

Integrated Agromet Advisory Service Bulletin from 13th to 17th June '18 Dimapur District

Bulletin No:47/2018

Dairothi 1(0) 11/2010	
Weather summary of the preceding week	Weather forecast valid upto 17 th June 2018
 Moderate rain occurred the past week 	Probability of moderate rain the coming week.
• Maximum and minimum temperatures ranged 30 ^o C to	• Max temp is likely to be 28° C - 29° C and the min temp 16° C to 17° C
33° C and 21° C to 24° C, respectively.	Sky is likely to be partly cloudy the coming week
Relative humidity varied from 35% to 90%.	Relative Humidity is likely to range from 84% to 90%.
• Wind speed ranged from 2 to 3 kmph	Wind speed may reach upto 2- 3 kmph
	Wind direction will be mostly southeasterly

- ICAR RESEARCH COMPLEX FOR NEH REGION (Indian Council of Agricultural Research) NAGALAND CENTER, JHARNAPANI. MEDZIPHEMA
- Locally available nutrient resources should always be preferred along with the external nutrient inputs to make the farming system more sustainable.
- Neem products should be incorporated as they are non-toxic and are a safe alternative to commercially manufactured chemical fertilisers. Spraying should be undertaken in the morning or late in the afternoon. Insects lay eggs on the underside of the leaves. Hence it is important to spray on the underside of the leaves as well.
- Low cost rain water harvesting structure (Jalkund) should be incorporated as it provides irrigation in lean season and provides healthy food. It also increases the production and productivity of high value vegetables crops and generates additional net monetary income of the farmer.

		Field crops		
	Main Crops	Stage	Pest/ Diseases	Agro-meteorological Advisories
INAUALAIND CEINIEK	Jhum Paddy	Tillering stage	-	High humidity favour the disease incidence. It is a severe fungal disease. Typical spindle shaped leaf lesions, wide at centre and pointed toward either end are seen. In severe cases they coalesce and the leaves die. Neck and panicle infection causes chaffy and shriveled grains. Maintain rice fields free from weeds which give shelter to many pathogens
	Lowland paddy	Nursery		Prepare the nursery by plowing at least twice and harrow at least once. Level the soil surface and put in drainage lines across the field. Broadcast seed in the nursery evenly, over the water covered soil surface Seed treatment should be done
	Green gram	Podding stage	-	Clean cultivation should be maintained. Proper earthing up should be done
	Maize	Silking stage		Timely weeding and earthing up should be done so as to prevent the plants from lodging
				Horticultural crop

•	For disease management proper drainage and raised beds are a must for management of nursery diseases, formulations
	Trichoderma harzianum and T. viridae can be used for seed and soil treatment as well as foliar application against the fungal
	pathogens, Crop rotation should be followed for starving the pathogens and declining their population, One percent Bordeaux
	mixture can be applied as root dip, soil drench and foliar spray, bordeaux paint applied on the trunk and pruned wounds of
	citrus prevent pathogens attack

• Banana crop is infested by a number of pest and disease. Disease can be controlled with frequent applications of fungicides, certifying seed, and cultural practices, such as practise of good hygiene, avoid large areas of any one variety of crop, especially in high disease areas, regular monitor of crops for diseases and resistance, and adequate spacing of plants and efficient drainage within plantation

		1		
Khasi Mandarin	New flush		Proper monitoring should be done for trunk borers. Collect and destroy them wherever feasible and inject petrol or nuvan into the holes and plug the holes with mud.	
CucurbitsVegetative to flowering stageRed pumpkin beetle		pumpkin	Monitor the plants against red pumpkin beetle in cucurbits especially bottle gourd, pumpkin, cucumber, water melon etc. Adults are small, elongated yellow and defoliate the leaves immediately after germination. Larvae feed on roots and plant parts. Mechanically collect and destroy the pest if incidence is low.	
Okra	Fruiting stage	Fruit and shoot borer	Collect and destroy all the infested fruits. Timely earthing up should be done	
J 1		Shoot and fruit borer	Incidence of Shoot and fruit borer usually occurs during humid conditions after the rainfall. Small brown caterpillars bore into the top tender shoots and tunnel downwards the main axis which wither, droop down and growing points are killed and later on they bore into the fruits and feed within. Affected fruits become unfit for consumption. Infested fruits and shoots should be removed regularly and buried deep in the soil.	
Ginger / turmeric Vegetative stage Rhizome rot		Rhizome rot	The plot should be well drained free from water logging and while planting healthy rhizomes should be used for cultivation so as to prevent rhizome rot. Maintain proper drainage in the field of ginger to prevent diseases. The field must be inspected regularly for disease appearance and more often when it rains.	
• Water stag	 Water stagnation should be avoided in livestock shed to avoid mosquito breeding 			
 Shades from tall trees and plantation around the sheds can reduce the radiant heat. The plantation should be such that trees will be leafy during summer and bald during winter Thatching of roof with paddy straw or sugar cane leaves will reduce temperature inside the shed For day old chicks provide cool water and electrolytes on their arrival to farm before offering avoid dehydration after transportation Shifting, transportation, de-beaking and vaccination should be done during night or cool hours of the should be done during night or cool hours of the should be done during night or cool hours of the should be done during night or cool hours of the should be done during night or cool hours of the should be done during night or cool hours of the should be done during night or cool hours of the should be done during night or cool hours of the should be done during night or cool hours of the should be done during night or cool hours of the should be done during night or cool hours of the should be done during night or cool hours of the should be done during night or cool hours of the should be done during night or cool hours of the should be done during night or cool hours of the should be done during night or cool hours of the should be done during night or cool hours of the should be done during night or cool hours of the should be done during night or cool hours of the should be done during night or cool hours of the should be done during night or cool hours of the should be done during night or cool hours of the should be done during night or cool hours of the should be done during night or cool hours of the should be done during night or cool hours of the should be done during night or cool hours of the should be done during night or cool hours of the should be done during night or cool hours of the should be done during night or cool hours of the should be done during night or cool hours of the shours of the should be done during night or cool hours of the s		es will be leafy during summer and bald during winter paddy straw or sugar cane leaves will reduce temperature inside the shed ovide cool water and electrolytes on their arrival to farm before offering feed to r transportation		
Piggery Identify and isolate the infected and in contact animals • Dispose the dead animals either by burning or deep burial • Regular disinfection of shed and its premises with 1-2 % phenyl				

	 Regular de-worming to control internal parasites Keep the animal house clean and dry
	Fisheries
High Shrift ICAR	 By this month, renovation of old pond and excavation of new pond should be completed. Proper inspection of work should be done for new pond Adopt culture practice as per the technical advice If the management measures are followed accordingly, a good harvest can be expected. It is advisable to consult a fisheries expert prior to taking any management measures

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
	Dr. Azeze Seyie	Scientist	Spices, Plantation & Medicinal &	
6			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 13th to 17th June '18 Kiphire District

Bulletin No:47/2018

Weather summary of the preceding week	Weather forecast valid upto 17 th June 2018
 Moderate rain occurred the past week 	Probability of moderate rain the coming week.
•Maximum and minimum temperatures ranged	• Max temp is likely to be 29° C - 31° C and the min temp 19° C to 21° C
27° C to 29° C and 19° C to 21° C, respectively.	Sky is likely to be mainly cloudy the coming week
Relative humidity varied from 53% to 93%.	Relative Humidity is likely to range from 55% to 95%.
• Wind speed ranged from 3 to 4 kmph	• Wind speed may reach upto 1-2 kmph
	Wind direction will be mostly southerly

- Locally available nutrient resources should always be preferred along with the external nutrient inputs to make the farming system more sustainable.
- Neem products should be incorporated as they are non-toxic and are a safe alternative to commercially manufactured chemical fertilisers. Spraying should be undertaken in the morning or late in the afternoon. Insects lay eggs on the underside of the leaves. Hence it is important to spray on the underside of the leaves as well.
- Low cost rain water harvesting structure (Jalkund) should be incorporated as it provides irrigation in lean season and provides healthy food. It also increases the production and productivity of high value vegetables crops and generates additional net monetary income of the farmer.

	Field crops			
Main Crops	Stage	Pest/ Diseases	Agro-meteorological Advisories	
Jhum Paddy	Tillering stage	-	High humidity favour the disease incidence. It is a severe fungal disease. Typical spindle shaped leaf lesions, wide at centre and pointed toward either end are seen. In severe cases they coalesce and the leaves die. Neck and panicle infection causes chaffy and shriveled grains. Maintain rice fields free from weeds which give shelter to many pathogens	
TRC/WRC paddy	Nursery		Prepare the nursery by plowing at least twice and harrow at least once. Level the soil surface and put in drainage lines across the field. Broadcast seed in the nursery evenly, over the water covered soil surface Seed treatment should be done	
Green gram	Podding stage	-	Clean cultivation should be maintained. Proper earthing up should be done	
Maize	Silking stage		Timely weeding and earthing up should be done so as to prevent the plants from lodging	
	Horticultural crop			

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

- For disease management proper drainage and raised beds are a must for management of nursery diseases, formulations *Trichoderma harzianum* and *T. viridae* can be used for seed and soil treatment as well as foliar application against the fungal pathogens, Crop rotation should be followed for starving the pathogens and declining their population, One percent Bordeaux mixture can be applied as root dip, soil drench and foliar spray, bordeaux paint applied on the trunk and pruned wounds of citrus prevent pathogens attack
- Banana crop is infested by a number of pest and disease. Disease can be controlled with frequent applications of fungicides, certifying seed, and cultural practices, such as practise of good hygiene, avoid large areas of any one variety of crop, especially in high disease areas, regular monitor of crops for diseases and resistance, and adequate spacing of plants and efficient drainage within plantation

within				
Khasi Mandarin	New flush		Proper monitoring should be done for trunk borers. Collect and destroy them wherever feasible and inject petrol or nuvan into the holes and plug the holes with mud.	
Cucurbits	Vegetative to flowering stage	Red pumpkin beetle	Monitor the plants against red pumpkin beetle in cucurbits especially bottle gourd, pumpkin, cucumber, water melon etc. Adults are small, elongated yellow and defoliate the leaves immediately after germination. Larvae feed on roots and plant parts. Mechanically collect and destroy the pest if incidence is low.	
Okra	Fruiting stage	Fruit and shoot borer	Collect and destroy all the infested fruits. Timely earthing up should be done	
Brinjal	Ratoon crop	Shoot and fruit borer	Incidence of Shoot and fruit borer usually occurs during humid conditions after the rainfall. Small brown caterpillars bore into the top tender shoots and tunnel downwards the main axis which wither, droop down and growing points are killed and later on they bore into the fruits and feed within. Affected fruits become unfit for consumption. Infested fruits and shoots should be removed regularly and buried deep in the soil.	
Ginger / turmeric	Vegetative stage	Rhizome rot	The plot should be well drained free from water logging and while planting healthy rhizomes should be used for cultivation so as to prevent rhizome rot. Maintain proper drainage in the field of ginger to prevent diseases. The field must be inspected regularly for disease appearance and more often when it rains.	
TT <i>T</i> ,		• • • • • •	Livestock	
			ck shed to avoid mosquito breeding	
Poultry	 Shades from tall trees and plantation around the sheds can reduce the radiant heat. The plantation of trees should be such that trees will be leafy during summer and bald during winter Thatching of roof with paddy straw or sugar cane leaves will reduce temperature inside the shed 			
	 For day old chicks provide cool water and electrolytes on their arrival to farm before offering feed to avoid dehydration after transportation Shifting, transportation, de-beaking and vaccination should be done during night or cool hours of the day 			
Piggery	Identify and isolate the infected and in contact animals			
	Dispose the	dead animals e	either by burning or deep burial	
	Regular dis	infection of she	ed and its premises with 1-2 % phenyl	

	 Regular de-worming to control internal parasites Keep the animal house clean and dry 			
	Fisheries			
HEP3HU ICAR	 By this month, renovation of old pond and excavation of new pond should be completed. Proper inspection of work should be done for new pond Adopt culture practice as per the technical advice If the management measures are followed accordingly, a good harvest can be expected. It is advisable to consult a fisheries expert prior to taking any management measures 			

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8	Aabon W Yanthan	Scientist	Vegetable Science	aabon.iari@gmail.com



Integrated Agromet Advisory Service Bulletin from 13th to 17th June '18 Kohima District

Bulletin No:47/2018

Weather summary of the preceding week	Weather forecast valid upto 17 th June 2018
 Moderate rain occurred the past week 	Probability of heavy rain the coming week.
• Maximum and minimum temperatures ranged 24	• Max temp is likely to be 28° C - 29° C and the min temp 16° C to 17° C
0 C to 26 0 C and 17 0 C to 19 0 C, respectively.	Sky is likely to be mainly cloudy the coming week
• Relative humidity varied from 60% to 95%.	• Relative Humidity is likely to range from 84% to 95%.
• Wind speed ranged from 2 to 3 kmph	• Wind speed may reach upto 2-3 kmph
	Wind direction will be mostly southerly
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- Locally available nutrient resources should always be preferred along with the external nutrient inputs to make the farming system more sustainable.
- Neem products should be incorporated as they are non-toxic and are a safe alternative to commercially manufactured chemical fertilisers. Spraying should be undertaken in the morning or late in the afternoon. Insects lay eggs on the underside of the leaves. Hence it is important to spray on the underside of the leaves as well.
- Low cost rain water harvesting structure (Jalkund) should be incorporated as it provides irrigation in lean season and provides healthy food. It also increases the production and productivity of high value vegetables crops and generates additional net monetary income of the farmer.

Field crops			
Main Crops	Stage	Pest/	Agro-meteorological Advisories
		Diseases	
Jhum Paddy	Tillering stage	-	High humidity favour the disease incidence. It is a severe fungal disease. Typical spindle shaped leaf lesions, wide at centre and pointed toward either end are seen. In severe cases they coalesce and the leaves die. Neck and panicle infection causes chaffy and shriveled grains. Maintain rice fields free from weeds which give shelter to many pathogens
TRC/WRC paddy	Nursery		Prepare the nursery by plowing at least twice and harrow at least once. Level the soil surface and put in drainage lines across the field. Broadcast seed in the nursery evenly, over the water covered soil surface Seed treatment should be done
Green gram	Podding stage	-	Clean cultivation should be maintained. Proper earthing up should be done
Maize	Silking stage		Timely weeding and earthing up should be done so as to prevent the plants from lodging

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

• For disease management proper drainage and raised beds are a must for management of nursery diseases, formulations *Trichoderma harzianum* and *T. viridae* can be used for seed and soil treatment as well as foliar application against the fungal pathogens, Crop rotation should be followed for starving the pathogens and declining their population, One percent Bordeaux mixture can be applied as root dip, soil drench and foliar spray, bordeaux paint applied on the trunk and pruned wounds of citrus prevent pathogens attack

• Banana crop is infested by a number of pest and disease. Disease can be controlled with frequent applications of fungicides, certifying seed, and cultural practices, such as practise of good hygiene, avoid large areas of any one variety of crop, especially in high disease areas, regular monitor of crops for diseases and resistance, and adequate spacing of plants and efficient drainage within plantation

Khasi	New flush		Proper monitoring should be done for trunk borers. Collect and destroy
Mandarin			them wherever feasible and inject petrol or nuvan into the holes and plug
munuun m			the holes with mud.
<u> </u>		Red pumpkin beetle	
Okra	Fruiting stage	Fruit and	Collect and destroy all the infested fruits.
		shoot borer	Timely earthing up should be done
Brinjal	Ratoon crop	Shoot and fruit borer	Incidence of Shoot and fruit borer usually occurs during humid conditions after the rainfall. Small brown caterpillars bore into the top tender shoots and tunnel downwards the main axis which wither, droop down and growing points are killed and later on they bore into the fruits and feed within. Affected fruits become unfit for consumption. Infested fruits and shoots should be removed regularly and buried deep in the soil.
Ginger / turmeric	Vegetative stage	Rhizome rot	The plot should be well drained free from water logging and while planting healthy rhizomes should be used for cultivation so as to prevent rhizome rot. Maintain proper drainage in the field of ginger to prevent diseases. The field must be inspected regularly for disease appearance and more often when it rains.
Khasi Mandarin		Leaf miner, aphids, mites, trunk	Spray neem oil @5ml/litre water against leaf miner, aphids, mites. Shake the trees to collect adult trunk borer

			borer		
	 <i>Livestock</i> Water stagnation should be avoided in livestock shed to avoid mosquito breeding 				
	 Poultry Shades from tall trees and plantation around the sheds can reduce the radiant heat. trees should be such that trees will be leafy during summer and bald during winter 			-	
 Thatching of roof with paddy straw or sugar cane leaves will reduce tempera For day old chicks provide cool water and electrolytes on their arrival to fa avoid dehydration after transportation Shifting, transportation, de-beaking and vaccination should be done during day <i>Piggery</i> Identify and isolate the infected and in contact animals Dispose the dead animals either by burning or deep burial Regular disinfection of shed and its premises with 1-2 % phenyl Regular de-worming to control internal parasites 			e cool water and electrolytes on their arrival to farm before offering feed to		
			be-beaking and vaccination should be done during night or cool hours of the		
			either by burning or deep burial ed and its premises with 1-2 % phenyl ntrol internal parasites		
	Keep the animal house clean and dry <i>Fisheries</i>				
HIGP 3HILL ICAR		Proper inspAdopt cultureIf the manager	ection of work are practice as p nent measures a	of old pond and excavation of new pond should be completed. should be done for new pond er the technical advice are followed accordingly, a good harvest can be expected. It is advisable to to taking any management measures	

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



Integrated Agromet Advisory Service Bulletin from 13th to 17th June '18 Longleng District

Bulletin No:47/2018

Weather summary of the preceding week	Weather forecast valid upto 17 th June 2018
• Moderate rain occurred the past week	 Probability of heavy rain the coming week.
• Maximum and minimum temperatures ranged 28 [°] C	
to 30° C and 20° C to 21° C, respectively.	Sky is likely to be mainly cloudy the coming week
Relative humidity varied from 54% to 94%.	• Relative Humidity is likely to range from 67% to 95%.
Wind speed ranged from 2 to 3 kmph	• Wind speed may reach upto 2- 3kmph
	Wind direction will be mostly southeasterly

- Locally available nutrient resources should always be preferred along with the external nutrient inputs to make the farming system more sustainable.
- Neem products should be incorporated as they are non-toxic and are a safe alternative to commercially manufactured chemical fertilisers. Spraying should be undertaken in the morning or late in the afternoon. Insects lay eggs on the underside of the leaves. Hence it is important to spray on the underside of the leaves as well.
- Low cost rain water harvesting structure (Jalkund) should be incorporated as it provides irrigation in lean season and provides healthy food. It also increases the production and productivity of high value vegetables crops and generates additional net monetary income of the farmer.

	Field crops			
Main	Stage Pes		Agro-meteorological Advisories	
Crops		Diseases		
Jhum Paddy	Tillering stage	-	High humidity favour the disease incidence. It is a severe fungal disease. Typical spindle shaped leaf lesions, wide at centre and pointed toward either end are seen. In severe cases they coalesce and the leaves die. Neck and panicle infection causes chaffy and shriveled grains. Maintain rice fields free from weeds which give shelter to many pathogens	
TRC/WRC paddy	Nursery		Prepare the nursery by plowing at least twice and harrow at least once. Level the soil surface and put in drainage lines across the field. Broadcast seed in the nursery evenly, over the water covered soil surface Seed treatment should be done	
Green gram	Podding stage	-	Clean cultivation should be maintained. Proper earthing up should be done	
Maize	Silking stage		Timely weeding and earthing up should be done so as to prevent the plants from lodging	

• For disease management proper drainage and raised beds are a must for management of nursery diseases, formulations *Trichoderma harzianum* and *T. viridae* can be used for seed and soil treatment as well as foliar application against the fungal pathogens, Crop rotation should be followed for starving the pathogens and declining their population, One percent Bordeaux mixture can be applied as root dip, soil drench and foliar spray, bordeaux paint applied on the trunk and pruned wounds of citrus prevent pathogens attack

• Banana crop is infested by a number of pest and disease. Disease can be controlled with frequent applications of fungicides, certifying seed, and cultural practices, such as practise of good hygiene, avoid large areas of any one variety of crop, especially in high disease areas, regular monitor of crops for diseases and resistance, and adequate spacing of plants and efficient drainage within plantation

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Khasi Mandarin	New flush		Proper monitoring should be done for trunk borers. Collect and destroy them wherever feasible and inject petrol or nuvan into the holes and plug		
			the holes with mud.		
Cucurbits	Vegetative to flowering stage	Red pumpkin beetle	Monitor the plants against red pumpkin beetle in cucurbits especially bottle gourd, pumpkin, cucumber, water melon etc. Adults are small, elongated yellow and defoliate the leaves immediately after germination. Larvae feed on roots and plant parts. Mechanically collect and destroy the pest if incidence is low.		
Okra	Fruiting stage	Fruit and shoot borer	Collect and destroy all the infested fruits. Timely earthing up should be done		
Brinjal	Ratoon crop	Shoot and fruit borer	Incidence of Shoot and fruit borer usually occurs during humid conditions after the rainfall. Small brown caterpillars bore into the top tender shoots and tunnel downwards the main axis which wither, droop down and growing points are killed and later on they bore into the fruits and feed within. Affected fruits become unfit for consumption. Infested fruits and shoots should be removed regularly and buried deep in the soil.		
Ginger / turmeric	Vegetative stage	Rhizome rot	The plot should be well drained free from water logging and while planting healthy rhizomes should be used for cultivation so as to prevent rhizome rot. Maintain proper drainage in the field of ginger to prevent diseases. The field must be inspected regularly for disease appearance and more often when it rains.		
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	Poultry	 Shades from tall trees and plantation around the sheds can reduce the radiant heat. The plantation of trees should be such that trees will be leafy during summer and bald during winter Thatching of roof with paddy straw or sugar cane leaves will reduce temperature inside the shed For day old chicks provide cool water and electrolytes on their arrival to farm before offering feed to avoid dehydration after transportation Shifting, transportation, de-beaking and vaccination should be done during night or cool hours of the day
	Piggery	 Identify and isolate the infected and in contact animals Dispose the dead animals either by burning or deep burial Regular disinfection of shed and its premises with 1-2 % phenyl Regular de-worming to control internal parasites Keep the animal house clean and dry
		Fisheries
HIG93FAIL ICAR		 By this month, renovation of old pond and excavation of new pond should be completed. Proper inspection of work should be done for new pond Adopt culture practice as per the technical advice If the management measures are followed accordingly, a good harvest can be expected. It is advisable to consult a fisheries expert prior to taking any management measures

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6			Aromatic Plants	azezeseyie@yahoo.com
7	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 13th to 17th June '18 Mokokchung District

Bulletin No:47/2018

Weather summary of the preceding week	Weather forecast valid upto 17 th June 2018
Moderate rain occurred the past week	Probability of heavy rain the coming week.
	• Max temp is likely to be 29° C - 31° C and the min temp 19° C to 20° C
27° C to 30° C and 19° C to 20° C, respectively.	Sky is likely to be mainly cloudy the coming week
Relative humidity varied from 29% to 93%.	• Relative Humidity is likely to range from 78% to 95%.
Wind speed ranged from 3 to 5 kmph	• Wind speed may reach upto 2- 4 kmph
	Wind direction will be southeasterly

- Locally available nutrient resources should always be preferred along with the external nutrient inputs to make the farming system more sustainable.
- Neem products should be incorporated as they are non-toxic and are a safe alternative to commercially manufactured chemical fertilisers. Spraying should be undertaken in the morning or late in the afternoon. Insects lay eggs on the underside of the leaves. Hence it is important to spray on the underside of the leaves as well.
- Low cost rain water harvesting structure (Jalkund) should be incorporated as it provides irrigation in lean season and provides healthy food. It also increases the production and productivity of high value vegetables crops and generates additional net monetary income of the farmer.

	Field crops			
Main Stage Crops		Pest/ Diseases	Agro-meteorological Advisories	
Jhum Paddy	Tillering stage	-	High humidity favour the disease incidence. It is a severe fungal disease. Typical spindle shaped leaf lesions, wide at centre and pointed toward either end are seen. In severe cases they coalesce and the leaves die. Neck and panicle infection causes chaffy and shriveled grains. Maintain rice fields free from weeds which give shelter to many pathogens	
TRC/WRC paddy	Nursery		Prepare the nursery by plowing at least twice and harrow at least once. Level the soil surface and put in drainage lines across the field. Broadcast seed in the nursery evenly, over the water covered soil surface Seed treatment should be done	
Green gram	Podding stage	-	Clean cultivation should be maintained. Proper earthing up should be done	
Maize	Silking stage		Timely weeding and earthing up should be done so as to prevent the plants from lodging	
Horticultural crop				
• For dise	ease management p	roper drainage	and raised beds are a must for management of nursery diseases, formulations	

Trichoderma harzianum and *T. viridae* can be used for seed and soil treatment as well as foliar application against the fungal pathogens, Crop rotation should be followed for starving the pathogens and declining their population, One percent Bordeaux mixture can be applied as root dip, soil drench and foliar spray, bordeaux paint applied on the trunk and pruned wounds of citrus prevent pathogens attack

• Banana crop is infested by a number of pest and disease. Disease can be controlled with frequent applications of fungicides, certifying seed, and cultural practices, such as practise of good hygiene, avoid large areas of any one variety of crop, especially in high disease areas, regular monitor of crops for diseases and resistance, and adequate spacing of plants and efficient drainage within plantation

-	in dramage within pla				
Khasi Mandarin	New flush		Proper monitoring should be done for trunk borers. Collect and destroy them wherever feasible and inject petrol or nuvan into the holes and plug the holes with mud.		
Cucurbits	Vegetative to flowering stage	Red pumpkin beetle	Monitor the plants against red pumpkin beetle in cucurbits especially bottle gourd, pumpkin, cucumber, water melon etc. Adults are small, elongated yellow and defoliate the leaves immediately after germination. Larvae feed on roots and plant parts. Mechanically collect and destroy the pest if incidence is low.		
Okra	Fruiting stage	Fruit and shoot borer	Collect and destroy all the infested fruits. Timely earthing up should be done		
Brinjal	Ratoon crop	Shoot and fruit borer	Incidence of Shoot and fruit borer usually occurs during humid conditions after the rainfall. Small brown caterpillars bore into the top tender shoots and tunnel downwards the main axis which wither, droop down and growing points are killed and later on they bore into the fruits and feed within. Affected fruits become unfit for consumption. Infested fruits and shoots should be removed regularly and buried deep in the soil.		
Ginger / turmeric	Vegetative stage	Rhizome rot	The plot should be well drained free from water logging and while planting healthy rhizomes should be used for cultivation so as to prevent rhizome rot. Maintain proper drainage in the field of ginger to prevent diseases. The field must be inspected regularly for disease appearance and more often when it rains.		
• Water	stagnation should be	voided in livest	<i>Livestock</i> ock shed to avoid mosquito breeding		
Poultry	• Shades from tall trees and plantation around the sheds can reduce the radiant heat. The plantation of trees should be such that trees will be leafy during summer and bald during winter				
	• Thatching of roof with paddy straw or sugar cane leaves will reduce temperature inside the shed				
	• For day old chicks provide cool water and electrolytes on their arrival to farm before offering feed to avoid dehydration after transportation				
	Shifting, tran	nsportation, de-b	eaking and vaccination should be done during night or cool hours of the day		
Piggery			ted and in contact animals		
	• Dispose the	dead animals eit	her by burning or deep burial		
	Regular disi	nfection of shed	Regular disinfection of shed and its premises with 1-2 % phenyl		

	 Regular de-worming to control internal parasites Keep the animal house clean and dry 	
	Fisheries	
HIRP SHOIL ICAR	 By this month, renovation of old pond and excavation of new pond should be completed. Proper inspection of work should be done for new pond Adopt culture practice as per the technical advice If the management measures are followed accordingly, a good harvest can be expected. It is advisable to consult a fisheries expert prior to taking any management measures 	

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5	Dr. Mahak Singh	Scientist	Animal Reproduction & Gynaecology	mahaksinghivri@gmail.com
	Dr. Azeze Seyie	Scientist	Spices, Plantation & Medicinal &	
6			Aromatic Plants	azezeseyie@yahoo.com
7	Jyotish Barman	Scientist	Fisheries Resource Management	jyotish5@gmail.com
8	8 Aabon W Yanthan Scientist		Vegetable Science	aabon.iari@gmail.com



Integrated Agromet Advisory Service Bulletin from 13th to 17th June '18 Mon District

Bulletin No:47/2018

Weather summary of the preceding week	Weather forecast valid upto 17 th June 2018
Moderate rain occurred the past week	Probability of moderate rain the coming week.
• Maximum and minimum temperatures ranged	• Max temp is likely to be 28° C - 30° C and the min temp 18° C to 19° C
25° C to 28° C and 19° C to 20° C, respectively.	Sky is likely to be cloudy the coming week
Relative humidity varied from 65% to 90%	Relative Humidity is likely to range from 75% to 93%.
• Wind speed ranged from 2 to 3 kmph	• Wind speed may reach upto 2- 3 kmph
	Wind direction will be mostly southeasterly

- Locally available nutrient resources should always be preferred along with the external nutrient inputs to make the farming system more sustainable.
- Neem products should be incorporated as they are non-toxic and are a safe alternative to commercially manufactured chemical fertilisers. Spraying should be undertaken in the morning or late in the afternoon. Insects lay eggs on the underside of the leaves. Hence it is important to spray on the underside of the leaves as well.
- Low cost rain water harvesting structure (Jalkund) should be incorporated as it provides irrigation in lean season and provides healthy food. It also increases the production and productivity of high value vegetables crops and generates additional net monetary income of the farmer.

	Field crops				
Main	Stage	Pest/	Agro-meteorological Advisories		
Crops		Diseases			
Jhum Paddy	Tillering stage	-	High humidity favour the disease incidence. It is a severe fungal disease. Typical spindle shaped leaf lesions, wide at centre and pointed toward either end are seen. In severe cases they coalesce and the leaves die. Neck and panicle infection causes chaffy and shriveled grains. Maintain rice fields free from weeds which give shelter to many pathogens		
TRC/WRC paddy	Nursery		Prepare the nursery by plowing at least twice and harrow at least once. Level the soil surface and put in drainage lines across the field. Broadcast seed in the nursery evenly, over the water covered soil surface Seed treatment should be done		
Green gram	Podding stage	-	Clean cultivation should be maintained. Proper earthing up should be done		
Maize	Silking stage		Timely weeding and earthing up should be done so as to prevent the plants from lodging		

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

- For disease management proper drainage and raised beds are a must for management of nursery diseases, formulations *Trichoderma harzianum* and *T. viridae* can be used for seed and soil treatment as well as foliar application against the fungal pathogens, Crop rotation should be followed for starving the pathogens and declining their population, One percent Bordeaux mixture can be applied as root dip, soil drench and foliar spray, bordeaux paint applied on the trunk and pruned wounds of citrus prevent pathogens attack
- Banana crop is infested by a number of pest and disease. Disease can be controlled with frequent applications of fungicides, certifying seed, and cultural practices, such as practise of good hygiene, avoid large areas of any one variety of crop, especially in high disease areas, regular monitor of crops for diseases and resistance, and adequate spacing of plants and efficient drainage within plantation

Khasi Manularia	New flush		Proper monitoring should be done for trunk borers. Collect and destroy them			
Mandarin			wherever feasible and inject petrol or nuvan into the holes and plug the holes with mud.			
Cucurbits	Vegetative to flowering stage	Red pumpkin beetle	Monitor the plants against red pumpkin beetle in cucurbits especially bottle gourd, pumpkin, cucumber, water melon etc. Adults are small, elongated yellow and defoliate the leaves immediately after germination. Larvae feed on roots and plant parts. Mechanically collect and destroy the pest if incidence is low.			
Okra	Fruiting stage	Fruit and shoot borer	Collect and destroy all the infested fruits. Timely earthing up should be done			
Brinjal	Ratoon crop	Shoot and fruit borer	Incidence of Shoot and fruit borer usually occurs during humid conditions after the rainfall. Small brown caterpillars bore into the top tender shoots and tunnel downwards the main axis which wither, droop down and growing points are killed and later on they bore into the fruits and feed within. Affected fruits become unfit for consumption. Infested fruits and shoots should be removed regularly and buried deep in the soil.			
Ginger / turmeric	Vegetative stage	Rhizome rot	The plot should be well drained free from water logging and while planting healthy rhizomes should be used for cultivation so as to prevent rhizome rot. Maintain proper drainage in the field of ginger to prevent diseases. The field must be inspected regularly for disease appearance and more often when it rains.			
			Livestock			
• Water	stagnation should be av	oided in livestock s	shed to avoid mosquito breeding			
Poultry • Shades from tall trees and plantation around the sheds can reduce the radiant heat. The plantation be such that trees will be leafy during summer and bald during winter						
	Thatchin	• Thatching of roof with paddy straw or sugar cane leaves will reduce temperature inside the shed				
 For day old chicks provide cool water and electrolytes on their arrival to farm be dehydration after transportation 		e cool water and electrolytes on their arrival to farm before offering feed to avoid tion				
	• Shifting,	transportation, de-	beaking and vaccination should be done during night or cool hours of the day			
Piggery	Identify a	and isolate the infe	cted and in contact animals			
	Dispose the dead animals either by burning or deep burial					

	 Regular disinfection of shed and its premises with 1-2 % phenyl Regular de-worming to control internal parasites Keep the animal house clean and dry
	Fisheries
HEP3FRI ICAR	 By this month, renovation of old pond and excavation of new pond should be completed. Proper inspection of work should be done for new pond Adopt culture practice as per the technical advice If the management measures are followed accordingly, a good harvest can be expected. It is advisable to consult a fisheries expert prior to taking any management measures

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6			Aromatic Plants	azezeseyie@yahoo.com
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8	Aabon W Yanthan	Scientist	Vegetable Science	aabon.iari@gmail.com



Integrated Agromet Advisory Service Bulletin from 13th to 17th June '18 Peren District

Bulletin No:47/2018

Weather summary of the preceding week	Weather forecast valid upto 17 th June 2018
 Moderate rain occurred the past week 	Probability of moderate rain the coming week.
• Maximum and minimum temperatures ranged	• Max temp is likely to be 28° C - 29° C and the min temp 16° C to 17° C
26° C to 27° C and 19° C to 20° C, respectively.	Sky is likely to be mainly cloudy the coming week
Relative humidity varied from 60% to 94%.	Relative Humidity is likely to range from 82% to 96%.
Wind speed ranged from 2 to 3 kmph	Wind speed may reach upto 2-3 kmph
	Wind direction will be mostly southerly

- Locally available nutrient resources should always be preferred along with the external nutrient inputs to make the farming system more sustainable.
- Neem products should be incorporated as they are non-toxic and are a safe alternative to commercially manufactured chemical fertilisers. Spraying should be undertaken in the morning or late in the afternoon. Insects lay eggs on the underside of the leaves. Hence it is important to spray on the underside of the leaves as well.
- Low cost rain water harvesting structure (Jalkund) should be incorporated as it provides irrigation in lean season and provides healthy food. It also increases the production and productivity of high value vegetables crops and generates additional net monetary income of the farmer.

	Field crops				
Main Crops	Stage	Pest/ Diseases	Agro-meteorological Advisories		
Jhum Paddy	Tillering stage	-	High humidity favour the disease incidence. It is a severe fungal disease. Typical spindle shaped leaf lesions, wide at centre and pointed toward either end are seen. In severe cases they coalesce and the leaves die. Neck and panicle infection causes chaffy and shriveled grains. Maintain rice fields free from weeds which give shelter to many pathogens		
Lowland paddy	Nursery		Prepare the nursery by plowing at least twice and harrow at least once. Level the soil surface and put in drainage lines across the field. Broadcast seed in the nursery evenly, over the water covered soil surface Seed treatment should be done		
Green gram	Podding stage	-	Clean cultivation should be maintained. Proper earthing up should be done		
Maize	Silking stage		Timely weeding and earthing up should be done so as to prevent the plants from lodging		

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

- For disease management proper drainage and raised beds are a must for management of nursery diseases, formulations *Trichoderma harzianum* and *T. viridae* can be used for seed and soil treatment as well as foliar application against the fungal pathogens, Crop rotation should be followed for starving the pathogens and declining their population, One percent Bordeaux mixture can be applied as root dip, soil drench and foliar spray, bordeaux paint applied on the trunk and pruned wounds of citrus prevent pathogens attack
- Banana crop is infested by a number of pest and disease. Disease can be controlled with frequent applications of fungicides, certifying seed, and cultural practices, such as practise of good hygiene, avoid large areas of any one variety of crop, especially in high disease areas, regular monitor of crops for diseases and resistance, and adequate spacing of plants and efficient drainage within plantation

and emelone dramage wrann plantation				
Khasi Mandarin	New flush		Proper monitoring should be done for trunk borers. Collect and destroy them wherever feasible and inject petrol or nuvan into the holes and plug the holes with mud.	
Cucurbits	Vegetative to flowering stage	Red pumpkin beetle	Monitor the plants against red pumpkin beetle in cucurbits especially bottle gourd, pumpkin, cucumber, water melon etc. Adults are small, elongated yellow and defoliate the leaves immediately after germination. Larvae feed on roots and plant parts. Mechanically collect and destroy the pest if incidence is low.	
Okra	Fruiting stage	Fruit and shoot borer	Collect and destroy all the infested fruits. Timely earthing up should be done	
Brinjal	Ratoon crop	Shoot and fruit borer	Incidence of Shoot and fruit borer usually occurs during humid conditions after the rainfall. Small brown caterpillars bore into the top tender shoots and tunnel downwards the main axis which wither, droop down and growing points are killed and later on they bore into the fruits and feed within. Affected fruits become unfit for consumption. Infested fruits and shoots should be removed regularly and buried deep in the soil.	
Ginger / turmeric	Vegetative stage	Rhizome rot	The plot should be well drained free from water logging and while planting healthy rhizomes should be used for cultivation so as to prevent rhizome rot. Maintain proper drainage in the field of ginger to prevent diseases. The field must be inspected regularly for disease appearance and more often when it rains.	
• Water st	Livestock Water stagnation should be avoided in livestock shed to avoid mosquito breeding			
Poultry	 Shades from tall trees and plantation around the sheds can reduce the radiant heat. The plantation of trees should be such that trees will be leafy during summer and bald during winter Thatching of roof with paddy straw or sugar cane leaves will reduce temperature inside the shed For day old chicks provide cool water and electrolytes on their arrival to farm before offering feed to avoid dehydration after transportation Shifting, transportation, de-beaking and vaccination should be done during night or cool hours of the 			

		day
	Piggery	 Identify and isolate the infected and in contact animals Dispose the dead animals either by burning or deep burial
		• Regular disinfection of shed and its premises with 1-2 % phenyl
भाकअनय		Regular de-worming to control internal parasites
ICAR		Keep the animal house clean and dry
		Fisheries
		• By this month, renovation of old pond and excavation of new pond should be completed.
		Proper inspection of work should be done for new pond
		Adopt culture practice as per the technical advice
		If the management measures are followed accordingly, a good harvest can be expected. It is advisable to consult a fisheries expert prior to taking any management measures

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6			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 13th to 17th June '18 Phek District

Bulletin No:47/2018

Weather summary of the preceding week	Weather forecast valid upto 17 th June 2018
 Moderate rain occurred the past week 	 Probability of moderate rain the coming week.
• Maximum and minimum temperatures	
ranged 25° C to 27° C and 18° C to 19° C,	Sky is likely to be mainly cloudy the coming week
respectively.	Relative Humidity is likely to range from 70% to 95%.
• Relative humidity varied from 28% to 92%.	• Wind speed may reach upto 2-3 kmph
• Wind speed ranged from 2 to 3 kmph	Wind direction will be mostly southeasterly

- Locally available nutrient resources should always be preferred along with the external nutrient inputs to make the farming system more sustainable.
- Neem products should be incorporated as they are non-toxic and are a safe alternative to commercially manufactured chemical fertilisers. Spraying should be undertaken in the morning or late in the afternoon. Insects lay eggs on the underside of the leaves. Hence it is important to spray on the underside of the leaves as well.
- Low cost rain water harvesting structure (Jalkund) should be incorporated as it provides irrigation in lean season and provides healthy food. It also increases the production and productivity of high value vegetables crops and generates additional net monetary income of the farmer.

	Field crops			
Main Crops	Stage	Pest/ Diseases	Agro-meteorological Advisories	
Jhum Paddy	Tillering stage	-	High humidity favour the disease incidence. It is a severe fungal disease. Typical spindle shaped leaf lesions, wide at centre and pointed toward either end are seen. In severe cases they coalesce and the leaves die. Neck and panicle infection causes chaffy and shriveled grains. Maintain rice fields free from weeds which give shelter to many pathogens	
TRC/WRC paddy	Nursery		Prepare the nursery by plowing at least twice and harrow at least once. Level the soil surface and put in drainage lines across the field. Broadcast seed in the nursery evenly, over the water covered soil surface Seed treatment should be done	
Green gram	Podding stage	-	Clean cultivation should be maintained. Proper earthing up should be done	
Maize	Silking stage		Timely weeding and earthing up should be done so as to prevent the plants from lodging	

	Horticultural crop				
Tricho pathog Borde wound • Banan certify especi	• For disease management proper drainage and raised beds are a must for management of nursery diseases, formulations <i>Trichoderma harzianum</i> and <i>T. viridae</i> can be used for seed and soil treatment as well as foliar application against the fungal pathogens, Crop rotation should be followed for starving the pathogens and declining their population, One percent Bordeaux mixture can be applied as root dip, soil drench and foliar spray, bordeaux paint applied on the trunk and pruned wounds of citrus prevent pathogens attack				
Khasi Mandarin	New flush		Proper monitoring should be done for trunk borers. Collect and destroy them wherever feasible and inject petrol or nuvan into the holes and plug the holes with mud.		
Cucurbits	Vegetative to flowering stage	Red pumpkin beetle	Monitor the plants against red pumpkin beetle in cucurbits especially bottle gourd, pumpkin, cucumber, water melon etc. Adults are small, elongated yellow and defoliate the leaves immediately after germination. Larvae feed on roots and plant parts. Mechanically collect and destroy the pest if incidence is low.		
Okra	Fruiting stage Fruit and shoot borer Collect and destroy all the infested fruits. Timely earthing up should be done Timely earthing up should be done				
Brinjal	fruit borer rainfall. Small brown caterpillars bore into the top tender shoots and tun downwards the main axis which wither, droop down and growing points killed and later on they bore into the fruits and feed within. Affected fruits bec unfit for consumption. Infested fruits and shoots should be removed regularly		Incidence of Shoot and fruit borer usually occurs during humid conditions after the rainfall. Small brown caterpillars bore into the top tender shoots and tunnel downwards the main axis which wither, droop down and growing points are killed and later on they bore into the fruits and feed within. Affected fruits become unfit for consumption. Infested fruits and shoots should be removed regularly and buried deep in the soil.		
Ginger / turmeric	Vegetative stage	Rhizome rot	The plot should be well drained free from water logging and while planting healthy rhizomes should be used for cultivation so as to prevent rhizome rot. Maintain proper drainage in the field of ginger to prevent diseases. The field must be inspected regularly for disease appearance and more often when it rains.		
• Water	 <i>Livestock</i> Water stagnation should be avoided in livestock shed to avoid mosquito breeding 				
Poultry	 Shades from tall trees and plantation around the sheds can reduce the radiant heat. The plantation of trees should be such that trees will be leafy during summer and bald during winter Thatching of roof with paddy straw or sugar cane leaves will reduce temperature inside the shed For day old chicks provide cool water and electrolytes on their arrival to farm before offering feed to avoid 				

		 dehydration after transportation Shifting, transportation, de-beaking and vaccination should be done during night or cool hours of the day
	Piggery	 Identify and isolate the infected and in contact animals Dispose the dead animals either by burning or deep burial Regular disinfection of shed and its premises with 1-2 % phenyl Regular de-worming to control internal parasites Keep the animal house clean and dry
		Fisheries
HIP3HILI ICAR		 By this month, renovation of old pond and excavation of new pond should be completed. Proper inspection of work should be done for new pond Adopt culture practice as per the technical advice If the management measures are followed accordingly, a good harvest can be expected. It is advisable to consult a fisheries expert prior to taking any management measures

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6	6 Aromatic		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 13th to 17th June '18 Tuensang District

Bulletin No:47/2018			
Weather su	ummary of the prece	ding week	Weather forecast valid upto 17 th June 2018
 Moderate rai 	n occurred the past v	veek	Probability of heavy rain the coming week.
• Maximum and minimum temperatures ranged			• Max temp is likely to be 25 ^o C - 27 ^o C and the min temp 12 ^o C to 14 ^o C
25° C to 28° C	C and 14^{0} C to 16^{0} C, r	respectively.	Sky is likely to be mainly cloudy the coming week
 Relative hum 	nidity varied from 65	% to 95%.	Relative Humidity is likely to range from 66% to 95%.
• Wind speed	ranged from 2 to 3 k	mph	• Wind speed may reach upto 2-3 kmph
			• Wind direction will be mostly southerly
Locally	y available nutrient	resources shou	Id always be preferred along with the external nutrient inputs to make the
farmin	g system more sustai	inable.	
• Neem	products should be :	incorporated as	they are non-toxic and are a safe alternative to commercially manufactured
			undertaken in the morning or late in the afternoon. Insects lay eggs on the
		-	ant to spray on the underside of the leaves as well.
			(Jalkund) should be incorporated as it provides irrigation in lean season and
—	-		he production and productivity of high value vegetables crops and generates
additio	nal net monetary inc	ome of the farm	
	1		Field crops
Main	Stage	Pest/	Agro-meteorological Advisories
Crops Diseases		Diseases	
Jhum Paddy	Tillering stage	-	High humidity favour the disease incidence. It is a severe fungal disease.
			Typical spindle shaped leaf lesions, wide at centre and pointed toward
			either end are seen. In severe cases they coalesce and the leaves die. Neck
			and panicle infection causes chaffy and shriveled grains.
Maintain rice fields free from weeds which give shelter to many pathoger TBC/WBC Numeral			
TRC/WRC	Nursery		Prepare the nursery by plowing at least twice and harrow at least once.
paddy			Level the soil surface and put in drainage lines across the field. Broadcast
			seed in the nursery evenly, over the water covered soil surface Seed treatment should be done
Crean crean	Podding stage		
Green gram	Podding stage	-	Clean cultivation should be maintained. Proper earthing up should be done

from lodging

Timely weeding and earthing up should be done so as to prevent the plants

Maize

Silking stage

- For disease management proper drainage and raised beds are a must for management of nursery diseases, formulations *Trichoderma harzianum* and *T. viridae* can be used for seed and soil treatment as well as foliar application against the fungal pathogens, Crop rotation should be followed for starving the pathogens and declining their population, One percent Bordeaux mixture can be applied as root dip, soil drench and foliar spray, bordeaux paint applied on the trunk and pruned wounds of citrus prevent pathogens attack
- Banana crop is infested by a number of pest and disease. Disease can be controlled with frequent applications of fungicides, certifying seed, and cultural practices, such as practise of good hygiene, avoid large areas of any one variety of crop, especially in high disease areas, regular monitor of crops for diseases and resistance, and adequate spacing of plants and efficient drainage within plantation

1			
Khasi	New flush		Proper monitoring should be done for trunk borers. Collect and destroy
Mandarin			them wherever feasible and inject petrol or nuvan into the holes and plug
-			the holes with mud.
Cucurbits	Vegetative to	Red	Monitor the plants against red pumpkin beetle in cucurbits especially bottle
	flowering stage	pumpkin	gourd, pumpkin, cucumber, water melon etc. Adults are small, elongated
		beetle	yellow and defoliate the leaves immediately after germination. Larvae feed
			on roots and plant parts. Mechanically collect and destroy the pest if
			incidence is low.
Okra	Fruiting stage	Fruit and	Collect and destroy all the infested fruits.
		shoot borer	Timely earthing up should be done
Brinjal	Ratoon crop	Shoot and	Incidence of Shoot and fruit borer usually occurs during humid conditions
		fruit borer	after the rainfall. Small brown caterpillars bore into the top tender shoots
			and tunnel downwards the main axis which wither, droop down and
			growing points are killed and later on they bore into the fruits and feed
			within. Affected fruits become unfit for consumption. Infested fruits and
			shoots should be removed regularly and buried deep in the soil.
Ginger /	Vegetative stage	Rhizome rot	The plot should be well drained free from water logging and while planting
turmeric			healthy rhizomes should be used for cultivation so as to prevent rhizome rot.
			Maintain proper drainage in the field of ginger to prevent diseases. The field
			must be inspected regularly for disease appearance and more often when it
			rains.
			Livestock
• Water	r stagnation should be	avoided in live	estock shed to avoid mosquito breeding
Poultry	Shades from	n tall trees and	l plantation around the sheds can reduce the radiant heat. The plantation of
	trees should be such that trees will be leafy during summer and bald during winter		
	• Thatching of roof with paddy straw or sugar cane leaves will reduce temperature inside the shed		
	 For day old chicks provide cool water and electrolytes on their arrival to farm before offering feed to 		
	•	lration after tra	•
			-beaking and vaccination should be done during night or cool hours of the day
	<u>8</u> ,	, " , " , " ,	

	 <i>Piggery</i> Identify and isolate the infected and in contact animals Dispose the dead animals either by burning or deep burial Regular disinfection of shed and its premises with 1-2 % phenyl Regular de-worming to control internal parasites Keep the animal house clean and dry 		
		Fisheries	
HIRPSHEIL		 By this month, renovation of old pond and excavation of new pond should be completed. Proper inspection of work should be done for new pond Adopt culture practice as per the technical advice If the management measures are followed accordingly, a good harvest can be expected. It is advisable to consult a fisheries expert prior to taking any management measures 	

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6 Aromatic Plants		azezeseyie@yahoo.com		
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Integrated Agromet Advisory Service Bulletin from 13th to 17th June '18 Wokha District

Bulletin No:47/2018

Weather summary of the preceding week	Weather forecast valid upto 17 th June 2018
 Moderate rain occurred the past week 	Probability of moderate rain the coming week.
• Maximum and minimum temperatures ranged	• Max temp is likely to be 28° C - 29° C and the min temp 16° C to 17° C
26° C to 29° C and 19° C to 20° C, respectively.	Sky is likely to be mainly cloudy the coming week
Relative humidity varied from 60% to 91%.	• Relative Humidity is likely to range from 82% to 92%.
• Wind speed ranged from 3 to 4 kmph	• Wind speed may reach upto 2- 3 kmph
	Wind direction will be southeasterly

- Locally available nutrient resources should always be preferred along with the external nutrient inputs to make the farming system more sustainable.
- Neem products should be incorporated as they are non-toxic and are a safe alternative to commercially manufactured chemical fertilisers. Spraying should be undertaken in the morning or late in the afternoon. Insects lay eggs on the underside of the leaves. Hence it is important to spray on the underside of the leaves as well.
- Low cost rain water harvesting structure (Jalkund) should be incorporated as it provides irrigation in lean season and provides healthy food. It also increases the production and productivity of high value vegetables crops and generates additional net monetary income of the farmer.

	Field crops				
Main Crops	Stage	Pest/ Diseases	Agro-meteorological Advisories		
Jhum Paddy	Tillering stage	-	High humidity favour the disease incidence. It is a severe fungal disease. Typical spindle shaped leaf lesions, wide at centre and pointed toward either end are seen. In severe cases they coalesce and the leaves die. Neck and panicle infection causes chaffy and shriveled grains. Maintain rice fields free from weeds which give shelter to many pathogens		
TRC/WRC paddy	Nursery		Prepare the nursery by plowing at least twice and harrow at least once. Level the soil surface and put in drainage lines across the field. Broadcast seed in the nursery evenly, over the water covered soil surface Seed treatment should be done		
Green gram	Podding stage	-	Clean cultivation should be maintained. Proper earthing up should be done		
Maize	Silking stage		Timely weeding and earthing up should be done so as to prevent the plants from lodging		

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Horticultural crop					
 For disease management proper drainage and raised beds are a must for management of nursery diseases, formulations <i>Trichoderma harzianum</i> and <i>T. viridae</i> can be used for seed and soil treatment as well as foliar application against the fungal pathogens, Crop rotation should be followed for starving the pathogens and declining their population, One percent Bordeaux mixture can be applied as root dip, soil drench and foliar spray, bordeaux paint applied on the trunk and pruned wounds of citrus prevent pathogens attack Banana crop is infested by a number of pest and disease. Disease can be controlled with frequent applications of fungicides, certifying seed, and cultural practices, such as practise of good hygiene, avoid large areas of any one variety of crop, especially in high disease areas, regular monitor of crops for diseases and resistance, and adequate spacing of plants and efficient drainage within plantation 					
Khasi Mandarin	New flush		Proper monitoring should be done for trunk borers. Collect and destroy them wherever feasible and inject petrol or nuvan into the holes and plug the holes with mud.		
Cucurbits	Vegetative to flowering stage	Red pumpkin beetle	Monitor the plants against red pumpkin beetle in cucurbits especially bottle gourd, pumpkin, cucumber, water melon etc. Adults are small, elongated yellow and defoliate the leaves immediately after germination. Larvae feed on roots and plant parts. Mechanically collect and destroy the pest if incidence is low.		
Okra	Fruiting stage	Fruit and shoot borer	Collect and destroy all the infested fruits. Timely earthing up should be done		
Brinjal	Ratoon crop	Shoot and fruit borer	Incidence of Shoot and fruit borer usually occurs during humid conditions after the rainfall. Small brown caterpillars bore into the top tender shoots and tunnel downwards the main axis which wither, droop down and growing points are killed and later on they bore into the fruits and feed within. Affected fruits become unfit for consumption. Infested fruits and shoots should be removed regularly and buried deep in the soil.		
Ginger / turmeric	Vegetative stage	Rhizome rot	The plot should be well drained free from water logging and while planting healthy rhizomes should be used for cultivation so as to prevent rhizome rot. Maintain proper drainage in the field of ginger to prevent diseases. The field must be inspected regularly for disease appearance and more often when it rains.		

	Poultry	 Shades from tall trees and plantation around the sheds can reduce the radiant heat. The plantation of trees should be such that trees will be leafy during summer and bald during winter Thatching of roof with paddy straw or sugar cane leaves will reduce temperature inside the shed For day old chicks provide cool water and electrolytes on their arrival to farm before offering feed to avoid dehydration after transportation Shifting, transportation, de-beaking and vaccination should be done during night or cool hours of the day
	Piggery	 Identify and isolate the infected and in contact animals Dispose the dead animals either by burning or deep burial
		• Regular disinfection of shed and its premises with 1-2 % phenyl
		Regular de-worming to control internal parasites
XILLENX		Keep the animal house clean and dry
		Fisheries
भाकअन्य		• By this month, renovation of old pond and excavation of new pond should be completed.
ICAR		Proper inspection of work should be done for new pond
		Adopt culture practice as per the technical advice
		If the management measures are followed accordingly, a good harvest can be expected. It is advisable
		to consult a fisheries expert prior to taking any management measures

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
	Dr. Azeze Seyie	Scientist	Spices, Plantation & Medicinal &	
6			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 13th to 17th June '18 Zunheboto District

Bulletin No:47/2018

Weather summary of the preceding week	Weather forecast valid upto 17 th June 2018
 Moderate rain occurred the past week Maximum and minimum temperatures ranged 25°C to 27°C and 18°C to 19°C, respectively. Relative humidity varied from 75% to 94%. Wind speed ranged from 2 to 4 kmph 	 Probability of moderate rain the coming week. Max temp is likely to be 28°C - 29°C and the min temp 16°C to 17°C Sky is likely to be mainly cloudy the coming week Relative Humidity is likely to range from 78% to 95%. Wind speed may reach upto 2-4 kmph Wind direction will be southeasterly

- Locally available nutrient resources should always be preferred along with the external nutrient inputs to make the farming system more sustainable.
- Neem products should be incorporated as they are non-toxic and are a safe alternative to commercially manufactured chemical fertilisers. Spraying should be undertaken in the morning or late in the afternoon. Insects lay eggs on the underside of the leaves. Hence it is important to spray on the underside of the leaves as well.
- Low cost rain water harvesting structure (Jalkund) should be incorporated as it provides irrigation in lean season and provides healthy food. It also increases the production and productivity of high value vegetables crops and generates additional net monetary income of the farmer.

Field crops				
Main Crops	Stage	Pest/ Diseases	Agro-meteorological Advisories	
Jhum Paddy	Tillering stage	-	High humidity favour the disease incidence. It is a severe fungal disease. Typical spindle shaped leaf lesions, wide at centre and pointed toward either end are seen. In severe cases they coalesce and the leaves die. Neck and panicle infection causes chaffy and shriveled grains. Maintain rice fields free from weeds which give shelter to many pathogens	
TRC/WRC paddy	Nursery		Prepare the nursery by plowing at least twice and harrow at least once. Level the soil surface and put in drainage lines across the field. Broadcast seed in the nursery evenly, over the water covered soil surface Seed treatment should be done	
Green gram	Podding stage	-	Clean cultivation should be maintained. Proper earthing up should be done	
Maize	Silking stage		Timely weeding and earthing up should be done so as to prevent the plants from lodging	

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• For disease management proper drainage and raised beds are a must for management of nursery diseases, formulations *Trichoderma harzianum* and *T. viridae* can be used for seed and soil treatment as well as foliar application against the fungal pathogens, Crop rotation should be followed for starving the pathogens and declining their population, One percent Bordeaux mixture can be applied as root dip, soil drench and foliar spray, bordeaux paint applied on the trunk and pruned wounds of citrus prevent pathogens attack

• Banana crop is infested by a number of pest and disease. Disease can be controlled with frequent applications of fungicides, certifying seed, and cultural practices, such as practise of good hygiene, avoid large areas of any one variety of crop, especially in high disease areas, regular monitor of crops for diseases and resistance, and adequate spacing of plants and efficient drainage within plantation

L				
Khasi Mandarin	New flush		Proper monitoring should be done for trunk borers. Collect and destroy them wherever feasible and inject petrol or nuvan into the holes and plug the holes with mud.	
Cucurbits	Vegetative to flowering stage	Red pumpkin beetle	Monitor the plants against red pumpkin beetle in cucurbits especially bottle gourd, pumpkin, cucumber, water melon etc. Adults are small, elongated yellow and defoliate the leaves immediately after germination. Larvae feed on roots and plant parts. Mechanically collect and destroy the pest if incidence is low.	
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Ginger / turmeric	Vegetative stage	Rhizome rot	The plot should be well drained free from water logging and while planting healthy rhizomes should be used for cultivation so as to prevent rhizome rot. Maintain proper drainage in the field of ginger to prevent diseases. The field must be inspected regularly for disease appearance and more often when it rains.	
 <i>Livestock</i> Water stagnation should be avoided in livestock shed to avoid mosquito breeding 				
Poultry	• Shades from tall trees and plantation around the sheds can reduce the radiant heat. The plantation of trees should be such that trees will be leafy during summer and bald during winter			
	 Thatching of roof with paddy straw or sugar cane leaves will reduce temperature inside the shed For day old chicks provide cool water and electrolytes on their arrival to farm before offering feed to 			

		 avoid dehydration after transportation Shifting, transportation, de-beaking and vaccination should be done during night or cool hours of the day
 Piggery Identify and isolate the infected and in contact animals Dispose the dead animals either by burning or deep burial Regular disinfection of shed and its premises with 1-2 % phenyl Regular de-worming to control internal parasites 		 Dispose the dead animals either by burning or deep burial Regular disinfection of shed and its premises with 1-2 % phenyl
		Fisheries
High Strift		 By this month, renovation of old pond and excavation of new pond should be completed. Proper inspection of work should be done for new pond Adopt culture practice as per the technical advice If the management measures are followed accordingly, a good harvest can be expected. It is advisable to consult a fisheries expert prior to taking any management measures

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8	Aabon W Yanthan	Scientist	Vegetable Science	aabon.iari@gmail.com