

Acharya N.G. Ranga Agricultural University

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

Bulletin No: 061 Period: 31.07.2013 – 04.08.2013

ISSUED ON 30.07.2013

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

1. **Rainfall:** Light to medium rainfall was received in 15 mandals of Anantapuram district with an average rainfall of 0.3mm from 27-7-13 to 30-7-13. Maximum rainfall (16.6mm) was received in Chilamatturu mandal & Minimum rainfall (1.0 mm) was received in Brahmasamudram and Kanekal mandals on 28.7.13.
2. **Temperature:** The maximum and minimum temperatures ranged 31.8 -33.2^oC and 23.0-23.4^oC, respectively.
3. **Relative Humidity:** Morning and afternoon relative humidity ranged between 69-74% and 44-51%, respectively.
4. **Wind speed:** Wind speed range from 19.3-22.6Kmph in the past 5 days.
5. **Sunshine:** Sunshine hours ranged from 01.2-04.8 hours in the past 5 days.
6. **Crop condition:** Early sown recovered from moisture stress and sowing of kharif crops like groundnut, redgram, bajra is in progress where ever rainfall is received during third and fourth weeks of July, 2013.

Weather forecast for next five days for Anantapuram district

	31/07	01/08	02/08	03/08	04/08
Rainfall (mm)	4	5	5	5	5
Max Temperature (deg C)	33	34	33	34	34
Min Temperature (deg C)	24	24	24	23	24
Total cloud cover (octa)	4	4	4	4	4
Max Relative Humidity (%)	84	82	85	84	85
Min Relative Humidity (%)	58	53	60	54	50
Wind speed (kmph)	20	20	18	15	14
Wind direction (deg)	254	258	255	253	261

Agro meteorological advisory for Anantapuram district

Crop	Groundnut (early sown)				Groun dnut	Red gram	Cotton	Castor	Maize
Stage	Vegetative to Flowering				Sowings	Sowing-Seedling	Sowings	Sowings	Sowings
Pest and Disease	Tobacco cut worm (<i>Spodoptera litura</i>)	RHC	Sucking pest	Leaf miner	-	-	-	-	-

Crop	Agro advisories
Groundnut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sowing will be done when the cumulative rainfall receiving 60-70 mm within 2-3 days. If rain comes groundnut sowings will take upto II FN of July. 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. In where ever the places, sucking pest damage is prevalent 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 rot, 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 4-5 rows to prevent spreading of sucking pest into groundnut main field. Inter cropping with redgram in 7:1 ratio is more profitable for groundnut farmers.

Groundnut	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevailing conditions are favourable for tobacco caterpillar incidence. For monitoring of tobacco caterpillar, mass trapping with pheromone traps @4 per acre should be kept in the field. 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Red hairy caterpillar adult moths were observed in light traps in the farm of ARS, Anantapuram. It indicates the incidence of RHC in this season. Farmers should be take preventive measures for controlling RHC. • Organise bonafires on community basis from 7.30 P.M to 11.00 P.M to attract the newly emerging moths for 3 or 4 succeeding days when good showers are received. • Collect and destroy egg masses and early instars larvae • Dust quinalphos or carbaryl 10 kg per acre to control early instars of the caterpillar. 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sucking pest (Jassids and thrips) incidence was observed in some of the mandals. For controlling sucking pest, spray monocrotophos 1.6 ml or dimethoate 2 ml or imidacloprid 0.4 ml per litre of water. 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leaf miner incidence was observed in some of the mandals. For controlling leaf miner, keeping pheromone traps 8 No's per acre or spray monocrotophos 1.6 ml or quinalphos 2 ml or chlorpyriphos 2.5 ml +quinalphos 1ml per litre of water. 		
Redgram	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sowing will be done when the cumulative rainfall receiving 60-70 mm within 2-3 days. • Seed rate:5-10 Kg/ha (Medium duration varieties); 15-18 Kg/ha (Short duration varieties) • Spacing: medium duration varieties:150-240cm X 20 cm; Short duration varieties (rainfed condition): 90X20cm • Seed treatment: treat seed with Rhizobium culture for getting good yields. To avoid wilt disease, seed treatment with <i>Trichoderma viridae</i>@8.0 gm per one kg of seed. 		
Cotton	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sowing will be done when the cumulative rainfall receiving 60-70 mm within 2-3 days. • Sowing of cotton can be taken up in areas where ever sufficient rainfall is received in black soils • Treat the seed with imidacloprid 70 WS@5.0 gm or thiomethaxam70WS @4.0 gm or imidacloprid 48 FS@9.0ml or carbosulfan 25 DS@40.0 gm/Kg of seed. This should be followed by treatment with <i>Pseudomonas fluorescens</i> 10.0 gm or <i>Trichoderma viridae</i>@8.0 gm or carbendazim 50WP@2.0gm or mancozeb 75 WP@3.0 gm per one kg of seed for control fungal diseases. 		
Maize	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sowing of maize where ever places rainfall was received in the district • Treat the seed with mancozeb 75 WP@3.0or captan 3.0 gm per one kg of seed for control fungal diseases. 		
Castor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sowing will be done when the cumulative rainfall receiving 60-70 mm within 2-3 days. • Sowing of castor in places where rainfall was received in the district • Treat the seed with thiramor captan 3.0 gm per one kg of seed for controlling Phytopthera blight, Alternaria leaf blight and wilt disease some extent. • For controlling wilt, seed treatment with carbendazim 1.0 gm or <i>Trichoderma viridae</i> 10 gm per one kg of seed. 		
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.

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