm)

(40.2mm)

Kolasib- 213.61mm (158.9mm)

Lawngtlai-101.62mm

Lunglei-117.82mm

Mamit-236.61mm

Serchhip-110.96mm

(18.5mm)

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Weather summary of the past three days Weather forecast valid from 06th May, 2015 To 10th May, 2015.

There is no chance of light rainfall during the next 5 day. The maximum and minimum temperatures for the next 5 days may range for 32°C and 19°C. Maximum relative humidity is expected in the range of 84-95% and minimum may from 30-34%. Wind direction would be northeasterly to southeasterly with the wind speed of 3-4 km per hour. Clear sky will prevail during the next five days.

Weekly cumulative rainfall: 00.0 mm

	1	weekly cumulative ratingati. 00.0 mm			
Main Crop/	Stage	Cultural practices/	Agricultural / Horticultural/ animal		
Animal		Pest/ Diseases	husbandry advisories		
/Fisheries					
Khasi	Nursery stage	1	Nursery should be located at least 500		
Mandarin and			meters away from the orchards to minimize		
acid lime		LAWNGTLAL	the incidence of insects and diseases.		
		SAIHA	♣ Potting mixture of soil, sand and FYM or		
			compost should be in proper ratio.		
			Application of split dose of fertilizer 600:		

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		whole orchard.
	1	♣ Only certified seed should be used.
	(♣ Stagnation of water in beds should be
	7	avoided.
	/	Seedling of uniform height should be
	J	selected for planting.
	} MAMIT	Hooked or bench rooted plants should be
		discarded
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	\	followed.
	\	♣ Pits for planting should be 75*75*75 cm
	\	size and spaced at 6*6 m distance.
Khasi	Vegetative stage	Spray (10 ppm) of Gibberellic acid should
Mandarin and)))	be done at colour break stage to delay
acid lime	Ş	
		extend harvesting period.
	1	♣ Drip irrigation system should be preferred
		to provide proper water at the feeder root
		system.
		Fruit drops, which occur at least twice in
	>	each crop, should be controlled with the
	1	recommended doses of GA3, urea,
	*	benomyl and carbendazim at right time.
		Insect pests like Blackfly (Kolshi), Citrus
		Psylla, Leaf miner, Bark eating caterpillar,
		Fruit sucking Moth, Mites, Twing Blight,
		Gummosis, Root rot and Collar rot should
		be controlled.
		Recommended fungicide (Carbendazium) and proper doses (0.1% or 1000 ppm)
		and proper doses (0.1% or 1000 ppm) should be sprayed at proper time (One
		month and 15 days before harvest i.e. two
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Oil plam	Vegetative/		+ Provide irrigation 10-15 days internal.
	Harvesting stage		4 Application of dry leaf mulch or paddy
			husk to a thickness of about 8 cm. in the
	7 1	5	basin keeps down the weed growth and
		()	decreases the number of irrigations and
		KOLASIB	also improves fruit quality.
	(/. C	♣ Application of split dose of fertilizer 600:
)	W)	200:100 (g/pt).
	ς		♣ Apply micro-nutrients viz. zinc, copper,
	∫	5 6	manganese, iron, boron and molybdenum
			are required in ample quantities for
			supplying nutrients and also reduce serious
	/ MAMIT		disorders which may lead to decline of the
	ζ	AIZAWL C	whole orchard.
	\	CHIZAVIE	♣ Apply Bordeaux mixture to the plant after
	\ \)	pruning.
	\ \	~ ~ 7	♣ Fruits are harvested when they attain full
	1		size, develop attractive colour with
	} [optimum sugar and acid blend.
Banana	Vegetative/		♣ Provide irrigation 10-15 days internal.
	harvesting	SERCHHI	Application of dry leaf mulch or paddy
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		LAWNGTLAJ	unwanted or suckers, keeps production
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Pineapple	Vegetative stage		♣ Colocassia, yam, chilies, cabbage,
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •			cauliflower, sweet potato, pigeon pea,
	r		green gram, black gram, sesame, etc.
	1 1	7	intercrop with pine apple which give
) _	1	additional income to farmer.
		KOLASIB	Pineapple plants should be irrigated with
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	ς	2 1	Cover crops like sweet potato, etc., can also
	∫	5 4	be grown to conserve soil moisture.
			♣ Mulching with straw and other plant
	{		materials is the technique for soil moisture
D	MAMIT		conservation.
Brinjal	Harvesting stage	AIZAWL C	Harvest all the mature fruits.
	l l		Provide irrigation to newly established
Cucurbitaceous	Fruiting stage	-	crop ♣ Provide irrigation every 7 days interval
	Fruiting stage		which will give better yield.
crop) ,		In large gardens apply carbaryl 0.2 per
	\ \ \		cent or malathion 0.15 per cent suspension
		SERCHHII	containing sugar or jeggery at 10 g/l at
	l i	V~1	fortnightly intervals at flowering and fruit
			initiation against fruit fly and pumpkin
]		beetle.
			Provide split doses of urea (70g/pt) at the
		LUNGLEI	time of full blooming.
Okra	Sowing stage	1. Weeding and light	Mulching (if dry spell is there)
	l l	irrigation in	Give irrigation at regular interval
	,	nursery bed.	Provide banana shading to transplanted
		2. Provide irrigation	seedling.
		in transplanted okra field.	
			Comey count victor colution to the plot
		1. Aphid (Aphis gossypii)	Spray surf water solution to the plat
		LAWNGTLAL	• Spray any one of the insecticides Imidacloprid 200 SL @ 0.25ml/lt of water
		SAIHA	(Sucking pest) or Dimethoate 30 % EC
		()	7ml/10lt of water.
		2. Flea beetle	Shake plants to dislodge grubs, pupae and
		2. I lea bettle	Shake plants to dislouge grads, pupae and

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Mizoram Centre, Kolasib- 796081, MIZORAM

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



		(Phylliodes balyi)	adults and destroy.
		(1 hymbues buryt)	Spray any one of the insecticides
			Imidacloprid 200 SL @ 0.25ml/lt or
			Dimethoate 30 % EC 7ml/10lt of water.
	1	3. Epilachna beetle.	
		(Epilachna	Collect damaged leaves with grubs and egg
		The state of the s	masses and destroy them.
	1	viginctioctopancta	• Spray with methyl parathion 0.5% or
	/	ta)	dimethoate 0.3% is effective.
)	4. Leafhopper	• Spray any one of the insecticides
	1	(Empoasca	Imidacloprid 200 SL @ 0.25ml/lt of water
		devastans)	(Sucking pest) or Dimethoate 30 % EC
	S ALCOUR		7ml/10lt of water.
	/ MAMIT	✓ Bacterial Wilt	• Fields should be kept clean and effected
	}		HA plants are to be uprooted and burnt.
	l l	solanacearum)	• Spray Copper fungicides to control the
	l l	3	disease (2% Bordeaux mixture.)
	1		• The disease is more prevalent in the
	\ A		presence of root knot Nematodes, so control
	\ \ \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\		of these nematodes will suppress the disease
	()	_ SERCHHI	spread.
		SERCHHI	• Soil drenching (Streptocycline sulphate 0.3
		V (gm/lt of water) and Blitox 50 @ 5gm/ 15lt
			water.
Tomato	Fruiting sta <mark>ge</mark>	_	Weeding near the plant
			Fertilizer application in split dose of
		LUNGLEI	recommended dose.
	(Provide irrigation to the plant.
		Damping off	✓ Seed treatment with thiram 3g/kg seed or
)		Trichoderma viride 4g+ metalaxyl 4g
			(Apron)/ kg seed
			✓ Drenching 1% Bordeaux mixture or 2 g
		1 4	captan or 3 copper oxychloride/ lt of water
		V	at 10-15 DAS are effective.
		Leaf spot and leaf	o Spraying Dithane M-45 @ 2.5g/litre of
		blotch SAIHA	water or Bavistin @ 1g/litre of water, 2-3
		OAINA.	sprayings should be given forthnightly
			intervals.
			Spraying of Blitox @ 3 g/l of water was
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			found effective against leaf spot.
French bean	Sowing	1. We <mark>eding in the</mark>	Mulching (if dry spell is there)
		F <mark>rench bean fiel</mark> d.	 Give irrigation at regular interval
	5.7	2. Provide irrigation	
) _,	in water stress	
		condition.	
		1. Aphid(Aphis	 Spray surf water solution to the plat.
)	gossypii)	• Spray any one of the insecticides
	S .		Imidacloprid 200 SL @ 0.25ml/lt of water
	1		(Sucking pest) or Dimethoate 30 % EC
			7ml/10lt of water.
	₹	2. Epilachna beetle.	• Spray with methyl parathion 0.5% or
	/ MAMIT	(Epilachna	dimethoate 0.3% is effective against flea
	\ \ \	viginctioctopancta	beetle.
		ta)	
Ginger and	Land preparation	3	Lear the field during February-March and
turmeric	\ \		burn the weeds, stubbles, roots etc. in situ.
)		♣ Prepare the land by ploughing or digging
	\ \		by spade.
		SERCHHI	Prepare beds of convenient length (across the slope where the land is undulating), 1 m
		V-1	width, 25 cm height with 40 cm spacing
	}		between the beds.
)		Provide drainage channels, one for every
		***	25 beds on flat lands
Pig	All stages	LUNGPorcine	1. Culling of positive pigs or piglets.
		Reproductive	
		Respiratory	<u> </u>
	<u></u>	Syndrome (PRRS).	7
	Adult stage	Swine fever,	2. Vaccination of pigs with SF vaccines at 2
			months and yearly interval/6 month interval
Cattle	All age group	Foot and Mouth	FMD vaccine at 16 week and repeat every 6
		Disease (FMD)	month.
	Young stage	Black Quarter (BQ)	Black Quarter Vaccine (BQV).
		LAWNGILA	Primary vaccination 6 month or above
		SAIHA	Revaccination annually
Poultry	Adult stage	Ranikhet Disease.	• F1 vaccine at (1-6) days of birth and R ₂ B
			vaccine for adult birds.

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Early stage	Coccidiosis	1. Amprolium or coccidiostat

Expert committee members:

Dr. S.B. Singh		Joint Director	basantasinghsoibam@rediffmail.com
Dr. Saurav Saha	Ţ	Scientist (Agril. Physics)	sauravs.saha@gmail.com
Dr. T. Boopathi	}	Scientist (Agril Entomology)	boopathiars@gmail.com
Dr. Sudip Kumar Dutta	15	Scientist (Hort.)	sudipiari@rediffmail.com
Dr. A. Ratankumar Singh	1	Scientist (Plant Pathology)	ratanplantpatho@gmail.com
Dr. L. H. Puii	1:	Scientist (Vet. Microbiology)	lpuii@gmail.com
Dr. Lungmuana	۱:۱	Scientist (Soil Fertility)	lmsingson@gmail.com
Dr Y. Ramakrishna	(:	Farm manager (T-6)	ramakrishna_iari@rediffmail.com
Mr. Samik Chowdhury	\ :	Technical Officer	samikchowdhury33@gmail.com
Mr. Evans Syiem	1	Meteorological Observer	evansmeteo@gmail.com
Miss. Malsawmzuali	1	Research Associate (Mizo	mamamralte@yahoo.com
		language Translator)	

SERCHHIP

Collaborating Department:

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

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District: Lunglei Period: 06 - 10 May, 2015

Bulletin No: -515/2015/ Bulletin/English

Date of issue: 05th May, 2015

Parameters	06.05.2015	07.05.2015	08.05.2015	09.05.2015	10.05.2015
Rainfall (mm)	0	KU0VSID	0	0	0
Max Temp (oC)	32	32	32	32	32
Min Temp (oC)	18	17	18	18	18
Cloud Coverage	Clear sky				
Max RH (%)	89	88	93	89	97
Min RH (%)	31	34	31	32	31
Wind Speed (KmpH)	2	4	4	4	3
*Wind Direction	S E ANT	S-E	S-E	S-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- April 1-30, 2015 (Percent of deviation from normal in parenthesis)

Aizawl- 185.66mm Champhai- 119.48mm Saiha- 109.52 mm Kolas

(112.8mm) (68.9mm)

58.9mm) (40.2mm)

Kolasib- 213.61mm (158.9mm)

Lawngtlai-101.62mm

Lunglei-117.82mm

Mamit-236.61mm

Serchhip-110.96mm

(18.5mm)

(33.8mm)

(75.6mm)

(25.9mm)

Weather summary of the past three days Weather-forecast valid from 06th May, 2015 To 10th May, 2015.

There is no chance of rainfall during the next 5 day. The maximum and minimum temperatures for the next 5 days may range for 32°C and 17-18°C. Maximum relative humidity is expected in the range of 88-97% and minimum may from 31-34%. Wind direction would be northeasterly to southeasterly with the wind speed of 2-4 km per hour. Partially cloudy will prevail during the next five days.

Weekly cumulative rainfall: 00 0 mm

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

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

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

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Pineapple	Vegetative stage		♣ Colocassia, yam, chilies, cabbage,
			cauliflower, sweet potato, pigeon pea,
			green gram, black gram, sesame, etc.
	7 /	5	intercrop with pine apple which give
		()	additional income to farmer.
		KOLASIB	♣ Pineapple plants should be irrigated with five or six irrigations during the dry months
	\ \	[\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	at intervals of 20–25 days.
	/	" 3 4 /	Cover crops like sweet potato, etc., can
	7		also be grown to conserve soil moisture.
	<i>f</i>	3 5	♣ Mulching with straw and other plant
	J		materials is the technique for soil moisture
	A MAMIT	1	conservation.
Brinjal	Harvesting stage	AIZAWL	Harvest all the mature fruits.
		SHIERVIE	Provide irrigation to newly established
	\\	5	crop
Cucurbitaceous	Fruiting stage	1 ~ (♣ Provide irrigation every 7 days interval
crop	\	1 3 3	which will give better yield.
	()	~~\	In large gardens apply carbaryl 0.2 per
	1/	o E D O U U U	cent or malathion 0.15 per cent suspension
	1	SERCHHI	containing sugar or jeggery at 10 g/l at fortnightly intervals at flowering and fruit
		· ·	initiation against fruit fly and pumpkin
)	-	beetle.
		_	Provide split doses of urea (70g/pt) at the
		LUNALE	time of full blooming.
Okra	Sowing stage	1. Weeding and light	Mulching (if dry spell is there)
		irrigation in	Give irrigation at regular interval
	<u></u>	nursery bed.	↑ Provide banana shading to transplanted
		2. Provide irrigation	seedling.
		in transplanted	
		okra field.	(
		1. Aphid (Aphis	• Spray surf water solution to the plat
		gossypii)	• Spray any one of the insecticides
		LAWNGTLAI	Imidacloprid 200 SL @ 0.25ml/lt of water
		SAIHA	(Sucking pest) or Dimethoate 30 % EC
		2 Floring	7ml/10lt of water.
		2. Flea beetle	Shake plants to dislodge grubs, pupae and

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

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Sowing 1. Weeding in the French bean field. 2. Provide irrigation in water stress condition.				found effective against leaf spot.
2. Provide irrigation in water stress condition. 1. Aphid(Aphis gossypit) 2. Epilachna beetle (Epilachna viginctioctopancta ta) 2. Epilachna beetle (Epilachna viginctioctopancta ta) Cinger and turmeric Land preparation turmeric Land preparation Land preparation Land preparation Cinger and turmeric All stages Adult stage Adult stage Adult stage Adult stage Poot and Mouth Disease (FMD) Young stage Poultry Adult stage Ranikhet Disease. Provage start water solution to the plat. Spray surf water solution to the plat. Spray any one of the insecticides Imidacloprid 200 SL @ 0.25ml/It of water. Spray any one of the insecticides Imidacloprid 200 SL @ 0.25ml/It of water. Spray any one of the insecticides Imidacloprid 200 SL @ 0.25ml/It of water. Spray with methyl parathion 0.5% of dimentacing in the plat. Spray any one of the insecticides Imidacloprid 200 SL @ 0.25ml/It of water. Spray with methyl parathion 0.5% of dimentacing in the plat. Spray any one of the insecticides Imidacloprid 200 SL @ 0.25ml/It of water. Spray with methyl parathion 0.5% of the complex of the plat. Spray any one of the insecticides Imidacloprid 200 SL @ 0.25ml/It of water. Spray with methyl parathion 0.5% of the plat. Spray with set of the field during February-March and burn the weeds, stubles, roots etc. in situ. Prepare the land by ploughing or digging by spade. Prepare the land by ploughing of digging between the beds. Clear the field during February-March and burn the weeds, stubles, roots etc. in situ. Prepare the land by ploughing of of spray with set of multiplex of the	French bean	Sowing	1. We <mark>edin</mark> g in the	Mulching (if dry spell is there)
In water stress condition I. Aphid (Aphis gossypii) Spray surf water solution to the plat.			F <mark>rench bean field.</mark>	 Give irrigation at regular interval
Condition. 1. Aphid(Aphis gossypii) Spray surf water solution to the plat.		7.7	2. Provide irrigation	
1. Aphid(Aphis gossypii) Spray surf water solution to the plat.) _,	in water stress	
Spray any one of the insecticides Imidacloprid 200 SL @ 0.25mil/t of water (Sucking lpst) or Dimethoate 30 % EC 7mil/10lt of water. Cattle All age group Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)			condition.	
Clear the field during February-March and burn the weeds, stubbles, roots etc. in situ.		(Spray surf water solution to the plat.
Clear the field during February-March and burn the weeds, stubbles, roots etc. in situ.)	gossypii)	• Spray any one of the insecticides
Total 10lt of water. 2. Epilachna beetle (Epilachna viginctioctopancta ta) Ginger and turmeric Land preparation turmeric Land preparation Clear the field during February-March and burn the weeds, stubbles, roots etc. in situ. Prepare beds of convenient length (across the slope where the land is undulating), 1 m width, 25 cm height with 40 cm spacing between the beds. Provide drainage channels, one for every 25 beds on flat lands Pig All stages Adult stage Adult stage Adult stage Adult stage Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) Young stage Poultry Adult stage Ranikhet Disease. Fil vaccine at (1-6) days of birth and R₂B		5		-
Clear the field during February-March and burn the weeds, stubbles, roots etc. in situ.)	5 4	
Ginger and turmeric Land preparation turmeric Land preparation				
Ginger and turmeric Land preparation Land preparation Land preparation Clear the field during February-March and burn the weeds, stubbles, roots etc. in situ. Prepare the land by ploughing or digging by spade. Prepare beds of convenient length (across the slope where the land is undulating), 1 m width, 25 cm height with 40 cm spacing between the beds. Provide drainage channels, one for every 25 beds on flat lands Porcine Reproductive Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS). Adult stage Swine fever. Cattle All age group Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) Young stage Black Quarter (BQ) Poultry Adult stage Ranikhet Disease. Fl vaccine at (1-6) days of birth and R2B		₹		
Ginger and turmeric Land preparation Land preparation Clear the field during February-March and burn the weeds, stubbles, roots etc. in situ. Prepare the land by ploughing or digging by spade. Prepare beds of convenient length (across the slope where the land is undulating), 1 m width, 25 cm height with 40 cm spacing between the beds. Provide drainage channels, one for every 25 beds on flat lands Porcine Reproductive Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS). Adult stage All age group Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) Young stage Poultry Adult stage Ranikhet Disease. Prepare beds of convenient length (across the slope where the land is undulating), 1 m width, 25 cm height with 40 cm spacing between the beds. Provide drainage channels, one for every 25 beds on flat lands 1. Culling of positive pigs or piglets. Poultry Adult stage Black Quarter (PQ) Primary vaccine at 16 week and repeat every 6 month. Black Quarter Vaccine (BQV). Primary vaccination 6 month or above Revaccination annually Poultry Adult stage Ranikhet Disease. F1 vaccine at (1-6) days of birth and R2B		/ MAMIT		
Ginger and turmeric Land preparation turmeric Land preparation turmeric Clear the field during February-March and burn the weeds, stubbles, roots etc. in situ. Prepare the land by ploughing or digging by spade. Prepare beds of convenient length (across the slope where the land is undulating), 1 m width, 25 cm height with 40 cm spacing between the beds. Provide drainage channels, one for every 25 beds on flat lands Provide drainage channels, one for every 25 beds on flat lands 1. Culling of positive pigs or piglets. Adult stage Swine fever. Cattle All age group Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) Poultry Adult stage Ranikhet Disease. Fil vaccine at (1-6) days of birth and R₂B		\ \	The second secon	HA beetle.
burn the weeds, stubbles, roots etc. in situ. Prepare the land by ploughing or digging by spade. Prepare the land by ploughing or digging by spade. Prepare the land by ploughing or digging by spade. Prepare beds of convenient length (across the slope where the land is undulating), 1 m width, 25 cm height with 40 cm spacing between the beds. Provide drainage channels, one for every 25 beds on flat lands Provide drainage channels, one for every 25 beds on flat lands Provide drainage channels, one for every 25 beds on flat lands 1. Culling of positive pigs or piglets. Swine fever. 2. Vaccination of pigs with SF vaccines at 2 months and yearly interval/6 month interval FMD vaccine at 16 week and repeat every 6 month. Provide drainage channels, one for every 25 beds on flat lands 1. Culling of positive pigs or piglets. Swine fever. Provide drainage channels, one for every 25 beds on flat lands 1. Culling of positive pigs or piglets. Black Quarter Vaccine at 16 week and repeat every 6 month. Black Quarter Vaccine (BQV). Primary vaccination 6 month or above Revaccination annually Poultry Adult stage Ranikhet Disease. F1 vaccine at (1-6) days of birth and R2B			ta)	
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Cattle All age group Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) • FMD vaccine at 16 week and repeat every 6 month. Young stage Black Quarter (BQ) • Black Quarter Vaccine (BQV). Primary vaccination 6 month or above Revaccination annually Poultry Adult stage Ranikhet Disease. • F1 vaccine at (1-6) days of birth and R₂B		Adult stage	Swine fever.	2. Vaccination of pigs with SF vaccines at 2
Disease (FMD) month. Young stage Black Quarter (BQ) • Black Quarter Vaccine (BQV). Primary vaccination 6 month or above • Revaccination annually Poultry Adult stage Ranikhet Disease. • F1 vaccine at (1-6) days of birth and R₂B			40	months and yearly interval/6 month interval
Poultry Disease (FMD) Black Quarter (BQ) Black Quarter (BQ) Primary vaccination 6 month or above Revaccination annually F1 vaccine at (1-6) days of birth and R₂B	Cattle	All age group		FMD vaccine at 16 week and repeat every 6
Primary vaccination 6 month or above Revaccination annually Poultry Adult stage Ranikhet Disease. • F1 vaccine at (1-6) days of birth and R ₂ B			Disease (FMD)	l h
Poultry Adult stage Ranikhet Disease. F1 vaccine at (1-6) days of birth and R₂B		Young stage	The state of the s	Black Quarter Vaccine (BQV).
Poultry Adult stage Ranikhet Disease. • F1 vaccine at (1-6) days of birth and R ₂ B				
	Poultry	Adult stage	Ranikhet Disease.	
vaccine for adult birds.			1	vaccine for adult birds.

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ICAR RESEARCH COMPLEX FOR NEH REGION

Mizoram Centre, Kolasib- 796081, MIZORAM

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



		Early stage	C <mark>occi</mark> diosis	Amprolium or coccidiostat
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Expert committee members:

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

Collaborating Department:

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

SERCHHIP

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Parameters

Rainfall (mm)

RAMIN KRISHI MAUSAM SEWA

Mizoram Centre, Kolasib- 796081, MIZORAM

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



District: Mamit Period: 06 - 10 May, 2015

07.05.2015

0

Bulletin No: -515/2015/ Bulletin/English

06.05.2015

08.05.2015	09.05.2015	10.05.2015
0	4	0
34	35	35
20	21	21
Clear sky	Clear sky	Clear sky

Date of issue: 05th May, 2015

34	34	34	35	35
21	20	20	21	21
Clear sky	Clear sky	Clear sky	Clear sky	Clear sky
90	91	91	93	94
37	44	36	37	38
4	4	4	6	4
S-E	S-E	S-E	S-E	S-E
	90 37 4 S-E	21 20 Clear sky Clear sky 90 91 37 44 4 4 S-E S-E	21 20 20 Clear sky Clear sky Clear sky 90 91 91 37 44 36 4 4 4 S-E S-E S-E	21 20 20 21 Clear sky Clear sky Clear sky Clear sky 90 91 91 93 37 44 36 37 4 4 4 6 S-E S-E S-E S-E

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

STATUS OF PREMONSOON- April 1-30, 2015 (Percent of deviation from normal in parenthesis)

(68.9mm)

(33.8mm)

Aizawl- 185.66mm Champhai- 119.48mm Saiha- 109.52 mm

(40.2mm)

Kolasib- 213.61mm (158.9mm)

Lawngtlai-101.62mm

Lunglei-117.82mm

Mamit-236.61mm

Serchhip-110.96mm

Weather summary of the past

(112.8mm)

(18.5mm)

Weather forecast valid from 06th May, 2015 To 10th May,

(75.6mm)(25.9mm)

three days

There is a chance of moderate light rainfall during the next 1 day. The maximum and minimum temperatures for the next 5 days may range for 34-35°C and 20-21°C. Maximum relative humidity is expected in the range of 90-94% and minimum may from 36-44%. Wind direction would be southeasterly with the wind speed of 4-6 km per hour. Partially cloudy will prevail during the next five days.

2015.

Wookly cumulative rainfall · 04 0 mm

	1	vveeki	y cumulative rainjati: 04.0 mm
Main Crop/	Stage	Cultural practices/	Agricultural / Horticultural/ animal
Animal		Pest/ Diseases	husbandry advisories
/Fisheries			
Khasi	Nursery stage	(V	♣ Nursery should be located at least 500
Mandarin and			meters away from the orchards to minimize
acid lime		LAWNGTLAL	the incidence of insects and diseases.
		/ SAIHA	♣ Potting mixture of soil, sand and FYM or
			compost should be in proper ratio.
		5	Application of split dose of fertilizer 600:

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	200:100 (g/pt).
	♣ Apply micro-nutrients viz. zinc, coppe
	manganese, iron, boron and molybdenur
	are required in ample quantities for
	supplying nutrients and also reduce seriou
	disorders which may lead to decline of th
	whole orchard.
	♣ Only certified seed should be used.
	avoided.
	selected for planting.
	MAMIT Hooked or bench rooted plants should b
	discarded.
	Plant protection measures should b
	followed.
	Pits for planting should be 75*75*75 cr
	size and spaced at 6*6 m distance.
Khasi	Vegetative stage Spray (10 ppm) of Gibberellic acid should
Mandarin and	be done at colour break stage to delay
acid lime	SERCHHIP (colour development, maintain firmness,
	extend harvesting period.
	Drip irrigation system should be preferred
	to provide proper water at the feeder root
	system. Fruit drops, which occur at least twice in
	each crop, should be controlled with the
	recommended doses of GA3, urea,
	benomyl and carbendazim at right time.
	■ Insect pests like Blackfly (Kolshi), Citrus
	Psylla, Leaf miner, Bark eating caterpillar,
	Fruit sucking Moth, Mites, Twing Blight,
	Gummosis, Root rot and Collar rot should
	be controlled.
	Recommended fungicide (Carbendazium)
	SAIHA and proper doses (0.1% or 1000 ppm)
	should be sprayed at proper time (One
	month and 15 days before harvest i.e. two
	sprays).
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Oil plam	Vegetative/		♣ Provide irrigation 10-15 days internal.
•	Harvesting stage		♣ Application of dry leaf mulch or paddy
	8 8		husk to a thickness of about 8 cm. in the
		/	basin keeps down the weed growth and
) \	2	decreases the number of irrigations and
		\ varaon {	also improves fruit quality.
		KOLASIB	Application of split dose of fertilizer 600:
	1		200:100 (g/pt).
	/	~ 7	Apply micro-nutrients viz. zinc, copper,
	7		manganese, iron, boron and molybdenum
	1	7 5	are required in ample quantities for
			supplying nutrients and also reduce serious
	∫ MAMIT		disorders which may lead to decline of the
	MAMII	()	whole orchard.
	}	AIZAWL C	Apply Bordeaux mixture to the plant after
	l l		pruning.
	l l	3	Fruits are harvested when they attain full
	l l		size, develop attractive colour with
	\		optimum sugar and acid blend.
Banana	Vegetative/		Provide irrigation 10-15 days internal.
Danana	harvesting	SERCHHI	
	nai vesting	3EKUNNI	husk to a thickness of about 8 cm. in the
		V C-1	basin keeps down the weed growth and
		_	decreases the number of irrigations and
		\ \	also improves fruit quality.
			Application of split dose of fertilizer 600:
		LUNGLEI	200:100 (g/pt).
	()		Apply micro-nutrients viz. zinc, copper,
		5 Sw	manganese, iron, boron and molybdenum
	1	10	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
		LAWNGTLAL	unwanted or suckers, keeps production
		SAIHA	mats in optimum condition, saves fertilizer,
		SAIHA	reduces pest and disease.
			Fruits are harvested when they attain full
		}	size, develop attractive yellow colour.
	<u> </u>	N N	
		- N- /	3 P a g e

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

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

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

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ICAR RESEARCH COMPLEX FOR NEH REGION

Mizoram Centre, Kolasib- 796081, MIZORAM

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



Early stage	Coccidiosis	1. Amprolium or coccidiostat

Expert committee members:

Dr. S.B. Singh		Joint Director	basantasinghsoibam@rediffmail.com
Dr. Saurav Saha	Ţ	Scientist (Agril. Physics)	sauravs.saha@gmail.com
Dr. T. Boopathi	}	Scientist (Agril Entomology)	boopathiars@gmail.com
Dr. Sudip Kumar Dutta	15	Scientist (Hort.)	sudipiari@rediffmail.com
Dr. A. Ratankumar Singh	1	Scientist (Plant Pathology)	ratanplantpatho@gmail.com
Dr. L. H. Puii	1:	Scientist (Vet. Microbiology)	lpuii@gmail.com
Dr. Lungmuana	۱:۱	Scientist (Soil Fertility)	lmsingson@gmail.com
Dr Y. Ramakrishna	(:	Farm manager (T-6)	ramakrishna_iari@rediffmail.com
Mr. Samik Chowdhury	١:	Technical Officer	samikchowdhury33@gmail.com
Mr. Evans Syiem	1	Meteorological Observer	evansmeteo@gmail.com
Miss. Malsawmzuali	1	Research Associate (Mizo	mamamralte@yahoo.com
		language Translator)	

SERCHHIP

Collaborating Department:

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

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Parameters

Rainfall (mm)

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: 06 - 10 May, 2015

07.05.2015

0 ---

Bulletin No: -515/2015/ Bulletin/English

06.05.2015

0

1		
08.05.2015	09.05.2015	10.05.2015
0	0	0
32	32	32
17	17	17

Date of issue: 05th May, 2015

\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \		L ROTTOSTIC	N	¥	T
Max Temp (oC)	31	32	32	32	32
Min Temp (oC)	17	17	17	17	17
Cloud Coverage	Clear sky	Clear sky	Clear sky	Clear sky	Clear sky
Max RH (%)	94	82	87	82	98
Min RH (%)	25	31	29	29	26
Wind Speed (KmpH)	2	2	3	2	2
*Wind Direction	S 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- April 1-30, 2015 (Percent of deviation from normal in parenthesis)

Aizawl- 185.66mm Champhai- 119.48mm Saiha- 109.52 mm K

(112.8mm) (68.9mm)

(40.2mm)

Kolasib- 213.61mm (158.9mm)

Lawngtlai-101.62mm

Lunglei-117.82mm (33.8mm)

Mamit-236.61mm (75.6mm)

Serchhip-110.96mm (25.9mm)

Weather summary of the past

three days

(18.5mm)

Weather forecast valid from 06th May, 2015 To 10th May, 2015.

There is no chance of light rainfall during the next 5 day. The maximum and minimum temperatures for the next 5 days may range for 31-32°C and 17°C. Maximum relative humidity is expected in the range of 82-94% and minimum may from 26-31%. Wind direction would be easterly with the wind speed of 2-3 km per hour. Partially cloud will prevail during the next five days.

Weekly cumulative rainfall: 00.0 mm

	"	weekly cumulative rainfail: 00.0 mm			
Main Crop/	Stage	Cultural practices/	Agricultural / Horticultural/ animal		
Animal		Pest/ Diseases	husbandry advisories		
/Fisheries					
Khasi	Nursery stage	1	Nursery should be located at least 500		
Mandarin and			meters away from the orchards to minimize		
acid lime		LAWNGTLAL	the incidence of insects and diseases.		
		SAIHA	Potting mixture of soil, sand and FYM or		
			compost should be in proper ratio.		
		5	Application of split dose of fertilizer 600:		

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



			200:100 (g/pt)
			200:100 (g/pt).
			4 Apply micro-nutrients viz. zinc, copper,
			manganese, iron, boron and molybdenum
	7 1	5	are required in ample quantities for
		()	supplying nutrients and also reduce serious
		KOLASIB	disorders which may lead to decline of the
	(()	whole orchard.
)	(A)	4 Only certified seed should be used.
	5	2 1	♣ Stagnation of water in beds should be
	S		avoided.
			Seedling of uniform height should be
	Į į		selected for planting.
	A MAMIT	()	Hooked or bench rooted plants should be
	5	AIZAWL	discarded.
	\ \ \	CHICANIC	→ Plant protection measures should be
	\ \	5	followed.
	λ.	- \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	♣ Pits for planting should be 75*75*75 cm
	\		size and spaced at 6*6 m distance.
Khasi	Vegetative stage	~ / / ~	Spray (10 ppm) of Gibberellic acid should
Mandarin and))		be done at colour break stage to delay
acid lime	[SERCHHI	*
		V~ L	extend harvesting period.
			♣ Drip irrigation system should be preferred
			to provide proper water at the feeder root
			system.
		LUNGLEI	Fruit drops, which occur at least twice in
	>	LOTTOLLI	each crop, should be controlled with the
	\ \ \	6	recommended doses of GA3, urea,
	<u></u>	V /~	benomyl and carbendazim at right time.
		<i>)</i> \	☐ Insect pests like Blackfly (Kolshi), Citrus
			Psylla, Leaf miner, Bark eating caterpillar,
	1		Fruit sucking Moth, Mites, Twing Blight,
		1 4 1	Gummosis, Root rot and Collar rot should
			be controlled.
		LAWNGTLAL	Recommended fungicide (Carbendazium)
		SAIHA	and proper doses (0.1% or 1000 ppm)
			should be sprayed at proper time (One
			month and 15 days before harvest i.e. two
		7 / (sprays).
		111111111111111111111111111111111111111	2 P a g e

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Oil plam	Vegetative/		♣ Provide irrigation 10-15 days internal.
On plain	Harvesting stage		4 Application of dry leaf mulch or paddy
	and to some		husk to a thickness of about 8 cm. in the
		/	basin keeps down the weed growth and
) \	7	decreases the number of irrigations and
		KOLACID	also improves fruit quality.
		KOLASIB	♣ Application of split dose of fertilizer 600:
	}	W 1	200:100 (g/pt).
	(3 4 /	♣ Apply micro-nutrients viz. zinc, copper,
	(manganese, iron, boron and molybdenum
	[are required in ample quantities for
	J		supplying nutrients and also reduce serious
	MAMIT (disorders which may lead to decline of the
	ζ		whole orchard.
	\ \ \	AIZAWL C	♣ Apply Bordeaux mixture to the plant after
	\ \	5	pruning.
	λ.	~ ~ /	♣ Fruits are harvested when they attain full
	\		size, develop attractive colour with
	(optimum sugar and acid blend.
Banana	Vegetative/		Provide irrigation 10-15 days internal.
	harvesting	SERCHHI	Application of dry leaf mulch or paddy
		V (-)	husk to a thickness of about 8 cm. in the
			basin keeps down the weed growth and
		1	decreases the number of irrigations and
			also improves fruit quality. Application of split dose of fertilizer 600:
	1	LUNGLEI	200:100 (g/pt).
	(Apply micro-nutrients viz. zinc, copper,
		S~	manganese, iron, boron and molybdenum
	1	18	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
		LAWNGTLAL	unwanted or suckers, keeps production
		SAIHA	mats in optimum condition, saves fertilizer,
			reduces pest and disease.
			+ Fruits are harvested when they attain full
		1	size, develop attractive yellow colour.
		1 1	3 P a g e

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ICAR RESEARCH COMPLEX FOR NEH REGION

Mizoram Centre, Kolasib- 796081, MIZORAM

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



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

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

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

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Mizoram Centre, Kolasib- 796081, MIZORAM

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



Early stage	Coccidiosis	1. Amprolium or coccidiostat

Expert committee members:

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

SERCHHIP

Collaborating Department:

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

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



Mizoram Centre, Kolasib- 796081, MIZORAM

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



District: Serchhip Period: 06 - 10 May, 2015

Bulletin No: -515/2015/ Bulletin/English

Parameters	06.05.2015	07.05.2015	08.05.2015	09.05.2015	10.05.2015
Rainfall (mm)	0	KOIOASIB	0	0	0
Max Temp (oC)	32	32	32	32	32
Min Temp (oC)	16	15	16	16	17
Cloud Coverage	Clear sky				
Max RH (%)	87	85	91	89	100
Min RH (%)	31	36	30	32	30

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

S-E

STATUS OF PREMONSOON- April 1-30, 2015 (Percent of deviation from normal in parenthesis)

Aizawl- 185.66mm Champhai- 119.48mm Saiha- 109.52 mm

(33.8mm)

(112.8mm)

2

(68.9mm)(40.2mm) Kolasib-213.61mm (158.9mm)

Date of issue: 05th May, 2015

2

Lawngtlai-101.62mm

Wind Speed (KmpH)

*Wind Direction

Lunglei-117.82mm

Mamit-236.61mm (75.6mm)

Serchhip-110.96mm

(18.5mm)

(25.9mm)

2

Ε

Weather summary of the past three days

Weather forecast valid from 06th May, 2015 To 10th May, 2015.

There is no chance of light rainfall during the next 5 day. The maximum and minimum temperatures for the next 5 days may range for 32°C and 15-17°C. Maximum relative humidity is expected in the range of 85-100% and minimum may from 30-36%. Wind direction would be easterly with the wind speed of 2 km per hour. Partially cloudy prevail during the next five days.

Weekly cumulative rainfall : 00 0 mm

		Weekly Cumulative Painjant. 00.0 mm		
Main Crop/	Stage	Cultural practices/	Agricultural / Horticultural/ animal	
Animal		Pest/ Diseases	husbandry advisories	
/Fisheries				
Khasi	Nursery stage	1	♣ Nursery should be located at least 500	
Mandarin and			meters away from the orchards to minimize	
acid lime		LAWNGTLAL	the incidence of insects and diseases.	
		SAIHA	♣ Potting mixture of soil, sand and FYM or	
			compost should be in proper ratio.	
		1	Application of split dose of fertilizer 600:	

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ICAR RESEARCH COMPLEX FOR NEH REGION

Mizoram Centre, Kolasib- 796081, MIZORAM

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



		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.
)	♣ Only certified seed should be used.
	(♣ Stagnation of water in beds should be
	(avoided.
		♣ Seedling of uniform height should be
		selected for planting.
	/ MAMIT	Hooked or bench rooted plants should be
	ζ	discarded.
	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	Plant protection measures should be
	i i	followed.
	λ.	→ Pits for planting should be 75*75*75 cm
		size and spaced at 6*6 m distance.
Khasi	Vegetative stage	Spray (10 ppm) of Gibberellic acid should
Mandarin and	1 1	be done at colour break stage to delay
acid lime		SERCHHIP (colour development, maintain firmness,
	ļ,	extend harvesting period.
		Drip irrigation system should be preferred
		to provide proper water at the feeder root
		system. Fruit drops, which occur at least twice in
		Fruit drops, which occur at least twice in each crop, should be controlled with the
	(recommended doses of GA3, urea,
		benomyl and carbendazim at right time.
)	Insect pests like Blackfly (Kolshi), Citrus
		Psylla, Leaf miner, Bark eating caterpillar,
		Fruit sucking Moth, Mites, Twing Blight,
		Gummosis, Root rot and Collar rot should
		be controlled.
		↓ Recommended fungicide (Carbendazium)
		SAIHA and proper doses (0.1% or 1000 ppm)
		should be sprayed at proper time (One
		month and 15 days before harvest i.e. two
		sprays).
		2 Page

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

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ICAR RESEARCH COMPLEX FOR NEH REGION

Mizoram Centre, Kolasib- 796081, MIZORAM

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



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

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

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

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Early stage	Coccidiosis	1. Amprolium or coccidiostat

Expert committee members:

Dr. S.B. Singh		Joint Director	basantasinghsoibam@rediffmail.com
Dr. Saurav Saha	Ţ	Scientist (Agril. Physics)	sauravs.saha@gmail.com
Dr. T. Boopathi	}	Scientist (Agril Entomology)	boopathiars@gmail.com
Dr. Sudip Kumar Dutta	15	Scientist (Hort.)	sudipiari@rediffmail.com
Dr. A. Ratankumar Singh	1	Scientist (Plant Pathology)	ratanplantpatho@gmail.com
Dr. L. H. Puii	1:	Scientist (Vet. Microbiology)	lpuii@gmail.com
Dr. Lungmuana	۱:۱	Scientist (Soil Fertility)	lmsingson@gmail.com
Dr Y. Ramakrishna	(:	Farm manager (T-6)	ramakrishna_iari@rediffmail.com
Mr. Samik Chowdhury	\ :	Technical Officer	samikchowdhury33@gmail.com
Mr. Evans Syiem	1	Meteorological Observer	evansmeteo@gmail.com
Miss. Malsawmzuali	1	Research Associate (Mizo	mamamralte@yahoo.com
		language Translator)	

Collaborating Department:

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

SERCHHIP

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District: Aizawl Period: 06 - 10 May, 2015

Bulletin No: -515/2015/ Bulletin/English

Date of issue: 05th May, 2015

Parameters	06.05.2015	07.05.2015	08.05.2015	09.05.2015	10.05.2015
Rainfall (mm)	0	KOIOASIR	0	4	0
Max Temp (oC)	30	30	30	30	30
Min Temp (oC)	15	15	15	15	15
Cloud Coverage	Clear sky				
Max RH (%)	89	90	92	92	97
Min RH (%)	36	47	35	36	36
Wind Speed (KmpH)	3	3	3	4	3
*Wind Direction	S-E	S-E	S-E	S-E	S-E

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

STATUS OF PREMONSOON- April 1-30, 2015 (Percent of deviation from normal in parenthesis)

Aizawl- 185.66mm Champhai- 119.48mm Saiha- 109.52 mm Ko

(112.8mm) (68.9mm)

(40.2mm)

Kolasib- 213.61mm (158.9mm)

Lawngtlai-101.62mm

Lunglei-117.82mm

Mamit-236.61mm

Serchhip-110.96mm

(18.5mm)

(33.8mm)

(75.6mm)

(25.9mm)

Weather summary of the past three days Weather forecast valid from 06th May, 2015 To 10th May, 2015.

There is a chance of light rainfall during the next 1 day. The maximum and minimum temperatures for the next 5 days may range for 30°C and 15°C. Maximum relative humidity is expected in the range of 89-97% and minimum may from 35-47%. Wind direction would be southeasterly with the wind speed of 3-4 km per hour. Clear sky will prevail during the next five days.

Weekly cumulative rainfall: 04.0 mm

		Weeki	cantalative rainjati. 04.0 mm
Main Crop/	Stage	Cultural practices/	Agricultural / Horticultural/ animal
Animal		Pest/ Diseases	husbandry advisories
/Fisheries			
Khasi	Nursery stage	1	♣ Nursery should be located at least 500
Mandarin and			meters away from the orchards to minimize
acid lime		LAWNGTLAL	the incidence of insects and diseases.
		/ SAIHA	♣ Potting mixture of soil, sand and FYM or
			compost should be in proper ratio.
			Application of split dose of fertilizer 600:

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

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Oil plam	Vegetative/		♣ Provide irrigation 10-15 days internal.
_	Harvesting stage		♣ Application of dry leaf mulch or paddy
			husk to a thickness of about 8 cm. in the
	17	7	basin keeps down the weed growth and
) \ .	-	decreases the number of irrigations and
		KOLASIB	also improves fruit quality.
		KULASIB	→ Application of split dose of fertilizer 600:
	}	W /	200:100 (g/pt).
	(113 A /	♣ Apply micro-nutrients viz. zinc, copper,
	(manganese, iron, boron and molybdenum
	j'	2 7	are required in ample quantities for
	J		supplying nutrients and also reduce serious
	A MAMIT		disorders which may lead to decline of the
	<i>l</i>	1	whole orchard.
	₹	AIZAWL C	4 Apply Bordeaux mixture to the plant after
	\		pruning.
	\	5	Fruits are harvested when they attain full
	\		size, develop attractive colour with
)		optimum sugar and acid blend.
Banana	Vegetative/		♣ Provide irrigation 10-15 days internal.
	harvesting	SERCHHI	
		V~	husk to a thickness of about 8 cm. in the
			basin keeps down the weed growth and
)	7	decreases the number of irrigations and
		`	also improves fruit quality.
		LUNCLEI	♣ Application of split dose of fertilizer 600:
		LUNGLEI	200:100 (g/pt).
	\	<u> </u>	Apply micro-nutrients viz. zinc, copper,
		· 5~~	manganese, iron, boron and molybdenum
			are required in ample quantities for
			supplying nutrients and also reduce serious
			disorders which may lead to decline of the
			whole orchard.
		1	← Pruning on a regular basis removes
		LAWNGTLAJ	unwanted or suckers, keeps production
		SAIHA	mats in optimum condition, saves fertilizer,
			reduces pest and disease.
		(+ Fruits are harvested when they attain full
		1	size, develop attractive yellow colour.
		N. M.	3 P a g e

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Pineapple	Vegetative stage		♣ Colocassia, yam, chilies, cabbage,
			cauliflower, sweet potato, pigeon pea,
			green gram, black gram, sesame, etc.
	7 /	1	intercrop with pine apple which give additional income to farmer.
	\ _/		♣ Pineapple plants should be irrigated with
		KOLASIB	five or six irrigations during the dry months
)	W.	at intervals of 20–25 days.
	(3 1 /	Cover crops like sweet potato, etc., can also
	(be grown to conserve soil moisture.
			♣ Mulching with straw and other plant
			materials is the technique for soil moisture
	/ MAMIT		conservation.
Brinjal	Harvesting stage	AIZAWL	Harvest all the mature fruits.
)	7	Provide irrigation to newly established
C 124	E '4'		crop
Cucurbitaceous	Fruiting stage		Provide irrigation every 7 days interval which will give better yield.
crop)		In large gardens apply carbaryl 0.2 per
	\ \ \		cent or malathion 0.15 per cent suspension
		SERCHHI	containing sugar or jeggery at 10 g/l at
	1		fortnightly intervals at flowering and fruit
			initiation against fruit fly and pumpkin
		7	beetle.
			Provide split doses of urea (70g/pt) at the
		LUNGLEI	time of full blooming.
Okra	Sowing stage	1. Weeding and light	Mulching (if dry spell is there)
		irrigation in nursery bed.	Give irrigation at regular interval Provide banana shading to transplanted
	``	2. Provide irrigation	seedling.
		in transplanted	securing.
		okra field.	1)
		1. Aphid (Aphis	Spray surf water solution to the plat
		gossypii)	• Spray any one of the insecticides
		LAWNGTLAJ	Imidacloprid 200 SL @ 0.25ml/lt of water
		SAIHA	(Sucking pest) or Dimethoate 30 % EC
			7ml/10lt of water.
		2. Flea beetle	Shake plants to dislodge grubs, pupae and

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		(Phylliodes balyi)	adults and destroy.
		(1 hymodes buryi)	Spray any one of the insecticides
	r		Imidacloprid 200 SL @ 0.25ml/lt or
	1	1	Dimethoate 30 % EC 7ml/10lt of water.
	1 _/	3. Epilachna beetle.	Collect damaged leaves with grubs and egg
]	(Epilachna	masses and destroy them.
	(viginctioctopancta	• Spray with methyl parathion 0.5% or
)	ta)	dimethoate 0.3% is effective.
)	4. Leafhopper	Spray any one of the insecticides
	1	(Empoasca	Imidacloprid 200 SL @ 0.25ml/lt of water
		devastans)	(Sucking pest) or Dimethoate 30 % EC
	MAMIT	/ Doctorial XV:14	7ml/10lt of water.
	(✓ Bacterial Wilt (Pseudomonas	• Fields should be kept clean and effected plants are to be uprooted and burnt.
	\ \ \	solanacearum)	• Spray Copper fungicides to control the
	l 'i	sounaccaram)	disease (2% Bordeaux mixture.)
	λ,	3 ~ (• The disease is more prevalent in the
	\ .	1 3 3	presence of root knot Nematodes, so control
	\ \ \ \ \		of these nematodes will suppress the disease
		_ SERCHHI	spread.
	\ \frac{1}{2}	3EROINI	• Soil drenching (Streptocycline sulphate 0.3
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	gm/lt of water) and Blitox 50 @ 5gm/ 15lt
TD 4	F '4'	7	water.
Tomato	Fruiting stage	`	• Weeding near the plant
		LUNGLEI	Fertilizer application in split dose of recommended dose.
	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \		• Provide irrigation to the plant.
		Damping off	Seed treatment with thiram 3g/kg seed or
		N . J	Trichoderma viride 4g+ metalaxyl 4g
			(Apron)/ kg seed
			✓ Drenching 1% Bordeaux mixture or 2 g
			captan or 3 copper oxychloride/ lt of water
		Loof anot and loof	at 10-15 DAS are effective. Spraying Dithane M-45 @ 2.5g/litre of
		Leaf spot and leaf blotch	o Spraying Dithane M-45 @ 2.5g/litre of water or Bavistin @ 1g/litre of water, 2-3
		SAIHA	sprayings should be given forthnightly
			intervals.
			o Spraying of Blitox @ 3 g/l of water was
	'		

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ICAR RESEARCH COMPLEX FOR NEH REGION

Mizoram Centre, Kolasib- 796081, MIZORAM

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



			found effective against leaf spot.
French bean	Sowing	1. We <mark>eding in the</mark>	Mulching (if dry spell is there)
		F <mark>rench bean fiel</mark> d.	o Give irrigation at regular interval
	1 1	2. Provide irrigation	
		in water stress	
		condition.	
	{	1. Aphid(Aphis	• Spray surf water solution to the plat.
	/	gossypii)	• Spray any one of the insecticides
	>		Imidacloprid 200 SL @ 0.25ml/lt of water
	1	2 5	(Sucking pest) or Dimethoate 30 % EC 7ml/10lt of water.
		2. Epilachna beetle.	• Spray with methyl parathion 0.5% or
	A MAMIT	(Epilachna	dimethoate 0.3% is effective against flea
	(viginctioctopancta	beetle.
	\	ta)	HADOGE.
Ginger and	Land preparation	j'	Clear the field during February-March and
turmeric	1 1	1 ~ 7	burn the weeds, stubbles, roots etc. in situ.
	\	()	♣ Prepare the land by ploughing or digging
	((~ / /	by spade.
	1 /		♣ Prepare beds of convenient length (across
		SERCHHI	the stope where the fand is anculating), I in
		V C-1	width, 25 cm height with 40 cm spacing
			between the beds.
		`	Provide drainage channels, one for every 25 beds on flat lands
Pig	All stages	LUNGPorcine	1. Culling of positive pigs or piglets.
1.15	7111 stages	Reproductive	The Culting of positive pigs of pigiets.
		Respiratory	7
	<u></u>	Syndrome (PRRS).	7
	Adult stage	Swine fever,	2. Vaccination of pigs with SF vaccines at 2
		4	months and yearly interval/6 month interval
Cattle	All age group	Foot and Mouth	• FMD vaccine at 16 week and repeat every 6
		Disease (FMD)	month.
	Young stage	Black Quarter (BQ)	Black Quarter Vaccine (BQV).
		SAIHA	Primary vaccination 6 month or above
T	A 7 7/		Revaccination annually
Poultry	Adult stage	Ranikhet Disease.	• F1 vaccine at (1-6) days of birth and R ₂ B
		2	vaccine for adult birds.

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El4	Considiagia	1 Ammolium on accidicatet
Early stage	Cocciaiosis	1. Amprolium or coccidiostat

Expert committee members:

Dr. S.B. Singh	:	Joint Director	basantasinghsoibam@rediffmail.com
Dr. Saurav Saha	7	Scientist (Agril. Physics)	sauravs.saha@gmail.com
Dr. T. Boopathi	[]	Scientist (Agril Entomology)	boopathiars@gmail.com
Dr. Sudip Kumar Dutta	IŞ.	Scientist (Hort.)	sudipiari@rediffmail.com
Dr. A. Ratankumar Singh		Scientist (Plant Pathology)	ratanplantpatho@gmail.com
Dr. L. H. Puii]:	Scientist (Vet. Microbiology)	lpuii@gmail.com
Dr. Lungmuana): _N	Scientist (Soil Fertility)	lmsingson@gmail.com
Dr Y. Ramakrishna	():	Farm manager (T-6)	ramakrishna_iari@rediffmail.com
Mr. Samik Chowdhury	Ŋ:	Technical Officer	samikchowdhury33@gmail.com
Mr. Evans Syiem	ŀ	Meteorological Observer	evansmeteo@gmail.com
Miss. Malsawmzuali	13,	Research Associate (Mizo	mamamralte@yahoo.com
		language Translator)	<

Collaborating Department:

Ti.			
Dr. Lalmuanzovi	:	PC KVK Lunglei	kvklunglei@gmail.com
			kvknahthial@gmail.com
Mr. C. Lalthlamuana	:	PC KVK, Kolasib	kvkkolasib@gmail.com
Mrs. Lalnunpui Parte	:	PC KVK, Serchhip	Mmami997@yahoo.com
			kvkserchhip@gmail.com
Ms. Lalrinawnri Renthlei	:	PC KVK, Champhai	pckvkkhawzawl@rediffmail.com
Mr. Lalrosanga Khiangte	:	PC KVK, Lawngtlai	vv19@rediffmail.com
			kvklawngtalai@rediffmail.com
Ms. C. Racheal	:	PC KVK, Saiha	kvksaiha@gmail.com
			rachoza@gmail.com
Mr. Vanlalhruaia Hnamte	:	PC KVK, Mamit	kvkmamit@yahoo.in
Dr. K. P. Chaudhary		PC KVK, Aizawl	Kpchy@rediffmail.com
			kvkaizawl@rediffmail.com

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



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



District: Champhai Period: 06 - 10 May, 2015

Bulletin No: -515/2015/ Bulletin/English

Date of issue: 05th May, 2015

Parameters	06.05.2015	07.05.2015	08.05.2015	09.05.2015	10.05.2015
Rainfall (mm)	0	KUI O'SIB	0	4	0
Max Temp (oC)	32	32	32	32	32
Min Temp (oC)	18	17	18	18	18
Cloud Coverage	Clear sky				
Max RH (%)	82	83	87	86	95
Min RH (%)	30	40	30	31	32
Wind Speed (KmpH)	3	4	4	4	3
*Wind Direction	S-E	S	S-E	S	S

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

STATUS OF PREMONSOON- April 1-30, 2015 (Percent of deviation from normal in parenthesis)

Aizawl- 185.66mm

Champhai- 119.48mm

Saiha- 109.52 mm

Kolasib- 213.61mm

(112.8mm) Lawngtlai-101.62mm (68.9mm) Lunglei-117.82mm (40.2mm) Mamit-236.61mm (158.9mm) Serchhip-110.96mm

(18.5mm)

(33.8mm)

(75.6mm)

(25.9mm)

Weather summary of the past three days

SERCHHIP 2015.

Weather forecast valid from 06th May, 2015 To 10th May,

There is a chance of light rainfall during the next 1 day. The maximum and minimum temperatures for the next 5 days may range for 32^oC and 17-18^oC. Maximum relative humidity is expected in the range of 82-95% and minimum may from 30-40%. Wind direction would be southeasterly with the wind speed of 4 km per hour. Clear sky will prevail during the next five days.

Weekly cumulative rainfall: 04.0 mm

	1	vveekiy	Cumulalive rainjali. 04.0 mm
Main Crop/	Stage	Cultural practices/	Agricultural / Horticultural/ animal
Animal		Pest/ Diseases	husbandry advisories
/Fisheries			(
Khasi	Nursery stage	1	Nursery should be located at least 500
Mandarin and			meters away from the orchards to minimize
acid lime		LAWNGTLAL	the incidence of insects and diseases.
		/ SAIHA	♣ Potting mixture of soil, sand and FYM or
			compost should be in proper ratio.
		5	Application of split dose of fertilizer 600:

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		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
	4	disandons and into account of the dealine of the
		whole orchard.
	1	♣ Only certified seed should be used.
	(♣ Stagnation of water in beds should be
	7	avoided.
	/	Seedling of uniform height should be
	J	selected for planting.
	} MAMIT	Hooked or bench rooted plants should be
		discarded
	3	Plant protection measures should be
	\	followed.
	\	♣ Pits for planting should be 75*75*75 cm
	\	size and spaced at 6*6 m distance.
Khasi	Vegetative stage	Spray (10 ppm) of Gibberellic acid should
Mandarin and)))	be done at colour break stage to delay
acid lime	Ş	
		extend harvesting period.
	1	♣ Drip irrigation system should be preferred
		to provide proper water at the feeder root
		system.
		LUNGLE Fruit drops, which occur at least twice in
	>	each crop, should be controlled with the
	1	recommended doses of GA3, urea,
	*	benomyl and carbendazim at right time.
		Insect pests like Blackfly (Kolshi), Citrus
		Psylla, Leaf miner, Bark eating caterpillar,
		Fruit sucking Moth, Mites, Twing Blight,
		Gummosis, Root rot and Collar rot should
		be controlled.
		Recommended fungicide (Carbendazium) and proper doses (0.1% or 1000 ppm)
		and proper doses (0.1% or 1000 ppm) should be sprayed at proper time (One
		month and 15 days before harvest i.e. two
		sprays).
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Oil plam	Vegetative/		♣ Provide irrigation 10-15 days internal.
	Harvesting stage		4 Application of dry leaf mulch or paddy
	Tital vesting stage		husk to a thickness of about 8 cm. in the
			basin keeps down the weed growth and
) \ .		decreases the number of irrigations and
		KOLAGID	also improves fruit quality.
		KOLASIB	♣ Application of split dose of fertilizer 600:
	1	W \	200:100 (g/pt).
	(13 A /	♣ Apply micro-nutrients viz. zinc, copper,
	(manganese, iron, boron and molybdenum
	[3 3	are required in ample quantities for
	J		supplying nutrients and also reduce serious
	A MAMIT		disorders which may lead to decline of the
	ζ		whole orchard.
	\ \	AIZAWL C	♣ Apply Bordeaux mixture to the plant after
	\	5	pruning.
	\ \	~ ~ ?	♣ Fruits are harvested when they attain full
	1		size, develop attractive colour with
	} [-		optimum sugar and acid blend.
Banana	Vegetative/		Provide irrigation 10-15 days internal.
	harvesting	SERCHHI	Application of dry leaf mulch or paddy
		V- L.	husk to a thickness of about 8 cm. in the
			basin keeps down the weed growth and
		1	decreases the number of irrigations and
			also improves fruit quality.
		LUNGLEI	Application of split dose of fertilizer 600:
	}		200:100 (g/pt).
	\	5~~	Apply micro-nutrients viz. zinc, copper, manganese, iron, boron and molybdenum
	7	U 1 _	are required in ample quantities for
	'		supplying nutrients and also reduce serious
			disorders which may lead to decline of the
			whole orchard.
		V (♣Pruning on a regular basis removes
		LAWNGTLAL	unwanted or suckers, keeps production
		SAIHA	mats in optimum condition, saves fertilizer,
		("	reduces pest and disease.
			Fruits are harvested when they attain full
		100	size, develop attractive yellow colour.
		7 7	3 P a g e

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

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		(Phylliodes balyi)	adults and destroy.
		(I light dues built)	 Spray any one of the insecticides
			Imidacloprid 200 SL @ 0.25ml/lt or
			Dimethoate 30 % EC 7ml/10lt of water.
	1 \	3. Epilachna beetle.	• Collect damaged leaves with grubs and egg
		(Epilachna	masses and destroy them.
		viginctioctopancta	• Spray with methyl parathion 0.5% or
	1	ta)	dimethoate 0.3% is effective.
	(4. Leafhopper	Spray any one of the insecticides
	((Empoasca	Imidacloprid 200 SL @ 0.25ml/lt of water
	[devastans)	(Sucking pest) or Dimethoate 30 % EC
	J	aevasians)	7ml/10lt of water.
	/ MAMIT	✓ Bacterial Wilt	• Fields should be kept clean and effected
	ζ		HA plants are to be uprooted and burnt.
)	solanacearum)	• Spray Copper fungicides to control the
	l i		disease (2% Bordeaux mixture.)
),	3 ~ (• The disease is more prevalent in the
	\		presence of root knot Nematodes, so control
	((~~ / /	of these nematodes will suppress the disease
	1 /		spread.
		SERCHHI	• Soil drenching (Streptocycline sulphate 0.3
	,	V (-	gm/lt of water) and Blitox 50 @ 5gm/ 15lt
	\ \frac{1}{2}	_	water.
Tomato	Fruiting stage	_	Weeding near the plant
			Fertilizer application in split dose of
	\	LUNGLEI	recommended dose.
	(❖ Provide irrigation to the plant.
	\ \	Damping off	Seed treatment with thiram 3g/kg seed or
	'Y		Trichoderma viride 4g+ metalaxyl 4g
			(Apron)/ kg seed
			✓ Drenching 1% Bordeaux mixture or 2 g
) ~ ~ ~	captan or 3 copper oxychloride/ lt of water
		T 6 / 11 6	at 10-15 DAS are effective.
		Leaf spot and leaf	o Spraying Dithane M-45 @ 2.5g/litre of
		blotch SAIHA	water or Bavistin @ 1g/litre of water, 2-3
			sprayings should be given forthnightly
			intervals.
		N N	Spraying of Blitox @ 3 g/l of water was

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

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



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Early stage	Coccidiosis	1. Amprolium or coccidiostat

Expert committee members:

Dr. S.B. Singh	:	Joint Director	basantasinghsoibam@rediffmail.com
Dr. Saurav Saha	1	Scientist (Agril. Physics)	sauravs.saha@gmail.com
Dr. T. Boopathi]	Scientist (Agril Entomology)	boopathiars@gmail.com
Dr. Sudip Kumar Dutta	K	Scientist (Hort.)	sudipiari@rediffmail.com
Dr. A. Ratankumar Singh		Scientist (Plant Pathology)	ratanplantpatho@gmail.com
Dr. L. H. Puii	:	Scientist (Vet. Microbiology)	lpuii@gmail.com
Dr. Lungmuana	۱:۱	Scientist (Soil Fertility)	lmsingson@gmail.com
Dr Y. Ramakrishna	(:	Farm manager (T-6)	ramakrishna_iari@rediffmail.com
Mr. Samik Chowdhury	١:	Technical Officer	samikchowdhury33@gmail.com
Mr. Evans Syiem		Meteorological Observer	evansmeteo@gmail.com
Miss. Malsawmzuali	14	Research Associate (Mizo	mamamralte@yahoo.com
		language Translator)	<

SERCHHIP

Collaborating Department:

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

7 | Page

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