Integrated Agromet Advisory Service Bulletin from 21st to 25th Sept'16
Dimapur District

Bulletin No:76/2016

ICAR RESEARCH COMPLEX FOR NEH REGION
(Indian Council of Agricultural Research)
NAGALAND CENTER, JHARNAPANI. MEDZIPHEMA

Weather summary of the preceding week	*Weather forecast valid upto 25th Sept'16*
▪ Medium rain occurred the past week ▪ Maximum and minimum temperatures ranged 30^0C to 31^0C and 23^0C to 25^0C, respectively. ▪ Relative humidity varied from 65% to 90%. ▪ Wind speed ranged from 1 to 2 kmph	▪ Probability of light rain the coming week. ▪ **Max temp** is likely to be 29^0C - 30^0C and the **min temp** 22^0C to 23^0C ▪ **Sky is likely to be mainly cloudy** the coming week ▪ **Relative Humidity** is likely to range from 58% to 95%. ▪ **Wind speed** may reach upto 1-2 kmph ▪ **Wind direction** will be mostly easterly

Main Crops	Stage	Pest/ Diseases	Agro-meteorological Advisories
Field crops			
Timely field sanitation should be done for all the crops. Always use freshly prepared neem seed kernel extract. Apply pesticides only when required. Don't apply more than the recommended dose of the pesticide			
Jhum paddy	Milk development stage	Gundhi bug	*Weed sanitation and eradication of alternate hosts from rice fields and surrounding areas can help prevent the multiplication of the bug. Mechanical control measures such as smoking the field, hand-picking of adults and nymphs have also been advocated*
TRC/WRC paddy	Heading stage	Bacterial blight	*Reduce the application of nitrogen and apply the nitrogen in more split doses*
		Blast	*For rice blast management, destroy the infested residue, stubbles, grass and weeds present in the bunds of the field as they act as a source for the infection. Avoid excess use of nitrogen fertilizer.*
Soybean	Full bloom	White mold	*Cool and moist conditions at flowering favor white mold development. Dense soybean canopies can be more disease-prone than more open canopies.*
Green gram	Sowing stage		*Make sure the soil has proper drainage and avoid water logging at all stages of growth. First treat the seeds with biocontrol agents and then with rhizobium*
Black gram	Harvesting stage	-	*To avoid loss because of the shattering of pods, the crop should be harvested before it is dead ripe.*
Horticultural crops			
Citrus		Trunk borer	*To kill the trunk borer grubs, clean the bored holes of the infested trunk with iron wire and insert a cotton swab soaked in petrol or kerosene and plug with mud.*

	Ginger	Harvesting stage		*Ginger develops a much stronger flavor if allowed to develop in the ground. After the stems die, and at least 8 months after planting, dig up the ginger rhizome.*
	Cucurbits	Harvesting stage	Fruit flies	*Collect and destroy the infested fruits. Slight raking of soil during fruiting time and after the harvest to expose pupae from the soil.*
	Cowpea	Harvesting stage		*Timely harvesting should be done.*
	Chilli	Fruiting and harvesting stage		*Field sanitation should be maintained. Collect and burn the infected plant debris of chilli and other malformed plant parts lying in the field Avoid growing of two solanaceous crop in a single year in or around the same field and follow crop rotation.*
	Poultry	Ranikhet disease: An acute viral disease of poultry which is characterized by involvement of respiratory system, drop in egg production, diarrhoea and mortality as high as 100% in severe cases. Regular disinfection of farm premises and equipment with potassium permanganate (1: 1000), sodium hydroxide (2%) or Lysol (1: 5,000) are useful in preventing this disease. Disease can be prevented effectively by an integrated approach of vaccination, proper management and strict biosecurity.		
	Piggery	Give special attention to pregnant sows one week before farrowing by providing adequate space, feed, water etc. The sows as well as farrowing pens should be disinfected 3-4 days before the expected date of farrowing and the sows should be placed in the farrowing pen after bedding it properly.		
	Fishery	Due to heavy rainfall and muddy water influx from the surrounding areas, the ponds may result in reduction of dissolved oxygen. Stir the water with a bamboo pole as it will help in increasing the oxygen and protect the fishes from suffocation		

Integrated Agromet Advisory Service Bulletin from 21st to 25th Sept'16

Kiphire District

Bulletin No:76/2016

ICAR RESEARCH COMPLEX FOR NEH REGION
(Indian Council of Agricultural Research)
NAGALAND CENTER, JHARNAPANI. MEDZIPHEMA

Weather summary of the preceding week	*Weather forecast valid upto 25th Sept'16*
▪ Light rain occurred the past week ▪ Maximum and minimum temperatures ranged 31^0C to 32^0C and 24^0C to 25^0C, respectively. ▪ Relative humidity varied from 67% to 93%. ▪ Wind speed ranged from 1 to 2 kmph	▪ Probability of light rain the coming week. ▪ **Max temp** is likely to be 29^0C - 30^0C and the **min temp** 22^0C to 23^0C ▪ **Sky is likely to be mainly cloudy** the coming week ▪ **Relative Humidity** is likely to range from 64% to 97%. ▪ **Wind speed** may reach upto 2-3 kmph ▪ **Wind direction** will be mostly southeasterly

Main Crops	Stage	Pest/ Diseases	Agro-meteorological Advisories
Field crops			
Timely field sanitation should be done for all the crops. Always use freshly prepared neem seed kernel extract. Apply pesticides only when required. Don't apply more than the recommended dose of the pesticide			
Jhum paddy	Milk development stage	Gundhi bug	*Weed sanitation and eradication of alternate hosts from rice fields and surrounding areas can help prevent the multiplication of the bug. Mechanical control measures such as smoking the field, hand-picking of adults and nymphs have also been advocated*
TRC/WRC paddy	Heading stage	Bacterial blight	*Reduce the application of nitrogen and apply the nitrogen in more split doses*
		Blast	*For rice blast management, destroy the infested residue, stubbles, grass and weeds present in the bunds of the field as they act as a source for the infection. Avoid excess use of nitrogen fertilizer.*
Soybean	Full bloom	White mold	*Cool and moist conditions at flowering favor white mold development. Dense soybean canopies can be more disease-prone than more open canopies.*
Black gram	Harvesting stage	-	*To avoid loss because of the shattering of pods, the crop should be harvested before it is dead ripe.*
Horticultural crops			
Citrus		Trunk borer	*To kill the trunk borer grubs, clean the bored holes of the infested trunk with iron wire and insert a cotton swab soaked in petrol or kerosene and plug with mud.*
Ginger	Harvesting stage		*Ginger develops a much stronger flavor if allowed to develop in the ground. After the stems die, and at least 8 months after planting, dig up the ginger rhizome.*
Cucurbits	Harvesting stage	Fruit flies	*Collect and destroy the infested fruits. Slight raking of soil during fruiting time and after the harvest to expose pupae from the soil.*

	Cowpea	Harvesting stage		*Timely harvesting should be done.*
	Chilli	Fruiting and harvesting stage		*Field sanitation should be maintained. Collect and burn the infected plant debris of chilli and other malformed plant parts lying in the field Avoid growing of two solanaceous crop in a single year in or around the same field and follow crop rotation.*
	Poultry	Ranikhet disease: An acute viral disease of poultry which is characterized by involvement of respiratory system, drop in egg production, diarrhoea and mortality as high as 100% in severe cases. Regular disinfection of farm premises and equipment with potassium permanganate (1: 1000), sodium hydroxide (2%) or Lysol (1: 5,000) are useful in preventing this disease. Disease can be prevented effectively by an integrated approach of vaccination, proper management and strict biosecurity.		
	Piggery	Give special attention to pregnant sows one week before farrowing by providing adequate space, feed, water etc. The sows as well as farrowing pens should be disinfected 3-4 days before the expected date of farrowing and the sows should be placed in the farrowing pen after bedding it properly.		
	Fishery	Due to heavy rainfall and muddy water influx from the surrounding areas, the ponds may result in reduction of dissolved oxygen. Stir the water with a bamboo pole as it will help in increasing the oxygen and protect the fishes from suffocation		

Integrated Agromet Advisory Service Bulletin from 21st to 25th Sept'16
Kohima District

Bulletin No:76/2016

ICAR RESEARCH COMPLEX FOR NEH REGION
(Indian Council of Agricultural Research)
NAGALAND CENTER, JHARNAPANI. MEDZIPHEMA

Weather summary of the preceding week	*Weather forecast valid upto 25th Sept'16*
▪ Medium rain occurred the past week ▪ Maximum and minimum temperatures ranged 30 ^{0}C to 32^{0}C and 22^{0}C to 26^{0}C, respectively. ▪ Relative humidity varied from 64% to 94%. ▪ Wind speed ranged from 1 to 2 kmph	▪ Probability of light rain the coming week. ▪ **Max temp** is likely to be 29^{0}C - 30^{0}C and the **min temp** 22^{0}C to 23^{0}C ▪ **Sky is likely to be mainly cloudy** the coming week ▪ **Relative Humidity** is likely to range from 53% to 95%. ▪ **Wind speed** may reach upto 1-2 kmph ▪ **Wind direction** will be mostly easterly

Main Crops	Stage	Pest/ Diseases	Agro-meteorological Advisories
Field crops			
Timely field sanitation should be done for all the crops. Always use freshly prepared neem seed kernel extract. Apply pesticides only when required. Don't apply more than the recommended dose of the pesticide			
Jhum paddy	Milk development stage	Gundhi bug	*Weed sanitation and eradication of alternate hosts from rice fields and surrounding areas can help prevent the multiplication of the bug. Mechanical control measures such as smoking the field, hand-picking of adults and nymphs have also been advocated*
TRC/WRC paddy	Heading stage	Bacterial blight	*Reduce the application of nitrogen and apply the nitrogen in more split doses*
		Blast	*For rice blast management, destroy the infested residue, stubbles, grass and weeds present in the bunds of the field as they act as a source for the infection. Avoid excess use of nitrogen fertilizer.*
Soybean	Full bloom	White mold	*Cool and moist conditions at flowering favor white mold development. Dense soybean canopies can be more disease-prone than more open canopies.*
Black gram	Harvesting stage	-	*To avoid loss because of the shattering of pods, the crop should be harvested before it is dead ripe.*
Horticultural crops			
Citrus		Trunk borer	*To kill the trunk borer grubs, clean the bored holes of the infested trunk with iron wire and insert a cotton swab soaked in petrol or kerosene and plug with mud.*
Ginger	Harvesting stage		*Ginger develops a much stronger flavor if allowed to develop in the ground. After the stems die, and at least 8 months after planting, dig up the ginger rhizome.*

	Cucurbits	Harvesting stage	Fruit flies	*Collect and destroy the infested fruits. Slight raking of soil during fruiting time and after the harvest to expose pupae from the soil.*
	Cowpea	Harvesting stage		*Timely harvesting should be done.*
	Chilli	Fruiting and harvesting stage		*Field sanitation should be maintained. Collect and burn the infected plant debris of chilli and other malformed plant parts lying in the field Avoid growing of two solanaceous crop in a single year in or around the same field and follow crop rotation.*
	Poultry	Ranikhet disease: An acute viral disease of poultry which is characterized by involvement of respiratory system, drop in egg production, diarrhoea and mortality as high as 100% in severe cases. Regular disinfection of farm premises and equipment with potassium permanganate (1: 1000), sodium hydroxide (2%) or Lysol (1: 5,000) are useful in preventing this disease. Disease can be prevented effectively by an integrated approach of vaccination, proper management and strict biosecurity.		
	Piggery	Give special attention to pregnant sows one week before farrowing by providing adequate space, feed, water etc. The sows as well as farrowing pens should be disinfected 3-4 days before the expected date of farrowing and the sows should be placed in the farrowing pen after bedding it properly.		
	Fishery	Due to heavy rainfall and muddy water influx from the surrounding areas, the ponds may result in reduction of dissolved oxygen. Stir the water with a bamboo pole as it will help in increasing the oxygen and protect the fishes from suffocation		

Integrated Agromet Advisory Service Bulletin from 21st to 25th Sept'16

Longleng District

Bulletin No:76/2016

ICAR RESEARCH COMPLEX FOR NEH REGION
(Indian Council of Agricultural Research)
NAGALAND CENTER, JHARNAPANI. MEDZIPHEMA

Weather summary of the preceding week	*Weather forecast valid upto 25th Sept'16*
▪ Light rain occurred the past week ▪ Maximum and minimum temperatures ranged 30^0C to 31^0C and 22^0C to 24^0C, respectively. ▪ Relative humidity varied from 63% to 95%. ▪ Wind speed ranged from 1 to 2 kmph	▪ Probability of light rain the coming week. ▪ **Max temp** is likely to be 29^0C - 30^0C and the **min temp** 21^0C to 22^0C ▪ **Sky is likely to be mainly cloudy** the coming week ▪ **Relative Humidity** is likely to range from 52% to 95%. ▪ **Wind speed** may reach upto 1- 2 kmph ▪ **Wind direction** will be mostly easterly

Main Crops	Stage	Pest/ Diseases	Agro-meteorological Advisories
Field crops			
Timely field sanitation should be done for all the crops. Always use freshly prepared neem seed kernel extract. Apply pesticides only when required. Don't apply more than the recommended dose of the pesticide			
Jhum paddy	Milk development stage	Gundhi bug	*Weed sanitation and eradication of alternate hosts from rice fields and surrounding areas can help prevent the multiplication of the bug. Mechanical control measures such as smoking the field, hand-picking of adults and nymphs have also been advocated*
TRC/WRC paddy	Heading stage	Bacterial blight	*Reduce the application of nitrogen and apply the nitrogen in more split doses*
		Blast	*For rice blast management, destroy the infested residue, stubbles, grass and weeds present in the bunds of the field as they act as a source for the infection. Avoid excess use of nitrogen fertilizer.*
Soybean	Full bloom	White mold	*Cool and moist conditions at flowering favor white mold development. Dense soybean canopies can be more disease-prone than more open canopies.*
Black gram	Harvesting stage	-	*To avoid loss because of the shattering of pods, the crop should be harvested before it is dead ripe.*
Horticultural crops			
Citrus		Trunk borer	*To kill the trunk borer grubs, clean the bored holes of the infested trunk with iron wire and insert a cotton swab soaked in petrol or kerosene and plug with mud.*
Ginger	Harvesting stage		*Ginger develops a much stronger flavor if allowed to develop in the ground. After the stems die, and at least 8 months after planting, dig up the ginger rhizome.*

	Cucurbits	Harvesting stage	Fruit flies	*Collect and destroy the infested fruits. Slight raking of soil during fruiting time and after the harvest to expose pupae from the soil.*
	Cowpea	Harvesting stage		*Timely harvesting should be done.*
	Chilli	Fruiting and harvesting stage		*Field sanitation should be maintained. Collect and burn the infected plant debris of chilli and other malformed plant parts lying in the field Avoid growing of two solanaceous crop in a single year in or around the same field and follow crop rotation.*
	Poultry	Ranikhet disease: An acute viral disease of poultry which is characterized by involvement of respiratory system, drop in egg production, diarrhoea and mortality as high as 100% in severe cases. Regular disinfection of farm premises and equipment with potassium permanganate (1: 1000), sodium hydroxide (2%) or Lysol (1: 5,000) are useful in preventing this disease. Disease can be prevented effectively by an integrated approach of vaccination, proper management and strict biosecurity.		
	Piggery	Give special attention to pregnant sows one week before farrowing by providing adequate space, feed, water etc. The sows as well as farrowing pens should be disinfected 3-4 days before the expected date of farrowing and the sows should be placed in the farrowing pen after bedding it properly.		
	Fishery	Due to heavy rainfall and muddy water influx from the surrounding areas, the ponds may result in reduction of dissolved oxygen. Stir the water with a bamboo pole as it will help in increasing the oxygen and protect the fishes from suffocation		

Integrated Agromet Advisory Service Bulletin from 21st to 25th Sept'16
Mokokchung District

Bulletin No: 76/2016

ICAR RESEARCH COMPLEX FOR NEH REGION
(Indian Council of Agricultural Research)
NAGALAND CENTER, JHARNAPANI,MEDZIPHEMA

Weather summary of the preceding week	*Weather forecast valid upto 25th Sept'16*
▪ Light rain occurred the past week ▪ Maximum and minimum temperatures ranged 30^0C to 31^0C and 12^0C to 24^0C, respectively. ▪ Relative humidity varied from 68% to 94%. ▪ Wind speed ranged from 1 to 2 kmph	▪ Probability of light rain the coming week. ▪ **Max temp** is likely to be 29^0C - 30^0C and the **min temp** 22^0C to 23^0C ▪ **Sky is likely to be mainly cloudy** the coming week ▪ **Relative Humidity** is likely to range from 58% to 95%. ▪ **Wind speed** may reach upto 1-2 kmph ▪ **Wind direction** will be mostly easterly

Main Crops	Stage	Pest/ Diseases	Agro-meteorological Advisories
Field crops			
Timely field sanitation should be done for all the crops. Always use freshly prepared neem seed kernel extract. Apply pesticides only when required. Don't apply more than the recommended dose of the pesticide			
Jhum paddy	Milk development stage	Gundhi bug	*Weed sanitation and eradication of alternate hosts from rice fields and surrounding areas can help prevent the multiplication of the bug. Mechanical control measures such as smoking the field, hand-picking of adults and nymphs have also been advocated*
TRC/WRC paddy	Heading stage	Bacterial blight	*Reduce the application of nitrogen and apply the nitrogen in more split doses*
		Blast	*For rice blast management, destroy the infested residue, stubbles, grass and weeds present in the bunds of the field as they act as a source for the infection. Avoid excess use of nitrogen fertilizer.*
Soybean	Full bloom	White mold	*Cool and moist conditions at flowering favor white mold development. Dense soybean canopies can be more disease-prone than more open canopies.*
Black gram	Harvesting stage	-	*To avoid loss because of the shattering of pods, the crop should be harvested before it is dead ripe.*
Horticultural crops			
Citrus		Trunk borer	*To kill the trunk borer grubs, clean the bored holes of the infested trunk with iron wire and insert a cotton swab soaked in petrol or kerosene and plug with mud.*
Ginger	Harvesting stage		*Ginger develops a much stronger flavor if allowed to develop in the ground. After the stems die, and at least 8 months after planting, dig up the ginger rhizome.*
Cucurbits	Harvesting stage	Fruit flies	*Collect and destroy the infested fruits. Slight raking of soil during fruiting time and after the harvest to expose pupae from the soil.*

	Cowpea	Harvesting stage		*Timely harvesting should be done.*
	Chilli	Fruiting and harvesting stage		*Field sanitation should be maintained. Collect and burn the infected plant debris of chilli and other malformed plant parts lying in the field Avoid growing of two solanaceous crop in a single year in or around the same field and follow crop rotation.*
	Poultry	Ranikhet disease: An acute viral disease of poultry which is characterized by involvement of respiratory system, drop in egg production, diarrhoea and mortality as high as 100% in severe cases. Regular disinfection of farm premises and equipment with potassium permanganate (1: 1000), sodium hydroxide (2%) or Lysol (1: 5,000) are useful in preventing this disease. Disease can be prevented effectively by an integrated approach of vaccination, proper management and strict biosecurity.		
	Piggery	Give special attention to pregnant sows one week before farrowing by providing adequate space, feed, water etc. The sows as well as farrowing pens should be disinfected 3-4 days before the expected date of farrowing and the sows should be placed in the farrowing pen after bedding it properly.		
	Fishery	Due to heavy rainfall and muddy water influx from the surrounding areas, the ponds may result in reduction of dissolved oxygen. Stir the water with a bamboo pole as it will help in increasing the oxygen and protect the fishes from suffocation		

Integrated Agromet Advisory Service Bulletin from 21st to 25th Sept'16
Mon District

Bulletin No:76/2016

ICAR RESEARCH COMPLEX FOR NEH REGION
(Indian Council of Agricultural Research)
NAGALAND CENTER, JHARNAPANI,MEDZIPHEMA

Weather summary of the preceding week	*Weather forecast valid upto 25th Sept'16*
▪ Light rain occurred the past week ▪ Maximum and minimum temperatures ranged 30^0C to 31^0C and 23^0C to 26^0C, respectively. ▪ Relative humidity varied from 71% to 95% ▪ Wind speed ranged from 1 to 2 kmph	▪ Probability of light rain the coming week. ▪ **Max temp** is likely to be 28^0C - 30^0C and the **min temp** 22^0C to 23^0C ▪ **Sky is likely to be partly cloudy** the coming week ▪ **Relative Humidity** is likely to range from 53% to 95%. ▪ **Wind speed** may reach upto 1- 3 kmph ▪ **Wind direction** will be mostly easterly

Main Crops	Stage	Pest/ Diseases	Agro-meteorological Advisories
Field crops			
Timely field sanitation should be done for all the crops. Always use freshly prepared neem seed kernel extract. Apply pesticides only when required. Don't apply more than the recommended dose of the pesticide			
Jhum paddy	Ripening stage		*Harvesting is to be done in optimum time, otherwise, there will be loss of grain shedding, scattering, lodging and also damaged by birds, over maturity and lodging*
TRC/WRC paddy	Flowering stage		*Proper drainage should be maintained to remove excess water from the field*
		Bacterial blight	*Reduce the application of nitrogen and apply the nitrogen in more split doses*
		Blast	*For rice blast management, destroy the infested residue, stubbles, grass and weeds present in the bunds of the field as they act as a source for the infection. Avoid excess use of nitrogen fertilizer.*
Soybean	Full bloom	White mold	*Cool and moist conditions at flowering favor white mold development. Dense soybean canopies can be more disease-prone than more open canopies.*
Black gram	Harvesting stage	-	*To avoid loss because of the shattering of pods, the crop should be harvested before it is dead ripe.*
Horticultural crop			
Citrus		Trunk borer	*To kill the trunk borer grubs, clean the bored holes of the infested trunk with iron wire and insert a cotton swab soaked in petrol or kerosene and plug with mud.*
Ginger	Harvesting stage		*Ginger develops a much stronger flavor if allowed to develop in the ground. After the stems die, and at least 8 months after planting, dig up the*

				ginger rhizome.
	Cucurbits	Harvesting stage	Fruit flies	*Collect and destroy the infested fruits. Slight raking of soil during fruiting time and after the harvest to expose pupae from the soil.*
	Cowpea	Harvesting stage		*Timely harvesting should be done.*
	Chilli	Fruiting and harvesting stage		*Field sanitation should be maintained. Collect and burn the infected plant debris of chilli and other malformed plant parts lying in the field Avoid growing of two solanaceous crop in a single year in or around the same field and follow crop rotation.*
	Poultry	Ranikhet disease: An acute viral disease of poultry which is characterized by involvement of respiratory system, drop in egg production, diarrhoea and mortality as high as 100% in severe cases. Regular disinfection of farm premises and equipment with potassium permanganate (1: 1000), sodium hydroxide (2%) or Lysol (1: 5,000) are useful in preventing this disease. Disease can be prevented effectively by an integrated approach of vaccination, proper management and strict biosecurity.		
	Piggery	Give special attention to pregnant sows one week before farrowing by providing adequate space, feed, water etc. The sows as well as farrowing pens should be disinfected 3-4 days before the expected date of farrowing and the sows should be placed in the farrowing pen after bedding it properly.		
	Fishery	Due to heavy rainfall and muddy water influx from the surrounding areas, the ponds may result in reduction of dissolved oxygen. Stir the water with a bamboo pole as it will help in increasing the oxygen and protect the fishes from suffocation		

ICAR RESEARCH COMPLEX FOR NEH REGION
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NAGALAND CENTER, JHARNAPANI. MEDZIPHEMA

Integrated Agromet Advisory Service Bulletin from 21st to 25th Sept'16

Peren District

Bulletin No:76/2016

Weather summary of the preceding week	*Weather forecast valid upto 25th Sept'16*
▪ Light rain occurred the past week ▪ Maximum and minimum temperatures ranged 30^0C to 31^0C and 22^0C to 23^0C, respectively. ▪ Relative humidity varied from 57% to 94%. ▪ Wind speed ranged from 1 to 2 kmph	▪ Probability of light rain the coming week. ▪ **Max temp** is likely to be 29^0C - 30^0C and the **min temp** 22^0C to 23^0C ▪ **Sky is likely to be mainly cloudy** the coming week ▪ **Relative Humidity** is likely to range from 53% to 97%. ▪ **Wind speed** may reach upto 1-2 kmph ▪ **Wind direction** will be mostly easterly

Main Crops	Stage	Pest/ Diseases	Agro-meteorological Advisories
Field crops			
Timely field sanitation should be done for all the crops. Always use freshly prepared neem seed kernel extract. Apply pesticides only when required. Don't apply more than the recommended dose of the pesticide			
Jhum paddy	Milk development stage	Gundhi bug	*Weed sanitation and eradication of alternate hosts from rice fields and surrounding areas can help prevent the multiplication of the bug. Mechanical control measures such as smoking the field, hand-picking of adults and nymphs have also been advocated*
TRC/WRC paddy	Heading stage	Bacterial blight	*Reduce the application of nitrogen and apply the nitrogen in more split doses*
		Blast	*For rice blast management, destroy the infested residue, stubbles, grass and weeds present in the bunds of the field as they act as a source for the infection. Avoid excess use of nitrogen fertilizer.*
Soybean	Full bloom	White mold	*Cool and moist conditions at flowering favor white mold development. Dense soybean canopies can be more disease-prone than more open canopies.*
Black gram	Harvesting stage	-	*To avoid loss because of the shattering of pods, the crop should be harvested before it is dead ripe.*
Horticultural crops			
Citrus		Trunk borer	*To kill the trunk borer grubs, clean the bored holes of the infested trunk with iron wire and insert a cotton swab soaked in petrol or kerosene and plug with mud.*
Ginger	Harvesting stage		*Ginger develops a much stronger flavor if allowed to develop in the ground. After the stems die, and at least 8 months after planting, dig up the ginger rhizome.*

	Cucurbits	Harvesting stage	Fruit flies	*Collect and destroy the infested fruits. Slight raking of soil during fruiting time and after the harvest to expose pupae from the soil.*
	Cowpea	Harvesting stage		*Timely harvesting should be done.*
	Chilli	Fruiting and harvesting stage		*Field sanitation should be maintained. Collect and burn the infected plant debris of chilli and other malformed plant parts lying in the field Avoid growing of two solanaceous crop in a single year in or around the same field and follow crop rotation.*
	Poultry	Ranikhet disease: An acute viral disease of poultry which is characterized by involvement of respiratory system, drop in egg production, diarrhoea and mortality as high as 100% in severe cases. Regular disinfection of farm premises and equipment with potassium permanganate (1: 1000), sodium hydroxide (2%) or Lysol (1: 5,000) are useful in preventing this disease. Disease can be prevented effectively by an integrated approach of vaccination, proper management and strict biosecurity.		
	Piggery	Give special attention to pregnant sows one week before farrowing by providing adequate space, feed, water etc. The sows as well as farrowing pens should be disinfected 3-4 days before the expected date of farrowing and the sows should be placed in the farrowing pen after bedding it properly.		
	Fishery	Due to heavy rainfall and muddy water influx from the surrounding areas, the ponds may result in reduction of dissolved oxygen. Stir the water with a bamboo pole as it will help in increasing the oxygen and protect the fishes from suffocation		

Integrated Agromet Advisory Service Bulletin from 21st to 25th Sept'16

Phek District

Bulletin No:76/2016

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(Indian Council of Agricultural Research)
NAGALAND CENTER,JHARNAPANI, MEDZIPHEMA

Weather summary of the preceding week	*Weather forecast valid upto 25th Sept'16*
▪ Medium rain occurred the past week ▪ Maximum and minimum temperatures ranged 31^{0}C to 32^{0}C and 24^{0}C to 25^{0}C, respectively. ▪ Relative humidity varied from 64% to 92%. ▪ Wind speed ranged from 1 to 2 kmph	▪ Probability of light rain the coming week. ▪ **Max temp** is likely to be 28^{0}C - 30^{0}C and the **min temp** 22^{0}C to 23^{0}C ▪ **Sky is likely to be mainly cloudy** the coming week ▪ **Relative Humidity** is likely to range from 63% to 95%. ▪ **Wind speed** may reach upto 1-2 kmph ▪ **Wind direction** will be mostly southeasterly

Main Crops	Stage	Pest/ Diseases	Agro-meteorological Advisories
Field crops			
Timely field sanitation should be done for all the crops. Always use freshly prepared neem seed kernel extract. Apply pesticides only when required. Don't apply more than the recommended dose of the pesticide			
Jhum paddy	Milk development stage	Gundhi bug	*Weed sanitation and eradication of alternate hosts from rice fields and surrounding areas can help prevent the multiplication of the bug.* *Mechanical control measures such as smoking the field, hand-picking of adults and nymphs have also been advocated*
TRC/WRC paddy	Heading stage	Bacterial blight	*Reduce the application of nitrogen and apply the nitrogen in more split doses*
		Blast	*For rice blast management, destroy the infested residue, stubbles, grass and weeds present in the bunds of the field as they act as a source for the infection. Avoid excess use of nitrogen fertilizer.*
Soybean	Full bloom	White mold	*Cool and moist conditions at flowering favor white mold development. Dense soybean canopies can be more disease-prone than more open canopies.*
Black gram	Harvesting stage	-	*To avoid loss because of the shattering of pods, the crop should be harvested before it is dead ripe.*
Horticultural crops			
Citrus		Trunk borer	*To kill the trunk borer grubs, clean the bored holes of the infested trunk with iron wire and insert a cotton swab soaked in petrol or kerosene and plug with mud.*
Ginger	Harvesting stage		*Ginger develops a much stronger flavor if allowed to develop in the ground. After the stems die, and at least 8 months after planting, dig up the ginger rhizome.*

	Cucurbits	Harvesting stage	Fruit flies	*Collect and destroy the infested fruits. Slight raking of soil during fruiting time and after the harvest to expose pupae from the soil.*
	Cowpea	Harvesting stage		*Timely harvesting should be done.*
	Chilli	Fruiting and harvesting stage		*Field sanitation should be maintained. Collect and burn the infected plant debris of chilli and other malformed plant parts lying in the field Avoid growing of two solanaceous crop in a single year in or around the same field and follow crop rotation.*
	Poultry	Ranikhet disease: An acute viral disease of poultry which is characterized by involvement of respiratory system, drop in egg production, diarrhoea and mortality as high as 100% in severe cases. Regular disinfection of farm premises and equipment with potassium permanganate (1: 1000), sodium hydroxide (2%) or Lysol (1: 5,000) are useful in preventing this disease. Disease can be prevented effectively by an integrated approach of vaccination, proper management and strict biosecurity.		
	Piggery	Give special attention to pregnant sows one week before farrowing by providing adequate space, feed, water etc. The sows as well as farrowing pens should be disinfected 3-4 days before the expected date of farrowing and the sows should be placed in the farrowing pen after bedding it properly.		
	Fishery	Due to heavy rainfall and muddy water influx from the surrounding areas, the ponds may result in reduction of dissolved oxygen. Stir the water with a bamboo pole as it will help in increasing the oxygen and protect the fishes from suffocation		

Integrated Agromet Advisory Service Bulletin from 21st to 25th Sept'16
Tuensang District

Bulletin No:76/2016

ICAR RESEARCH COMPLEX FOR NEH REGION
(Indian Council of Agricultural Research)
NAGALAND CENTER,JHARNAPANI. MEDZIPHEMA

Weather summary of the preceding week	*Weather forecast valid upto 25th Sept'16*
▪ Medium rain occurred the past week ▪ Maximum and minimum temperatures ranged 29^0C to 30^0C and 23^0C to 25^0C, respectively. ▪ Relative humidity varied from 67% to 92%. ▪ Wind speed ranged from 1 to 2 kmph	▪ Probability of light rain the coming week. ▪ **Max temp** is likely to be 29^0C - 30^0C and the **min temp** 22^0C to 23^0C ▪ **Sky is likely to be mainly cloudy** the coming week ▪ **Relative Humidity** is likely to range from 66% to 95%. ▪ **Wind speed** may reach upto 1-2 kmph ▪ **Wind direction** will be mostly southeasterly

Main Crops	Stage	Pest/ Diseases	Agro-meteorological Advisories
Field crops			
Timely field sanitation should be done for all the crops. Always use freshly prepared neem seed kernel extract. Apply pesticides only when required. Don't apply more than the recommended dose of the pesticide			
Jhum paddy	Milk development stage	Gundhi bug	*Weed sanitation and eradication of alternate hosts from rice fields and surrounding areas can help prevent the multiplication of the bug. Mechanical control measures such as smoking the field, hand-picking of adults and nymphs have also been advocated*
TRC/WRC paddy	Heading stage	Bacterial blight	*Reduce the application of nitrogen and apply the nitrogen in more split doses*
		Blast	*For rice blast management, destroy the infested residue, stubbles, grass and weeds present in the bunds of the field as they act as a source for the infection. Avoid excess use of nitrogen fertilizer.*
Soybean	Full bloom	White mold	*Cool and moist conditions at flowering favor white mold development. Dense soybean canopies can be more disease-prone than more open canopies.*
Black gram	Harvesting stage	-	*To avoid loss because of the shattering of pods, the crop should be harvested before it is dead ripe.*
Horticultural crops			
Citrus		Trunk borer	*To kill the trunk borer grubs, clean the bored holes of the infested trunk with iron wire and insert a cotton swab soaked in petrol or kerosene and plug with mud.*
Ginger	Harvesting stage		*Ginger develops a much stronger flavor if allowed to develop in the ground. After the stems die, and at least 8 months after planting, dig up the ginger rhizome.*
Cucurbits	Harvesting stage	Fruit flies	*Collect and destroy the infested fruits. Slight raking of soil during fruiting*

				time and after the harvest to expose pupae from the soil.
	Cowpea	Harvesting stage		*Timely harvesting should be done.*
	Chilli	Fruiting and harvesting stage		*Field sanitation should be maintained. Collect and burn the infected plant debris of chilli and other malformed plant parts lying in the field Avoid growing of two solanaceous crop in a single year in or around the same field and follow crop rotation.*
	Poultry	Ranikhet disease: An acute viral disease of poultry which is characterized by involvement of respiratory system, drop in egg production, diarrhoea and mortality as high as 100% in severe cases. Regular disinfection of farm premises and equipment with potassium permanganate (1: 1000), sodium hydroxide (2%) or Lysol (1: 5,000) are useful in preventing this disease. Disease can be prevented effectively by an integrated approach of vaccination, proper management and strict biosecurity.		
	Piggery	Give special attention to pregnant sows one week before farrowing by providing adequate space, feed, water etc. The sows as well as farrowing pens should be disinfected 3-4 days before the expected date of farrowing and the sows should be placed in the farrowing pen after bedding it properly.		
भाकृअनुप ICAR	***Fishery***	Due to heavy rainfall and muddy water influx from the surrounding areas, the ponds may result in reduction of dissolved oxygen. Stir the water with a bamboo pole as it will help in increasing the oxygen and protect the fishes from suffocation		

Integrated Agromet Advisory Service Bulletin from 21st to 25th Sept'16

Wokha District

Bulletin No:76/2016

ICAR RESEARCH COMPLEX FOR NEH REGION
(Indian Council of Agricultural Research)
NAGALAND CENTER, JHARNAPANI.MEDZIPHEMA

Weather summary of the preceding week	*Weather forecast valid upto 25th Sept'16*
▪ Light rain occurred the past week ▪ Maximum and minimum temperatures ranged 29^{0}C to 31^{0}C and 24^{0}C to 25^{0}C, respectively. ▪ Relative humidity varied from 65% to 94%. ▪ Wind speed ranged from 1 to 2 kmph	▪ Probability of light rain the coming week. ▪ **Max temp** is likely to be 28^{0}C - 30^{0}C and the **min temp** 22^{0}C to 23^{0}C ▪ **Sky is likely to be mainly cloudy** the coming week ▪ **Relative Humidity** is likely to range from 60% to 95%. ▪ **Wind speed** may reach upto 1-2 kmph ▪ **Wind direction** will be mostly easterly

Main Crops	Stage	Pest/ Diseases	Agro-meteorological Advisories
Field crops			
Timely field sanitation should be done for all the crops. Always use freshly prepared neem seed kernel extract. Apply pesticides only when required. Don't apply more than the recommended dose of the pesticide			
Jhum paddy	Milk development stage	Gundhi bug	*Weed sanitation and eradication of alternate hosts from rice fields and surrounding areas can help prevent the multiplication of the bug. Mechanical control measures such as smoking the field, hand-picking of adults and nymphs have also been advocated*
TRC/WRC paddy	Heading stage	Bacterial blight	*Reduce the application of nitrogen and apply the nitrogen in more split doses*
		Blast	*For rice blast management, destroy the infested residue, stubbles, grass and weeds present in the bunds of the field as they act as a source for the infection. Avoid excess use of nitrogen fertilizer.*
Soybean	Full bloom	White mold	*Cool and moist conditions at flowering favor white mold development. Dense soybean canopies can be more disease-prone than more open canopies.*
Black gram	Harvesting stage	-	*To avoid loss because of the shattering of pods, the crop should be harvested before it is dead ripe.*
Horticultural crops			
Citrus		Trunk borer	*To kill the trunk borer grubs, clean the bored holes of the infested trunk with iron wire and insert a cotton swab soaked in petrol or kerosene and plug with mud.*
Ginger	Harvesting stage		*Ginger develops a much stronger flavor if allowed to develop in the ground. After the stems die, and at least 8 months after planting, dig up the ginger rhizome.*

	Cucurbits	Harvesting stage	Fruit flies	*Collect and destroy the infested fruits. Slight raking of soil during fruiting time and after the harvest to expose pupae from the soil.*
	Cowpea	Harvesting stage		*Timely harvesting should be done.*
	Chilli	Fruiting and harvesting stage		*Field sanitation should be maintained. Collect and burn the infected plant debris of chilli and other malformed plant parts lying in the field Avoid growing of two solanaceous crop in a single year in or around the same field and follow crop rotation.*
	Poultry	Ranikhet disease: An acute viral disease of poultry which is characterized by involvement of respiratory system, drop in egg production, diarrhoea and mortality as high as 100% in severe cases. Regular disinfection of farm premises and equipment with potassium permanganate (1: 1000), sodium hydroxide (2%) or Lysol (1: 5,000) are useful in preventing this disease. Disease can be prevented effectively by an integrated approach of vaccination, proper management and strict biosecurity.		
	Piggery	Give special attention to pregnant sows one week before farrowing by providing adequate space, feed, water etc. The sows as well as farrowing pens should be disinfected 3-4 days before the expected date of farrowing and the sows should be placed in the farrowing pen after bedding it properly.		
	Fishery	Due to heavy rainfall and muddy water influx from the surrounding areas, the ponds may result in reduction of dissolved oxygen. Stir the water with a bamboo pole as it will help in increasing the oxygen and protect the fishes from suffocation		


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Integrated Agromet Advisory Service Bulletin from 21st to 25th Sept'16

Zunheboto District

Bulletin No:76/2016

Weather summary of the preceding week	*Weather forecast valid upto 25th Sept'16*
▪ Light rain occurred the past week ▪ Maximum and minimum temperatures ranged 29^0C to 31^0C and 23^0C to 24^0C , respectively. ▪ Relative humidity varied from 67% to 91%. ▪ Wind speed ranged from 1 to 2 kmph	▪ Probability of light rain the coming week. ▪ **Max temp** is likely to be 29^0C - 30^0C and the **min temp** 22^0C to 23^0C ▪ **Sky is likely to be mainly cloudy** the coming week ▪ **Relative Humidity** is likely to range from 64% to 95%. ▪ **Wind speed** may reach upto 1-3 kmph ▪ **Wind direction** will be mostly southeasterly

Main Crops	Stage	Pest/ Diseases	Agro-meteorological Advisories
Field crops			
Timely field sanitation should be done for all the crops. Always use freshly prepared neem seed kernel extract. Apply pesticides only when required. Don't apply more than the recommended dose of the pesticide			
Jhum paddy	Milk development stage	Gundhi bug	*Weed sanitation and eradication of alternate hosts from rice fields and surrounding areas can help prevent the multiplication of the bug. Mechanical control measures such as smoking the field, hand-picking of adults and nymphs have also been advocated*
TRC/WRC paddy	Heading stage	Bacterial blight	*Reduce the application of nitrogen and apply the nitrogen in more split doses*
		Blast	*For rice blast management, destroy the infested residue, stubbles, grass and weeds present in the bunds of the field as they act as a source for the infection. Avoid excess use of nitrogen fertilizer.*
Soybean	Full bloom	White mold	*Cool and moist conditions at flowering favor white mold development. Dense soybean canopies can be more disease-prone than more open canopies.*
Black gram	Harvesting stage	-	*To avoid loss because of the shattering of pods, the crop should be harvested before it is dead ripe.*
Horticultural crops			
Citrus		Trunk borer	*To kill the trunk borer grubs, clean the bored holes of the infested trunk with iron wire and insert a cotton swab soaked in petrol or kerosene and plug with mud.*
Ginger	Harvesting stage		*Ginger develops a much stronger flavor if allowed to develop in the ground. After the stems die, and at least 8 months after planting, dig up the ginger rhizome.*

	Cucurbits	Harvesting stage	Fruit flies	*Collect and destroy the infested fruits. Slight raking of soil during fruiting time and after the harvest to expose pupae from the soil.*
	Cowpea	Harvesting stage		*Timely harvesting should be done.*
	Chilli	Fruiting and harvesting stage		*Field sanitation should be maintained. Collect and burn the infected plant debris of chilli and other malformed plant parts lying in the field Avoid growing of two solanaceous crop in a single year in or around the same field and follow crop rotation.*
	Poultry	Ranikhet disease: An acute viral disease of poultry which is characterized by involvement of respiratory system, drop in egg production, diarrhoea and mortality as high as 100% in severe cases. Regular disinfection of farm premises and equipment with potassium permanganate (1: 1000), sodium hydroxide (2%) or Lysol (1: 5,000) are useful in preventing this disease. Disease can be prevented effectively by an integrated approach of vaccination, proper management and strict biosecurity.		
	Piggery	Give special attention to pregnant sows one week before farrowing by providing adequate space, feed, water etc. The sows as well as farrowing pens should be disinfected 3-4 days before the expected date of farrowing and the sows should be placed in the farrowing pen after bedding it properly.		
भाकृअनुप ICAR	***Fishery***	Due to heavy rainfall and muddy water influx from the surrounding areas, the ponds may result in reduction of dissolved oxygen. Stir the water with a bamboo pole as it will help in increasing the oxygen and protect the fishes from suffocation		