

Acharya N.G. Ranga Agricultural University

AAS Bulletin for Kurnool district issued by IAAS, ARS, Ananthapuram

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Crop condition during last four days (26.07.13 to 30.07.13):

1. **Rainfall:** No rainfall was recorded at KVK, Yagantipalli from 26.07.2013 onwards.
2. **Temperature:** The maximum and minimum temperatures ranged 33.3-34.5 °C and 24.2-26.2 °C, respectively.
3. **Relative Humidity:** Morning and afternoon relative humidity ranged between 65-77 % and 42-49 %, respectively.
4. **Wind speed:** Wind speed range from 6.9- 8.9 Kmph in the past 5 days.
5. **Crop condition:** Agricultural operations like sowing of kharif crops are in progress where ever rainfall is received during the third and fourth weeks of July, 2013.

Weather forecast for next five days for Kurnool district

	31/07	01/08	02/08	03/08	04/08
Rainfall (mm)	3	3	3	2	2
Max Temperature (deg C)	33	33	33	33	33
Min Temperature (deg C)	24	25	25	24	25
Total cloud cover (octa)	4	4	5	5	5
Max Relative Humidity	79	75	79	78	78
Min Relative Humidity	54	48	52	45	44
Wind speed (kmph)	20	20	19	16	14
Wind direction (deg)	258	260	254	253	259

Agrometeorological advisory for Kurnool district

Crop	Paddy	Groundnut	Redgram	Bt Cotton	Cotton	Castor	Fox tail millet	Maize	Turmeric	Banana	Chillies	Tomato
Stage	Nursery – Transplanting	Sowings	Seedling	Vegetative	Sowings	Seedling – vegetative	Sowings	Sowings to seedling stage	Sowings	Planting	Nursery – Transplanting	Nursery – Transplanting
Pest and Disease	Yellow stem borer	-	Weed management	Sucking pest	-	Red hairy caterpillar	-	Stem borer	-	-	Damping off	Damping off

Crop	Agro advisories
Paddy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevailing conditions are favorable for incidence of stem borer in nurseries. For controlling stem borer apply carbofuran 3G@150 gm per every 40 m². • Spray complex fertilizer 19-19-19@5 gm or multi –K @5 gm per one litre of water if drying of leaf tips in paddy nursery fields. • Zn deficiency symptoms were observed in the nurseries of paddy. For controlling Zn deficiency, spray Znso4@2gm per one litre of water. • 7-8 days after sowing of nursery, for controlling weeds (<i>Echinochloa Sp</i>) butachlor 3.2 ml or cehalophos butyl 1.5 ml per one litre of water . • While transplanting the paddy into main filed, clipping of leaf tips should be done for controlling yellow stem borer. Drench the paddy seedlings in pseudomonas Sps @10 gm in litre of water per 30 minutes before transplanting the crop into main field for controlling fungal diseases • Transplant 30 days old seedlings with 4-6 leaves in kharif season. Make 20 cm alley ways at every 2 m apart to facilitate free aeration, uniform application of fertilizers, weedicides and pest and disease management.

Groundnut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seed treatment must be done first with insecticide. Next with fungicides and later with Rhizobium culture. Seed treatment with mancozeb 3.0 gm or carbendazim 1.0 gm per one kg of seed. Where ever the places more prevalent to sucking pest damage seed treatment should be done with imidacloprid @2ml per one kg of seed. Where the places having severity of white grub damage seed treatment should be done with chlorpyrifos @6 ml per one kg of seed. For controlling fungal diseases like collar root, root rot and stem rot diseases, seed treatment should be done with <i>Trichoderma viridae</i> @ 4.0 gm per kg of seed. Sow Bajra or sorghum or maize as border crop in 4-5rows to prevent spreading of sucking pest into groundnut main field. Inter cropping with redgram in 7:1 ratio is more profitable for groundnut farmers. To avoid weed problem during vegetative stage, spray pendimethalin 1lt per 200 liters of per acre within 2 days of sowing.
Red gram	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For controlling weeds in red gram crop, spray pendimethalin 1litre per 200 liters of water per acre immediately or one day after sowing.
Cotton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevailing conditions are favourable for sowing of cotton crop. Optimum time for sowing of cotton crop is from June-August. Seed treatment with thiram @3gm per one kg of seed.
Bt cotton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevailing conditions were favourable for incidence of sucking pest in Bt cotton crop. For controlling sucking pest, spray imidacloprid 0.5 gm or acetamiprid 0.3 gm per one litre of water.
Castor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevailing conditions were favourable for incidence of Red hairy caterpillar in castor crop. For red hairy caterpillar spray monocrotophos 1.6 ml or dimethoate 2 ml per one litre of water.
Fox tail millet (Korra)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevailing conditions were favourable for sowing of korra crop in black soils, where ever the areas' having sufficient moisture was available from the recent rains. Seed treatment with carbendazim @ 2gm per one kg of seed is more useful to avoid fungal diseases. In rain fed red soils korra +redgram (1:5) cropping system is more suitable for getting remunerative returns in Kurnool Dt.
Maize	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevailing conditions are favourable for sowing of maize crop under irrigated conditions. To avoid diseases under field condition seed treatment with carbendazim @ 1.0 gm per one kg of seed. To avoid weed problem in maize at the time of vegetative stage spray atrazine 1kg per 200 litres of water per acre with in the 2 days of sowing. Prevailing conditions are favourable for incidence of stem borer under irrigated conditions. For controlling stem borer apply carbofuran 3G@3 kg per acre in whorl's of plant at the time of morning or evening hours.
Turmeric	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevailing conditions are favourable for planting of turmeric under irrigated conditions. Optimum time for planting of banana is June- II FN of July. For controlling scale insect damage, seed treatment with malathion 3-5 ml or monocrotophos 1.6 ml per one litre of water. For controlling fungal diseases, seed treatment with metalaxyl 3 gm or mancozeb 3 gm or <i>Trichoderma viridae</i> 5 gm per one litre of water per 40 minutes. After sowing of crop field should be mulched with straw or any crop waste for getting good germination and to prevent weed emergence and to conserve soil moisture. For controlling weeds, apply atrazine 500-800 gm per 200 litres of water one day after sowing.
Banana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevailing conditions are favourable for planting of banana under irrigated conditions. Optimum time for planting of banana is June- I FN of September. To avoid pest and disease incidence in vegetative stage, remove skin of the seedlings and treat with monocrotophos 2.5 ml +copper oxy chloride 5 gm per one litre of water per 15 minutes.
Chilli	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevailing conditions are favourable for rising of chilli crop. To avoid virus disease problems in nursery stage, seed treatment with tri sodium ortho phosphate@150 gm for 1 kg of seed in one litre of water for 30 minutes. Thoroughly wash the seeds with fresh water after seed treatment and sow in nursery beds. To sucking pests, seed should be treated with imidacloprid @8 gm per one kg of seed. For control fungal diseases seed treatment with mancozeb @3gm or captan @3gm per one kg of seed should be done.
Tomato	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevailing conditions are favourable for incidence of damping off disease in tomato nurseries. For controlling damping off disease, spray copper oxy chloride @ 3 gm per one litre of water for 2-3 times within 10 days interval.

Live stock	Large ruminants (Buffaloes and cattle) Small ruminants (Sheep & Goat)	Monsoon diseases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid animals grazing of new flush of grass in the surroundings of tanks and water bodies to prevent diseases in monsoon season. • Breeding sheep and goat (males and females) be provided concentrate ration @ 150 to 200 g/head/day. • Animals to be provided area specific mineral mixture along with salt regularly and grains like sorghum, Bajra and jaggary etc. may be provided @ 10%-20% in the daily ration during summer season to meet the energy requirement of the animals. • Animals to be dewormed with suitable anti-helmentic drug and be checked and treated for ecto-parasites, if any. • Ensure periodic vaccination of animals against FMD, Brucellosis, Haemorrhagic Septicaemia, Anthrax and small ruminants against PPR and Sheep and Goat Pox.
	Poultry	Ranikhet disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feed poultry birds with wet mash to increase the feed intake • Vaccinate the birds with F-1 (LASOTA) vaccine @10-15 ml in intravenous fluid in eyes or mouth of the bird on 7,30,60,150 day old birds.

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