




Agromet Advisory Bulletin for Sylhet District

		
	 Agro-Meteorological Information Systems Development Project Component-C of BWCSR Department of Agricultural Extension	
Date: 29th March 2020 Bulletin No. 132	Agromet Advisory Bulletin for Sylhet District (29th March to 02nd April 2020)	

Weather Conditions for last four days (25th March to 28th March 2020)

Weather Parameters	25.03.20	26.03.20	27.03.20	28.03.20	Range
Rainfall (mm)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0-0.0 (0.0)
Maximum Temperature (° C)	33.6	33.7	36.0	33.9	33.6-36.0
Minimum Temperature (° C)	18.7	20.9	22.0	22.4	18.7-22.4
Relative Humidity (%)	30.0-86.0	36.0-80.0	16.0-84.0	37.0-81.0	16-86
Wind Speed (km/h)	3.7	3.7	1.9	7.4	1.85-7.4
Cloud Amount (Okta)	1	3	3	1	1-3
Wind Direction	West/North westerly	West/North westerly	West/North westerly	West/North westerly	West/Northwes terly

Weather forecast as per Bangladesh Meteorological Department for the next 5 days (29th March to 02nd April 2020)

Weather Parameters	Range
Rainfall (mm)	0.0-1.9 (1.9)
Maximum Temperature (° C)	35.6-38.7
Minimum Temperature (° C)	15.7-19.8
Relative Humidity (%)	18.0-50.0
Wind Speed (Km/h)	2.6-3.8
Cloud Amount (Okta)	Partly Cloudy Sky
Wind Direction	West/Northwesterly

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 dry with temporary partly cloudy sky over the country. Day temperature may remain nearly unchanged and night temperature may fall slightly over the district. As per the outlook issued by BMD for next 72 hours' no marked change is likely. During last four days, dry condition prevailed and as per the quantitative medium range weather forecast, light rainfall (1.9 mm) is likely during next five days.

Detail Agromet advisories are given below.

Boro Paddy

Panicle Initiation to Soft Dough Stages:

- 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 soft dough stages
- Arrange proper solarisation within the row by stirring the plants after each 2 rows.
- Where seedlings are 90-110 days old apply last top dressing with urea and potash.
- Keep the field and irrigation channel weed free
- 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 for its control.
- Before spray the insecticide, drain out the irrigated water from the plots.
- 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.

Wheat

Ripening to Harvesting stages

- When leaves and stems of wheat crop start drying and become yellowish brown due to rise in temperature, harvest the crop and store the grains after sun drying. Store the grains at 12% moisture for longer storage life.
- If not done, apply last & need based third irrigation after 75-80 old plant during grain formation. Also drain out excess water from the field.
- Monitor the incidences of pests (stem borer, aphid, jassid, cutworm, and rat) & diseases ((blast, leaf rust, leaf blight, brown spot, foot rot and powdery mildew) and if noticed, take appropriate preventive measure.
- Monitoring of termite infestation is advised in late sown wheat crop. If termite infestation is observed in the crop field, application of the mixture of 20kg sand with Chlorpyrifos group pesticide is suggested in the evening hour after the current spell of rainfall and thereafter irrigation is advised.

Vegetables

- Apply irrigation.
- 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.
- There is chance of blight disease in tomato and brinjal which are at fruiting stage. Apply Streptocyclene@3g/10 liter of water.
- For the management of stem and fruit borer in brinjal crop, it is advised to install 10 Pheromone trap in one acre.
- Because of increase in temperature, there is chance of sucking pest in vegetable crops. To control, application of 2% neem oil emulsion once in a week or spray of Lecanicillium lecani at 20 g per litre of 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 termiticides 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.
- Prevailing weather condition is favorable for black headed caterpillar incidence in coconut. To control, it is advised to spray the under surface of the fronds with Dichlorovos 100EC 0.02%, Malathion 50 EC 0.05% @ 1ml/litre.
- Prevailing weather condition is favorable for canker disease incidence in citrus. To control, spray of Streptomycin sulphate 500-1000 ppm or Phytomycin 2500 ppm or Copper oxychloride 0.2% at fortnight interval is advised.
- To avoid fruit fall in mango crop, it is advised to spray Planofix regulator 20 ppm and 1% Calbor micronutrient.
- The prevailing weather conditions are favorable for incidence fruit fly in mango. Farmers are advised to keep Methyl Uzanol traps @ 6-7 /acre to trap the fruit fly

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.
- If there is enough soil moisture, start sowing of seeds.

Livestock

- Farmers are advised to keep the floor of the animal habitation dry to avoid hoof infection and to prevent fly breeding.
- Vaccinate (ET vaccine) sheep and goats against Enterotoxemia. Proper ventilation should be maintained for free circulation of air in the sheds
- Feed 50-60 grams of mineral mixture to pregnant animals every day to boost their immunity.
- Provide green fodder and clean fresh water to cattle twice a day.

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.
- Feed the major carp with rice bran and ground nut oil cake at 1:1 ratio at the rate of 5 % of body weight
- 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.