

Integrated Agromet Advisory Service Bulletin from 11th to 15th Feb'17

Mokokchung District

Bulletin No:12/2017

Weather summary of the preceding week			Weather forecast valid upto 15 th Feb'17
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ No rain occurred the past week▪ Maximum and minimum temperatures ranged 26⁰C to 27⁰C and 9⁰C to 11⁰C, respectively.▪ Relative humidity varied from 14% to 82%.▪ Wind speed ranged from 1 to 2 kmph			<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Probability of no rain the coming week.▪ Max temp is likely to be 28⁰C - 29⁰C and the min temp 12⁰C to 13⁰C▪ Sky is likely to be clear the coming week▪ Relative Humidity is likely to range from 20% to 85%.▪ Wind speed may reach upto 2- 3 kmph▪ Wind direction will be southeasterly
Main Crops	Stage	Pest/ Diseases	Agro-meteorological Advisories
<div>Field crops</div> <div>General Recommendations</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conservation of soil moisture through locally available materials in all the crops.• Utilization of harvested water stored in various structures like Jalkund is recommended through drip and sprinkler irrigation system• Incorporate organic sources of manures (FYM, Vermicompost, Poultry manure, Pig manure, Goat/ Sheep manure, Mixed compost, Neem cake etc.) in to the soil			
TRC/WRC paddy	Storage stage	Rice weevil	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Paddy grains can be mixed with neem leaves at the time of storage to reduce storage pests.
Toria	Flowering to maturing stage	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Soil moisture conservation techniques like mulching with crop residue is recommended• Keep the field free from weeds and daily scouting of the field should be done for aphid.
Rabi maize	Maturing stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide mulching to conserve moisture
		Stem borer	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To control borer, intercropping should be done with non related crop like soybean will result in least population of the pest.
<div>Horticultural crop</div> <div>General Recommendations</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Soils may be mulched with a variety of materials (straw, grass, other beneficial plant materials, etc.) to help retain moisture• Growing rice on the same plots after ginger will help to reduce the menace of wilt problem in ginger due to <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i>.• Always remove from the growing area plant materials that show signs of a disease and destroy them or place them in the trash. <p>Maintaining crop hygiene is an essential step for successful farming.</p>			
Mandarin	Fruiting to harvesting stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Harvest at right maturity stage, avoid physical injuries.• Harvested fruits should be kept under proper storage condition to ensure

			<p><i>longer shelf life.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Check for penicillium rot</i>
		Trunk borer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>To kill the trunk borer grubs, clean the bored holes of the infested trunk with iron wire and insert a cotton swab soaked in the mixture of kerosene and water(1:1) and plug with mud</i>
		Scab,canker	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Spray with Bordeaux mixture@ 1% per litre of water.</i> • <i>Spray Neem oil @10ml in 1 litre of water</i>
Vegetables <i>(cabbage, cauliflower)</i>	Heading to harvesting stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Regular watering and weeding in main field is recommended. Regular monitoring for pest and disease incidence and collection and destruction of egg, larva, pupa and adult</i>
		Red ant and cut worm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Drenching of plant with mixture of water, cow urine and Neem oil 8 litre, 2 litre and 50 ml, respectively at weekly interval to avoid red ant and cut worms</i>
		Alternaria leaf spot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Disease can be identified by purplish brown spots on the upper surface of the leaves with characteristic concentric rings. Lesions may enlarge and leaves may get dried. Diseased crop debris should be destroyed. Seeds harvested from such siliqua are frequently contaminated so it should not be used for next season.</i>
Pea	Harvesting stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Cautious picking should be done to avoid plant damage</i> • <i>Identify proper maturity indices at harvest.</i>
Black pepper	Harvesting stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>There is probability of no rain the coming days too so harvesting of berries should be carried out. Berries should be dried in the sun for 7-10 days until the outer skin becomes black and shrunk. Dip the berries in hot water for 2-5 minutes before drying for good quality black pepper of uniform colour.</i> • <i>After harvesting, manures need to be applied around the vines at a distance of 30cm and forked into the soil,</i>
Ginger	Harvesting stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>After harvesting, prepare dry ginger. The produce should be soaked overnight then rubbed and cleaned them. After cleaning, removed from the water and peel the outer skins. The peeled rhizomes should be washed and dried in sun uniformly for one week. Dry rhizomes should be rubbed together in order to get rid of the last bit of the skin or dirt or the freshly peeled rhizomes may be cut into fine slices and dried in the sun.</i>
Livestock			
<p><i>General Recommendations</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Ensure periodic vaccination of animals against FMD, Brucellosis, Haemorrhagic Septicaemia, Anthrax</i> • <i>Avoid feeding of damp and foul smelling feed to all livestock and poultry.</i> 			
Poultry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Litter should be changed periodically and provide clean drinking water and change the water every day. Diseased and dead birds should be immediately removed.</i> 		



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Protect from intense cold. Keep the shed wall covered during night. Proper ventilation must be provided to protect from moisture inside the shed. Litter must be kept dry.</i>
Piggery		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Vaccinate all newly born piglets against swine fever at the age of 3 months followed by annual booster dose.</i> • <i>Keep floor dry to avoid skin diseases.</i>
Fishery		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Harvest the fish in pond having less water depth</i> • <i>It is advisable to renovate ponds by removing the bottom mud and allow to dry.</i>

SCIENTIFIC EXPERT COMMITTEE

Sl.no	Name	Designation	Department	
1	Dr.D.J. Rajkhowa	Principle Scientist	Agronomy	djrajkhowa@gmail.com
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5	Dr. Mahak Singh	Scientist	Animal Reproduction & Gynaecology	mahaksinghivri@gmail.com
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7	Jyotish Barman	Scientist	Fisheries Resource Management	jyotish5@gmail.com
8	Aabon W Yanthan	Scientist	Vegetable Science	aabon.iari@gmail.com



भा क अनुप - पु प सं
ICAR - RCNEH

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

Integrated Agromet Advisory Service Bulletin from 11th to 15th Feb'17 Mon District

Bulletin No:12/2017

Weather summary of the preceding week

- No rain occurred the past week
- Maximum and minimum temperatures ranged 26⁰C to 27⁰C and 10⁰C to 11⁰C, respectively.
- Relative humidity varied from 13% to 95%
- Wind speed ranged from 1 to 2 kmph

Weather forecast valid upto 15th Feb'17

- Probability of light rain the coming week.
- **Max temp** is likely to be 28⁰C - 30⁰C and the **min temp** 10⁰C to 13⁰C
- **Sky is likely to be mainly clear** the coming week
- **Relative Humidity** is likely to range from 25% to 95%.
- **Wind speed** may reach upto 1- 2 kmph
- **Wind direction** will be southeasterly

Field crops

General Recommendations

- Conservation of soil moisture through locally available materials in all the crops.
- Utilization of harvested water stored in various structures like Jalkund is recommended through drip and sprinkler irrigation system
- Incorporate organic sources of manures (FYM, Vermicompost, Poultry manure, Pig manure, Goat/ Sheep manure, Mixed compost, Neem cake etc.) in to the soil

Main Crops	Stage	Pest/ Diseases	Agro-meteorological Advisories
TRC/WRC paddy	Storage stage	Rice weevil	• Paddy grains can be mixed with neem leaves at the time of storage to reduce storage pests.
Toria	Flowering to maturing stage	-	• Soil moisture conservation techniques like mulching with crop residue is recommended • Keep the field free from weeds and daily scouting of the field should be done for aphid.
Rabi maize	Maturing stage		• Provide mulching to conserve moisture
		Stem borer	• To control borer, intercropping should be done with non related crop like soybean will result in least population of the pest.

Horticultural crop

General Recommendations

- Soils may be mulched with a variety of materials (straw, grass, other beneficial plant materials, etc.) to help retain moisture
- Growing rice on the same plots after ginger will help to reduce the menace of wilt problem in ginger due to *Ralstonia solanacearum*.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Always remove from the growing area plant materials that show signs of a disease and destroy them or place them in the trash. Maintaining crop hygiene is an essential step for successful farming. 			
Mandarin	Fruiting to harvesting stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harvest at right maturity stage, avoid physical injuries. Harvested fruits should be kept under proper storage condition to ensure longer shelf life. Check for penicillium rot
		Trunk borer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To kill the trunk borer grubs, clean the bored holes of the infested trunk with iron wire and insert a cotton swab soaked in the mixture of kerosene and water(1:1) and plug with mud
		Scab,canker	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spray with Bordeaux mixture@ 1% per litre of water . Spray Neem oil @10ml in 1 litre of water
Vegetables (cabbage, cauliflower)	Heading to harvesting stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular watering and weeding in main field is recommended. Regular monitoring for pest and disease incidence and collection and destruction of egg, larva, pupa and adult
		Red ant and cut worm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drenching of plant with mixture of water, cow urine and Neem oil 8 litre, 2 litre and 50 ml, respectively at weekly interval to avoid red ant and cut worms
		Alternaria leaf spot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disease can be identified by purplish brown spots on the upper surface of the leaves with characteristic concentric rings. Lesions may enlarge and leaves may get dried. Diseased crop debris should be destroyed. Seeds harvested from such siliqua are frequently contaminated so it should not be used for next season.
Pea	Harvesting stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cautious picking should be done to avoid plant damage Identify proper maturity indices at harvest.
Tomato	Fruiting to maturity stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain an even moisture supply of water. Check for biotic stress and take proper action.
		Borer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tomato plants should be stacked and hand collect and destroy the Helicoverpa larvae. After harvesting, deep ploughing of the crop should be done to expose the pupae
Chilli	Maturity to harvesting stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain an even moisture supply of water. Check for biotic stress and take proper action
		Whitefly, aphids	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daily monitoring of the pest should be done Spray Neem oil @10ml in 1 litre of water At the initial stage of infestation, carefully remove the infested leafs without disturbing the pest population and burn it.
		Bacterial wilt, Fusarium wilt and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To manage the disease, crop should be rotated with non solanaceous crop Avoid mixed cropping with solanaceous crops(brinjal, tomato, potato) Removal and destruction/burning of the infected crop debris.

			anthracnose/ fruit rot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soil drenching with bio control agents like <i>Pseudomonas fluorescens</i> @ 10gm or 20gm in 1 litre of water. It should be carried out three times at an interval of 15 days. • For fruit rot, spray Neem oil @ 10ml in 1 litre of water
Black pepper	Harvesting stage			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is probability of no rain the coming days too so harvesting of berries should be carried out. Berries should be dried in the sun for 7-10 days until the outer skin becomes black and shrunken. Dip the berries in hot water for 2-5 minutes before drying for good quality black pepper of uniform colour. • After harvesting, manures need to be applied around the vines at a distance of 30cm and forked into the soil,
Ginger	Harvesting stage			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After harvesting, prepare dry ginger. The produce should be soaked overnight then rubbed and cleaned them. After cleaning, removed from the water and peel the outer skins. The peeled rhizomes should be washed and dried in sun uniformly for one week. Dry rhizomes should be rubbed together in order to get rid of the last bit of the skin or dirt or the freshly peeled rhizomes may be cut into fine slices and dried in the sun.
<p style="text-align: center;">Livestock</p> <p>General Recommendations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure periodic vaccination of animals against FMD, Brucellosis, Haemorrhagic Septicaemia, Anthrax • Avoid feeding of damp and foul smelling feed to all livestock and poultry. 				
Poultry				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Litter should be changed periodically and provide clean drinking water and change the water every day. Diseased and dead birds should be immediately removed. • Protect from intense cold. Keep the shed wall covered during night. Proper ventilation must be provided to protect from moisture inside the shed. Litter must be kept dry.
Piggery				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vaccinate all newly born piglets against swine fever at the age of 3 months followed by annual booster dose. • Keep floor dry to avoid skin diseases.
Fishery				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harvest the fish in pond having less water depth • It is advisable to renovate ponds by removing the bottom mud and allow to dry.



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5	Dr. Mahak Singh	Scientist	Animal Reproduction & Gynaecology	mahaksinghivri@gmail.com
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7	Jyotish Barman	Scientist	Fisheries Resource Management	jyotish5@gmail.com
8	Aabon W Yanthan	Scientist	Vegetable Science	aabon.iari@gmail.com



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Peren District

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No rain occurred the past week Maximum and minimum temperatures ranged 26⁰C to 27⁰C and 10⁰C to 12⁰C, respectively. Relative humidity varied from 17% to 86%. Wind speed ranged from 1 to 2 kmph 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Probability of no rain the coming week. Max temp is likely to be 28⁰C - 29⁰C and the min temp 12⁰C to 14⁰C Sky is likely to be clear the coming week Relative Humidity is likely to range from 30% to 89%. Wind speed may reach upto 2- 4 kmph Wind direction will be mostly easterly
Main Crops	Stage	Pest/ Diseases	Agro-meteorological Advisories
<p align="center">Field crops</p> <p>General Recommendations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove all weeds containing seeds, but keep other vegetative rests on the land because that will reduce evaporation. Timing of irrigation - rather late afternoon or early evening to reduce evaporation. Check and repair all tools and machinery especially where there are water leaks Jalkund should be covered with thatch to prevent evaporation losses. 			
TRC/WRC paddy	Storage stage	Rice weevil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paddy grains can be mixed with neem leaves at the time of storage to reduce storage pests.
Toria	Flowering to maturing stage	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil moisture conservation techniques like mulching with crop residue is recommended Keep the field free from weeds and daily scouting of the field should be done for aphid.
Rabi maize	Maturing stage	Stem borer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide mulching to conserve moisture To control borer, intercropping should be done with non related crop like soybean will result in least population of the pest.
linseed/lentil	Maturing stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil moisture conservation techniques like mulching with crop residue is recommended
<p align="center">Horticultural crop</p> <p>General Recommendations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soils may be mulched with a variety of materials (straw, grass, other beneficial plant materials, etc.) to help retain moisture Growing rice on the same plots after ginger will help to reduce the menace of wilt problem in ginger due to <i>Ralstonia</i> 			

<i>solanacearum</i> . <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Always remove from the growing area plant materials that show signs of a disease and destroy them or place them in the trash. Maintaining crop hygiene is an essential step for successful farming. 			
Mandarin	Fruiting to harvesting stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harvest at right maturity stage, avoid physical injuries. Harvested fruits should be kept under proper storage condition to ensure longer shelf life. Check for penicillium rot
		Trunk borer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To kill the trunk borer grubs, clean the bored holes of the infested trunk with iron wire and insert a cotton swab soaked in the mixture of kerosene and water(1:1) and plug with mud
		Scab,canker	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spray with Bordeaux mixture@ 1% per litre of water . Spray Neem oil @10ml in 1 litre of water
	Heading to harvesting stage <i>(cabbage, cauliflower)</i>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular watering and weeding in main field is recommended. Regular monitoring for pest and disease incidence and collection and destruction of egg, larva, pupa and adult
		Red ant and cut worm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drenching of plant with mixture of water, cow urine and Neem oil 8 litre, 2 litre and 50 ml, respectively at weekly interval to avoid red ant and cut worms
		Alternaria leaf spot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disease can be identified by purplish brown spots on the upper surface of the leaves with characteristic concentric rings. Lesions may enlarge and leaves may get dried. Diseased crop debris should be destroyed. Seeds harvested from such siliqua are frequently contaminated so it should not be used for next season.
	Harvesting stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cautious picking should be done to avoid plant damage Identify proper maturity indices at harvest.
	Fruiting to maturity stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain an even moisture supply of water. Check for biotic stress and take proper action.
		Borer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tomato plants should be stacked and hand collect and destroy the <i>Helicoverpa</i> larvae. After harvesting, deep ploughing of the crop should be done to expose the pupae
Chilli	Maturity to harvesting stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain an even moisture supply of water. Check for biotic stress and take proper action
		Whitefly, aphids	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Daily monitoring of the pest should be done Spray Neem oil @10ml in 1 litre of water At the initial stage of infestation, carefully remove the infested leafs without disturbing the pest population and burn it.

			Bacterial wilt, Fusarium wilt and anthracnose/ fruit rot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To manage the disease, crop should be rotated with non solanaceous crop Avoid mixed cropping with solanaceous crops(brinjal, tomato, potato) Removal and destruction/burning of the infected crop debris. Soil drenching with bio control agents like <i>Pseudomonas fluorescens</i> @ 10gm or 20gm in 1 litre of water. It should be carried out three times at an interval of 15 days. For fruit rot, spray Neem oil @ 10ml in 1 litre of water
	Black pepper	Harvesting stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is probability of no rain the coming days too so harvesting of berries should be carried out. Berries should be dried in the sun for 7-10 days until the outer skin becomes black and shrunk. Dip the berries in hot water for 2-5 minutes before drying for good quality black pepper of uniform colour. After harvesting, manures need to be applied around the vines at a distance of 30cm and forked into the soil,
	Ginger	Harvesting stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> After harvesting, prepare dry ginger. The produce should be soaked overnight then rubbed and cleaned them. After cleaning, removed from the water and peel the outer skins. The peeled rhizomes should be washed and dried in sun uniformly for one week. Dry rhizomes should be rubbed together in order to get rid of the last bit of the skin or dirt or the freshly peeled rhizomes may be cut into fine slices and dried in the sun.
	<p style="text-align: center;">Livestock</p> <p>General Recommendations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure periodic vaccination of animals against FMD, Brucellosis, Haemorrhagic Septicaemia, Anthrax Avoid feeding of damp and foul smelling feed to all livestock and poultry. 			
	Poultry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Litter should be changed periodically and provide clean drinking water and change the water every day. Diseased and dead birds should be immediately removed. Protect from intense cold. Keep the shed wall covered during night. Proper ventilation must be provided to protect from moisture inside the shed. Litter must be kept dry. 		
	Piggery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vaccinate all newly born piglets against swine fever at the age of 3 months followed by annual booster dose. Keep floor dry to avoid skin diseases. 		
	Fishery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harvest the fish in pond having less water depth It is advisable to renovate ponds by removing the bottom mud and allow to dry. 		



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Phek District

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Main Crops	Stage	Pest/ Diseases	Agro-meteorological Advisories
Field crops			
General Recommendations			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conservation of soil moisture through locally available materials in all the crops.• Utilization of harvested water stored in various structures like Jalkund is recommended through drip and sprinkler irrigation system• Incorporate organic sources of manures (FYM, Vermicompost, Poultry manure, Pig manure, Goat/ Sheep manure, Mixed compost, Neem cake etc.) in to the soil			
TRC/WRC paddy	Storage stage	Rice weevil	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Paddy grains can be mixed with neem leaves at the time of storage to reduce storage pests.
Toria	Flowering to maturing stage	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Soil moisture conservation techniques like mulching with crop residue is recommended• Keep the field free from weeds and daily scouting of the field should be done for aphid.
Rabi maize	Maturing stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide mulching to conserve moisture
		Stem borer	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To control borer, intercropping should be done with non related crop like soybean will result in least population of the pest.
Horticultural crop			
General Recommendations			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Soils may be mulched with a variety of materials (straw, grass, other beneficial plant materials, etc.) to help retain moisture• Growing rice on the same plots after ginger will help to reduce the menace of wilt problem in ginger due to <i>Ralstonia</i>			

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Vegetables (cabbage, cauliflower)	Heading to harvesting stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular watering and weeding in main field is recommended. Regular monitoring for pest and disease incidence and collection and destruction of egg, larva, pupa and adult
		Red ant and cut worm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drenching of plant with mixture of water, cow urine and Neem oil 8 litre, 2 litre and 50 ml, respectively at weekly interval to avoid red ant and cut worms
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Pea	Harvesting stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cautious picking should be done to avoid plant damage Identify proper maturity indices at harvest.
Black pepper	Harvesting stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is probability of no rain the coming days too so harvesting of berries should be carried out. Berries should be dried in the sun for 7-10 days until the outer skin becomes black and shrunken. Dip the berries in hot water for 2-5 minutes before drying for good quality black pepper of uniform colour. After harvesting, manures need to be applied around the vines at a distance of 30cm and forked into the soil,
Ginger	Harvesting stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> After harvesting, prepare dry ginger. The produce should be soaked overnight then rubbed and cleaned them. After cleaning, removed from the water and peel the outer skins. The peeled rhizomes should be washed and dried in sun uniformly for one week. Dry rhizomes should be rubbed together in order to get rid of the last bit of the skin or dirt or the freshly peeled rhizomes may be cut into fine slices

				<i>and dried in the sun.</i>
	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Livestock</i></p> <p><i>General Recommendations</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure periodic vaccination of animals against FMD, Brucellosis, Haemorrhagic Septicaemia, Anthrax • Avoid feeding of damp and foul smelling feed to all livestock and poultry. 			
	<i>Poultry</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Litter should be changed periodically and provide clean drinking water and change the water every day. Diseased and dead birds should be immediately removed.</i> • <i>Protect from intense cold. Keep the shed wall covered during night. Proper ventilation must be provided to protect from moisture inside the shed. Litter must be kept dry.</i> 		
	<i>Piggery</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Vaccinate all newly born piglets against swine fever at the age of 3 months followed by annual booster dose.</i> • <i>Keep floor dry to avoid skin diseases.</i> 		
	<i>Fishery</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Harvest the fish in pond having less water depth</i> • <i>It is advisable to renovate ponds by removing the bottom mud and allow to dry.</i> 		

SCIENTIFIC EXPERT COMMITTEE

Sl.no	Name	Designation	Department	
1	Dr.D.J. Rajkhowa	Principle Scientist	Agronomy	djrajkhowa@gmail.com
2	Dr. L.K. Baishya	Senior Scientist	Agronomy	lkbicar@gmail.com
3	Ph. Romen Sharma	Scientist	Agricultural Extension	romen.agext@gmail.com
4	Dr. Rajesha G	Scientist	Plant Pathology	rajeshag337@gmail.com
5	Dr. Mahak Singh	Scientist	Animal Reproduction & Gynaecology	mahaksinghivri@gmail.com
6	Dr. Azeze Seyie	Scientist	Spices, Plantation & Medicinal & Aromatic Plants	azezeseyie@yahoo.com
7	Jyotish Barman	Scientist	Fisheries Resource Management	jyotish5@gmail.com

8	Aabon W Yanthan	Scientist	Vegetable Science	aabon.iari@gmail.com
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Integrated Agromet Advisory Service Bulletin from 11th to 15th Feb'17 Tuensang District

Bulletin No:12/2017

Weather summary of the preceding week			Weather forecast valid upto 15 th Feb'17
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ No rain occurred the past week▪ Maximum and minimum temperatures ranged 26⁰C to 28⁰C and 9⁰C to 11⁰C, respectively.▪ Relative humidity varied from 13% to 91%.▪ Wind speed ranged from 1 to 2 kmph			<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Probability of no rain the coming week.▪ Max temp is likely to be 27⁰C - 29⁰C and the min temp 11⁰C to 12⁰C▪ Sky is likely to be clear the coming week▪ Relative Humidity is likely to range from 21% to 90%.▪ Wind speed may reach upto 1 - 2 kmph▪ Wind direction will be mostly southeasterly
Main Crops	Stage	Pest/ Diseases	Agro-meteorological Advisories
<div>Field crops</div> <div>General Recommendations</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conservation of soil moisture through locally available materials in all the crops.• Utilization of harvested water stored in various structures like Jalkund is recommended through drip and sprinkler irrigation system• Incorporate organic sources of manures (FYM, Vermicompost, Poultry manure, Pig manure, Goat/ Sheep manure, Mixed compost, Neem cake etc.) in to the soil			
TRC/WRC paddy	Storage stage	Rice weevil	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Paddy grains can be mixed with neem leaves at the time of storage to reduce storage pests.
Toria	Flowering to maturing stage	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Soil moisture conservation techniques like mulching with crop residue is recommended• Keep the field free from weeds and daily scouting of the field should be done for aphid.
Rabi maize	Maturing stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide mulching to conserve moisture
		Stem borer	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To control borer, intercropping should be done with non related crop like soybean will result in least population of the pest.
<div>Horticultural crop</div> <div>General Recommendations</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Soils may be mulched with a variety of materials (straw, grass, other beneficial plant materials, etc.) to help retain moisture• Growing rice on the same plots after ginger will help to reduce the menace of wilt problem in ginger due to <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i>.			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Always remove from the growing area plant materials that show signs of a disease and destroy them or place them in the trash. Maintaining crop hygiene is an essential step for successful farming. 			
Mandarin	Fruiting to harvesting stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harvest at right maturity stage, avoid physical injuries. Harvested fruits should be kept under proper storage condition to ensure longer shelf life. Check for penicillium rot
		Trunk borer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To kill the trunk borer grubs, clean the bored holes of the infested trunk with iron wire and insert a cotton swab soaked in the mixture of kerosene and water(1:1) and plug with mud
		Scab,canker	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spray with Bordeaux mixture@ 1% per litre of water . Spray Neem oil @10ml in 1 litre of water
Vegetables (cabbage, cauliflower)	Heading to harvesting stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular watering and weeding in main field is recommended. Regular monitoring for pest and disease incidence and collection and destruction of egg, larva, pupa and adult
		Red ant and cut worm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drenching of plant with mixture of water, cow urine and Neem oil 8 litre, 2 litre and 50 ml, respectively at weekly interval to avoid red ant and cut worms
		Alternaria leaf spot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disease can be identified by purplish brown spots on the upper surface of the leaves with characteristic concentric rings. Lesions may enlarge and leaves may get dried. Diseased crop debris should be destroyed. Seeds harvested from such siliqua are frequently contaminated so it should not be used for next season.
Pea	Harvesting stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cautious picking should be done to avoid plant damage Identify proper maturity indices at harvest.
Black pepper	Harvesting stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is probability of no rain the coming days too so harvesting of berries should be carried out. Berries should be dried in the sun for 7-10 days until the outer skin becomes black and shrunken. Dip the berries in hot water for 2-5 minutes before drying for good quality black pepper of uniform colour. After harvesting, manures need to be applied around the vines at a distance of 30cm and forked into the soil,
Ginger	Harvesting stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> After harvesting, prepare dry ginger. The produce should be soaked overnight then rubbed and cleaned them. After cleaning, removed from the water and peel the outer skins. The peeled rhizomes should be washed and dried in sun uniformly for one week. Dry rhizomes should be rubbed together in order to get rid of the last bit of the skin or dirt or the freshly peeled rhizomes may be cut into fine slices and dried in the sun.

	<p style="text-align: center;">Livestock</p> <p>General Recommendations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure periodic vaccination of animals against FMD, Brucellosis, Haemorrhagic Septicaemia, Anthrax • Avoid feeding of damp and foul smelling feed to all livestock and poultry. 	
	Poultry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Litter should be changed periodically and provide clean drinking water and change the water every day. Diseased and dead birds should be immediately removed. • Protect from intense cold. Keep the shed wall covered during night. Proper ventilation must be provided to protect from moisture inside the shed. Litter must be kept dry.
	Piggery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vaccinate all newly born piglets against swine fever at the age of 3 months followed by annual booster dose. • Keep floor dry to avoid skin diseases.
	Fishery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harvest the fish in pond having less water depth • It is advisable to renovate ponds by removing the bottom mud and allow to dry.

SCIENTIFIC EXPERT COMMITTEE

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4	Dr. Rajesha G	Scientist	Plant Pathology	rajeshag337@gmail.com
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6	Dr. Azeze Seyie	Scientist	Spices, Plantation & Medicinal & Aromatic Plants	azezeseyie@yahoo.com
7	Jyotish Barman	Scientist	Fisheries Resource Management	jyotish5@gmail.com
8	Aabon W Yanthan	Scientist	Vegetable Science	aabon.iari@gmail.com




Integrated Agromet Advisory Service Bulletin from 11th to 15th Feb'17 Wokha District

Bulletin No:12/2017

Weather summary of the preceding week			Weather forecast valid upto 15 th Feb'17
<ul style="list-style-type: none">No rain occurred the past weekMaximum and minimum temperatures ranged 26⁰C to 27⁰C and 9⁰C to 10⁰C, respectively.Relative humidity varied from 16% to 94%.Wind speed ranged from 2 to 4 kmph			<ul style="list-style-type: none">Probability of no rain the coming week.Max temp is likely to be 29⁰C - 30⁰C and the min temp 11⁰C to 12⁰CSky is likely to be clear the coming weekRelative Humidity is likely to range from 22% to 54%.Wind speed may reach upto 3- 4 kmphWind direction will be mostly southeasterly
Main Crops	Stage	Pest/ Diseases	Agro-meteorological Advisories
<div>Field crops</div> <div>General Recommendations</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Conservation of soil moisture through locally available materials in all the crops.Utilization of harvested water stored in various structures like Jalkund is recommended through drip and sprinkler irrigation systemIncorporate organic sources of manures (FYM, Vermicompost, Poultry manure, Pig manure, Goat/ Sheep manure, Mixed compost, Neem cake etc.) in to the soil			
TRC/WRC paddy	Storage stage	Rice weevil	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Paddy grains can be mixed with neem leaves at the time of storage to reduce storage pests.
Toria	Flowering to maturing stage	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Soil moisture conservation techniques like mulching with crop residue is recommendedKeep the field free from weeds and daily scouting of the field should be done for aphid.
Rabi maize	Maturing stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Provide mulching to conserve moisture
		Stem borer	<ul style="list-style-type: none">To control borer, intercropping should be done with non related crop like soybean will result in least population of the pest.
<div>Horticultural crop</div> <div>General Recommendations</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Soils may be mulched with a variety of materials (straw, grass, other beneficial plant materials, etc.) to help retain moistureGrowing rice on the same plots after ginger will help to reduce the menace of wilt problem in ginger due to Ralstonia			

<i>solanacearum.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Always remove from the growing area plant materials that show signs of a disease and destroy them or place them in the trash. Maintaining crop hygiene is an essential step for successful farming. 			
Mandarin	Fruiting to harvesting stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harvest at right maturity stage, avoid physical injuries. Harvested fruits should be kept under proper storage condition to ensure longer shelf life. Check for penicillium rot
		Trunk borer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To kill the trunk borer grubs, clean the bored holes of the infested trunk with iron wire and insert a cotton swab soaked in the mixture of kerosene and water(1:1) and plug with mud
		Scab,canker	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spray with Bordeaux mixture@ 1% per litre of water . Spray Neem oil @ 10ml in 1 litre of water
Vegetables (cabbage, cauliflower)	Heading to harvesting stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular watering and weeding in main field is recommended. Regular monitoring for pest and disease incidence and collection and destruction of egg, larva, pupa and adult
		Red ant and cut worm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drenching of plant with mixture of water, cow urine and Neem oil 8 litre, 2 litre and 50 ml, respectively at weekly interval to avoid red ant and cut worms
		Alternaria leaf spot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disease can be identified by purplish brown spots on the upper surface of the leaves with characteristic concentric rings. Lesions may enlarge and leaves may get dried. Diseased crop debris should be destroyed. Seeds harvested from such siliqua are frequently contaminated so it should not be used for next season.
Pea	Harvesting stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cautious picking should be done to avoid plant damage Identify proper maturity indices at harvest.
Black pepper	Harvesting stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is probability of no rain the coming days too so harvesting of berries should be carried out. Berries should be dried in the sun for 7-10 days until the outer skin becomes black and shrunken. Dip the berries in hot water for 2-5 minutes before drying for good quality black pepper of uniform colour. After harvesting, manures need to be applied around the vines at a distance of 30cm and forked into the soil,
Ginger	Harvesting stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> After harvesting, prepare dry ginger. The produce should be soaked overnight then rubbed and cleaned them. After cleaning, removed from the water and peel the outer skins. The peeled rhizomes should be washed and dried in sun uniformly for one week. Dry rhizomes should be rubbed together in order to get rid of the last bit of the skin or dirt or the freshly peeled rhizomes may be cut into fine slices and

				<i>dried in the sun.</i>
	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Livestock</i></p> <p><i>General Recommendations</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure periodic vaccination of animals against FMD, Brucellosis, Haemorrhagic Septicaemia, Anthrax • Avoid feeding of damp and foul smelling feed to all livestock and poultry. 			
	<i>Poultry</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Litter should be changed periodically and provide clean drinking water and change the water every day. Diseased and dead birds should be immediately removed.</i> • <i>Protect from intense cold. Keep the shed wall covered during night. Proper ventilation must be provided to protect from moisture inside the shed. Litter must be kept dry.</i> 		
	<i>Piggery</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Vaccinate all newly born piglets against swine fever at the age of 3 months followed by annual booster dose.</i> • <i>Keep floor dry to avoid skin diseases.</i> 		
	<i>Fishery</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Harvest the fish in pond having less water depth</i> • <i>It is advisable to renovate ponds by removing the bottom mud and allow to dry.</i> 		

SCIENTIFIC EXPERT COMMITTEE

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7	Jyotish Barman	Scientist	Fisheries Resource Management	jyotish5@gmail.com
8	Aabon W Yanthan	Scientist	Vegetable Science	aabon.iari@gmail.com



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Integrated Agromet Advisory Service Bulletin from 11th to 15th Feb'17

Zunheboto District

Bulletin No:12/2017

Weather summary of the preceding week			Weather forecast valid upto 15 th Feb'17
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ No rain occurred the past week▪ Maximum and minimum temperatures ranged 26⁰C to 28⁰C and 10⁰C to 11⁰C, respectively.▪ Relative humidity varied from 13% to 90%.▪ Wind speed ranged from 1 to 2 kmph			<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Probability of no rain the coming week.▪ Max temp is likely to be 28⁰C - 30⁰C and the min temp 12⁰C to 13⁰C▪ Sky is likely to be clear the coming week▪ Relative Humidity is likely to range from 22% to 83%.▪ Wind speed may reach upto 1- 2 kmph▪ Wind direction will be mostly southerly
Main Crops	Stage	Pest/ Diseases	Agro-meteorological Advisories
<div>Field crops</div> <div>General Recommendations</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conservation of soil moisture through locally available materials in all the crops.• Utilization of harvested water stored in various structures like Jalkund is recommended through drip and sprinkler irrigation system• Incorporate organic sources of manures (FYM, Vermicompost, Poultry manure, Pig manure, Goat/ Sheep manure, Mixed compost, Neem cake etc.) in to the soil			
TRC/WRC paddy	Storage stage	Rice weevil	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Paddy grains can be mixed with neem leaves at the time of storage to reduce storage pests.
Toria	Flowering to maturing stage	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Soil moisture conservation techniques like mulching with crop residue is recommended• Keep the field free from weeds and daily scouting of the field should be done for aphid.
Rabi maize	Maturing stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide mulching to conserve moisture
		Stem borer	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To control borer, intercropping should be done with non related crop like soybean will result in least population of the pest.
<div>Horticultural crop</div> <div>General Recommendations</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Soils may be mulched with a variety of materials (straw, grass, other beneficial plant materials, etc.) to help retain moisture• Growing rice on the same plots after ginger will help to reduce the menace of wilt problem in ginger due to <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i>.			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Always remove from the growing area plant materials that show signs of a disease and destroy them or place them in the trash. Maintaining crop hygiene is an essential step for successful farming. 			
Mandarin	Fruiting to harvesting stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harvest at right maturity stage, avoid physical injuries. Harvested fruits should be kept under proper storage condition to ensure longer shelf life. Check for penicillium rot
		Trunk borer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To kill the trunk borer grubs, clean the bored holes of the infested trunk with iron wire and insert a cotton swab soaked in the mixture of kerosene and water(1:1) and plug with mud
		Scab,canker	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spray with Bordeaux mixture@ 1% per litre of water . Spray Neem oil @10ml in 1 litre of water
Vegetables (cabbage, cauliflower)	Heading to harvesting stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular watering and weeding in main field is recommended. Regular monitoring for pest and disease incidence and collection and destruction of egg, larva, pupa and adult
		Red ant and cut worm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drenching of plant with mixture of water, cow urine and Neem oil 8 litre, 2 litre and 50 ml, respectively at weekly interval to avoid red ant and cut worms
		Alternaria leaf spot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disease can be identified by purplish brown spots on the upper surface of the leaves with characteristic concentric rings. Lesions may enlarge and leaves may get dried. Diseased crop debris should be destroyed. Seeds harvested from such siliqua are frequently contaminated so it should not be used for next season.
Pea	Harvesting stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cautious picking should be done to avoid plant damage Identify proper maturity indices at harvest.
Black pepper	Harvesting stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is probability of no rain the coming days too so harvesting of berries should be carried out. Berries should be dried in the sun for 7-10 days until the outer skin becomes black and shrunken. Dip the berries in hot water for 2-5 minutes before drying for good quality black pepper of uniform colour. After harvesting, manures need to be applied around the vines at a distance of 30cm and forked into the soil,
Ginger	Harvesting stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> After harvesting, prepare dry ginger. The produce should be soaked overnight then rubbed and cleaned them. After cleaning, removed from the water and peel the outer skins. The peeled rhizomes should be washed and dried in sun uniformly for one week. Dry rhizomes should be rubbed together in order to get rid of the last bit of the skin or dirt or the freshly peeled rhizomes may be cut into fine slices and dried in the sun.

	<i>Livestock</i>	
	<i>General Recommendations</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure periodic vaccination of animals against FMD, Brucellosis, Haemorrhagic Septicaemia, Anthrax • Avoid feeding of damp and foul smelling feed to all livestock and poultry. 	
	<i>Poultry</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Litter should be changed periodically and provide clean drinking water and change the water every day. Diseased and dead birds should be immediately removed.</i> • <i>Protect from intense cold. Keep the shed wall covered during night. Proper ventilation must be provided to protect from moisture inside the shed. Litter must be kept dry.</i>
	<i>Piggery</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Vaccinate all newly born piglets against swine fever at the age of 3 months followed by annual booster dose.</i> • <i>Keep floor dry to avoid skin diseases.</i>
	<i>Fishery</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Harvest the fish in pond having less water depth</i> • <i>It is advisable to renovate ponds by removing the bottom mud and allow to dry.</i>

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Integrated Agromet Advisory Service Bulletin from 11th to 15th Feb'17 Dimapur District

Bulletin No:12/2017

<i>Weather summary of the preceding week</i>	<i>Weather forecast valid upto 15th Feb'17</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No rain occurred the past week Maximum and minimum temperatures ranged 25⁰C to 27⁰C and 9⁰C to 10⁰C, respectively. Relative humidity varied from 17% to 94%. Wind speed ranged from 3 to 4 kmph 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Probability of no rain the coming week. Max temp is likely to be 28⁰C - 29⁰C and the min temp 10⁰C to 12⁰C Sky is likely to be clear the coming week Relative Humidity is likely to range from 24% to 75%. Wind speed may reach upto 3- 4 kmph Wind direction will be mostly southeasterly

Field crops

General Recommendations

- Conservation of soil moisture through locally available materials in all the crops.
- Utilization of harvested water stored in various structures like Jalkund is recommended through drip and sprinkler irrigation system
- Incorporate organic sources of manures (FYM, Vermicompost, Poultry manure, Pig manure, Goat/ Sheep manure, Mixed compost, Neem cake etc.) in to the soil

Main Crops	Stage	Pest/ Diseases	Agro-meteorological Advisories
<i>TRC/WRC paddy</i>	Storage stage	Rice weevil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paddy grains can be mixed with neem leaves at the time of storage to reduce storage pests.
<i>Toria</i>	Flowering to maturing stage	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil moisture conservation techniques like mulching with crop residue is recommended Keep the field free from weeds and daily scouting of the field should be done for aphid.
<i>Rabi maize</i>	Maturing stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide mulching to conserve moisture
		Stem borer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To control borer, intercropping should be done with non related crop like soybean will result in least population of the pest.
<i>linseed/lentil</i>	Maturing stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Soil moisture conservation techniques like mulching with crop residue is recommended

Horticultural crops

General Recommendations

- Soils may be mulched with a variety of materials (straw, grass, other beneficial plant materials, etc.) to help retain moisture
- Growing rice on the same plots after ginger will help to reduce the menace of wilt problem in ginger due to *Ralstonia solanacearum*.
- Always remove from the growing area plant materials that show signs of a disease and destroy them or place them in the trash.

Maintaining crop hygiene is an essential step for successful farming.			
Main Crops	Stage	Pest/ Diseases	Agro-meteorological Advisories
Mandarin	Fruiting to harvesting stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harvest at right maturity stage, avoid physical injuries. • Harvested fruits should be kept under proper storage condition to ensure longer shelf life. • Check for penicillium rot
		Trunk borer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To kill the trunk borer grubs, clean the bored holes of the infested trunk with iron wire and insert a cotton swab soaked in the mixture of kerosene and water(1:1) and plug with mud
		Scab,canker	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spray with Bordeaux mixture@ 1% per litre of water . • Spray Neem oil @10ml in 1 litre of water
Vegetables (cabbage, cauliflower)	Heading to harvesting stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular watering and weeding in main field is recommended. Regular monitoring for pest and disease incidence and collection and destruction of egg, larva, pupa and adult
		Red ant and cut worm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drenching of plant with mixture of water, cow urine and Neem oil 8 litre, 2 litre and 50 ml, respectively at weekly interval to avoid red ant and cut worms
		Alternaria leaf spot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disease can be identified by purplish brown spots on the upper surface of the leaves with characteristic concentric rings. Lesions may enlarge and leaves may get dried. Diseased crop debris should be destroyed. Seeds harvested from such siliqua are frequently contaminated so it should not be used for next season.
Pea	Harvesting stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cautious picking should be done to avoid plant damage • Identify proper maturity indices at harvest.
Tomato	Fruiting to maturity stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain an even moisture supply of water. • Check for biotic stress and take proper action.
		Borer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tomato plants should be stacked and hand collect and destroy the Helicoverpa larvae. • After harvesting, deep ploughing of the crop should be done to expose the pupae
Chilli	Maturity to harvesting stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maintain an even moisture supply of water. • Check for biotic stress and take proper action
		Whitefly, aphids	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily monitoring of the pest should be done • Spray Neem oil @10ml in 1 litre of water • At the initial stage of infestation, carefully remove the infested leafs without disturbing the pest population and burn it.

			Bacterial wilt, Fusarium wilt and anthracnose/ fruit rot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To manage the disease, crop should be rotated with non solanaceous crop Avoid mixed cropping with solanaceous crops(brinjal, tomato, potato) Removal and destruction/burning of the infected crop debris. Soil drenching with bio control agents like <i>Pseudomonas flourescens</i> @10gm or 20gm in 1 litre of water. It should be carried out three times at an interval of 15 days. For fruit rot, spray Neem oil @10ml in 1 litre of water
	Black pepper	Harvesting stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is probability of no rain the coming days too so harvesting of berries should be carried out. Berries should be dried in the sun for 7-10 days until the outer skin becomes black and shrunken. Dip the berries in hot water for 2-5 minutes before drying for good quality black pepper of uniform colour. After harvesting, manures need to be applied around the vines at a distance of 30cm and forked into the soil,
	Ginger	Harvesting stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> After harvesting, prepare dry ginger. The produce should be soaked overnight then rubbed and cleaned them. After cleaning, removed from the water and peel the outer skins. The peeled rhizomes should be washed and dried in sun uniformly for one week. Dry rhizomes should be rubbed together in order to get rid of the last bit of the skin or dirt or the freshly peeled rhizomes may be cut into fine slices and dried in the sun.
<p style="text-align: center;">Livestock</p> <p>General Recommendations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ensure periodic vaccination of animals against FMD, Brucellosis, Haemorrhagic Septicaemia, Anthrax Avoid feeding of damp and foul smelling feed to all livestock and poultry. 				
	Poultry			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Litter should be changed periodically and provide clean drinking water and change the water every day. Diseased and dead birds should be immediately removed. Protect from intense cold. Keep the shed wall covered during night. Proper ventilation must be provided to protect from moisture inside the shed. Litter must be kept dry.
	Piggery			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vaccinate all newly born piglets against swine fever at the age of 3 months followed by annual booster dose. Keep floor dry to avoid skin diseases.
	Fishery			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harvest the fish in pond having less water depth It is advisable to renovate ponds by removing the bottom mud and allow to dry.



SCIENTIFIC EXPERT COMMITTEE

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7	Jyotish Barman	Scientist	Fisheries Resource Management	jyotish5@gmail.com
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Integrated Agromet Advisory Service Bulletin from 11th to 15th Feb'17 Kiphire District

Bulletin No:12/2017

Weather summary of the preceding week			Weather forecast valid upto 15 th Feb'17
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ No rain occurred the past week▪ Maximum and minimum temperatures ranged 26⁰C to 27⁰C and 10⁰C to 11⁰C, respectively.▪ Relative humidity varied from 13% to 81%.▪ Wind speed ranged from 1 to 2 kmph			<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Probability of no rain the coming week.▪ Max temp is likely to be 28⁰C - 29⁰C and the min temp 12⁰C to 13⁰C▪ Sky is likely to be clear the coming week▪ Relative Humidity is likely to range from 30% to 80%.▪ Wind speed may reach upto 1- 2 kmph▪ Wind direction will be mostly southerly
Main Crops	Stage	Pest/ Diseases	Agro-meteorological Advisories
<div>Field crops</div> <div>General Recommendations</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conservation of soil moisture through locally available materials in all the crops.• Utilization of harvested water stored in various structures like Jalkund is recommended through drip and sprinkler irrigation system• Incorporate organic sources of mnaures (FYM, Vermicompost, Poultry manure, Pig manure, Goat/ Sheep manure, Mixed compost, Neem cake etc.) in to the soil			
TRC/WRC paddy	Storage stage	Rice weevil	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Paddy grains can be mixed with neem leaves at the time of storage to reduce storage pests.
Toria	Flowering to maturing stage	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Soil moisture conservation techniques like mulching with crop residue is recommended• Keep the field free from weeds and daily scouting of the field should be done for aphid.
Rabi maize	Maturing stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide mulching to conserve moisture
		Stem borer	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To control borer, intercropping should be done with non related crop like soybean will result in least population of the pest.
<div>Horticultural crop</div> <div>General Recommendations</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Soils may be mulched with a variety of materials (straw, grass, other beneficial plant materials, etc.) to help retain moisture• Growing rice on the same plots after ginger will help to reduce the menace of wilt problem in ginger due to <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i>.• Always remove from the growing area plant materials that show signs of a disease and destroy them or place them in the trash.			


Maintaining crop hygiene is an essential step for successful farming.

Mandarin	Fruiting to harvesting stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harvest at right maturity stage, avoid physical injuries. • Harvested fruits should be kept under proper storage condition to ensure longer shelf life. • Check for penicillium rot
		Trunk borer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To kill the trunk borer grubs, clean the bored holes of the infested trunk with iron wire and insert a cotton swab soaked in the mixture of kerosene and water(1:1) and plug with mud
		Scab,canker	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spray with Bordeaux mixture@ 1% per litre of water . • Spray Neem oil @ 10ml in 1 litre of water
Vegetables (cabbage, cauliflower)	Heading to harvesting stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular watering and weeding in main field is recommended. Regular monitoring for pest and disease incidence and collection and destruction of egg, larva, pupa and adult
		Red ant and cut worm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drenching of plant with mixture of water, cow urine and Neem oil 8 litre, 2 litre and 50 ml, respectively at weekly interval to avoid red ant and cut worms
		Alternaria leaf spot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disease can be identified by purplish brown spots on the upper surface of the leaves with characteristic concentric rings. Lesions may enlarge and leaves may get dried. Diseased crop debris should be destroyed. Seeds harvested from such siliqua are frequently contaminated so it should not be used for next season.
Pea	Harvesting stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cautious picking should be done to avoid plant damage • Identify proper maturity indices at harvest.
Black pepper	Harvesting stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is probability of no rain the coming days too so harvesting of berries should be carried out. Berries should be dried in the sun for 7-10 days until the outer skin becomes black and shrunken. Dip the berries in hot water for 2-5 minutes before drying for good quality black pepper of uniform colour. • After harvesting, manures need to be applied around the vines at a distance of 30cm and forked into the soil,
Ginger	Harvesting stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After harvesting, prepare dry ginger. The produce should be soaked overnight then rubbed and cleaned them. After cleaning, removed from the water and peel the outer skins. The peeled rhizomes should be washed and dried in sun uniformly for one week. Dry rhizomes should be rubbed together in order to get rid of the last bit of the skin or dirt or the freshly peeled rhizomes may be cut into fine slices and dried in the sun.

Livestock

General Recommendations

- Ensure periodic vaccination of animals against FMD, Brucellosis, Haemorrhagic Septicaemia, Anthrax
- Avoid feeding of damp and foul smelling feed to all livestock and poultry.

		
	Poultry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Litter should be changed periodically and provide clean drinking water and change the water every day. Diseased and dead birds should be immediately removed. • Protect from intense cold. Keep the shed wall covered during night. Proper ventilation must be provided to protect from moisture inside the shed. Litter must be kept dry.
	Piggery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vaccinate all newly born piglets against swine fever at the age of 3 months followed by annual booster dose. • Keep floor dry to avoid skin diseases.
	Fishery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harvest the fish in pond having less water depth • It is advisable to renovate ponds by removing the bottom mud and allow to dry.

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Integrated Agromet Advisory Service Bulletin from 11th to 15th Feb'17

Kohima District

Bulletin No:12/2017

Weather summary of the preceding week			Weather forecast valid upto 15 th Feb'17
<ul style="list-style-type: none">No rain occurred the past weekMaximum and minimum temperatures ranged 25^oC to 27^oC and 10^oC to 11^oC, respectively.Relative humidity varied from 16% to 90%.Wind speed ranged from 1 to 2 kmph			<ul style="list-style-type: none">Probability of no rain the coming week.Max temp is likely to be 28^oC - 29^oC and the min temp 11^oC to 13^oCSky is likely to be clear the coming weekRelative Humidity is likely to range from 25% to 90%.Wind speed may reach upto 2- 3 kmphWind direction will be easterly
Main Crops	Stage	Pest/ Diseases	Agro-meteorological Advisories
Field crops			
General Recommendations <ul style="list-style-type: none">Conservation of soil moisture through locally available materials in all the crops.Utilization of harvested water stored in various structures like Jalkund is recommended through drip and sprinkler irrigation systemIncorporate organic sources of manures (FYM, Vermicompost, Poultry manure, Pig manure, Goat/ Sheep manure, Mixed compost, Neem cake etc.) in to the soil			
TRC/WRC paddy	Storage stage	Rice weevil	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Paddy grains can be mixed with neem leaves at the time of storage to reduce storage pests.
Toria	Flowering to maturing stage	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Soil moisture conservation techniques like mulching with crop residue is recommendedKeep the field free from weeds and daily scouting of the field should be done for aphid.
Rabi maize	Maturing stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none">Provide mulching to conserve moisture
		Stem borer	<ul style="list-style-type: none">To control borer, intercropping should be done with non related crop like soybean will result in least population of the pest.
Horticultural crop			
General Recommendations <ul style="list-style-type: none">Soils may be mulched with a variety of materials (straw, grass, other beneficial plant materials, etc.) to help retain moistureGrowing rice on the same plots after ginger will help to reduce the menace of wilt problem in ginger due to Ralstonia			

<i>solanacearum</i> . <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Always remove from the growing area plant materials that show signs of a disease and destroy them or place them in the trash. Maintaining crop hygiene is an essential step for successful farming. 			
Mandarin	Fruiting to harvesting stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harvest at right maturity stage, avoid physical injuries. Harvested fruits should be kept under proper storage condition to ensure longer shelf life. Check for penicillium rot
		Trunk borer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To kill the trunk borer grubs, clean the bored holes of the infested trunk with iron wire and insert a cotton swab soaked in the mixture of kerosene and water(1:1) and plug with mud
		Scab,canker	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spray with Bordeaux mixture@ 1% per litre of water . Spray Neem oil @10ml in 1 litre of water
Vegetables (cabbage, cauliflower)	Heading to harvesting stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular watering and weeding in main field is recommended. Regular monitoring for pest and disease incidence and collection and destruction of egg, larva, pupa and adult
		Red ant and cut worm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drenching of plant with mixture of water, cow urine and Neem oil 8 litre, 2 litre and 50 ml, respectively at weekly interval to avoid red ant and cut worms
		Alternaria leaf spot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disease can be identified by purplish brown spots on the upper surface of the leaves with characteristic concentric rings. Lesions may enlarge and leaves may get dried. Diseased crop debris should be destroyed. Seeds harvested from such siliqua are frequently contaminated so it should not be used for next season.
Pea	Harvesting stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cautious picking should be done to avoid plant damage Identify proper maturity indices at harvest.
Black pepper	Harvesting stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is probability of no rain the coming days too so harvesting of berries should be carried out. Berries should be dried in the sun for 7-10 days until the outer skin becomes black and shrunken. Dip the berries in hot water for 2-5 minutes before drying for good quality black pepper of uniform colour. After harvesting, manures need to be applied around the vines at a distance of 30cm and forked into the soil,
Ginger	Harvesting stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> After harvesting, prepare dry ginger. The produce should be soaked overnight then rubbed and cleaned them. After cleaning, removed from the water and peel the outer skins. The peeled rhizomes should be washed and dried in sun uniformly for one week. Dry rhizomes should be rubbed together in order to get rid of the last bit of the skin or dirt or the freshly peeled rhizomes may be cut into fine slices and dried in

				<i>the sun.</i>
	<i>Livestock</i>			
	<i>General Recommendations</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure periodic vaccination of animals against FMD, Brucellosis, Haemorrhagic Septicaemia, Anthrax • Avoid feeding of damp and foul smelling feed to all livestock and poultry. 			
	<i>Poultry</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Litter should be changed periodically and provide clean drinking water and change the water every day. Diseased and dead birds should be immediately removed.</i> • <i>Protect from intense cold. Keep the shed wall covered during night. Proper ventilation must be provided to protect from moisture inside the shed. Litter must be kept dry.</i> 		
	<i>Piggery</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Vaccinate all newly born piglets against swine fever at the age of 3 months followed by annual booster dose.</i> • <i>Keep floor dry to avoid skin diseases.</i> 		
	<i>Fishery</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Harvest the fish in pond having less water depth</i> • <i>It is advisable to renovate ponds by removing the bottom mud and allow to dry.</i> 		

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Integrated Agromet Advisory Service Bulletin from 11th to 15th Feb'17 Longleng District

Bulletin No:12/2017

Weather summary of the preceding week			Weather forecast valid upto 15 th Feb'17
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ No rain occurred the past week▪ Maximum and minimum temperatures ranged 26⁰C to 27⁰C and 10⁰C to 12⁰C, respectively.▪ Relative humidity varied from 13% to 90%.▪ Wind speed ranged from 1 to 2 kmph			<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Probability of no rain the coming week.▪ Max temp is likely to be 28⁰C - 29⁰C and the min temp 12⁰C to 13⁰C▪ Sky is likely to be clear the coming week▪ Relative Humidity is likely to range from 21% to 89%.▪ Wind speed may reach upto 1- 2 kmph▪ Wind direction will be southeasterly
Main Crops	Stage	Pest/ Diseases	Agro-meteorological Advisories
<p style="text-align: center;">Field crops</p> <p>General Recommendations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conservation of soil moisture through locally available materials in all the crops.• Utilization of harvested water stored in various structures like Jalkund is recommended through drip and sprinkler irrigation system• Incorporate organic sources of manures (FYM, Vermicompost, Poultry manure, Pig manure, Goat/ Sheep manure, Mixed compost, Neem cake etc.) in to the soil			
TRC/WRC paddy	Storage stage	Rice weevil	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Paddy grains can be mixed with neem leaves at the time of storage to reduce storage pests.</i>
Toria	Flowering to maturing stage	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Soil moisture conservation techniques like mulching with crop residue is recommended</i>• <i>Keep the field free from weeds and daily scouting of the field should be done for aphid.</i>
Rabi maize	Maturing stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Provide mulching to conserve moisture</i>
		Stem borer	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>To control borer, intercropping should be done with non related crop like soybean will result in least population of the pest.</i>
<p style="text-align: center;">Horticultural crop</p> <p>General Recommendations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Soils may be mulched with a variety of materials (straw, grass, other beneficial plant materials, <i>etc.</i>) to help retain moisture• Growing rice on the same plots after ginger will help to reduce the menace of wilt problem in ginger due to <i>Ralstonia solanacearum</i>.• Always remove from the growing area plant materials that show signs of a disease and destroy them or place them in the			

trash. Maintaining crop hygiene is an essential step for successful farming.

Mandarin	Fruiting to harvesting stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harvest at right maturity stage, avoid physical injuries. • Harvested fruits should be kept under proper storage condition to ensure longer shelf life. • Check for penicillium rot
		Trunk borer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To kill the trunk borer grubs, clean the bored holes of the infested trunk with iron wire and insert a cotton swab soaked in the mixture of kerosene and water(1:1) and plug with mud
		Scab,canker	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spray with Bordeaux mixture@ 1% per litre of water . • Spray Neem oil @10ml in 1 litre of water
Vegetables (cabbage, cauliflower)	Heading to harvesting stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular watering and weeding in main field is recommended. Regular monitoring for pest and disease incidence and collection and destruction of egg, larva, pupa and adult
		Red ant and cut worm	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drenching of plant with mixture of water, cow urine and Neem oil 8 litre, 2 litre and 50 ml, respectively at weekly interval to avoid red ant and cut worms
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Pea	Harvesting stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cautious picking should be done to avoid plant damage • Identify proper maturity indices at harvest.
Black pepper	Harvesting stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is probability of no rain the coming days too so harvesting of berries should be carried out. Berries should be dried in the sun for 7-10 days until the outer skin becomes black and shrunken. Dip the berries in hot water for 2-5 minutes before drying for good quality black pepper of uniform colour. • After harvesting, manures need to be applied around the vines at a distance of 30cm and forked into the soil,
Ginger	Harvesting stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After harvesting, prepare dry ginger. The produce should be soaked overnight then rubbed and cleaned them. After cleaning, removed from the water and peel the outer skins. The peeled rhizomes should be washed and dried in sun uniformly for one week. Dry rhizomes should be rubbed together in order to get rid of the last bit of the skin or dirt or the freshly peeled rhizomes may be cut into fine slices and dried in the sun.

	<i>Livestock</i>	
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