



Agromet Advisory Bulletin for Feni District

		
	 Agro-Meteorological Information Systems Development Project Component-C of BWCSR Department of Agricultural Extension	
Date: 2nd October, 2019 Bulletin No. 81	Agromet Advisory Bulletin for Feni District (2nd October to 6th October, 2019)	

Weather Conditions for last four days (28th September to 1st October, 2019)

Weather Parameters	28.09.19	29.09.19	30.09.19	01.10.19	Range
Rainfall (mm)	0.0	2.0	40.0	38.0	0.0-40.0 (80.0)
Maximum Temperature (° C)	31.5	31.1	31.0	28.5	28.5-31.5
Minimum Temperature (° C)	25.1	24.8	23.8	24.0	23.8-25.1
Relative Humidity (%)	63.0-96.0	70.0-97.0	67.0-97.0	83.0-96.0	63.0-97.0
Wind Speed (km/h)	0.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.0-1.9
Cloud Amount (Okta)	8	8	6	8	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 (2nd October to 6th October, 2019)

Weather Parameters	Range
Rainfall (mm)	0.0-8.8 (11.8)
Maximum Temperature (° C)	29.6-31.1
Minimum Temperature (° C)	23.7-24.3
Relative Humidity (%)	87.0-99.0
Wind Speed (Km/h)	3.0-5.7
Cloud Amount (Okta)	Partly Cloudy Sky

Wind Direction	South/South-Westerly
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Stages of Major Standing Crops

Crop	Stage
Aman Paddy	Tillering to Booting
Vegetables	Harvesting/Fruit Setting/ Vegetative

Agromet Advisories

Aman Paddy

- As there is chance of less rain during next five days apply irrigation for maintaining 5-7 cm standing water up to maximum tillering stage. From panicle initiation to booting stages, 2-5 cm water level should be maintained. From panicle initiation to booting stages, 2-5 cm water level should be maintained.
- All the intercultural operations should be done.
- 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.
- Last 1/3 nitrogen as top dressing should be applied 5-7 days before panicle initiation.
- 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.
- 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).
- Regularly monitor the rice fields for plant hopper infestation. If 5 or more plant hoppers per hill are observed, spray Chess 50 WG @ 170 g/acre or Confidor 200 SL @ 40 ml/acre.
- Due to persistence of high humidity and cloudy weather. false smut may appear in rice, spray with Kocide 46 DF (Chopper hydroxide) @ 500 g in 200 litres of water per acre to control false smut and after 10 days of its application spray Tilt 200 ml in 200 litres of water.

Other Advisories

1. Start cultivating of early winter vegetables after receding of flood water.
2. 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.

3. After receding water from the crop field, it is advised for direct sowing of black gram, green pea and pani kochu.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. Prevent feeding the livestock with rotten grasses after flood. Instead, feed the animals with concentrate and green grasses along with vitamins and mineral supplements.
7. 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.
8. 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.
9. 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.
10. 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.
11. 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.