



Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Anantnag

(کریشی وگیان کیندر اننت ناگ)

Post Office: Dooru Anantnag (J&K) 192211.

Phone: 7006853560; 9419040596; 9906530595

Email: anantnagkvk@gmail.com



Weather forecast until 08:30 hrs of 01.07.2020 for District Anantnag

| Parameters | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 |
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| Rain fall (mm) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 10 |
| Temp. (Max) °C | 28 | 28 | 29 | 26 | 26 |
| Temp. (Min) °C | 15 | 15 | 16 | 14 | 14 |
| Maxi. Relative humidity (%) | 50 | 50 | 50 | 60 | 60 |
| Mani. Relative humidity (%) | 40 | 40 | 40 | 50 | 50 |
| Wind speed (Kmph) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Wind Direction (deg.) | 60 | 70 | 70 | 55 | 65 |
| Total cloud cover (Octa) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 |

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| (Kharif) Maize | Vegetative Phase | Weeding, hoeing and earthing up wherever maize is at knee high stage .First top dressing with 3.25kg urea/kanal for irrigated conditions and 2.5 kg/kanal for rainfed conditions. |
| (Kharif) Rice | Vegetative Phase | Apply first top dose of nitrogen (3.25 kg urea per kanal where ever the crop has passed 15-18 days of transplanting). Hand weeding should be done after 18-20 days of transplanting. |
| Pulses (Kharif) | Vegetative Phase | Wherever the kharief pulses (Moong, Rajmash and cowpea) is 25-30 days old, Proper Weeding may be carried out. |
| Saffron | Land preparation | Land preparation for fresh plantation. Ensure deep ploughing to depth of 30 cm. In existing saffron fields first hoeing should be accompanied with racking. Avoid hoeing during wet weather to save corm rot. To avoid corm injury, mechanical hoeing to depth of 2-3 inches should be preferred over manual hoeing. |
| Vegetables | Various growth stages | Harvest rabi seed crops as and when the crops show signs of maturity. Proper curing of harvested rabi seeds on a clean floor and ensure protection from rains. Trim lower yellow and diseased leaves of tomato plants to improve ventilation. Hand pollination may be done in bottle |

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| | | gourd to improve yield. Regular weeding should be done to maintain weed free conditions in all vegetable crop fields. Harvest the potato crop during dry weather. |
| Apple | Fruit Development II | <p>12-15 days after Fruit Development-I</p> <p>Flusilazole 40 EC @ 20 ml/100 litres of water (or) Myclobutanil 10 WP @ 70 g/100 litres of water (or) Metiram 55% + Pyraclostrobin 5% 60 WG @ 100 g/100 litres of water.</p> <p>Ensure orchard sanitation through destruction of pruned or diseased/infected twigs by burning. Adopt proper central drainage system. Maintain a gap of 3-4 days between insecticide and fungicide spray. Avoid mixing of fungicides, insecticide and spray suspensions other than those recommended by SKUAST-K. Adjuvants/Stickers may be added for better efficacy of fungicides especially during rainy days. Stickers Sandovit @ 50-75 ml/100 litre of suspension. Stickers should not be used with Dodine Same systemic fungicides should not be repeated continuously in two sprays.</p> |
| Cattle | | Don't allow animals to graze indefinitely on green lush pastures as it may lead to acute tympani and their death if not attended promptly. Instead make animals adaptive by starting shorter period of grazing and increasing it incrementally on daily basis along with feeding of dry fodder. |
| Sheep and Goat | | Provide root crops (turnips/carrots) @ 500g/pregnant ewe. Provide pelleted feed @ 500-700 gm/adult and 300-500gm/young stock. Supplement molasses @ 5-10% of concentrate mixture to prevent pregnancy toxemia in pregnant ewes. Ensure multi component Clostridia vaccination (MCC)/ Enterotoxemia Vaccination (ETV) to pregnant ewes before one month of expected date of lambing for protection against Clostridial diseases. Broad spectrum anthelmintic (pregnancy safe) dosing to pregnant ewes before 7-15 days of expected date of lambing. Provide dry fodder (oats/MP Chari/ Hay of other fodders) @ 1.0 – 1.5 kg/animal in morning and evening from 2nd week. Ensure sanitation and cleanliness in and around the livestock sheds particularly lambing pens. Prepare for lambing in advance. Keep separate warm area for weak lambs. Preferably keep heating arrangements for hypothermic lambs. Segregate pregnant livestock on the basis of pregnancy stages for better care and management. Avoid overcrowding of advanced pregnant livestock. Provide sufficient exercise to pregnant stock. Provide sufficient quantity of water to |

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| | | pregnant stock Provide sufficient quantity of water to ram flock to avoid urolithiasis. |
| Poultry | For broiler farms | Ensure proper brooding temperatures as follows: 1 st week 95°F, 2 nd week 90°F, 3 rd week 85°F, 4 th week 80°F, 5 th week 75°F. Simultaneously ensure ventilation. Compromised ventilation can cause ascitis. Ensure clean drinking water. Un-clean water may cause E coli infections. Use of Water sanitizers is recommended if water quality is doubtful. Periodically turn and rake the litter or replace it if it is too wet. Store feed properly. Clump formation in feed bags is indicative of spoilage. Adhere to vaccination schedule religiously. In view of Corona scare farm workers should be more conscious of adopting hygienic measures including a separate set of clothes while working with birds including face mask and boots and washing of hands with soap and water. |
| | For backyard poultry Farmers | Save young chicks from predators. Arrange mobile day shelters especially for young chicken. Change the position of day shelter after every 3-4 days Ensure cleaning of poultry houses/pens. Use some sort of bedding material and replace it periodically. Ensure timely feeding and watering of broody hens set on the eggs. |
| Flowers | Care and maintenance | Irrigate the lawns/flower beds regularly as when needed. Harvest the liliun cut flowers at colour break stage to avoid keeping quality of flowers. Continue mowing and keep the lawn edges in trim. Keep on removing suckers from budded rose plants Collect the seeds from the spring flowering annuals. Transplanting of summer and autumn flowering seasonal must be completed. Propagate chrysanthemum and dahlia by stem cuttings. |
| Apiculture | | Maintain hygiene in the colonies. Destroy the wasp nests and wasp Queens Multiply the bee colonies. If there is any mite infestation apply formic acid @ 5ml per cotton wicks. If there is shortage of food stores, Give artificial feeding. After harvesting of honey, keeps some frames in the colony for honey bees. |
| Sericulture & Mulberry | Care and maintenance | Harvesting of cocoons should be done after seven days after spinning. Storage of cocoons should be done in closed and well protected containers till marketing starts. Farmers are advised to keep harvested cocoons in gunny cloth bags hanged below roofs in absence of containers. Start disinfection of rearing rooms and equipment's before starting second commercial rearing. Pruning will continue in this month up to 15th July. |
| Mushroom cultivation | Button mushroom | Oyster mushroom freshly prepared (20-30) grains spawn is best for spawning. The spawning should be done in a prefumigated room (48 hrs with 2% formalin) incubation spawned bags/trays should be arranged in dark cropping room on raised platforms or shelves for mycelia colonization of the substrate. Although mycelium can grow from 10-33 degree C but the |

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| | | optimum temperature for spawn running lies between 22 to 28 degree C. |
| Agro Forestry / forestry | Vegetative stage | Weeding and hoeing operations to be done in agro forestry systems/models. Forest nurseries need to be irrigated during early morning and evening hours to avoid desiccation / stress due to heat. Avoid irrigation in nurseries, if rain is predicted in forecast on that day. Diseased seedlings in nursery should be immediately isolated from the healthy ones and treated separately with the recommended fungicides. Massive outbreak of disease/insect damage must be reported to the concerned scientist/expert for remedial measures. |
| Fisheries | | <p>The following advisory to fish farmers of J&K amid restrictions due to COVID19 covers both hatchery units/farms and growth-out aquaculture facilities</p> <p>There are no reports of COVID19 transmission from fish to humans.</p> <p>Nutrition and disease management are important aspects in aquaculture. If there is any shortage of formulated feed for trout or carp fingerlings. A homemade feed (using available ingredients) can sustain the culture till farmers get access to usual feed suppliers. Take care of protein requirement for trout fingerlings (ranges from 40-45%) is provided in local ingredients. If there is any sign of sickness in the fish stock (for instance, abnormal swimming, darkening of skin, abdominal swelling, fish stop feeding) immediately reduce the stocking density and quarantine the morbid fish. Table size fish which needs to be marketed fresh ensure that the customers are approached timely and asked to follow SOPs while purchasing. A home-delivery service should be preferred. This can also be applied in case of fish products and by-products. Carp breeding season is at its peak right now, it is advised to take care of brood stock by providing adequate diet after spawning. Increase water level in trout raceways (grow-out) and reduce feeding.</p> <p>General guidelines for protection against COVID19 disease.</p> <p>Maintain physical distance (min 2m) while working at farm facility. Use protective gear while marketing the produce. Disinfect the farm area regularly. Entry of visitors or outsiders is to restricted. Only those who are free from symptoms of cold/flu/fever etc should be allowed to work in fish farm. After work wash your hands and legs thoroughly at least for 20-30 sec with soap. Don't spit in open especially in farm premises. Disinfect all farm equipments using bleaching powder (15-20g in 10L of water) or Sodium Hypochloride (0.25%). Take warm water bath after attending farm work.</p> |

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Dr Manzoor A Ganai

Senior Scientist & Head
(Programme Coordinator)