





Agromet Advisory Bulletin for Bandarban District

		
	 Agro-Meteorological Information Systems Development Project Component-C of BWCSR Department of Agricultural Extension	
Date: 11th September, 2019 Bulletin No. 75	Agromet Advisory Bulletin for Bandarban District (11th September to 15th September, 2019)	

Weather Conditions for last four days (07th September to 10th September, 2019)

Weather Parameters	07.09.19	08.09.19	09.09.19	10.09.19	Range
Rainfall (mm)	11.0	35.0	27.0	2.0	2.0-35.0 (75.0)
Maximum Temperature (° C)	29.0	29.0	30.3	30.3	29.0-30.3
Minimum Temperature (° C)	26.2	26.0	26.4	26.0	26.0-26.4
Relative Humidity (%)	70.0-97.0	87.0-96.0	83.0-97.0	83.0-95.0	70.0-97.0
Wind Speed (km/h)	14.8	11.1	13.0	9.2	9.2-14.8
Cloud Amount (Okta)	7	8	7	6	6-8
Wind Direction	South/South-Westerly	South/South-Westerly	South/South-Westerly	South/South-Westerly	South/South-Westerly

Weather forecast as per Bangladesh Meteorological Department for the next 5 days (11th September to 15th September, 2019)

Weather Parameters	Range
Rainfall (mm)	0.5-26.5 (43.6)
Maximum Temperature (° C)	27.6-30.3
Minimum Temperature (° C)	22.8-23.8
Relative Humidity (%)	81-96
Wind Speed (Km/h)	3.9-8.5
Cloud Amount (Okta)	Cloudy Sky
Wind Direction	South/South-Westerly

Stages of Standing Crops

Crop	Stage
Aman Paddy	Tillering to Booting
Aus Paddy	Flowering to Harvest
Vegetables	Fruit Setting/ Vegetative

Agromet Advisories

Aus Paddy

Maturity to Harvest

- Drain out water completely 15 days before harvesting
- Harvest the crop after 12th September as there is chance of good amount of rainfall on 11th and 12th September.

Flowering to Ripening

- Maintain 2-5 cm water level up to hardening of grain.
- Due to high humidity (warm and humid weather) possibility of pest and disease build up is more in crop. Take prophylactic measures accordingly.
- There is a chance of incidence of rice bug in paddy. To control, spray 2 ml malathion per one litre of water. Pesticides application should be done either before 9 am or after 3 pm.
- As the prevailing conditions are favourable for incidence of blast and sheath blight, farmers are advised to spray Isoprothioline@1.5ml/L of water for control of blast and hexaconazole@2ml/L or Propiconazole@1ml/L of water for control of sheath blight.
- All the above mentioned plant protection measure should be taken up after 12th September as there is chance of good amount of rainfall on 11th and 12th September.

Aman Paddy

- Drain out excess water & maintain 5-7 cm standing water up to maximum tillering stage.
- All the intercultural operations should be done after 12th September as there is chance of good amount of rainfall on 11th and 12th September.
- First weeding should be done 10-15 days after transplanting. Second weeding should be done 30-35 days after transplanting. Weeding may be done either by hand or using weedicides. 2-4 D Amine or Butachlor may be used for weeding
 - Apply 1/3rd nitrogen as top dressing 15-20 days after transplanting. Last 1/3 nitrogen as top dressing should be applied 5-7 days before panicle initiation. All these operations should be done after 12th September as there is chance of good amount of rainfall on 11th and 12th September.
- Continuous monitoring of the economically harmful insects like stem borer, rice hispa, rice caseworm, gall midge should be done. For this light trap should be used. Light trap should be placed at some distance from the crop and bulb should be lightened from evening 06.30 PM to 10.30 PM and collected insects should be destroyed in the morning hours.
- There is chance of attack of leaf folder /rice hispa in seedling and tillering stage. If there is one damage leaf per hill due to attack of leaf folder or appearance of one adult hispa per hill is observed, the farmers are advised to spray Chloropyriphos 20EC or Monocrotophos 40EC @ 1.5ml per litre of water after current spells of rain.

- In some places, crops are attacked either by stem borer or leaf eating insects. To control broadcast granular insecticides like Carbofuran 3G (at 12 kg per acre) or Phorate 10G (at 4 kg per acre).
- All the above mentioned plant protection measure should be taken up after 12th September as there is chance of good amount of rainfall on 11th and 12th September.
- In low land areas, still there is scope for transplanting the crop after receding water. As there is delay in transplanting, cultivation of BR22, BR23, BRR1 DHAN 38, BRR1 46, Binashail, Nigershal and local varieties may be suitable under such circumstances.
- After receding of flood water, in advance prepare seed bed in high land and also arrange for floating seed bed.

Other Advisories

1. Complete drain out of excess water, if any, from vegetable field.
2. Start cultivating of early winter vegetables after receding of flood water.
3. In order to minimize the impact of recent flood, it is recommended to start necessary preparation to cultivation of rabi crops. It is advised to make arrangements to cultivate short duration mustard (Tori-7, BARI14, BARI15) in the land where hybrid boro rice will be taken during *rabi* season. Advised to collect the maize seed, red amaranth, spinach, green amaranth etc. which can be sown without preparation of field.
4. After receding water from the crop field, it is advised for direct sowing of black gram, green pea and pani kochu.
5. Sow the seeds of oilseeds and pulses after treating the same with recommended fungicides. This will reduce the chance of incidences of foot rot and collar rot.
6. During this time, it is advised to plant fruit trees and medicinal plants. If damaged by floods, fill the gaps by replanting. This year it is necessary to put more soil on the base of the plant, remove the infected portion of the plant, fencing with sticks, and replace the dead plants with new plants and other required activities. Advise for pruning of unwanted parts for mango, jackfruits, litchi. Also clean the leaves of coconut plant.
7. Prevent feeding the livestock with rotten grasses after flood. Instead, feed the animals with concentrate and green grasses along with vitamins and mineral supplements.
8. In flood affected areas of the district, vaccinate domestic livestock like cattle, goat and sheep against BQ, HS, Foot and mouth disease as well as anthrax disease.
9. After flood livestock are generally infected by parasite, therefore, it is important to provide anthelmintic treatment (After consultation with Registered Vety. Practitioner) to the livestock to prevent parasitic infection after flood.
10. There is possibility of muddy water influx from the surrounding areas into the fishery resulting reduction of dissolved oxygen contents. Stirring the water with a bamboo pole will help in increasing the gaseous exchange and protect the fishes from suffocation.
11. Due to recent flood over the zone some of the fish grower faces huge losses. Almost entire stock of fishes has flown out with flood water. After draining out of flood water, farmers should follow the following operations before new stocking in the fish pond, a. Apply lime @ 30 kg per bigha of pond. b. 15 days to 20 days after lime application apply 250-300 kg FYM per bigha of pond. If possible, provide net around the pond to protect from flowing out with flash flood.
12. Changing weather condition could lead to viral diseases to the birds. So, farmers may provide sufficient water with 1% salt and mineral mixture. Farmers are also advice to clean the sanitary condition of poultry.