



Weekly Special Agriculture Bulletin



Punjab Agricultural University Ludhiana

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WEATHER FORECAST

Forecast for coming week: The weather is expected to remain dry during the next 4-5 days.

EXPECTED WEATHER CONDITIONS

ZONE / WEATHER PARAMETERS	SUB-MONTANEOUS ZONE	CENTRAL PLAIN ZONE	SOUTH-WESTERN ZONE
Maximum Temp. (°C)	24-27	24-26	25-26
Minimum Temp. (°C)	10-14	08-13	08-13
Morning RH (%)	82-95	82-96	78-96
Evening RH (%)	40-66	41-68	46-68

WEATHER CROP OUTLOOK: The weather is expected to remain dry during the next 4-5 days. Farmers are advised to carry out recommended land preparation, sowing and need based spraying/irrigation to the crops as per weather.

Agriculture crops

WHEAT: Farmers are advised to continue sowing of wheat varieties, PBW 872, PBW 826, PBW 824, PBW 766, DBW 187, HD 3226, PBW 725, PBW 677, HD-3086, Unnat PBW 343, PBW 1 Chapati, PBW 1 Zn, PBW Zn 2 and durum wheat WHD 943 and PDW 291 in entire state under irrigated conditions. Wheat varieties DBW 222 can also sow in the entire state except sub mountainous districts and PBW 803 is recommended for sowing in south western Punjab. Under irrigated conditions sowing of wheat should be completed upto fourth week of November. In fields where paddy straw managed with happy seeder & super seeder sow wheat variety PBW 869 in the entire state. To control phalaris minor in wheat, apply pre emergence herbicides Stomp 30 EC (pendimethalin) @ 1.5 litre per acre or Awkira/Momiji 85 WG (pyroxasulfone) @ 60 g per acre or use platform 385 SE (pendimethalin + metribuzin) @ 1.0 litre or Daksh plus 48 EC (pendimethalin + metribuzin). Use any one herbicide within 2 days of sowing by using 200 litres of water per acre. In medium fertility soils, apply 55 kg DAP/acre at sowing to irrigated wheat as a source of nitrogen and phosphorus. If 155 kg single super phosphate is applied as a source of phosphorus then apply 20 kg urea just before pre-sowing irrigation or with the preparatory tillage. In potassium deficient soils, apply 20 kg muriate of potash/acre at the time of sowing. After the fourth week of November, prefer PBW 771 & PBW 752 for sowing.

SUGARCANE: As dry weather is expected in the coming 2-3 days, farmers can apply need based Irrigation to the crop during these days. Start crushing/harvesting early maturing varieties like CoPb 95, CoPb 96, Co 15023, CoPb 92, CoJ64, CoJ85 and Co 118.

OILSEED: Under late sowing, transplanting of *gobhi sarson* is more profitable than direct sowing. Use 30 days old seedlings for canola *gobhi sarson*. To early sown *raya*, apply 45 kg urea per acre with first irrigation.

PULSES: To manage gram blight, grow resistant varieties PBG 7 and PBG 5. Treat the seed of pea with Talc based formulation of *Pseudomonas fluorescense* @ 15 g/kg seed for control of wilt. Apply 26 kg urea and 100 kg single superphosphate per acre at sowing.

FODDER: Take the first cutting of *berseem*. In case of manganese deficiency on the crop in light textured soils, spray Manganese Sulphate (0.5%) two weeks after the cutting. Apply irrigation at regular intervals.

VEGETABLE: Plan irrigation as per requirement in view of possible dry weather during this period.

Sow the nursery of chilli and brinjal which is to be transplanted in February-March. Start transplanting of seedlings of tomato and brinjal which were sown in October. It is also the right time to sow the nursery of rabi onion varieties like PRO-7, Punjab Naroya, PYO-1, PWO-2 and hybrid POH-1. Seeds of main season variety of pea i.e. P-89 and European varieties of carrot can also be sown.

Start transplanting 4-6 weeks old seedlings of cabbage, late season cauliflower, Chinese cabbage and broccoli. Keep line and plant spacing at 30-30 cm for Chinese cabbage, 45-30 cm for cauliflower and 60-45 cm for cabbage and 45-45 cm for broccoli. Apply irrigation once a week as per soil and climatic conditions. Do gap filling for a good crop stand.

Complete sowing of autumn potato crops particularly for seed production purposes. Use healthy seed tubers of Punjab Potato-101 and Punjab Potato-102. Use disease free healthy seed for sowing of potato crop. To check black scurf disinfect the tubers with systiva@80 ml or emesto prime @83 ml or monceren @250ml in 100 liter of water. Rogue out virus affected plants from seed plots. Apply a second dose of 85 kg urea per acre and increase the dose of urea to 115 kg per acre in case of light soils and do earthing up in 40-45 days old crop.

Continue sowing of palak, Use 4-6 kg/acre seed of Punjab Green. Seed should be sown 3-4 cm deep in rows at 20cm apart in watar conditions. Apply 10 tonnes FYM, 35 kg urea, and 75 kg single superphosphate per acre before sowing. Irrigate methi and palak once a week

FRUITS: Withhold the irrigation during these days in deciduous fruit orchards like pear, peach, plum and grapes, so that the trees may enter dormancy and become sufficiently hard to withstand cool weather.

To protect the young fruit plants from upcoming winters, arrangements should be made to prepare the thatches or *kullies of sarkanda* or farm waste materials on the plants during November. Care should be taken that the South-West side should be left open to allow sufficient sunlight.

Apply irrigation to orchards as the trees are loaded with fruits. Irrigation should be done at 3-4-week intervals.

To check physiological fruit drop in ber spray Naphthalene Acetic Acid (NAA) @ 15g in 500 liters of water per acre. Dissolve NAA in a small quantity of Alcohol and then mix it in water. Wash the spray tank with washing soda before and after spray.

The harvesting of daisy mandarin can be initiated on the basis of fruit maturity.

ANIMAL HUSBANDARY: In order to protect the new-born calves from cold weather, they should be kept in a clean and dry area. Many calves easily die from pneumonia as a result of cold and this is a major reason for calf mortality in cold. The first milk of mother after calving is called colostrum which is very essential for calves as it contains antibodies to fight disease. Moreover the level of protein, vitamins and minerals in colostrum is quite high as compared to normal milk. Therefore it should be offered to the calf within 1-2 hours of birth and again after 12 hours. Deworm the calves regularly.