




Integrated Agromet Advisory Service Bulletin from 4th to 8th March'17 Kohima District

Bulletin No:16/2017

Weather summary of the preceding week			Weather forecast valid upto 8 th March'17
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No rain occurred the past week Maximum and minimum temperatures ranged 23⁰C to 27⁰C and 10⁰C to 11⁰C, respectively. Relative humidity varied from 16% to 90%. Wind speed ranged from 1 to 2 kmph 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Probability of light rain the coming week. Max temp is likely to be 20⁰C - 22⁰C and the min temp 10⁰C to 11⁰C Sky is likely to be mainly clear the coming week Relative Humidity is likely to range from 24% to 97%. Wind speed may reach upto 2- 3 kmph Wind direction will be southerly
Field crops			
General Recommendations			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Short duration pulse crops and green manuring crops like dhaincha, sunnhemp etc should be planted as pre-kharif crop in fallow paddy lowland/ Terrace Rice field to enhance the soil fertility. 			
Main Crops	Stage	Pest/ Diseases	Agro-meteorological Advisories
TRC/WRC paddy			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crop rotation should be adopted to break the cycle between insect pests or pathogen and host plant.
Toria	Maturing and harvesting stage	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If harvesting is to be done, then it should be preferably done in the morning hours to avoid shattering loss.
Rabi maize	Maturing stage	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
Green gram	Site selection/field preparation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For timely sowing of the seeds, site selection and field preparation should be started
Horticultural crop			
Mandarin	Harvesting stage & Storage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove and discard all fruit after harvest. Strict sanitation is essential. Fruit left on the tree is breeding ground for late season flies 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
	Okra	Land preparation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper tillage. Apply FYM@15-20 tons/ha. Avoid soil compaction.
	Potato	Sowing stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sow good quality seeds with healthy 'eyes'. Maintain proper spacing.
			Early blight and late blight	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Treat the tubers with bioagent Trichoderma spp @ 20gm in 1 litre of water for 15-20 mins and shade dry. Regular monitoring of disease should be done.
	Vegetables (cabbage, cauliflower)	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.
	Naga king chilli	Nursery preparation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Before sowing of seeds, seed treatment should be done with Thiram @2gm/litre of water.
			Damping off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid over watering and close spacing to avoid damping off
	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.
	Fruit trees			Smoking reduces insect population drastically, also induces flowering, improves fruit setting. Place dry grass on the ground below the tree in a position where the wind can blow maximum smoke into the top of the

				<i>tree, cover it with green aromatic leaves like lantana etc and lit the grass to produce smoke.</i>
	<i>Livestock</i>			
	<i>Poultry</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Vaccinate the bird against Ranikhet disease</i> • <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>Do AI (Artificial Insemination) in sow for breeding purpose.</i> • <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> • <i>Strengthen pond embankment</i> • <i>Apply lime powder over dry surface of the pond bottom.</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




Integrated Agromet Advisory Service Bulletin from 4th to 8th March '17 Longleng District

Bulletin No:16/2017

Weather summary of the preceding week			Weather forecast valid upto 8 th March '17
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No rain occurred the past week Maximum and minimum temperatures ranged 23⁰C to 25⁰C 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 light rain the coming week. Max temp is likely to be 26⁰C - 28⁰C and the min temp 15⁰C to 17⁰C Sky is likely to be clear the coming week Relative Humidity is likely to range from 31% to 90%. Wind speed may reach upto 2- 4 kmph Wind direction will be southeasterly
Field crops			
General Recommendations			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Short duration pulse crops and green manuring crops like dhaincha, sunnhemp etc should be planted as pre-kharif crop in fallow paddy lowland/ Terrace Rice field to enhance the soil fertility. 			
Main Crops	Stage	Pest/ Diseases	Agro-meteorological Advisories
TRC/WRC paddy			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crop rotation should be adopted to break the cycle between insect pests or pathogen and host plant.
Toria	Maturing and harvesting stage	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If harvesting is to be done, then it should be preferably done in the morning hours to avoid shattering loss.
Rabi maize	Maturing stage	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
Green gram	Site selection/field preparation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For timely sowing of the seeds, site selection and field preparation should be started
Horticultural crop			
Mandarin	Harvesting stage & Storage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove and discard all fruit after harvest. Strict sanitation is essential. Fruit left on the tree is breeding ground for late season flies 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	<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>
	Okra	Land preparation		<i>Proper tillage. Apply FYM@15-20 tons/ha. Avoid soil compaction.</i>
	Potato	Sowing stage		<i>Sow good quality seeds with healthy 'eyes'. Maintain proper spacing.</i>
			Early blight and late blight	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Treat the tubers with bioagent Trichoderma spp @ 20gm in 1 litre of water for 15-20 mins and shade dry.</i> • <i>Regular monitoring of disease should be done.</i>
	Vegetables (cabbage, cauliflower)	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>
	Naga king chilli	Nursery preparation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Before sowing of seeds, seed treatment should be done with Thiram @2gm/litre of water.</i>
			Damping off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Avoid over watering and close spacing to avoid damping off</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 shrunken. 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"> • 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.
	Fruit trees			Smoking reduces insect population drastically, also induces flowering, improves fruit setting. Place dry grass on the ground below the tree in a position where the wind can blow maximum smoke into the top of the tree, cover it with green aromatic leaves like lantana etc and lit the grass to produce smoke.
	Livestock			
	Poultry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vaccinate the bird against Ranikhet disease • 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"> • Do AI (Artificial Insemination) in sow for breeding purpose. • 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. • Strengthen pond embankment • Apply lime powder over dry surface of the pond bottom. 		

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

Integrated Agromet Advisory Service Bulletin from 4th to 8th March '17 Mokokchung District

Bulletin No:16/2017

Weather summary of the preceding week		Weather forecast valid upto 8 th March '17	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ No rain occurred the past week▪ Maximum and minimum temperatures ranged 26⁰C to 27⁰C and 9⁰C to 12⁰C, respectively.▪ Relative humidity varied from 14% to 82%.▪ Wind speed ranged from 1 to 2 kmph		<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Probability of light rain the coming week.▪ Max temp is likely to be 26⁰C - 28⁰C and the min temp 13⁰C to 16⁰C▪ Sky is likely to be clear the coming week▪ Relative Humidity is likely to range from 29% to 92%.▪ Wind speed may reach upto 3- 4 kmph▪ Wind direction will be southeasterly	
Field crops			
General Recommendations <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Short duration pulse crops and green manuring crops like dhaincha, sunnhemp etc should be planted as pre-kharif crop in fallow paddy lowland/ Terrace Rice field to enhance the soil fertility.			
Main Crops	Stage	Pest/ Diseases	Agro-meteorological Advisories
TRC/WRC paddy			<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Crop rotation should be adopted to break the cycle between insect pests or pathogen and host plant.
Toria	Maturing and harvesting stage	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• If harvesting is to be done, then it should be preferably done in the morning hours to avoid shattering loss.
Rabi maize	Maturing stage	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
Green gram	Site selection/field preparation		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• For timely sowing of the seeds, site selection and field preparation should be started
Horticultural crop			
Mandarin	Harvesting stage & Storage		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Remove and discard all fruit after harvest. Strict sanitation is essential. Fruit left on the tree is breeding ground for late season flies• 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

			<i>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>
Okra	Land preparation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Proper tillage. Apply FYM@15-20 tons/ha. Avoid soil compaction.</i>
Potato	Sowing stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Sow good quality seeds with healthy 'eyes'. Maintain proper spacing.</i>
		Early blight and late blight	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Treat the tubers with bioagent Trichoderma spp @ 20gm in 1 litre of water for 15-20 mins and shade dry.</i> • <i>Regular monitoring of disease should be done.</i>
Vegetables (cabbage, cauliflower)	Harvesting stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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>
Naga king chilli	Nursery preparation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Before sowing of seeds, seed treatment should be done with Thiram @2gm/litre of water.</i>
		Damping off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Avoid over watering and close spacing to avoid damping off</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>
Fruit trees			<i>Smoking reduces insect population drastically, also induces flowering, improves fruit setting. Place dry grass on the ground below the tree in a position where the wind can blow maximum smoke into the top of the tree, cover it with green aromatic leaves like lantana etc and lit the grass to produce smoke.</i>
Livestock			
Poultry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Vaccinate the bird against Ranikhet disease</i> 		

		<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"> • Do AI (Artificial Insemination) in sow for breeding purpose. • 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. • Strengthen pond embankment • Apply lime powder over dry surface of the pond bottom.

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



Integrated Agromet Advisory Service Bulletin from 4th to 8th March'17 Mon District

Bulletin No:16/2017

<i>Weather summary of the preceding week</i>	<i>Weather forecast valid upto 8th March'17</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No rain occurred the past week ▪ Maximum and minimum temperatures ranged 26⁰C to 27⁰C and 10⁰C to 13⁰C, respectively. ▪ Relative humidity varied from 13% to 95% ▪ Wind speed ranged from 1 to 2 kmph 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Probability of light rain the coming week. ▪ Max temp is likely to be 25⁰C - 27⁰C and the min temp 13⁰C to 16⁰C ▪ Sky is likely to be mainly clear the coming week ▪ Relative Humidity is likely to range from 30% to 93%. ▪ Wind speed may reach upto 2- 3 kmph ▪ Wind direction will be southeasterly

<i>Field crops</i>	
General Recommendations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short duration pulse crops and green manuring crops like dhaincha, sunnhemp etc should be planted as pre-kharif crop in fallow paddy lowland/ Terrace Rice field to enhance the soil fertility. 	

Main Crops	Stage	Pest/ Diseases	Agro-meteorological Advisories
TRC/WRC paddy			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crop rotation should be adopted to break the cycle between insect pests or pathogen and host plant.
Toria	Maturing and harvesting stage	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If harvesting is to be done, then it should be preferably done in the morning hours to avoid shattering loss.
Rabi maize	Maturing stage	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
Green gram	Site selection/field preparation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For timely sowing of the seeds, site selection and field preparation should be started

<i>Horticultural crop</i>			
Mandarin	Harvesting stage & Storage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove and discard all fruit after harvest. Strict sanitation is essential. Fruit left on the tree is breeding ground for late season flies • 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

				<i>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>
	Okra	Land preparation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Proper tillage. Apply FYM@15-20 tons/ha. Avoid soil compaction.</i>
	Potato	Sowing stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Sow good quality seeds with healthy 'eyes'. Maintain proper spacing.</i>
			Early blight and late blight	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Treat the tubers with bioagent Trichoderma spp @ 20gm in 1 litre of water for 15-20 mins and shade dry.</i> • <i>Regular monitoring of disease should be done.</i>
	Vegetables (cabbage, cauliflower)	Harvesting stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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>
	Tomato	Fruiting to maturity stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Maintain an even moisture supply of water.</i> • <i>Check for biotic stress and take proper action.</i>
			Borer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Tomato plants should be stacked and hand collect and destroy the Helicoverpa larvae.</i> • <i>After harvesting, deep ploughing of the crop should be done to expose the pupae</i>
			Early blight and late blight	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Regular monitoring of disease should be done.</i> •
	Chilli	Maturity to harvesting stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Maintain an even moisture supply of water.</i> • <i>Check for biotic stress and take proper action</i>
			Whitefly, aphids	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Daily monitoring of the pest should be done</i> • <i>Spray Neem oil @10ml in 1 litre of water</i> • <i>At the initial stage of infestation, carefully remove the infested leafs without disturbing the pest population and burn it.</i>
			Bacterial wilt, Fusarium wilt and anthracnose/	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>To manage the disease, crop should be rotated with non solanaceous crop</i> • <i>Avoid mixed cropping with solanaceous crops(brinjal, tomato, potato)</i> • <i>Removal and destruction/burning of the infected crop.</i> • <i>Soil drenching with bio control agents like Pseudomonas flourescens</i>

			fruit rot	<p>@ 10gm or 20gm in 1 litre of water. It should be carried out three times at an interval of 15 days.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For fruit rot, spray Neem oil @10ml in 1 litre of water. Remove and burn the infected fruit.
	Naga king chilli	Nursery preparation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Before sowing of seeds, seed treatment should be done with Thiram @2gm/litre of water.
			Damping off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid over watering and close spacing to avoid damping off
	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.
	Fruit trees			<p>Smoking reduces insect population drastically, also induces flowering, improves fruit setting. Place dry grass on the ground below the tree in a position where the wind can blow maximum smoke into the top of the tree, cover it with green aromatic leaves like lantana etc and lit the grass to produce smoke.</p>
	Livestock			
	Poultry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vaccinate the bird against Ranikhet disease 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"> Do AI (Artificial Insemination) in sow for breeding purpose. 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. Strengthen pond embankment Apply lime powder over dry surface of the pond bottom. 		



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




Integrated Agromet Advisory Service Bulletin from 4th to 8th March'17 Peren District

Bulletin No:16/2017

Weather summary of the preceding week			Weather forecast valid upto 8 th March'17
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No rain occurred the past week Maximum and minimum temperatures ranged 24⁰C 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 light rain the coming week. Max temp is likely to be 26⁰C - 30⁰C and the min temp 13⁰C to 15⁰C Sky is likely to be mainly clear the coming week Relative Humidity is likely to range from 25% to 94%. Wind speed may reach upto 1- 2 kmph Wind direction will be mostly southeasterly
Field crops			
General Recommendations			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Short duration pulse crops and green manuring crops like dhaincha, sunnhemp etc should be planted as pre-kharif crop in fallow paddy lowland/ Terrace Rice field to enhance the soil fertility. 			
Main Crops	Stage	Pest/ Diseases	Agro-meteorological Advisories
TRC/WRC paddy			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crop rotation should be adopted to break the cycle between insect pests or pathogen and host plant.
Toria	Maturing and harvesting stage	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If harvesting is to be done, then it should be preferably done in the morning hours to avoid shattering loss.
Rabi maize	Maturing stage	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
Green gram	Site selection/field preparation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For timely sowing of the seeds, site selection and field preparation should be started
Horticultural crop			
Mandarin	Harvesting stage & Storage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove and discard all fruit after harvest. Strict sanitation is essential. Fruit left on the tree is breeding ground for late season flies Harvest at right maturity stage, avoid physical injuries. Harvested fruits should be kept under proper storage condition to ensure longer shelf life.

				<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>
	Okra	Land preparation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Proper tillage. Apply FYM@15-20 tons/ha. Avoid soil compaction.</i>
	Potato	Sowing stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Sow good quality seeds with healthy 'eyes'. Maintain proper spacing.</i>
			Early blight and late blight	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Treat the tubers with bioagent Trichoderma spp @ 20gm in 1 litre of water for 15-20 mins and shade dry.</i> • <i>Regular monitoring of disease should be done.</i>
	Vegetables (cabbage, cauliflower)	Harvesting stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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>
	Tomato	Fruiting to maturity stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Maintain an even moisture supply of water.</i> • <i>Check for biotic stress and take proper action.</i>
			Borer	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Tomato plants should be stacked and hand collect and destroy the Helicoverpa larvae.</i> • <i>After harvesting, deep ploughing of the crop should be done to expose the pupae</i>
			Early blight and late blight	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Regular monitoring of disease should be done.</i>
	Chilli	Maturity to harvesting stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Maintain an even moisture supply of water.</i> • <i>Check for biotic stress and take proper action</i>

			Whitefly, aphids	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Daily monitoring of the pest should be done</i> • <i>Spray Neem oil @10ml in 1 litre of water</i> • <i>At the initial stage of infestation, carefully remove the infested leafs without disturbing the pest population and burn it.</i>
			Bacterial wilt, Fusarium wilt and anthracnose/ fruit rot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>To manage the disease, crop should be rotated with non solanaceous crop</i> • <i>Avoid mixed cropping with solanaceous crops(brinjal, tomato, potato)</i> • <i>Removal and destruction/burning of the infected crop debris.</i> • <i>Soil drenching with bio control agents like Pseudomonas flourescens @10gm or 20gm in 1 litre of water. It should be carried out three times at an interval of 15 days.</i> • <i>For fruit rot, spray Neem oil @10ml in 1 litre of water</i>
	<i>Naga king chilli</i>	Nursery preparation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Before sowing of seeds, seed treatment should be done with Thiram @2gm/litre of water.</i>
			Damping off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Avoid over watering and close spacing to avoid damping off</i>
	<i>Ginger</i>	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>
	<i>Fruit trees</i>			<i>Smoking reduces insect population drastically, also induces flowering, improves fruit setting. Place dry grass on the ground below the tree in a position where the wind can blow maximum smoke into the top of the tree, cover it with green aromatic leaves like lantana etc and lit the grass to produce smoke.</i>
	<p style="text-align: center;">Livestock</p>			
	<i>Poultry</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Vaccinate the bird against Ranikhet disease</i> • <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>Do AI (Artificial Insemination) in sow for breeding purpose.</i> • <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"> • Harvest the fish in pond having less water depth • It is advisable to renovate ponds by removing the bottom mud and allow to dry. • Strengthen pond embankment • Apply lime powder over dry surface of the pond bottom.
----------------	--

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




Integrated Agromet Advisory Service Bulletin from 4th to 8th March'17 Phek District

Bulletin No:16/2017

<i>Weather summary of the preceding week</i>			<i>Weather forecast valid upto 8th March'17</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No rain occurred the past week Maximum and minimum temperatures ranged 22⁰C to 25⁰C and 10⁰C to 13⁰C, respectively. Relative humidity varied from 14% 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 27⁰C - 29⁰C and the min temp 13⁰C to 14⁰C Sky is likely to be clear the coming week Relative Humidity is likely to range from 25% to 80%. Wind speed may reach upto 2- 4 kmph Wind direction will be mostly southerly
<i>Field crops</i>			
<i>General Recommendations</i>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Short duration pulse crops and green manuring crops like dhaincha, sunnhemp etc should be planted as pre-kharif crop in fallow paddy lowland/ Terrace Rice field to enhance the soil fertility. 			
Main Crops	Stage	Pest/ Diseases	Agro-meteorological Advisories
TRC/WRC paddy			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crop rotation should be adopted to break the cycle between insect pests or pathogen and host plant.
Toria	Maturing and harvesting stage	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If harvesting is to be done, then it should be preferably done in the morning hours to avoid shattering loss.
Rabi maize	Maturing stage	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
Green gram	Site selection/field preparation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For timely sowing of the seeds, site selection and field preparation should be started
<i>Horticultural crop</i>			
Mandarin	Harvesting stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove and discard all fruit after harvest. Strict sanitation is essential. Fruit left on the tree is breeding ground for late season flies

		& Storage		<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
	Okra	Land preparation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper tillage. Apply FYM@15-20 tons/ha. Avoid soil compaction.
	Potato	Sowing stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sow good quality seeds with healthy 'eyes'. Maintain proper spacing.
			Early blight and late blight	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat the tubers with bioagent Trichoderma spp @ 20gm in 1 litre of water for 15-20 mins and shade dry. • Regular monitoring of disease should be done.
	Vegetables (cabbage, cauliflower)	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.
	Naga king chilli	Nursery preparation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Before sowing of seeds, seed treatment should be done with Thiram @2gm/litre of water.
			Damping off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid over watering and close spacing to avoid damping off
	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.
	Fruit trees			Smoking reduces insect population drastically, also induces flowering, improves fruit setting. Place dry grass on the ground below the tree in a position where the wind can blow maximum smoke into the top of the tree, cover it with green aromatic leaves like lantana etc and lit the grass to produce smoke.
	Livestock			
	Poultry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vaccinate the bird against Ranikhet disease 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"> Do AI (Artificial Insemination) in sow for breeding purpose. 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. Strengthen pond embankment Apply lime powder over dry surface of the pond bottom. 		

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




Integrated Agromet Advisory Service Bulletin from 4th to 8th March '17 Tuensang District

Bulletin No:16/2017

<i>Weather summary of the preceding week</i>			<i>Weather forecast valid upto 8th March '17</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No rain occurred the past week Maximum and minimum temperatures ranged 22⁰C to 24⁰C 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 light rain the coming week. Max temp is likely to be 25⁰C - 27⁰C and the min temp 13⁰C to 15⁰C Sky is likely to be mainly clear the coming week Relative Humidity is likely to range from 23% to 90%. Wind speed may reach upto 2 - 3 kmph Wind direction will be mostly southerly
<i>Field crops</i>			
<i>General Recommendations</i>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Short duration pulse crops and green manuring crops like dhaincha, sunnhemp etc should be planted as pre-kharif crop in fallow paddy lowland/ Terrace Rice field to enhance the soil fertility. 			
Main Crops	Stage	Pest/ Diseases	Agro-meteorological Advisories
TRC/WRC paddy			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crop rotation should be adopted to break the cycle between insect pests or pathogen and host plant.
Toria	Maturing and harvesting stage	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If harvesting is to be done, then it should be preferably done in the morning hours to avoid shattering loss.
Rabi maize	Maturing stage	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
Green gram	Site selection/field preparation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For timely sowing of the seeds, site selection and field preparation should be started
<i>Horticultural crop</i>			
Mandarin	Harvesting stage & Storage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove and discard all fruit after harvest. Strict sanitation is essential. Fruit left on the tree is breeding ground for late season flies Harvest at right maturity stage, avoid physical injuries. Harvested fruits should be kept under proper storage condition to ensure longer shelf life.

			<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>
	Okra	Land preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Proper tillage. Apply FYM@15-20 tons/ha. Avoid soil compaction.</i>
	Potato	Sowing stage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Sow good quality seeds with healthy 'eyes'. Maintain proper spacing.</i>
		Early blight and late blight	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Treat the tubers with bioagent Trichoderma spp @ 20gm in 1 litre of water for 15-20 mins and shade dry.</i> • <i>Regular monitoring of disease should be done.</i>
	Vegetables (cabbage, cauliflower)	Harvesting stage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>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>
	Naga king chilli	Nursery preparation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Before sowing of seeds, seed treatment should be done with Thiram @2gm/litre of water.</i>
		Damping off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Avoid over watering and close spacing to avoid damping off</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>
	Fruit trees		<p><i>Smoking reduces insect population drastically, also induces flowering, improves fruit setting. Place dry grass on the ground below the tree in a position where the wind can blow maximum smoke into the top of the tree,</i></p>

				cover it with green aromatic leaves like lantana etc and lit the grass to produce smoke.
	Livestock			
	Poultry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vaccinate the bird against Ranikhet disease • 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"> • Do AI (Artificial Insemination) in sow for breeding purpose. • 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. • Strengthen pond embankment • Apply lime powder over dry surface of the pond bottom. 		

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




Integrated Agromet Advisory Service Bulletin from 4th to 8th March '17 Wokha District

Bulletin No:16/2017

Weather summary of the preceding week		Weather forecast valid upto 8 th March'17	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ No rain occurred the past week▪ Maximum and minimum temperatures ranged 24⁰C to 27⁰C and 9⁰C to 12⁰C, 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 27⁰C - 29⁰C and the min temp 12⁰C to 14⁰C▪ Sky is likely to be clear the coming week▪ Relative Humidity is likely to range from 28% to 85%.▪ Wind speed may reach upto 3- 4 kmph▪ Wind direction will be mostly southeasterly	
Field crops			
General Recommendations			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Short duration pulse crops and green manuring crops like dhaincha, sunnhemp etc should be planted as pre-kharif crop in fallow paddy lowland/ Terrace Rice field to enhance the soil fertility.			
Main Crops	Stage	Pest/ Diseases	Agro-meteorological Advisories
TRC/WRC paddy			<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Crop rotation should be adopted to break the cycle between insect pests or pathogen and host plant.
Toria	Maturing and harvesting stage	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• If harvesting is to be done, then it should be preferably done in the morning hours to avoid shattering loss.
Rabi maize	Maturing stage	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
Green gram	Site selection/field preparation		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• For timely sowing of the seeds, site selection and field preparation should be started
Horticultural crop			
Mandarin	Harvesting stage & Storage		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Remove and discard all fruit after harvest. Strict sanitation is essential. Fruit left on the tree is breeding ground for late season flies• 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
	Okra	Land preparation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proper tillage. Apply FYM@15-20 tons/ha. Avoid soil compaction.
	Potato	Sowing stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sow good quality seeds with healthy 'eyes'. Maintain proper spacing.
			Early blight and late blight	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Treat the tubers with bioagent Trichoderma spp @ 20gm in 1 litre of water for 15-20 mins and shade dry. Regular monitoring of disease should be done.
	Vegetables (cabbage, cauliflower)	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.
	Naga king chilli	Nursery preparation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Before sowing of seeds, seed treatment should be done with Thiram @2gm/litre of water.
			Damping off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid over watering and close spacing to avoid damping off
	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.
	Fruit trees			Smoking reduces insect population drastically, also induces flowering, improves fruit setting. Place dry grass on the ground below the tree in a position where the wind can blow maximum smoke into the top of the tree, cover it with green aromatic leaves like lantana etc and lit the grass to produce smoke.
	Livestock			
	Poultry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vaccinate the bird against Ranikhet disease 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"> Do AI (Artificial Insemination) in sow for breeding purpose. 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. Strengthen pond embankment Apply lime powder over dry surface of the pond bottom. 		

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



--	--



Integrated Agromet Advisory Service Bulletin from 4th to 8th March '17 Zunheboto District

Bulletin No:16/2017

Weather summary of the preceding week

- No rain occurred the past week
- Maximum and minimum temperatures ranged 23⁰C to 26⁰C and 10⁰C to 11⁰C, respectively.
- Relative humidity varied from 13% to 90%.
- Wind speed ranged from 1 to 2 kmph

Weather forecast valid upto 8th March '17

- Probability of no rain the coming week.
- **Max temp** is likely to be 26⁰C - 28⁰C and the **min temp** 13⁰C to 14⁰C
- **Sky is likely to be clear** the coming week
- **Relative Humidity** is likely to range from 26% to 90%.
- **Wind speed** may reach upto 2- 4 kmph
- **Wind direction** will be mostly southeasterly

Field crops

General Recommendations


- Short duration pulse crops and green manuring crops like dhaincha, sunnhemp etc should be planted as pre-kharif crop in fallow paddy lowland/ Terrace Rice field to enhance the soil fertility.

Main Crops	Stage	Pest/ Diseases	Agro-meteorological Advisories
TRC/WRC paddy			• Crop rotation should be adopted to break the cycle between insect pests or pathogen and host plant.
Toria	Maturing and harvesting stage	-	• If harvesting is to be done, then it should be preferably done in the morning hours to avoid shattering loss.
Rabi maize	Maturing stage	Stem borer	• To control borer, intercropping should be done with non related crop like soybean will result in least population of the pest
Green gram	Site selection/field preparation		• For timely sowing of the seeds, site selection and field preparation should be started

Horticultural crop

Mandarin	Harvesting stage & Storage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove and discard all fruit after harvest. Strict sanitation is essential. Fruit left on the tree is breeding ground for late season flies • Harvest at right maturity stage, avoid physical injuries. • Harvested fruits should be kept under proper storage condition to ensure longer shelf life.
----------	----------------------------	--	---

				<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>
	Okra	Land preparation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Proper tillage. Apply FYM@15-20 tons/ha. Avoid soil compaction.</i>
	Potato	Sowing stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Sow good quality seeds with healthy 'eyes'. Maintain proper spacing.</i>
			Early blight and late blight	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Treat the tubers with bioagent Trichoderma spp @ 20gm in 1 litre of water for 15-20 mins and shade dry.</i> • <i>Regular monitoring of disease should be done.</i>
	Vegetables (cabbage, cauliflower)	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>
	Naga king chilli	Nursery preparation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Before sowing of seeds, seed treatment should be done with Thiram @2gm/litre of water.</i>
			Damping off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Avoid over watering and close spacing to avoid damping off</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 shrunken. 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</i>

				<i>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>
	<i>Fruit trees</i>			<i>Smoking reduces insect population drastically, also induces flowering, improves fruit setting. Place dry grass on the ground below the tree in a position where the wind can blow maximum smoke into the top of the tree, cover it with green aromatic leaves like lantana etc and lit the grass to produce smoke.</i>
	<i>Livestock</i>			
	<i>Poultry</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Vaccinate the bird against Ranikhet disease</i> • <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>Do AI (Artificial Insemination) in sow for breeding purpose.</i> • <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> • <i>Strengthen pond embankment</i> • <i>Apply lime powder over dry surface of the pond bottom.</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




Integrated Agromet Advisory Service Bulletin from 4th to 8th March '17 Dimapur District

Bulletin No:16/2017

Weather summary of the preceding week			Weather forecast valid upto 8 th March '17
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No rain occurred the past week Maximum and minimum temperatures ranged 25⁰C to 27⁰C and 10⁰C to 15⁰C, 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 - 30⁰C and the min temp 13⁰C to 15⁰C Sky is likely to be mainly clear the coming week Relative Humidity is likely to range from 25% to 90%. Wind speed may reach upto 3- 4 kmph Wind direction will be mostly southeasterly
Field crops			
General Recommendations			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Short duration pulse crops and green manuring crops like dhaincha, sunnhemp etc should be planted as pre-kharif crop in fallow paddy lowland/ Terrace Rice field to enhance the soil fertility. 			
Main Crops	Stage	Pest/ Diseases	Agro-meteorological Advisories
TRC/WRC paddy			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crop rotation should be adopted to break the cycle between insect pests or pathogen and host plant.
Toria	Maturing and harvesting stage	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If harvesting is to be done, then it should be preferably done in the morning hours to avoid shattering loss.
Rabi maize	Maturing stage	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
Green gram	Site selection/field preparation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For timely sowing of the seeds, site selection and field preparation should be started
Green gram	Site selection/field preparation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For timely sowing of the seeds, site selection and field preparation should be started
Horticultural crops			
Main Crops	Stage	Pest/ Diseases	Agro-meteorological Advisories

	Mandarin	Harvesting stage & Storage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove and discard all fruit after harvest. Strict sanitation is essential. Fruit left on the tree is breeding ground for late season flies • 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
	Okra	Land preparation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper tillage. Apply FYM@ 15-20 tons/ha. Avoid soil compaction.
	Potato	Sowing stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sow good quality seeds with healthy 'eyes'. Maintain proper spacing.
			Early blight and late blight	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treat the tubers with bioagent Trichoderma spp @ 20gm in 1 litre of water for 15-20 mins and shade dry. • Regular monitoring of disease should be done.
	Vegetables (cabbage, cauliflower)	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

		Early blight and late blight	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Regular monitoring of disease should be done.</i>
Chilli	Maturity to harvesting stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Maintain an even moisture supply of water.</i> • <i>Check for biotic stress and take proper action</i>
		Whitefly, aphids	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Daily monitoring of the pest should be done</i> • <i>Spray Neem oil @10ml in 1 litre of water</i> • <i>At the initial stage of infestation, carefully remove the infested leaves without disturbing the pest population and burn it.</i>
		Bacterial wilt, Fusarium wilt and anthracnose/ fruit rot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>To manage the disease, crop should be rotated with non solanaceous crop</i> • <i>Avoid mixed cropping with solanaceous crops(brinjal, tomato, potato)</i> • <i>Removal and destruction/burning of the infected crop.</i> • <i>Soil drenching with bio control agents like Pseudomonas flourescens @10gm or 20gm in 1 litre of water. It should be carried out three times at an interval of 15 days.</i> • <i>For fruit rot, spray Neem oil @10ml in 1 litre of water. Remove and burn the infected fruit.</i>
Naga king chilli	Nursery preparation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Before sowing of seeds, seed treatment should be done with Thiram @2gm/litre of water.</i>
		Damping off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Avoid over watering and close spacing to avoid damping off</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 shrunken. 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>
Fruit trees			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Smoking reduces insect population drastically, also induces flowering, improves fruit setting. Place dry grass on the ground below the tree in a position where the wind can blow maximum smoke into the top of the tree, cover it with green aromatic leaves like lantana etc and lit the grass to produce smoke.</i>

Livestock		
	Poultry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vaccinate the bird against Ranikhet disease • 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"> • Do AI (Artificial Insemination) in sow for breeding purpose. • 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. • Strengthen pond embankment • Apply lime powder over dry surface of the pond bottom.

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




Integrated Agromet Advisory Service Bulletin from 4th to 8th March '17 Kiphire District

Bulletin No:16/2017

Weather summary of the preceding week			Weather forecast valid upto 8 th March '17
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No rain occurred the past week Maximum and minimum temperatures ranged 22⁰C to 25⁰C 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 26⁰C - 28⁰C and the min temp 15⁰C to 17⁰C Sky is likely to be mainly clear the coming week Relative Humidity is likely to range from 25% to 90%. Wind speed may reach upto 2- 4 kmph Wind direction will be mostly southerly
Field crops			
General Recommendations			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Short duration pulse crops and green manuring crops like dhaincha, sunnhemp etc should be planted as pre-kharif crop in fallow paddy lowland/ Terrace Rice field to enhance the soil fertility. 			
Main Crops	Stage	Pest/ Diseases	Agro-meteorological Advisories
TRC/WRC paddy			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crop rotation should be adopted to break the cycle between insect pests or pathogen and host plant.
Toria	Maturing and harvesting stage	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If harvesting is to be done, then it should be preferably done in the morning hours to avoid shattering loss.
Rabi maize	Maturing stage	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
Green gram	Site selection/field preparation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For timely sowing of the seeds, site selection and field preparation should be started
Horticultural crop			
Mandarin	Harvesting stage & Storage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remove and discard all fruit after harvest. Strict sanitation is essential. Fruit left on the tree is breeding ground for late season flies 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

				<i>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>
	Okra	Land preparation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Proper tillage. Apply FYM@15-20 tons/ha. Avoid soil compaction.</i>
	Potato	Sowing stage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Sow good quality seeds with healthy 'eyes'. Maintain proper spacing.</i>
			Early blight and late blight	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Treat the tubers with bioagent Trichoderma spp @ 20gm in 1 litre of water for 15-20 mins and shade dry.</i> • <i>Regular monitoring of disease should be done.</i>
	Vegetables (cabbage, cauliflower)	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>
	Naga king chilli	Nursery preparation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Before sowing of seeds, seed treatment should be done with Thiram @2gm/litre of water.</i>
			Damping off	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Avoid over watering and close spacing to avoid damping off</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 shrunken. 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</i>

				<i>cut into fine slices and dried in the sun.</i>
	<i>Fruit trees</i>			<i>Smoking reduces insect population drastically, also induces flowering, improves fruit setting. Place dry grass on the ground below the tree in a position where the wind can blow maximum smoke into the top of the tree, cover it with green aromatic leaves like lantana etc and lit the grass to produce smoke.</i>
	<i>Livestock</i>			
	<i>Poultry</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Vaccinate the bird against Ranikhet disease</i> • <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>Do AI (Artificial Insemination) in sow for breeding purpose.</i> • <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> • <i>Strengthen pond embankment</i> • <i>Apply lime powder over dry surface of the pond bottom.</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