



GRAMIN KRISHI MAUSAM SEWA ICAR RESEARCH COMPLEX FOR NEH REGION

Mizoram Centre, Kolasib- 796081, MIZORAM

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



District: Aizawl

Period: 10 - 14 August, 2016

Bulletin No: - 626/2016/ Bulletin/English

Date of issue: 09th August, 2016

Parameters	10.08.2016	11.08.2016	12.08.2016	13.08.2016	14.08.2016
Rainfall (mm)	21	27	13	10	8
Max Temp (°C)	30	30	32	32	32
Min Temp (°C)	23	23	24	24	25
Cloud Coverage	Mainly cloudy	Mainly cloudy	Mainly cloudy	Partially clear	Mainly cloudy
Max RH (%)	96	98	96	95	99
Min RH (%)	76	81	66	62	72
Wind Speed (Kmph)	3	4	3	3	4
*Wind Direction	E	S-E	E	E	S-E

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

STATUS OF MONSOON- June 1-30, 2016 (Percent of deviation from normal in parenthesis)

Aizawl- 384.87mm (430.2mm)	Champhai- 105.48mm (359.89mm)	Saiha- 307.40 mm (507.7mm)	Kolasib- 236.00mm (428.1mm)
Lawngtlai-291.20mm (453.1mm)	Lunglei-326.00mm (465.14mm)	Mamit-204.87mm (442.80mm)	Serchhip-411.72mm (259.62mm)

Weather summary of the past three days

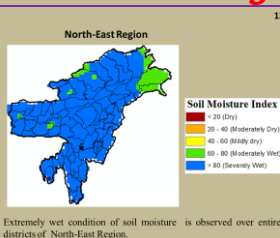
The temperature range for maximum and minimum were 20.4-22.1°C and 17.6-19.9°C respectively. Mainly cloudy sky was observed. Wind direction is southeasterly. Maximum RH observed 92-98% & minimum of 72-94%. Rainfall recorded for the past three days is **29.80 mm. (Source-mosdac.gov.in)**

Weather forecast valid from 10th August, 2016 To 14th August, 2016.

There are chances of moderate to light rainfall during the next 5 days. The maximum and minimum temperatures for the next 5 days may range for 30-32°C and 23-25°C. Maximum relative humidity is expected in the range of 96-99% and minimum may from 62-81%. Wind direction would be easterly to southeasterly to easterly and southeasterly with the wind speed of 3-4 km per hour. Mainly cloudy sky will prevail during the next five days.

Weekly cumulative rainfall: 79.0 mm

NDVI for Mizoram



Extremely wet condition occur in all district of Mizoram



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Main Crop/ Animal /Fisheries	Stage	Cultural practices/ Pest/ Diseases	Agricultural / Horticultural/ animal husbandry advisories
Khasi Mandarin and acid lime	Transplanting stage		- Citrus trees should be planted in a sunny and wind-protected area. - In the citrus belt, trees can be planted at any time, however, spring is the best time for container grown plants. - Standard-size trees should be spaced 12 to 25 feet apart and dwarf trees should be set 6 to 10 feet apart. The exact distance depends on the variety. The bigger the fruit, the farther the distance. - If the soil is not well-drained, plant the trees on a slight mound to prevent water logging. - To plant citrus trees inside from seeds, remove the seeds from the desired fruit. Soak the seeds overnight in water and plant them ½ inch deep in moist potting soil. Cover the pot with a plastic bag or wrap and let it sit in a warm and sunny spot for a few weeks until the seeds start to grow. Then, remove the plastic but keep the pot near a warm and sunny window.
		Citrus cancar	- Copper- based fungicides Copper Oxy Chloride 50%WP @ 2g/lt or bactericides Blitox 50 WG @ 0.01g/lt can provide a barrier against infection, but they will not treat an existing infection. - Control minor infections limited to a small area of the tree by pruning away the affected parts. - Severely infected trees should be destroyed to prevent infecting healthy trees nearby.
		Citrus leafminior and butterfly	Apply insecticide like imidacloprid 0.5 ml or phosolone 1.5 ml or acephate 1.0 g or dimethoate 2 ml /l at 50% egg hatching stage when 1st instars predominate which

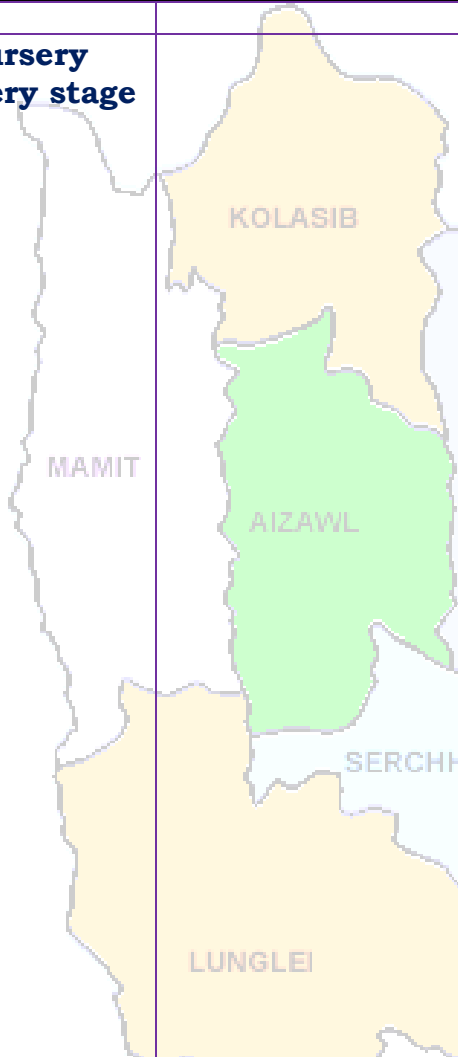


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Oil plam	Nursery nursery stage		coincides with I Fortnight of July. ✚ Smaller polybags of 250 gauge and 23 x 13 cm size, preferably black are used for raising primary nurseries. ✚ These bags are filled with the potting mixture (Top soil, sand and well decomposed cattle manure in equal proportions) leaving one cm at the top of the bag. ✚ A healthy germinated sprout is placed at the centre at 2.5 cm depth. ✚ Plumule of the sprout facing upwards and the radicle downwards in the soil. ✚ The seedlings are to be watered daily. ✚ Application of a fertilizer mixture containing one part of ammonium sulphate, one part of super phosphate, one part of muriate of potash and two parts of magnesium sulphate is recommended at 15 g at one month stage, 45 g at three months stage and 60 g at six months stage per seedling. ✚ This has to be applied 6 - 8 cm away from seedlings during the first application, 10-12 cm away during second and 15-20 cm away during the third application in primary nursery. ✚ Surface soil is slightly scratched at the time of fertilizer application.
Oil plam	Vegetative stage		✚ Cleaning near base of the plant and cut unwanted branches. ✚ Application of split dose of fertilizer 600: 200:100 (g/pt). ✚ Apply micro-nutrients viz. zinc, copper, manganese, iron, boron and molybdenum are required in ample quantities for supplying nutrients and also reduce serious disorders which may lead to decline of the whole



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			orchard. ✚ Fruits are harvested when they attain full size, develop attractive colour with optimum sugar and acid blend.
Banana	Flowering to fruit formation stage	KOLASIB MAMIT	✚ Clear near base of the plant and cut unwanted branches. ✚ Application of split dose of fertilizer 600: 200:100 (g/pt). ✚ Apply micro-nutrients viz. zinc, copper, manganese, iron, boron and molybdenum are required in ample quantities for supplying nutrients and also reduce serious disorders which may lead to decline of the whole orchard.
		Banana Rhizome weevil	✚ Apply insecticide like imidacloprid 0.5 ml or phosolone 1.5 ml or acephate 1.0 g or dimethoate 2 ml /l at 50% egg hatching stage when 1 st instars predominate which coincides with I Fortnight of July.
		Banana panama wilt	✚ Use disease free planting material. Roughing of infected plant and destroy them. Removing of excess male buds prevent disease spread. Disinfect the farm equipments.
Banana	Maturity stage	LUNGLEI	✚ Fruits usually mature in 120 to 140 days after flowering. ✚ The fruit bunch is harvested when the ridges on their surface changes from angular to round. ✚ The dried parts of flowers at the top of fruit drop off easily. ✚ The top most leaf starts drying as the bunch matures. ✚ Colour of fruits or fingers changes from dark green to pale green.
		Banana fruit caterpillar	✚ Apply contact insecticide like Acephate (Orthene), carbaryl (Sevin), fipronil (Over 'N Out), pyrethrins @ 1 to 1.5 ml/l of water.
		Banana thrips	✚ Covering bunches with polyethylene bags during fruit development provides a physical barrier to insect infestations.



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			Spraying Imidachloroprid @ 1.5 ml/lit of rice to immature bunches and the surrounding soil can significantly reduce thrips damage to the fruit.
Passion Fruit (Kharif Season)	Transplanting stage		- High yielding mother vine with good quality fruits and free of virus diseases should be selected to provide cuttings. - A cutting should contain at least 3 buds and must be planted in sand beds. - Immediately after planting these should be kept inside a high humid chamber made out of bamboo and polythene. Grafting: - The root stock of yellow Passion fruit is planted in polythene sleeves and the section from Rahangala hybrid is grafted using wedge or approach method of grafting.
Passion Fruit (Pre Kharif)	Vegetative stage		- Trail semi hard wood stem to bower structure - Clean near the base of the plant. - In dry spell apply mulch with grass. - Trellises are in the north-south direction to minimize the shades during early morning and late evening. - Young vines are trained to grow along the wire support of the trellises.
		Aphid and mite	Apply insecticide like imidacloprid 0.5 ml or phosolone 1.5 ml or acephate 1.0 g or dimethoate 2 ml/lit of water.
Pineapple	Harvest stage		- A basal golden yellow coloration at the base is the sign of a ripe fruit. - Fresh fruits destined for the local market are plucked when almost ripe. - Fresh pineapples destined for export are harvested green-ripe (beginning to turn yellow-green at the base of the fruit).
		Rat damage	Disturb and destroy the habitat (burrows) of the rodents by practicing clean cultivation.



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		KOLASIB	- Minimize the alternate food sources and secured habitation by removing the weeds and crop residues in/ around the fields. - Apply 2% Zinc phosphide poison baits (96 parts of broken rice + 2 parts of edible oil + 2 parts of 98% ZnP) when the rodent infestation is very high. Practice pre-baiting before apply ZNP poison baiting to avoid the bait shyness.
Colocasia	Vegetative stage	MAMIT AIZAWL	- Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches. - Earthing up soil at base of the plant along with split doses of fertilizer. - Proper drainage is required to avoid water logging. - Mulching with black polythene is found beneficial for both reducing the weed and increasing the yield.
		Corm borer	Carbofuran 3G @1.5 kg a.i./ha applied in root zone when egg laying ooze is observed at plant base.
Cucurbitaceous crop	Harvesting stage	SERCHHIP LUNGLEI	- Apply a dose of 100:200:100 gm NPK/plant throughout the cropping period through split application - Weeding can be done by hoeing as and when necessary. - Fruit rot during rainy season can be checked by training the plants over the bamboo stick or dried branches. - Harvest all mature fruit.
		Fruit fly	In large gardens apply carbaryl 0.2 per cent or malathion 0.15 per cent suspension containing sugar or jeggery at 10 g/l at fortnightly intervals at flowering and fruit initiation.
Okra	Vegetative to flowering stage	LAWNGTLAI SAIHA	- Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches. - Earthing up soil at base of the plant along with split doses of fertilizer. - Proper drainage is required to avoid water logging. - Harvest all mature fruit.
		Okra leafroller	Apply insecticide like imidacloprid 0.5 ml or



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			phosolone 1.5 ml or acephate 1.0 g or dimethoate 2 ml/lit of water.
Cowpea	Fruit initiation to harvest	KOLASIB	- Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches. - Earthing up soil at base of the plant along with split doses of fertilizer. - Proper drainage is required to avoid water logging. - Mulching with black polythene is found beneficial for both reducing the weed and increasing the yield. - Harvest all mature fruit.
Brinjal	Fruit initiation to harvest	AIZAWL	- Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches. - Pre emergence application of Basalin @0.5 ml/lit of water for reduce grass type weed. - Mulching with black polythene film reduces weed growth, increases the crop growth. - Split dose of fertilizer application @ 50kg/ha urea. - Harvest all mature fruit.
		Shoot and fruit borer	- Collect and destroy infected parts of the plant. - Apply insecticide like imidacloprid 0.5 ml or phosolone 1.5 ml or acephate 1.0 g or dimethoate 2 ml/lit of water.
		Brinjal leaf beetle	Apply contact insecticide like Acephate (Orthene), carbaryl (Sevin), fipronil (Over 'N Out), pyrethrins @ 1 to 1.5 ml/lit of water.
Kharif Rice	Maximum tillering stage		- Remove unwanted plant by hand weeding. - Apply split dose of 25 %fertilizer(25 kg/ha urea). - Proper drainage is required to avoid water logging. - Use kono weeder 2-3 times for weed suppression in rows.
Pre kharif Rice	Panicle Initiation stage		- Remove unwanted plant by hand weeding. - Apply split dose of fertilizer. - Proper drainage is required to avoid water logging



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		Rice yellow stem borer	- Cut leaf tip from the seedling. - Collect and destroy infected parts of the plant. - Apply insecticide like imidacloprid 0.5 ml or phosolone 1.5 ml or acephate 1.0 g or dimethoate 2 ml/lit of water.
Pre kharif Maize	Harvesting stage	KOLASIB	- Harvest all the matured and immature cobs. - Keep all matured cobs for sundry. - Hang all matured cobs in smoke.
Kharif Maize	Vegetative stage	MAMIT	- Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches. - Earting up of soil along with fertilizer mixture. - Apply split dose of fertilizer.
		Maize cob borer	Foliar spray of 0.1 % Endosulfan {2 ml (35 EC) in litre water} at 30 days after germination is very effective against stem borer.
Ginger and turmeric	Vegetative stage	SERCHHIP	- Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches. - Pre-emergence application of Atrazine (Atratraf 50 wp, Gesaprim 500 fw) @ of 1.0-1.5 kg a.i ha-1 in 600 litre water, Alachlor (Lasso) @ 2-2.5 kg a.i ha-1, Metolachlor (Dual) @ 1.5-2.0 kg a.i ha-1, Pendamethalin (Stomp) @ 1-1.5 kg a.i. ha-1 large effective way for control of many annual and broad leaved weeds. - Earting up of soil along with fertilizer mixture.
		Turmeric shoot borer	Apply insecticide like imidacloprid 0.5 ml or phosolone 1.5 ml or acephate 1.0 g or dimethoate 2 ml/lit of water.
Kharif pulses (Green gram, Black gram and Rajma)	Flowering to pod formation stage	LUNGLEI	- Remove unwanted plant from terrace and riser. - Remove all infected pant and burn it.
		Aphid and bug	- Manually collect and destroy the insect. - Apply insecticide like imidacloprid 0.5 ml or phosolone 1.5 ml or acephate 1.0 g or dimethoate 2 ml/lit of water.



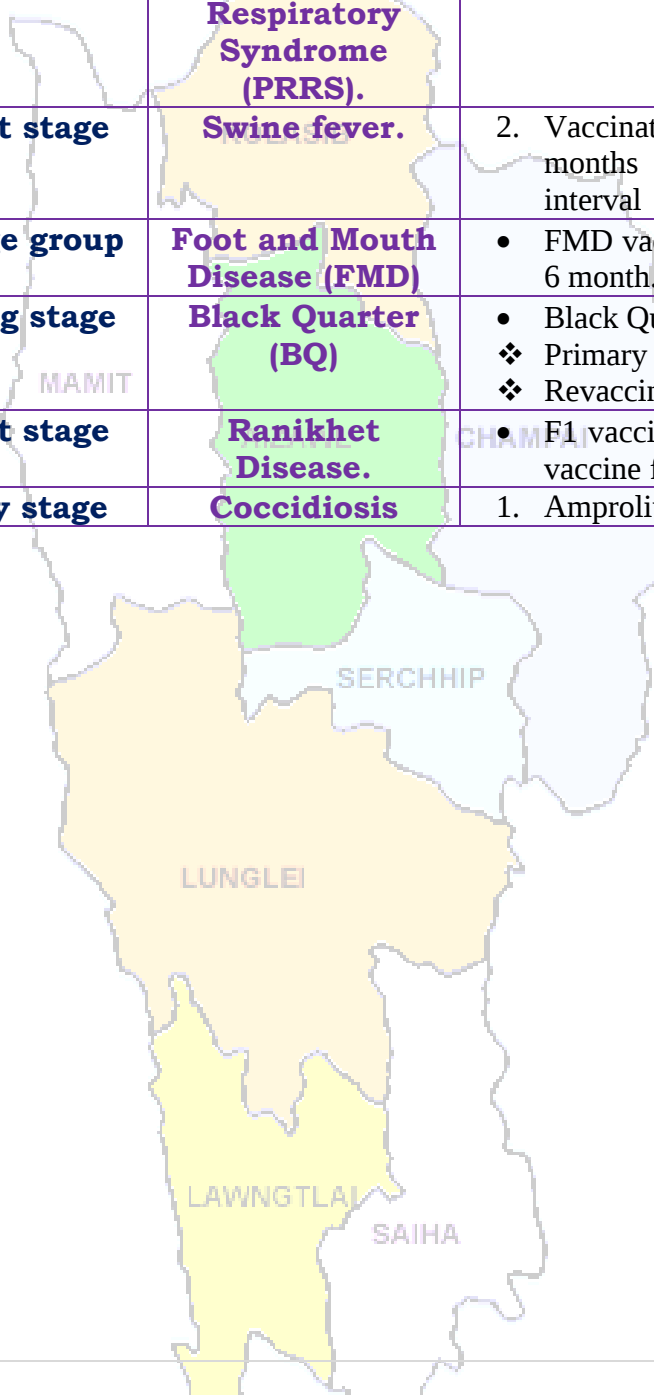
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Pig	All stages	Porcine Reproductive Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS).	1. Culling of positive pigs or piglets.
	Adult stage	Swine fever.	2. Vaccination of pigs with SF vaccines at 2 months and yearly interval/6 month interval
Cattle	All age group	Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)	• FMD vaccine at 16 week and repeat every 6 month.
	Young stage	Black Quarter (BQ)	• Black Quarter Vaccine (BQV). ❖ Primary vaccination 6 month or above ❖ Revaccination annually
Poultry	Adult stage	Ranikhet Disease.	• F1 vaccine at (1-6) days of birth and R ₂ B vaccine for adult birds.
	Early stage	Coccidiosis	1. Amprolium or coccidiostat





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Expert committee members:

Dr. S.B. Singh	:	Joint Director	basantasinghsoibam@rediffmail.com
Dr. Saurav Saha	:	Scientist (Agril. Physics)	sauravs.saha@gmail.com
Dr. T. Boopathi	:	Scientist (Agril Entomology)	boopathiars@gmail.com
Dr. Sudip Kumar Dutta	:	Scientist (Hort.)	sudipiari@rediffmail.com
Dr. A. Ratankumar Singh	:	Scientist (Plant Pathology)	ratantplantpatho@gmail.com
Dr. L. H. Puui	:	Scientist (Vet. Microbiology)	lpuii@gmail.com
Dr. Lungmuana	:	Scientist (Soil Fertility)	lmsingson@gmail.com
Dr. M. Thoithoi Devi	:	Scientist (Agronomy)	thoiagri@gmail.com
Mr. Samik Chowdhury	:	Technical Officer	samikchowdhury33@gmail.com
Mr. Evans Syiem	:	Meteorological Observer	evansmeteo@gmail.com
Mr. Vanthawmliana	:	Senior Research Fellow (Mizo language Translator)	Tom_tom79@yahoo.in
Mrs. Monika Bora	:	Meteorological Observer (IMD)	boramonika@rediffmail.com

Collaborating Department:

Name of the KVK	Programme Coordinator Name and Designation	KVK Email Id	Phone no/ Mobile no
KVK Lunglei	Dr. Lalmuanzovi Head & Sr. Scientist	kvkhnahthial@gmail.com	9862803750 9436154614
KVK, Kolasib	Mr. Lalrosamga Khiangte Head & Sr. Scientist	kvkkolasib@gmail.com	9436152440
KVK, Serchhip	Mr. K. Laltlanmawia Head & Sr. Scientist	kvkserchhip@gmail.com	9436146115 9615389293
KVK, Champhai	Mrs. Lalrinawmi Renthlei Head & Sr. Scientist	kvkchawzawl@gmail.com	9436159788
KVK, Lawngtlai	Dr. Michel Lallawmkimi Head & Sr. Scientist	kvklawntlai@gmail.com	9436155858
KVK, Saiha	Dr. Vanlalhruaia Hnampe Head & Sr. Scientist	kvksaiha@gmail.com	8974656509
KVK, Mamit	Dr. Samuel Lalliansanga Head & Sr. Scientist	kvkmamit@gmail.com	9436147625
KVK, Aizawl	Dr. K. P. Chaudhary Head & Sr. Scientist	Kpchy@rediffmail.com kvkaizawl@rediffmail.com	9436351669



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

STATUS OF MONSOON- May 1-31, 2016 (Percent of deviation from normal in parenthesis)

Aizawl- 383.68mm (341.8mm)	Champhai- 239.49mm (250.30mm)	Saiha- 109.52 mm (87.2mm)	Kolasib- 352.38mm (380.9mm)
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Ni thum kalta sik leh sa dinhmun tlangpui

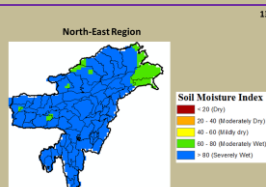
10th August – 14th August, 2016 chhunga sik leh sa dinhmun tur tlangpui

Khua a lum lai berin 20.4-22.1°C leh a vawh lai berin 17.6-19.9°C ani a. Chhum a tam tlangpui. Thli tleh dan kawng zawng chu chhim lam atangin chhak lamah a tleh (a thaw) a ni. Boruak uap zawng (relative humidity) san lai berin 92-98% a ni a, a hniam lai berin 72-94% ani. Ni 3 kal ta chhung a ruah tla zat chu **29.80 mm** a ni. (Source- Mosdac.gov.in)

Ni 5 lo awm turah hian ruahtui tam vak lo a tlak beisei a ni. Khua a lum lai berin 30-32°C a ni ang a. A vawh lai berin 23-25°C ni tura beisei a ni. RH san lai berin 96-99% leh a hniam lai berin 62-81% ni tur a rin niin. Thli hi darkar khatah 3-4 km vela chakin chhaklam awi zawngin a tleh rin a ni. Ni nga chhung lo awm tur ah hian a tlangpuiin chhum a lan deuh reng beisei a ni.

Weekly cumulative rainfall: 79.0mm

NDVI for Mizoram



Extremely wet condition of soil moisture is observed over entire districts of North-East Region.

Extremely wet condition occur in all district of Mizoram



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Thlai/ ran /sangha	Spat zawng	Hmalakna tur/ rannung leh natna hrik awm thei te	Agricultural/Horticultural/ animal husbandry atana thurawn
Khasi Mandarin and acid lime	Phun sawn (transplant) hun		- Heng ser tiak te hi Ni zung hmuh thatna, thli laka him hmuna phun tur a ni. - Chin hunbi bik a awm lem lo a, April/May vel hi duhthusam a ni. - Kung lian deuh chi 12-25ft inkar hlat a chin tur a ni a, kung te deuh chi erawh 6-10ft inkar hlata chin tur a ni. Kung puitling a len poh leh an inkar tih hlat tur a ni. - Tui tling insah vat theih lohna hmun (ruah sur zawha tui a tlin rei thinna hmun) ah chuan ser tiak chu hmun tih pawn chawp ah phun tur a ni. - Ser tiak phun lo a, a chi a chin duh chuan ser rah duhthusam atangin a chi lak tur a ni. A chi chu zankhuain tuiah chiaah tur a ni a, A tukah Lei hnawng awmna pot (moist pot) ah ½ inch vela thukah tuh tur a ni. Pot chu plastic bag emaw, sarangin emaw tuam a, Ni zung hmuh thatna leh hmun lumah a rawn to chhuah hma chu dah tur a ni. Chumi zawhah a tuamna chu phelh a, ni hmuh thatna hmuna dah leh tur a ni.
		Citrus Cancar	- Tui litre khatah Copper Oxy Chloride 50%WP hi 2g emaw Blitox 50WG 0.01g hi emaw pawlh a, chu tui chu kung hrisel ah kah hian Citrus Cancar natna a veng thei a, he natna veisa kung ah chuan hman loh tur a ni thung. - Kung tlemte chauhin he natna an



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			vei chuan a natna kai ho chu kung hrisel ho lak atanga hla deuh takah phun sawn mai tur a ni.
		Citrus leafminior and butterfly 	Tui litre khatah rannung hlo Imidacloprid 0.5ml emaw phosolone 1.5ml emaw acephate 1g emaw dimethoate 2ml emaw pawlh a, chu tui chu rannung tui 50% a keu hun velah kah tur a ni (July kar hmasa ber a ni tlangpui).
Oil Palm	A tet lai		- Polythene bag (a dum ni thei se) 23*13 cm a lian ah khawi tur a ni. - Bag-ah chuan lei chung hang tha, lei pangngai leh ran ek a inzatz theuhin pawlh tur a ni a, 1cm vela khat loin chhun tur a ni. - Oil palm tiak chu 2.5cm vela thuk in phum tur. - Nitin tui pek tur. - A tiak pakhat tan leitha SSP, MOP leh Mg_2SO_4 cawhpawlh 15g hi thlakhat a tlin hunah pek tur a ni a, 45g thlathum a tlin hunah leh 60g thlaruk a tlin hunah pek tur a ni. - A vawikhat naah khian a kung atanga 6-8cm a hlaah pek tur a ni a, a vawihnihnaah 10-12cm a hla, vawithumnaah 15-20cm a hla ah pek tur a ni. - Leitha pek dawn hian lei chung chu tlema rih phut deuh tur a ni.
	Par a chhuah hma		- A kung bul vel tihfai a, a zar tangkai lo/zar ro te paih tur a ni. - Kung khatah 600:200:100 (NPK) hi hmun hniah thena apply tur a ni. - Micro-nutrients (zinc, copper, boron, manganese, iron leh molybdenum) te hi pek thin tur an ni. Pek that loh chuan huan pumpui chhiatna a thlen thei a ni.



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			Oil palm rah te hi a rah a hmin hun, rawng mit la tak a rawn nih hunah seng tur a ni.
Balhla	A par lai		- Balhla kung bul vel - tihfai a a hnah ro te thlak bawk tur. - Kung khatah 600:200:100 (NPK) hi hmun hnihah thena apply tur a ni. - Heng micro-nutrients zinc, copper, manganese, iron, boron leh molybdenum te hi an mamawh tawka pek tur, a huan pum a chhiat vek loh nan ven that bawk tur.
		Banana Rhizome weevil	Tui litre khatah rannung hlo Imidacloprid 0.5ml emaw phosolone 1.5ml emaw acephate 1g emaw dimethoate 2ml emaw pawlh a, chu tui chu rannung tui 50% a keu hun velah kah tur a ni (July kar hmasa ber a ni tlangpui).
		Banana panama wilt	Natna kai lo chauh phun tur. Natna kai ho chu a zung nen kara paih tur. Farm-a hmanraw hrang hrangte natna hrik kai lo tura tihfai thin bawk tur a ni.
	A hmin hun		- Balhla hi a par atanga ni 120-140 inkarah a hmin tlangpui. - A raha kil a reh hnu, a mam pal hunah seng chauh tur a ni. - Balhla bu a puitlin tawh chuan a hnah chung ber a ro tan thin.
		Banana fruit caterpillar	Rannung thahna hlo Acephate (Orthene) emaw carbaryl (Sevin)emaw fipronil (Over 'N Out) emaw pyrethrins emaw, 1-1.5ml hi tui litre khatah pawlh a, kah tur.
		Banana thrips	A rah hunlaia polythene bag-a a kung tuam hian rannung thenkhat lakah a veng ve a ni.
Sapthei	Phunsawn hunlai		- Rah chhuah tha, virus kai lo thlan tur a ni. - Phunsawn atana kan lak hian a



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



		KOLASIB	kunga chawrno (bud) 3 tal a keng tel tur a ni. - Phun sawn veleh hian maul eh polythene a siam hmun uap tak tak (chamber) 0 ah dah tur a ni. Grafting (a kung zawm): - Sapthei chhung eng (yellow) hi polythene bag ah an phun a, Rahangala hybrid kung tantawi nen an zawm thin.
	Par a chhuah hma	MAMIT AIZAWL CHAMPAI	- A bulhnai vel tihfai that tur. - Khaw ro lai chuan a zung bulah lei rihvur a, hnimhnah dah bawk tur a ni. - Zingkar leh tlai lama Ni a hmuh that theihnan Hmarthlang lam hawitir tur a ni. - A zar no ho a zamna tur siam mumal tur.
		Aphid SERCHHIP	Rannung hlo imidacloprid 0.5ml emaw phosolone 1.5ml emaw, acephate 1.0g emaw dimethoate 2ml emaw, tui litre khatah pawlh a, kah tur.
Lakhuihthei	A seng hunlai	LUNGLEI	- A rah mawng lampang rangkachak rawng eng (golden yellow) a rawn nih chuan seng a hun tan tihna a ni. - Local market (khawchhunga hralh nghal tur) atan chuan a hmin tan lek lek ah seng tur. - Thawnchhuah tur atan erawh chuan a rawng a eng (yellow) hma hretah seng tur a ni.
		Rat damage (Sazu in a tihchhiat) LAWNGTLAI SAIHA	- Sazu bu leh kua vel tihchhiat a, a hmun vel fai taka enkawl tur. - Sazu chaw vel a awm loh nan hnim vel tihfai that tur. - Sazu an tam viau chuan sazu tur 2% Zinc phosphide (96% buh nawi, 2% edible oil leh 2%ZnP) hman tur a ni.
Colocasia	Par a chhuah hma		A bul vel tihfai that a, a zar tangkai lo ho paih tur.



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		KOLASIB	- A zung bul rih vur a leitha vawihnih pek tur. - Tui tling tur vennis tui hawk luankawr mumal tak siam tur. - A zung bul vela Lei hi polythene duma khuh hian hnim to tur lakah a veng a, a thar hlawk phah bawk a ni.
		Corm borer	Thlai bul (plant base) ah rannung tui hmuh a nih chuan ram hectare khat hmunah Carbofuran 3G 1.5kg a.i hi thlai zung bulah hman tur a ni.
Cucurbitaceous crops	A seng hun	AIZAWL CHAMPAI	- A to tirh atanga a seng hun inkarah thlai pakhat tan NPK (100:200:100g) pek tur a ni. - Tuthlawh hmangin hnim thlawh mai tur a ni. - Fur laia a rah tawih loh nan a zar chu mauin emaw dokan tur a ni. - A rah puitling ho chu seng nghal zel tur a ni.
		Fruit fly	Huan zau deuhah chuan carbaryl 0.2% emaw malathion 0.15% hman tur a ni.
Bawrh Saiabe	A par hma deuh atang a par thleng	LUNGLEI	- A hnah ro vel pawhthlak a, a kung bul vel tih fai bawk tur a ni. - A kung bul rihvur tur a ni a, leitha vawi hnih pek bawk tur a ni. - Ruahtui tling a awm loh nan tui luankawr mumal siam tur a ni. - A rah puitling apiang seng zel tur a ni.
		Okra leafroller	Rannung hlo imidacloprid 0.5ml emaw phosolone 1.5ml emaw acephate 1.0g emaw dimethoate 2ml emaw tui litre khatah pawlh a, hman tur a ni.
Behlawi	Rah a chhuah tan	LAWNGTLAI SAIHA	A bul vel tihfai that a, a zar

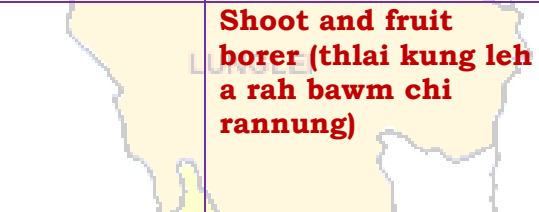


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	atanga seng hun thleng		tangkai lo ho paih tur. - A zung bul rih vur a leitha vawihnih pek tur. - Tui tling tur vennis tui hawk luankawr mumal tak siam tur. - A zung bul vela Lei hi polythene duma khuh hian hnim to tur lakah a veng a, a thar hlawk phah bawk a ni. - A rah puitling apiang seng zel tur.
Bawkbawn	Rah a chhuah tan atanga seng hun thleng		- A bul vel tihfai that a, a zar tangkai lo ho paih tur. - Thali a to hmain Basalin 0.5ml tui litre khatah pawlh a, leia kah hian grass lampang chi hnim to tam tur a veng. - A zung bul vela Lei hi polythene duma khuh hian hnim to tur lakah a veng a, thlai thang a tichak bawk. - Ram Hactare khata zauah leitha Urea 50kg hi hmun hnihah thenin vawihnih phul tur a ni. - A rah puitling apiang seng zel tur.
			- Natna in a tihchhiat tawh thlai peng lakthlak a paih tur. - Rannung hlo imidacloprid 0.5ml emaw phosolone 1.5ml emaw acephate 1.0g emaw dimethoate 2ml emaw tui litre khatah pawlh a, hman tur a ni.
			Rannung thahna hlo Acephate (Orthene) emaw carbaryl (Sevin)emaw fipronil (Over 'N Out) emaw pyrethrins emaw, 1-1.5ml hi tui litre khatah pawlh a, kah tur.
Kharif rice (Buh fur laia chin chi)	Phun sawn hunlai		- Hnah 3-5 nei natna kai lo chauh a tiak phuntur atan lak tur. - Bavistin 50WP hi tui litre khatah 2g pawlh a, kah tur.



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			Buh phunna tlar leh tlar inkar 20cm, buh leh buh inkar 15cm hi hmun tha pangngai leh enkawl ulukna hmunah chuan a tawk vel a ni.
Kharif rice	A peng insiamtur zawng zawng insiam zawh hnu lawk	KOLASIB	- A bul vela hnim leh thlaidang lo to ve palh te pawh thlawn tur. - Leitha vawihnih pek tur. - Tui tling tur vennan tui hawk luanna mumal tak siam tur.
Pre Kharif Rice	A vui inseam tan lai	MAMIT	- A bul vela hnim leh thlaidang lo to ve palh te pawh thlawn tur. - Leitha vawihnih pek tur. - Tui tling tur vennan tui hawk luanna mumal tak siam tur.
		Rice yellow stem borer	- A hnah hmawr tan tur. - A kung hrisel lo lai paih tur - Tui litre khatah rannung hlo Imidacloprid 0.5ml emaw phosolone 1.5ml emaw acephate 1g emaw dimethoate 2ml emaw pawlh a, chu tui chu kah tur.
Vaimim fur hma a seng chi	A seng hun	SERCHHIP	- A rah zawng zawng seng vek tur. - Keh hun zawng ni saah phoro tur. - Vaimim chi chu rapah rep tur.
Vaimim fur hma hreta seng chi	A kung puitlin hun	LUNGLEI	- A kung bul vela hnim vel tihfai that tur. - Leitha nena rihvur tur. - Leitha vawi hnih pek tur.
		Maize cob borer (vaimim kawm bawmtu rannung)	0.1% endosulfan {2ml (35EC)} hi tui litre khatah pawlh a, ni 30 hnuah vaimim hnahah kah tur.
Sawhthing leh Aieng	Par a chhuah hma	LAWNGTLAI SAIHA	- Thlai hnah, a tang ro leh hnim te chu paihfai vek tur. - Lin tirh (a to chhuah hma) in Atrazine (Atratraf 50wp, Gesaprim 500fw) 1.0-1.5kg a.i tui litre 600 ah pawlh tur a ni. Alachlor (Lasso) @2.25kga.i ha⁻¹ Metolachlor (Dual) @1.5-2.0 kg a.i ha⁻¹, Pendimethalin (Stomp)



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			@ 1-1.5kg a.i ha ⁻¹ te hian hnimhnah lian lampang chi a veng a ni.
		Turmeric shoot borer (Aieng kung ei chhetu rannung)	Rannung hlo imidacloprid 0.5ml emaw phosolone 1.5ml emaw acephate 1.0g emaw dimethoate 2ml emaw tui litre khatah pawlh a, hman tur a ni.
Kharif pulses (Green gram, Black gram and Rajma)	Par a chhuah atanga rah a chhuah thleng		- A bul vela hnim leh thlaidang lo to ve te that a paih tur. - A kung bulah rih vur tur. - Natna kai tawh thlai te lakkhawm a halral tur.
		Aphid and bug	Rannung hlo imidacloprid 0.5ml emaw phosolone 1.5ml emaw acephate 1.0g emaw dimethoate 2ml emaw tui litre khatah pawlh a, hman tur a ni.
Vawk	Kumtluanin	Porcine Reproductive Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS).	1. A natna vei vawk te chu thah a phum tur a ni.
	A puitling hun	Swine fever.	2. Vawk thla hnih a nihin SF vaccine pek tur a ni a, he vaccine hi thla ruk emaw kumtluanin pek chhunzawm tur
Bawng	Kumtluanin	Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)	Thla16 a upa an rih in FMD vaccine pek tur a nia, thla 6 danah pek chhunzawm tur a ni.
	A naupan lai	Black Quarter (BQ)	- Black Quarter Vaccine (BQ) - Thla ruk an tlin hunah vaccine lak tan tur. - Kumkhat hnu ah vaccine pek leh tur.
Ar	Kumtluanin	Ranikhet Disease.	1. Ar note an pian hlimin F ₁ vaccine pek tur a nia an puitlin hunah R ₂ B pek leh tur a ni.
		Coccidiosis	2. Amprolium emaw coccidiostat pek tur.



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Expert committee members:

Dr. S.B. Singh	:	Joint Director	basantasinghsoibam@rediffmail.com
Dr. Saurav Saha	:	Scientist (Agril. Physics)	sauravs.saha@gmail.com
Dr. T. Boopathi	:	Scientist (Agril Entomology)	boopathiars@gmail.com
Dr. Sudip Kumar Dutta	:	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	:	Scientist (Soil Fertility)	lmsingson@gmail.com
Dr Y. Ramakrishna	:	Farm manager (T-6)	ramakrishnaiari@rediffmail.com
Mr. Samik Chowdhury	:	Technical Officer	samikchowdhury33@gmail.com
Mr. Evans Syiem	:	Meteorological Observer	evansmeteo@gmail.com
Mr. Vanthawmliana	:	Senior Research Fellow (Mizo language Translator)	Tom_tom79@yahoo.in
Mrs. Monika Bora	:	Meteorological Observer	boramonika@rediffmail.com

Collaborating Department:

Dr. Lalmuanzovi	:	PC KVK Lunglei	kvklunglei@gmail.com kvknahtial@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 kvklawngtlai@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: Champhai

Period: 10 - 14 August, 2016

Bulletin No: - 626/2016/ Bulletin/English

Date of issue: 09th August, 2016

Parameters	10.08.2016	11.08.2016	12.08.2016	13.08.2016	14.08.2016
Rainfall (mm)	5	8	5	5	12
Max Temp (°C)	30	30	32	32	32
Min Temp (°C)	23	23	24	24	25
Cloud Coverage	Mainly cloudy	Mainly cloudy	Mainly cloudy	Partially clear	Mainly cloudy
Max RH (%)	97	97	97	98	99
Min RH (%)	81	85	69	68	79
Wind Speed (Kmph)	2	2	2	2	2
*Wind Direction	E	S-E	S-E	S-E	S

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

STATUS OF MONSOON- June 1-30, 2016 (Percent of deviation from normal in parenthesis)

Aizawl- 384.87mm (430.2mm)	Champhai- 105.48mm (359.89mm)	Saiha- 307.40 mm (507.7mm)	Kolasib- 236.00mm (428.1mm)
Lawngtlai-291.20mm (453.1mm)	Lunglei-326.00mm (465.14mm)	Mamit-204.87mm (442.80mm)	Serchhip-411.72mm (259.62mm)

Weather summary of the past three days

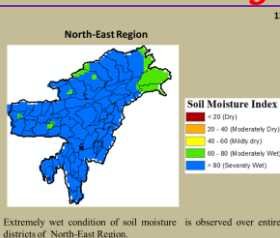
The temperature range for maximum and minimum were 26.3-28.4°C and 21.4-22.5°C respectively. Mainly cloudy sky was observed. Wind direction is southeasterly. Maximum RH observed 92-100% & minimum of 57-92%. Rainfall recorded for the past three days is **41.30 mm. (Source-mosdac.gov.in)**

Weather forecast valid from 10th August, 2016 To 14th August, 2016.

There are chances of moderate and light rainfall during the next 5 days. The maximum and minimum temperatures for the next 5 days may range for 30-32°C and 23-25°C. Maximum relative humidity is expected in the range of 97-99% and minimum may from 68-85%. Wind direction would be easterly to southeaster and southerly with the wind speed of 2 km per hour. Mainly cloudy sky will prevail during the next five days.

Weekly cumulative rainfall: 35.0 mm

NDVI for Mizoram



Extremely wet condition occur in all district of Mizoram

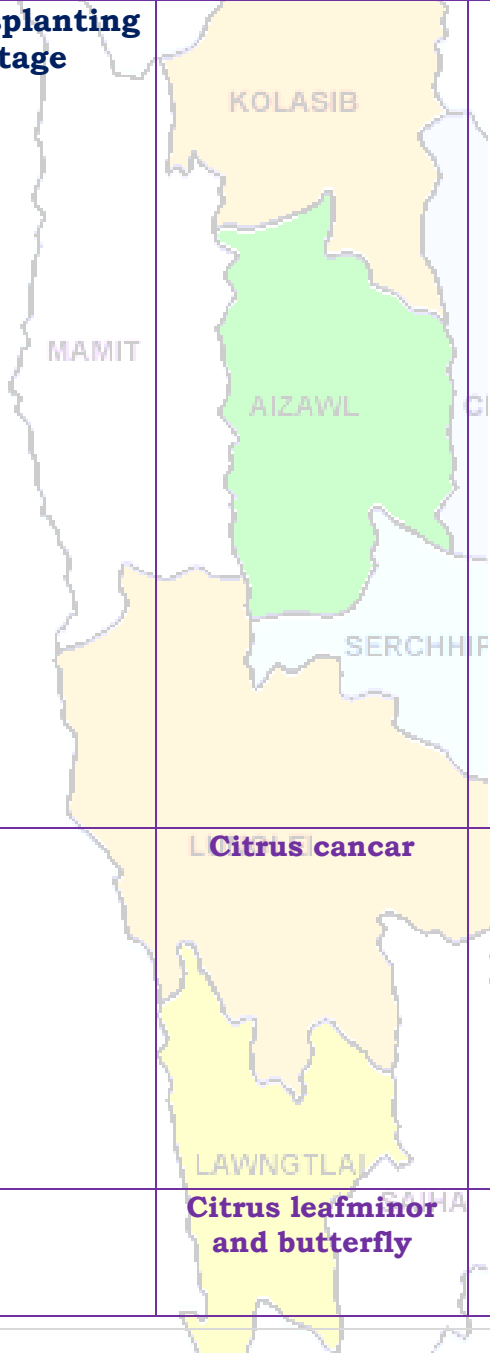


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Main Crop/ Animal /Fisheries	Stage	Cultural practices/ Pest/ Diseases	Agricultural / Horticultural/ animal husbandry advisories
Khasi Mandarin and acid lime	Transplanting stage		- Citrus trees should be planted in a sunny and wind-protected area. - In the citrus belt, trees can be planted at any time, however, spring is the best time for container grown plants. - Standard-size trees should be spaced 12 to 25 feet apart and dwarf trees should be set 6 to 10 feet apart. The exact distance depends on the variety. The bigger the fruit, the farther the distance. - If the soil is not well-drained, plant the trees on a slight mound to prevent water logging. - To plant citrus trees inside from seeds, remove the seeds from the desired fruit. Soak the seeds overnight in water and plant them ½ inch deep in moist potting soil. Cover the pot with a plastic bag or wrap and let it sit in a warm and sunny spot for a few weeks until the seeds start to grow. Then, remove the plastic but keep the pot near a warm and sunny window.
		Citrus cancar	- Copper- based fungicides Copper Oxy Chloride 50%WP @ 2g/lt or bactericides Blitox 50 WG @ 0.01g/lt can provide a barrier against infection, but they will not treat an existing infection. - Control minor infections limited to a small area of the tree by pruning away the affected parts. - Severely infected trees should be destroyed to prevent infecting healthy trees nearby.
		Citrus leafminior and butterfly	Apply insecticide like imidacloprid 0.5 ml or phosolone 1.5 ml or acephate 1.0 g or dimethoate 2 ml /l at 50% egg hatching stage when 1st instars predominate which

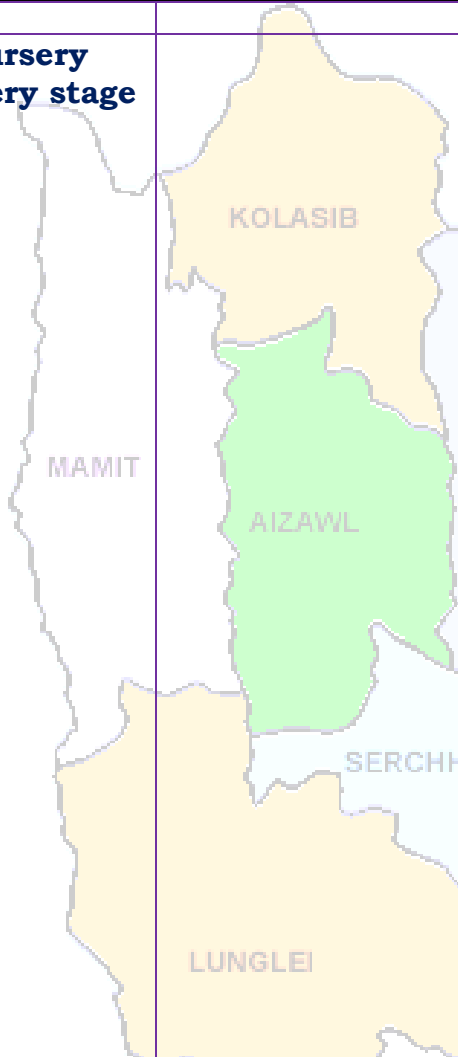


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Oil plam	Nursery nursery stage		coincides with I Fortnight of July. ✚ Smaller polybags of 250 gauge and 23 x 13 cm size, preferably black are used for raising primary nurseries. ✚ These bags are filled with the potting mixture (Top soil, sand and well decomposed cattle manure in equal proportions) leaving one cm at the top of the bag. ✚ A healthy germinated sprout is placed at the centre at 2.5 cm depth. ✚ Plumule of the sprout facing upwards and the radicle downwards in the soil. ✚ The seedlings are to be watered daily. ✚ Application of a fertilizer mixture containing one part of ammonium sulphate, one part of super phosphate, one part of muriate of potash and two parts of magnesium sulphate is recommended at 15 g at one month stage, 45 g at three months stage and 60 g at six months stage per seedling. ✚ This has to be applied 6 - 8 cm away from seedlings during the first application, 10-12 cm away during second and 15-20 cm away during the third application in primary nursery. ✚ Surface soil is slightly scratched at the time of fertilizer application.
Oil plam	Vegetative stage		✚ Cleaning near base of the plant and cut unwanted branches. ✚ Application of split dose of fertilizer 600: 200:100 (g/pt). ✚ Apply micro-nutrients viz. zinc, copper, manganese, iron, boron and molybdenum are required in ample quantities for supplying nutrients and also reduce serious disorders which may lead to decline of the whole



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			orchard. ✚ Fruits are harvested when they attain full size, develop attractive colour with optimum sugar and acid blend.
Banana	Flowering to fruit formation stage	KOLASIB MAMIT	✚ Clear near base of the plant and cut unwanted branches. ✚ Application of split dose of fertilizer 600: 200:100 (g/pt). ✚ Apply micro-nutrients viz. zinc, copper, manganese, iron, boron and molybdenum are required in ample quantities for supplying nutrients and also reduce serious disorders which may lead to decline of the whole orchard.
		Banana Rhizome weevil	✚ Apply insecticide like imidacloprid 0.5 ml or phosalone 1.5 ml or acephate 1.0 g or dimethoate 2 ml /l at 50% egg hatching stage when 1 st instars predominate which coincides with I Fortnight of July.
		Banana panama wilt	✚ Use disease free planting material. Roughing of infected plant and destroy them. Removing of excess male buds prevent disease spread. Disinfect the farm equipments.
Banana	Maturity stage	LUNGLEI	✚ Fruits usually mature in 120 to 140 days after flowering. ✚ The fruit bunch is harvested when the ridges on their surface changes from angular to round. ✚ The dried parts of flowers at the top of fruit drop off easily. ✚ The top most leaf starts drying as the bunch matures. ✚ Colour of fruits or fingers changes from dark green to pale green.
		Banana fruit caterpillar	✚ Apply contact insecticide like Acephate (Orthene), carbaryl (Sevin), fipronil (Over 'N Out), pyrethrins @ 1 to 1.5 ml/l of water.
		Banana thrips	✚ Covering bunches with polyethylene bags during fruit development provides a physical barrier to insect infestations.



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			Spraying Imidachloroprid @ 1.5 ml/lit of rice to immature bunches and the surrounding soil can significantly reduce thrips damage to the fruit.
Passion Fruit (Kharif Season)	Transplanting stage		- High yielding mother vine with good quality fruits and free of virus diseases should be selected to provide cuttings. - A cutting should contain at least 3 buds and must be planted in sand beds. - Immediately after planting these should be kept inside a high humid chamber made out of bamboo and polythene. Grafting: - The root stock of yellow Passion fruit is planted in polythene sleeves and the section from Rahangala hybrid is grafted using wedge or approach method of grafting.
Passion Fruit (Pre Kharif)	Vegetative stage		- Trail semi hard wood stem to bower structure - Clean near the base of the plant. - In dry spell apply mulch with grass. - Trellises are in the north-south direction to minimize the shades during early morning and late evening. - Young vines are trained to grow along the wire support of the trellises.
		Aphid and mite	Apply insecticide like imidacloprid 0.5 ml or phosolone 1.5 ml or acephate 1.0 g or dimethoate 2 ml/lit of water.
Pineapple	Harvest stage		- A basal golden yellow coloration at the base is the sign of a ripe fruit. - Fresh fruits destined for the local market are plucked when almost ripe. - Fresh pineapples destined for export are harvested green-ripe (beginning to turn yellow-green at the base of the fruit).
		Rat damage	Disturb and destroy the habitat (burrows) of the rodents by practicing clean cultivation.



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		KOLASIB	- Minimize the alternate food sources and secured habitation by removing the weeds and crop residues in/ around the fields. - Apply 2% Zinc phosphide poison baits (96 parts of broken rice + 2 parts of edible oil + 2 parts of 98% ZnP) when the rodent infestation is very high. Practice pre-baiting before apply ZNP poison baiting to avoid the bait shyness.
Colocasia	Vegetative stage	MAMIT AIZAWL	- Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches. - Earthing up soil at base of the plant along with split doses of fertilizer. - Proper drainage is required to avoid water logging. - Mulching with black polythene is found beneficial for both reducing the weed and increasing the yield.
		Corm borer	Carbofuran 3G @1.5 kg a.i./ha applied in root zone when egg laying ooze is observed at plant base.
Cucurbitaceo us crop	Harvesting stage	SERCHHIP LUNGLEI	- Apply a dose of 100:200:100 gm NPK/plant throughout the cropping period through split application - Weeding can be done by hoeing as and when necessary. - Fruit rot during rainy season can be checked by training the plants over the bamboo stick or dried branches. - Harvest all mature fruit.
		Fruit fly	In large gardens apply carbaryl 0.2 per cent or malathion 0.15 per cent suspension containing sugar or jeggery at 10 g/l at fortnightly intervals at flowering and fruit initiation.
Okra	Vegetative to flowering stage	LAWNGTLAI SAIHA	- Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches. - Earthing up soil at base of the plant along with split doses of fertilizer. - Proper drainage is required to avoid water logging. - Harvest all mature fruit.
		Okra leafroller	Apply insecticide like imidacloprid 0.5 ml or



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			phosolone 1.5 ml or acephate 1.0 g or dimethoate 2 ml/lit of water.
Cowpea	Fruit initiation to harvest	KOLASIB	- Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches. - Earthing up soil at base of the plant along with split doses of fertilizer. - Proper drainage is required to avoid water logging. - Mulching with black polythene is found beneficial for both reducing the weed and increasing the yield. - Harvest all mature fruit.
Brinjal	Fruit initiation to harvest	AIZAWL	- Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches. - Pre emergence application of Basalin @0.5 ml/lit of water for reduce grass type weed. - Mulching with black polythene film reduces weed growth, increases the crop growth. - Split dose of fertilizer application @ 50kg/ha urea. - Harvest all mature fruit.
		Shoot and fruit borer	- Collect and destroy infected parts of the plant. - Apply insecticide like imidacloprid 0.5 ml or phosolone 1.5 ml or acephate 1.0 g or dimethoate 2 ml/lit of water.
		Brinjal leaf beetle	Apply contact insecticide like Acephate (Orthene), carbaryl (Sevin), fipronil (Over 'N Out), pyrethrins @ 1 to 1.5 ml/lit of water.
Kharif Rice	Maximum tillering stage		- Remove unwanted plant by hand weeding. - Apply split dose of 25 %fertilizer(25 kg/ha urea). - Proper drainage is required to avoid water logging. - Use kono weeder 2-3 times for weed suppression in rows.
Pre kharif Rice	Panicle Initiation stage		- Remove unwanted plant by hand weeding. - Apply split dose of fertilizer. - Proper drainage is required to avoid water logging.



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		Rice yellow stem borer	- Cut leaf tip from the seedling. - Collect and destroy infected parts of the plant. - Apply insecticide like imidacloprid 0.5 ml or phosolone 1.5 ml or acephate 1.0 g or dimethoate 2 ml/lit of water.
Pre kharif Maize	Harvesting stage	KOLASIB	- Harvest all the matured and immature cobs. - Keep all matured cobs for sundry. - Hang all matured cobs in smoke.
Kharif Maize	Vegetative stage	MAMIT	- Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches. - Earting up of soil along with fertilizer mixture. - Apply split dose of fertilizer.
		Maize cob borer	Foliar spray of 0.1 % Endosulfan {2 ml (35 EC) in litre water} at 30 days after germination is very effective against stem borer.
Ginger and turmeric	Vegetative stage	SERCHHIP	- Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches. - Pre-emergence application of Atrazine (Atratraf 50 wp, Gesaprim 500 fw) @ of 1.0-1.5 kg a.i ha-1 in 600 litre water, Alachlor (Lasso) @ 2-2.5 kg a.i ha-1, Metolachlor (Dual) @ 1.5-2.0 kg a.i ha-1, Pendamethalin (Stomp) @ 1-1.5 kg a.i. ha-1 large effective way for control of many annual and broad leaved weeds. - Earting up of soil along with fertilizer mixture.
		Turmeric shoot borer	Apply insecticide like imidacloprid 0.5 ml or phosolone 1.5 ml or acephate 1.0 g or dimethoate 2 ml/lit of water.
Kharif pulses (Green gram, Black gram and Rajma)	Flowering to pod formation stage	LUNGLEI	- Remove unwanted plant from terrace and riser. - Remove all infected pant and burn it.
		Aphid and bug	- Manually collect and destroy the insect. - Apply insecticide like imidacloprid 0.5 ml or phosolone 1.5 ml or acephate 1.0 g or dimethoate 2 ml/lit of water.



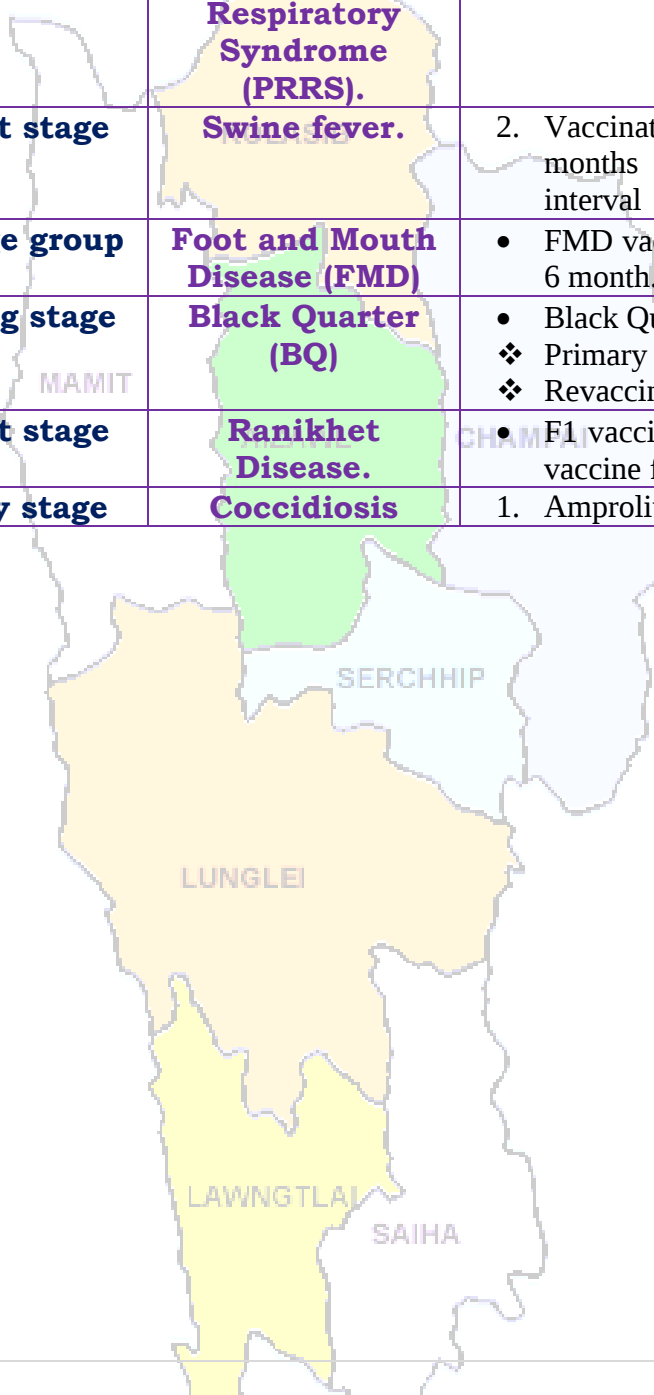
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Pig	All stages	Porcine Reproductive Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS).	1. Culling of positive pigs or piglets.
	Adult stage	Swine fever.	2. Vaccination of pigs with SF vaccines at 2 months and yearly interval/6 month interval
Cattle	All age group	Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)	• FMD vaccine at 16 week and repeat every 6 month.
	Young stage	Black Quarter (BQ)	• Black Quarter Vaccine (BQV). ❖ Primary vaccination 6 month or above ❖ Revaccination annually
Poultry	Adult stage	Ranikhet Disease.	• F1 vaccine at (1-6) days of birth and R ₂ B vaccine for adult birds.
	Early stage	Coccidiosis	1. Amprolium or coccidiostat





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Expert committee members:

Dr. S.B. Singh	:	Joint Director	basantasinghsoibam@rediffmail.com
Dr. Saurav Saha	:	Scientist (Agril. Physics)	sauravs.saha@gmail.com
Dr. T. Boopathi	:	Scientist (Agril Entomology)	boopathiars@gmail.com
Dr. Sudip Kumar Dutta	:	Scientist (Hort.)	sudipiari@rediffmail.com
Dr. A. Ratankumar Singh	:	Scientist (Plant Pathology)	ratantplantpatho@gmail.com
Dr. L. H. Puui	:	Scientist (Vet. Microbiology)	lpuii@gmail.com
Dr. Lungmuana	:	Scientist (Soil Fertility)	lmsingson@gmail.com
Dr. M. Thoithoi Devi	:	Scientist (Agronomy)	thoiagri@gmail.com
Mr. Samik Chowdhury	:	Technical Officer	samikchowdhury33@gmail.com
Mr. Evans Syiem	:	Meteorological Observer	evansmeteo@gmail.com
Mr. Vanthawmliana	:	Senior Research Fellow (Mizo language Translator)	Tom_tom79@yahoo.in
Mrs. Monika Bora	:	Meteorological Observer (IMD)	boramonika@rediffmail.com

Collaborating Department:

Name of the KVK	Programme Coordinator Name and Designation	KVK Email Id	Phone no/ Mobile no
KVK Lunglei	Dr. Lalmuanzovi Head & Sr. Scientist	kvkhnahthial@gmail.com	9862803750 9436154614
KVK, Kolasib	Mr. Lalrosamga Khiangte Head & Sr. Scientist	kvkkolasib@gmail.com	9436152440
KVK, Serchhip	Mr. K. Laltlanmawia Head & Sr. Scientist	kvkserchhip@gmail.com	9436146115 9615389293
KVK, Champhai	Mrs. Lalrinawmi Renthlei Head & Sr. Scientist	kvkchawzawl@gmail.com	9436159788
KVK, Lawngtlai	Dr. Michel Lallawmkimi Head & Sr. Scientist	kvklawntlai@gmail.com	9436155858
KVK, Saiha	Dr. Vanlalhruaia Hnampe Head & Sr. Scientist	kvksaiha@gmail.com	8974656509
KVK, Mamit	Dr. Samuel Lalliansanga Head & Sr. Scientist	kvkmamit@gmail.com	9436147625
KVK, Aizawl	Dr. K. P. Chaudhary Head & Sr. Scientist	Kpchy@rediffmail.com kvkaizawl@rediffmail.com	9436351669



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District: Champhai

Period: 10 - 14 August, 2016

Bulletin No: - 626/2016/ Bulletin/Mizo

Date of issue: 09th August, 2016

Parameters	10.08.2016	11.08.2016	12.08.2016	13.08.2016	14.08.2016
Rainfall (mm)	5	8	5	5	12
Max Temp (°C)	30	30	32	32	32
Min Temp (°C)	23	23	24	24	25
Cloud Coverage	Mainly cloudy	Mainly cloudy	Mainly cloudy	Partially clear	Mainly cloudy
Max RH (%)	97	97	97	98	99
Min RH (%)	81	85	69	68	79
Wind Speed (Kmph)	2	2	2	2	2
*Wind Direction	E	S-E	S-E	S-E	S

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

STATUS OF MONSOON- May 1-31, 2016 (Percent of deviation from normal in parenthesis)

Aizawl- 383.68mm (341.8mm)	Champhai- 239.49mm (250.30mm)	Saiha- 109.52 mm (87.2mm)	Kolasib- 352.38mm (380.9mm)
Lawngtlai-321.51mm (285.5mm)	Lunglei-344.00mm (186.21mm)	Mamit-449.48mm (442.80mm)	Serchhip-411.72mm (259.63mm)

Ni thum kalta sik leh sa dinhmun tlangpui

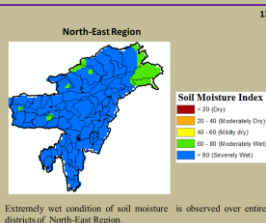
10th August – 14th August, 2016 chhunga sik leh sa dinhmun tur tlangpui

Khua a lum lai berin 26.3-28.4°C leh a vawh lai berin 21.4-22.5°C ani a. Chhum a tam tlangpui. Thli tleh dan kawng zawng chu chhim lam atangin chhak lamah a tleh (a thaw) a ni. Boruak uap zawng (relative humidity) san lai berin 92-100% a ni a, a hniam lai berin 57-92% ani. Ni 3 kal ta chhung a ruah tla zat chu **41.30 mm** a ni. (Source- Mosdac.gov.in)

Ni 5 lo awm turah hian ruahtui tam vak lo a tlak beisei a ni. Khua a lum lai berin 30-32°C a ni ang a. A vawh lai berin 23-25°C ni tura beisei a ni. RH san lai berin 97-99% leh a hniam lai berin 68-85% ni tur a rin niin. Thli hi darkar khatah 2 km vela chakin chhaklam hawi zawngin a tleh rin a ni. Ni nga chhung lo awm tur ah hian a tlangpuiin chhum a lan deuh reng beisei a ni.

Weekly cumulative rainfall: 35.0mm

NDVI for Mizoram



Extremely wet condition occur in all district of Mizoram



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Thlai/ ran /sangha	Spat zawng	Hmalakna tur/ rannung leh natna hrik awm thei te	Agricultural/Horticultural/ animal husbandry atana thurawn
Khasi Mandarin and acid lime	Phun sawn (transplant) hun		- Heng ser tiak te hi Ni zung hmuh thatna, thli laka him hmuna phun tur a ni. - Chin hunbi bik a awm lem lo a, April/May vel hi duhthusam a ni. - Kung lian deuh chi 12-25ft inkar hlat a chin tur a ni a, kung te deuh chi erawh 6-10ft inkar hlata chin tur a ni. Kung puitling a len poh leh an inkar tih hlat tur a ni. - Tui tling insah vat theih lohna hmun (ruah sur zawha tui a tlin rei thinna hmun) ah chuan ser tiak chu hmun tih pawn chawp ah phun tur a ni. - Ser tiak phun lo a, a chi a chin duh chuan ser rah duhthusam atangin a chi lak tur a ni. A chi chu zankhuain tuiah chiaah tur a ni a, A tukah Lei hnawng awmna pot (moist pot) ah ½ inch vela thukah tuh tur a ni. Pot chu plastic bag emaw, sarangin emaw tuam a, Ni zung hmuh thatna leh hmun lumah a rawn to chhuah hma chu dah tur a ni. Chumi zawhah a tuamna chu phelh a, ni hmuh thatna hmuna dah leh tur a ni.
		Citrus Cancar	- Tui litre khatah Copper Oxy Chloride 50%WP hi 2g emaw Blitox 50WG 0.01g hi emaw pawlh a, chu tui chu kung hrisel ah kah hian Citrus Cancar natna a veng thei a, he natna veisa kung ah chuan hman loh tur a ni thung. - Kung tlemte chauhin he natna an



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			vei chuan a natna kai ho chu kung hrisel ho lak atanga hla deuh takah phun sawn mai tur a ni.
		Citrus leafminior and butterfly KOLASIB	✚ Tui litre khatah rannung hlo Imidacloprid 0.5ml emaw phosolone 1.5ml emaw acephate 1g emaw dimethoate 2ml emaw pawlh a, chu tui chu rannung tui 50% a keu hun velah kah tur a ni (July kar hmasa ber a ni tlangpui).
Oil Palm	A tet lai	MAMIT AIZAWL CHAMPA SERCHHIP LUNGLEI	✚ Polythene bag (a dum ni thei se) 23*13 cm a lian ah khawi tur a ni. ✚ Bag-ah chuan lei chung hang tha, lei pangngai leh ran ek a inzatz theuhin pawlh tur a ni a, 1cm vela khat loin chhun tur a ni. ✚ Oil palm tiak chu 2.5cm vela thuk in phum tur. ✚ Nitin tui pek tur. ✚ A tiak pakhat tan leitha SSP, MOP leh Mg_2SO_4 cawhpawlh 15g hi thlakhat a tlin hunah pek tur a ni a, 45g thlathum a tlin hunah leh 60g thlaruk a tlin hunah pek tur a ni. ✚ A vawikhat naah khian a kung atanga 6-8cm a hlaah pek tur a ni a, a vawihnihnaah 10-12cm a hla, vawithumnaah 15-20cm a hla ah pek tur a ni. ✚ Leitha pek dawn hian lei chung chu tlema rih phut deuh tur a ni.
	Par a chhuah hma	LAWNGTLAI SAIHA	✚ A kung bul vel tihfai a, a zar tangkai lo/zar ro te paih tur a ni. ✚ Kung khatah 600:200:100 (NPK) hi hmun hniah thena apply tur a ni. ✚ Micro-nutrients (zinc, copper, boron, manganese, iron leh molybdenum) te hi pek thin tur an ni. Pek that loh chuan huan pumpui chhiatna a thlen thei a ni.



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			Oil palm rah te hi a rah a hmin hun, rawng mit la tak a rawn nih hunah seng tur a ni.
Balhla	A par lai		- Balhla kung bul vel - tihfai a a hnah ro te thlak bawk tur. - Kung khatah 600:200:100 (NPK) hi hmun hnihah thena apply tur a ni. - Heng micro-nutrients zinc, copper, manganese, iron, boron leh molybdenum te hi an mamawh tawka pek tur, a huan pum a chhiat vek loh nan ven that bawk tur.
		Banana Rhizome weevil	Tui litre khatah rannung hlo Imidacloprid 0.5ml emaw phosolone 1.5ml emaw acephate 1g emaw dimethoate 2ml emaw pawlh a, chu tui chu rannung tui 50% a keu hun velah kah tur a ni (July kar hmasa ber a ni tlangpui).
		Banana panama wilt	Natna kai lo chauh phun tur. Natna kai ho chu a zung nen kara paih tur. Farm-a hmanraw hrang hrangte natna hrik kai lo tura tihfai thin bawk tur a ni.
	A hmin hun		- Balhla hi a par atanga ni 120-140 inkarah a hmin tlangpui. - A raha kil a reh hnu, a mam pal hunah seng chauh tur a ni. - Balhla bu a puitlin tawh chuan a hnah chung ber a ro tan thin.
		Banana fruit caterpillar	Rannung thahna hlo Acephate (Orthene) emaw carbaryl (Sevin)emaw fipronil (Over 'N Out) emaw pyrethrins emaw, 1-1.5ml hi tui litre khatah pawlh a, kah tur.
		Banana thrips	A rah hunlaia polythene bag-a a kung tuam hian rannung thenkhat lakah a veng ve a ni.
Sapthei	Phunsawn hunlai		- Rah chhuah tha, virus kai lo thlan tur a ni. - Phunsawn atana kan lak hian a



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		KOLASIB	kunga chawrno (bud) 3 tal a keng tel tur a ni. - Phun sawn veleh hian maul eh polythene a siam hmun uap tak tak (chamber) 0 ah dah tur a ni. Grafting (a kung zawm): - Sapthei chhung eng (yellow) hi polythene bag ah an phun a, Rahangala hybrid kung tantawi nen an zawm thin.
	Par a chhuah hma	MAMIT AIZAWL CHAMPAI	- A bulhnai vel tihfai that tur. - Khaw ro lai chuan a zung bulah lei rihvur a, hnimhnah dah bawk tur a ni. - Zingkar leh tlai lama Ni a hmuh that theihnan Hmarthlang lam hawitir tur a ni. - A zar no ho a zamna tur siam mumal tur.
		Aphid SERCHHIP	Rannung hlo imidacloprid 0.5ml emaw phosolone 1.5ml emaw, acephate 1.0g emaw dimethoate 2ml emaw, tui litre khatah pawlh a, kah tur.
Lakhuihthei	A seng hunlai	LUNGLEI	- A rah mawng lampang rangkachak rawng eng (golden yellow) a rawn nih chuan seng a hun tan tihna a ni. - Local market (khawchhunga hralh nghal tur) atan chuan a hmin tan lek lek ah seng tur. - Thawnchhuah tur atan erawh chuan a rawng a eng (yellow) hma hretah seng tur a ni.
		Rat damage (Sazu in a tihchhiat) LAWNGTLAI SAIHA	- Sazu bu leh kua vel tihchhiat a, a hmun vel fai taka enkawl tur. - Sazu chaw vel a awm loh nan hnim vel tihfai that tur. - Sazu an tam viau chuan sazu tur 2% Zinc phosphide (96% buh nawi, 2% edible oil leh 2%ZnP) hman tur a ni.
Colocasia	Par a chhuah hma		A bul vel tihfai that a, a zar tangkai lo ho paih tur.



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		KOLASIB	- A zung bul rih vur a leitha vawihnih pek tur. - Tui tling tur vennisan tui hawk luankawr mumal tak siam tur. - A zung bul vela Lei hi polythene duma khuh hian hnim to tur lakah a veng a, a thar hlawk phah bawk a ni.
		Corm borer	Thlai bul (plant base) ah rannung tui hmuh a nih chuan ram hectare khat hmunah Carbofuran 3G 1.5kg a.i hi thlai zung bulah hman tur a ni.
Cucurbitaceous crops	A seng hun	AIZAWL CHAMPAI	- A to tirh atanga a seng hun inkarah thlai pakhat tan NPK (100:200:100g) pek tur a ni. - Tuthlawh hmangin hnim thlawh mai tur a ni. - Fur laia a rah tawih loh nan a zar chu mauin emaw dokan tur a ni. - A rah puitling ho chu seng nghal zel tur a ni.
		Fruit fly	Huan zau deuhah chuan carbaryl 0.2% emaw malathion 0.15% hman tur a ni.
Bawrh Saiabe	A par hma deuh atang a par thleng	LUNGLEI	- A hnah ro vel pawhthlak a, a kung bul vel tih fai bawk tur a ni. - A kung bul rihvur tur a ni a, leitha vawi hnih pek bawk tur a ni. - Ruahtui tling a awm loh nan tui luankawr mumal siam tur a ni. - A rah puitling apiang seng zel tur a ni.
		Okra leafroller	Rannung hlo imidacloprid 0.5ml emaw phosolone 1.5ml emaw acephate 1.0g emaw dimethoate 2ml emaw tui litre khatah pawlh a, hman tur a ni.
Behlawi	Rah a chhuah tan	LAWNGTLAI SAIHA	A bul vel tihfai that a, a zar



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	atanga seng hun thleng	KOLASIB	tangkai lo ho paih tur. - A zung bul rih vur a leitha vawihnih pek tur. - Tui tling tur vennis tui hawk luankawr mumal tak siam tur. - A zung bul vela Lei hi polythene duma khuh hian hnim to tur lakah a veng a, a thar hlawk phah bawk a ni. - A rah puitling apiang seng zel tur.
Bawkbawn	Rah a chhuah tan atanga seng hun thleng	AIZAWL CHAMPAI SERCHHIP	- A bul vel tihfai that a, a zar tangkai lo ho paih tur. - Thali a to hmain Basalin 0.5ml tui litre khatah pawlh a, leia kah hian grass lampang chi hnim to tam tur a veng. - A zung bul vela Lei hi polythene duma khuh hian hnim to tur lakah a veng a, thlai thang a tichak bawk. - Ram Hactare khata zauah leitha Urea 50kg hi hmun hnihah thenin vawihnih phul tur a ni. - A rah puitling apiang seng zel tur.
		Shoot and fruit borer (thlai kung leh a rah bawm chi rannung)	- Natna in a tihchhiat tawh thlai peng lakthlak a paih tur. - Rannung hlo imidacloprid 0.5ml emaw phosolone 1.5ml emaw acephate 1.0g emaw dimethoate 2ml emaw tui litre khatah pawlh a, hman tur a ni.
		Brinjal leaf beetle	Rannung thahna hlo Acephate (Orthene) emaw carbaryl (Sevin)emaw fipronil (Over 'N Out) emaw pyrethrins emaw, 1-1.5ml hi tui litre khatah pawlh a, kah tur.
Kharif rice (Buh fur laia chin chi)	Phun sawn hunlai	LAWNGTLAI SAIHA	- Hnah 3-5 nei natna kai lo chauh a tiak phuntur atan lak tur. - Bavistin 50WP hi tui litre khatah 2g pawlh a, kah tur.



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			Buh phunna tlar leh tlar inkar 20cm, buh leh buh inkar 15cm hi hmun tha pangngai leh enkawl ulukna hmunah chuan a tawk vel a ni.
Kharif rice	A peng insiamtur zawng zawng insiam zawh hnu lawk	KOLASIB	- A bul vela hnim leh thlaidang lo to ve palh te pawh thlawn tur. - Leitha vawihnih pek tur. - Tui tling tur vennan tui hawk luanna mumal tak siam tur.
Pre Kharif Rice	A vui inseam tan lai	MAMIT	- A bul vela hnim leh thlaidang lo to ve palh te pawh thlawn tur. - Leitha vawihnih pek tur. - Tui tling tur vennan tui hawk luanna mumal tak siam tur.
		Rice yellow stem borer	- A hnah hmawr tan tur. - A kung hrisel lo lai paih tur - Tui litre khatah rannung hlo Imidacloprid 0.5ml emaw phosolone 1.5ml emaw acephate 1g emaw dimethoate 2ml emaw pawlh a, chu tui chu kah tur.
Vaimim fur hma a seng chi	A seng hun	SERCHHIP	- A rah zawng zawng seng vek tur. - Keh hun zawng ni saah phoro tur. - Vaimim chi chu rapah rep tur.
Vaimim fur hma hreta seng chi	A kung puitlin hun	LUNGLEI	- A kung bul vela hnim vel tihfai that tur. - Leitha nena rihvur tur. - Leitha vawi hnih pek tur.
		Maize cob borer (vaimim kawm bawmtu rannung)	0.1% endosulfan {2ml (35EC)} hi tui litre khatah pawlh a, ni 30 hnuah vaimim hnahah kah tur.
Sawhthing leh Aieng	Par a chhuah hma	LAWNGTLAI SAIHA	- Thlai hnah, a tang ro leh hnim te chu paihfai vek tur. - Lin tirh (a to chhuah hma) in Atrazine (Atratraf 50wp, Gesaprim 500fw) 1.0-1.5kg a.i tui litre 600 ah pawlh tur a ni. Alachlor (Lasso) @2.25kga.i ha⁻¹ Metolachlor (Dual) @1.5-2.0 kg a.i ha⁻¹, Pendimethalin (Stomp)



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			@ 1-1.5kg a.i ha ⁻¹ te hian hnimhnah lian lampang chi a veng a ni.
		Turmeric shoot borer (Aieng kung ei chhetu rannung)	Rannung hlo imidacloprid 0.5ml emaw phosolone 1.5ml emaw acephate 1.0g emaw dimethoate 2ml emaw tui litre khatah pawlh a, hman tur a ni.
Kharif pulses (Green gram, Black gram and Rajma)	Par a chhuah atanga rah a chhuah thleng		- A bul vela hnim leh thlaidang lo to ve te that a paih tur. - A kung bulah rih vur tur. - Natna kai tawh thlai te lakkhawm a halral tur.
		Aphid and bug	Rannung hlo imidacloprid 0.5ml emaw phosolone 1.5ml emaw acephate 1.0g emaw dimethoate 2ml emaw tui litre khatah pawlh a, hman tur a ni.
Vawk	Kumtluanin	Porcine Reproductive Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS).	1. A natna vei vawk te chu thah a phum tur a ni.
	A puitling hun	Swine fever.	2. Vawk thla hnih a nihin SF vaccine pek tur a ni a, he vaccine hi thla ruk emaw kumtluanin pek chhunzawm tur
Bawng	Kumtluanin	Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)	Thla16 a upa an rih in FMD vaccine pek tur a nia, thla 6 danah pek chhunzawm tur a ni.
	A naupan lai	Black Quarter (BQ)	- Black Quarter Vaccine (BQ) - Thla ruk an tlin hunah vaccine lak tan tur. - Kumkhat hnu ah vaccine pek leh tur.
Ar	Kumtluanin	Ranikhet Disease.	1. Ar note an pian hlimin F ₁ vaccine pek tur a nia an puitlin hunah R ₂ B pek leh tur a ni.
		Coccidiosis	2. Amprolium emaw coccidiostat pek tur.



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Expert committee members:

Dr. S.B. Singh	:	Joint Director	basantasinghsoibam@rediffmail.com
Dr. Saurav Saha	:	Scientist (Agril. Physics)	sauravs.saha@gmail.com
Dr. T. Boopathi	:	Scientist (Agril Entomology)	boopathiars@gmail.com
Dr. Sudip Kumar Dutta	:	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	:	Scientist (Soil Fertility)	lmsingson@gmail.com
Dr Y. Ramakrishna	:	Farm manager (T-6)	ramakrishnaiari@rediffmail.com
Mr. Samik Chowdhury	:	Technical Officer	samikchowdhury33@gmail.com
Mr. Evans Syiem	:	Meteorological Observer	evansmeteo@gmail.com
Mr. Vanthawmliana	:	Senior Research Fellow (Mizo language Translator)	Tom_tom79@yahoo.in
Mrs. Monika Bora	:	Meteorological Observer	boramonika@rediffmail.com

Collaborating Department:

Dr. Lalmuanzovi	:	PC KVK Lunglei	kvklunglei@gmail.com kvknahtial@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 kvklawngtlai@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: Kolasib

Period: 10 - 14 August, 2016

Bulletin No: - 626/2016/ Bulletin/English

Date of issue: 09th August, 2016

Parameters	10.08.2016	11.08.2016	12.08.2016	13.08.2016	14.08.2016
Rainfall (mm)	5	8	9	6	10
Max Temp (°C)	31	31	33	33	33
Min Temp (°C)	23	23	24	24	24
Cloud Coverage	Mainly cloudy	Mainly cloudy	Mainly cloudy	Partially clear	Mainly cloudy
Max RH (%)	97	98	96	95	99
Min RH (%)	74	77	64	60	72
Wind Speed (Kmph)	3	4	2	2	4
*Wind Direction	E	E	E	E	S

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

STATUS OF MONSOON- June 1-30, 2016 (Percent of deviation from normal in parenthesis)

Aizawl- 384.87mm (430.2mm)	Champhai- 105.48mm (359.89mm)	Saiha- 307.40 mm (507.7mm)	Kolasib- 236.00mm (428.1mm)
Lawngtlai-291.20mm (453.1mm)	Lunglei-326.00mm (465.14mm)	Mamit-204.87mm (442.80mm)	Serchhip-411.72mm (259.62mm)

Weather summary of the past three days

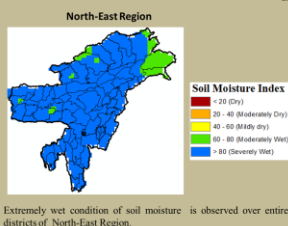
The temperature range for maximum and minimum were 30.1-32.6°C and 18.2-21.5°C respectively. Mainly cloudy sky was observed. Wind direction is southeasterly. Maximum RH observed 78-92% & minimum of 65-94%. Rainfall recorded for the past three days is **39.40 mm.**

Weather forecast valid from 10th August, 2016 To 14th August, 2016.

There are chances of moderate to light rainfall during the next 5 days. The maximum and minimum temperatures for the next 5 days may range for 31-33°C and 23-24°C. Maximum relative humidity is expected in the range of 95-99% and minimum may from 60-77%. Wind direction would be easterly and southerly with the wind speed of 2-4 km per hour. Mainly cloudy sky will prevail during the next five days.

Weekly cumulative rainfall: 38.0 mm

NDVI for Mizoram



Extremely wet condition occur in all district of Mizoram



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Main Crop/ Animal /Fisheries	Stage	Cultural practices/ Pest/ Diseases	Agricultural / Horticultural/ animal husbandry advisories
Khasi Mandarin and acid lime	Transplanting stage		- Citrus trees should be planted in a sunny and wind-protected area. - In the citrus belt, trees can be planted at any time, however, spring is the best time for container grown plants. - Standard-size trees should be spaced 12 to 25 feet apart and dwarf trees should be set 6 to 10 feet apart. The exact distance depends on the variety. The bigger the fruit, the farther the distance. - If the soil is not well-drained, plant the trees on a slight mound to prevent water logging. - To plant citrus trees inside from seeds, remove the seeds from the desired fruit. Soak the seeds overnight in water and plant them ½ inch deep in moist potting soil. Cover the pot with a plastic bag or wrap and let it sit in a warm and sunny spot for a few weeks until the seeds start to grow. Then, remove the plastic but keep the pot near a warm and sunny window.
		Citrus cancar	- Copper- based fungicides Copper Oxy Chloride 50%WP @ 2g/lt or bactericides Blitox 50 WG @ 0.01g/lt can provide a barrier against infection, but they will not treat an existing infection. - Control minor infections limited to a small area of the tree by pruning away the affected parts. - Severely infected trees should be destroyed to prevent infecting healthy trees nearby.
		Citrus leafminior and butterfly	Apply insecticide like imidacloprid 0.5 ml or phosolone 1.5 ml or acephate 1.0 g or dimethoate 2 ml /l at 50% egg hatching stage when 1st instars predominate which

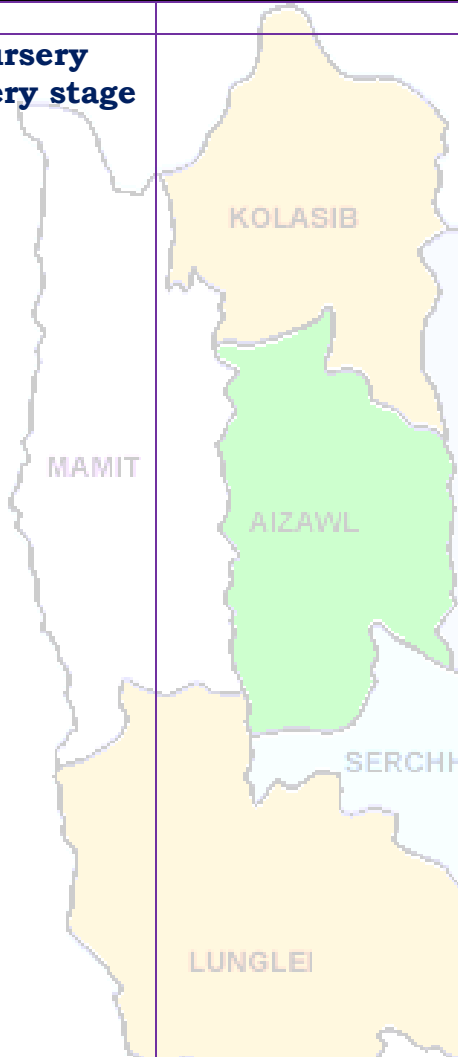


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Oil plam	Nursery nursery stage		coincides with I Fortnight of July. ✚ Smaller polybags of 250 gauge and 23 x 13 cm size, preferably black are used for raising primary nurseries. ✚ These bags are filled with the potting mixture (Top soil, sand and well decomposed cattle manure in equal proportions) leaving one cm at the top of the bag. ✚ A healthy germinated sprout is placed at the centre at 2.5 cm depth. ✚ Plumule of the sprout facing upwards and the radicle downwards in the soil. ✚ The seedlings are to be watered daily. ✚ Application of a fertilizer mixture containing one part of ammonium sulphate, one part of super phosphate, one part of muriate of potash and two parts of magnesium sulphate is recommended at 15 g at one month stage, 45 g at three months stage and 60 g at six months stage per seedling. ✚ This has to be applied 6 - 8 cm away from seedlings during the first application, 10-12 cm away during second and 15-20 cm away during the third application in primary nursery. ✚ Surface soil is slightly scratched at the time of fertilizer application.
Oil plam	Vegetative stage		✚ Cleaning near base of the plant and cut unwanted branches. ✚ Application of split dose of fertilizer 600: 200:100 (g/pt). ✚ Apply micro-nutrients viz. zinc, copper, manganese, iron, boron and molybdenum are required in ample quantities for supplying nutrients and also reduce serious disorders which may lead to decline of the whole



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			orchard. ✚ Fruits are harvested when they attain full size, develop attractive colour with optimum sugar and acid blend.
Banana	Flowering to fruit formation stage	KOLASIB MAMIT	✚ Clear near base of the plant and cut unwanted branches. ✚ Application of split dose of fertilizer 600: 200:100 (g/pt). ✚ Apply micro-nutrients viz. zinc, copper, manganese, iron, boron and molybdenum are required in ample quantities for supplying nutrients and also reduce serious disorders which may lead to decline of the whole orchard.
		Banana Rhizome weevil	✚ Apply insecticide like imidacloprid 0.5 ml or phosalone 1.5 ml or acephate 1.0 g or dimethoate 2 ml /l at 50% egg hatching stage when 1 st instars predominate which coincides with I Fortnight of July.
		Banana panama wilt	✚ Use disease free planting material. Roughing of infected plant and destroy them. Removing of excess male buds prevent disease spread. Disinfect the farm equipments.
Banana	Maturity stage	LUNGLEI	✚ Fruits usually mature in 120 to 140 days after flowering. ✚ The fruit bunch is harvested when the ridges on their surface changes from angular to round. ✚ The dried parts of flowers at the top of fruit drop off easily. ✚ The top most leaf starts drying as the bunch matures. ✚ Colour of fruits or fingers changes from dark green to pale green.
		Banana fruit caterpillar	✚ Apply contact insecticide like Acephate (Orthene), carbaryl (Sevin), fipronil (Over 'N Out), pyrethrins @ 1 to 1.5 ml/l of water.
		Banana thrips	✚ Covering bunches with polyethylene bags during fruit development provides a physical barrier to insect infestations.



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			Spraying Imidachloroprid @ 1.5 ml/lit of rice to immature bunches and the surrounding soil can significantly reduce thrips damage to the fruit.
Passion Fruit (Kharif Season)	Transplanting stage		- High yielding mother vine with good quality fruits and free of virus diseases should be selected to provide cuttings. - A cutting should contain at least 3 buds and must be planted in sand beds. - Immediately after planting these should be kept inside a high humid chamber made out of bamboo and polythene. Grafting: - The root stock of yellow Passion fruit is planted in polythene sleeves and the section from Rahangala hybrid is grafted using wedge or approach method of grafting.
Passion Fruit (Pre Kharif)	Vegetative stage		- Trail semi hard wood stem to bower structure - Clean near the base of the plant. - In dry spell apply mulch with grass. - Trellises are in the north-south direction to minimize the shades during early morning and late evening. - Young vines are trained to grow along the wire support of the trellises.
		Aphid and mite	Apply insecticide like imidacloprid 0.5 ml or phosolone 1.5 ml or acephate 1.0 g or dimethoate 2 ml/lit of water.
Pineapple	Harvest stage		- A basal golden yellow coloration at the base is the sign of a ripe fruit. - Fresh fruits destined for the local market are plucked when almost ripe. - Fresh pineapples destined for export are harvested green-ripe (beginning to turn yellow-green at the base of the fruit).
		Rat damage	Disturb and destroy the habitat (burrows) of the rodents by practicing clean cultivation.



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		KOLASIB	- Minimize the alternate food sources and secured habitation by removing the weeds and crop residues in/ around the fields. - Apply 2% Zinc phosphide poison baits (96 parts of broken rice + 2 parts of edible oil + 2 parts of 98% ZnP) when the rodent infestation is very high. Practice pre-baiting before apply ZNP poison baiting to avoid the bait shyness.
Colocasia	Vegetative stage	MAMIT AIZAWL	- Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches. - Earthing up soil at base of the plant along with split doses of fertilizer. - Proper drainage is required to avoid water logging. - Mulching with black polythene is found beneficial for both reducing the weed and increasing the yield.
		Corm borer	Carbofuran 3G @1.5 kg a.i./ha applied in root zone when egg laying ooze is observed at plant base.
Cucurbitaceous crop	Harvesting stage	SERCHHIP LUNGLEI	- Apply a dose of 100:200:100 gm NPK/plant throughout the cropping period through split application - Weeding can be done by hoeing as and when necessary. - Fruit rot during rainy season can be checked by training the plants over the bamboo stick or dried branches. - Harvest all mature fruit.
		Fruit fly	In large gardens apply carbaryl 0.2 per cent or malathion 0.15 per cent suspension containing sugar or jeggery at 10 g/l at fortnightly intervals at flowering and fruit initiation.
Okra	Vegetative to flowering stage	LAWNGTLAI SAIHA	- Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches. - Earthing up soil at base of the plant along with split doses of fertilizer. - Proper drainage is required to avoid water logging. - Harvest all mature fruit.
		Okra leafroller	Apply insecticide like imidacloprid 0.5 ml or



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			phosolone 1.5 ml or acephate 1.0 g or dimethoate 2 ml/lt of water.
Cowpea	Fruit initiation to harvest	KOLASIB	- Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches. - Earthing up soil at base of the plant along with split doses of fertilizer. - Proper drainage is required to avoid water logging. - Mulching with black polythene is found beneficial for both reducing the weed and increasing the yield. - Harvest all mature fruit.
Brinjal	Fruit initiation to harvest	AIZAWL	- Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches. - Pre emergence application of Basalin @0.5 ml/lit of water for reduce grass type weed. - Mulching with black polythene film reduces weed growth, increases the crop growth. - Split dose of fertilizer application @ 50kg/ha urea. - Harvest all mature fruit.
		Shoot and fruit borer	- Collect and destroy infected parts of the plant. - Apply insecticide like imidacloprid 0.5 ml or phosolone 1.5 ml or acephate 1.0 g or dimethoate 2 ml/lt of water.
		Brinjal leaf beetle	Apply contact insecticide like Acephate (Orthene), carbaryl (Sevin), fipronil (Over 'N Out), pyrethrins @ 1 to 1.5 ml/lt of water.
Kharif Rice	Maximum tillering stage		- Remove unwanted plant by hand weeding. - Apply split dose of 25 %fertilizer(25 kg/ha urea). - Proper drainage is required to avoid water logging. - Use kono weeder 2-3 times for weed suppression in rows.
Pre kharif Rice	Panicle Initiation stage		- Remove unwanted plant by hand weeding. - Apply split dose of fertilizer. - Proper drainage is required to avoid water logging.



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		Rice yellow stem borer	- Cut leaf tip from the seedling. - Collect and destroy infected parts of the plant. - Apply insecticide like imidacloprid 0.5 ml or phosolone 1.5 ml or acephate 1.0 g or dimethoate 2 ml/lit of water.
Pre kharif Maize	Harvesting stage	KOLASIB	- Harvest all the matured and immature cobs. - Keep all matured cobs for sundry. - Hang all matured cobs in smoke.
Kharif Maize	Vegetative stage	MAMIT	- Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches. - Earting up of soil along with fertilizer mixture. - Apply split dose of fertilizer.
		Maize cob borer	Foliar spray of 0.1 % Endosulfan {2 ml (35 EC) in litre water} at 30 days after germination is very effective against stem borer.
Ginger and turmeric	Vegetative stage	SERCHHIP	- Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches. - Pre-emergence application of Atrazine (Atratraf 50 wp, Gesaprim 500 fw) @ of 1.0-1.5 kg a.i ha-1 in 600 litre water, Alachlor (Lasso) @ 2-2.5 kg a.i ha-1, Metolachlor (Dual) @ 1.5-2.0 kg a.i ha-1, Pendamethalin (Stomp) @ 1-1.5 kg a.i. ha-1 large effective way for control of many annual and broad leaved weeds. - Earting up of soil along with fertilizer mixture.
		Turmeric shoot borer	Apply insecticide like imidacloprid 0.5 ml or phosolone 1.5 ml or acephate 1.0 g or dimethoate 2 ml/lit of water.
Kharif pulses (Green gram, Black gram and Rajma)	Flowering to pod formation stage	LUNGLEI	- Remove unwanted plant from terrace and riser. - Remove all infected pant and burn it.
		Aphid and bug	- Manually collect and destroy the insect. - Apply insecticide like imidacloprid 0.5 ml or phosolone 1.5 ml or acephate 1.0 g or dimethoate 2 ml/lit of water.



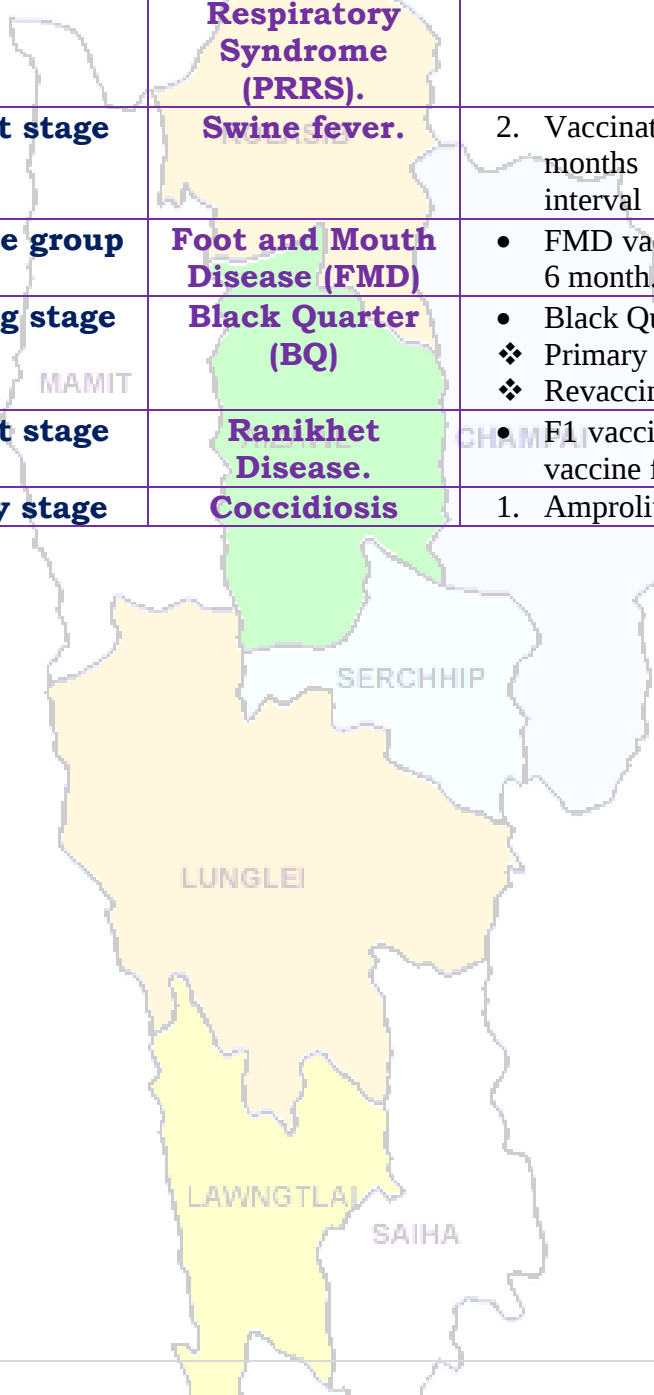
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Pig	All stages	Porcine Reproductive Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS).	1. Culling of positive pigs or piglets.
	Adult stage	Swine fever.	2. Vaccination of pigs with SF vaccines at 2 months and yearly interval/6 month interval
Cattle	All age group	Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)	• FMD vaccine at 16 week and repeat every 6 month.
	Young stage	Black Quarter (BQ)	• Black Quarter Vaccine (BQV). ❖ Primary vaccination 6 month or above ❖ Revaccination annually
Poultry	Adult stage	Ranikhet Disease.	• F1 vaccine at (1-6) days of birth and R ₂ B vaccine for adult birds.
	Early stage	Coccidiosis	1. Amprolium or coccidiostat





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Expert committee members:

Dr. S.B. Singh	:	Joint Director	basantasinghsoibam@rediffmail.com
Dr. Saurav Saha	:	Scientist (Agril. Physics)	sauravs.saha@gmail.com
Dr. T. Boopathi	:	Scientist (Agril Entomology)	boopathiars@gmail.com
Dr. Sudip Kumar Dutta	:	Scientist (Hort.)	sudipiari@rediffmail.com
Dr. A. Ratankumar Singh	:	Scientist (Plant Pathology)	ratantplantpatho@gmail.com
Dr. L. H. Puui	:	Scientist (Vet. Microbiology)	lpuii@gmail.com
Dr. Lungmuana	:	Scientist (Soil Fertility)	lmsingson@gmail.com
Dr. M. Thoithoi Devi	:	Scientist (Agronomy)	thoiagri@gmail.com
Mr. Samik Chowdhury	:	Technical Officer	samikchowdhury33@gmail.com
Mr. Evans Syiem	:	Meteorological Observer	evansmeteo@gmail.com
Mr. Vanthawmliana	:	Senior Research Fellow (Mizo language Translator)	Tom_tom79@yahoo.in
Mrs. Monika Bora	:	Meteorological Observer (IMD)	boramonika@rediffmail.com

Collaborating Department:

Name of the KVK	Programme Coordinator Name and Designation	KVK Email Id	Phone no/ Mobile no
KVK Lunglei	Dr. Lalmuanzovi Head & Sr. Scientist	kvkhnahthial@gmail.com	9862803750 9436154614
KVK, Kolasib	Mr. Lalrosamga Khiangte Head & Sr. Scientist	kvkkolasib@gmail.com	9436152440
KVK, Serchhip	Mr. K. Laltlanmawia Head & Sr. Scientist	kvkserchhip@gmail.com	9436146115 9615389293
KVK, Champhai	Mrs. Lalrinawmi Renthlei Head & Sr. Scientist	kvkchawzawl@gmail.com	9436159788
KVK, Lawngtlai	Dr. Michel Lallawmkimi Head & Sr. Scientist	kvklawntlai@gmail.com	9436155858
KVK, Saiha	Dr. Vanlalhruaia Hnampe Head & Sr. Scientist	kvksaiha@gmail.com	8974656509
KVK, Mamit	Dr. Samuel Lalliansanga Head & Sr. Scientist	kvkmamit@gmail.com	9436147625
KVK, Aizawl	Dr. K. P. Chaudhary Head & Sr. Scientist	Kpchy@rediffmail.com kvkaizawl@rediffmail.com	9436351669



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Aizawl- 383.68mm (341.8mm)	Champhai- 239.49mm (250.30mm)	Saiha- 109.52 mm (87.2mm)	Kolasib- 352.38mm (380.9mm)
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Ni thum kalta sik leh sa dinhmun tlangpui

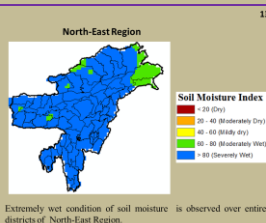
10th August – 14th August, 2016 chhunga sik leh sa dinhmun tur tlangpui

Khua a lum lai berin 30.1-32.6°C leh a vawh lai berin 18.2-21.5°C ani a. Chhum a tam tlangpui. Thli tleh dan kawng zawng chu chhim lam atangin chhak lamah a tleh (a thaw) a ni. Boruak uap zawng (relative humidity) san lai berin 78-92% a ni a, a hniam lai berin 65-94% ani. Ni 3 kal ta chhung a ruah tla zat chu **39.40 mm** a ni.
(Source- Mosdac.gov.in)

Ni 5 lo awm turah hian ruahtui tam vak lo a tlak beisei a ni. Khua a lum lai berin 31-33°C a ni ang a. A vawh lai berin 23-24°C ni tura beisei a ni. RH san lai berin 95-99% leh a hniam lai berin 60-77% ni tur a rin niin. Thli hi darkar khatah 2-4 km vela chakin chhaklam hawi zawngin a tleh rin a ni. Ni nga chhung lo awm tur ah hian a tlangpuiin chhum a lan deuh reng beisei a ni.

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NDVI for Mizoram



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Thlai/ ran /sangha	Spat zawng	Hmalakna tur/ rannung leh natna hrik awm thei te	Agricultural/Horticultural/ animal husbandry atana thurawn
Khasi Mandarin and acid lime	Phun sawn (transplant) hun		- Heng ser tiak te hi Ni zung hmuh thatna, thli laka him hmunah phun tur a ni. - Chin hunbi bik a awm lem lo a, April/May vel hi duhthusam a ni. - Kung lian deuh chi 12-25ft inkar hlat a chin tur a ni a, kung te deuh chi erawh 6-10ft inkar hlata chin tur a ni. Kung puitling a len poh leh an inkar tih hlat tur a ni. - Tui tling insah vat theih lohna hmun (ruah sur zawha tui a tlin rei thinna hmun) ah chuan ser tiak chu hmun tih pawn chawp ah phun tur a ni. - Ser tiak phun lo a, a chi a chin duh chuan ser rah duhthusam atangin a chi lak tur a ni. A chi chu zankhuain tuiah chiaah tur a ni a, A tukah Lei hnawng awmna pot (moist pot) ah ½ inch vela thukah tuh tur a ni. Pot chu plastic bag emaw, sarangin emaw tuam a, Ni zung hmuh thatna leh hmun lumah a rawn to chhuah hma chu dah tur a ni. Chumi zawhah a tuamna chu phelh a, ni hmuh thatna hmuna dah leh tur a ni.
		Citrus Cancar	- Tui litre khatah Copper Oxy Chloride 50%WP hi 2g emaw Blitox 50WG 0.01g hi emaw pawlh a, chu tui chu kung hrisel ah kah hian Citrus Cancar natna a veng thei a, he natna veisa kung ah chuan hman loh tur a ni thung. - Kung tlemte chauhin he natna an



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			vei chuan a natna kai ho chu kung hrisel ho lak atanga hla deuh takah phun sawn mai tur a ni.
		Citrus leafminior and butterfly 	Tui litre khatah rannung hlo Imidacloprid 0.5ml emaw phosolone 1.5ml emaw acephate 1g emaw dimethoate 2ml emaw pawlh a, chu tui chu rannung tui 50% a keu hun velah kah tur a ni (July kar hmasa ber a ni tlangpui).
Oil Palm	A tet lai		- Polythene bag (a dum ni thei se) 23*13 cm a lian ah khawi tur a ni. - Bag-ah chuan lei chung hang tha, lei pangngai leh ran ek a inzatz theuhin pawlh tur a ni a, 1cm vela khat loin chhun tur a ni. - Oil palm tiak chu 2.5cm vela thuk in phum tur. - Nitin tui pek tur. - A tiak pakhat tan leitha SSP, MOP leh Mg_2SO_4 cawhpawlh 15g hi thlakhat a tlin hunah pek tur a ni a, 45g thlathum a tlin hunah leh 60g thlaruk a tlin hunah pek tur a ni. - A vawikhat naah khian a kung atanga 6-8cm a hlaah pek tur a ni a, a vawihnihnaah 10-12cm a hla, vawithumnaah 15-20cm a hla ah pek tur a ni. - Leitha pek dawn hian lei chung chu tlema rih phut deuh tur a ni.
	Par a chhuah hma		- A kung bul vel tihfai a, a zar tangkai lo/zar ro te paih tur a ni. - Kung khatah 600:200:100 (NPK) hi hmun hniah thena apply tur a ni. - Micro-nutrients (zinc, copper, boron, manganese, iron leh molybdenum) te hi pek thin tur an ni. Pek that loh chuan huan pumpui chhiatna a thlen thei a ni.



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			Oil palm rah te hi a rah a hmin hun, rawng mit la tak a rawn nih hunah seng tur a ni.
Balhla	A par lai		- Balhla kung bul vel - tihfai a a hnah ro te thlak bawk tur. - Kung khatah 600:200:100 (NPK) hi hmun hnihah thena apply tur a ni. - Heng micro-nutrients zinc, copper, manganese, iron, boron leh molybdenum te hi an mamawh tawka pek tur, a huan pum a chhiat vek loh nan ven that bawk tur.
			Tui litre khatah rannung hlo Imidacloprid 0.5ml emaw phosolone 1.5ml emaw acephate 1g emaw dimethoate 2ml emaw pawlh a, chu tui chu rannung tui 50% a keu hun velah kah tur a ni (July kar hmasa ber a ni tlangpui).
			Natna kai lo chauh phun tur. Natna kai ho chu a zung nen kara paih tur. Farm-a hmanraw hrang hrangte natna hrik kai lo tura tihfai thin bawk tur a ni.
	A hmin hun		- Balhla hi a par atanga ni 120-140 inkarah a hmin tlangpui. - A raha kil a reh hnu, a mam pal hunah seng chauh tur a ni. - Balhla bu a puitlin tawh chuan a hnah chung ber a ro tan thin.
			Rannung thahna hlo Acephate (Orthene) emaw carbaryl (Sevin)emaw fipronil (Over 'N Out) emaw pyrethrins emaw, 1-1.5ml hi tui litre khatah pawlh a, kah tur.
			A rah hunlaia polythene bag-a a kung tuam hian rannung thenkhat lakah a veng ve a ni.
Sapthei	Phunsawn hunlai		- Rah chhuah tha, virus kai lo thlan tur a ni. - Phunsawn atana kan lak hian a



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		KOLASIB	kunga chawrno (bud) 3 tal a keng tel tur a ni. - Phun sawn veleh hian maul eh polythene a siam hmun uap tak tak (chamber) 0 ah dah tur a ni. Grafting (a kung zawm): - Sapthei chhung eng (yellow) hi polythene bag ah an phun a, Rahangala hybrid kung tantawi nen an zawm thin.
	Par a chhuah hma	MAMIT AIZAWL CHAMPAI	- A bulhnai vel tihfai that tur. - Khaw ro lai chuan a zung bulah lei rihvur a, hnimhnah dah bawk tur a ni. - Zingkar leh tlai lama Ni a hmuh that theihnan Hmarthlang lam hawitir tur a ni. - A zar no ho a zamna tur siam mumal tur.
		Aphid SERCHHIP	Rannung hlo imidacloprid 0.5ml emaw phosolone 1.5ml emaw, acephate 1.0g emaw dimethoate 2ml emaw, tui litre khatah pawlh a, kah tur.
Lakhuihthei	A seng hunlai	LUNGLEI	- A rah mawng lampang rangkachak rawng eng (golden yellow) a rawn nih chuan seng a hun tan tihna a ni. - Local market (khawchhunga hralh nghal tur) atan chuan a hmin tan lek lek ah seng tur. - Thawnchhuah tur atan erawh chuan a rawng a eng (yellow) hma hretah seng tur a ni.
		Rat damage (Sazu in a tihchhiat) LAWNGTLAI SAIHA	- Sazu bu leh kua vel tihchhiat a, a hmun vel fai taka enkawl tur. - Sazu chaw vel a awm loh nan hnim vel tihfai that tur. - Sazu an tam viau chuan sazu tur 2% Zinc phosphide (96% buh nawi, 2% edible oil leh 2%ZnP) hman tur a ni.
Colocasia	Par a chhuah hma		A bul vel tihfai that a, a zar tangkai lo ho paih tur.



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		KOLASIB	- A zung bul rih vur a leitha vawihnih pek tur. - Tui tling tur vennis tui hawk luankawr mumal tak siam tur. - A zung bul vela Lei hi polythene duma khuh hian hnim to tur lakah a veng a, a thar hlawk phah bawk a ni.
		Corm borer	Thlai bul (plant base) ah rannung tui hmuh a nih chuan ram hectare khat hmunah Carbofuran 3G 1.5kg a.i hi thlai zung bulah hman tur a ni.
Cucurbitaceous crops	A seng hun	AIZAWL CHAMPAI	- A to tirh atanga a seng hun inkarah thlai pakhat tan NPK (100:200:100g) pek tur a ni. - Tuthlawh hmangin hnim thlawh mai tur a ni. - Fur laia a rah tawih loh nan a zar chu mauin emaw dokan tur a ni. - A rah puitling ho chu seng nghal zel tur a ni.
		Fruit fly	Huan zau deuhah chuan carbaryl 0.2% emaw malathion 0.15% hman tur a ni.
Bawrh Saiabe	A par hma deuh atang a par thleng	LUNGLEI	- A hnah ro vel pawhthlak a, a kung bul vel tih fai bawk tur a ni. - A kung bul rihvur tur a ni a, leitha vawi hnih pek bawk tur a ni. - Ruahtui tling a awm loh nan tui luankawr mumal siam tur a ni. - A rah puitling apiang seng zel tur a ni.
		Okra leafroller	Rannung hlo imidacloprid 0.5ml emaw phosolone 1.5ml emaw acephate 1.0g emaw dimethoate 2ml emaw tui litre khatah pawlh a, hman tur a ni.
Behlawi	Rah a chhuah tan	LAWNGTLAI SAIHA	A bul vel tihfai that a, a zar



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	atanga seng hun thleng	KOLASIB	tangkai lo ho paih tur. - A zung bul rih vur a leitha vawihnih pek tur. - Tui tling tur vennis tui hawk luankawr mumal tak siam tur. - A zung bul vela Lei hi polythene duma khuh hian hnim to tur lakah a veng a, a thar hlawk phah bawk a ni. - A rah puitling apiang seng zel tur.
Bawkbawn	Rah a chhuah tan atanga seng hun thleng	AIZAWL CHAMPAI SERCHHIP	- A bul vel tihfai that a, a zar tangkai lo ho paih tur. - Thali a to hmain Basalin 0.5ml tui litre khatah pawlh a, leia kah hian grass lampang chi hnim to tam tur a veng. - A zung bul vela Lei hi polythene duma khuh hian hnim to tur lakah a veng a, thlai thang a tichak bawk. - Ram Hactare khata zauah leitha Urea 50kg hi hmun hnihah thenin vawihnih phul tur a ni. - A rah puitling apiang seng zel tur.
		Shoot and fruit borer (thlai kung leh a rah bawm chi rannung)	- Natna in a tihchhiat tawh thlai peng lakthlak a paih tur. - Rannung hlo imidacloprid 0.5ml emaw phosolone 1.5ml emaw acephate 1.0g emaw dimethoate 2ml emaw tui litre khatah pawlh a, hman tur a ni.
		Brinjal leaf beetle	Rannung thahna hlo Acephate (Orthene) emaw carbaryl (Sevin)emaw fipronil (Over 'N Out) emaw pyrethrins emaw, 1-1.5ml hi tui litre khatah pawlh a, kah tur.
Kharif rice (Buh fur laia chin chi)	Phun sawn hunlai	LAWNGTLAL SAIHA	- Hnah 3-5 nei natna kai lo chauh a tiak phuntur atan lak tur. - Bavistin 50WP hi tui litre khatah 2g pawlh a, kah tur.



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			Buh phunna tlar leh tlar inkar 20cm, buh leh buh inkar 15cm hi hmun tha pangngai leh enkawl ulukna hmunah chuan a tawk vel a ni.
Kharif rice	A peng insiamtur zawng zawng insiam zawh hnu lawk	KOLASIB	- A bul vela hnim leh thlaidang lo to ve palh te pawh thlawn tur. - Leitha vawihnih pek tur. - Tui tling tur vennan tui hawk luanna mumal tak siam tur.
Pre Kharif Rice	A vui inseam tan lai	MAMIT	- A bul vela hnim leh thlaidang lo to ve palh te pawh thlawn tur. - Leitha vawihnih pek tur. - Tui tling tur vennan tui hawk luanna mumal tak siam tur.
		Rice yellow stem borer	- A hnah hmawr tan tur. - A kung hrisel lo lai paih tur - Tui litre khatah rannung hlo Imidacloprid 0.5ml emaw phosolone 1.5ml emaw acephate 1g emaw dimethoate 2ml emaw pawlh a, chu tui chu kah tur.
Vaimim fur hma a seng chi	A seng hun	SERCHHIP	- A rah zawng zawng seng vek tur. - Keh hun zawng ni saah phoro tur. - Vaimim chi chu rapah rep tur.
Vaimim fur hma hreta seng chi	A kung puitlin hun	LUNGLEI	- A kung bul vela hnim vel tihfai that tur. - Leitha nena rihvur tur. - Leitha vawi hnih pek tur.
		Maize cob borer (vaimim kawm bawmtu rannung)	0.1% endosulfan {2ml (35EC)} hi tui litre khatah pawlh a, ni 30 hnuah vaimim hnahah kah tur.
Sawhthing leh Aieng	Par a chhuah hma	LAWNGTLAI SAIHA	- Thlai hnah, a tang ro leh hnim te chu paihfai vek tur. - Lin tirh (a to chhuah hma) in Atrazine (Atratraf 50wp, Gesaprim 500fw) 1.0-1.5kg a.i tui litre 600 ah pawlh tur a ni. Alachlor (Lasso) @2.25kga.i ha⁻¹ Metolachlor (Dual) @1.5-2.0 kg a.i ha⁻¹, Pendimethalin (Stomp)



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			@ 1-1.5kg a.i ha ⁻¹ te hian hnimhnah lian lampang chi a veng a ni.
		Turmeric shoot borer (Aieng kung ei chhetu rannung)	Rannung hlo imidacloprid 0.5ml emaw phosolone 1.5ml emaw acephate 1.0g emaw dimethoate 2ml emaw tui litre khatah pawlh a, hman tur a ni.
Kharif pulses (Green gram, Black gram and Rajma)	Par a chhuah atanga rah a chhuah thleng		- A bul vela hnim leh thlaidang lo to ve te that a paih tur. - A kung bulah rih vur tur. - Natna kai tawh thlai te lakkhawm a halral tur.
		Aphid and bug	Rannung hlo imidacloprid 0.5ml emaw phosolone 1.5ml emaw acephate 1.0g emaw dimethoate 2ml emaw tui litre khatah pawlh a, hman tur a ni.
Vawk	Kumtluanin	Porcine Reproductive Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS).	1. A natna vei vawk te chu thah a phum tur a ni.
	A puitling hun	Swine fever.	2. Vawk thla hnih a nihin SF vaccine pek tur a ni a, he vaccine hi thla ruk emaw kumtluanin pek chhunzawm tur
Bawng	Kumtluanin	Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)	Thla16 a upa an rih in FMD vaccine pek tur a nia, thla 6 danah pek chhunzawm tur a ni.
	A naupan lai	Black Quarter (BQ)	- Black Quarter Vaccine (BQ) - Thla ruk an tlin hunah vaccine lak tan tur. - Kumkhat hnu ah vaccine pek leh tur.
Ar	Kumtluanin	Ranikhet Disease.	1. Ar note an pian hlimin F ₁ vaccine pek tur a nia an puitlin hunah R ₂ B pek leh tur a ni.
		Coccidiosis	2. Amprolium emaw coccidiostat pek tur.



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Expert committee members:

Dr. S.B. Singh	:	Joint Director	basantasinghsoibam@rediffmail.com
Dr. Saurav Saha	:	Scientist (Agril. Physics)	sauravs.saha@gmail.com
Dr. T. Boopathi	:	Scientist (Agril Entomology)	boopathiars@gmail.com
Dr. Sudip Kumar Dutta	:	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	:	Scientist (Soil Fertility)	lmsingson@gmail.com
Dr Y. Ramakrishna	:	Farm manager (T-6)	ramakrishnaiari@rediffmail.com
Mr. Samik Chowdhury	:	Technical Officer	samikchowdhury33@gmail.com
Mr. Evans Syiem	:	Meteorological Observer	evansmeteo@gmail.com
Mr. Vanthawmliana	:	Senior Research Fellow (Mizo language Translator)	Tom_tom79@yahoo.in
Mrs. Monika Bora	:	Meteorological Observer	boramonika@rediffmail.com

Collaborating Department:

Dr. Lalmuanzovi	:	PC KVK Lunglei	kvklunglei@gmail.com kvknahtial@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 kvklawngtlai@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: Lawngtlai

Period: 10 - 14 August, 2016

Bulletin No: - 626/2016/ Bulletin/English

Date of issue: 09th August, 2016

Parameters	10.08.2016	11.08.2016	12.08.2016	13.08.2016	14.08.2016
Rainfall (mm)	20	15	18	10	8
Max Temp (°C)	29	29	31	32	32
Min Temp (°C)	23	24	24	25	25
Cloud Coverage	Mainly cloudy	Partially clear	Mainly cloudy	Partially clear	Partially clear
Max RH (%)	94	96	95	95	97
Min RH (%)	84	83	79	77	77
Wind Speed (Kmph)	7	7	7	6	7
*Wind Direction	S-E	E	E	S-E	S-E

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

STATUS OF MONSOON- June 1-30, 2016 (Percent of deviation from normal in parenthesis)

Aizawl- 384.87mm (430.2mm)	Champhai- 105.48mm (359.89mm)	Saiha- 307.40 mm (507.7mm)	Kolasib- 236.00mm (428.1mm)
Lawngtlai-291.20mm (453.1mm)	Lunglei-326.00mm (465.14mm)	Mamit-204.87mm (442.80mm)	Serchhip-411.72mm (259.62mm)

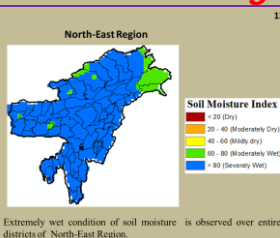
Weather summary of the past three days

Weather forecast valid from 10th August, 2016 To 14th August, 2016.

There are chances of moderate to light rainfall during the next 5 days. The maximum and minimum temperatures for the next 5 days may range for 29-32°C and 23-25°C. Maximum relative humidity is expected in the range of 94-97% and minimum may from 77-84%. Wind direction would be southeasterly to easterly and southeasterly with the wind speed of 6-7 km per hour. Mainly cloudy sky will prevail during the next five days.

Weekly cumulative rainfall: 71.0 mm

NDVI for Mizoram



Extremely wet condition occur in all district of Mizoram



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Main Crop/ Animal /Fisheries	Stage	Cultural practices/ Pest/ Diseases	Agricultural / Horticultural/ animal husbandry advisories
Khasi Mandarin and acid lime	Transplanting stage		- Citrus trees should be planted in a sunny and wind-protected area. - In the citrus belt, trees can be planted at any time, however, spring is the best time for container grown plants. - Standard-size trees should be spaced 12 to 25 feet apart and dwarf trees should be set 6 to 10 feet apart. The exact distance depends on the variety. The bigger the fruit, the farther the distance. - If the soil is not well-drained, plant the trees on a slight mound to prevent water logging. - To plant citrus trees inside from seeds, remove the seeds from the desired fruit. Soak the seeds overnight in water and plant them ½ inch deep in moist potting soil. Cover the pot with a plastic bag or wrap and let it sit in a warm and sunny spot for a few weeks until the seeds start to grow. Then, remove the plastic but keep the pot near a warm and sunny window.
		Citrus cancar	- Copper- based fungicides Copper Oxy Chloride 50%WP @ 2g/lt or bactericides Blitox 50 WG @ 0.01g/lt can provide a barrier against infection, but they will not treat an existing infection. - Control minor infections limited to a small area of the tree by pruning away the affected parts. - Severely infected trees should be destroyed to prevent infecting healthy trees nearby.
		Citrus leafminer and butterfly	Apply insecticide like imidacloprid 0.5 ml or phosolone 1.5 ml or acephate 1.0 g or dimethoate 2 ml /l at 50% egg hatching stage when 1st instars predominate which

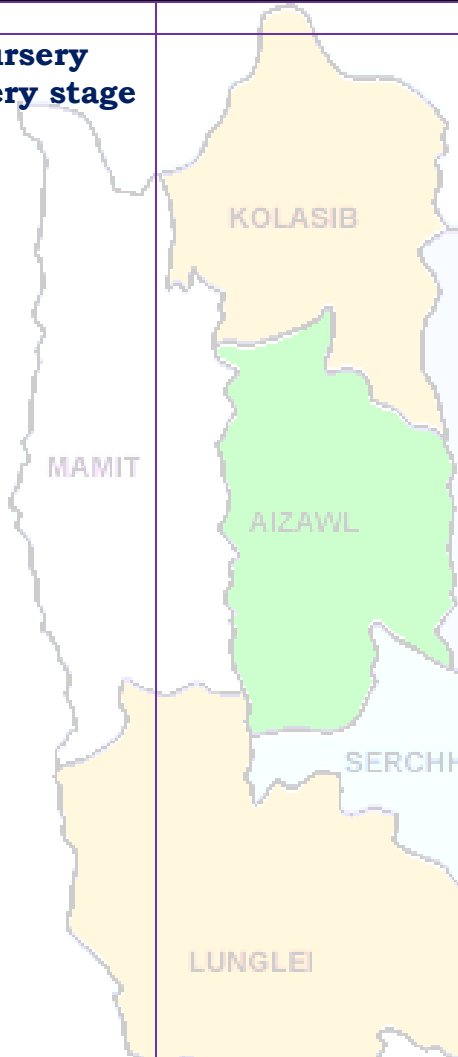


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Oil plam	Nursery nursery stage		coincides with I Fortnight of July. ✚ Smaller polybags of 250 gauge and 23 x 13 cm size, preferably black are used for raising primary nurseries. ✚ These bags are filled with the potting mixture (Top soil, sand and well decomposed cattle manure in equal proportions) leaving one cm at the top of the bag. ✚ A healthy germinated sprout is placed at the centre at 2.5 cm depth. ✚ Plumule of the sprout facing upwards and the radicle downwards in the soil. ✚ The seedlings are to be watered daily. ✚ Application of a fertilizer mixture containing one part of ammonium sulphate, one part of super phosphate, one part of muriate of potash and two parts of magnesium sulphate is recommended at 15 g at one month stage, 45 g at three months stage and 60 g at six months stage per seedling. ✚ This has to be applied 6 - 8 cm away from seedlings during the first application, 10-12 cm away during second and 15-20 cm away during the third application in primary nursery. ✚ Surface soil is slightly scratched at the time of fertilizer application.
Oil plam	Vegetative stage		✚ Cleaning near base of the plant and cut unwanted branches. ✚ Application of split dose of fertilizer 600: 200:100 (g/pt). ✚ Apply micro-nutrients viz. zinc, copper, manganese, iron, boron and molybdenum are required in ample quantities for supplying nutrients and also reduce serious disorders which may lead to decline of the whole



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			orchard. ✚ Fruits are harvested when they attain full size, develop attractive colour with optimum sugar and acid blend.
Banana	Flowering to fruit formation stage	KOLASIB MAMIT	✚ Clear near base of the plant and cut unwanted branches. ✚ Application of split dose of fertilizer 600: 200:100 (g/pt). ✚ Apply micro-nutrients viz. zinc, copper, manganese, iron, boron and molybdenum are required in ample quantities for supplying nutrients and also reduce serious disorders which may lead to decline of the whole orchard.
		Banana Rhizome weevil	✚ Apply insecticide like imidacloprid 0.5 ml or phosolone 1.5 ml or acephate 1.0 g or dimethoate 2 ml /l at 50% egg hatching stage when 1 st instars predominate which coincides with I Fortnight of July.
		Banana panama wilt	✚ Use disease free planting material. Roughing of infected plant and destroy them. Removing of excess male buds prevent disease spread. Disinfect the farm equipments.
Banana	Maturity stage	LUNGLEI	✚ Fruits usually mature in 120 to 140 days after flowering. ✚ The fruit bunch is harvested when the ridges on their surface changes from angular to round. ✚ The dried parts of flowers at the top of fruit drop off easily. ✚ The top most leaf starts drying as the bunch matures. ✚ Colour of fruits or fingers changes from dark green to pale green.
		Banana fruit caterpillar	✚ Apply contact insecticide like Acephate (Orthene), carbaryl (Sevin), fipronil (Over 'N Out), pyrethrins @ 1 to 1.5 ml/l of water.
		Banana thrips	✚ Covering bunches with polyethylene bags during fruit development provides a physical barrier to insect infestations.



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			Spraying Imidachloroprid @ 1.5 ml/lit of rice to immature bunches and the surrounding soil can significantly reduce thrips damage to the fruit.
Passion Fruit (Kharif Season)	Transplanting stage		- High yielding mother vine with good quality fruits and free of virus diseases should be selected to provide cuttings. - A cutting should contain at least 3 buds and must be planted in sand beds. - Immediately after planting these should be kept inside a high humid chamber made out of bamboo and polythene. Grafting: - The root stock of yellow Passion fruit is planted in polythene sleeves and the section from Rahangala hybrid is grafted using wedge or approach method of grafting.
Passion Fruit (Pre Kharif)	Vegetative stage		- Trail semi hard wood stem to bower structure - Clean near the base of the plant. - In dry spell apply mulch with grass. - Trellises are in the north-south direction to minimize the shades during early morning and late evening. - Young vines are trained to grow along the wire support of the trellises.
		Aphid and mite	Apply insecticide like imidacloprid 0.5 ml or phosolone 1.5 ml or acephate 1.0 g or dimethoate 2 ml/lit of water.
Pineapple	Harvest stage		- A basal golden yellow coloration at the base is the sign of a ripe fruit. - Fresh fruits destined for the local market are plucked when almost ripe. - Fresh pineapples destined for export are harvested green-ripe (beginning to turn yellow-green at the base of the fruit).
		Rat damage	Disturb and destroy the habitat (burrows) of the rodents by practicing clean cultivation.



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		KOLASIB	- Minimize the alternate food sources and secured habitation by removing the weeds and crop residues in/ around the fields. - Apply 2% Zinc phosphide poison baits (96 parts of broken rice + 2 parts of edible oil + 2 parts of 98% ZnP) when the rodent infestation is very high. Practice pre-baiting before apply ZNP poison baiting to avoid the bait shyness.
Colocasia	Vegetative stage	MAMIT AIZAWL	- Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches. - Earthing up soil at base of the plant along with split doses of fertilizer. - Proper drainage is required to avoid water logging. - Mulching with black polythene is found beneficial for both reducing the weed and increasing the yield.
		Corm borer	Carbofuran 3G @1.5 kg a.i./ha applied in root zone when egg laying ooze is observed at plant base.
Cucurbitaceo us crop	Harvesting stage	SERCHHIP LUNGLEI	- Apply a dose of 100:200:100 gm NPK/plant throughout the cropping period through split application - Weeding can be done by hoeing as and when necessary. - Fruit rot during rainy season can be checked by training the plants over the bamboo stick or dried branches. - Harvest all mature fruit.
		Fruit fly	In large gardens apply carbaryl 0.2 per cent or malathion 0.15 per cent suspension containing sugar or jeggery at 10 g/l at fortnightly intervals at flowering and fruit initiation.
Okra	Vegetative to flowering stage	LAWNGTLAI SAIHA	- Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches. - Earthing up soil at base of the plant along with split doses of fertilizer. - Proper drainage is required to avoid water logging. - Harvest all mature fruit.
		Okra leafroller	Apply insecticide like imidacloprid 0.5 ml or



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			phosolone 1.5 ml or acephate 1.0 g or dimethoate 2 ml/lit of water.
Cowpea	Fruit initiation to harvest	KOLASIB	- Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches. - Earthing up soil at base of the plant along with split doses of fertilizer. - Proper drainage is required to avoid water logging. - Mulching with black polythene is found beneficial for both reducing the weed and increasing the yield. - Harvest all mature fruit.
Brinjal	Fruit initiation to harvest	AIZAWL	- Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches. - Pre emergence application of Basalin @0.5 ml/lit of water for reduce grass type weed. - Mulching with black polythene film reduces weed growth, increases the crop growth. - Split dose of fertilizer application @ 50kg/ha urea. - Harvest all mature fruit.
		Shoot and fruit borer	- Collect and destroy infected parts of the plant. - Apply insecticide like imidacloprid 0.5 ml or phosolone 1.5 ml or acephate 1.0 g or dimethoate 2 ml/lit of water.
		Brinjal leaf beetle	Apply contact insecticide like Acephate (Orthene), carbaryl (Sevin), fipronil (Over 'N Out), pyrethrins @ 1 to 1.5 ml/lit of water.
Kharif Rice	Maximum tillering stage		- Remove unwanted plant by hand weeding. - Apply split dose of 25 %fertilizer(25 kg/ha urea). - Proper drainage is required to avoid water logging. - Use kono weeder 2-3 times for weed suppression in rows.
Pre kharif Rice	Panicle Initiation stage		- Remove unwanted plant by hand weeding. - Apply split dose of fertilizer. - Proper drainage is required to avoid water logging



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		Rice yellow stem borer	- Cut leaf tip from the seedling. - Collect and destroy infected parts of the plant. - Apply insecticide like imidacloprid 0.5 ml or phosolone 1.5 ml or acephate 1.0 g or dimethoate 2 ml/lit of water.
Pre kharif Maize	Harvesting stage	KOLASIB	- Harvest all the matured and immature cobs. - Keep all matured cobs for sundry. - Hang all matured cobs in smoke.
Kharif Maize	Vegetative stage	MAMIT	- Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches. - Earting up of soil along with fertilizer mixture. - Apply split dose of fertilizer.
		Maize cob borer	Foliar spray of 0.1 % Endosulfan {2 ml (35 EC) in litre water} at 30 days after germination is very effective against stem borer.
Ginger and turmeric	Vegetative stage	SERCHHIP	- Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches. - Pre-emergence application of Atrazine (Atratraf 50 wp, Gesaprim 500 fw) @ of 1.0-1.5 kg a.i ha-1 in 600 litre water, Alachlor (Lasso) @ 2-2.5 kg a.i ha-1, Metolachlor (Dual) @ 1.5-2.0 kg a.i ha-1, Pendamethalin (Stomp) @ 1-1.5 kg a.i. ha-1 large effective way for control of many annual and broad leaved weeds. - Earting up of soil along with fertilizer mixture.
		Turmeric shoot borer	Apply insecticide like imidacloprid 0.5 ml or phosolone 1.5 ml or acephate 1.0 g or dimethoate 2 ml/lit of water.
Kharif pulses (Green gram, Black gram and Rajma)	Flowering to pod formation stage	LUNGLEI	- Remove unwanted plant from terrace and riser. - Remove all infected pant and burn it.
		Aphid and bug	- Manually collect and destroy the insect. - Apply insecticide like imidacloprid 0.5 ml or phosolone 1.5 ml or acephate 1.0 g or dimethoate 2 ml/lit of water.



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Pig	All stages	Porcine Reproductive Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS).	1. Culling of positive pigs or piglets.
	Adult stage	Swine fever.	2. Vaccination of pigs with SF vaccines at 2 months and yearly interval/6 month interval
Cattle	All age group	Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)	• FMD vaccine at 16 week and repeat every 6 month.
	Young stage	Black Quarter (BQ)	• Black Quarter Vaccine (BQV). ❖ Primary vaccination 6 month or above ❖ Revaccination annually
Poultry	Adult stage	Ranikhet Disease.	• F1 vaccine at (1-6) days of birth and R ₂ B vaccine for adult birds.
	Early stage	Coccidiosis	1. Amprolium or coccidiostat



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Expert committee members:

Dr. S.B. Singh	:	Joint Director	basantasinghsoibam@rediffmail.com
Dr. Saurav Saha	:	Scientist (Agril. Physics)	sauravs.saha@gmail.com
Dr. T. Boopathi	:	Scientist (Agril Entomology)	boopathiars@gmail.com
Dr. Sudip Kumar Dutta	:	Scientist (Hort.)	sudipiari@rediffmail.com
Dr. A. Ratankumar Singh	:	Scientist (Plant Pathology)	ratantplantpatho@gmail.com
Dr. L. H. Puui	:	Scientist (Vet. Microbiology)	lpuii@gmail.com
Dr. Lungmuana	:	Scientist (Soil Fertility)	lmsingson@gmail.com
Dr. M. Thoithoi Devi	:	Scientist (Agronomy)	thoiagri@gmail.com
Mr. Samik Chowdhury	:	Technical Officer	samikchowdhury33@gmail.com
Mr. Evans Syiem	:	Meteorological Observer	evansmeteo@gmail.com
Mr. Vanthawmliana	:	Senior Research Fellow (Mizo language Translator)	Tom_tom79@yahoo.in
Mrs. Monika Bora	:	Meteorological Observer (IMD)	boramonika@rediffmail.com

Collaborating Department:

Name of the KVK	Programme Coordinator Name and Designation	KVK Email Id	Phone no/ Mobile no
KVK Lunglei	Dr. Lalmuanzovi Head & Sr. Scientist	kvkhnahthial@gmail.com	9862803750 9436154614
KVK, Kolasib	Mr. Lalrosamga Khiangte Head & Sr. Scientist	kvkkolasib@gmail.com	9436152440
KVK, Serchhip	Mr. K. Laltlanmawia Head & Sr. Scientist	kvkserchhip@gmail.com	9436146115 9615389293
KVK, Champhai	Mrs. Lalrinawmi Renthlei Head & Sr. Scientist	kvkchawzawl@gmail.com	9436159788
KVK, Lawngtlai	Dr. Michel Lallawmkimi Head & Sr. Scientist	kvklawntlai@gmail.com	9436155858
KVK, Saiha	Dr. Vanlalhruaia Hnampe Head & Sr. Scientist	kvksaiha@gmail.com	8974656509
KVK, Mamit	Dr. Samuel Lalliansanga Head & Sr. Scientist	kvkmamit@gmail.com	9436147625
KVK, Aizawl	Dr. K. P. Chaudhary Head & Sr. Scientist	Kpchy@rediffmail.com kvkaizawl@rediffmail.com	9436351669



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District: Lawngtlai

Period: 10 - 14 August, 2016

Bulletin No: - 626/2016/ Bulletin/Mizo

Date of issue: 09th August, 2016

Parameters	10.08.2016	11.08.2016	12.08.2016	13.08.2016	14.08.2016
Rainfall (mm)	20	15	18	10	8
Max Temp (oC)	29	29	31	32	32
Min Temp (oC)	23	24	24	25	25
Cloud Coverage	Mainly cloudy	Partially clear	Mainly cloudy	Partially clear	Partially clear
Max RH (%)	94	96	95	95	97
Min RH (%)	84	83	79	77	77
Wind Speed (Kmph)	7	7	7	6	7
*Wind Direction	S-E	E	E	S-E	S-E

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

STATUS OF MONSOON- May 1-31, 2016 (Percent of deviation from normal in parenthesis)

Aizawl- 383.68mm (341.8mm)	Champhai- 239.49mm (250.30mm)	Saiha- 109.52 mm (87.2mm)	Kolasib- 352.38mm (380.9mm)
Lawngtlai-321.51mm (285.5mm)	Lunglei-344.00mm (186.21mm)	Mamit-449.48mm (442.80mm)	Serchhip-411.72mm (259.63mm)

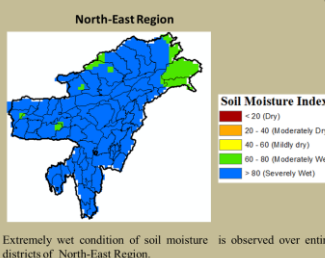
Ni thum kalta sik leh sa dinhmun tlangpui

10th August – 14th August, 2016 chhunga sik leh sa dinhmun tur tlangpui

Ni 5 lo awm turah hian ruahtui tam vak lo a tlak beisei a ni. Khua a lum lai berin 29-32^oC a ni ang a. A vawh lai ber in 23-25^oC ni tura beisei a ni. RH san lai berin 94-97% leh a hniam lai berin 77-84% ni tur a rin niin. Thli hi darkar khatah 4-6 km vela chakin chhaklam hawi zawngin a tleh rin a ni. Ni nga chhung lo awm tur ah hian a tlangpuiin chhum a lan deuh reng beisei a ni.

Weekly cumulative rainfall: 71.0mm

NDVI for Mizoram



Extremely wet condition occur in all district of Mizoram



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Thlai/ ran /sangha	Spat zawng	Hmalakna tur/ rannung leh natna hrik awm thei te	Agricultural/Horticultural/ animal husbandry atana thurawn
Khasi Mandarin and acid lime	Phun sawn (transplant) hun		- Heng ser tiak te hi Ni zung hmuh thatna, thli laka him hmunah phun tur a ni. - Chin hunbi bik a awm lem lo a, April/May vel hi duhthusam a ni. - Kung lian deuh chi 12-25ft inkar hlat a chin tur a ni a, kung te deuh chi erawh 6-10ft inkar hlata chin tur a ni. Kung puitling a len poh leh an inkar tih hlat tur a ni. - Tui tling insah vat theih lohna hmun (ruah sur zawha tui a tlin rei thinna hmun) ah chuan ser tiak chu hmun tih pawn chawp ah phun tur a ni. - Ser tiak phun lo a, a chi a chin duh chuan ser rah duhthusam atangin a chi lak tur a ni. A chi chu zankhuain tuiah chiaah tur a ni a, A tukah Lei hnawng awmna pot (moist pot) ah ½ inch vela thukah tuh tur a ni. Pot chu plastic bag emaw, sarangin emaw tuam a, Ni zung hmuh thatna leh hmun lumah a rawn to chhuah hma chu dah tur a ni. Chumi zawhah a tuamna chu phelh a, ni hmuh thatna hmuna dah leh tur a ni.
		Citrus Cancar	- Tui litre khatah Copper Oxy Chloride 50%WP hi 2g emaw Blitox 50WG 0.01g hi emaw pawlh a, chu tui chu kung hrisel ah kah hian Citrus Cancar natna a veng thei a, he natna veisa kung ah chuan hman loh tur a ni thung. - Kung tlemte chauhin he natna an



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			vei chuan a natna kai ho chu kung hrisel ho lak atanga hla deuh takah phun sawn mai tur a ni.
		Citrus leafminior and butterfly 	Tui litre khatah rannung hlo Imidacloprid 0.5ml emaw phosolone 1.5ml emaw acephate 1g emaw dimethoate 2ml emaw pawlh a, chu tui chu rannung tui 50% a keu hun velah kah tur a ni (July kar hmasa ber a ni tlangpui).
Oil Palm	A tet lai		- Polythene bag (a dum ni thei se) 23*13 cm a lian ah khawi tur a ni. - Bag-ah chuan lei chung hang tha, lei pangngai leh ran ek a inzatz theuhin pawlh tur a ni a, 1cm vela khat loin chhun tur a ni. - Oil palm tiak chu 2.5cm vela thuk in phum tur. - Nitin tui pek tur. - A tiak pakhat tan leitha SSP, MOP leh Mg_2SO_4 cawhpawlh 15g hi thlakhat a tlin hunah pek tur a ni a, 45g thlathum a tlin hunah leh 60g thlaruk a tlin hunah pek tur a ni. - A vawikhat naah khian a kung atanga 6-8cm a hlaah pek tur a ni a, a vawihnihnaah 10-12cm a hla, vawithumnaah 15-20cm a hla ah pek tur a ni. - Leitha pek dawn hian lei chung chu tlema rih phut deuh tur a ni.
	Par a chhuah hma		- A kung bul vel tihfai a, a zar tangkai lo/zar ro te paih tur a ni. - Kung khatah 600:200:100 (NPK) hi hmun hnihah thena apply tur a ni. - Micro-nutrients (zinc, copper, boron, manganese, iron leh molybdenum) te hi pek thin tur an ni. Pek that loh chuan huan pumpui chhiatna a thlen thei a ni.



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			Oil palm rah te hi a rah a hmin hun, rawng mit la tak a rawn nih hunah seng tur a ni.
Balhla	A par lai		- Balhla kung bul vel - tihfai a a hnah ro te thlak bawk tur. - Kung khatah 600:200:100 (NPK) hi hmun hnihah thena apply tur a ni. - Heng micro-nutrients zinc, copper, manganese, iron, boron leh molybdenum te hi an mamawh tawka pek tur, a huan pum a chhiat vek loh nan ven that bawk tur.
		Banana Rhizome weevil	Tui litre khatah rannung hlo Imidacloprid 0.5ml emaw phosolone 1.5ml emaw acephate 1g emaw dimethoate 2ml emaw pawlh a, chu tui chu rannung tui 50% a keu hun velah kah tur a ni (July kar hmasa ber a ni tlangpui).
		Banana panama wilt	Natna kai lo chauh phun tur. Natna kai ho chu a zung nen kara paih tur. Farm-a hmanraw hrang hrangte natna hrik kai lo tura tihfai thin bawk tur a ni.
	A hmin hun		- Balhla hi a par atanga ni 120-140 inkarah a hmin tlangpui. - A raha kil a reh hnu, a mam pal hunah seng chauh tur a ni. - Balhla bu a puitlin tawh chuan a hnah chung ber a ro tan thin.
		Banana fruit caterpillar	Rannung thahna hlo Acephate (Orthene) emaw carbaryl (Sevin)emaw fipronil (Over 'N Out) emaw pyrethrins emaw, 1-1.5ml hi tui litre khatah pawlh a, kah tur.
		Banana thrips	A rah hunlaia polythene bag-a a kung tuam hian rannung thenkhat lakah a veng ve a ni.
Sapthei	Phunsawn hunlai		- Rah chhuah tha, virus kai lo thlan tur a ni. - Phunsawn atana kan lak hian a



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		KOLASIB	kunga chawrno (bud) 3 tal a keng tel tur a ni. - Phun sawn veleh hian maul eh polythene a siam hmun uap tak tak (chamber) 0 ah dah tur a ni. Grafting (a kung zawm): - Sapthei chhung eng (yellow) hi polythene bag ah an phun a, Rahangala hybrid kung tantawi nen an zawm thin.
	Par a chhuah hma	MAMIT AIZAWL CHAMPAI	- A bulhnai vel tihfai that tur. - Khaw ro lai chuan a zung bulah lei rihvur a, hnimhnah dah bawk tur a ni. - Zingkar leh tlai lama Ni a hmuh that theihnan Hmarthlang lam hawitir tur a ni. - A zar no ho a zamna tur siam mumal tur.
		Aphid SERCHHIP	Rannung hlo imidacloprid 0.5ml emaw phosolone 1.5ml emaw, acephate 1.0g emaw dimethoate 2ml emaw, tui litre khatah pawlh a, kah tur.
Lakhuihthei	A seng hunlai	LUNGLEI	- A rah mawng lampang rangkachak rawng eng (golden yellow) a rawn nih chuan seng a hun tan tihna a ni. - Local market (khawchhunga hralh nghal tur) atan chuan a hmin tan lek lek ah seng tur. - Thawnchhuah tur atan erawh chuan a rawng a eng (yellow) hma hretah seng tur a ni.
		Rat damage (Sazu in a tihchhiat) LAWNGTLAI SAIHA	- Sazu bu leh kua vel tihchhiat a, a hmun vel fai taka enkawl tur. - Sazu chaw vel a awm loh nan hnim vel tihfai that tur. - Sazu an tam viau chuan sazu tur 2% Zinc phosphide (96% buh nawi, 2% edible oil leh 2%ZnP) hman tur a ni.
Colocasia	Par a chhuah hma		A bul vel tihfai that a, a zar tangkai lo ho paih tur.



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		KOLASIB	- A zung bul rih vur a leitha vawihnih pek tur. - Tui tling tur vennis tui hawk luankawr mumal tak siam tur. - A zung bul vela Lei hi polythene duma khuh hian hnim to tur lakah a veng a, a thar hlawk phah bawk a ni.
		Corm borer	Thlai bul (plant base) ah rannung tui hmuh a nih chuan ram hectare khat hmunah Carbofuran 3G 1.5kg a.i hi thlai zung bulah hman tur a ni.
Cucurbitaceous crops	A seng hun	AIZAWL CHAMPAI	- A to tirh atanga a seng hun inkarah thlai pakhat tan NPK (100:200:100g) pek tur a ni. - Tuthlawh hmangin hnim thlawh mai tur a ni. - Fur laia a rah tawih loh nan a zar chu mauin emaw dokan tur a ni. - A rah puitling ho chu seng nghal zel tur a ni.
		Fruit fly	Huan zau deuhah chuan carbaryl 0.2% emaw malathion 0.15% hman tur a ni.
Bawrh Saiabe	A par hma deuh atang a par thleng	LUNGLEI	- A hnah ro vel pawhthlak a, a kung bul vel tih fai bawk tur a ni. - A kung bul rihvur tur a ni a, leitha vawi hnih pek bawk tur a ni. - Ruahtui tling a awm loh nan tui luankawr mumal siam tur a ni. - A rah puitling apiang seng zel tur a ni.
		Okra leafroller	Rannung hlo imidacloprid 0.5ml emaw phosolone 1.5ml emaw acephate 1.0g emaw dimethoate 2ml emaw tui litre khatah pawlh a, hman tur a ni.
Behlawi	Rah a chhuah tan	LAWNGTLAI SAIHA	A bul vel tihfai that a, a zar

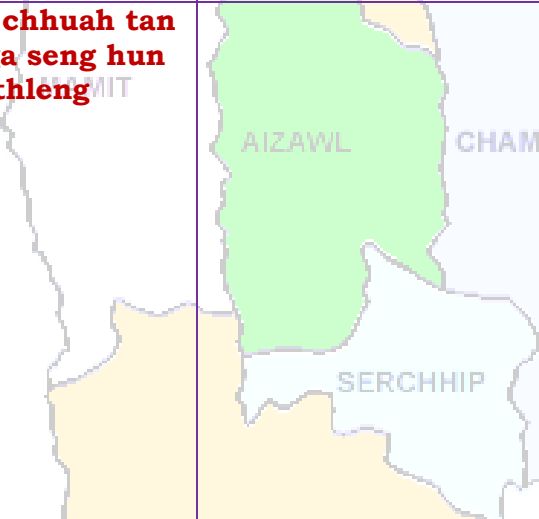


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	atanga seng hun thleng		tangkai lo ho paih tur. - A zung bul rih vur a leitha vawihnih pek tur. - Tui tling tur vennis tui hawk luankawr mumal tak siam tur. - A zung bul vela Lei hi polythene duma khuh hian hnim to tur lakah a veng a, a thar hlawk phah bawk a ni. - A rah puitling apiang seng zel tur.
Bawkbawn	Rah a chhuah tan atanga seng hun thleng		- A bul vel tihfai that a, a zar tangkai lo ho paih tur. - Thali a to hmain Basalin 0.5ml tui litre khatah pawlh a, leia kah hian grass lampang chi hnim to tam tur a veng. - A zung bul vela Lei hi polythene duma khuh hian hnim to tur lakah a veng a, thlai thang a tichak bawk. - Ram Hactare khata zauah leitha Urea 50kg hi hmun hnihah thenin vawihnih phul tur a ni. - A rah puitling apiang seng zel tur.
		Shoot and fruit borer (thlai kung leh a rah bawm chi ranning)	- Natna in a tihchhiat tawh thlai peng lakthlak a paih tur. - Ranning hlo imidacloprid 0.5ml emaw phosolone 1.5ml emaw acephate 1.0g emaw dimethoate 2ml emaw tui litre khatah pawlh a, hman tur a ni.
		Brinjal leaf beetle	Ranning thahna hlo Acephate (Orthene) emaw carbaryl (Sevin)emaw fipronil (Over 'N Out) emaw pyrethrins emaw, 1-1.5ml hi tui litre khatah pawlh a, kah tur.
Kharif rice (Buh fur laia chin chi)	Phun sawn hunlai		- Hnah 3-5 nei natna kai lo chauh a tiak phuntur atan lak tur. - Bavistin 50WP hi tui litre khatah 2g pawlh a, kah tur.



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			Buh phunna tlar leh tlar inkar 20cm, buh leh buh inkar 15cm hi hmun tha pangngai leh enkawl ulukna hmunah chuan a tawk vel a ni.
Kharif rice	A peng insiamtur zawng zawng insiam zawh hnu lawk	KOLASIB	- A bul vela hnim leh thlaidang lo to ve palh te pawh thlawn tur. - Leitha vawihnih pek tur. - Tui tling tur vennan tui hawk luanna mumal tak siam tur.
Pre Kharif Rice	A vui inseam tan lai	MAMIT	- A bul vela hnim leh thlaidang lo to ve palh te pawh thlawn tur. - Leitha vawihnih pek tur. - Tui tling tur vennan tui hawk luanna mumal tak siam tur.
		Rice yellow stem borer	- A hnah hmawr tan tur. - A kung hrisel lo lai paih tur - Tui litre khatah rannung hlo Imidacloprid 0.5ml emaw phosolone 1.5ml emaw acephate 1g emaw dimethoate 2ml emaw pawlh a, chu tui chu kah tur.
Vaimim fur hma a seng chi	A seng hun	SERCHHIP	- A rah zawng zawng seng vek tur. - Keh hun zawng ni saah phoro tur. - Vaimim chi chu rapah rep tur.
Vaimim fur hma hreta seng chi	A kung puitlin hun	LUNGLEI	- A kung bul vela hnim vel tihfai that tur. - Leitha nena rihvur tur. - Leitha vawi hnih pek tur.
		Maize cob borer (vaimim kawm bawmtu rannung)	0.1% endosulfan {2ml (35EC)} hi tui litre khatah pawlh a, ni 30 hnuah vaimim hnahah kah tur.
Sawhthing leh Aieng	Par a chhuah hma	LAWNGTLAI SAIHA	- Thlai hnah, a tang ro leh hnim te chu paihfai vek tur. - Lin tirh (a to chhuah hma) in Atrazine (Atratraf 50wp, Gesaprim 500fw) 1.0-1.5kg a.i tui litre 600 ah pawlh tur a ni. Alachlor (Lasso) @2.25kga.i ha⁻¹ Metolachlor (Dual) @1.5-2.0 kg a.i ha⁻¹, Pendimethalin (Stomp)



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			@ 1-1.5kg a.i ha ⁻¹ te hian hnimhnah lian lampang chi a veng a ni.
		Turmeric shoot borer (Aieng kung ei chhetu rannung)	Rannung hlo imidacloprid 0.5ml emaw phosolone 1.5ml emaw acephate 1.0g emaw dimethoate 2ml emaw tui litre khatah pawlh a, hman tur a ni.
Kharif pulses (Green gram, Black gram and Rajma)	Par a chhuah atanga rah a chhuah thleng		- A bul vela hnim leh thlaidang lo to ve te that a paih tur. - A kung bulah rih vur tur. - Natna kai tawh thlai te lakkhawm a halral tur.
		Aphid and bug	Rannung hlo imidacloprid 0.5ml emaw phosolone 1.5ml emaw acephate 1.0g emaw dimethoate 2ml emaw tui litre khatah pawlh a, hman tur a ni.
Vawk	Kumtluanin	Porcine Reproductive Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS).	1. A natna vei vawk te chu thah a phum tur a ni.
	A puitling hun	Swine fever.	2. Vawk thla hnih a nihin SF vaccine pek tur a ni a, he vaccine hi thla ruk emaw kumtluanin pek chhunzawm tur
Bawng	Kumtluanin	Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)	Thla16 a upa an rih in FMD vaccine pek tur a nia, thla 6 danah pek chhunzawm tur a ni.
	A naupan lai	Black Quarter (BQ)	- Black Quarter Vaccine (BQ) - Thla ruk an tlin hunah vaccine lak tan tur. - Kumkhat hnu ah vaccine pek leh tur.
Ar	Kumtluanin	Ranikhet Disease.	1. Ar note an pian hlimin F ₁ vaccine pek tur a nia an puitlin hunah R ₂ B pek leh tur a ni.
		Coccidiosis	2. Amprolium emaw coccidiostat pek tur.



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Expert committee members:

Dr. S.B. Singh	:	Joint Director	basantasinghsoibam@rediffmail.com
Dr. Saurav Saha	:	Scientist (Agril. Physics)	sauravs.saha@gmail.com
Dr. T. Boopathi	:	Scientist (Agril Entomology)	boopathiars@gmail.com
Dr. Sudip Kumar Dutta	:	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	:	Scientist (Soil Fertility)	lmsingson@gmail.com
Dr Y. Ramakrishna	:	Farm manager (T-6)	ramakrishnaiari@rediffmail.com
Mr. Samik Chowdhury	:	Technical Officer	samikchowdhury33@gmail.com
Mr. Evans Syiem	:	Meteorological Observer	evansmeteo@gmail.com
Mr. Vanthawmliana	:	Senior Research Fellow (Mizo language Translator)	Tom_tom79@yahoo.in
Mrs. Monika Bora	:	Meteorological Observer	boramonika@rediffmail.com

Collaborating Department:

Dr. Lalmuanzovi	:	PC KVK Lunglei	kvklunglei@gmail.com kvknahtial@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 kvklawngtlai@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: 10 - 14 August, 2016

Bulletin No: - 626/2016/ Bulletin/English

Date of issue: 09th August, 2016

Parameters	10.08.2016	11.08.2016	12.08.2016	13.08.2016	14.08.2016
Rainfall (mm)	20	15	10	8	5
Max Temp (°C)	30	30	32	32	32
Min Temp (°C)	23	23	24	25	25
Cloud Coverage	Mainly cloudy	Partially clear	Mainly cloudy	Partially clear	Partially clear
Max RH (%)	94	97	96	96	98
Min RH (%)	79	91	71	67	73
Wind Speed (Kmph)	5	6	4	4	6
*Wind Direction	E	E	E	E	S-E

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

STATUS OF MONSOON- June 1-30, 2016 (Percent of deviation from normal in parenthesis)

Aizawl- 384.87mm (430.2mm)	Champhai- 105.48mm (359.89mm)	Saiha- 307.40 mm (507.7mm)	Kolasib- 236.00mm (428.1mm)
Lawngtlai-291.20mm (453.1mm)	Lunglei-326.00mm (465.14mm)	Mamit-204.87mm (442.80mm)	Serchhip-411.72mm (259.62mm)

Weather summary of the past three days

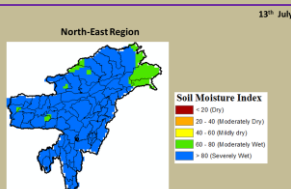
The temperature range for maximum and minimum were 22.8-24.1°C and 17.8-19.6°C respectively. Mainly cloudy sky was observed. Wind direction is southeasterly. Maximum RH observed 87-99% & minimum of 67-84%. Rainfall recorded for the past three days is **25.80 mm. (Source-NICRA, AWS, Network)**

Weather forecast valid from 10th August, 2016 To 14th August, 2016.

There are chances of moderate to light rainfall during the next 3 days. The maximum and minimum temperatures for the next 5 days may range for 30-32°C and 23-25°C. Maximum relative humidity is expected in the range of 94-98% and minimum may from 67-91%. Wind direction would be easterly to southeasterly with the wind speed of 4-6 km per hour. Mainly cloudy sky will prevail during the next five days.

Weekly cumulative rainfall: 58.0 mm

NDVI for Mizoram



Extremely wet condition of soil moisture is observed over entire districts of North-East Region.

Extremely wet condition occur in all district of Mizoram



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Main Crop/ Animal /Fisheries	Stage	Cultural practices/ Pest/ Diseases	Agricultural / Horticultural/ animal husbandry advisories
Khasi Mandarin and acid lime	Transplanting stage		- Citrus trees should be planted in a sunny and wind-protected area. - In the citrus belt, trees can be planted at any time, however, spring is the best time for container grown plants. - Standard-size trees should be spaced 12 to 25 feet apart and dwarf trees should be set 6 to 10 feet apart. The exact distance depends on the variety. The bigger the fruit, the farther the distance. - If the soil is not well-drained, plant the trees on a slight mound to prevent water logging. - To plant citrus trees inside from seeds, remove the seeds from the desired fruit. Soak the seeds overnight in water and plant them ½ inch deep in moist potting soil. Cover the pot with a plastic bag or wrap and let it sit in a warm and sunny spot for a few weeks until the seeds start to grow. Then, remove the plastic but keep the pot near a warm and sunny window.
		Citrus cancar	- Copper- based fungicides Copper Oxy Chloride 50%WP @ 2g/lt or bactericides Blitox 50 WG @ 0.01g/lt can provide a barrier against infection, but they will not treat an existing infection. - Control minor infections limited to a small area of the tree by pruning away the affected parts. - Severely infected trees should be destroyed to prevent infecting healthy trees nearby.
		Citrus leafminior and butterfly	Apply insecticide like imidacloprid 0.5 ml or phosolone 1.5 ml or acephate 1.0 g or dimethoate 2 ml /l at 50% egg hatching stage when 1st instars predominate which

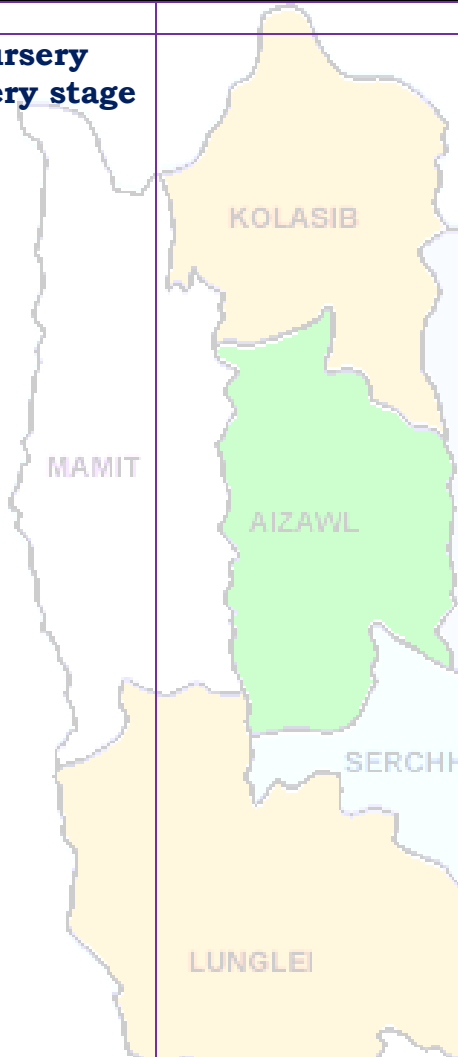


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Oil plam	Nursery nursery stage		coincides with I Fortnight of July. ✚ Smaller polybags of 250 gauge and 23 x 13 cm size, preferably black are used for raising primary nurseries. ✚ These bags are filled with the potting mixture (Top soil, sand and well decomposed cattle manure in equal proportions) leaving one cm at the top of the bag. ✚ A healthy germinated sprout is placed at the centre at 2.5 cm depth. ✚ Plumule of the sprout facing upwards and the radicle downwards in the soil. ✚ The seedlings are to be watered daily. ✚ Application of a fertilizer mixture containing one part of ammonium sulphate, one part of super phosphate, one part of muriate of potash and two parts of magnesium sulphate is recommended at 15 g at one month stage, 45 g at three months stage and 60 g at six months stage per seedling. ✚ This has to be applied 6 - 8 cm away from seedlings during the first application, 10-12 cm away during second and 15-20 cm away during the third application in primary nursery. ✚ Surface soil is slightly scratched at the time of fertilizer application.
Oil plam	Vegetative stage		✚ Cleaning near base of the plant and cut unwanted branches. ✚ Application of split dose of fertilizer 600: 200:100 (g/pt). ✚ Apply micro-nutrients viz. zinc, copper, manganese, iron, boron and molybdenum are required in ample quantities for supplying nutrients and also reduce serious disorders which may lead to decline of the whole



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			orchard. ✚ Fruits are harvested when they attain full size, develop attractive colour with optimum sugar and acid blend.
Banana	Flowering to fruit formation stage	KOLASIB MAMIT	✚ Clear near base of the plant and cut unwanted branches. ✚ Application of split dose of fertilizer 600: 200:100 (g/pt). ✚ Apply micro-nutrients viz. zinc, copper, manganese, iron, boron and molybdenum are required in ample quantities for supplying nutrients and also reduce serious disorders which may lead to decline of the whole orchard.
		Banana Rhizome weevil	✚ Apply insecticide like imidacloprid 0.5 ml or phosalone 1.5 ml or acephate 1.0 g or dimethoate 2 ml /l at 50% egg hatching stage when 1 st instars predominate which coincides with I Fortnight of July.
		Banana panama wilt	✚ Use disease free planting material. Roughing of infected plant and destroy them. Removing of excess male buds prevent disease spread. Disinfect the farm equipments.
Banana	Maturity stage	LUNGLEI	✚ Fruits usually mature in 120 to 140 days after flowering. ✚ The fruit bunch is harvested when the ridges on their surface changes from angular to round. ✚ The dried parts of flowers at the top of fruit drop off easily. ✚ The top most leaf starts drying as the bunch matures. ✚ Colour of fruits or fingers changes from dark green to pale green.
		Banana fruit caterpillar	✚ Apply contact insecticide like Acephate (Orthene), carbaryl (Sevin), fipronil (Over 'N Out), pyrethrins @ 1 to 1.5 ml/l of water.
		Banana thrips	✚ Covering bunches with polyethylene bags during fruit development provides a physical barrier to insect infestations.



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			Spraying Imidachloroprid @ 1.5 ml/lit of rice to immature bunches and the surrounding soil can significantly reduce thrips damage to the fruit.
Passion Fruit (Kharif Season)	Transplanting stage		- High yielding mother vine with good quality fruits and free of virus diseases should be selected to provide cuttings. - A cutting should contain at least 3 buds and must be planted in sand beds. - Immediately after planting these should be kept inside a high humid chamber made out of bamboo and polythene. Grafting: - The root stock of yellow Passion fruit is planted in polythene sleeves and the section from Rahangala hybrid is grafted using wedge or approach method of grafting.
Passion Fruit (Pre Kharif)	Vegetative stage		- Trail semi hard wood stem to bower structure - Clean near the base of the plant. - In dry spell apply mulch with grass. - Trellises are in the north-south direction to minimize the shades during early morning and late evening. - Young vines are trained to grow along the wire support of the trellises.
		Aphid and mite	Apply insecticide like imidacloprid 0.5 ml or phosolone 1.5 ml or acephate 1.0 g or dimethoate 2 ml/lit of water.
Pineapple	Harvest stage		- A basal golden yellow coloration at the base is the sign of a ripe fruit. - Fresh fruits destined for the local market are plucked when almost ripe. - Fresh pineapples destined for export are harvested green-ripe (beginning to turn yellow-green at the base of the fruit).
		Rat damage	Disturb and destroy the habitat (burrows) of the rodents by practicing clean cultivation.



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		KOLASIB	- Minimize the alternate food sources and secured habitation by removing the weeds and crop residues in/ around the fields. - Apply 2% Zinc phosphide poison baits (96 parts of broken rice + 2 parts of edible oil + 2 parts of 98% ZnP) when the rodent infestation is very high. Practice pre-baiting before apply ZNP poison baiting to avoid the bait shyness.
Colocasia	Vegetative stage	MAMIT AIZAWL	- Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches. - Earthing up soil at base of the plant along with split doses of fertilizer. - Proper drainage is required to avoid water logging. - Mulching with black polythene is found beneficial for both reducing the weed and increasing the yield.
		Corm borer	Carbofuran 3G @1.5 kg a.i./ha applied in root zone when egg laying ooze is observed at plant base.
Cucurbitaceo us crop	Harvesting stage	SERCHHIP LUNGLEI	- Apply a dose of 100:200:100 gm NPK/plant throughout the cropping period through split application - Weeding can be done by hoeing as and when necessary. - Fruit rot during rainy season can be checked by training the plants over the bamboo stick or dried branches. - Harvest all mature fruit.
		Fruit fly	In large gardens apply carbaryl 0.2 per cent or malathion 0.15 per cent suspension containing sugar or jeggery at 10 g/l at fortnightly intervals at flowering and fruit initiation.
Okra	Vegetative to flowering stage	LAWNGTLAI SAIHA	- Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches. - Earthing up soil at base of the plant along with split doses of fertilizer. - Proper drainage is required to avoid water logging. - Harvest all mature fruit.
		Okra leafroller	Apply insecticide like imidacloprid 0.5 ml or



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			phosolone 1.5 ml or acephate 1.0 g or dimethoate 2 ml/lit of water.
Cowpea	Fruit initiation to harvest	KOLASIB	- Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches. - Earthing up soil at base of the plant along with split doses of fertilizer. - Proper drainage is required to avoid water logging. - Mulching with black polythene is found beneficial for both reducing the weed and increasing the yield. - Harvest all mature fruit.
Brinjal	Fruit initiation to harvest	AIZAWL	- Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches. - Pre emergence application of Basalin @0.5 ml/lit of water for reduce grass type weed. - Mulching with black polythene film reduces weed growth, increases the crop growth. - Split dose of fertilizer application @ 50kg/ha urea. - Harvest all mature fruit.
		Shoot and fruit borer	- Collect and destroy infected parts of the plant. - Apply insecticide like imidacloprid 0.5 ml or phosolone 1.5 ml or acephate 1.0 g or dimethoate 2 ml/lit of water.
		Brinjal leaf beetle	Apply contact insecticide like Acephate (Orthene), carbaryl (Sevin), fipronil (Over 'N Out), pyrethrins @ 1 to 1.5 ml/lit of water.
Kharif Rice	Maximum tillering stage		- Remove unwanted plant by hand weeding. - Apply split dose of 25 %fertilizer(25 kg/ha urea). - Proper drainage is required to avoid water logging. - Use kono weeder 2-3 times for weed suppression in rows.
Pre kharif Rice	Panicle Initiation stage		- Remove unwanted plant by hand weeding. - Apply split dose of fertilizer. - Proper drainage is required to avoid water logging



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		Rice yellow stem borer	- Cut leaf tip from the seedling. - Collect and destroy infected parts of the plant. - Apply insecticide like imidacloprid 0.5 ml or phosolone 1.5 ml or acephate 1.0 g or dimethoate 2 ml/lit of water.
Pre kharif Maize	Harvesting stage	KOLASIB	- Harvest all the matured and immature cobs. - Keep all matured cobs for sundry. - Hang all matured cobs in smoke.
Kharif Maize	Vegetative stage	MAMIT	- Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches. - Earting up of soil along with fertilizer mixture. - Apply split dose of fertilizer.
		Maize cob borer	Foliar spray of 0.1 % Endosulfan {2 ml (35 EC) in litre water} at 30 days after germination is very effective against stem borer.
Ginger and turmeric	Vegetative stage	SERCHHIP	- Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches. - Pre-emergence application of Atrazine (Atratraf 50 wp, Gesaprim 500 fw) @ of 1.0-1.5 kg a.i ha-1 in 600 litre water, Alachlor (Lasso) @ 2-2.5 kg a.i ha-1, Metolachlor (Dual) @ 1.5-2.0 kg a.i ha-1, Pendamethalin (Stomp) @ 1-1.5 kg a.i. ha-1 large effective way for control of many annual and broad leaved weeds. - Earting up of soil along with fertilizer mixture.
		Turmeric shoot borer	Apply insecticide like imidacloprid 0.5 ml or phosolone 1.5 ml or acephate 1.0 g or dimethoate 2 ml/lit of water.
Kharif pulses (Green gram, Black gram and Rajma)	Flowering to pod formation stage	LUNGLEI	- Remove unwanted plant from terrace and riser. - Remove all infected pant and burn it.
		Aphid and bug	- Manually collect and destroy the insect. - Apply insecticide like imidacloprid 0.5 ml or phosolone 1.5 ml or acephate 1.0 g or dimethoate 2 ml/lit of water.



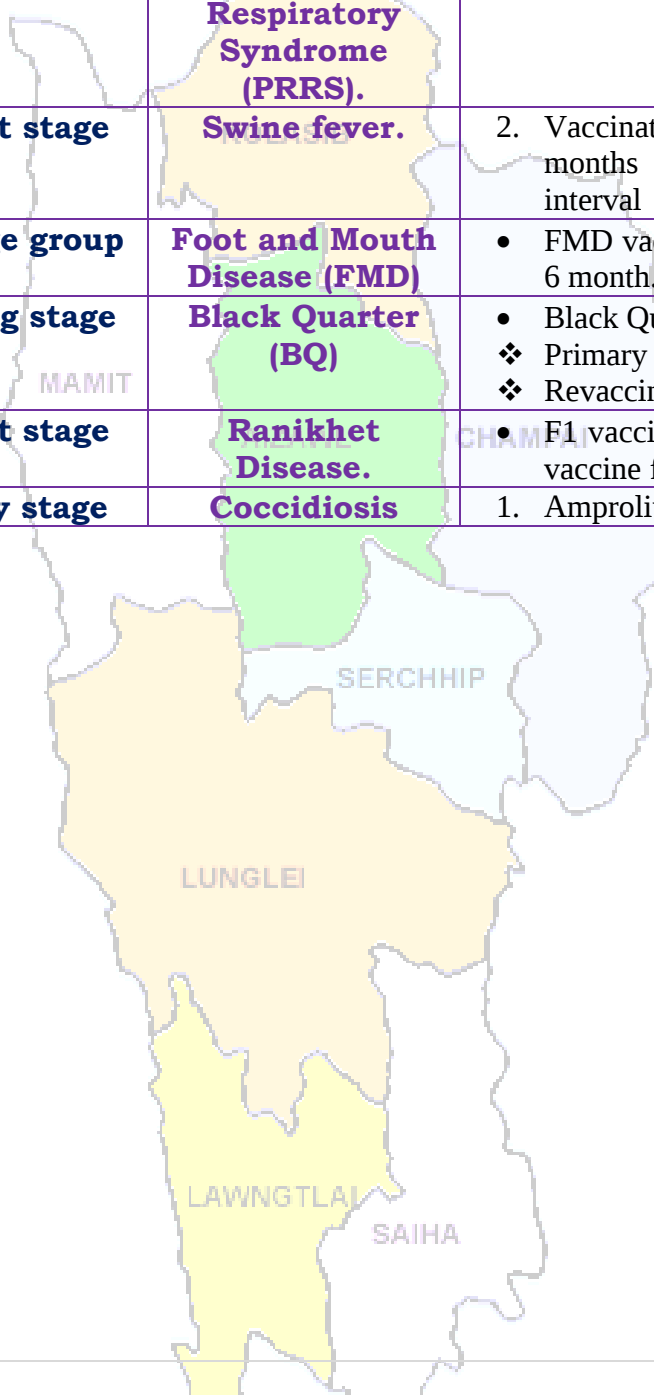
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Pig	All stages	Porcine Reproductive Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS).	1. Culling of positive pigs or piglets.
	Adult stage	Swine fever.	2. Vaccination of pigs with SF vaccines at 2 months and yearly interval/6 month interval
Cattle	All age group	Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)	• FMD vaccine at 16 week and repeat every 6 month.
	Young stage	Black Quarter (BQ)	• Black Quarter Vaccine (BQV). ❖ Primary vaccination 6 month or above ❖ Revaccination annually
Poultry	Adult stage	Ranikhet Disease.	• F1 vaccine at (1-6) days of birth and R ₂ B vaccine for adult birds.
	Early stage	Coccidiosis	1. Amprolium or coccidiostat





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Expert committee members:

Dr. S.B. Singh	:	Joint Director	basantasinghsoibam@rediffmail.com
Dr. Saurav Saha	:	Scientist (Agril. Physics)	sauravs.saha@gmail.com
Dr. T. Boopathi	:	Scientist (Agril Entomology)	boopathiars@gmail.com
Dr. Sudip Kumar Dutta	:	Scientist (Hort.)	sudipiari@rediffmail.com
Dr. A. Ratankumar Singh	:	Scientist (Plant Pathology)	ratantplantpatho@gmail.com
Dr. L. H. Puui	:	Scientist (Vet. Microbiology)	lpuii@gmail.com
Dr. Lungmuana	:	Scientist (Soil Fertility)	lmsingson@gmail.com
Dr. M. Thoithoi Devi	:	Scientist (Agronomy)	thoiagri@gmail.com
Mr. Samik Chowdhury	:	Technical Officer	samikchowdhury33@gmail.com
Mr. Evans Syiem	:	Meteorological Observer	evansmeteo@gmail.com
Mr. Vanthawmliana	:	Senior Research Fellow (Mizo language Translator)	Tom_tom79@yahoo.in
Mrs. Monika Bora	:	Meteorological Observer (IMD)	boramonika@rediffmail.com

Collaborating Department:

Name of the KVK	Programme Coordinator Name and Designation	KVK Email Id	Phone no/ Mobile no
KVK Lunglei	Dr. Lalmuanzovi Head & Sr. Scientist	kvkhnahthial@gmail.com	9862803750 9436154614
KVK, Kolasib	Mr. Lalrosamga Khiangte Head & Sr. Scientist	kvkkolasib@gmail.com	9436152440
KVK, Serchhip	Mr. K. Laltlanmawia Head & Sr. Scientist	kvkserchhip@gmail.com	9436146115 9615389293
KVK, Champhai	Mrs. Lalrinawmi Renthlei Head & Sr. Scientist	kvkchawzawl@gmail.com	9436159788
KVK, Lawngtlai	Dr. Michel Lallawmkimi Head & Sr. Scientist	kvklawntlai@gmail.com	9436155858
KVK, Saiha	Dr. Vanlalhruaia Hnampe Head & Sr. Scientist	kvksaiha@gmail.com	8974656509
KVK, Mamit	Dr. Samuel Lalliansanga Head & Sr. Scientist	kvkmamit@gmail.com	9436147625
KVK, Aizawl	Dr. K. P. Chaudhary Head & Sr. Scientist	Kpchy@rediffmail.com kvkaizawl@rediffmail.com	9436351669



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Bulletin No: - 626/2016/ Bulletin/Mizo

Date of issue: 09th August, 2016

Parameters	10.08.2016	11.08.2016	12.08.2016	13.08.2016	14.08.2016
Rainfall (mm)	20	15	10	8	5
Max Temp (°C)	30	30	32	32	32
Min Temp (°C)	23	23	24	25	25
Cloud Coverage	Mainly cloudy	Partially clear	Mainly cloudy	Partially clear	Partially clear
Max RH (%)	94	97	96	96	98
Min RH (%)	79	91	71	67	73
Wind Speed (Kmph)	5	6	4	4	6
*Wind Direction	E	E	E	E	S-E

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

STATUS OF MONSOON- May 1-31, 2016 (Percent of deviation from normal in parenthesis)

Aizawl- 383.68mm (341.8mm)	Champhai- 239.49mm (250.30mm)	Saiha- 109.52 mm (87.2mm)	Kolasib- 352.38mm (380.9mm)
Lawngtlai-321.51mm (285.5mm)	Lunglei-344.00mm (186.21mm)	Mamit-449.48mm (442.80mm)	Serchhip-411.72mm (259.63mm)

Ni thum kalta sik leh sa dinhmun tlangpui

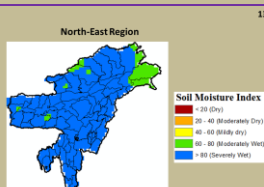
10th August – 14th August, 2016 chhunga sik leh sa dinhmun tur tlangpui

Khua a lum lai berin 22.8-24.1°C leh a vawh lai berin 17.8-19.6°C ani a. Chhum a tam tlangpui. Thli tleh dan kawng zawng chu chhim lam atangin chhak lamah a tleh (a thaw) a ni. Boruak uap zawng (relative humidity) san lai berin 87-99% a ni a, a hniam lai berin 67-84% ani. Ni 3 kal ta chhung a ruah tla zat chu **25.80 mm** a ni. (Source-NICRA, AWS, Network)

Ni 3 lo awm turah hian ruahtui tam vak lo a tlak beisei a ni. Khua a lum lai berin 30-32°C a ni ang a. A vawh lai berin 23-25°C ni tura beisei a ni. RH san lai berin 94-98% leh a hniam lai berin 67-91% ni tur a rin niin. Thli hi darkar khatah 4-6 km vela chakin chhaklam hawi zawngin a tleh rin a ni. Ni nga chhung lo awm tur ah hian a tlangpuiin chhum a lan deuh reng beisei a ni.

Weekly cumulative rainfall: 58.0mm

NDVI for Mizoram



Extremely wet condition of soil moisture is observed over entire districts of North-East Region.

Extremely wet condition occur in all district of Mizoram



GRAMIN KRISHI MAUSAM SEWA ICAR RESEARCH COMPLEX FOR NEH REGION

Mizoram Centre, Kolasib- 796081, MIZORAM

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



Thlai/ ran /sangha	Spat zawng	Hmalakna tur/ rannung leh natna hrik awm thei te	Agricultural/Horticultural/ animal husbandry atana thurawn
Khasi Mandarin and acid lime	Phun sawn (transplant) hun		- Heng ser tiak te hi Ni zung hmuh thatna, thli laka him hmunah phun tur a ni. - Chin hunbi bik a awm lem lo a, April/May vel hi duhthusam a ni. - Kung lian deuh chi 12-25ft inkar hlat a chin tur a ni a, kung te deuh chi erawh 6-10ft inkar hlata chin tur a ni. Kung puitling a len poh leh an inkar tih hlat tur a ni. - Tui tling insah vat theih lohna hmun (ruah sur zawha tui a tlin rei thinna hmun) ah chuan ser tiak chu hmun tih pawn chawp ah phun tur a ni. - Ser tiak phun lo a, a chi a chin duh chuan ser rah duhthusam atangin a chi lak tur a ni. A chi chu zankhuain tuiah chiaah tur a ni a, A tukah Lei hnawng awmna pot (moist pot) ah ½ inch vela thukah tuh tur a ni. Pot chu plastic bag emaw, sarangin emaw tuam a, Ni zung hmuh thatna leh hmun lumah a rawn to chhuah hma chu dah tur a ni. Chumi zawhah a tuamna chu phelh a, ni hmuh thatna hmuna dah leh tur a ni.
		Citrus Cancar	- Tui litre khatah Copper Oxy Chloride 50%WP hi 2g emaw Blitox 50WG 0.01g hi emaw pawlh a, chu tui chu kung hrisel ah kah hian Citrus Cancar natna a veng thei a, he natna veisa kung ah chuan hman loh tur a ni thung. - Kung tlemte chauhin he natna an



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			vei chuan a natna kai ho chu kung hrisel ho lak atanga hla deuh takah phun sawn mai tur a ni.
		Citrus leafminior and butterfly 	Tui litre khatah rannung hlo Imidacloprid 0.5ml emaw phosolone 1.5ml emaw acephate 1g emaw dimethoate 2ml emaw pawlh a, chu tui chu rannung tui 50% a keu hun velah kah tur a ni (July kar hmasa ber a ni tlangpui).
Oil Palm	A tet lai		- Polythene bag (a dum ni thei se) 23*13 cm a lian ah khawi tur a ni. - Bag-ah chuan lei chung hang tha, lei pangngai leh ran ek a inzatz theuhin pawlh tur a ni a, 1cm vela khat loin chhun tur a ni. - Oil palm tiak chu 2.5cm vela thuk in phum tur. - Nitin tui pek tur. - A tiak pakhat tan leitha SSP, MOP leh Mg_2SO_4 cawhpawlh 15g hi thlakhat a tlin hunah pek tur a ni a, 45g thlathum a tlin hunah leh 60g thlaruk a tlin hunah pek tur a ni. - A vawikhat naah khian a kung atanga 6-8cm a hlaah pek tur a ni a, a vawihnihnaah 10-12cm a hla, vawithumnaah 15-20cm a hla ah pek tur a ni. - Leitha pek dawn hian lei chung chu tlema rih phut deuh tur a ni.
	Par a chhuah hma		- A kung bul vel tihfai a, a zar tangkai lo/zar ro te paih tur a ni. - Kung khatah 600:200:100 (NPK) hi hmun hniah thena apply tur a ni. - Micro-nutrients (zinc, copper, boron, manganese, iron leh molybdenum) te hi pek thin tur an ni. Pek that loh chuan huan pumpui chhiatna a thlen thei a ni.



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			Oil palm rah te hi a rah a hmin hun, rawng mit la tak a rawn nih hunah seng tur a ni.
Balhla	A par lai		- Balhla kung bul vel - tihfai a a hnah ro te thlak bawk tur. - Kung khatah 600:200:100 (NPK) hi hmun hnihah thena apply tur a ni. - Heng micro-nutrients zinc, copper, manganese, iron, boron leh molybdenum te hi an mamawh tawka pek tur, a huan pum a chhiat vek loh nan ven that bawk tur.
		Banana Rhizome weevil	Tui litre khatah rannung hlo Imidacloprid 0.5ml emaw phosolone 1.5ml emaw acephate 1g emaw dimethoate 2ml emaw pawlh a, chu tui chu rannung tui 50% a keu hun velah kah tur a ni (July kar hmasa ber a ni tlangpui).
		Banana panama wilt	Natna kai lo chauh phun tur. Natna kai ho chu a zung nen kara paih tur. Farm-a hmanraw hrang hrangte natna hrik kai lo tura tihfai thin bawk tur a ni.
	A hmin hun		- Balhla hi a par atanga ni 120-140 inkarah a hmin tlangpui. - A raha kil a reh hnu, a mam pal hunah seng chauh tur a ni. - Balhla bu a puitlin tawh chuan a hnah chung ber a ro tan thin.
		Banana fruit caterpillar	Rannung thahna hlo Acephate (Orthene) emaw carbaryl (Sevin)emaw fipronil (Over 'N Out) emaw pyrethrins emaw, 1-1.5ml hi tui litre khatah pawlh a, kah tur.
		Banana thrips	A rah hunlaia polythene bag-a a kung tuam hian rannung thenkhat lakah a veng ve a ni.
Sapthei	Phunsawn hunlai		- Rah chhuah tha, virus kai lo thlan tur a ni. - Phunsawn atana kan lak hian a



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		KOLASIB	kunga chawrno (bud) 3 tal a keng tel tur a ni. - Phun sawn veleh hian maul eh polythene a siam hmun uap tak tak (chamber) 0 ah dah tur a ni. Grafting (a kung zawm): - Sapthei chhung eng (yellow) hi polythene bag ah an phun a, Rahangala hybrid kung tantawi nen an zawm thin.
	Par a chhuah hma	MAMIT AIZAWL CHAMPAI	- A bulhnai vel tihfai that tur. - Khaw ro lai chuan a zung bulah lei rihvur a, hnimhnah dah bawk tur a ni. - Zingkar leh tlai lama Ni a hmuh that theihnan Hmarthlang lam hawitir tur a ni. - A zar no ho a zamna tur siam mumal tur.
		Aphid SERCHHIP	Rannung hlo imidacloprid 0.5ml emaw phosolone 1.5ml emaw, acephate 1.0g emaw dimethoate 2ml emaw, tui litre khatah pawlh a, kah tur.
Lakhuihthei	A seng hunlai	LUNGLEI	- A rah mawng lampang rangkachak rawng eng (golden yellow) a rawn nih chuan seng a hun tan tihna a ni. - Local market (khawchhunga hralh nghal tur) atan chuan a hmin tan lek lek ah seng tur. - Thawnchhuah tur atan erawh chuan a rawng a eng (yellow) hma hretah seng tur a ni.
		Rat damage (Sazu in a tihchhiat) LAWNGTLAI SAIHA	- Sazu bu leh kua vel tihchhiat a, a hmun vel fai taka enkawl tur. - Sazu chaw vel a awm loh nan hnim vel tihfai that tur. - Sazu an tam viau chuan sazu tur 2% Zinc phosphide (96% buh nawi, 2% edible oil leh 2%ZnP) hman tur a ni.
Colocasia	Par a chhuah hma		A bul vel tihfai that a, a zar tangkai lo ho paih tur.



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		KOLASIB	- A zung bul rih vur a leitha vawihnih pek tur. - Tui tling tur vennisan tui hawk luankawr mumal tak siam tur. - A zung bul vela Lei hi polythene duma khuh hian hnim to tur lakah a veng a, a thar hlawk phah bawk a ni.
		Corm borer	Thlai bul (plant base) ah rannung tui hmuh a nih chuan ram hectare khat hmunah Carbofuran 3G 1.5kg a.i hi thlai zung bulah hman tur a ni.
Cucurbitaceous crops	A seng hun	AIZAWL CHAMPAI	- A to tirh atanga a seng hun inkarah thlai pakhat tan NPK (100:200:100g) pek tur a ni. - Tuthlawh hmangin hnim thlawh mai tur a ni. - Fur laia a rah tawih loh nan a zar chu mauin emaw dokan tur a ni. - A rah puitling ho chu seng nghal zel tur a ni.
		Fruit fly	Huan zau deuhah chuan carbaryl 0.2% emaw malathion 0.15% hman tur a ni.
Bawrh Saiabe	A par hma deuh atang a par thleng	LUNGLEI	- A hnah ro vel pawhthlak a, a kung bul vel tih fai bawk tur a ni. - A kung bul rihvur tur a ni a, leitha vawi hnih pek bawk tur a ni. - Ruahtui tling a awm loh nan tui luankawr mumal siam tur a ni. - A rah puitling apiang seng zel tur a ni.
		Okra leafroller	Rannung hlo imidacloprid 0.5ml emaw phosolone 1.5ml emaw acephate 1.0g emaw dimethoate 2ml emaw tui litre khatah pawlh a, hman tur a ni.
Behlawi	Rah a chhuah tan	LAWNGTLAI SAIHA	A bul vel tihfai that a, a zar



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	atanga seng hun thleng		tangkai lo ho paih tur. - A zung bul rih vur a leitha vawihnih pek tur. - Tui tling tur vennan tui hawk luankawr mumal tak siam tur. - A zung bul vela Lei hi polythene duma khuh hian hnim to tur lakah a veng a, a thar hlawk phah bawk a ni. - A rah puitling apiang seng zel tur.
Bawkbawn	Rah a chhuah tan atanga seng hun thleng		- A bul vel tihfai that a, a zar tangkai lo ho paih tur. - Thali a to hmain Basalin 0.5ml tui litre khatah pawlh a, leia kah hian grass lampang chi hnim to tam tur a veng. - A zung bul vela Lei hi polythene duma khuh hian hnim to tur lakah a veng a, thlai thang a tichak bawk. - Ram Hactare khata zauah leitha Urea 50kg hi hmun hnihah thenin vawihnih phul tur a ni. - A rah puitling apiang seng zel tur.
			Shoot and fruit borer (thlai kung leh a rah bawm chi rannung) - Natna in a tihchhiat tawh thlai peng lakthlak a paih tur. - Rannung hlo imidacloprid 0.5ml emaw phosolone 1.5ml emaw acephate 1.0g emaw dimethoate 2ml emaw tui litre khatah pawlh a, hman tur a ni.
			Brinjal leaf beetle Rannung thahna hlo Acephate (Orthene) emaw carbaryl (Sevin)emaw fipronil (Over 'N Out) emaw pyrethrins emaw, 1-1.5ml hi tui litre khatah pawlh a, kah tur.
Kharif rice (Buh fur laia chin chi)	Phun sawn hunlai		- Hnah 3-5 nei natna kai lo chauh a tiak phuntur atan lak tur. - Bavistin 50WP hi tui litre khatah 2g pawlh a, kah tur.



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			Buh phunna tlar leh tlar inkar 20cm, buh leh buh inkar 15cm hi hmun tha pangngai leh enkawl ulukna hmunah chuan a tawk vel a ni.
Kharif rice	A peng insiamtur zawng zawng insiam zawh hnu lawk	KOLASIB	- A bul vela hnim leh thlaidang lo to ve palh te pawh thlawn tur. - Leitha vawihnih pek tur. - Tui tling tur vennan tui hawk luanna mumal tak siam tur.
Pre Kharif Rice	A vui inseam tan lai	MAMIT	- A bul vela hnim leh thlaidang lo to ve palh te pawh thlawn tur. - Leitha vawihnih pek tur. - Tui tling tur vennan tui hawk luanna mumal tak siam tur.
		Rice yellow stem borer	- A hnah hmawr tan tur. - A kung hrisel lo lai paih tur - Tui litre khatah rannung hlo Imidacloprid 0.5ml emaw phosolone 1.5ml emaw acephate 1g emaw dimethoate 2ml emaw pawlh a, chu tui chu kah tur.
Vaimim fur hma a seng chi	A seng hun	SERCHHIP	- A rah zawng zawng seng vek tur. - Keh hun zawng ni saah phoro tur. - Vaimim chi chu rapah rep tur.
Vaimim fur hma hreta seng chi	A kung puitlin hun	LUNGLEI	- A kung bul vela hnim vel tihfai that tur. - Leitha nena rihvur tur. - Leitha vawi hnih pek tur.
		Maize cob borer (vaimim kawm bawmtu rannung)	0.1% endosulfan {2ml (35EC)} hi tui litre khatah pawlh a, ni 30 hnuah vaimim hnahah kah tur.
Sawhthing leh Aieng	Par a chhuah hma	LAWNGTLAI SAIHA	- Thlai hnah, a tang ro leh hnim te chu paihfai vek tur. - Lin tirh (a to chhuah hma) in Atrazine (Atratraf 50wp, Gesaprim 500fw) 1.0-1.5kg a.i tui litre 600 ah pawlh tur a ni. Alachlor (Lasso) @2.25kga.i ha⁻¹ Metolachlor (Dual) @1.5-2.0 kg a.i ha⁻¹, Pendimethalin (Stomp)



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			@ 1-1.5kg a.i ha ⁻¹ te hian hnimhnah lian lampang chi a veng a ni.
		Turmeric shoot borer (Aieng kung ei chhetu rannung)	Rannung hlo imidacloprid 0.5ml emaw phosolone 1.5ml emaw acephate 1.0g emaw dimethoate 2ml emaw tui litre khatah pawlh a, hman tur a ni.
Kharif pulses (Green gram, Black gram and Rajma)	Par a chhuah atanga rah a chhuah thleng		- A bul vela hnim leh thlaidang lo to ve te that a paih tur. - A kung bulah rih vur tur. - Natna kai tawh thlai te lakkhawm a halral tur.
		Aphid and bug	Rannung hlo imidacloprid 0.5ml emaw phosolone 1.5ml emaw acephate 1.0g emaw dimethoate 2ml emaw tui litre khatah pawlh a, hman tur a ni.
Vawk	Kumtluanin	Porcine Reproductive Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS).	1. A natna vei vawk te chu thah a phum tur a ni.
	A puitling hun	Swine fever.	2. Vawk thla hnih a nihin SF vaccine pek tur a ni a, he vaccine hi thla ruk emaw kumtluanin pek chhunzawm tur
Bawng	Kumtluanin	Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)	Thla16 a upa an rih in FMD vaccine pek tur a nia, thla 6 danah pek chhunzawm tur a ni.
	A naupan lai	Black Quarter (BQ)	- Black Quarter Vaccine (BQ) - Thla ruk an tlin hunah vaccine lak tan tur. - Kumkhat hnu ah vaccine pek leh tur.
Ar	Kumtluanin	Ranikhet Disease.	1. Ar note an pian hlimin F ₁ vaccine pek tur a nia an puitlin hunah R ₂ B pek leh tur a ni.
		Coccidiosis	2. Amprolium emaw coccidiostat pek tur.



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Expert committee members:

Dr. S.B. Singh	:	Joint Director	basantasinghsoibam@rediffmail.com
Dr. Saurav Saha	:	Scientist (Agril. Physics)	sauravs.saha@gmail.com
Dr. T. Boopathi	:	Scientist (Agril Entomology)	boopathiars@gmail.com
Dr. Sudip Kumar Dutta	:	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	:	Scientist (Soil Fertility)	lmsingson@gmail.com
Dr Y. Ramakrishna	:	Farm manager (T-6)	ramakrishnaiari@rediffmail.com
Mr. Samik Chowdhury	:	Technical Officer	samikchowdhury33@gmail.com
Mr. Evans Syiem	:	Meteorological Observer	evansmeteo@gmail.com
Mr. Vanthawmliana	:	Senior Research Fellow (Mizo language Translator)	Tom_tom79@yahoo.in
Mrs. Monika Bora	:	Meteorological Observer	boramonika@rediffmail.com

Collaborating Department:

Dr. Lalmuanzovi	:	PC KVK Lunglei	kvklunglei@gmail.com kvknahtial@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 kvklawngtlai@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: Mamit

Period: 10 - 14 August, 2016

Bulletin No: - 626/2016/ Bulletin/English

Date of issue: 09th August, 2016

Parameters	10.08.2016	11.08.2016	12.08.2016	13.08.2016	14.08.2016
Rainfall (mm)	11	14	10	6	8
Max Temp (°C)	29	29	31	33	33
Min Temp (°C)	23	23	24	25	25
Cloud Coverage	Mainly cloudy	Mainly cloudy	Mainly cloudy	Partially clear	Partially clear
Max RH (%)	93	98	93	92	98
Min RH (%)	72	82	66	60	67
Wind Speed (Kmph)	4	5	4	4	6
*Wind Direction	E	S-E	S-E	S-E	S-E

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

STATUS OF MONSOON- June 1-30, 2016 (Percent of deviation from normal in parenthesis)

Aizawl- 384.87mm (430.2mm)	Champhai- 105.48mm (359.89mm)	Saiha- 307.40 mm (507.7mm)	Kolasib- 236.00mm (428.1mm)
Lawngtlai-291.20mm (453.1mm)	Lunglei-326.00mm (465.14mm)	Mamit-204.87mm (442.80mm)	Serchhip-411.72mm (259.62mm)

Weather summary of the past three days

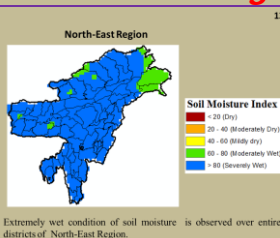
The temperature range for maximum and minimum were 27.8-30.4°C and 19.4-21.8°C respectively. Mainly cloudy sky was observed. Wind direction is southeasterly. Maximum RH observed 94-99% & minimum of 48-93%. Rainfall recorded for the past three days is **31.30 mm. (Source-mosdac.gov.in)**

Weather forecast valid from 10th August, 2016 To 14th August, 2016.

There are chances of moderate to light rainfall during the next 5 days. The maximum and minimum temperatures for the next 5 days may range for 29-33°C and 23-25°C. Maximum relative humidity is expected in the range of 92-98% and minimum may from 60-82%. Wind direction would be easterly and southeasterly with the wind speed of 2-4 km per hour. Mainly cloudy sky will prevail during the next five days.

Weekly cumulative rainfall: 49.0 mm

NDVI for Mizoram



Extremely wet condition occur in all district of Mizoram



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Main Crop/ Animal /Fisheries	Stage	Cultural practices/ Pest/ Diseases	Agricultural / Horticultural/ animal husbandry advisories
Khasi Mandarin and acid lime	Transplanting stage		- Citrus trees should be planted in a sunny and wind-protected area. - In the citrus belt, trees can be planted at any time, however, spring is the best time for container grown plants. - Standard-size trees should be spaced 12 to 25 feet apart and dwarf trees should be set 6 to 10 feet apart. The exact distance depends on the variety. The bigger the fruit, the farther the distance. - If the soil is not well-drained, plant the trees on a slight mound to prevent water logging. - To plant citrus trees inside from seeds, remove the seeds from the desired fruit. Soak the seeds overnight in water and plant them ½ inch deep in moist potting soil. Cover the pot with a plastic bag or wrap and let it sit in a warm and sunny spot for a few weeks until the seeds start to grow. Then, remove the plastic but keep the pot near a warm and sunny window.
		Citrus cancar	- Copper- based fungicides Copper Oxy Chloride 50%WP @ 2g/lt or bactericides Blitox 50 WG @ 0.01g/lt can provide a barrier against infection, but they will not treat an existing infection. - Control minor infections limited to a small area of the tree by pruning away the affected parts. - Severely infected trees should be destroyed to prevent infecting healthy trees nearby.
		Citrus leafminer and butterfly	Apply insecticide like imidacloprid 0.5 ml or phosolone 1.5 ml or acephate 1.0 g or dimethoate 2 ml /l at 50% egg hatching stage when 1st instars predominate which

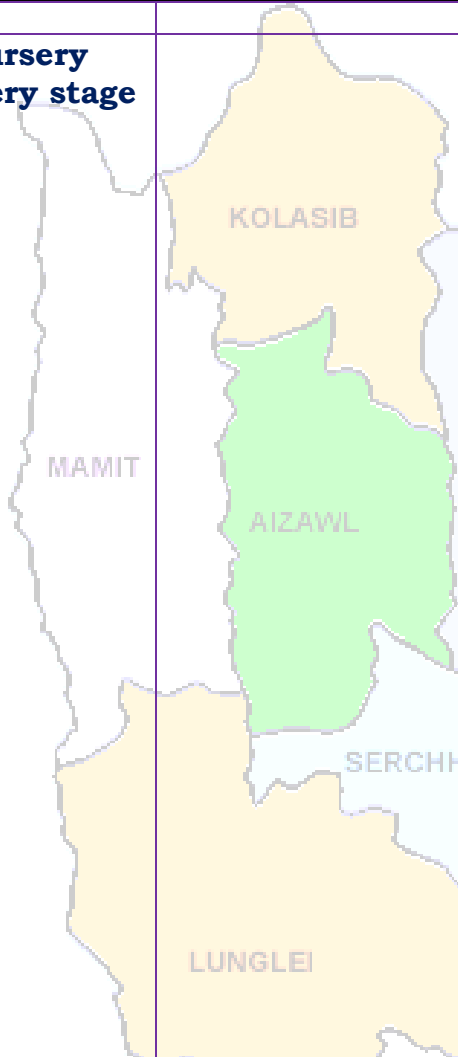


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Oil plam	Nursery nursery stage		coincides with I Fortnight of July. ✚ Smaller polybags of 250 gauge and 23 x 13 cm size, preferably black are used for raising primary nurseries. ✚ These bags are filled with the potting mixture (Top soil, sand and well decomposed cattle manure in equal proportions) leaving one cm at the top of the bag. ✚ A healthy germinated sprout is placed at the centre at 2.5 cm depth. ✚ Plumule of the sprout facing upwards and the radicle downwards in the soil. ✚ The seedlings are to be watered daily. ✚ Application of a fertilizer mixture containing one part of ammonium sulphate, one part of super phosphate, one part of muriate of potash and two parts of magnesium sulphate is recommended at 15 g at one month stage, 45 g at three months stage and 60 g at six months stage per seedling. ✚ This has to be applied 6 - 8 cm away from seedlings during the first application, 10-12 cm away during second and 15-20 cm away during the third application in primary nursery. ✚ Surface soil is slightly scratched at the time of fertilizer application.
Oil plam	Vegetative stage		✚ Cleaning near base of the plant and cut unwanted branches. ✚ Application of split dose of fertilizer 600: 200:100 (g/pt). ✚ Apply micro-nutrients viz. zinc, copper, manganese, iron, boron and molybdenum are required in ample quantities for supplying nutrients and also reduce serious disorders which may lead to decline of the whole



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			orchard. ✚ Fruits are harvested when they attain full size, develop attractive colour with optimum sugar and acid blend.
Banana	Flowering to fruit formation stage	KOLASIB MAMIT	✚ Clear near base of the plant and cut unwanted branches. ✚ Application of split dose of fertilizer 600: 200:100 (g/pt). ✚ Apply micro-nutrients viz. zinc, copper, manganese, iron, boron and molybdenum are required in ample quantities for supplying nutrients and also reduce serious disorders which may lead to decline of the whole orchard.
		Banana Rhizome weevil	✚ Apply insecticide like imidacloprid 0.5 ml or phosolone 1.5 ml or acephate 1.0 g or dimethoate 2 ml /l at 50% egg hatching stage when 1 st instars predominate which coincides with I Fortnight of July.
		Banana panama wilt	✚ Use disease free planting material. Roughing of infected plant and destroy them. Removing of excess male buds prevent disease spread. Disinfect the farm equipments.
Banana	Maturity stage	LUNGLEI	✚ Fruits usually mature in 120 to 140 days after flowering. ✚ The fruit bunch is harvested when the ridges on their surface changes from angular to round. ✚ The dried parts of flowers at the top of fruit drop off easily. ✚ The top most leaf starts drying as the bunch matures. ✚ Colour of fruits or fingers changes from dark green to pale green.
		Banana fruit caterpillar	✚ Apply contact insecticide like Acephate (Orthene), carbaryl (Sevin), fipronil (Over 'N Out), pyrethrins @ 1 to 1.5 ml/l of water.
		Banana thrips	✚ Covering bunches with polyethylene bags during fruit development provides a physical barrier to insect infestations.



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			Spraying Imidachloroprid @ 1.5 ml/lit of rice to immature bunches and the surrounding soil can significantly reduce thrips damage to the fruit.
Passion Fruit (Kharif Season)	Transplanting stage		- High yielding mother vine with good quality fruits and free of virus diseases should be selected to provide cuttings. - A cutting should contain at least 3 buds and must be planted in sand beds. - Immediately after planting these should be kept inside a high humid chamber made out of bamboo and polythene. Grafting: - The root stock of yellow Passion fruit is planted in polythene sleeves and the section from Rahangala hybrid is grafted using wedge or approach method of grafting.
Passion Fruit (Pre Kharif)	Vegetative stage		- Trail semi hard wood stem to bower structure - Clean near the base of the plant. - In dry spell apply mulch with grass. - Trellises are in the north-south direction to minimize the shades during early morning and late evening. - Young vines are trained to grow along the wire support of the trellises.
		Aphid and mite	Apply insecticide like imidacloprid 0.5 ml or phosolone 1.5 ml or acephate 1.0 g or dimethoate 2 ml/lit of water.
Pineapple	Harvest stage		- A basal golden yellow coloration at the base is the sign of a ripe fruit. - Fresh fruits destined for the local market are plucked when almost ripe. - Fresh pineapples destined for export are harvested green-ripe (beginning to turn yellow-green at the base of the fruit).
		Rat damage	Disturb and destroy the habitat (burrows) of the rodents by practicing clean cultivation.



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		KOLASIB	- Minimize the alternate food sources and secured habitation by removing the weeds and crop residues in/ around the fields. - Apply 2% Zinc phosphide poison baits (96 parts of broken rice + 2 parts of edible oil + 2 parts of 98% ZnP) when the rodent infestation is very high. Practice pre-baiting before apply ZNP poison baiting to avoid the bait shyness.
Colocasia	Vegetative stage	MAMIT AIZAWL	- Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches. - Earthing up soil at base of the plant along with split doses of fertilizer. - Proper drainage is required to avoid water logging. - Mulching with black polythene is found beneficial for both reducing the weed and increasing the yield.
		Corm borer	Carbofuran 3G @1.5 kg a.i./ha applied in root zone when egg laying ooze is observed at plant base.
Cucurbitaceous crop	Harvesting stage	SERCHHIP LUNGLEI	- Apply a dose of 100:200:100 gm NPK/plant throughout the cropping period through split application - Weeding can be done by hoeing as and when necessary. - Fruit rot during rainy season can be checked by training the plants over the bamboo stick or dried branches. - Harvest all mature fruit.
		Fruit fly	In large gardens apply carbaryl 0.2 per cent or malathion 0.15 per cent suspension containing sugar or jeggery at 10 g/l at fortnightly intervals at flowering and fruit initiation.
Okra	Vegetative to flowering stage	LAWNGTLAI SAIHA	- Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches. - Earthing up soil at base of the plant along with split doses of fertilizer. - Proper drainage is required to avoid water logging. - Harvest all mature fruit.
		Okra leafroller	Apply insecticide like imidacloprid 0.5 ml or



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			phosolone 1.5 ml or acephate 1.0 g or dimethoate 2 ml/lit of water.
Cowpea	Fruit initiation to harvest	KOLASIB	- Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches. - Earthing up soil at base of the plant along with split doses of fertilizer. - Proper drainage is required to avoid water logging. - Mulching with black polythene is found beneficial for both reducing the weed and increasing the yield. - Harvest all mature fruit.
Brinjal	Fruit initiation to harvest	AIZAWL	- Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches. - Pre emergence application of Basalin @0.5 ml/lit of water for reduce grass type weed. - Mulching with black polythene film reduces weed growth, increases the crop growth. - Split dose of fertilizer application @ 50kg/ha urea. - Harvest all mature fruit.
		Shoot and fruit borer	- Collect and destroy infected parts of the plant. - Apply insecticide like imidacloprid 0.5 ml or phosolone 1.5 ml or acephate 1.0 g or dimethoate 2 ml/lit of water.
		Brinjal leaf beetle	Apply contact insecticide like Acephate (Orthene), carbaryl (Sevin), fipronil (Over 'N Out), pyrethrins @ 1 to 1.5 ml/lit of water.
Kharif Rice	Maximum tillering stage		- Remove unwanted plant by hand weeding. - Apply split dose of 25 %fertilizer(25 kg/ha urea). - Proper drainage is required to avoid water logging. - Use kono weeder 2-3 times for weed suppression in rows.
Pre kharif Rice	Panicle Initiation stage		- Remove unwanted plant by hand weeding. - Apply split dose of fertilizer. - Proper drainage is required to avoid water logging.



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		Rice yellow stem borer	- Cut leaf tip from the seedling. - Collect and destroy infected parts of the plant. - Apply insecticide like imidacloprid 0.5 ml or phosolone 1.5 ml or acephate 1.0 g or dimethoate 2 ml/lit of water.
Pre kharif Maize	Harvesting stage	KOLASIB	- Harvest all the matured and immature cobs. - Keep all matured cobs for sundry. - Hang all matured cobs in smoke.
Kharif Maize	Vegetative stage	MAMIT	- Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches. - Earting up of soil along with fertilizer mixture. - Apply split dose of fertilizer.
		Maize cob borer	Foliar spray of 0.1 % Endosulfan {2 ml (35 EC) in litre water} at 30 days after germination is very effective against stem borer.
Ginger and turmeric	Vegetative stage	SERCHHIP	- Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches. - Pre-emergence application of Atrazine (Atratraf 50 wp, Gesaprim 500 fw) @ of 1.0-1.5 kg a.i ha-1 in 600 litre water, Alachlor (Lasso) @ 2-2.5 kg a.i ha-1, Metolachlor (Dual) @ 1.5-2.0 kg a.i ha-1, Pendamethalin (Stomp) @ 1-1.5 kg a.i. ha-1 large effective way for control of many annual and broad leaved weeds. - Earting up of soil along with fertilizer mixture.
		Turmeric shoot borer	Apply insecticide like imidacloprid 0.5 ml or phosolone 1.5 ml or acephate 1.0 g or dimethoate 2 ml/lit of water.
Kharif pulses (Green gram, Black gram and Rajma)	Flowering to pod formation stage	LUNGLEI	- Remove unwanted plant from terrace and riser. - Remove all infected pant and burn it.
		Aphid and bug	- Manually collect and destroy the insect. - Apply insecticide like imidacloprid 0.5 ml or phosolone 1.5 ml or acephate 1.0 g or dimethoate 2 ml/lit of water.



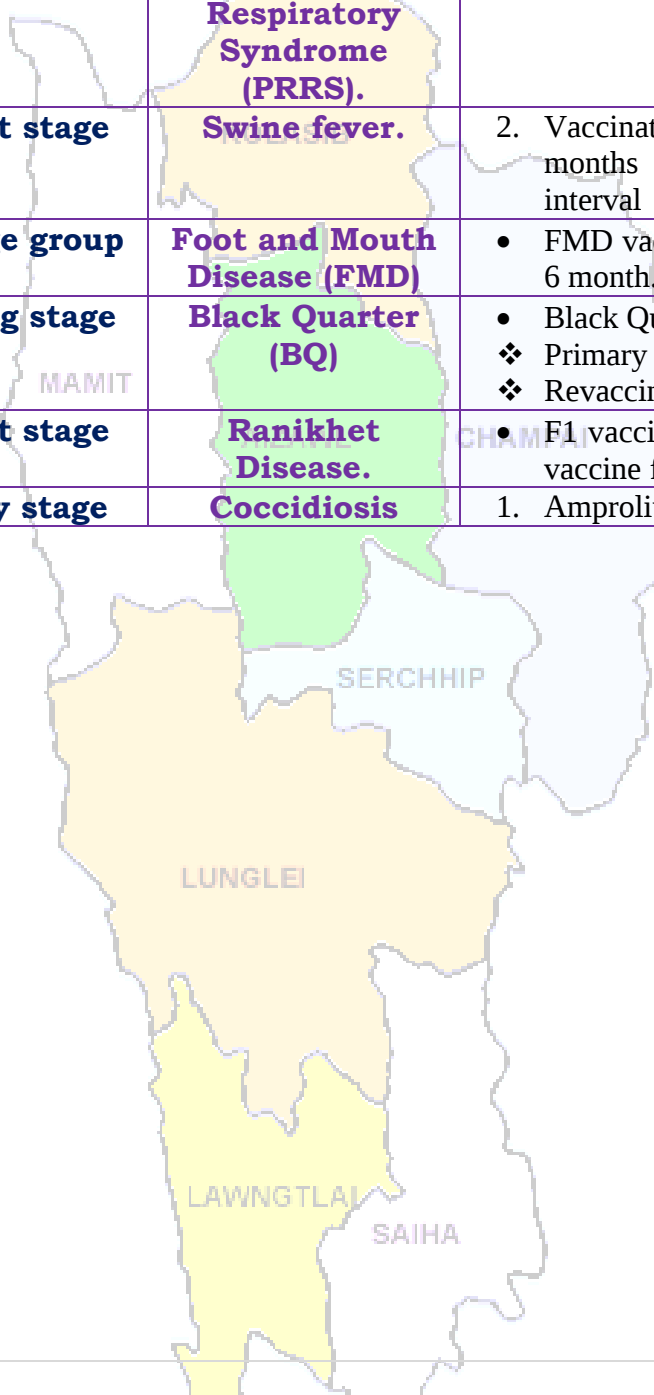
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Pig	All stages	Porcine Reproductive Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS).	1. Culling of positive pigs or piglets.
	Adult stage	Swine fever.	2. Vaccination of pigs with SF vaccines at 2 months and yearly interval/6 month interval
Cattle	All age group	Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)	• FMD vaccine at 16 week and repeat every 6 month.
	Young stage	Black Quarter (BQ)	• Black Quarter Vaccine (BQV). ❖ Primary vaccination 6 month or above ❖ Revaccination annually
Poultry	Adult stage	Ranikhet Disease.	• F1 vaccine at (1-6) days of birth and R ₂ B vaccine for adult birds.
	Early stage	Coccidiosis	1. Amprolium or coccidiostat





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Expert committee members:

Dr. S.B. Singh	:	Joint Director	basantasinghsoibam@rediffmail.com
Dr. Saurav Saha	:	Scientist (Agril. Physics)	sauravs.saha@gmail.com
Dr. T. Boopathi	:	Scientist (Agril Entomology)	boopathiars@gmail.com
Dr. Sudip Kumar Dutta	:	Scientist (Hort.)	sudipiari@rediffmail.com
Dr. A. Ratankumar Singh	:	Scientist (Plant Pathology)	ratantplantpatho@gmail.com
Dr. L. H. Puui	:	Scientist (Vet. Microbiology)	lpuii@gmail.com
Dr. Lungmuana	:	Scientist (Soil Fertility)	lmsingson@gmail.com
Dr. M. Thoithoi Devi	:	Scientist (Agronomy)	thoiagri@gmail.com
Mr. Samik Chowdhury	:	Technical Officer	samikchowdhury33@gmail.com
Mr. Evans Syiem	:	Meteorological Observer	evansmeteo@gmail.com
Mr. Vanthawmliana	:	Senior Research Fellow (Mizo language Translator)	Tom_tom79@yahoo.in
Mrs. Monika Bora	:	Meteorological Observer (IMD)	boramonika@rediffmail.com

Collaborating Department:

Name of the KVK	Programme Coordinator Name and Designation	KVK Email Id	Phone no/ Mobile no
KVK Lunglei	Dr. Lalmuanzovi Head & Sr. Scientist	kvkhnahthial@gmail.com	9862803750 9436154614
KVK, Kolasib	Mr. Lalrosamga Khiangte Head & Sr. Scientist	kvkkolasib@gmail.com	9436152440
KVK, Serchhip	Mr. K. Laltlanmawia Head & Sr. Scientist	kvkserchhip@gmail.com	9436146115 9615389293
KVK, Champhai	Mrs. Lalrinawmi Renthlei Head & Sr. Scientist	kvkchawzawl@gmail.com	9436159788
KVK, Lawngtlai	Dr. Michel Lallawmkimi Head & Sr. Scientist	kvklawntlai@gmail.com	9436155858
KVK, Saiha	Dr. Vanlalhruaia Hnampe Head & Sr. Scientist	kvksaiha@gmail.com	8974656509
KVK, Mamit	Dr. Samuel Lalliansanga Head & Sr. Scientist	kvkmamit@gmail.com	9436147625
KVK, Aizawl	Dr. K. P. Chaudhary Head & Sr. Scientist	Kpchy@rediffmail.com kvkaizawl@rediffmail.com	9436351669



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District: Mamit

Period: 10 - 14 August, 2016

Bulletin No: - 626/2016/ Bulletin/Mizo

Date of issue: 09th August, 2016

Parameters	10.08.2016	11.08.2016	12.08.2016	13.08.2016	14.08.2016
Rainfall (mm)	11	14	10	6	8
Max Temp (°C)	29	29	31	33	33
Min Temp (°C)	23	23	24	25	25
Cloud Coverage	Mainly cloudy	Mainly cloudy	Mainly cloudy	Partially clear	Partially clear
Max RH (%)	93	98	93	92	98
Min RH (%)	72	82	66	60	67
Wind Speed (Kmph)	4	5	4	4	6
*Wind Direction	E	S-E	S-E	S-E	S-E

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

STATUS OF MONSOON- May 1-31, 2016 (Percent of deviation from normal in parenthesis)

Aizawl- 383.68mm (341.8mm)	Champhai- 239.49mm (250.30mm)	Saiha- 109.52 mm (87.2mm)	Kolasib- 352.38mm (380.9mm)
Lawngtlai-321.51mm (285.5mm)	Lunglei-344.00mm (186.21mm)	Mamit-449.48mm (442.80mm)	Serchhip-411.72mm (259.63mm)

Ni thum kalta sik leh sa dinhmun tlangpui

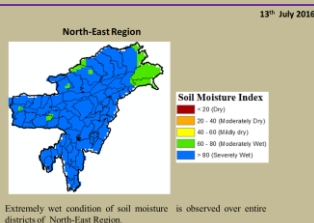
10th August – 14th August, 2016 chhunga sik leh sa dinhmun tur tlangpui

Khua a lum lai berin 27.8-30.4°C leh a vawh lai berin 19.4-21.8°C ani a. Chhum a tam tlangpui. Thli tleh dan kawng zawng chu chhim lam atangin chhak lamah a tleh (a thaw) a ni. Boruak uap zawng (relative humidity) san lai berin 94-99% a ni a, a hniam lai berin 48-93% ani. Ni 3 kal ta chhung a ruah tla zat chu **31.30 mm** a ni.
(Source- Mosdac.gov.in)

Ni 5 lo awm turah hian ruahtui tam vak lo a tlak beisei a ni. Khua a lum lai berin 29-33°C a ni ang a. A vawh lai berin 23-25°C ni tura beisei a ni. RH san lai berin 92-98% leh a hniam lai berin 60-82% ni tur a rin niin. Thli hi darkar khatah 2-4 km vela chakin chhaklam hawi zawngin a tleh rin a ni. Ni nga chhung lo awm tur ah hian a tlangpuiin chhum a lan deuh reng beisei a ni.

Weekly cumulative rainfall: 49.0mm

NDVI for Mizoram



Extremely wet condition occur in all district of Mizoram



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Thlai/ ran /sangha	Spat zawng	Hmalakna tur/ rannung leh natna hrik awm thei te	Agricultural/Horticultural/ animal husbandry atana thurawn
Khasi Mandarin and acid lime	Phun sawn (transplant) hun		- Heng ser tiak te hi Ni zung hmuh thatna, thli laka him hmunah phun tur a ni. - Chin hunbi bik a awm lem lo a, April/May vel hi duhthusam a ni. - Kung lian deuh chi 12-25ft inkar hlat a chin tur a ni a, kung te deuh chi erawh 6-10ft inkar hlata chin tur a ni. Kung puitling a len poh leh an inkar tih hlat tur a ni. - Tui tling insah vat theih lohna hmun (ruah sur zawha tui a tlin rei thinna hmun) ah chuan ser tiak chu hmun tih pawn chawp ah phun tur a ni. - Ser tiak phun lo a, a chi a chin duh chuan ser rah duhthusam atangin a chi lak tur a ni. A chi chu zankhuain tuiah chiaah tur a ni a, A tukah Lei hnawng awmna pot (moist pot) ah ½ inch vela thukah tuh tur a ni. Pot chu plastic bag emaw, sarangin emaw tuam a, Ni zung hmuh thatna leh hmun lumah a rawn to chhuah hma chu dah tur a ni. Chumi zawhah a tuamna chu phelh a, ni hmuh thatna hmuna dah leh tur a ni.
		Citrus Cancar	- Tui litre khatah Copper Oxy Chloride 50%WP hi 2g emaw Blitox 50WG 0.01g hi emaw pawlh a, chu tui chu kung hrisel ah kah hian Citrus Cancar natna a veng thei a, he natna veisa kung ah chuan hman loh tur a ni thung. - Kung tlemte chauhin he natna an



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			vei chuan a natna kai ho chu kung hrisel ho lak atanga hla deuh takah phun sawn mai tur a ni.
		Citrus leafminior and butterfly 	Tui litre khatah rannung hlo Imidacloprid 0.5ml emaw phosolone 1.5ml emaw acephate 1g emaw dimethoate 2ml emaw pawlh a, chu tui chu rannung tui 50% a keu hun velah kah tur a ni (July kar hmasa ber a ni tlangpui).
Oil Palm	A tet lai		- Polythene bag (a dum ni thei se) 23*13 cm a lian ah khawi tur a ni. - Bag-ah chuan lei chung hang tha, lei pangngai leh ran ek a inzat theuhin pawlh tur a ni a, 1cm vela khat loin chhun tur a ni. - Oil palm tiak chu 2.5cm vela thuk in phum tur. - Nitin tui pek tur. - A tiak pakhat tan leitha SSP, MOP leh Mg_2SO_4 cawhpawlh 15g hi thlakhat a tlin hunah pek tur a ni a, 45g thlathum a tlin hunah leh 60g thlaruk a tlin hunah pek tur a ni. - A vawikhat naah khian a kung atanga 6-8cm a hlaah pek tur a ni a, a vawihnihnaah 10-12cm a hla, vawithumnaah 15-20cm a hla ah pek tur a ni. - Leitha pek dawn hian lei chung chu tlema rih phut deuh tur a ni.
	Par a chhuah hma		- A kung bul vel tihfai a, a zar tangkai lo/zar ro te paih tur a ni. - Kung khatah 600:200:100 (NPK) hi hmun hniah thena apply tur a ni. - Micro-nutrients (zinc, copper, boron, manganese, iron leh molybdenum) te hi pek thin tur an ni. Pek that loh chuan huan pumpui chhiatna a thlen thei a ni.



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			Oil palm rah te hi a rah a hmin hun, rawng mit la tak a rawn nih hunah seng tur a ni.
Balhla	A par lai		- Balhla kung bul vel - tihfai a a hnah ro te thlak bawk tur. - Kung khatah 600:200:100 (NPK) hi hmun hnihah thena apply tur a ni. - Heng micro-nutrients zinc, copper, manganese, iron, boron leh molybdenum te hi an mamawh tawka pek tur, a huan pum a chhiat vek loh nan ven that bawk tur.
		Banana Rhizome weevil	Tui litre khatah rannung hlo Imidacloprid 0.5ml emaw phosolone 1.5ml emaw acephate 1g emaw dimethoate 2ml emaw pawlh a, chu tui chu rannung tui 50% a keu hun velah kah tur a ni (July kar hmasa ber a ni tlangpui).
		Banana panama wilt	Natna kai lo chauh phun tur. Natna kai ho chu a zung nen kara paih tur. Farm-a hmanraw hrang hrangte natna hrik kai lo tura tihfai thin bawk tur a ni.
	A hmin hun		- Balhla hi a par atanga ni 120-140 inkarah a hmin tlangpui. - A raha kil a reh hnu, a mam pal hunah seng chauh tur a ni. - Balhla bu a puitlin tawh chuan a hnah chung ber a ro tan thin.
		Banana fruit caterpillar	Rannung thahna hlo Acephate (Orthene) emaw carbaryl (Sevin)emaw fipronil (Over 'N Out) emaw pyrethrins emaw, 1-1.5ml hi tui litre khatah pawlh a, kah tur.
		Banana thrips	A rah hunlaia polythene bag-a a kung tuam hian rannung thenkhat lakah a veng ve a ni.
Sapthei	Phunsawn hunlai		- Rah chhuah tha, virus kai lo thlan tur a ni. - Phunsawn atana kan lak hian a



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		KOLASIB	kunga chawrno (bud) 3 tal a keng tel tur a ni. - Phun sawn veleh hian maul eh polythene a siam hmun uap tak tak (chamber) 0 ah dah tur a ni. Grafting (a kung zawm): - Sapthei chhung eng (yellow) hi polythene bag ah an phun a, Rahangala hybrid kung tantawi nen an zawm thin.
	Par a chhuah hma	MAMIT AIZAWL CHAMPAI	- A bulhnai vel tihfai that tur. - Khaw ro lai chuan a zung bulah lei rihvur a, hnimhnah dah bawk tur a ni. - Zingkar leh tlai lama Ni a hmuh that theihnan Hmarthlang lam hawitir tur a ni. - A zar no ho a zamna tur siam mumal tur.
		Aphid SERCHHIP	Rannung hlo imidacloprid 0.5ml emaw phosolone 1.5ml emaw, acephate 1.0g emaw dimethoate 2ml emaw, tui litre khatah pawlh a, kah tur.
Lakhuihthei	A seng hunlai	LUNGLEI	- A rah mawng lampang rangkachak rawng eng (golden yellow) a rawn nih chuan seng a hun tan tihna a ni. - Local market (khawchhunga hralh nghal tur) atan chuan a hmin tan lek lek ah seng tur. - Thawnchhuah tur atan erawh chuan a rawng a eng (yellow) hma hretah seng tur a ni.
		Rat damage (Sazu in a tihchhiat) LAWNGTLAI SAIHA	- Sazu bu leh kua vel tihchhiat a, a hmun vel fai taka enkawl tur. - Sazu chaw vel a awm loh nan hnim vel tihfai that tur. - Sazu an tam viau chuan sazu tur 2% Zinc phosphide (96% buh nawi, 2% edible oil leh 2%ZnP) hman tur a ni.
Colocasia	Par a chhuah hma		A bul vel tihfai that a, a zar tangkai lo ho paih tur.



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		KOLASIB	- A zung bul rih vur a leitha vawihnih pek tur. - Tui tling tur vennis tui hawk luankawr mumal tak siam tur. - A zung bul vela Lei hi polythene duma khuh hian hnim to tur lakah a veng a, a thar hlawk phah bawk a ni.
		Corm borer	Thlai bul (plant base) ah rannung tui hmuh a nih chuan ram hectare khat hmunah Carbofuran 3G 1.5kg a.i hi thlai zung bulah hman tur a ni.
Cucurbitaceous crops	A seng hun	AIZAWL CHAMPAI	- A to tirh atanga a seng hun inkarah thlai pakhat tan NPK (100:200:100g) pek tur a ni. - Tuthlawh hmangin hnim thlawh mai tur a ni. - Fur laia a rah tawih loh nan a zar chu mauin emaw dokan tur a ni. - A rah puitling ho chu seng nghal zel tur a ni.
		Fruit fly	Huan zau deuhah chuan carbaryl 0.2% emaw malathion 0.15% hman tur a ni.
Bawrh Saiabe	A par hma deuh atang a par thleng	LUNGLEI	- A hnah ro vel pawhthlak a, a kung bul vel tih fai bawk tur a ni. - A kung bul rihvur tur a ni a, leitha vawi hnih pek bawk tur a ni. - Ruahtui tling a awm loh nan tui luankawr mumal siam tur a ni. - A rah puitling apiang seng zel tur a ni.
		Okra leafroller	Rannung hlo imidacloprid 0.5ml emaw phosolone 1.5ml emaw acephate 1.0g emaw dimethoate 2ml emaw tui litre khatah pawlh a, hman tur a ni.
Behlawi	Rah a chhuah tan	LAWNGTLAI SAIHA	A bul vel tihfai that a, a zar



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	atanga seng hun thleng	KOLASIB	tangkai lo ho paih tur. - A zung bul rih vur a leitha vawihnih pek tur. - Tui tling tur vennis tui hawk luankawr mumal tak siam tur. - A zung bul vela Lei hi polythene duma khuh hian hnim to tur lakah a veng a, a thar hlawk phah bawk a ni. - A rah puitling apiang seng zel tur.
Bawkbawn	Rah a chhuah tan atanga seng hun thleng	AIZAWL CHAMPAI SERCHHIP	- A bul vel tihfai that a, a zar tangkai lo ho paih tur. - Thali a to hmain Basalin 0.5ml tui litre khatah pawlh a, leia kah hian grass lampang chi hnim to tam tur a veng. - A zung bul vela Lei hi polythene duma khuh hian hnim to tur lakah a veng a, thlai thang a tichak bawk. - Ram Hactare khata zauah leitha Urea 50kg hi hmun hnihah thenin vawihnih phul tur a ni. - A rah puitling apiang seng zel tur.
		Shoot and fruit borer (thlai kung leh a rah bawm chi rannung)	- Natna in a tihchhiat tawh thlai peng lakthlak a paih tur. - Rannung hlo imidacloprid 0.5ml emaw phosolone 1.5ml emaw acephate 1.0g emaw dimethoate 2ml emaw tui litre khatah pawlh a, hman tur a ni.
		Brinjal leaf beetle	Rannung thahna hlo Acephate (Orthene) emaw carbaryl (Sevin)emaw fipronil (Over 'N Out) emaw pyrethrins emaw, 1-1.5ml hi tui litre khatah pawlh a, kah tur.
Kharif rice (Buh fur laia chin chi)	Phun sawn hunlai	LAWNGTLAL SAIHA	- Hnah 3-5 nei natna kai lo chauh a tiak phuntur atan lak tur. - Bavistin 50WP hi tui litre khatah 2g pawlh a, kah tur.



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			Buh phunna tlar leh tlar inkar 20cm, buh leh buh inkar 15cm hi hmun tha pangngai leh enkawl ulukna hmunah chuan a tawk vel a ni.
Kharif rice	A peng insiamtur zawng zawng insiam zawh hnu lawk	KOLASIB	- A bul vela hnim leh thlaidang lo to ve palh te pawh thlawn tur. - Leitha vawihnih pek tur. - Tui tling tur vennan tui hawk luanna mumal tak siam tur.
Pre Kharif Rice	A vui inseam tan lai	MAMIT	- A bul vela hnim leh thlaidang lo to ve palh te pawh thlawn tur. - Leitha vawihnih pek tur. - Tui tling tur vennan tui hawk luanna mumal tak siam tur.
		Rice yellow stem borer	- A hnah hmawr tan tur. - A kung hrisel lo lai paih tur - Tui litre khatah rannung hlo Imidacloprid 0.5ml emaw phosolone 1.5ml emaw acephate 1g emaw dimethoate 2ml emaw pawlh a, chu tui chu kah tur.
Vaimim fur hma a seng chi	A seng hun	SERCHHIP	- A rah zawng zawng seng vek tur. - Keh hun zawng ni saah phoro tur. - Vaimim chi chu rapah rep tur.
Vaimim fur hma hreta seng chi	A kung puitlin hun	LUNGLEI	- A kung bul vela hnim vel tihfai that tur. - Leitha nena rihvur tur. - Leitha vawi hnih pek tur.
		Maize cob borer (vaimim kawm bawmtu rannung)	0.1% endosulfan {2ml (35EC)} hi tui litre khatah pawlh a, ni 30 hnuah vaimim hnahah kah tur.
Sawhthing leh Aieng	Par a chhuah hma	LAWNGTLAI SAIHA	- Thlai hnah, a tang ro leh hnim te chu paihfai vek tur. - Lin tirh (a to chhuah hma) in Atrazine (Atratraf 50wp, Gesaprim 500fw) 1.0-1.5kg a.i tui litre 600 ah pawlh tur a ni. Alachlor (Lasso) @2.25kga.i ha⁻¹ Metolachlor (Dual) @1.5-2.0 kg a.i ha⁻¹, Pendimethalin (Stomp)



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			@ 1-1.5kg a.i ha ⁻¹ te hian hnimhnah lian lampang chi a veng a ni.
		Turmeric shoot borer (Aieng kung ei chhetu rannung)	Rannung hlo imidacloprid 0.5ml emaw phosolone 1.5ml emaw acephate 1.0g emaw dimethoate 2ml emaw tui litre khatah pawlh a, hman tur a ni.
Kharif pulses (Green gram, Black gram and Rajma)	Par a chhuah atanga rah a chhuah thleng		- A bul vela hnim leh thlaidang lo to ve te that a paih tur. - A kung bulah rih vur tur. - Natna kai tawh thlai te lakkhawm a halral tur.
		Aphid and bug	Rannung hlo imidacloprid 0.5ml emaw phosolone 1.5ml emaw acephate 1.0g emaw dimethoate 2ml emaw tui litre khatah pawlh a, hman tur a ni.
Vawk	Kumtluanin	Porcine Reproductive Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS).	1. A natna vei vawk te chu thah a phum tur a ni.
	A puitling hun	Swine fever.	2. Vawk thla hnih a nihin SF vaccine pek tur a ni a, he vaccine hi thla ruk emaw kumtluanin pek chhunzawm tur
Bawng	Kumtluanin	Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)	Thla16 a upa an rih in FMD vaccine pek tur a nia, thla 6 danah pek chhunzawm tur a ni.
	A naupan lai	Black Quarter (BQ)	- Black Quarter Vaccine (BQ) - Thla ruk an tlin hunah vaccine lak tan tur. - Kumkhat hnu ah vaccine pek leh tur.
Ar	Kumtluanin	Ranikhet Disease.	1. Ar note an pian hlimin F ₁ vaccine pek tur a nia an puitlin hunah R ₂ B pek leh tur a ni.
		Coccidiosis	2. Amprolium emaw coccidiostat pek tur.



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Expert committee members:

Dr. S.B. Singh	:	Joint Director	basantasinghsoibam@rediffmail.com
Dr. Saurav Saha	:	Scientist (Agril. Physics)	sauravs.saha@gmail.com
Dr. T. Boopathi	:	Scientist (Agril Entomology)	boopathiars@gmail.com
Dr. Sudip Kumar Dutta	:	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	:	Scientist (Soil Fertility)	lmsingson@gmail.com
Dr Y. Ramakrishna	:	Farm manager (T-6)	ramakrishnaiari@rediffmail.com
Mr. Samik Chowdhury	:	Technical Officer	samikchowdhury33@gmail.com
Mr. Evans Syiem	:	Meteorological Observer	evansmeteo@gmail.com
Mr. Vanthawmliana	:	Senior Research Fellow (Mizo language Translator)	Tom_tom79@yahoo.in
Mrs. Monika Bora	:	Meteorological Observer	boramonika@rediffmail.com

Collaborating Department:

Dr. Lalmuanzovi	:	PC KVK Lunglei	kvklunglei@gmail.com kvknahtial@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 kvklawngtlai@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: Saiha

Period: 10 - 14 August, 2016

Bulletin No: - 626/2016/ Bulletin/English

Date of issue: 09th August, 2016

Parameters	10.08.2016	11.08.2016	12.08.2016	13.08.2016	14.08.2016
Rainfall (mm)	8	11	8	5	4
Max Temp (°C)	29	29	31	31	31
Min Temp (°C)	23	23	23	25	25
Cloud Coverage	Mainly cloudy	Mainly cloudy	Mainly cloudy	Partially clear	Partially clear
Max RH (%)	95	97	97	98	99
Min RH (%)	83	82	78	80	80
Wind Speed (Kmph)	4	4	4	4	4
*Wind Direction	E	E	E	E	S-E

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

STATUS OF MONSOON- June 1-30, 2016 (Percent of deviation from normal in parenthesis)

Aizawl- 384.87mm (430.2mm)	Champhai- 105.48mm (359.89mm)	Saiha- 307.40 mm (507.7mm)	Kolasib- 236.00mm (428.1mm)
Lawngtlai-291.20mm (453.1mm)	Lunglei-326.00mm (465.14mm)	Mamit-204.87mm (442.80mm)	Serchhip-411.72mm (259.62mm)

Weather summary of the past three days

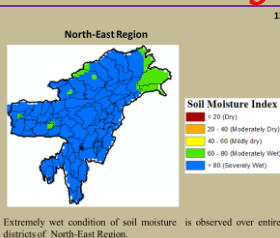
The temperature range for maximum and minimum were 19.4-21.4°C and 13.7-15.8°C respectively. Mainly cloudy sky was observed. Wind direction is southeasterly. Maximum RH observed 91-99% & minimum of 67-94%. Rainfall recorded for the past three days is **21.80 mm. (Source-mosdac.gov.in)**

Weather forecast valid from 10th August, 2016 To 14th August, 2016.

There are chances of light rainfall during the next 3 days. The maximum and minimum temperatures for the next 5 days may range for 29-31°C and 23-25°C. Maximum relative humidity is expected in the range of 95-99% and minimum may from 78-83%. Wind direction would be easterly to southeasterly with the wind speed of 4 km per hour. Mainly cloudy sky will prevail during the next five days.

Weekly cumulative rainfall: 36.0 mm

NDVI for Mizoram



Extremely wet condition occur in all district of Mizoram



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Main Crop/ Animal /Fisheries	Stage	Cultural practices/ Pest/ Diseases	Agricultural / Horticultural/ animal husbandry advisories
Khasi Mandarin and acid lime	Transplanting stage		- Citrus trees should be planted in a sunny and wind-protected area. - In the citrus belt, trees can be planted at any time, however, spring is the best time for container grown plants. - Standard-size trees should be spaced 12 to 25 feet apart and dwarf trees should be set 6 to 10 feet apart. The exact distance depends on the variety. The bigger the fruit, the farther the distance. - If the soil is not well-drained, plant the trees on a slight mound to prevent water logging. - To plant citrus trees inside from seeds, remove the seeds from the desired fruit. Soak the seeds overnight in water and plant them ½ inch deep in moist potting soil. Cover the pot with a plastic bag or wrap and let it sit in a warm and sunny spot for a few weeks until the seeds start to grow. Then, remove the plastic but keep the pot near a warm and sunny window.
		Citrus cancar	- Copper- based fungicides Copper Oxy Chloride 50%WP @ 2g/lt or bactericides Blitox 50 WG @ 0.01g/lt can provide a barrier against infection, but they will not treat an existing infection. - Control minor infections limited to a small area of the tree by pruning away the affected parts. - Severely infected trees should be destroyed to prevent infecting healthy trees nearby.
		Citrus leafminer and butterfly	Apply insecticide like imidacloprid 0.5 ml or phosolone 1.5 ml or acephate 1.0 g or dimethoate 2 ml /l at 50% egg hatching stage when 1st instars predominate which

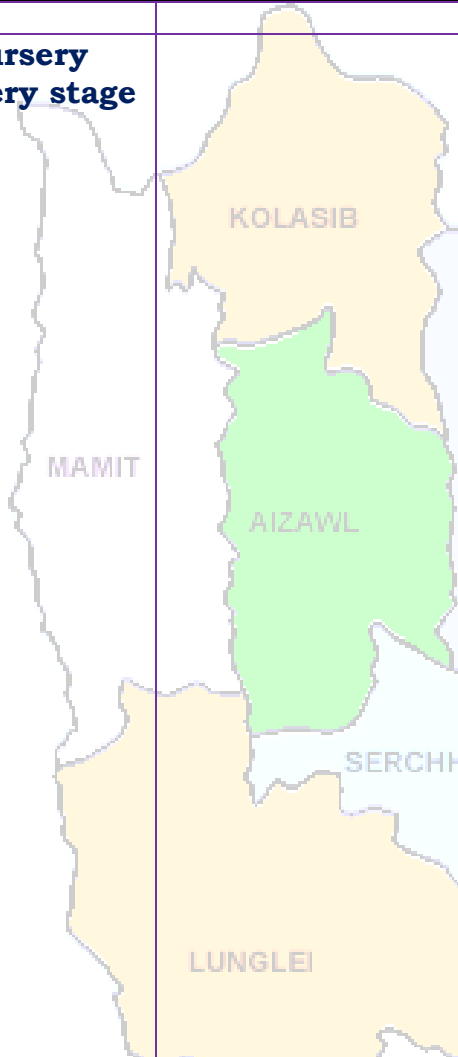


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Oil plam	Nursery nursery stage		coincides with I Fortnight of July. ✚ Smaller polybags of 250 gauge and 23 x 13 cm size, preferably black are used for raising primary nurseries. ✚ These bags are filled with the potting mixture (Top soil, sand and well decomposed cattle manure in equal proportions) leaving one cm at the top of the bag. ✚ A healthy germinated sprout is placed at the centre at 2.5 cm depth. ✚ Plumule of the sprout facing upwards and the radicle downwards in the soil. ✚ The seedlings are to be watered daily. ✚ Application of a fertilizer mixture containing one part of ammonium sulphate, one part of super phosphate, one part of muriate of potash and two parts of magnesium sulphate is recommended at 15 g at one month stage, 45 g at three months stage and 60 g at six months stage per seedling. ✚ This has to be applied 6 - 8 cm away from seedlings during the first application, 10-12 cm away during second and 15-20 cm away during the third application in primary nursery. ✚ Surface soil is slightly scratched at the time of fertilizer application.
Oil plam	Vegetative stage		✚ Cleaning near base of the plant and cut unwanted branches. ✚ Application of split dose of fertilizer 600: 200:100 (g/pt). ✚ Apply micro-nutrients viz. zinc, copper, manganese, iron, boron and molybdenum are required in ample quantities for supplying nutrients and also reduce serious disorders which may lead to decline of the whole



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			orchard. ✚ Fruits are harvested when they attain full size, develop attractive colour with optimum sugar and acid blend.
Banana	Flowering to fruit formation stage	KOLASIB MAMIT	✚ Clear near base of the plant and cut unwanted branches. ✚ Application of split dose of fertilizer 600: 200:100 (g/pt). ✚ Apply micro-nutrients viz. zinc, copper, manganese, iron, boron and molybdenum are required in ample quantities for supplying nutrients and also reduce serious disorders which may lead to decline of the whole orchard.
		Banana Rhizome weevil	✚ Apply insecticide like imidacloprid 0.5 ml or phosolone 1.5 ml or acephate 1.0 g or dimethoate 2 ml /l at 50% egg hatching stage when 1 st instars predominate which coincides with I Fortnight of July.
		Banana panama wilt	✚ Use disease free planting material. Roughing of infected plant and destroy them. Removing of excess male buds prevent disease spread. Disinfect the farm equipments.
Banana	Maturity stage	LUNGLEI	✚ Fruits usually mature in 120 to 140 days after flowering. ✚ The fruit bunch is harvested when the ridges on their surface changes from angular to round. ✚ The dried parts of flowers at the top of fruit drop off easily. ✚ The top most leaf starts drying as the bunch matures. ✚ Colour of fruits or fingers changes from dark green to pale green.
		Banana fruit caterpillar	✚ Apply contact insecticide like Acephate (Orthene), carbaryl (Sevin), fipronil (Over 'N Out), pyrethrins @ 1 to 1.5 ml/l of water.
		Banana thrips	✚ Covering bunches with polyethylene bags during fruit development provides a physical barrier to insect infestations.



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			Spraying Imidachloroprid @ 1.5 ml/lit of rice to immature bunches and the surrounding soil can significantly reduce thrips damage to the fruit.
Passion Fruit (Kharif Season)	Transplanting stage		- High yielding mother vine with good quality fruits and free of virus diseases should be selected to provide cuttings. - A cutting should contain at least 3 buds and must be planted in sand beds. - Immediately after planting these should be kept inside a high humid chamber made out of bamboo and polythene. Grafting: - The root stock of yellow Passion fruit is planted in polythene sleeves and the section from Rahangala hybrid is grafted using wedge or approach method of grafting.
Passion Fruit (Pre Kharif)	Vegetative stage		- Trail semi hard wood stem to bower structure - Clean near the base of the plant. - In dry spell apply mulch with grass. - Trellises are in the north-south direction to minimize the shades during early morning and late evening. - Young vines are trained to grow along the wire support of the trellises.
		Aphid and mite	Apply insecticide like imidacloprid 0.5 ml or phosolone 1.5 ml or acephate 1.0 g or dimethoate 2 ml/lit of water.
Pineapple	Harvest stage		- A basal golden yellow coloration at the base is the sign of a ripe fruit. - Fresh fruits destined for the local market are plucked when almost ripe. - Fresh pineapples destined for export are harvested green-ripe (beginning to turn yellow-green at the base of the fruit).
		Rat damage	Disturb and destroy the habitat (burrows) of the rodents by practicing clean cultivation.



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		KOLASIB	- Minimize the alternate food sources and secured habitation by removing the weeds and crop residues in/ around the fields. - Apply 2% Zinc phosphide poison baits (96 parts of broken rice + 2 parts of edible oil + 2 parts of 98% ZnP) when the rodent infestation is very high. Practice pre-baiting before apply ZNP poison baiting to avoid the bait shyness.
Colocasia	Vegetative stage	MAMIT AIZAWL	- Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches. - Earthing up soil at base of the plant along with split doses of fertilizer. - Proper drainage is required to avoid water logging. - Mulching with black polythene is found beneficial for both reducing the weed and increasing the yield.
		Corm borer	Carbofuran 3G @1.5 kg a.i./ha applied in root zone when egg laying ooze is observed at plant base.
Cucurbitaceous crop	Harvesting stage	SERCHHIP LUNGLEI	- Apply a dose of 100:200:100 gm NPK/plant throughout the cropping period through split application - Weeding can be done by hoeing as and when necessary. - Fruit rot during rainy season can be checked by training the plants over the bamboo stick or dried branches. - Harvest all mature fruit.
		Fruit fly	In large gardens apply carbaryl 0.2 per cent or malathion 0.15 per cent suspension containing sugar or jeggery at 10 g/l at fortnightly intervals at flowering and fruit initiation.
Okra	Vegetative to flowering stage	LAWNGTLAI SAIHA	- Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches. - Earthing up soil at base of the plant along with split doses of fertilizer. - Proper drainage is required to avoid water logging. - Harvest all mature fruit.
		Okra leafroller	Apply insecticide like imidacloprid 0.5 ml or



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			phosolone 1.5 ml or acephate 1.0 g or dimethoate 2 ml/lit of water.
Cowpea	Fruit initiation to harvest	KOLASIB	- Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches. - Earthing up soil at base of the plant along with split doses of fertilizer. - Proper drainage is required to avoid water logging. - Mulching with black polythene is found beneficial for both reducing the weed and increasing the yield. - Harvest all mature fruit.
Brinjal	Fruit initiation to harvest	AIZAWL	- Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches. - Pre emergence application of Basalin @0.5 ml/lit of water for reduce grass type weed. - Mulching with black polythene film reduces weed growth, increases the crop growth. - Split dose of fertilizer application @ 50kg/ha urea. - Harvest all mature fruit.
		Shoot and fruit borer	- Collect and destroy infected parts of the plant. - Apply insecticide like imidacloprid 0.5 ml or phosolone 1.5 ml or acephate 1.0 g or dimethoate 2 ml/lit of water.
		Brinjal leaf beetle	Apply contact insecticide like Acephate (Orthene), carbaryl (Sevin), fipronil (Over 'N Out), pyrethrins @ 1 to 1.5 ml/lit of water.
Kharif Rice	Maximum tillering stage		- Remove unwanted plant by hand weeding. - Apply split dose of 25 %fertilizer(25 kg/ha urea). - Proper drainage is required to avoid water logging. - Use kono weeder 2-3 times for weed suppression in rows.
Pre kharif Rice	Panicle Initiation stage		- Remove unwanted plant by hand weeding. - Apply split dose of fertilizer. - Proper drainage is required to avoid water logging



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		Rice yellow stem borer	- Cut leaf tip from the seedling. - Collect and destroy infected parts of the plant. - Apply insecticide like imidacloprid 0.5 ml or phosolone 1.5 ml or acephate 1.0 g or dimethoate 2 ml/lit of water.
Pre kharif Maize	Harvesting stage	KOLASIB	- Harvest all the matured and immature cobs. - Keep all matured cobs for sundry. - Hang all matured cobs in smoke.
Kharif Maize	Vegetative stage	MAMIT	- Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches. - Earting up of soil along with fertilizer mixture. - Apply split dose of fertilizer.
		Maize cob borer	Foliar spray of 0.1 % Endosulfan {2 ml (35 EC) in litre water} at 30 days after germination is very effective against stem borer.
Ginger and turmeric	Vegetative stage	SERCHHIP	- Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches. - Pre-emergence application of Atrazine (Atratraf 50 wp, Gesaprim 500 fw) @ of 1.0-1.5 kg a.i ha-1 in 600 litre water, Alachlor (Lasso) @ 2-2.5 kg a.i ha-1, Metolachlor (Dual) @ 1.5-2.0 kg a.i ha-1, Pendamethalin (Stomp) @ 1-1.5 kg a.i. ha-1 large effective way for control of many annual and broad leaved weeds. - Earting up of soil along with fertilizer mixture.
		Turmeric shoot borer	Apply insecticide like imidacloprid 0.5 ml or phosolone 1.5 ml or acephate 1.0 g or dimethoate 2 ml/lit of water.
Kharif pulses (Green gram, Black gram and Rajma)	Flowering to pod formation stage	LUNGLEI	- Remove unwanted plant from terrace and riser. - Remove all infected pant and burn it.
		Aphid and bug	- Manually collect and destroy the insect. - Apply insecticide like imidacloprid 0.5 ml or phosolone 1.5 ml or acephate 1.0 g or dimethoate 2 ml/lit of water.



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Pig	All stages	Porcine Reproductive Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS).	1. Culling of positive pigs or piglets.
	Adult stage	Swine fever.	2. Vaccination of pigs with SF vaccines at 2 months and yearly interval/6 month interval
Cattle	All age group	Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)	• FMD vaccine at 16 week and repeat every 6 month.
	Young stage	Black Quarter (BQ)	• Black Quarter Vaccine (BQV). ❖ Primary vaccination 6 month or above ❖ Revaccination annually
Poultry	Adult stage	Ranikhet Disease.	• F1 vaccine at (1-6) days of birth and R ₂ B vaccine for adult birds.
	Early stage	Coccidiosis	1. Amprolium or coccidiostat



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Expert committee members:

Dr. S.B. Singh	:	Joint Director	basantasinghsoibam@rediffmail.com
Dr. Saurav Saha	:	Scientist (Agril. Physics)	sauravs.saha@gmail.com
Dr. T. Boopathi	:	Scientist (Agril Entomology)	boopathiars@gmail.com
Dr. Sudip Kumar Dutta	:	Scientist (Hort.)	sudipiari@rediffmail.com
Dr. A. Ratankumar Singh	:	Scientist (Plant Pathology)	ratantplantpatho@gmail.com
Dr. L. H. Puui	:	Scientist (Vet. Microbiology)	lpuii@gmail.com
Dr. Lungmuana	:	Scientist (Soil Fertility)	lmsingson@gmail.com
Dr. M. Thoithoi Devi	:	Scientist (Agronomy)	thoiagri@gmail.com
Mr. Samik Chowdhury	:	Technical Officer	samikchowdhury33@gmail.com
Mr. Evans Syiem	:	Meteorological Observer	evansmeteo@gmail.com
Mr. Vanthawmliana	:	Senior Research Fellow (Mizo language Translator)	Tom_tom79@yahoo.in
Mrs. Monika Bora	:	Meteorological Observer (IMD)	boramonika@rediffmail.com

Collaborating Department:

Name of the KVK	Programme Coordinator Name and Designation	KVK Email Id	Phone no/ Mobile no
KVK Lunglei	Dr. Lalmuanzovi Head & Sr. Scientist	kvkhnahthial@gmail.com	9862803750 9436154614
KVK, Kolasib	Mr. Lalrosamga Khiangte Head & Sr. Scientist	kvkkolasib@gmail.com	9436152440
KVK, Serchhip	Mr. K. Laltlanmawia Head & Sr. Scientist	kvkserchhip@gmail.com	9436146115 9615389293
KVK, Champhai	Mrs. Lalrinawmi Renthlei Head & Sr. Scientist	kvkchawzawl@gmail.com	9436159788
KVK, Lawngtlai	Dr. Michel Lallawmkimi Head & Sr. Scientist	kvklawntlai@gmail.com	9436155858
KVK, Saiha	Dr. Vanlalhruaia Hnampe Head & Sr. Scientist	kvksaiha@gmail.com	8974656509
KVK, Mamit	Dr. Samuel Lalliansanga Head & Sr. Scientist	kvkmamit@gmail.com	9436147625
KVK, Aizawl	Dr. K. P. Chaudhary Head & Sr. Scientist	Kpchy@rediffmail.com kvkaizawl@rediffmail.com	9436351669



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District: Saiha

Period: 10 - 14 August, 2016

Bulletin No: - 626/2016/ Bulletin/Mizo

Date of issue: 09th August, 2016

Parameters	10.08.2016	11.08.2016	12.08.2016	13.08.2016	14.08.2016
Rainfall (mm)	8	11	8	5	4
Max Temp (°C)	29	29	31	31	31
Min Temp (°C)	23	23	23	25	25
Cloud Coverage	Mainly cloudy	Mainly cloudy	Mainly cloudy	Partially clear	Partially clear
Max RH (%)	95	97	97	98	99
Min RH (%)	83	82	78	80	80
Wind Speed (Kmph)	4	4	4	4	4
*Wind Direction	E	E	E	E	S-E

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

STATUS OF MONSOON- May 1-31, 2016 (Percent of deviation from normal in parenthesis)

Aizawl- 383.68mm (341.8mm)	Champhai- 239.49mm (250.30mm)	Saiha- 109.52 mm (87.2mm)	Kolasib- 352.38mm (380.9mm)
Lawngtlai-321.51mm (285.5mm)	Lunglei-344.00mm (186.21mm)	Mamit-449.48mm (442.80mm)	Serchhip-411.72mm (259.63mm)

Ni thum kalta sik leh sa dinhmun tlangpui

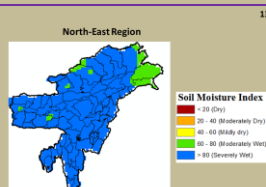
10th August – 14th August, 2016 chhunga sik leh sa dinhmun tur tlangpui

Khua a lum lai berin 19.4-21.4°C leh a vawh lai berin 13.7-15.8°C ani a. Chhum a tam tlangpui. Thli tleh dan kawng zawng chu chhim lam atangin chhak lamah a tleh (a thaw) a ni. Boruak uap zawng (relative humidity) san lai berin 91-99% a ni a, a hniam lai berin 67-94% ani. Ni 3 kal ta chhung a ruah tla zat chu **21.80 mm** a ni.
(Source- Mosdac.gov.in)

Ni 5 lo awm turah hian ruahtui tam vak lo a tlak beisei a ni. Khua a lum lai berin 29-31°C a ni ang a. A vawh lai berin 23-25°C ni tura beisei a ni. RH san lai berin 95-99% leh a hniam lai berin 78-83% ni tur a rin niin. Thli hi darkar khatah 4 km vela chakin chhaklam hawi zawngin a tleh rin a ni. Ni nga chhung lo awm tur ah hian a tlangpuiin chhum a lan deuh reng beisei a ni.

Weekly cumulative rainfall: 36.0mm

NDVI for Mizoram



Extremely wet condition of soil moisture is observed over entire districts of North-East Region.

Extremely wet condition occur in all district of Mizoram



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Thlai/ ran /sangha	Spat zawng	Hmalakna tur/ rannung leh natna hrik awm thei te	Agricultural/Horticultural/ animal husbandry atana thurawn
Khasi Mandarin and acid lime	Phun sawn (transplant) hun		- Heng ser tiak te hi Ni zung hmuh thatna, thli laka him hmuna phun tur a ni. - Chin hunbi bik a awm lem lo a, April/May vel hi duhthusam a ni. - Kung lian deuh chi 12-25ft inkar hlat a chin tur a ni a, kung te deuh chi erawh 6-10ft inkar hlata chin tur a ni. Kung puitling a len poh leh an inkar tih hlat tur a ni. - Tui tling insah vat theih lohna hmun (ruah sur zawha tui a tlin rei thinna hmun) ah chuan ser tiak chu hmun tih pawn chawp ah phun tur a ni. - Ser tiak phun lo a, a chi a chin duh chuan ser rah duhthusam atangin a chi lak tur a ni. A chi chu zankhuain tuiah chiaah tur a ni a, A tukah Lei hnawng awmna pot (moist pot) ah ½ inch vela thukah tuh tur a ni. Pot chu plastic bag emaw, sarangin emaw tuam a, Ni zung hmuh thatna leh hmun lumah a rawn to chhuah hma chu dah tur a ni. Chumi zawhah a tuamna chu phelh a, ni hmuh thatna hmuna dah leh tur a ni.
		Citrus Cancar	- Tui litre khatah Copper Oxy Chloride 50%WP hi 2g emaw Blitox 50WG 0.01g hi emaw pawlh a, chu tui chu kung hrisel ah kah hian Citrus Cancar natna a veng thei a, he natna veisa kung ah chuan hman loh tur a ni thung. - Kung tlemte chauhin he natna an



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			vei chuan a natna kai ho chu kung hrisel ho lak atanga hla deuh takah phun sawn mai tur a ni.
		Citrus leafminior and butterfly KOLASIB	✚ Tui litre khatah rannung hlo Imidacloprid 0.5ml emaw phosolone 1.5ml emaw acephate 1g emaw dimethoate 2ml emaw pawlh a, chu tui chu rannung tui 50% a keu hun velah kah tur a ni (July kar hmasa ber a ni tlangpui).
Oil Palm	A tet lai	MAMIT AIZAWL CHAMPA SERCHHIP LUNGLEI	✚ Polythene bag (a dum ni thei se) 23*13 cm a lian ah khawi tur a ni. ✚ Bag-ah chuan lei chung hang tha, lei pangngai leh ran ek a inzatz theuhin pawlh tur a ni a, 1cm vela khat loin chhun tur a ni. ✚ Oil palm tiak chu 2.5cm vela thuk in phum tur. ✚ Nitin tui pek tur. ✚ A tiak pakhat tan leitha SSP, MOP leh Mg_2SO_4 cawhpawlh 15g hi thlakhat a tlin hunah pek tur a ni a, 45g thlathum a tlin hunah leh 60g thlaruk a tlin hunah pek tur a ni. ✚ A vawikhat naah khian a kung atanga 6-8cm a hlaah pek tur a ni a, a vawihnihnaah 10-12cm a hla, vawithumnaah 15-20cm a hla ah pek tur a ni. ✚ Leitha pek dawn hian lei chung chu tlema rih phut deuh tur a ni.
	Par a chhuah hma	LAWNGTLAI SAIHA	✚ A kung bul vel tihfai a, a zar tangkai lo/zar ro te paih tur a ni. ✚ Kung khatah 600:200:100 (NPK) hi hmun hniah thena apply tur a ni. ✚ Micro-nutrients (zinc, copper, boron, manganese, iron leh molybdenum) te hi pek thin tur an ni. Pek that loh chuan huan pumpui chhiatna a thlen thei a ni.



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			Oil palm rah te hi a rah a hmin hun, rawng mit la tak a rawn nih hunah seng tur a ni.
Balhla	A par lai		- Balhla kung bul vel - tihfai a a hnah ro te thlak bawk tur. - Kung khatah 600:200:100 (NPK) hi hmun hnihah thena apply tur a ni. - Heng micro-nutrients zinc, copper, manganese, iron, boron leh molybdenum te hi an mamawh tawka pek tur, a huan pum a chhiat vek loh nan ven that bawk tur.
		Banana Rhizome weevil	Tui litre khatah rannung hlo Imidacloprid 0.5ml emaw phosolone 1.5ml emaw acephate 1g emaw dimethoate 2ml emaw pawlh a, chu tui chu rannung tui 50% a keu hun velah kah tur a ni (July kar hmasa ber a ni tlangpui).
		Banana panama wilt	Natna kai lo chauh phun tur. Natna kai ho chu a zung nen kara paih tur. Farm-a hmanraw hrang hrangte natna hrik kai lo tura tihfai thin bawk tur a ni.
	A hmin hun		- Balhla hi a par atanga ni 120-140 inkarah a hmin tlangpui. - A raha kil a reh hnu, a mam pal hunah seng chauh tur a ni. - Balhla bu a puitlin tawh chuan a hnah chung ber a ro tan thin.
		Banana fruit caterpillar	Rannung thahna hlo Acephate (Orthene) emaw carbaryl (Sevin)emaw fipronil (Over 'N Out) emaw pyrethrins emaw, 1-1.5ml hi tui litre khatah pawlh a, kah tur.
		Banana thrips	A rah hunlaia polythene bag-a a kung tuam hian rannung thenkhat lakah a veng ve a ni.
Sapthei	Phunsawn hunlai		- Rah chhuah tha, virus kai lo thlan tur a ni. - Phunsawn atana kan lak hian a



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		KOLASIB	kunga chawrno (bud) 3 tal a keng tel tur a ni. - Phun sawn veleh hian maul eh polythene a siam hmun uap tak tak (chamber) 0 ah dah tur a ni. Grafting (a kung zawm): - Sapthei chhung eng (yellow) hi polythene bag ah an phun a, Rahangala hybrid kung tantawi nen an zawm thin.
	Par a chhuah hma	MAMIT AIZAWL CHAMPAI	- A bulhnai vel tihfai that tur. - Khaw ro lai chuan a zung bulah lei rihvur a, hnimhnah dah bawk tur a ni. - Zingkar leh tlai lama Ni a hmuh that theihnan Hmarthlang lam hawitir tur a ni. - A zar no ho a zamna tur siam mumal tur.
		Aphid SERCHHIP	Rannung hlo imidacloprid 0.5ml emaw phosolone 1.5ml emaw, acephate 1.0g emaw dimethoate 2ml emaw, tui litre khatah pawlh a, kah tur.
Lakhuihthei	A seng hunlai	LUNGLEI	- A rah mawng lampang rangkachak rawng eng (golden yellow) a rawn nih chuan seng a hun tan tihna a ni. - Local market (khawchhunga hralh nghal tur) atan chuan a hmin tan lek lek ah seng tur. - Thawnchhuah tur atan erawh chuan a rawng a eng (yellow) hma hretah seng tur a ni.
		Rat damage (Sazu in a tihchhiat) LAWNGTLAI SAIHA	- Sazu bu leh kua vel tihchhiat a, a hmun vel fai taka enkawl tur. - Sazu chaw vel a awm loh nan hnim vel tihfai that tur. - Sazu an tam viau chuan sazu tur 2% Zinc phosphide (96% buh nawi, 2% edible oil leh 2%ZnP) hman tur a ni.
Colocasia	Par a chhuah hma		A bul vel tihfai that a, a zar tangkai lo ho paih tur.



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		KOLASIB	- A zung bul rih vur a leitha vawihnih pek tur. - Tui tling tur vennis tui hawk luankawr mumal tak siam tur. - A zung bul vela Lei hi polythene duma khuh hian hnim to tur lakah a veng a, a thar hlawk phah bawk a ni.
		Corm borer	Thlai bul (plant base) ah rannung tui hmuh a nih chuan ram hectare khat hmunah Carbofuran 3G 1.5kg a.i hi thlai zung bulah hman tur a ni.
Cucurbitaceous crops	A seng hun	AIZAWL CHAMPAI	- A to tirh atanga a seng hun inkarah thlai pakhat tan NPK (100:200:100g) pek tur a ni. - Tuthlawh hmangin hnim thlawh mai tur a ni. - Fur laia a rah tawih loh nan a zar chu mauin emaw dokan tur a ni. - A rah puitling ho chu seng nghal zel tur a ni.
		Fruit fly	Huan zau deuhah chuan carbaryl 0.2% emaw malathion 0.15% hman tur a ni.
Bawrh Saiabe	A par hma deuh atang a par thleng	LUNGLEI	- A hnah ro vel pawthlak a, a kung bul vel tih fai bawk tur a ni. - A kung bul rihvur tur a ni a, leitha vawi hnih pek bawk tur a ni. - Ruahtui tling a awm loh nan tui luankawr mumal siam tur a ni. - A rah puitling apiang seng zel tur a ni.
		Okra leafroller	Rannung hlo imidacloprid 0.5ml emaw phosolone 1.5ml emaw acephate 1.0g emaw dimethoate 2ml emaw tui litre khatah pawlh a, hman tur a ni.
Behlawi	Rah a chhuah tan	LAWNGTLAI SAIHA	A bul vel tihfai that a, a zar

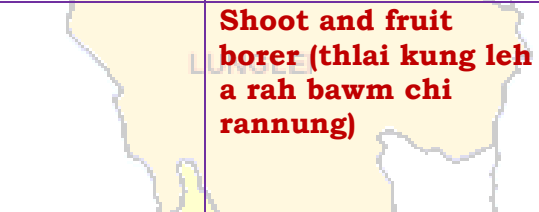


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	atanga seng hun thleng		tangkai lo ho paih tur. - A zung bul rih vur a leitha vawihnih pek tur. - Tui tling tur vennis tui hawk luankawr mumal tak siam tur. - A zung bul vela Lei hi polythene duma khuh hian hnim to tur lakah a veng a, a thar hlawk phah bawk a ni. - A rah puitling apiang seng zel tur.
Bawkbawn	Rah a chhuah tan atanga seng hun thleng		- A bul vel tihfai that a, a zar tangkai lo ho paih tur. - Thali a to hmain Basalin 0.5ml tui litre khatah pawlh a, leia kah hian grass lampang chi hnim to tam tur a veng. - A zung bul vela Lei hi polythene duma khuh hian hnim to tur lakah a veng a, thlai thang a tichak bawk. - Ram Hactare khata zauah leitha Urea 50kg hi hmun hnihah thenin vawihnih phul tur a ni. - A rah puitling apiang seng zel tur.
			Shoot and fruit borer (thlai kung leh a rah bawm chi rannung) - Natna in a tihchhiat tawh thlai peng lakthlak a paih tur. - Rannung hlo imidacloprid 0.5ml emaw phosolone 1.5ml emaw acephate 1.0g emaw dimethoate 2ml emaw tui litre khatah pawlh a, hman tur a ni.
			Brinjal leaf beetle Rannung thahna hlo Acephate (Orthene) emaw carbaryl (Sevin)emaw fipronil (Over 'N Out) emaw pyrethrins emaw, 1-1.5ml hi tui litre khatah pawlh a, kah tur.
Kharif rice (Buh fur laia chin chi)	Phun sawn hunlai		- Hnah 3-5 nei natna kai lo chauh a tiak phuntur atan lak tur. - Bavistin 50WP hi tui litre khatah 2g pawlh a, kah tur.



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			Buh phunna tlar leh tlar inkar 20cm, buh leh buh inkar 15cm hi hmun tha pangngai leh enkawl ulukna hmunah chuan a tawk vel a ni.
Kharif rice	A peng insiamtur zawng zawng insiam zawh hnu lawk	KOLASIB	- A bul vela hnim leh thlaidang lo to ve palh te pawh thlawn tur. - Leitha vawihnih pek tur. - Tui tling tur vennan tui hawk luanna mumal tak siam tur.
Pre Kharif Rice	A vui inseam tan lai	MAMIT	- A bul vela hnim leh thlaidang lo to ve palh te pawh thlawn tur. - Leitha vawihnih pek tur. - Tui tling tur vennan tui hawk luanna mumal tak siam tur.
		Rice yellow stem borer	- A hnah hmawr tan tur. - A kung hrisel lo lai paih tur - Tui litre khatah rannung hlo Imidacloprid 0.5ml emaw phosolone 1.5ml emaw acephate 1g emaw dimethoate 2ml emaw pawlh a, chu tui chu kah tur.
Vaimim fur hma a seng chi	A seng hun	SERCHHIP	- A rah zawng zawng seng vek tur. - Keh hun zawng ni saah phoro tur. - Vaimim chi chu rapah rep tur.
Vaimim fur hma hreta seng chi	A kung puitlin hun	LUNGLEI	- A kung bul vela hnim vel tihfai that tur. - Leitha nena rihvur tur. - Leitha vawi hnih pek tur.
		Maize cob borer (vaimim kawm bawmtu rannung)	0.1% endosulfan {2ml (35EC)} hi tui litre khatah pawlh a, ni 30 hnuah vaimim hnahah kah tur.
Sawhthing leh Aieng	Par a chhuah hma	LAWNGTLAI SAIHA	- Thlai hnah, a tang ro leh hnim te chu paihfai vek tur. - Lin tirh (a to chhuah hma) in Atrazine (Atratraf 50wp, Gesaprim 500fw) 1.0-1.5kg a.i tui litre 600 ah pawlh tur a ni. Alachlor (Lasso) @2.25kga.i ha⁻¹ Metolachlor (Dual) @1.5-2.0 kg a.i ha⁻¹, Pendimethalin (Stomp)



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			@ 1-1.5kg a.i ha ⁻¹ te hian hnimhnah lian lampang chi a veng a ni.
		Turmeric shoot borer (Aieng kung ei chhetu rannung)	Rannung hlo imidacloprid 0.5ml emaw phosolone 1.5ml emaw acephate 1.0g emaw dimethoate 2ml emaw tui litre khatah pawlh a, hman tur a ni.
Kharif pulses (Green gram, Black gram and Rajma)	Par a chhuah atanga rah a chhuah thleng		- A bul vela hnim leh thlaidang lo to ve te that a paih tur. - A kung bulah rih vur tur. - Natna kai tawh thlai te lakkhawm a halral tur.
		Aphid and bug	Rannung hlo imidacloprid 0.5ml emaw phosolone 1.5ml emaw acephate 1.0g emaw dimethoate 2ml emaw tui litre khatah pawlh a, hman tur a ni.
Vawk	Kumtluanin	Porcine Reproductive Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS).	1. A natna vei vawk te chu thah a phum tur a ni.
	A puitling hun	Swine fever.	2. Vawk thla hnih a nihin SF vaccine pek tur a ni a, he vaccine hi thla ruk emaw kumtluanin pek chhunzawm tur
Bawng	Kumtluanin	Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)	Thla16 a upa an rih in FMD vaccine pek tur a nia, thla 6 danah pek chhunzawm tur a ni.
	A naupan lai	Black Quarter (BQ)	- Black Quarter Vaccine (BQ) - Thla ruk an tlin hunah vaccine lak tan tur. - Kumkhat hnu ah vaccine pek leh tur.
Ar	Kumtluanin	Ranikhet Disease.	1. Ar note an pian hlimin F ₁ vaccine pek tur a nia an puitlin hunah R ₂ B pek leh tur a ni.
		Coccidiosis	2. Amprolium emaw coccidiostat pek tur.



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Expert committee members:

Dr. S.B. Singh	:	Joint Director	basantasinghsoibam@rediffmail.com
Dr. Saurav Saha	:	Scientist (Agril. Physics)	sauravs.saha@gmail.com
Dr. T. Boopathi	:	Scientist (Agril Entomology)	boopathiars@gmail.com
Dr. Sudip Kumar Dutta	:	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	:	Scientist (Soil Fertility)	lmsingson@gmail.com
Dr Y. Ramakrishna	:	Farm manager (T-6)	ramakrishnaiari@rediffmail.com
Mr. Samik Chowdhury	:	Technical Officer	samikchowdhury33@gmail.com
Mr. Evans Syiem	:	Meteorological Observer	evansmeteo@gmail.com
Mr. Vanthawmliana	:	Senior Research Fellow (Mizo language Translator)	Tom_tom79@yahoo.in
Mrs. Monika Bora	:	Meteorological Observer	boramonika@rediffmail.com

Collaborating Department:

Dr. Lalmuanzovi	:	PC KVK Lunglei	kvklunglei@gmail.com kvknahtial@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 kvklawngtlai@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



GRAMIN KRISHI MAUSAM SEWA ICAR RESEARCH COMPLEX FOR NEH REGION

Mizoram Centre, Kolasib- 796081, MIZORAM

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



District: Serchhip

Period: 10 - 14 August, 2016

Bulletin No: - 626/2016/ Bulletin/English

Date of issue: 09th August, 2016

Parameters	10.08.2016	11.08.2016	12.08.2016	13.08.2016	14.08.2016
Rainfall (mm)	5	10	5	6	6
Max Temp (°C)	29	29	32	32	32
Min Temp (°C)	24	24	24	25	25
Cloud Coverage	Partially clear	Partially clear	Mainly cloudy	Partially clear	Mainly cloudy
Max RH (%)	95	98	99	99	100
Min RH (%)	77	91	68	67	76
Wind Speed (Kmph)	2	3	2	2	2
*Wind Direction	E	E	E	E	S-E

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

STATUS OF MONSOON- June 1-30, 2016 (Percent of deviation from normal in parenthesis)

Aizawl- 384.87mm (430.2mm)	Champhai- 105.48mm (359.89mm)	Saiha- 307.40 mm (507.7mm)	Kolasib- 236.00mm (428.1mm)
Lawngtlai-291.20mm (453.1mm)	Lunglei-326.00mm (465.14mm)	Mamit-204.87mm (442.80mm)	Serchhip-411.72mm (259.62mm)

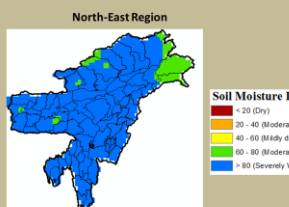
Weather summary of the past three days

Weather forecast valid from 10th August, 2016 To 14th August, 2016.

There are chances of moderate to light rainfall during the next 5 days. The maximum and minimum temperatures for the next 5 days may range for 29-32°C and 24-25°C. Maximum relative humidity is expected in the range of 95-100% and minimum may from 67-91%. Wind direction would be easterly to southeasterly with the wind speed of 2-3 km per hour. Mainly cloudy sky will prevail during the next five days.

Weekly cumulative rainfall: 32.0 mm

NDVI for Mizoram



Extremely wet condition of soil moisture is observed over districts of North-East Region.

Extremely wet condition occur in all district of Mizoram



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Main Crop/ Animal /Fisheries	Stage	Cultural practices/ Pest/ Diseases	Agricultural / Horticultural/ animal husbandry advisories
Khasi Mandarin and acid lime	Transplanting stage		- Citrus trees should be planted in a sunny and wind-protected area. - In the citrus belt, trees can be planted at any time, however, spring is the best time for container grown plants. - Standard-size trees should be spaced 12 to 25 feet apart and dwarf trees should be set 6 to 10 feet apart. The exact distance depends on the variety. The bigger the fruit, the farther the distance. - If the soil is not well-drained, plant the trees on a slight mound to prevent water logging. - To plant citrus trees inside from seeds, remove the seeds from the desired fruit. Soak the seeds overnight in water and plant them ½ inch deep in moist potting soil. Cover the pot with a plastic bag or wrap and let it sit in a warm and sunny spot for a few weeks until the seeds start to grow. Then, remove the plastic but keep the pot near a warm and sunny window.
		Citrus cancar	- Copper- based fungicides Copper Oxy Chloride 50%WP @ 2g/lt or bactericides Blitox 50 WG @ 0.01g/lt can provide a barrier against infection, but they will not treat an existing infection. - Control minor infections limited to a small area of the tree by pruning away the affected parts. - Severely infected trees should be destroyed to prevent infecting healthy trees nearby.
		Citrus leafminior and butterfly	Apply insecticide like imidacloprid 0.5 ml or phosolone 1.5 ml or acephate 1.0 g or dimethoate 2 ml /l at 50% egg hatching stage when 1st instars predominate which

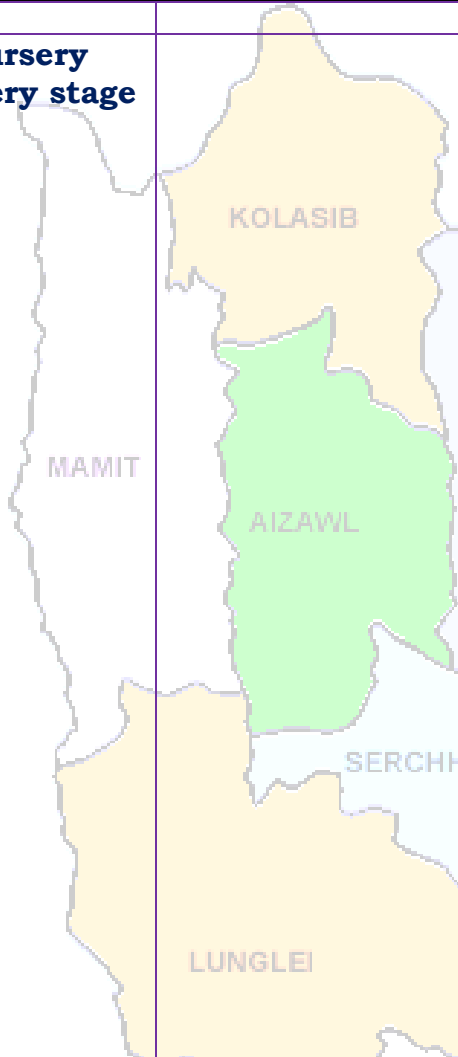


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Oil plam	Nursery nursery stage		coincides with I Fortnight of July. ✚ Smaller polybags of 250 gauge and 23 x 13 cm size, preferably black are used for raising primary nurseries. ✚ These bags are filled with the potting mixture (Top soil, sand and well decomposed cattle manure in equal proportions) leaving one cm at the top of the bag. ✚ A healthy germinated sprout is placed at the centre at 2.5 cm depth. ✚ Plumule of the sprout facing upwards and the radicle downwards in the soil. ✚ The seedlings are to be watered daily. ✚ Application of a fertilizer mixture containing one part of ammonium sulphate, one part of super phosphate, one part of muriate of potash and two parts of magnesium sulphate is recommended at 15 g at one month stage, 45 g at three months stage and 60 g at six months stage per seedling. ✚ This has to be applied 6 - 8 cm away from seedlings during the first application, 10-12 cm away during second and 15-20 cm away during the third application in primary nursery. ✚ Surface soil is slightly scratched at the time of fertilizer application.
Oil plam	Vegetative stage		✚ Cleaning near base of the plant and cut unwanted branches. ✚ Application of split dose of fertilizer 600: 200:100 (g/pt). ✚ Apply micro-nutrients viz. zinc, copper, manganese, iron, boron and molybdenum are required in ample quantities for supplying nutrients and also reduce serious disorders which may lead to decline of the whole



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			orchard. ✚ Fruits are harvested when they attain full size, develop attractive colour with optimum sugar and acid blend.
Banana	Flowering to fruit formation stage	KOLASIB MAMIT	✚ Clear near base of the plant and cut unwanted branches. ✚ Application of split dose of fertilizer 600: 200:100 (g/pt). ✚ Apply micro-nutrients viz. zinc, copper, manganese, iron, boron and molybdenum are required in ample quantities for supplying nutrients and also reduce serious disorders which may lead to decline of the whole orchard.
		Banana Rhizome weevil	✚ Apply insecticide like imidacloprid 0.5 ml or phosolone 1.5 ml or acephate 1.0 g or dimethoate 2 ml /l at 50% egg hatching stage when 1 st instars predominate which coincides with I Fortnight of July.
		Banana panama wilt	✚ Use disease free planting material. Roughing of infected plant and destroy them. Removing of excess male buds prevent disease spread. Disinfect the farm equipments.
Banana	Maturity stage	LUNGLEI	✚ Fruits usually mature in 120 to 140 days after flowering. ✚ The fruit bunch is harvested when the ridges on their surface changes from angular to round. ✚ The dried parts of flowers at the top of fruit drop off easily. ✚ The top most leaf starts drying as the bunch matures. ✚ Colour of fruits or fingers changes from dark green to pale green.
		Banana fruit caterpillar	✚ Apply contact insecticide like Acephate (Orthene), carbaryl (Sevin), fipronil (Over 'N Out), pyrethrins @ 1 to 1.5 ml/l of water.
		Banana thrips	✚ Covering bunches with polyethylene bags during fruit development provides a physical barrier to insect infestations.



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			Spraying Imidachloroprid @ 1.5 ml/lit of rice to immature bunches and the surrounding soil can significantly reduce thrips damage to the fruit.
Passion Fruit (Kharif Season)	Transplanting stage		- High yielding mother vine with good quality fruits and free of virus diseases should be selected to provide cuttings. - A cutting should contain at least 3 buds and must be planted in sand beds. - Immediately after planting these should be kept inside a high humid chamber made out of bamboo and polythene. Grafting: - The root stock of yellow Passion fruit is planted in polythene sleeves and the section from Rahangala hybrid is grafted using wedge or approach method of grafting.
Passion Fruit (Pre Kharif)	Vegetative stage		- Trail semi hard wood stem to bower structure - Clean near the base of the plant. - In dry spell apply mulch with grass. - Trellises are in the north-south direction to minimize the shades during early morning and late evening. - Young vines are trained to grow along the wire support of the trellises.
		Aphid and mite	Apply insecticide like imidacloprid 0.5 ml or phosolone 1.5 ml or acephate 1.0 g or dimethoate 2 ml/lit of water.
Pineapple	Harvest stage		- A basal golden yellow coloration at the base is the sign of a ripe fruit. - Fresh fruits destined for the local market are plucked when almost ripe. - Fresh pineapples destined for export are harvested green-ripe (beginning to turn yellow-green at the base of the fruit).
		Rat damage	Disturb and destroy the habitat (burrows) of the rodents by practicing clean cultivation.



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		KOLASIB	- Minimize the alternate food sources and secured habitation by removing the weeds and crop residues in/ around the fields. - Apply 2% Zinc phosphide poison baits (96 parts of broken rice + 2 parts of edible oil + 2 parts of 98% ZnP) when the rodent infestation is very high. Practice pre-baiting before apply ZNP poison baiting to avoid the bait shyness.
Colocasia	Vegetative stage	MAMIT AIZAWL	- Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches. - Earthing up soil at base of the plant along with split doses of fertilizer. - Proper drainage is required to avoid water logging. - Mulching with black polythene is found beneficial for both reducing the weed and increasing the yield.
		Corm borer	Carbofuran 3G @1.5 kg a.i./ha applied in root zone when egg laying ooze is observed at plant base.
Cucurbitaceous crop	Harvesting stage	SERCHHIP LUNGLEI	- Apply a dose of 100:200:100 gm NPK/plant throughout the cropping period through split application - Weeding can be done by hoeing as and when necessary. - Fruit rot during rainy season can be checked by training the plants over the bamboo stick or dried branches. - Harvest all mature fruit.
		Fruit fly	In large gardens apply carbaryl 0.2 per cent or malathion 0.15 per cent suspension containing sugar or jeggery at 10 g/l at fortnightly intervals at flowering and fruit initiation.
Okra	Vegetative to flowering stage	LAWNGTLAI SAIHA	- Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches. - Earthing up soil at base of the plant along with split doses of fertilizer. - Proper drainage is required to avoid water logging. - Harvest all mature fruit.
		Okra leafroller	Apply insecticide like imidacloprid 0.5 ml or



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			phosolone 1.5 ml or acephate 1.0 g or dimethoate 2 ml/lit of water.
Cowpea	Fruit initiation to harvest	KOLASIB	- Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches. - Earthing up soil at base of the plant along with split doses of fertilizer. - Proper drainage is required to avoid water logging. - Mulching with black polythene is found beneficial for both reducing the weed and increasing the yield. - Harvest all mature fruit.
Brinjal	Fruit initiation to harvest	AIZAWL	- Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches. - Pre emergence application of Basalin @0.5 ml/lit of water for reduce grass type weed. - Mulching with black polythene film reduces weed growth, increases the crop growth. - Split dose of fertilizer application @ 50kg/ha urea. - Harvest all mature fruit.
		Shoot and fruit borer	- Collect and destroy infected parts of the plant. - Apply insecticide like imidacloprid 0.5 ml or phosolone 1.5 ml or acephate 1.0 g or dimethoate 2 ml/lit of water.
		Brinjal leaf beetle	Apply contact insecticide like Acephate (Orthene), carbaryl (Sevin), fipronil (Over 'N Out), pyrethrins @ 1 to 1.5 ml/lit of water.
Kharif Rice	Maximum tillering stage		- Remove unwanted plant by hand weeding. - Apply split dose of 25 %fertilizer(25 kg/ha urea). - Proper drainage is required to avoid water logging. - Use kono weeder 2-3 times for weed suppression in rows.
Pre kharif Rice	Panicle Initiation stage		- Remove unwanted plant by hand weeding. - Apply split dose of fertilizer. - Proper drainage is required to avoid water logging



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		Rice yellow stem borer	- Cut leaf tip from the seedling. - Collect and destroy infected parts of the plant. - Apply insecticide like imidacloprid 0.5 ml or phosolone 1.5 ml or acephate 1.0 g or dimethoate 2 ml/lit of water.
Pre kharif Maize	Harvesting stage	KOLASIB	- Harvest all the matured and immature cobs. - Keep all matured cobs for sundry. - Hang all matured cobs in smoke.
Kharif Maize	Vegetative stage	MAMIT	- Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches. - Earting up of soil along with fertilizer mixture. - Apply split dose of fertilizer.
		Maize cob borer	Foliar spray of 0.1 % Endosulfan {2 ml (35 EC) in litre water} at 30 days after germination is very effective against stem borer.
Ginger and turmeric	Vegetative stage	SERCHHIP	- Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches. - Pre-emergence application of Atrazine (Atratraf 50 wp, Gesaprim 500 fw) @ of 1.0-1.5 kg a.i ha-1 in 600 litre water, Alachlor (Lasso) @ 2-2.5 kg a.i ha-1, Metolachlor (Dual) @ 1.5-2.0 kg a.i ha-1, Pendamethalin (Stomp) @ 1-1.5 kg a.i. ha-1 large effective way for control of many annual and broad leaved weeds. - Earting up of soil along with fertilizer mixture.
		Turmeric shoot borer	Apply insecticide like imidacloprid 0.5 ml or phosolone 1.5 ml or acephate 1.0 g or dimethoate 2 ml/lit of water.
Kharif pulses (Green gram, Black gram and Rajma)	Flowering to pod formation stage	LUNGLEI	- Remove unwanted plant from terrace and riser. - Remove all infected pant and burn it.
		Aphid and bug	- Manually collect and destroy the insect. - Apply insecticide like imidacloprid 0.5 ml or phosolone 1.5 ml or acephate 1.0 g or dimethoate 2 ml/lit of water.



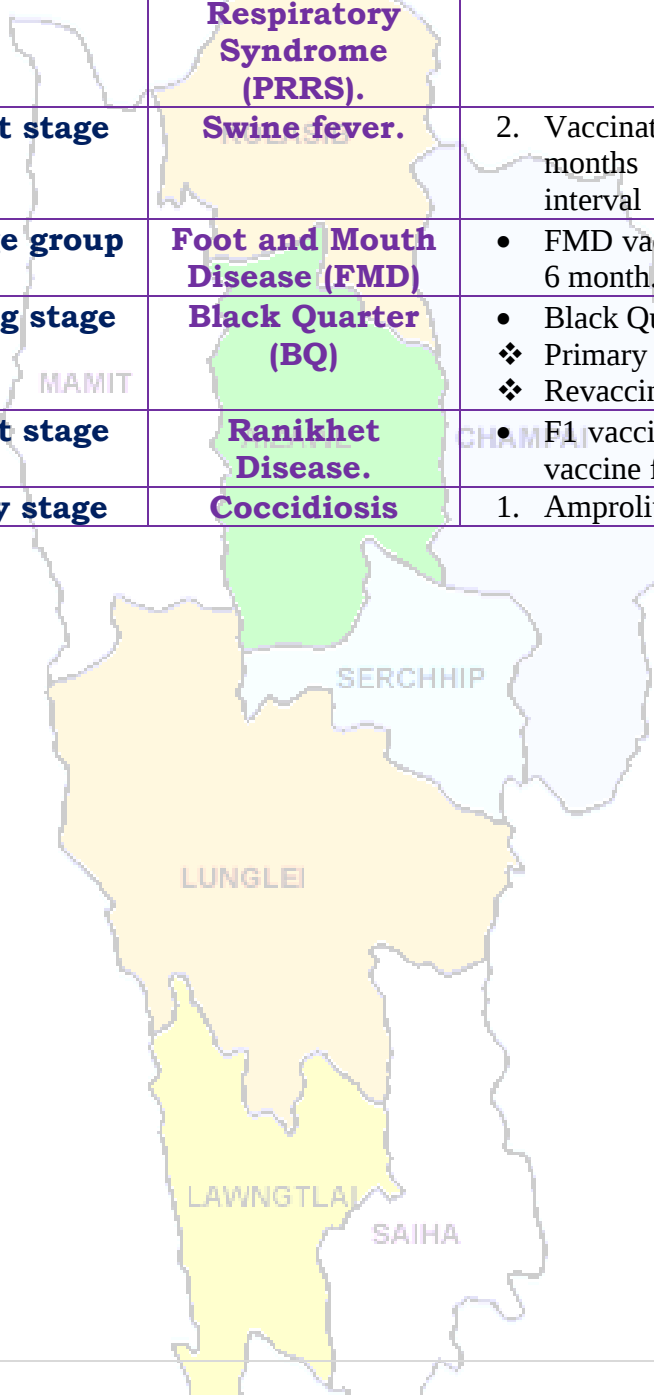
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Pig	All stages	Porcine Reproductive Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS).	1. Culling of positive pigs or piglets.
	Adult stage	Swine fever.	2. Vaccination of pigs with SF vaccines at 2 months and yearly interval/6 month interval
Cattle	All age group	Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)	• FMD vaccine at 16 week and repeat every 6 month.
	Young stage	Black Quarter (BQ)	• Black Quarter Vaccine (BQV). ❖ Primary vaccination 6 month or above ❖ Revaccination annually
Poultry	Adult stage	Ranikhet Disease.	• F1 vaccine at (1-6) days of birth and R ₂ B vaccine for adult birds.
	Early stage	Coccidiosis	1. Amprolium or coccidiostat





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Expert committee members:

Dr. S.B. Singh	:	Joint Director	basantasinghsoibam@rediffmail.com
Dr. Saurav Saha	:	Scientist (Agril. Physics)	sauravs.saha@gmail.com
Dr. T. Boopathi	:	Scientist (Agril Entomology)	boopathiars@gmail.com
Dr. Sudip Kumar Dutta	:	Scientist (Hort.)	sudipiari@rediffmail.com
Dr. A. Ratankumar Singh	:	Scientist (Plant Pathology)	ratantplantpatho@gmail.com
Dr. L. H. Puui	:	Scientist (Vet. Microbiology)	lpuii@gmail.com
Dr. Lungmuana	:	Scientist (Soil Fertility)	lmsingson@gmail.com
Dr. M. Thoithoi Devi	:	Scientist (Agronomy)	thoiagri@gmail.com
Mr. Samik Chowdhury	:	Technical Officer	samikchowdhury33@gmail.com
Mr. Evans Syiem	:	Meteorological Observer	evansmeteo@gmail.com
Mr. Vanthawmliana	:	Senior Research Fellow (Mizo language Translator)	Tom_tom79@yahoo.in
Mrs. Monika Bora	:	Meteorological Observer (IMD)	boramonika@rediffmail.com

Collaborating Department:

Name of the KVK	Programme Coordinator Name and Designation	KVK Email Id	Phone no/ Mobile no
KVK Lunglei	Dr. Lalmuanzovi Head & Sr. Scientist	kvkhnahthial@gmail.com	9862803750 9436154614
KVK, Kolasib	Mr. Lalrosamga Khiangte Head & Sr. Scientist	kvkkolasib@gmail.com	9436152440
KVK, Serchhip	Mr. K. Laltlanmawia Head & Sr. Scientist	kvkserchhip@gmail.com	9436146115 9615389293
KVK, Champhai	Mrs. Lalrinawmi Renthlei Head & Sr. Scientist	kvkchawzawl@gmail.com	9436159788
KVK, Lawngtlai	Dr. Michel Lallawmkimi Head & Sr. Scientist	kvklawntlai@gmail.com	9436155858
KVK, Saiha	Dr. Vanlalhruaia Hnampe Head & Sr. Scientist	kvksaiha@gmail.com	8974656509
KVK, Mamit	Dr. Samuel Lalliansanga Head & Sr. Scientist	kvkmamit@gmail.com	9436147625
KVK, Aizawl	Dr. K. P. Chaudhary Head & Sr. Scientist	Kpchy@rediffmail.com kvkaizawl@rediffmail.com	9436351669



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**Northerly- N, North-Easterly- N-E, Easterly- E, South-Easterly- S-E,
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STATUS OF MONSOON- May 1-31, 2016 (Percent of deviation from normal in parenthesis)

Aizawl- 383.68mm (341.8mm)	Champhai- 239.49mm (250.30mm)	Saiha- 109.52 mm (87.2mm)	Kolasib- 352.38mm (380.9mm)
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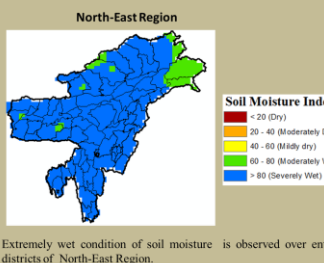
**Ni thum kalta sik leh sa
dinhmun tlangpui**

**10th August – 14th August, 2016 chhunga
sik leh sa dinhmun tur tlangpui**

Ni 5 lo awm turah hian ruahtui tam vak lo a tlak beisei a ni. Khua a lum lai berin 29-32°C a ni ang a. A vawh lai ber in 24-25°C ni tura beisei a ni. RH san lai berin 95-100% leh a hniam lai berin 67-91% ni tur a rin niin. Thli hi darkar khatah 2-3 km vela chakin chhaklam hawi zawngin a tleh rin a ni. Ni nga chhung lo awm tur ah hian a tlangpuiin chhum a lan deuh reng beisei a ni.

Weekly cumulative rainfall: 32.0mm

NDVI for Mizoram



Extremely wet condition occur in all district of Mizoram



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Thlai/ ran /sangha	Spat zawng	Hmalakna tur/ rannung leh natna hrik awm thei te	Agricultural/Horticultural/ animal husbandry atana thurawn
Khasi Mandarin and acid lime	Phun sawn (transplant) hun		- Heng ser tiak te hi Ni zung hmuh thatna, thli laka him hmuna phun tur a ni. - Chin hunbi bik a awm lem lo a, April/May vel hi duhthusam a ni. - Kung lian deuh chi 12-25ft inkar hlat a chin tur a ni a, kung te deuh chi erawh 6-10ft inkar hlata chin tur a ni. Kung puitling a len poh leh an inkar tih hlat tur a ni. - Tui tling insah vat theih lohna hmun (ruah sur zawha tui a tlin rei thinna hmun) ah chuan ser tiak chu hmun tih pawn chawp ah phun tur a ni. - Ser tiak phun lo a, a chi a chin duh chuan ser rah duhthusam atangin a chi lak tur a ni. A chi chu zankhuain tuiah chiaah tur a ni a, A tukah Lei hnawng awmna pot (moist pot) ah ½ inch vela thukah tuh tur a ni. Pot chu plastic bag emaw, sarangin emaw tuam a, Ni zung hmuh thatna leh hmun lumah a rawn to chhuah hma chu dah tur a ni. Chumi zawhah a tuamna chu phelh a, ni hmuh thatna hmuna dah leh tur a ni.
		Citrus Cancar	- Tui litre khatah Copper Oxy Chloride 50%WP hi 2g emaw Blitox 50WG 0.01g hi emaw pawlh a, chu tui chu kung hrisel ah kah hian Citrus Cancar natna a veng thei a, he natna veisa kung ah chuan hman loh tur a ni thung. - Kung tlemte chauhin he natna an



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			vei chuan a natna kai ho chu kung hrisel ho lak atanga hla deuh takah phun sawn mai tur a ni.
		Citrus leafminior and butterfly 	Tui litre khatah rannung hlo Imidacloprid 0.5ml emaw phosolone 1.5ml emaw acephate 1g emaw dimethoate 2ml emaw pawlh a, chu tui chu rannung tui 50% a keu hun velah kah tur a ni (July kar hmasa ber a ni tlangpui).
Oil Palm	A tet lai		- Polythene bag (a dum ni thei se) 23*13 cm a lian ah khawi tur a ni. - Bag-ah chuan lei chung hang tha, lei pangngai leh ran ek a inzatz theuhin pawlh tur a ni a, 1cm vela khat loin chhun tur a ni. - Oil palm tiak chu 2.5cm vela thuk in phum tur. - Nitin tui pek tur. - A tiak pakhat tan leitha SSP, MOP leh Mg_2SO_4 cawhpawlh 15g hi thlakhat a tlin hunah pek tur a ni a, 45g thlathum a tlin hunah leh 60g thlaruk a tlin hunah pek tur a ni. - A vawikhat naah khian a kung atanga 6-8cm a hlaah pek tur a ni a, a vawihnihnaah 10-12cm a hla, vawithumnaah 15-20cm a hla ah pek tur a ni. - Leitha pek dawn hian lei chung chu tlema rih phut deuh tur a ni.
	Par a chhuah hma		- A kung bul vel tihfai a, a zar tangkai lo/zar ro te paih tur a ni. - Kung khatah 600:200:100 (NPK) hi hmun hniah thena apply tur a ni. - Micro-nutrients (zinc, copper, boron, manganese, iron leh molybdenum) te hi pek thin tur an ni. Pek that loh chuan huan pumpui chhiatna a thlen thei a ni.



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			Oil palm rah te hi a rah a hmin hun, rawng mit la tak a rawn nih hunah seng tur a ni.
Balhla	A par lai		- Balhla kung bul vel - tihfai a a hnah ro te thlak bawk tur. - Kung khatah 600:200:100 (NPK) hi hmun hnihah thena apply tur a ni. - Heng micro-nutrients zinc, copper, manganese, iron, boron leh molybdenum te hi an mamawh tawka pek tur, a huan pum a chhiat vek loh nan ven that bawk tur.
		Banana Rhizome weevil	Tui litre khatah rannung hlo Imidacloprid 0.5ml emaw phosolone 1.5ml emaw acephate 1g emaw dimethoate 2ml emaw pawlh a, chu tui chu rannung tui 50% a keu hun velah kah tur a ni (July kar hmasa ber a ni tlangpui).
		Banana panama wilt	Natna kai lo chauh phun tur. Natna kai ho chu a zung nen kara paih tur. Farm-a hmanraw hrang hrangte natna hrik kai lo tura tihfai thin bawk tur a ni.
	A hmin hun		- Balhla hi a par atanga ni 120-140 inkarah a hmin tlangpui. - A raha kil a reh hnu, a mam pal hunah seng chauh tur a ni. - Balhla bu a puitlin tawh chuan a hnah chung ber a ro tan thin.
		Banana fruit caterpillar	Rannung thahna hlo Acephate (Orthene) emaw carbaryl (Sevin)emaw fipronil (Over 'N Out) emaw pyrethrins emaw, 1-1.5ml hi tui litre khatah pawlh a, kah tur.
		Banana thrips	A rah hunlaia polythene bag-a a kung tuam hian rannung thenkhat lakah a veng ve a ni.
Sapthei	Phunsawn hunlai		- Rah chhuah tha, virus kai lo thlan tur a ni. - Phunsawn atana kan lak hian a



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		KOLASIB	kunga chawrno (bud) 3 tal a keng tel tur a ni. - Phun sawn veleh hian maul eh polythene a siam hmun uap tak tak (chamber) 0 ah dah tur a ni. Grafting (a kung zawm): - Sapthei chhung eng (yellow) hi polythene bag ah an phun a, Rahangala hybrid kung tantawi nen an zawm thin.
	Par a chhuah hma	MAMIT AIZAWL CHAMPAI	- A bulhnai vel tihfai that tur. - Khaw ro lai chuan a zung bulah lei rihvur a, hnimhnah dah bawk tur a ni. - Zingkar leh tlai lama Ni a hmuh that theihnan Hmarthlang lam hawitir tur a ni. - A zar no ho a zamna tur siam mumal tur.
		Aphid SERCHHIP	Rannung hlo imidacloprid 0.5ml emaw phosolone 1.5ml emaw, acephate 1.0g emaw dimethoate 2ml emaw, tui litre khatah pawlh a, kah tur.
Lakhuihthei	A seng hunlai	LUNGLEI	- A rah mawng lampang rangkachak rawng eng (golden yellow) a rawn nih chuan seng a hun tan tihna a ni. - Local market (khawchhunga hralh nghal tur) atan chuan a hmin tan lek lek ah seng tur. - Thawnchhuah tur atan erawh chuan a rawng a eng (yellow) hma hretah seng tur a ni.
		Rat damage (Sazu in a tihchhiat) LAWNGTLAI SAIHA	- Sazu bu leh kua vel tihchhiat a, a hmun vel fai taka enkawl tur. - Sazu chaw vel a awm loh nan hnim vel tihfai that tur. - Sazu an tam viau chuan sazu tur 2% Zinc phosphide (96% buh nawi, 2% edible oil leh 2%ZnP) hman tur a ni.
Colocasia	Par a chhuah hma		A bul vel tihfai that a, a zar tangkai lo ho paih tur.



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		KOLASIB	- A zung bul rih vur a leitha vawihnih pek tur. - Tui tling tur vennis tui hawk luankawr mumal tak siam tur. - A zung bul vela Lei hi polythene duma khuh hian hnim to tur lakah a veng a, a thar hlawk phah bawk a ni.
		Corm borer	Thlai bul (plant base) ah rannung tui hmuh a nih chuan ram hectare khat hmunah Carbofuran 3G 1.5kg a.i hi thlai zung bulah hman tur a ni.
Cucurbitaceous crops	A seng hun	AIZAWL CHAMPAI	- A to tirh atanga a seng hun inkarah thlai pakhat tan NPK (100:200:100g) pek tur a ni. - Tuthlawh hmangin hnim thlawh mai tur a ni. - Fur laia a rah tawih loh nan a zar chu mauin emaw doka tur a ni. - A rah puitling ho chu seng nghal zel tur a ni.
		Fruit fly	Huan zau deuhah chuan carbaryl 0.2% emaw malathion 0.15% hman tur a ni.
Bawrhaisaiabe	A par hma deuh atang a par thleng	LUNGLEI	- A hnah ro vel pawthlak a, a kung bul vel tih fai bawk tur a ni. - A kung bul rihvur tur a ni a, leitha vawi hnih pek bawk tur a ni. - Ruahtui tling a awm loh nan tui luankawr mumal siam tur a ni. - A rah puitling apiang seng zel tur a ni.
		Okra leafroller	Rannung hlo imidacloprid 0.5ml emaw phosolone 1.5ml emaw acephate 1.0g emaw dimethoate 2ml emaw tui litre khatah pawlh a, hman tur a ni.
Behlawi	Rah a chhuah tan	LAWNGTLAI SAIHA	A bul vel tihfai that a, a zar



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	atanga seng hun thleng	KOLASIB	tangkai lo ho paih tur. - A zung bul rih vur a leitha vawihnih pek tur. - Tui tling tur vennis tui hawk luankawr mumal tak siam tur. - A zung bul vela Lei hi polythene duma khuh hian hnim to tur lakah a veng a, a thar hlawk phah bawk a ni. - A rah puitling apiang seng zel tur.
Bawkbawn	Rah a chhuah tan atanga seng hun thleng	AIZAWL CHAMPAI SERCHHIP	- A bul vel tihfai that a, a zar tangkai lo ho paih tur. - Thali a to hmain Basalin 0.5ml tui litre khatah pawlh a, leia kah hian grass lampang chi hnim to tam tur a veng. - A zung bul vela Lei hi polythene duma khuh hian hnim to tur lakah a veng a, thlai thang a tichak bawk. - Ram Hactare khata zauah leitha Urea 50kg hi hmun hnihah thenin vawihnih phul tur a ni. - A rah puitling apiang seng zel tur.
		Shoot and fruit borer (thlai kung leh a rah bawm chi ranning)	- Natna in a tihchhiat tawh thlai peng lakthlak a paih tur. - Ranning hlo imidacloprid 0.5ml emaw phosolone 1.5ml emaw acephate 1.0g emaw dimethoate 2ml emaw tui litre khatah pawlh a, hman tur a ni.
		Brinjal leaf beetle	Ranning thahna hlo Acephate (Orthene) emaw carbaryl (Sevin)emaw fipronil (Over 'N Out) emaw pyrethrins emaw, 1-1.5ml hi tui litre khatah pawlh a, kah tur.
Kharif rice (Buh fur laia chin chi)	Phun sawn hunlai	LAWNGTLAL SAIHA	- Hnah 3-5 nei natna kai lo chauh a tiak phuntur atan lak tur. - Bavistin 50WP hi tui litre khatah 2g pawlh a, kah tur.



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			Buh phunna tlar leh tlar inkar 20cm, buh leh buh inkar 15cm hi hmun tha pangngai leh enkawl ulukna hmunah chuan a tawk vel a ni.
Kharif rice	A peng insiamtur zawng zawng insiam zawh hnu lawk	KOLASIB	- A bul vela hnim leh thlaidang lo to ve palh te pawh thlawn tur. - Leitha vawihnih pek tur. - Tui tling tur vennan tui hawk luanna mumal tak siam tur.
Pre Kharif Rice	A vui inseam tan lai	MAMIT	- A bul vela hnim leh thlaidang lo to ve palh te pawh thlawn tur. - Leitha vawihnih pek tur. - Tui tling tur vennan tui hawk luanna mumal tak siam tur.
		Rice yellow stem borer	- A hnah hmawr tan tur. - A kung hrisel lo lai paih tur - Tui litre khatah rannung hlo Imidacloprid 0.5ml emaw phosolone 1.5ml emaw acephate 1g emaw dimethoate 2ml emaw pawlh a, chu tui chu kah tur.
Vaimim fur hma a seng chi	A seng hun	SERCHHIP	- A rah zawng zawng seng vek tur. - Keh hun zawng ni saah phoro tur. - Vaimim chi chu rapah rep tur.
Vaimim fur hma hreta seng chi	A kung puitlin hun	LUNGLEI	- A kung bul vela hnim vel tihfai that tur. - Leitha nena rihvur tur. - Leitha vawi hnih pek tur.
		Maize cob borer (vaimim kawm bawmtu rannung)	0.1% endosulfan {2ml (35EC)} hi tui litre khatah pawlh a, ni 30 hnuah vaimim hnahah kah tur.
Sawhthing leh Aieng	Par a chhuah hma	LAWNGTLAI SAIHA	- Thlai hnah, a tang ro leh hnim te chu paihfai vek tur. - Lin tirh (a to chhuah hma) in Atrazine (Atratraf 50wp, Gesaprim 500fw) 1.0-1.5kg a.i tui litre 600 ah pawlh tur a ni. Alachlor (Lasso) @2.25kga.i ha⁻¹ Metolachlor (Dual) @1.5-2.0 kg a.i ha⁻¹, Pendimethalin (Stomp)



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			@ 1-1.5kg a.i ha ⁻¹ te hian hnimhnah lian lampang chi a veng a ni.
		Turmeric shoot borer (Aieng kung ei chhetu rannung)	Rannung hlo imidacloprid 0.5ml emaw phosolone 1.5ml emaw acephate 1.0g emaw dimethoate 2ml emaw tui litre khatah pawlh a, hman tur a ni.
Kharif pulses (Green gram, Black gram and Rajma)	Par a chhuah atanga rah a chhuah thleng		- A bul vela hnim leh thlaidang lo to ve te that a paih tur. - A kung bulah rih vur tur. - Natna kai tawh thlai te lakkhawm a halral tur.
		Aphid and bug	Rannung hlo imidacloprid 0.5ml emaw phosolone 1.5ml emaw acephate 1.0g emaw dimethoate 2ml emaw tui litre khatah pawlh a, hman tur a ni.
Vawk	Kumtluanin	Porcine Reproductive Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS).	1. A natna vei vawk te chu thah a phum tur a ni.
	A puitling hun	Swine fever.	2. Vawk thla hnih a nihin SF vaccine pek tur a ni a, he vaccine hi thla ruk emaw kumtluanin pek chhunzawm tur
Bawng	Kumtluanin	Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)	Thla16 a upa an rih in FMD vaccine pek tur a nia, thla 6 danah pek chhunzawm tur a ni.
	A naupan lai	Black Quarter (BQ)	- Black Quarter Vaccine (BQ) - Thla ruk an tlin hunah vaccine lak tan tur. - Kumkhat hnu ah vaccine pek leh tur.
Ar	Kumtluanin	Ranikhet Disease.	1. Ar note an pian hlimin F ₁ vaccine pek tur a nia an puitlin hunah R ₂ B pek leh tur a ni.
		Coccidiosis	2. Amprolium emaw coccidiostat pek tur.



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Expert committee members:

Dr. S.B. Singh	:	Joint Director	basantasinghsoibam@rediffmail.com
Dr. Saurav Saha	:	Scientist (Agril. Physics)	sauravs.saha@gmail.com
Dr. T. Boopathi	:	Scientist (Agril Entomology)	boopathiars@gmail.com
Dr. Sudip Kumar Dutta	:	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	:	Scientist (Soil Fertility)	lmsingson@gmail.com
Dr Y. Ramakrishna	:	Farm manager (T-6)	ramakrishnaiari@rediffmail.com
Mr. Samik Chowdhury	:	Technical Officer	samikchowdhury33@gmail.com
Mr. Evans Syiem	:	Meteorological Observer	evansmeteo@gmail.com
Mr. Vanthawmliana	:	Senior Research Fellow (Mizo language Translator)	Tom_tom79@yahoo.in
Mrs. Monika Bora	:	Meteorological Observer	boramonika@rediffmail.com

Collaborating Department:

Dr. Lalmuanzovi	:	PC KVK Lunglei	kvklunglei@gmail.com kvknahtial@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 kvklawngtlai@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