

Agromet Advisory Bulletin for Bandarban District

 	Agro-Meteorological Information Systems Development Project Component-C of BWCSR Department of Agricultural Extension	
Date: 11th March 2020 Bulletin No. 127	Agromet Advisory Bulletin for Bandarban District (11th March to 15th March 2020)	

Weather Conditions for last four days (07th March to 10th March 2020)

Weather Parameters	07.03.20	08.03.20	09.03.20	10.03.20	Range
Rainfall (mm)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0-0.0 (0.0)
Maximum Temperature (° C)	27.7	29.8	30.7	29.8	27.7-30.7
Minimum Temperature (° C)	19.8	20.0	17.2	18.5	17.2-20.0
Relative Humidity (%)	49.0-85.0	39.0-95.0	26.0-87.0	25.0-75.0	25-95
Wind Speed (km/h)	1.9	7.4	13.0	14.8	1.85-14.8
Cloud Amount (Okta)	6	3	2	1	1-6
Wind Direction	East/South easterly	East/South easterly	East/Southeast easterly	East/Southeast easterly	East/Southeast easterly

Weather forecast as per Bangladesh Meteorological Department for the next 5 days (11th March to 15th March 2020)

Weather Parameters	Range
Rainfall (mm)	0.0-0.0 (0.0)
Maximum Temperature (° C)	33.6-36.0
Minimum Temperature (° C)	16.9-19.4
Relative Humidity (%)	24.0-64.0
Wind Speed (Km/h)	3.1-3.7
Cloud Amount (Okta)	Partly Cloudy Sky
Wind Direction	East/Southeasterly

Agromet Advisories

Salient Weather Conditions & Agromet Advisories

As per the weather forecast received from the Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD) during next 24 hours, weather may remain mainly dry with temporary partly cloudy sky over the district. Day and night temperature may rise slightly over the district. As per the outlook issued by BMD for next 72, little change is likely.

During last four days, dry condition prevailed over the district and as per the quantitative medium range weather forecast, dry condition is likely over the district during next five days. Detail Agromet advisories are given below

Vegetables

- Prevailing weather conditions are favorable for thrips & aphids in chilli. Spray Emamectin benzoate 5% SG 4 g/10 litre or Dimethoate 30 % EC 1.0 ml/litre for the control of thrips & aphids.
- Intercultural operation is advised in early sown onion/garlic crop. Provide light and frequent irrigation at an interval of 10-15 days as per requirement.
- For the management of stem and fruit borer in brinjal crop, it is advised to install 10 Pheromone trap in one acre
- Avoid moisture stress conditions to the crops which are at flowering to fruiting stage.
- Considering the increase in temperature, apply light irrigation in standing crops and vegetables as per requirement.
- There is chance of blight disease in tomato and brinjal which are at fruiting stage. Apply Streptocyclene@3g/10 liter of water

Boro Paddy

Recovery to Panicle Initiation stage

- Alternate wetting and drying maintain water level 5-7 cm upto the appearance of panicle. Maintain 2-5 cm water level upto from panicle initiation to grain formation stages
- Apply one weeding. Complete one hand weeding before top dressing. Weeding may be done at 20 and 40 days after transplanting of seedling in the field.
- There is chance of stem borer in rice in the main field. If noticed, the pest may be identified and controlled by using light traps and also constant monitoring is required for its level of incidences. To attract the butterflies, place 5 Pheromone Traps/acre, collect the adults and destroy them by burying under soil or by burning. Also spray Carbofuran @10kg per ha
- Before spray the insecticide, drain out the irrigated water from the plots and
- Increased difference between daily maximum and minimum temperature (diurnal temperature) may favour the infestation of blast in main field as well as in the nursery. At peak tillering stage of the crop there is more chance of this fungal disease. Spray Nativo 75wg/ Trooper@ 0.6g/litre of water or Amister top 325 sp@ 1ml/litre of water
- For brown spot attack spray apply fertilizer management and spray Thiovit+Potash
- Spraying should be done during afternoon hours or at morning hours from 10:00 a.m. to 11:00a.m

Potato

- Early to medium duration variety of potato matures within 80-120 days. Farmers are advised to stop irrigation and remove the upper leaves/parts of the crop before 7 – 10 days of digging
- Early sown & where 80% plants found mature complete harvesting the matured potato tubers and transfer it to a safer location as early as possible.
- When plant leaves became yellow harvest the crop and keep the tubers in shed at a height of 1.2 to 2 ft for hardening of tuber skin.
- Dig the potato carefully to avoid damage of crop. Hip the potato in the field for hardening. For better marketing grade the potato in three sizes. Store the smallest size for seed purpose for next season.
- Keep the irrigation channel weed free.
- If required, second weeding followed earthing may be taken up after 55-60 days. Do proper earthing up with friable soil.
- Monitor the incidences of pests (termite) & diseases (late blight, bacterial wilt, fusarium wilt, leaf roll virus) and if noticed, take appropriate preventive measure.
- Smoking around the field is the preventive measures against the attack of disease pathogens.
- As there is chance of the late blight disease due to likely incidence of light to moderate fog over the district during late night till morning. If noticed, prophylactic spray of Mancozeb @2gm/L water.
- Due to favourable weather conditions attack of red ant may be observed in the potato field. Farmers are advised to apply Phorate 10% granules @ 2kg/bigha or Malathion 5% dust @ 5kg/bigha in the soil at the time of earthing up.
- Present weather is congenial for Katui pest infestation. For pest control use of pheromone trap. Also spray Carbofuran @ 20 kg/ha/ Chlorpyrifos @ 5ml/L water at 15 days interval.
- Cold and cloudy weather favours the infestation of aphids. Spray Malathion group pesticide.

Groundnut

- Advise for need based light irrigation.
- Monitor the incidences of pests (hairy caterpillar, jassid, thrips, leaf miner, spodoptera & termite) & diseases (leaf spot/tikka disease, leaf rust, foot rot/stem rot, collar rot, bud necrosis) and if noticed, take appropriate preventive measure.
- Current moderate temperature favours thrips infestation. Spray 400 ml Dimethoate or 50 ml Imidachloprid in 200 litre water per acre.
- Present weather conditions are favourable for leaf miner incidence in early sown groundnut. For control of leaf miner to spray Chloripyriophos 2.5 ml/l or quinalphos 2 ml/l of water sowing and
- Present weather conditions are favourable for spodoptera, jassid in groundnut. To control leaf minor and spodoptera, spray Chloripyriophos @ 2.5 ml (or) Quinalphos @ 2 ml or Thiodicarb 1 g per litre of water; for sucking pest, spray Monochrotophos @1.6 ml (or) Imidacloprid @ 0.3 ml (or) Dimethoate @ 2 ml per litre of water and for tikka leaf spot, spray Mancozeb @ 400 g + Carbendazim @ 200 g (or) Hexaconazole @ 400 g per acre.
- There is a chance of infestation of collar rot disease in early sown rabi groundnut crop. Spray of Thiophanatemethyl 1.5 g/liter water is advised.

Horticultural crops

- Due to continuous dry spell, there are chances of termite attack in horticulture, forestry tree and shrubs. Hence, to control apply Aldrin termicides for termites.
- Farmers are advised to keep vigilance on insect-pest and diseases and follow proper weed control measures and cover fruit seedling with rice straw (parali)/thatches in nursery.
- To avoid fruit fall in mango crop, it is advised to spray Planofix regulator 20 ppm and 1% Calbor micronutrient.
- Wherever flowering is delayed in mango, farmers are advised to give irrigation and spray potassium nitrate 10 g and Urea 5 g per litre of water to enhance the flowering.
- avoid moisture stress conditions to the crops which are at flowering to fruiting stage.
- Apply coir compost to conserve moisture in banana
- Young banana plants of 3-4 months' age are prone to attack of pseudostem weevil; spray Chlorpyriphos 2 ml/litres of water.
- There is a chance powdery mildew disease incidence before flowering and after fruit formation in mango. To control, spraying of Carbaryl, 50WP @4g/litre of water or Imidachlorprid @ 0.3ml/litre of water is advised.
- To protect mango plants from mealy bug, spray Imidacloprid 17.8 SL @ 1 ml /3 litres of water
- Mango is in tender fruiting stage and there is chance of hopper attack. If noticed, apply a mixture of Diethane M-45@2.5g/liter of water and Dimethoate@1.5ml/liter of water.
- Coconut harvested during November can be sown in nursery bed for raising seedling. Nuts should be placed horizontally with widest of the three segments upward which helps in germination and healthy growth of seedlings. In 1m wide nursery beds, the nuts should be placed at a spacing of 30cm x 30cm

Jute:

- Land is to be ploughed and laddered 5-6 times to obtain a fine seed bed. In termite and cricket infested fields, the soil is to be treated with malathion 5% dust @ 30 kg/ha

Livestock

- Provide sufficient clean drinking water to animals. Contact departmental personnel for vaccination.
- Keep the animal shed clean and dry.
- Green fodder mixed with dry straw should be provided for feed.
- In case of skin disease, dairy farmers are advised to mix zinc oxide and vaseline in equal proportion and apply on affected parts.
- Keep away mosquitos from animal shed by suitable technique.
- At this time goat may be attack by Blister disease which is generally a viral disease that affect any age group of goat. The disease may be seen particularly in the facial/ nasal area. To protect from the disease wash with Potassium per manganate (PP) and consult nearby Veterinary Dispensary for anti-biotic cream and further treatment.
- Feed mineral especially calcium and vitamin supplement to the dairy cattle to have good productive and reproductive performance

Poultry

- Suggested to go for routine vaccination for poultry against the dreaded diseases /virus Vaccination (RDF1) of the one week old chicks against Raniket disease, darkplague and against Gamboro disease in two weeks old chicks may be carried out after consultation with local veterinarian.
- It is advised to align the long axis of poultry shed in east-west direction. This will prevent the direct sunshine over the birds.
- Regularly inspect the droppings of the poultry bird for any disease symptoms and immediately separate/remove the diseased and dead birds from the healthy ones.

Fishery

- Because of increase in temperature, it is advised to add cow dung and lime or rice bran and mustard cake in the pond as a natural food for fishes @ 5 kg/day/ acre area of pond.
- Maintain 1 to 1.5mt average depth of water in the pond.
- As the temperature is rising, farmers can start feeding their fishes with available fish feed or they can feed their fishes with a mixture Rice bran and MOC in 1:1 ratio @3% of body weight of the total biomass in their ponds.
- To avoid bacterial disease liming should be done at appropriate dose.