

भारत सरकार

पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय

भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग

मौसम विज्ञान केंद्र चंडीगढ़

<https://mausam.imd.gov.in/chandigarh>

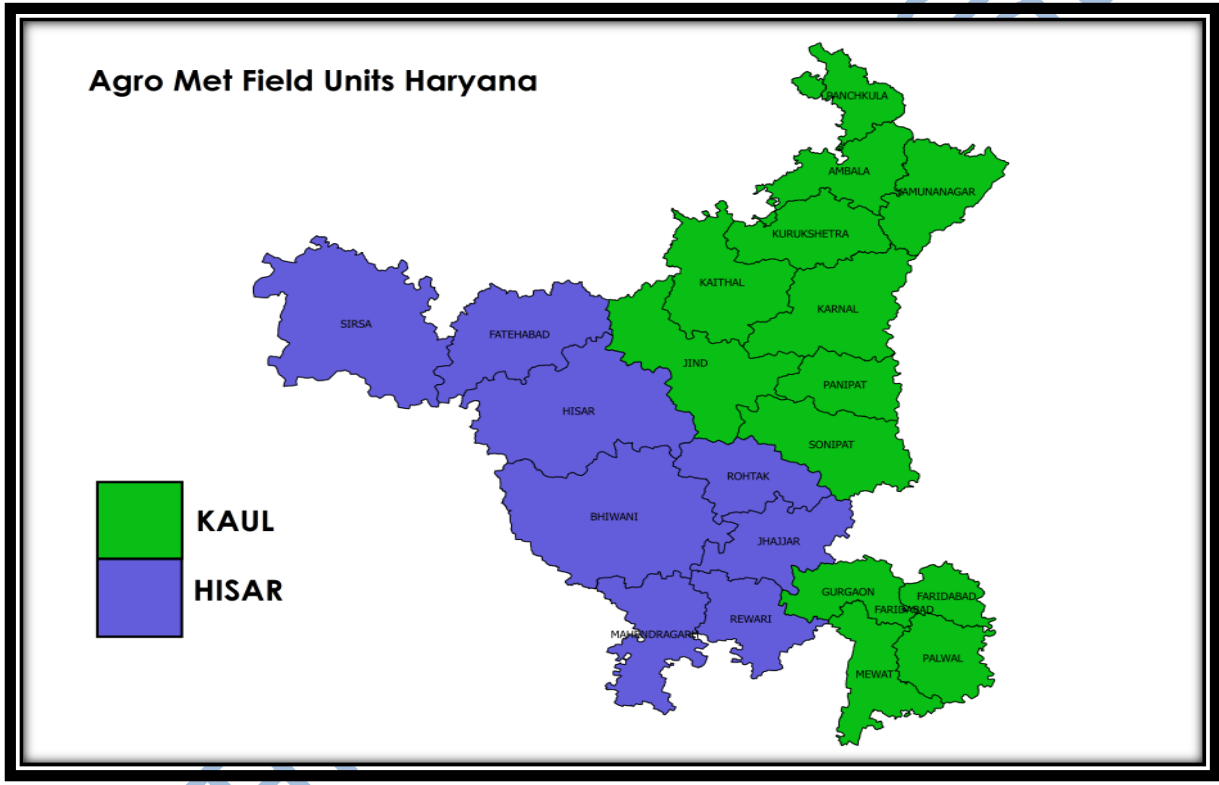


## Agromet Advisory Bulletin for the State of Haryana

Bulletin No. 97/2023

Issued on 05.12.2023

### Part A: Realized and forecast weather



### Summary of past weather over the State during (01.12.2023 to 04.12.2023):

Weather remained dry during the period in the state.

### MEAN MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE

**Eastern Haryana:** Mean Maximum Temperatures varied between 22-24°C which were 01-02°C below normal in the state.

**Western Haryana:** Mean Maximum Temperatures varied between 24-26°C which were 02-03°C below normal in the state.

### MEAN MINIMUM TEMPERATURE

**Eastern Haryana:** Mean Minimum Temperatures varied between 10-12°C which were 02-03°C above normal in the state.

**Western Haryana:** Mean Minimum Temperatures varied between 09-11°C which were 02-03°C above normal in the state.

**Chief amounts of rainfall (in cms):**

None

DATE	Lowest Minimum Temperature
01.12.2023	10.9 °C at Karnal
02.12.2023	9.3 °C at Hisar
03.12.2023	8.8 °C at Hisar
04.12.2023	8.3 °C at Hisar

**Current synoptic condition and weather forecast (Based on 0300 UTC observations) valid up to 0830 Hrs of 08.12.2023:-**

<b>TEMPERATURE FORECAST</b>	
➤	No large change in minimum temperatures over the state during next 03 days.

<b>RAINFALL FORECAST FOR HARYANA STATE FOR NEXT 03 DAYS</b>			
	05.12.2023	06.12.2023	07.12.2023
North Haryana	DRY	DRY	DRY
South & Southeast Haryana	DRY	DRY	DRY
West & Southwest Haryana	DRY	DRY	DRY

<b>WEATHER WARNING FOR HARYANA STATE FOR NEXT 03 DAYS</b>			
	05.12.2023	06.12.2023	07.12.2023
North Haryana	NIL	NIL	NIL
South & Southeast Haryana	NIL	NIL	NIL
West & Southwest Haryana	NIL	NIL	NIL

क्षेत्र	उत्तर हरियाणा North Haryana	ज़िले: चंडीगढ़, पंचकुला, अम्बाला, यमुनानगर, कुरुक्षेत्र, कैथल, करनाल
	दक्षिण व दक्षिण-पूर्व हरियाणा South & Southeast Haryana	ज़िले: महेंद्रगढ़, रेवाड़ी, झज्जर, गुरुग्राम, नुह, पलवल, फरीदाबाद, रोहतक, सोनीपत, पानीपत
	पश्चिम व दक्षिण-पश्चिम हरियाणा West & South West Haryana	ज़िले: सिरसा, फतेहाबाद, हिसार, जींद, भिवानी, चरखी दादरी

Note: Forecast for any day is valid from 0830 hours IST of day till 0830 hours IST of next day

WARNING	PROBABILISTIC FORECAST		SPATIAL		RAINFALL INTENSITY	
	Terms	Probability of Occurrence	DRY	No Rainfall	Light	2.5-15.5 mm
ALERT (BE PREPARED)	Unlikely	No Rainfall	ISOLATED	1-25%	Moderate	15.6-64.4 mm
WATCH (BE UPDATED)	Likely	1-25%	FEW	26-50%	Heavy	64.5-115.5 mm
NO WARNING (NO ACTION)	Very Likely	26-50%	MANY	51-75%	Very Heavy	115.6-204.4 mm
	Most Likely	51-75%	MOST	76-100%	Extremely Heavy	≥204.5 mm

**Part B**  
**CROP INFORMATION AND AGROMET ADVISORIES**  
**STAGES OF THE MAJOR KHARIF/RABICROPS**

(Crop stages and state as collected from AMFUs and State Department of Agriculture, Haryana)

Name of crop	Stage
Wheat	Field Preparation/Sowing
Pigeon Pea	Bud formation
Mustard	Sowing
Sugarcane	Grand Growth Stage
Vegetables (Tomato, Brinjal / (Bitter Gourd, Bottle Gourd, Cucumber)	Harvesting

<u>General Agromet Advisory</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Farmers are advised to sow rabi season crops during coming days.</li> <li>➤ Farmers are advised not to burn paddy straw but plough it in the field</li> </ul>
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**Crop Advisories and Plant Protection**

**WHEAT:-**

- Farmers are advised to start sowing of wheat crop and arrange certified seeds of good varieties so that timely sowing can be done.
- Farmers are also advised to adopt zero tillage, happy seeder or other crop residue management technology for wheat sowing.
- Drill half nitrogen, full phosphorus, potash and zinc sulphate at the time of sowing. Spread the remaining half of the nitrogen at the time of first irrigation. If zinc sulphate is not given at the time of sowing, then spray of 0.5% zinc sulphate + 2.5% urea or 0.25% slaked lime after 45 days and 60 days after sowing.

**MUSTARD:-**

- Farmers are advised to complete late sowing of mustard crop.
- For late sowing of Mustard crop use seed rate @1.5 Kg/acre. Good varieties of mustard seed should be selected for sowing. Farmers are also advised to do seed treatment before sowing.
- Farmers are advised to apply first irrigation in 35-40 DAS of Mustard crop and also apply remaining dose of urea 35 Kg along with irrigation.
- During irrigation, apply only diluted water and do not allow water to stagnate in the field else plants will die.
- After 20-25 days of sowing of mustard farmers should do intercultural operation like two hoeing in field by using wheel hand hoe and thinning operation and if there is more number of plants, uproot the extra plants so as to maintain 15 cm distance from plant to plant in the field.
- In areas where stem rot disease occurs every year, first spray of Carbendazim at the rate of 0.1% should be done 45-50 days after sowing. Do second spraying of Carbendazim at the rate of 0.1% after 65-70 days.

**BARSEEM:-**

- Farmers are advised to apply irrigation as per requirement.

- Farmers are advised to complete sowing of barseem crop as the present weather conditions are suitable for sowing.
- Sow the seed rate at the rate of 8 to 10 kg per acre. For higher yield of fodder, give 10 kg nitrogen and 28 kg phosphorus per acre before sowing.

### **SUGARCANE:-**

- To control smut disease, remove the smut whips gently (without shaking) after putting them inside a closely woven drill bag. Then uproot the entire diseased clumps and burn or bury them deep. Immerse the bag used for collecting the smut whips in boiling water for 5 minutes after every roguing of the crop.
- To control sugarcane stalk borer, Staple 40 Tricho-cards (5 cm x 2.5 cm) hard paper piece glued with 7 days old eggs of *Corcyra cephalonica* parasitized by *Trichogramma chilonis* to the undersides of sugarcane leaves from July to October at 10 days interval each card having approximately 500 parasitized eggs and be spread uniformly at 40 spots per acre.

### **MAIZE:-**

- At optimum moisture level use tractor operated implements for inter row cultivation.
- The attack of maize borer can be checked by spraying with 30 ml of Coragen 18.5 SC (chlorantraniliprole) in 60 litres of water per acre with knapsack sprayer. Bioagent *Trichogramma chilonis* can also be used to control this pest.
- Damage due to standing water can be minimized by two sprays of 3 per cent urea solution at weekly interval or by applying additional nitrogen @ 12-24 kg (25-50 kg urea) per acre in case of moderate to severe damage after the flooding is over.
- To control fall armyworm, spray the grain crop with Coragen 18.5 SC @ 0.4 ml per litre of water after weather clears up. Direct the spray nozzle towards the whorl, for its effective control.

### **VEGETABLES:-**

- Harvest the cucurbits and other vegetables like tomato, chilli, brinjal and okra at regular intervals to get maximum yield.
- Use 2 kg seed per acre for sowing of bottle gourd, sponge gourd, bitter gourd, ash gourd, tinda and 1.0 kg seed for wanga as per recommendations.
- Jassid in okra (Bhindi) can be managed by spraying once or twice at fortnightly interval with 80 ml neem based bio-pesticide, Ecotin (azadirachtin 5%) in 100 litres of water per acre.

### **FRUITS:-**

- It is an appropriate time of planting of evergreen fruit plants such as citrus (sweet orange, mandarin, lime, lemon, and grapefruit), mango, litchi, guava, amla, loquat, ber, papaya etc.
- The newly planted fruit plants are very tender and therefore, operations like removal of sprouts on the rootstock, irrigation, training, staking and plant protection measures should be undertaken with extreme care.
- In citrus fruits, citrus psylla can be checked by spraying 200 ml Crocodile/Confidor 17.8 SL or 160g Actara/Dotara 25 by diluting in 500 liters of water per acre. To check wither tip or die back, anthracnose or stem-end rot diseases, spray the plants with Bordeaux mixture 2 : 2 : 250.

### **ANIMAL HUSBANDARY:-**

- Animals should be protected from cold weather in winter because low temperature is not only harmful for health of animals but also impacts the milk production in animals.
- In winter, animals must be allowed to sit in sunlight and during day time, windows of animal sheds should be opened to allow proper passage of air so that clean air will drive the humidity out and animals can be saved from respiratory diseases.
- More quantity of daily ration for feeding animals is also must in winter to fight cold and prevent disease.
- Energy rich feed ingredients like grains must be added in compounded feeds to be given to animals in winter.

- Clean the surrounding area of shed to avoid infestation of houseflies and others.
- Do not feed green sprouted, rotten or soiled potatoes to dairy animals. These can cause serious and fatal poisoning. To keep them healthy, give 50 grams of iodized salt or 50 to 100 grams of mineral mixture daily with green fodder.
- To prevent bloat in animals, mix green fodder with dry fodder like wheat straw. Never feed rice straw alone. If nutritional reasons are responsible for bloat, they can be given turpentine oil (50-60 ml) or 250 - 300 ml of any oil (like mustard oil).

**State Agro Meteorological Centre  
Meteorological Centre, Chandigarh**

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