



# GRAMIN KRISHI MAUSAM SEWA ICAR RESEARCH COMPLEX FOR NEH REGION

Mizoram Centre, Kolasib- 796081, MIZORAM

(Prepared based on District wise Weather Forecast received from IMD, Guwahati)



**District:** Aizawl

**Period:** 08- 12 August, 2015

**Bulletin No:** -542/2015/ Bulletin/English

**Date of issue:** 07<sup>th</sup> August, 2015

Parameters	08.08.2015	09.08.2015	10.08.2015	11.08.2015	12.08.2015
Rainfall (mm)	0	4	0	19	29
Max Temp (oC)	28	28	26	31	29
Min Temp (oC)	21	22	19	21	21
Cloud Coverage	Mainly cloudy	Mainly cloudy	Partially clear	Partially clear	Mainly cloudy
Max RH (%)	98	99	98	99	100
Min RH (%)	77	79	86	71	83
Wind Speed (Kmph)	3	3	2	2	2
*Wind Direction	E	W	S-E	S-E	W

Northerly- **N**, North-Easterly- **N-E**, Easterly- **E**, South-Easterly- **S-E**, Southerly- **S**, South-Westerly- **S-W**, Westerly- **W**, North-westerly- **N-W**.

**STATUS OF MONSOON- July 1-31, 2015 (Percent of deviation from normal in parenthesis)**

<b>Aizawl- 412.50mm</b> (341.8mm)	<b>Champhai- 105.47mm</b> (250.30mm)	<b>Saiha- 307.78 mm</b> (87.2mm)	<b>Kolasib- 331.10mm</b> (380.9mm)
<b>Lawngtlai-291.28mm</b> (285.5mm)	<b>Lunglei-326.52mm</b> (186.21mm)	<b>Mamit-204.84mm</b> (442.80mm)	<b>Serchhip-189.57mm</b> (25.9mm)

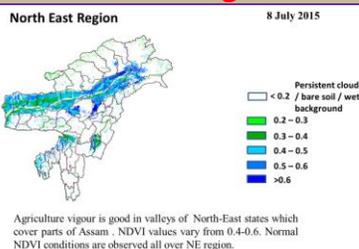
**Weather summary of the past three days**

**Weather forecast valid from 08<sup>th</sup> August, 2015 To 12<sup>th</sup> August, 2015.**

There is a chance of moderate to light rainfall during the next 3 days. The maximum and minimum temperatures for the next 5 days may range for 26-31°C and 19-22°C. Maximum relative humidity is expected in the range of 98-100% and minimum may from 77-86%. Wind direction would be southeasterly to westerly with the wind speed of 2-3 km per hour. Mainly cloudy sky will prevail during the next five days.

**Weekly cumulative rainfall: 62.0 mm**

**NDVI for Mizoram**



NDVI for Mizoram is less than normal NDVI. Value shown that NDVI is zero. So, it represents "Bare Soil".



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Main Crop/ Animal /Fisheries	Stage	Cultural practices/ Pest/ Diseases	Agricultural / Horticultural/ animal husbandry advisories
<p><b>Khasi Mandarin and acid lime</b></p>	<p><b>Transplant stage</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Well rotten FYM @ 500g/pit is applied at 15-20 days before planting along with 12 g each of N and K<sub>2</sub>O/plant and 4 g of P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>/plant.</li> <li>✚ This root stock has proved very successful for raising some sweet orange and mandarin orange varieties. This root stock is resistant to Tristeza virus but highly susceptible to exocortis. It is also recommended for this region till any other rootstock is found to be promising.</li> <li>✚ Citrus plantations are seldom put under planned cultivation, and plantations are always kept under sod or raised as mixed crops.</li> <li>✚ Layered plants about one year old, are also selected in case of lemon, lime etc. Vigorous plants are always preferred for better growth. While placing the plants in the pits care should be taken that bud union remains 12-15 cm above the ground level.</li> </ul>

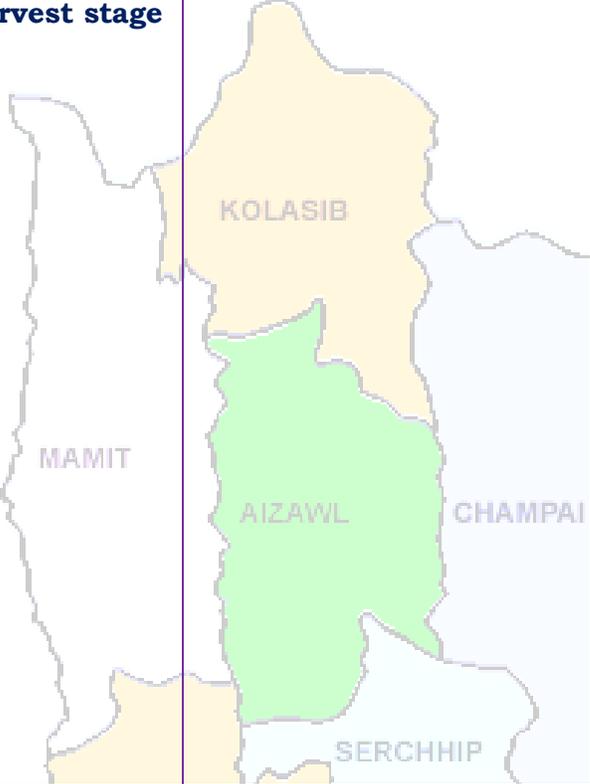


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<p><b>Khasi Mandarin and acid lime</b></p>	<p><b>Flower/Harvest stage</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Mandarins start bearing from the fourth year but substantial yield can be expected only from sixth year onwards.</li> <li>✚ Fruits are harvested when they attain full size, develop attractive colour with optimum sugar and acid blend. Fruits should be harvested preferably with clipper, shears or secateurs. Mandarins should not be harvested in wet weather or during rains.</li> <li>✚ Trees are trained to single stem with 4-6 well-spaced branches for making the basic framework. The lowermost branches are not allowed to grow below the height of 50 cm. from the soil surface.</li> </ul>
		<p>Devitalization of plants due to poor fruit set, fruit drop both at bearing and maturity stage, stem tunnelling, bark removal, girdling etc., on account of the attack of the different insect pests viz. citrus black fly, citrus psylla, citrus leaf miner, bark eating caterpillar, mealy bugs, citrus aphids, citrus thrips, fruit fly, mites etc.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Spraying with insecticides viz. monocrotophos, phosalone, dimethoate, phosphamidon, quinalphos @ 2 ml/lt of water.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Oil plam</b></p>	<p><b>Vegetative/flowering/ Harvesting stage</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Remove all dead plants and replace with healthy seedling.</li> <li>✚ Cleaning near base of the</li> </ul>



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		<p>plant and cut unwanted branches.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Application of split dose of fertilizer 600: 200:100 (g/pt).</li> <li>✚ Apply micro-nutrients viz. zinc, copper, manganese, iron, boron and molybdenum are required in ample quantities for supplying nutrients and also reduce serious disorders which may lead to decline of the whole orchard.</li> <li>✚ Fruits are harvested when they attain full size, develop attractive colour with optimum sugar and acid blend.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Banana</b></p>	<p><b>Vegetative/ harvesting</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Cleaning near base of the plant and cut unwanted branches.</li> <li>✚ Application of split dose of fertilizer 600: 200:100 (g/pt).</li> <li>✚ Apply micro-nutrients viz. zinc, copper, manganese, iron, boron and molybdenum are required in ample quantities for supplying nutrients and also reduce serious disorders which may lead to decline of the whole orchard.</li> <li>✚ Pruning on a regular basis removes unwanted or a sucker, keep production mats in optimum condition, saves fertilizer, reduces pest and disease.</li> <li>✚ Fruits are harvested when</li> </ul>



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			they attain full size, develop attractive yellow colour.
			<p><b>Comb weevil and stem weevil</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Applications of neem powder effectively controlled weevils.</li> <li>✚ Application of 60 to 100 g of neem seed powder or neem cake at planting and then at 4 months intervals significantly diminished pest damage and increased yields.</li> <li>✚ Application of over 100 g or neem oil was phytotoxic (harmful to plants) and uneconomical.</li> </ul>
<b>Passion Fruit</b>	<b>Transplant stage</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ High yielding mother vine with good quality fruits and free of virus diseases should be selected to provide cuttings.</li> <li>✚ A cutting should contain at least 3 buds and must be planted in sand beds.</li> <li>✚ Immediately after planting these should be kept inside a high humid chamber made out of bamboo and polythene.</li> </ul> <p><b>Grafting:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ The root stock of yellow Passion fruit is planted in polythene sleeves and the section from Rahangala hybrid is grafted using wedge or approach method of grafting.</li> </ul>
<b>Pineapple</b>	<b>harvest stage</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ For optimum quality and sweetness, pineapple fruit should not be harvested until at least one-third or</li> </ul>



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			<p>more of the peel or shell has turned from green to yellow.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ When the fruit has reached full size and maturity but has not turned yellow, and then allow the harvested fruit to ripen off the plant at room temperature.</li> <li>✚ Ripeness can also be determined by snapping your finger against the side of the fruit. Ripened pineapples produce a dull, solid sound when you do this, but immature fruit produce a hollow thud.</li> </ul>
<b>Colocasia</b>	<b>Vegetative stage</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches.</li> <li>✚ Earthing up soil at base of the plant along with split doses of fertilizer.</li> <li>✚ Proper drainage is required to avoid water logging.</li> <li>✚ Mulching with black polythene is found beneficial for both reducing the weed and increasing the yield.</li> </ul>
		<b>Corm borer</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Carbofuran 3G @1.5 kg a.i./ha applied in root zone when egg laying ooze is observed at plant base.</li> </ul>
<b>Okra</b>	<b>Harvest stage</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ It takes only about 10 days from the time of flowering to the time to pick okra.</li> <li>✚ Picking okra should be done when they are four to five inches long.</li> <li>✚ Don't leave the fruit too long, they get hard and woody.</li> </ul>



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<p><b>French bean</b></p>	<p><b>harvest stage</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In pole type varieties, mature pods should be harvested twice.</li> <li>• First harvest should be done when two third pods look dry and second harvest when 90% pod remaining pods look dry.</li> <li>• In case bush type varieties, harvest can be done one because of their determinate growth and synchronization in pod maturity.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Brinjal</b></p>	<p><b>Flower stage</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches.</li> <li>✚ Pre emergence application of Basalin @0.5 ml/lit of water for reduce grass type weed.</li> <li>✚ Mulching with black polythene film reduces weed growth, increases the crop growth.</li> <li>✚ Split dose of fertilizer application @ 50kg/ha urea.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Tomato</b></p>	<p><b>Flower stage</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches.</li> <li>✚ Pre emergence application of Basalin @0.5 ml/lit of water for reduce grass type weed.</li> <li>✚ Mulching with black polythene film reduces weed growth, increases the crop growth.</li> <li>✚ Split dose of fertilizer application @ 50kg/ha urea.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Rice</b></p>	<p><b>Maximum tillering stage</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Avoid sowing till sufficient rains have been received</li> <li>✚ If sowing is delayed, plant short duration varieties</li> </ul>

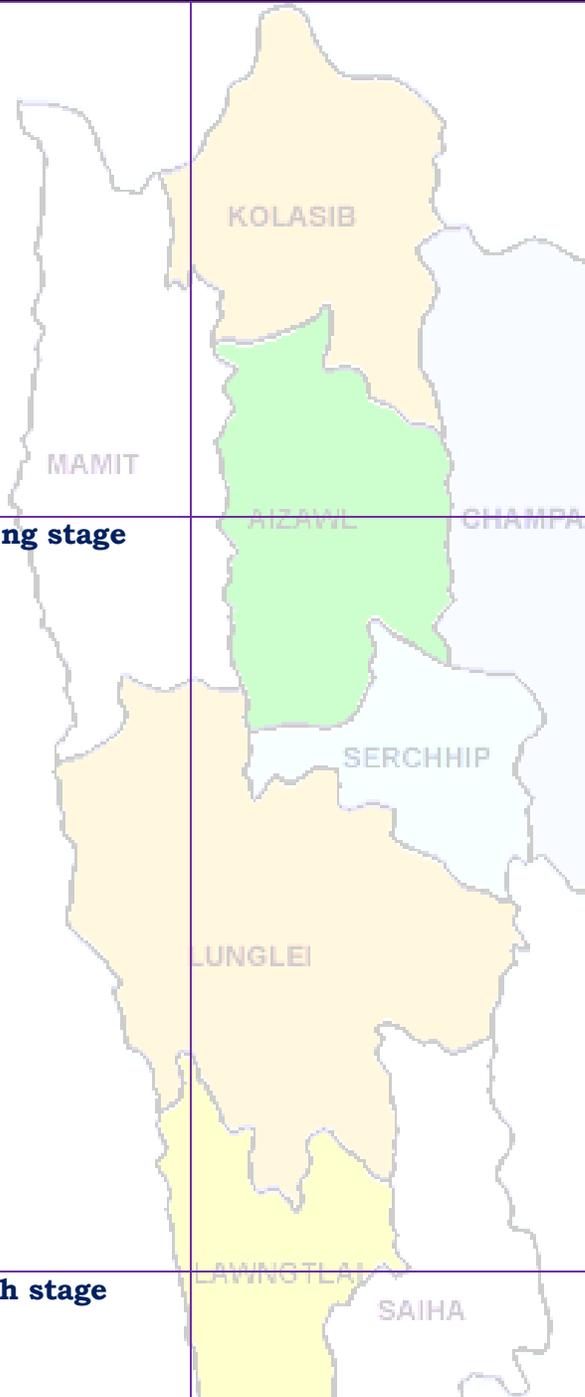


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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Practice thinning of crop stand, reduce plant population and use the biomass as mulch, inter-cultural Operation to control weeds in case of upland rice</li> <li>✚ Conserve rain water in ponds/tanks/field for irrigation during critical growth stages</li> <li>✚ Foliar application of nutrients (Urea 2 %) may be done where moisture is a constraint</li> </ul>
<b>Maize</b>	<b>Flowering stage</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Pre-emergence application of Atrazine (Atratraf 50 wp, Gesaprim 500 fw) @ of 1.0-1.5 kg a.i ha<sup>-1</sup> in 600 litre water, Alachlor (Lasso) @ 2-2.5 kg a.i ha<sup>-1</sup>, Metolachlor (Dual) @ 1.5-2.0 kg a.i ha<sup>-1</sup>, Pendamethalin (Stomp) @ 1-1.5 kg a.i. ha<sup>-1</sup> large effective way for control of many annual and broad leaved weeds.</li> <li>✚ Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches.</li> <li>✚ Earting up of soil along with fertilizer mixture.</li> <li>✚ Foliar spray of 0.1 % Endosulfan {2 ml (35 EC) in litre water} at 30 days after germination is very effective against stem borer.</li> </ul>
<b>Kharif pulses (Green gram,</b>	<b>Growth stage</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ One or two hand hoeing and weeding should be done, depending upon soil type and extent of weed</li> </ul>



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<p><b>Black gram and Rajma)</b></p>			<p>infestation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Weeds can also be controlled effectively by the application of TOK-E-25 at the rate of 10 ml dissolved in 1 liter of water as pre-emergence spray.</li> <li>✚ Earthing up soil for better support of plant also useful for destroying weeds.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Ginger and turmeric</b></p>	<p><b>Vegetative stage</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches.</li> <li>✚ Pre-emergence application of Atrazine (Atratraf 50 wp, Gesaprim 500 fw) @ of 1.0-1.5 kg a.i ha-1 in 600 litre water, Alachlor (Lasso) @ 2-2.5 kg a.i ha-1, Metolachlor (Dual) @ 1.5-2.0 kg a.i ha-1, Pendamethalin (Stomp) @ 1-1.5 kg a.i. ha-1 large effective way for control of many annual and broad leaved weeds.</li> <li>✚ Earthing up of soil along with fertilizer mixture.</li> </ul>
			<p><b>Thrips</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Spray Roger or Monocrotophos (2.5 ml/lt) for controlling thrips.</li> </ul>
			<p><b>Scales</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Spray Quinalphos or Monocrotophos (2.5 ml/lt) for controlling scales.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Pig</b></p>	<p><b>All stages</b></p>		<p><b>Porcine Reproductive Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS).</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Culling of positive pigs or piglets.</li> </ol>
	<p><b>Adult stage</b></p>		<p><b>Swine fever.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Vaccination of pigs with SF vaccines at 2 months and yearly interval/6 month interval</li> </ol>
<p><b>Cattle</b></p>	<p><b>All age group</b></p>		<p><b>Foot and Mouth Disease</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FMD vaccine at 16 week and</li> </ul>



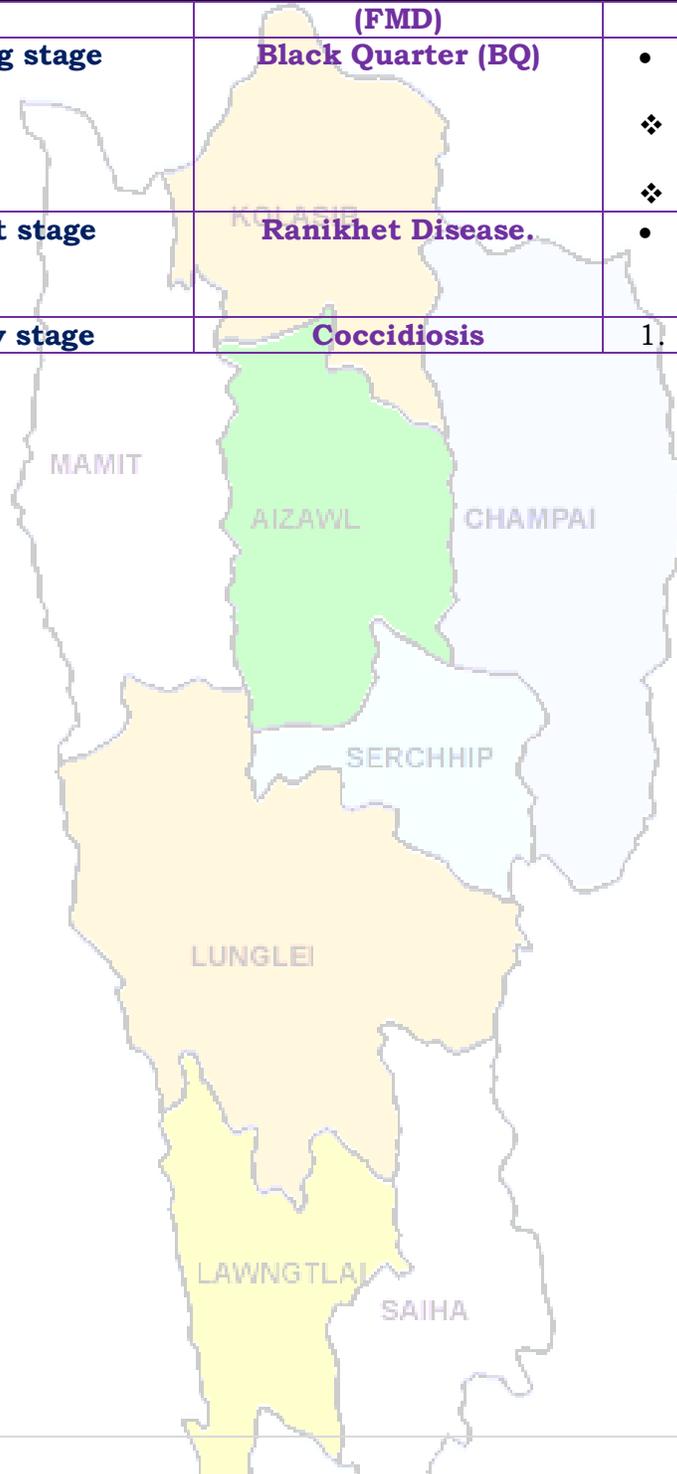
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	<b>Young stage</b>	<b>(FMD) Black Quarter (BQ)</b>	repeat every 6 month. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Black Quarter Vaccine (BQV).</li> <li>❖ Primary vaccination 6 month or above</li> <li>❖ Revaccination annually</li> </ul>
<b>Poultry</b>	<b>Adult stage</b>	<b>Ranikhet Disease.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• F1 vaccine at (1-6) days of birth and R<sub>2</sub>B vaccine for adult birds.</li> </ul>
	<b>Early stage</b>	<b>Coccidiosis</b>	1. Amprolium or coccidiostat





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**Date of issue:** 07<sup>th</sup> August, 2015

Parameters	08.08.2015	09.08.2015	10.08.2015	11.08.2015	12.08.2015
<b>Rainfall (mm)</b>	4	8	4	19	37
<b>Max Temp (°C)</b>	28	28	25	30	29
<b>Min Temp (°C)</b>	20	22	20	21	21
<b>Cloud Coverage</b>	Mainly cloudy				
<b>Max RH (%)</b>	98	99	98	99	99
<b>Min RH (%)</b>	78	80	90	70	88
<b>Wind Speed (Kmph)</b>	2	2	2	2	2
<b>*Wind Direction</b>	S	W	S	S-E	N-W

**Northerly- N, North-Easterly- N-E, Easterly- E, South-Easterly- S-E, Southerly- S, South-Westerly- S-W, Westerly-W, North-westerly- N-W.**

**STATUS OF MONSOON- July 1-31, 2015 (Percent of deviation from normal in parenthesis)**

<b>Aizawl- 412.50mm</b> (341.8mm)	<b>Champhai- 105.47mm</b> (250.30mm)	<b>Saiha- 307.78 mm</b> (87.2mm)	<b>Kolasib- 331.10mm</b> (380.9mm)
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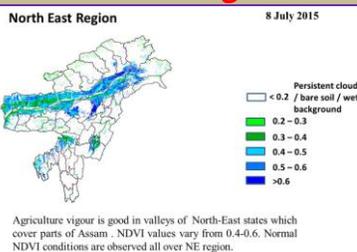
**Weather summary of the past three days**

**Weather forecast valid from 08<sup>th</sup> August, 2015 To 12<sup>th</sup> August, 2015.**

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**NDVI for Mizoram**



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Main Crop/ Animal /Fisheries	Stage	Cultural practices/ Pest/ Diseases	Agricultural / Horticultural/ animal husbandry advisories
<p><b>Khasi Mandarin and acid lime</b></p>	<p><b>Transplant stage</b></p> 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Well rotten FYM @ 500g/pit is applied at 15-20 days before planting along with 12 g each of N and K<sub>2</sub>O/plant and 4 g of P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>/plant.</li> <li>✚ This root stock has proved very successful for raising some sweet orange and mandarin orange varieties in Maharashtra and Karnataka. This root stock is resistant to Tristeza virus but highly susceptible to exocortis. It is also recommended for this region till any other rootstock is found to be promising.</li> <li>✚ Citrus plantations are seldom put under planned cultivation, and plantations are always kept under sod or raised as mixed crops</li> <li>✚ Layered plants about one year old, are also selected in case of lemon, lime etc. Vigorous plants are always preferred for better growth. While placing the plants in the pits care should be taken that bud union remains 12-15 cm above the ground level.</li> </ul>

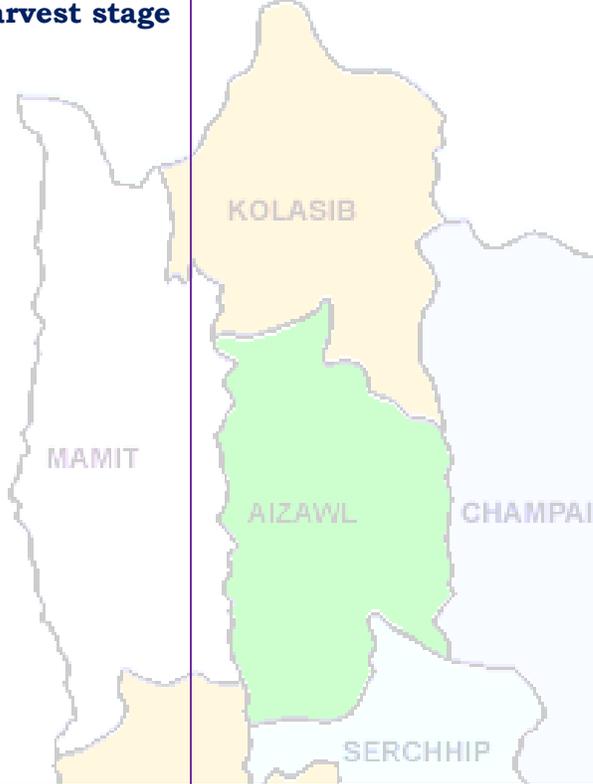


# GRAMIN KRISHI MAUSAM SEWA ICAR RESEARCH COMPLEX FOR NEH REGION

Mizoram Centre, Kolasib- 796081, MIZORAM

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<p><b>Khasi Mandarin and acid lime</b></p>	<p><b>Flower/Harvest stage</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Mandarins start bearing from the fourth year but substantial yield can be expected only from sixth year onwards.</li> <li>✚ Fruits are harvested when they attain full size, develop attractive colour with optimum sugar and acid blend. Fruits should be harvested preferably with clipper, shears or secateurs. Mandarins should not be harvested in wet weather or during rains.</li> <li>✚ Trees are trained to single stem with 4-6 well-spaced branches for making the basic framework. The lowermost branches are not allowed to grow below the height of 50 cm. from the soil surface.</li> </ul>
		<p>Devitalization of plants due to poor fruit set, fruit drop both at bearing and maturity stage, stem tunnelling, bark removal, girdling etc., on account of the attack of the different insect pests viz. citrus black fly, citrus psylla, citrus leaf miner, bark eating caterpillar, mealy bugs, citrus aphids, citrus thrips, fruit fly, mites etc.</p>
<p><b>Oil plam</b></p>	<p><b>Vegetative/flowering/ Harvesting stage</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Remove all dead plants and replace with healthy seedling.</li> <li>✚ Cleaning near base of the</li> </ul>



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		<p>plant and cut unwanted branches.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Application of split dose of fertilizer 600: 200:100 (g/pt).</li> <li>✚ Apply micro-nutrients viz. zinc, copper, manganese, iron, boron and molybdenum are required in ample quantities for supplying nutrients and also reduce serious disorders which may lead to decline of the whole orchard.</li> <li>✚ Fruits are harvested when they attain full size, develop attractive colour with optimum sugar and acid blend.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Banana</b></p>	<p><b>Vegetative/ harvesting</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Cleaning near base of the plant and cut unwanted branches.</li> <li>✚ Application of split dose of fertilizer 600: 200:100 (g/pt).</li> <li>✚ Apply micro-nutrients viz. zinc, copper, manganese, iron, boron and molybdenum are required in ample quantities for supplying nutrients and also reduce serious disorders which may lead to decline of the whole orchard.</li> <li>✚ Pruning on a regular basis removes unwanted or a sucker, keep production mats in optimum condition, saves fertilizer, reduces pest and disease.</li> <li>✚ Fruits are harvested when</li> </ul>



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			they attain full size, develop attractive yellow colour.
			<p><b>Comb weevil and stem weevil</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Applications of neem powder effectively controlled weevils.</li> <li>✚ Application of 60 to 100 g of neem seed powder or neem cake at planting and then at 4 months intervals significantly diminished pest damage and increased yields.</li> <li>✚ Application of over 100 g or neem oil was phytotoxic (harmful to plants) and uneconomical.</li> </ul>
<b>Passion Fruit</b>	<b>Transplant stage</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ High yielding mother vine with good quality fruits and free of virus diseases should be selected to provide cuttings.</li> <li>✚ A cutting should contain at least 3 buds and must be planted in sand beds.</li> <li>✚ Immediately after planting these should be kept inside a high humid chamber made out of bamboo and polythene.</li> </ul> <p><b>Grafting:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ This is more suitable for the Rahangala hybrid to safeguard it against collar-rot. The root stock of yellow Passion fruit is planted in polythene sleeves and the section from Rahangala hybrid is grafted using wedge or approach method of grafting.</li> </ul>
<b>Pineapple</b>	<b>harvest stage</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ For optimum quality and</li> </ul>



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			<p>sweetness, pineapple fruit should not be harvested until at least one-third or more of the peel or shell has turned from green to yellow.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ When the fruit has reached full size and maturity but has not turned yellow, and then allow the harvested fruit to ripen off the plant at room temperature.</li> <li>✚ Ripeness can also be determined by snapping your finger against the side of the fruit. Ripened pineapples produce a dull, solid sound when you do this, but immature fruit produce a hollow thud.</li> </ul>
<b>Colocasia</b>	<b>Vegetative stage</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches.</li> <li>✚ Earthing up soil at base of the plant along with split doses of fertilizer.</li> <li>✚ Proper drainage is required to avoid water logging.</li> <li>✚ Mulching with black polythene is found beneficial for both reducing the weed and increasing the yield.</li> </ul>
		<b>Corm borer</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Carbofuran 3G @1.5 kg a.i./ha applied in root zone when egg laying ooze is observed at plant base.</li> </ul>
<b>Okra</b>	<b>Harvest stage</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ It takes only about 10 days from the time of flowering to the time to pick okra.</li> <li>✚ Picking okra should be done when they are four to five inches long.</li> </ul>



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Mizoram Centre, Kolasib- 796081, MIZORAM

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Don't leave the fruit too long, they get hard and woody.</li> </ul>
<b>French bean</b>	<b>harvest stage</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In pole type varieties, mature pods should be harvested twice.</li> <li>• First harvest should be done when two third pods look dry and second harvest when 90% pod remaining pods look dry.</li> <li>• In case bush type varieties, harvest can be done one because of their determinate growth and synchronization in pod maturity.</li> </ul>
<b>Brinjal</b>	<b>Flower stage</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches.</li> <li>✚ Pre emergence application of Basalin @0.5 ml/lit of water for reduce grass type weed.</li> <li>✚ Mulching with black polythene film reduces weed growth, increases the crop growth.</li> <li>✚ Split dose of fertilizer application @ 50kg/ha urea.</li> </ul>
<b>Tomato</b>	<b>Flower stage</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches.</li> <li>✚ Pre emergence application of Basalin @0.5 ml/lit of water for reduce grass type weed.</li> <li>✚ Mulching with black polythene film reduces weed growth, increases the crop growth.</li> <li>✚ Split dose of fertilizer application @ 50kg/ha urea.</li> </ul>
<b>Rice</b>	<b>Maximum tillering</b>	<b>Kharif Rice</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Avoid sowing till sufficient</li> </ul>



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	<b>stage</b>		<p>rains have been received</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ If sowing is delayed, plant short duration varieties</li> <li>✚ Practice thinning of crop stand, reduce plant population and use the biomass as mulch, intercultural Operation to control weeds in case of upland rice</li> <li>✚ Conserve rain water in ponds/tanks/field for irrigation during critical growth stages</li> <li>✚ Foliar application of nutrients (Urea 2 %) may be done where moisture is a constraint</li> </ul>
<b>Maize</b>	<b>Flowering stage</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Pre-emergence application of Atrazine (Atratraf 50 wp, Gesaprim 500 fw) @ of 1.0-1.5 kg a.i ha-1 in 600 litre water, Alachlor (Lasso) @ 2-2.5 kg a.i ha-1, Metolachlor (Dual) @ 1.5-2.0 kg a.i ha-1, Pendamethalin (Stomp) @ 1-1.5 kg a.i. ha-1 large effective way for control of many annual and broad leaved weeds.</li> <li>✚ Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches.</li> <li>✚ Earting up of soil along with fertilizer mixture.</li> <li>✚ Foliar spray of 0.1 % Endosulfan {2 ml (35 EC) in litre water} at 30 days after germination is very effective against stem borer.</li> </ul>
<b>Kharif</b>	<b>Growth stage</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ One or two hand hoeing and</li> </ul>



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<p><b>pulses (Green gram, Black gram and Rajma)</b></p>			<p>weeding should be done, depending upon soil type and extent of weed infestation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Weeds can also be controlled effectively by the application of TOK-E-25 at the rate of 10 ml dissolved in 1 liter of water as pre-emergence spray.</li> <li>✚ Earthing up soil for better support of plant also useful for destroying weeds.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Ginger and turmeric</b></p>	<p><b>Vegetative stage</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches.</li> <li>✚ Pre-emergence application of Atrazine (Atratraf 50 wp, Gesaprim 500 fw) @ of 1.0-1.5 kg a.i ha-1 in 600 litre water, Alachlor (Lasso) @ 2-2.5 kg a.i ha-1, Metolachlor (Dual) @ 1.5-2.0 kg a.i ha-1, Pendamethalin (Stomp) @ 1-1.5 kg a.i. ha-1 large effective way for control of many annual and broad leaved weeds.</li> <li>✚ Earthing up of soil along with fertilizer mixture.</li> </ul>
		<p><b>Thrips</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Spray Roger or Monocrotophos (2.5 ml/lt) for controlling thrips.</li> </ul>
		<p><b>Scales</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Spray Quinalphos or Monocrotophos (2.5 ml/lt) for controlling scales.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Pig</b></p>	<p><b>All stages</b></p>	<p><b>Porcine Reproductive Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS).</b></p>	<p>1. Culling of positive pigs or piglets.</p>
	<p><b>Adult stage</b></p>	<p><b>Swine fever.</b></p>	<p>2. Vaccination of pigs with SF vaccines at 2 months and</p>



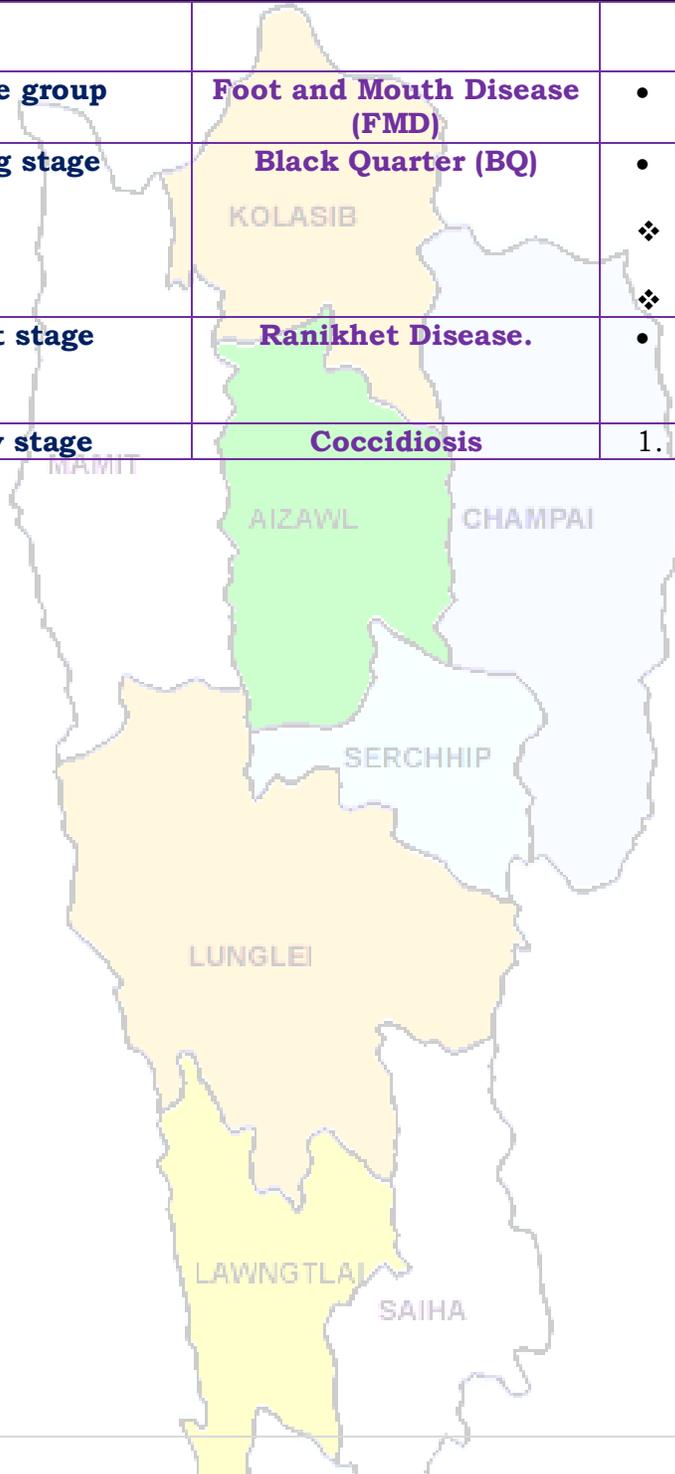
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			yearly interval/6 month interval
<b>Cattle</b>	<b>All age group</b>	<b>Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FMD vaccine at 16 week and repeat every 6 month.</li> </ul>
	<b>Young stage</b>	<b>Black Quarter (BQ)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Black Quarter Vaccine (BQV).</li> <li>❖ Primary vaccination 6 month or above</li> <li>❖ Revaccination annually</li> </ul>
<b>Poultry</b>	<b>Adult stage</b>	<b>Ranikhet Disease.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>F1 vaccine at (1-6) days of birth and R<sub>2</sub>B vaccine for adult birds.</li> </ul>
	<b>Early stage</b>	<b>Coccidiosis</b>	1. Amprolium or coccidiostat





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**District:** Champhai

**Period:** 08- 12 August, 2015

**Bulletin No:** -542/2015/ Bulletin/Mizo

**Date of issue:** 07<sup>th</sup> August, 2015

Parameters	08.08.2015	09.08.2015	10.08.2015	11.08.2015	12.08.2015
<b>Rainfall (mm)</b>	4	8	4	19	37
<b>Max Temp (oC)</b>	28	28	25	30	29
<b>Min Temp (oC)</b>	20	22	20	21	21
<b>Cloud Coverage</b>	Mainly cloudy				
<b>Max RH (%)</b>	98	99	98	99	99
<b>Min RH (%)</b>	78	80	90	70	88
<b>Wind Speed (Kmph)</b>	2	2	2	2	2
<b>*Wind Direction</b>	S	W	S	S-E	N-W

**Northerly- N, North-Easterly- N-E, Easterly- E, South-Easterly- S-E, Southerly- S, South-Westerly- S-W, Westerly-W, North-westerly- N-W.**

**STATUS OF MONSOON- July 1-31, 2015 (Percent of deviation from normal in parenthesis)**

<b>Aizawl- 412.50mm</b> (341.8mm)	<b>Champhai- 105.47mm</b> (250.30mm)	<b>Saiha- 307.78 mm</b> (87.2mm)	<b>Kolasib- 331.10mm</b> (380.9mm)
<b>Lawngtlai-291.28mm</b> (285.5mm)	<b>Lunglei-326.52mm</b> (186.21mm)	<b>Mamit-204.84mm</b> (442.80mm)	<b>Serchhip-189.57mm</b> (25.9mm)

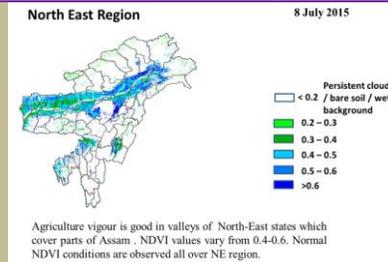
**Ni thum kaltha sik leh sa dinhmun tlangpui**

**August 08, 2015 atanga August 12, 2015 sik leh sa dinhmun hmuhlawk dan**

Ni 5 lo awm turah hian ruahtui a tlak beisei a ni. Khua a lum lai berin 25-30°C a ni ang a. A vawh lai ber in 20-21°C ni tur ah beisei a ni. RH san lai berin 98-99% leh a hniam lai berin 70-90% ni tur a beisei niin. Thli tleh dan kawng zawng chu chhimchhak lam atangin a nat zawng chu darkar 2 km ni tur a beisei niin. Ni nga chung lo awm tur ah hian chhum tlem a lan beisei a ni.

**Weekly cumulative rainfall: 72.0mm**

**NDVI for Mizoram**



NDVI for Mizoram is less than normal NDVI. Value shown that NDVI is zero. So, it represents "Bare Soil".



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Thlai/ ran /sangha	Spat zawng	Hmalakna tur/ rannung leh natna hrik awm thei te	Agricultural/Horticultural/ animal husbandry atana thurawn
<b>Khasi Mandarin and acid lime</b>	<b>Transplant stage</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A chi: A chi chu lakchhuah anih veleh nurseey ah a thuk zawng 1.5-2cm leh 10X5cm a inhlat a chin tur. A rawn chawr chu polythene bag ah hnah 4-6 a neih hunah phun sawn tur.</li> <li>• Nursery chu rannung leh a damlohna dang laka ven nan ser huan atanga meter 500 a hla ah dah tur.</li> <li>• Lei, balu leh bawngkek leitha chu a inzat theuha pawlhin pek tur.</li> <li>• Bawngkek leitha chu thlai pakhat ah 600:200:100g a pek tur.</li> <li>• Certified thlai chi chauh hman tur.</li> <li>• Ser kung bula tuitling chu paihfai vek tur.</li> <li>• A tiak inchen tlang chauh phun atan hman tur.</li> <li>• A zar tliak leh hnip chu paih fai zel tur.</li> <li>• Thlai chu hrisel taka enkawl tur.</li> </ul>
	<b>Vegetative stage</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gibberellins (10ppm) chu a rah khal that nan te, a rawng insiam nan te kah tur.</li> <li>• Thlai in tui tha taka an hmuh theih nan drip irrigation hman tur.</li> <li>• Ser rah tla hi ser kung khatah wavi 2 a thleng thin a, hemi ven nan hian GA3, urea, benomyl leh carbendazim a hun takah pek tur,</li> <li>• Heng rannung blackfly(kolshi), citrus psylla, leaf miner, bark eating caterpillar, fruit sucking moth, mites, twing blight,</li> </ul>



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			<p>gummosis, root rot leh collar rot te hi ven tur.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fungicide Carbendazim (0.1% emaw 1000ppm) a hun takah pek tur (thlakhat naah leh a seng hma ni 15 ah, chu chu vawi hnih kah tur).</li> </ul>
<b>Oil palm</b>	<b>Vegetative/ harvesting stage</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oil palm kung bul chu tihfai a a zar thlak bawk tur.</li> <li>• Leitha chu thlai pakhatatah 600:200:100g a pek tur.</li> <li>• Heng micro-nutrients zinc, copper, manganese, iron, boron leh molybdenum te hi an mamawh tawka pek tur, a huan pum a chhiat vek loh nan ven that bawk tur.</li> <li>• Oil palm rah chu a puitlin hunah te, a rawng inthlak hunah leh a thlum leh thur a pai tam hunah seng tur.</li> </ul>
<b>Balhla</b>	<b>Vegetative/ harvesting</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Balhla kung bul chu tihfai a a zar thlak bawk tur.</li> <li>• Leitha chu thlai pakhatatah 600:200:100g a pek tur.</li> <li>• Heng micro-nutrients zinc, copper, manganese, iron, boron leh molybdenum te hi an mamawh tawka pek tur, a huan pum a chhiat vek loh nan ven that bawk tur.</li> <li>• A zar thlak ngun hian rannung leh natna lakah a veng a, chubak ah leitha a hek lova, thlai thar a ti tam bawk ani.</li> <li>• A rah chu a puitlin hunah leh a rawng eng a nih hunah seng tur.</li> </ul>
<b>Sapthei</b>	<b>Nursery stage</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A chi chu a rah hmin tha atanga lak ni se, ni 15-20 hnuah nursery siam tur.</li> </ul>



**GRAMIN KRISHI MAUSAM SEWA**  
**ICAR RESEARCH COMPLEX FOR NEH REGION**  
 Mizoram Centre, Kolasib- 796081, MIZORAM  
 (Prepared based on District wise Weather Forecast received from IMD, Guwahati)



			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A hnah 2/3 a rawn awm tan hnu ah polythene bag ah phunsawn tur.</li> <li>• Polythene bag atangin thla ¾ hnu ah huan ah phun sawn leh tur.</li> <li>• Bawngkek leitha chu khur khat ah 15g leh NPK 100:50:100g in kumkhat chhungin pek tur.</li> </ul>
<b>Lakhuihthei</b>	<b>A par lai</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A par chhuah hma nan chemical (Ethrel 10ppm+2% urea+0.04% sodium carbonate) chu pek tur. Thlai ah emaw thlaiin hnah 32 a neih hunah pek tur.</li> <li>• Chemical pek atangin ni 55-60 chhungin a par a chhuah thei ang.</li> <li>• Leitha chu thlai pakhat ah 60:50:60g a pek tur.</li> <li>• Thlai hnah leh a zar thi te chu paihfai a, hnim te tihfai bawk tur.</li> </ul>
		<b>Corm borer</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carbofuran 3G chu hectare khatah 1.5kga.i a pek tur. Hemi hi a zung ah a tuina hnuhma a awmin pek tur</li> </ul>
<b>Cucurbitaceous crops</b>	<b>A rah lai</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ni 7 danah tui chu tha taka pek tur.</li> <li>• Huan zau thamah chuan fruitfly leh pumpkin beetle ven nan carbaryl 0.2% leh malathion 0.15% chu chini tui litre khatah 10g a pawlhin kar khat danah leh a par tan tirhah leh a rah tan hunah kah tur.</li> <li>• Thlai pakhatah a par nasat lain urea chu 70g a pek tur.</li> </ul>
<b>Bawrsaiabe</b>	<b>A chin dan</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. Nursery tihfai a tui tlem pek tur.</b></li> <li><b>2. Phunsawn hnuah tui tha taka pek tur.</b></li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A kung bulthut ah hnim chheh darh tur.</li> <li>• A khat tawkin tui pek tur.</li> </ul>



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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A tiak phunsawn te chu nil eh ruah lakah hliahkhuh tur.</li> </ul>
		<p><b>1. Aphids</b></p> <p>KOLASIB</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Surf tuiin thlai chu kah tur.</li> <li>• Heng insecticides Imidacloprid 200SL hi tui litre khatah 0.25ml in emaw Dimethoate 30% EC hi tui litre 10 ah 7ml a kah tur</li> </ul>
		<p><b>2. Flea beetle</b></p> <p>MAMIT</p> <p>AIZAWL</p> <p>CHAMPAI</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pangang tui leh a puitling te chu a kung atangin thin thlak tur.</li> <li>• Heng insecticides Imidacloprid 200SL hi tui litre khatah 0.25ml in emaw Dimethoate 30% EC hi tui litre 10 ah 7ml a kah tur.</li> </ul>
		<p><b>3. Epilachna beetle</b></p> <p>ERCHHIP</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A hnah a pangang leh a tui awm chu paihfai tur.</li> <li>• Methyl parathion 0.5% emaw Dimethoate 0.3% a kah tur.</li> </ul>
		<p><b>4. Leaf hopper</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Heng insecticides Imidacloprid 200SL hi tui litre khatah 0.25ml in emaw Dimethoate 30% EC hi tui litre 10 ah 7ml a kah tur.</li> </ul>
		<p><b>Bacterial wilt</b></p> <p>LUNGLEI</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Huan chu fai taka dah a, thlai damlo te chu paihfai bawk tur.</li> <li>• Thlai damlo enkawl nan copper fungicide (2% Bordeaux mixture) a kah tur. bacterial witl chu root knot nematodes tam naah a awm thin a, hemi nematodes control hian bacterial wilt hi a veng thei.</li> <li>• Streptocycline sulphate chu tui litre khatah 0.3g leh Blitox 50 chu tui litre 15 ah 5g a pek tur.</li> </ul>
		<p><b>Damping off</b></p> <p>LAWNGTLAI</p> <p>SAIHA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thlai chi chu kg khatah Thiram 3g emaw Trichoderma viride4g+Metalaxyl 4g (Apron) a chiah tur.</li> <li>• Bordeaux mixture 1% emaw 2g Captan emaw 3 copper oxychloride chu tui litre khatah pawlhin a chin atanga ni 10-15</li> </ul>



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		<b>Leaf spot and leaf blotch</b>	<p>ah leih tur.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dithane M-45 chu tui litre khatah 2.5g emaw Carbendazim 1g chu tui litre khatah pawlhin karkhat danah vawi 2/3 kah tur.</li> <li>• Leaf spot tan Blitox 3g chu tui litre khata pawlhin kah tur.</li> </ul>
		<b>Leaf spot leh leaf blotch</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tui litre khatah Dithane M-45 chu 2.5g emaw Bavistin chu 1g a pawlhin karkhat danah vawi 2/3 kah thin tur.</li> <li>• Leaf spot ah chuan tui litre khatah Blitox chu 3g pawlh a kah thin tur.</li> </ul>
<b>French bean</b>	<b>A par lai</b>	<b>Blister beetle</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bean hnah, a tang ro leh hnim te chu paihfai vek tur.</li> <li>• Lei chu boruak kal that nan laihphut thin tur.</li> <li>• A chin atanga ni 20-25 ah bean kung chu mau in a zamna siam tur.</li> </ul>
<b>Bawkbawn</b>	<b>A chin dan</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rannung ho chu mankhawmin thah vek tur.</li> <li>• Cypermethrin 2g chu tui litre khata pawlhin kah thin tur</li> </ul>
<b>Tomato</b>	<b>A chin dan</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nursery tur chu lei dip tha darh leh tlema pawng tur (0.8m a zau leh 15cm a sei ni se).</li> <li>• Leitha 10kg leh bawngkek leitha 15:15:15 leh carbofuran 2.5g chawhpawlh pek tur.</li> </ul>



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		<b>Aphids</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Surf tuiin thlai chu kah tur.</li> <li>• Heng insecticides Imidacloprid 200SL hi tui litre khatah 0.25ml in emaw Dimethoate 30% EC hi tui litre 10 ah 7ml a kah tur.</li> </ul>
		<b>Epilachna beetle</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Methyl parathion 0.5% emaw Dimethoate 0.3% a kah in flea beetle a veng thei</li> </ul>
<b>Buh</b>	<b>Nursery stage</b>	<b>Pre kharif rice</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A chi tha leh khat tha chauh hman tur.</li> <li>• Tui litre 10 ah chi (salt) 250g pawlhin chutah chuan chiah tur.</li> <li>• Bavistin 50WP @0.1% chu tui litre khatah 2g a pawlhin a chi chu chiah tur.</li> </ul>
		<b>Raised bed method</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A chin na tur chu 10m a sei ni se, 1.25m a zau leh tui luanna tur 20-30cm a zau siam tur. Hei hian a chi kal ral mai mai tur a veng.</li> <li>• Leitha pek hnu ah a chi damdawi a chiah te chu theh tur.</li> </ul>
<b>Vaimim</b>	<b>A chin dan</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lei chu vawi 2/3 laihphut phawt tur.</li> <li>• A chi chu a line indawt a chin tur</li> <li>• A chi chu kg khatah Thiram 4g a chiah tur.</li> <li>• Hectare khatah buh chi chu 20-25kg hman tur.</li> <li>• Bawngkek leitha chu hectare khatah 5-10t chu 80:60:40kg N, P2O5 leh K20 hman tur. Vaimim chin hma in lei nen tihpawlh tur. Nitrogen chu a dose chanve in a chin hnu ah pek tur, a bang 25% chu a hnu thlakhat ah leh a dang 25% chu a par hunah pek tur.</li> </ul>
<b>Sawhthing leh Aieng</b>	<b>Land preparation</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thlai hnah, a tang ro leh hnim te chu paihfai vek tur.</li> </ul>



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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lei chu boruak kal that nan laihphut thin tur.</li> <li>• Nitrogen leitha chu an mamawh taw kanga pek tur.</li> </ul>
		<b>Thrips</b> KOLASIB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Roger emaw Monocrophos chu tui litre khatah 2.5ml a pawlhin kah tur.</li> </ul>
		<b>Scales</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quinalphos emaw Monocrotophos chu tui litre khatah 2.5ml a pawlhin kah tur.</li> </ul>
<b>Vawk</b>	<b>Kumtluanin</b>	<b>Porcine Reproductive Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS).</b>	1. A natna vei vawk te chu thah a phum tur a ni.
	<b>A puitling hun</b>	<b>Swine fever.</b>	2. Vawk thla hnih a nihin SF vaccine pek tur a ni a, he vaccine hi thla ruk emaw kumtluanin pek chhunzawm tur
<b>Bawng</b>	<b>Kumtluanin</b>	<b>Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thla16 a upa an rih in FMD vaccine pek tur a nia, thla 6 danah pek chhunzawm tur a ni.</li> </ul>
	<b>A naupan lai</b>	<b>Black Quarter (BQ)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Black Quarter Vaccine (BQ) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Thla ruk an tlin hunah vaccine lak tan tur.</li> <li>✚ Kumkhat hnu ah vaccine pek leh tur.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Ar</b>	<b>Kumtluanin</b>	<b>Ranikhet Disease.</b>	1. Ar note an pian hlimin F <sub>1</sub> vaccine pek tur a nia an puitlin hunah R <sub>2</sub> B pek leh tur a ni.
		<b>Coccidiosis</b>	2. Amprolium emaw coccidiostat pek tur.



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**District:** Kolasib

**Period:** 08- 12 August, 2015

**Bulletin No:** -542/2015/ Bulletin/English

**Date of issue:** 07<sup>th</sup> August, 2015

Parameters	08.08.2015	09.08.2015	10.08.2015	11.08.2015	12.08.2015
Rainfall (mm)	0	7	0	14	15
Max Temp (oC)	29	29	30	32	31
Min Temp (oC)	22	23	20	22	22
Cloud Coverage	Mainly cloudy	Mainly cloudy	Partially clear	Partially clear	Mainly cloudy
Max RH (%)	98	99	98	99	99
Min RH (%)	77	77	81	74	80
Wind Speed (Kmph)	2	3	2	2	2
*Wind Direction	E	W	S-E	S-E	W

Northerly- **N**, North-Easterly- **N-E**, Easterly- **E**, South-Easterly- **S-E**, Southerly- **S**, South-Westerly- **S-W**, Westerly- **W**, North-westerly- **N-W**.

**STATUS OF MONSOON- July 1-31, 2015 (Percent of deviation from normal in parenthesis)**

<b>Aizawl- 412.50mm</b> (341.8mm)	<b>Champhai- 105.47mm</b> (250.30mm)	<b>Saiha- 307.78 mm</b> (87.2mm)	<b>Kolasib- 331.10mm</b> (380.9mm)
<b>Lawngtlai-291.28mm</b> (285.5mm)	<b>Lunglei-326.52mm</b> (186.21mm)	<b>Mamit-204.84mm</b> (442.80mm)	<b>Serchhip-189.57mm</b> (25.9mm)

**Weather summary of the past three days**

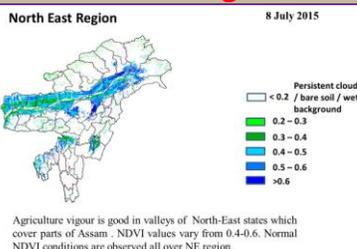
The temperature range for maximum and minimum were 29.8-31.6°C and 18.2-20.5°C respectively. Dense cloudy sky was observed. Wind direction is southeasterly. Maximum RH observed 85-94% & minimum of 54-59%. Rainfall recorded for the past three days is **21.00mm**.

**Weather forecast valid from 08<sup>th</sup> August, 2015 To 12<sup>th</sup> August, 2015.**

There are chances of moderate to light rainfall during the next 3 day. The maximum and minimum temperatures for the next 5 days may range for 29-32°C and 20-23°C. Maximum relative humidity is expected in the range of 98-99% and minimum may from 74-81%. Wind direction would be southeasterly to westerly with the wind speed of 2-3 km per hour. Dense cloudy sky will prevail during the next five days.

**Weekly cumulative rainfall: 36.0 mm**

**NDVI for Mizoram**



NDVI for Mizoram is less than normal NDVI. Value shown that NDVI is zero. So, it represents "Bare Soil".



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SPI for Mizoram		Moderate rain will occur in Mizoram	
Main Crop/ Animal / Fisheries	Stage	Cultural practices/ Pest/ Diseases	Agricultural / Horticultural/ animal husbandry advisories
<p><b>Khasi Mandarin and acid lime</b></p>	<p><b>Transplant stage</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Well rotten FYM @ 500g/pit is applied at 15-20 days before planting along with 12 g each of N and K<sub>2</sub>O/plant and 4 g of P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>/plant.</li> <li>✚ This root stock has proved very successful for raising some sweet orange and mandarin orange varieties in Maharashtra and Karnataka. This root stock is resistant to Tristeza virus but highly susceptible to exocortis. It is also recommended for this region till any other rootstock is found to be promising.</li> <li>✚ Citrus plantations are seldom put under planned cultivation, and plantations are always kept under sod or raised as mixed crops</li> <li>✚ Layered plants about one year old, are also selected in case of lemon, lime etc. Vigorous plants are always preferred for better growth. While placing the plants in the pits care should be taken that bud union remains 12-15 cm above the ground level.</li> </ul>



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<p><b>Khasi Mandarin and acid lime</b></p>	<p><b>Flower/Harvest stage</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Mandarins start bearing from the fourth year but substantial yield can be expected only from sixth year onwards.</li> <li>✚ Fruits are harvested when they attain full size, develop attractive colour with optimum sugar and acid blend. Fruits should be harvested preferably with clipper, shears or secateurs. Mandarins should not be harvested in wet weather or during rains.</li> <li>✚ Trees are trained to single stem with 4-6 well-spaced branches for making the basic framework. The lowermost branches are not allowed to grow below the height of 50 cm. from the soil surface.</li> </ul>
		<p>Devitalization of plants due to poor fruit set, fruit drop both at bearing and maturity stage, stem tunnelling, bark removal, girdling etc., on account of the attack of the different insect pests viz. citrus black fly, citrus psylla, citrus leaf miner, bark eating caterpillar, mealy bugs, citrus aphids, citrus thrips, fruit fly, mites etc.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Spraying with insecticides viz. monocrotophos, phosalone, dimethoate, phosphamidon, quinalphos @ 2 ml/lt of water.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Oil plam</b></p>	<p><b>Vegetative/flowering/ Harvesting stage</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Remove all dead plants and replace with healthy seedling.</li> <li>✚ Cleaning near base of the</li> </ul>



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		<p>plant and cut unwanted branches.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Application of split dose of fertilizer 600: 200:100 (g/pt).</li> <li>✚ Apply micro-nutrients viz. zinc, copper, manganese, iron, boron and molybdenum are required in ample quantities for supplying nutrients and also reduce serious disorders which may lead to decline of the whole orchard.</li> <li>✚ Fruits are harvested when they attain full size, develop attractive colour with optimum sugar and acid blend.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Banana</b></p>	<p><b>Vegetative/ harvesting</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Cleaning near base of the plant and cut unwanted branches.</li> <li>✚ Application of split dose of fertilizer 600: 200:100 (g/pt).</li> <li>✚ Apply micro-nutrients viz. zinc, copper, manganese, iron, boron and molybdenum are required in ample quantities for supplying nutrients and also reduce serious disorders which may lead to decline of the whole orchard.</li> <li>✚ Pruning on a regular basis removes unwanted or a sucker, keep production mats in optimum condition, saves fertilizer, reduces pest and disease.</li> <li>✚ Fruits are harvested when</li> </ul>



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			they attain full size, develop attractive yellow colour.
			<p><b>Comb weevil and stem weevil</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Applications of neem powder effectively controlled weevils.</li> <li>+ Application of 60 to 100 g of neem seed powder or neem cake at planting and then at 4 months intervals significantly diminished pest damage and increased yields.</li> <li>+ Application of over 100 g or neem oil was phytotoxic (harmful to plants) and uneconomical.</li> </ul>
<b>Passion Fruit</b>	<b>Transplant stage</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ High yielding mother vine with good quality fruits and free of virus diseases should be selected to provide cuttings.</li> <li>+ A cutting should contain at least 3 buds and must be planted in sand beds.</li> <li>+ Immediately after planting these should be kept inside a high humid chamber made out of bamboo and polythene.</li> </ul> <p><b>Grafting:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ This is more suitable for the Rahangala hybrid to safeguard it against collar-rot. The root stock of yellow Passion fruit is planted in polythene sleeves and the section from Rahangala hybrid is grafted using wedge or approach method of grafting.</li> </ul>
<b>Pineapple</b>	<b>harvest stage</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ For optimum quality and</li> </ul>



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			<p>sweetness, pineapple fruit should not be harvested until at least one-third or more of the peel or shell has turned from green to yellow.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ When the fruit has reached full size and maturity but has not turned yellow, and then allow the harvested fruit to ripen off the plant at room temperature.</li> <li>✚ Ripeness can also be determined by snapping your finger against the side of the fruit. Ripened pineapples produce a dull, solid sound when you do this, but immature fruit produce a hollow thud.</li> </ul>
<b>Colocasia</b>	<b>Vegetative stage</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches.</li> <li>✚ Earthing up soil at base of the plant along with split doses of fertilizer.</li> <li>✚ Proper drainage is required to avoid water logging.</li> <li>✚ Mulching with black polythene is found beneficial for both reducing the weed and increasing the yield.</li> </ul>
		<b>Corm borer</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Carbofuran 3G @1.5 kg a.i./ha applied in root zone when egg laying ooze is observed at plant base.</li> </ul>
<b>Okra</b>	<b>Harvest stage</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ It takes only about 10 days from the time of flowering to the time to pick okra.</li> <li>✚ Picking okra should be done when they are four to five inches long.</li> </ul>



# GRAMIN KRISHI MAUSAM SEWA ICAR RESEARCH COMPLEX FOR NEH REGION

Mizoram Centre, Kolasib- 796081, MIZORAM

(Prepared based on District wise Weather Forecast received from IMD, Guwahati)



			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Don't leave the fruit too long, they get hard and woody.</li> </ul>
<b>French bean</b>	<b>harvest stage</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In pole type varieties, mature pods should be harvested twice.</li> <li>• First harvest should be done when two third pods look dry and second harvest when 90% pod remaining pods look dry.</li> <li>• In case bush type varieties, harvest can be done one because of their determinate growth and synchronization in pod maturity.</li> </ul>
<b>Brinjal</b>	<b>Flower stage</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches.</li> <li>✚ Pre emergence application of Basalin @0.5 ml/lit of water for reduce grass type weed.</li> <li>✚ Mulching with black polythene film reduces weed growth, increases the crop growth.</li> <li>✚ Split dose of fertilizer application @ 50kg/ha urea.</li> </ul>
<b>Tomato</b>	<b>Flower stage</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches.</li> <li>✚ Pre emergence application of Basalin @0.5 ml/lit of water for reduce grass type weed.</li> <li>✚ Mulching with black polythene film reduces weed growth, increases the crop growth.</li> <li>✚ Split dose of fertilizer application @ 50kg/ha urea.</li> </ul>
<b>Rice</b>	<b>Maximum tillering</b>	<b>Kharif Rice</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Avoid sowing till sufficient</li> </ul>

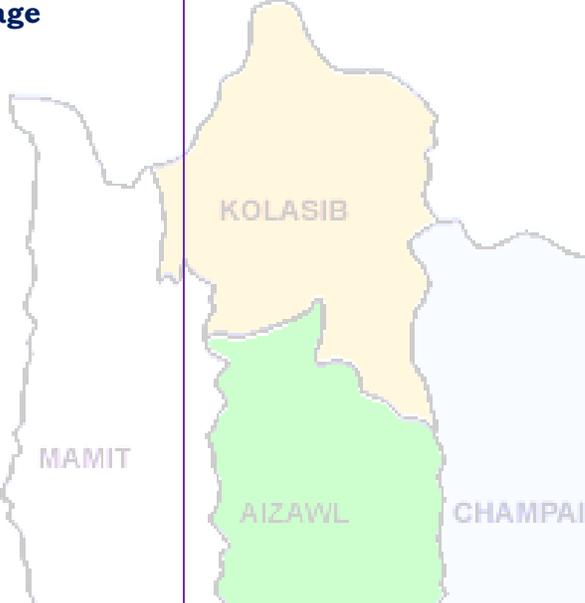


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Guwahati)



	<b>stage</b>		<p>rains have been received</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ If sowing is delayed, plant short duration varieties</li> <li>✚ Practice thinning of crop stand, reduce plant population and use the biomass as mulch, intercultural Operation to control weeds in case of upland rice</li> <li>✚ Conserve rain water in ponds/tanks/field for irrigation during critical growth stages</li> <li>✚ Foliar application of nutrients (Urea 2 %) may be done where moisture is a constraint</li> </ul>
<b>Maize</b>	<b>Flowering stage</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Pre-emergence application of Atrazine (Atratraf 50 wp, Gesaprim 500 fw) @ of 1.0-1.5 kg a.i ha-1 in 600 litre water, Alachlor (Lasso) @ 2-2.5 kg a.i ha-1, Metolachlor (Dual) @ 1.5-2.0 kg a.i ha-1, Pendamethalin (Stomp) @ 1-1.5 kg a.i. ha-1 large effective way for control of many annual and broad leaved weeds.</li> <li>✚ Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches.</li> <li>✚ Earting up of soil along with fertilizer mixture.</li> <li>✚ Foliar spray of 0.1 % Endosulfan {2 ml (35 EC) in litre water} at 30 days after germination is very effective against stem borer.</li> </ul>
<b>Kharif</b>	<b>Growth stage</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ One or two hand hoeing and</li> </ul>



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<p><b>pulses (Green gram, Black gram and Rajma)</b></p>			<p>weeding should be done, depending upon soil type and extent of weed infestation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Weeds can also be controlled effectively by the application of TOK-E-25 at the rate of 10 ml dissolved in 1 liter of water as pre-emergence spray.</li> <li>+ Earthing up soil for better support of plant also useful for destroying weeds.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Ginger and turmeric</b></p>	<p><b>Vegetative stage</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches.</li> <li>+ Pre-emergence application of Atrazine (Atratraf 50 wp, Gesaprim 500 fw) @ of 1.0-1.5 kg a.i ha-1 in 600 litre water, Alachlor (Lasso) @ 2-2.5 kg a.i ha-1, Metolachlor (Dual) @ 1.5-2.0 kg a.i ha-1, Pendamethalin (Stomp) @ 1-1.5 kg a.i. ha-1-large effective way for control of many annual and broad leaved weeds.</li> <li>+ Earthing up of soil along with fertilizer mixture.</li> </ul>
		<p><b>Thrips</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Spray Roger or Monocrotophos (2.5 ml/lt) for controlling thrips.</li> </ul>
		<p><b>Scales</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Spray Quinalphos or Monocrotophos (2.5 ml/lt) for controlling scales.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Pig</b></p>	<p><b>All stages</b></p>	<p><b>Porcine Reproductive Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS).</b></p>	<p>1. Culling of positive pigs or piglets.</p>
	<p><b>Adult stage</b></p>	<p><b>Swine fever.</b></p>	<p>2. Vaccination of pigs with SF vaccines at 2 months and</p>



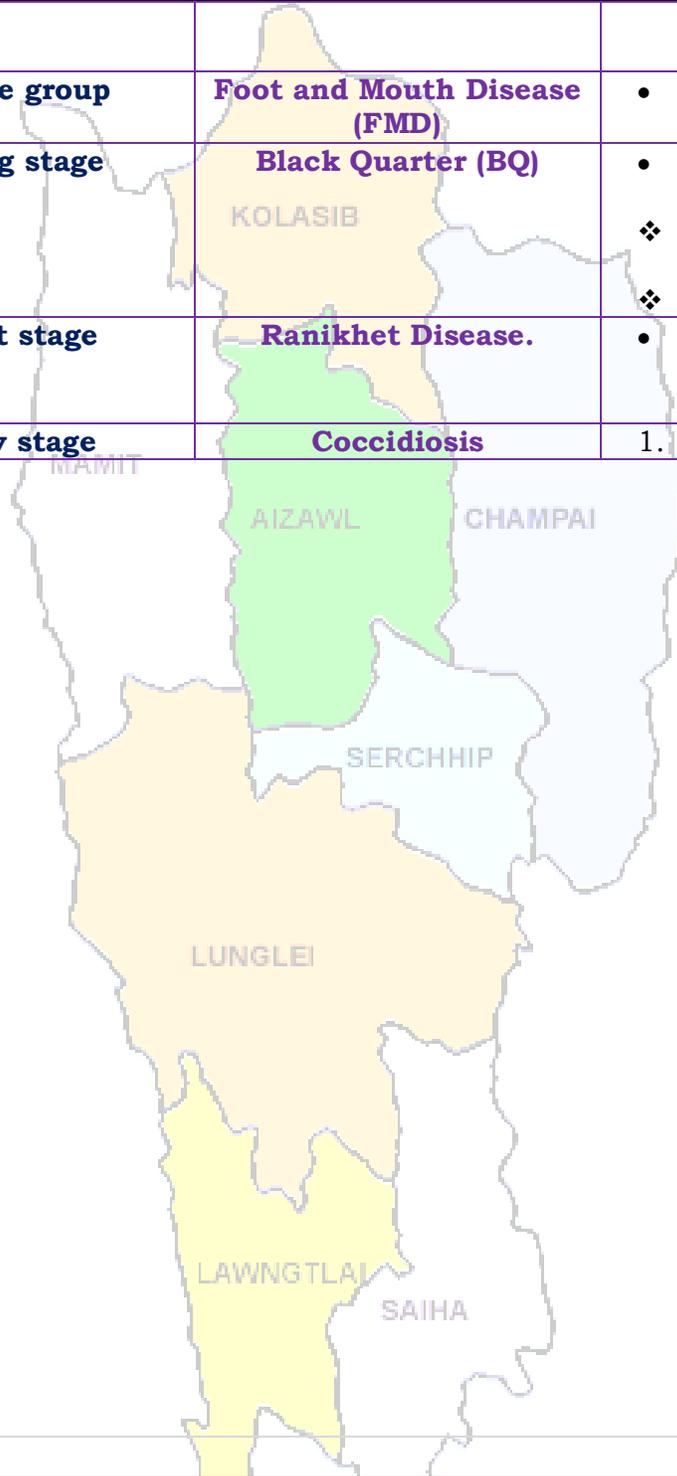
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			yearly interval/6 month interval
<b>Cattle</b>	<b>All age group</b>	<b>Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FMD vaccine at 16 week and repeat every 6 month.</li> </ul>
	<b>Young stage</b>	<b>Black Quarter (BQ)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Black Quarter Vaccine (BQV).</li> <li>❖ Primary vaccination 6 month or above</li> <li>❖ Revaccination annually</li> </ul>
<b>Poultry</b>	<b>Adult stage</b>	<b>Ranikhet Disease.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>F1 vaccine at (1-6) days of birth and R<sub>2</sub>B vaccine for adult birds.</li> </ul>
	<b>Early stage</b>	<b>Coccidiosis</b>	1. Amprolium or coccidiostat





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**District:** Kolasib

**Period:** 08- 12 August, 2015

**Bulletin No:** -542/2015/ Bulletin/Mizo

**Date of issue:** 07<sup>th</sup> August, 2015

Parameters	08.08.2015	09.08.2015	10.08.2015	11.08.2015	12.08.2015
Rainfall (mm)	0	7	0	14	15
Max Temp (oC)	29	29	30	32	31
Min Temp (oC)	22	23	20	22	22
Cloud Coverage	Mainly cloudy	Mainly cloudy	Partially clear	Partially clear	Mainly cloudy
Max RH (%)	98	99	98	99	99
Min RH (%)	77	77	81	74	80
Wind Speed (Kmph)	2	3	2	2	2
*Wind Direction	E	W	S-E	S-E	W

**Northerly- N, North-Easterly- N-E, Easterly- E, South-Easterly- S-E, Southerly- S, South-Westerly- S-W, Westerly-W, North-westerly- N-W.**

**STATUS OF MONSOON- July 1-31, 2015 (Percent of deviation from normal in parenthesis)**

<b>Aizawl- 412.50mm</b> (341.8mm)	<b>Champhai- 105.47mm</b> (250.30mm)	<b>Saiha- 307.78 mm</b> (87.2mm)	<b>Kolasib- 331.10mm</b> (380.9mm)
<b>Lawngtlai-291.28mm</b> (285.5mm)	<b>Lunglei-326.52mm</b> (186.21mm)	<b>Mamit-204.84mm</b> (442.80mm)	<b>Serchhip-189.57mm</b> (25.9mm)

**Ni thum kaltha sik leh sa dinhmun tlangpui**

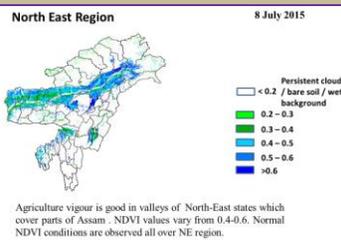
**August 08, 2015 atanga August 12, 2015 sik leh sa dinhmun hmuhlawk dan**

Khua a lum lai berin 29.8-31.6°C leh a vawh lai berin 18.2-20.5°C ani ang a. Chhum tlem a lan beisei ani. Thli tleh dan kawng zawng chu chhim thlang atangin ani a. Maximum RH san lai berin observed 85-94% leh a hniam lai 54-59% ani ang. Ni 3 kal ta chung a ruah tla zatchu **21.00mm** ani.

Ni 3 lo awm turah hian ruahtui a tlak beisei a ni. Khua a lum lai berin 29-32°C a ni ang a. A vawh lai ber in 20-23°C ni tur ah beisei a ni. RH san lai berin 98-99% leh a hniam lai berin 74-81% ni tur a beisei niin. Thli tleh dan kawng zawng chu chhimchhak lam atangin a nat zawng chu darkar 2-3 km ni tur a beisei niin. Ni nga chung lo awm tur ah hian ch hum tlem a lan beisei a ni.

**Weekly cumulative rainfall: 36.0mm**

**NDVI for Mizoram**



NDVI for Mizoram is less than normal NDVI. Value shown that NDVI is zero. So, it represents "Bare Soil".



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SPI for Mizoram		Moderate rain will occur in Mizoram.	
Thlai/ ran /sangha	Spat zawng	Hmalakna tur/ rannung leh natna hrik awm thei te	Agricultural/Horticultural/ animal husbandry atana thurawn
<b>Khasi Mandarin and acid lime</b>	<b>Transplant stage</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A chi: A chi chu lakchhuah anih veleh nurseey ah a thuk zawng 1.5-2cm leh 10X5cm a inhlata chin tur. A rawn chawr chu polythene bag ah hnah 4-6 a neih hunah phun sawn tur.</li> <li>• Nursery chu rannung leh a damlohna dang laka ven nan ser huan atanga meter 500 a hla ah dah tur.</li> <li>• Lei, balu leh bawngkek leitha chu a inzat theuha pawlhin pek tur.</li> <li>• Bawngkek leitha chu thlai pakhat ah 600:200:100g a pek tur.</li> <li>• Certified thlai chi chauh hman tur.</li> <li>• Ser kung bula tuitling chu paihfai vek tur.</li> <li>• A tiak inchen tlang chauh phun atan hman tur.</li> <li>• A zar tliak leh hnip chu paihfai zel tur.</li> <li>• Thlai chu hrisel taka enkawl tur.</li> </ul>
	<b>Vegetative stage</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gibberellins (10ppm) chu a rah khal that nan te, a rawng insiam nan te kah tur.</li> <li>• Thlai in tui tha taka an hmuh theih nan drip irrigation hman tur.</li> <li>• Ser rah tla hi ser kung khatah vawi 2 a thleng thin a, hemi ven nan hian GA3, urea, benomyl leh carbendazim a hun takah pek tur,</li> <li>• Heng rannung blackfly(kolshi), citrus psylla, leaf miner, bark eating caterpillar, fruit sucking moth, mites, twing blight, gummosis, root rot leh collar rot te</li> </ul>



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			<p>hi ven tur.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fungicide Carbendazim (0.1% emaw 1000ppm) a hun takah pek tur (thlakhat naah leh a seng hma ni 15 ah, chu chu vawi hnih kah tur).</li> </ul>
<b>Oil palm</b>	<b>Vegetative/ harvesting stage</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oil palm kung bul chu tihfai a a zar thlak bawk tur.</li> <li>• Leitha chu thlai pakhatatah 600:200:100g a pek tur.</li> <li>• Heng micro-nutrients zinc, copper, manganese, iron, boron leh molybdenum te hi an mamawh tawka pek tur, a huan pum a chhiat vek loh nan ven that bawk tur.</li> <li>• Oil palm rah chu a puitlin hunah te, a rawng inthlak hunah leh a thlum leh thur a pai tam hunah seng tur.</li> </ul>
<b>Balhla</b>	<b>Vegetative/ harvesting</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Balhla kung bul chu tihfai a a zar thlak bawk tur.</li> <li>• Leitha chu thlai pakhatatah 600:200:100g a pek tur.</li> <li>• Heng micro-nutrients zinc, copper, manganese, iron, boron leh molybdenum te hi an mamawh tawka pek tur, a huan pum a chhiat vek loh nan ven that bawk tur.</li> <li>• A zar thlak ngun hian rannung leh natna lakah a veng a, chubak ah leitha a hek lova, thlai thar a ti tam bawk ani.</li> <li>• A rah chu a puitlin hunah leh a rawng eng a nih hunah seng tur.</li> </ul>
<b>Sapthei</b>	<b>Nursery stage</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A chi chu a rah hmin tha atanga lak ni se, ni 15-20 hnuah nursery siam tur.</li> <li>• A hnah 2/3 a rawn awm tan hnu ah polythene bag ah phunsawn</li> </ul>



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			<p>tur.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Polythene bag atangin thla <math>\frac{3}{4}</math> hnu ah huan ah phun sawn leh tur.</li> <li>• Bawngkek leitha chu khur khat ah 15g leh NPK 100:50:100g in kumkhat chhungin pek tur.</li> </ul>
<b>Lakhuihthei</b>	<b>A par lai</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A par chhuah hma nan chemical (Ethrel 10ppm+2% urea+0.04% sodium carbonate) chu pek tur. Tlai ah emaw thlaiin hnah 32 a neih hunah pek tur.</li> <li>• Chemical pek atangin ni 55-60 chhungin a par a chhuah thei ang.</li> <li>• Leitha chu thlai pakhat ah 60:50:60g a pek tur.</li> <li>• Thlai hnah leh a zar thi te chu paihfai a, hnim te tihfai bawk tur.</li> </ul>
		<b>Corm borer</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carbofuran 3G chu hectare khatah 1.5kga.i a pek tur. Hemi hi a zung ah a tuina hnuhma a awmin pek tur</li> </ul>
<b>Cucurbitaceous crops</b>	<b>A rah lai</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ni 7 danah tui chu tha taka pek tur.</li> <li>• Huan zau thamah chuan fruitfly leh pumpkin beetle ven nan carbaryl 0.2% leh malathion 0.15% chu chini tui litre khatah 10g a pawlhin kar khat danah leh a par tan tirhah leh a rah tan hunah kah tur.</li> <li>• Thlai pakhat a par nasat lain urea chu 70g a pek tur.</li> </ul>
<b>Bawrhsaiabe</b>	<b>A chin dan</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A kung bulthut ah hnim chheh darh tur.</li> <li>• A khat tawkin tui pek tur.</li> <li>• A tiak phunsawn te chu nil eh ruah lakah hliahkhuh tur.</li> </ul>
		<b>1. Aphids</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Surf tuiin thlai chu kah tur.</li> <li>• Heng insecticides Imidacloprid 200SL hi tui litre khatah 0.25ml in</li> </ul>



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			emaw Dimethoate 30% EC hi tui litre 10 ah 7ml a kah tur
		<b>2. Flea beetle</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pangang tui leh a puitling te chu a kung atangin thin thlak tur.</li> <li>• Heng insecticides Imidacloprid 200SL hi tui litre khatah 0.25ml in emaw Dimethoate 30% EC hi tui litre 10 ah 7ml a kah tur.</li> </ul>
		<b>3. Epilachna beetle</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A hnah a pangang leh a tui awm chu paihfai tur.</li> <li>• Methyl parathion 0.5% emaw Dimethoate 0.3% a kah tur.</li> </ul>
	MAMIT	<b>4. Leaf hopper</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Heng insecticides Imidacloprid 200SL hi tui litre khatah 0.25ml in emaw Dimethoate 30% EC hi tui litre 10 ah 7ml a kah tur.</li> </ul>
		<b>Bacterial wilt</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Huan chu fai taka dah a, thlai damlo te chu paihfai bawk tur.</li> <li>• Thlai damlo enkawl nan copper fungicide (2% Bordeaux mixture) a kah tur. bacterial witl chu root knot nematodes tam naah a awm thin a, hemi nematodes control hian bacterial wilt hi a veng thei.</li> <li>• Streptocycline sulphate chu tui litre khatah 0.3g leh Blitox 50 chu tui litre 15 ah 5g a pek tur.</li> </ul>
		<b>Damping off</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thlai chi chu kg khatah Thiram 3g emaw Trichoderma viride4g+Metalaxyl 4g (Apron) a chiah tur.</li> <li>• Bordeaux mixture 1% emaw 2g Captan emaw 3 copper oxychloride chu tui litre khatah pawlhin a chin atanga ni 10-15 ah leih tur.</li> </ul>
		<b>Leaf spot and leaf blotch</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dithane M-45 chu tui litre khatah 2.5g emaw Carbendazim 1g chu tui litre khatah pawlhin karkhat danah vawi 2/3 kah tur.</li> <li>• Leaf spot tan Blitox 3g chu tui litre</li> </ul>



# GRAMIN KRISHI MAUSAM SEWA ICAR RESEARCH COMPLEX FOR NEH REGION

Mizoram Centre, Kolasib- 796081, MIZORAM

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		<b>Leaf spot leh leaf blotch</b>	<p>khata pawlhin kah tur.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tui litre khatah Dithane M-45 chu 2.5g emaw Bavistin chu 1g a pawlhin karkhat danah vawi 2/3 kah thin tur.</li> <li>• Leaf spot ah chuan tui litre khatah Blitox chu 3g pawlh a kah thin tur.</li> </ul>
<b>French bean</b>	<b>A par lai</b>	<b>Blister beetle</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bean hnah, a tang ro leh hnim te chu paihfai vek tur.</li> <li>• Lei chu boruak kal that nan laihphut thin tur.</li> <li>• A chin atanga ni 20-25 ah bean kung chu mau in a zamna siam tur.</li> </ul>
<b>Bawkbawn</b>	<b>A chin dan</b>	<b>Aphids</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rannung ho chu mankhawmin thah vek tur.</li> <li>• Cypermethrin 2g chu tui litre khata pawlhin kah thin tur</li> </ul>
<b>Tomato</b>	<b>A chin dan</b>	<b>Epilachna beetle</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Balu leh leitha chu lei nen a chawhpawlh hnu in 75-100cm a zau ah a phunna tur siam tur. A chinna lai chu Blue copper 100g tui litre 40 ah emaw formaldehyde nen a pawlhin leih tur.</li> <li>• A chi chu 5cm a inhlata tuh in lei pangngai a vur leh tur.</li> <li>• Nursery tur chu lei dip tha darh leh tlema pawng tur (0.8m a zau leh 15cm a sei ni se).</li> <li>• Leitha 10kg leh bawngkek leitha 15:15:15 leh carbofuran 2.5g chawhpawlh pek tur.</li> <li>• Surf tuiin thlai chu kah tur.</li> <li>• Heng insecticides Imidacloprid 200SL hi tui litre khatah 0.25ml in emaw Dimethoate 30% EC hi tui litre 10 ah 7ml a kah tur.</li> <li>• Methyl parathion 0.5% emaw Dimethoate 0.3% a kah in flea beetle a veng thei</li> </ul>

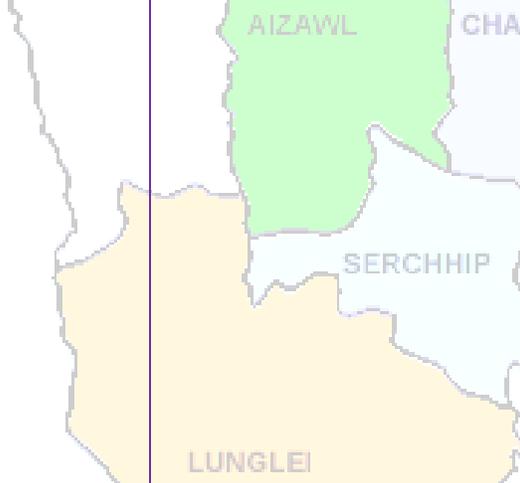
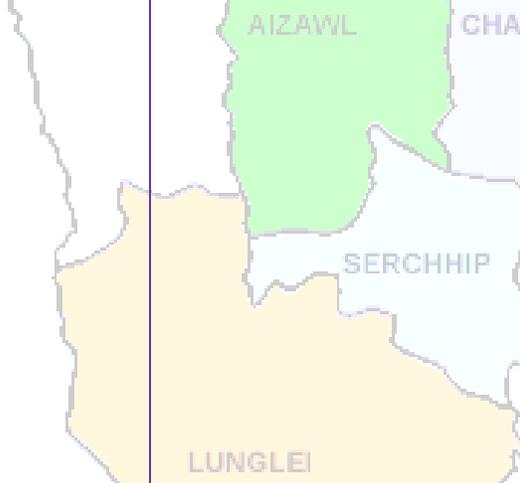
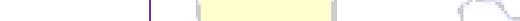


# GRAMIN KRISHI MAUSAM SEWA ICAR RESEARCH COMPLEX FOR NEH REGION

Mizoram Centre, Kolasib- 796081, MIZORAM

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<b>Buh</b>	<b>Nursery stage</b>	<b>Pre kharif rice</b> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A chi tha leh khat tha chauh hman tur.</li> <li>• Tui litre 10 ah chi (salt) 250g pawlhin chutah chuan chiah tur.</li> <li>• Bavistin 50WP @0.1% chu tui litre khatah 2g a pawlhin a chi chu chiah tur.</li> </ul>
		<b>Raised bed method</b> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A chin na tur chu 10m a sei ni se, 1.25m a zau leh tui luanna tur 20-30cm a zau siam tur. Hei hian a chi kal ral mai mai tur a veng.</li> <li>• Leitha pek hnu ah a chi damdawi a chiah te chu theh tur.</li> </ul>
<b>Vaimim</b>	<b>A chin dan</b> 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lei chu vawi 2/3 laihphut phawt tur.</li> <li>• A chi chu a line indawt a chin tur</li> <li>• A chi chu kg khatah Thiram 4g a chiah tur.</li> <li>• Hectare khatah buh chi chu 20-25kg hman tur.</li> <li>• Bawngek leitha chu hectare khatah 5-10t chu 80:60:40kg N, P2O5 leh K20 hman tur. Vaimim chin hma in lei nen tihpawlh tur. Nitrogen chu a dose chanve in a chin hnu ah pek tur, a bang 25% chu a hnu thlakhat ah leh a dang 25% chu a par hunah pek tur.</li> </ul>
<b>Sawhthing leh Aieng</b>	<b>Land preparation</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thlai hnah, a tang ro leh hnim te chu paihfai vek tur.</li> <li>• Lei chu boruak kal that nan laihphut thin tur.</li> <li>• Nitrogen leitha chu an mamawh taw kanga pek tur.</li> </ul>
		<b>Thrips</b> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Roger emaw Monocrophos chu tui litre khatah 2.5ml a pawlhin kah tur.</li> </ul>
		<b>Scales</b> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quinalphos emaw Monocrotophos chu tui litre khatah 2.5ml a</li> </ul>



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<b>Vawk</b>	<b>Kumtluanin</b>	<b>Porcine Reproductive Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS).</b>	pawlhin kah tur. 1. A natna vei vawk te chu thah a phum tur a ni.
	<b>A puitling hun</b>	<b>Swine fever.</b>	2. Vawk thla hnih a nihin SF vaccine pek tur a ni a, he vaccine hi thla ruk emaw kumtluanin pek chhonzawm tur
<b>Bawng</b>	<b>Kumtluanin</b>	<b>Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thla 16 a upa an rih in FMD vaccine pek tur a nia, thla 6 danah pek chhonzawm tur a ni.</li> </ul>
	<b>A naupan lai</b>	<b>Black Quarter (BQ)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Black Quarter Vaccine (BQ) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Thla ruk an tlin hunah vaccine lak tan tur.</li> <li>✚ Kumkhat hnu ah vaccine pek leh tur.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Ar</b>	<b>Kumtluanin</b>	<b>Ranikhet Disease.</b>	1. Ar note an pian hlimin F <sub>1</sub> vaccine pek tur a nia an puitlin hunah R <sub>2</sub> B pek leh tur a ni.
		<b>Coccidiosis</b>	2. Amprolium emaw coccidiostat pek tur.



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**District:** Lawngtlai

**Period:** 08- 12 August, 2015

**Bulletin No:** -542/2015/ Bulletin/English

**Date of issue:** 07<sup>th</sup> August, 2015

Parameters	08.08.2015	09.08.2015	10.08.2015	11.08.2015	12.08.2015
Rainfall (mm)	0	0	0	5	19
Max Temp (°C)	30	29	27	31	30
Min Temp (°C)	23	23	21	23	23
Cloud Coverage	Mainly cloudy				
Max RH (%)	98	97	97	98	98
Min RH (%)	67	74	81	64	80
Wind Speed (Kmph)	3	4	2	3	3
*Wind Direction	S	S	E	E	S

Northerly- **N**, North-Easterly- **N-E**, Easterly- **E**, South-Easterly- **S-E**,  
Southerly- **S**, South-Westerly- **S-W**, Westerly- **W**, North-westerly- **N-W**.

**STATUS OF MONSOON- July 1-31, 2015 (Percent of deviation from normal in parenthesis)**

<b>Aizawl- 412.50mm</b> (341.8mm)	<b>Champhai- 105.47mm</b> (250.30mm)	<b>Saiha- 307.78 mm</b> (87.2mm)	<b>Kolasib- 331.10mm</b> (380.9mm)
<b>Lawngtlai-291.28mm</b> (285.5mm)	<b>Lunglei-326.52mm</b> (186.21mm)	<b>Mamit-204.84mm</b> (442.80mm)	<b>Serchhip-189.57mm</b> (25.9mm)

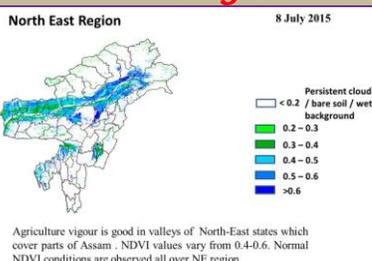
**Weather summary of the past three days**

**Weather forecast valid from 08<sup>th</sup> August, 2015 To 12<sup>th</sup> August, 2015.**

There is no chance of moderate to light rainfall during the next 2 day. The maximum and minimum temperatures for the next 5 days may range for 27-31°C and 21-23°C. Maximum relative humidity is expected in the range of 97-98% and minimum may from 64-80%. Wind direction would be southerly to easterly with the wind speed of 2-4 km per hour. Dense cloudy sky will prevail during the next five days.

**Weekly cumulative rainfall: 23.0 mm**

**NDVI for Mizoram**



NDVI for Mizoram is less than normal NDVI. Value shown that NDVI is zero. So, it represents "Bare Soil".



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Main Crop/ Animal /Fisheries	Stage	Cultural practices/ Pest/ Diseases	Agricultural / Horticultural/ animal husbandry advisories
<p><b>Khasi Mandarin and acid lime</b></p>	<p><b>Transplant stage</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Well rotten FYM @ 500g/pit is applied at 15-20 days before planting along with 12 g each of N and K<sub>2</sub>O/plant and 4 g of P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>/plant.</li> <li>✚ This root stock has proved very successful for raising some sweet orange and mandarin orange varieties in Maharashtra and Karnataka. This root stock is resistant to Tristeza virus but highly susceptible to exocortis. It is also recommended for this region till any other rootstock is found to be promising.</li> <li>✚ Citrus plantations are seldom put under planned cultivation, and plantations are always kept under sod or raised as mixed crops</li> <li>✚ Layered plants about one year old, are also selected in case of lemon, lime etc. Vigorous plants are always preferred for better growth. While placing the plants in the pits care should be taken that bud union remains 12-15 cm above the ground level.</li> </ul>

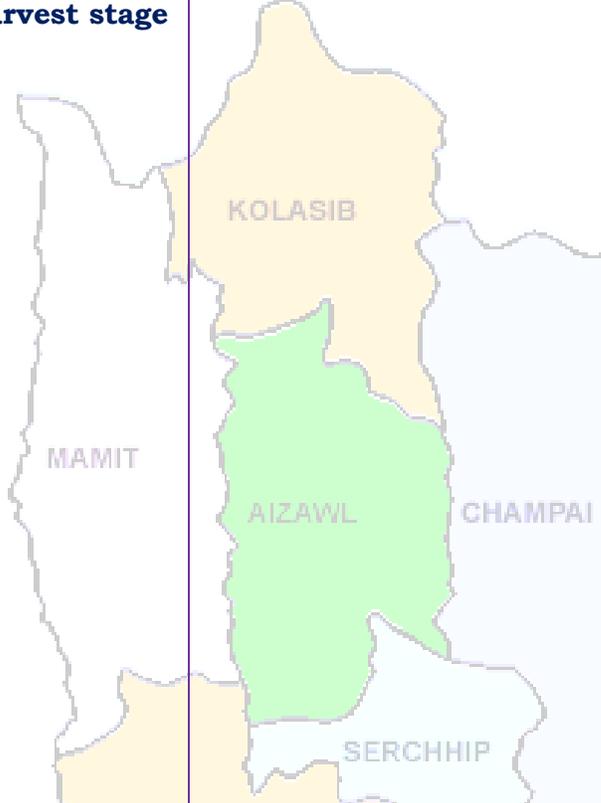


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<p><b>Khasi Mandarin and acid lime</b></p>	<p><b>Flower/Harvest stage</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Mandarins start bearing from the fourth year but substantial yield can be expected only from sixth year onwards.</li> <li>✚ Fruits are harvested when they attain full size, develop attractive colour with optimum sugar and acid blend. Fruits should be harvested preferably with clipper, shears or secateurs. Mandarins should not be harvested in wet weather or during rains.</li> <li>✚ Trees are trained to single stem with 4-6 well-spaced branches for making the basic framework. The lowermost branches are not allowed to grow below the height of 50 cm. from the soil surface.</li> </ul>
		<p>Devitalization of plants due to poor fruit set, fruit drop both at bearing and maturity stage, stem tunnelling, bark removal, girdling etc., on account of the attack of the different insect pests viz. citrus black fly, citrus psylla, citrus leaf miner, bark eating caterpillar, mealy bugs, citrus aphids, citrus thrips, fruit fly, mites etc.</p>
<p><b>Oil plam</b></p>	<p><b>Vegetative/flowering/ Harvesting stage</b></p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Remove all dead plants and replace with healthy seedling.</li> <li>✚ Cleaning near base of the</li> </ul>



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Mizoram Centre, Kolasib- 796081, MIZORAM  
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Guwahati)



		<p>plant and cut unwanted branches.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Application of split dose of fertilizer 600: 200:100 (g/pt).</li> <li>✚ Apply micro-nutrients viz. zinc, copper, manganese, iron, boron and molybdenum are required in ample quantities for supplying nutrients and also reduce serious disorders which may lead to decline of the whole orchard.</li> <li>✚ Fruits are harvested when they attain full size, develop attractive colour with optimum sugar and acid blend.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Banana</b></p>	<p><b>Vegetative/ harvesting</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Cleaning near base of the plant and cut unwanted branches.</li> <li>✚ Application of split dose of fertilizer 600: 200:100 (g/pt).</li> <li>✚ Apply micro-nutrients viz. zinc, copper, manganese, iron, boron and molybdenum are required in ample quantities for supplying nutrients and also reduce serious disorders which may lead to decline of the whole orchard.</li> <li>✚ Pruning on a regular basis removes unwanted or a sucker, keep production mats in optimum condition, saves fertilizer, reduces</li> </ul>



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			<p>pest and disease.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Fruits are harvested when they attain full size, develop attractive yellow colour.</li> </ul>
		<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Comb weevil and stem weevil</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Applications of neem powder effectively controlled weevils.</li> <li>✚ Application of 60 to 100 g of neem seed powder or neem cake at planting and then at 4 months intervals significantly diminished pest damage and increased yields.</li> <li>✚ Application of over 100 g or neem oil was phytotoxic (harmful to plants) and uneconomical.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Passion Fruit</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Transplant stage</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ High yielding mother vine with good quality fruits and free of virus diseases should be selected to provide cuttings.</li> <li>✚ A cutting should contain at least 3 buds and must be planted in sand beds.</li> <li>✚ Immediately after planting these should be kept inside a high humid chamber made out of bamboo and polythene.</li> </ul> <p><b>Grafting:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ This is more suitable for the Rahangala hybrid to safeguard it against collar-rot. The root stock of yellow Passion fruit is planted in polythene sleeves and the section from Rahangala</li> </ul>



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			<p>hybrid is grafted using wedge or approach method of grafting.</p>
<p><b>Pineapple</b></p>	<p><b>harvest stage</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ For optimum quality and sweetness, pineapple fruit should not be harvested until at least one-third or more of the peel or shell has turned from green to yellow.</li> <li>✚ When the fruit has reached full size and maturity but has not turned yellow, and then allow the harvested fruit to ripen off the plant at room temperature.</li> <li>✚ Ripeness can also be determined by snapping your finger against the side of the fruit. Ripened pineapples produce a dull, solid sound when you do this, but immature fruit produce a hollow thud.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Colocasia</b></p>	<p><b>Vegetative stage</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches.</li> <li>✚ Earthing up soil at base of the plant along with split doses of fertilizer.</li> <li>✚ Proper drainage is required to avoid water logging.</li> <li>✚ Mulching with black polythene is found beneficial for both reducing the weed and increasing the yield.</li> </ul>
		<p><b>Corm borer</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Carbofuran 3G @1.5 kg a.i./ha applied in root zone when egg laying ooze is observed at plant base.</li> </ul>



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<b>Okra</b>	<b>Harvest stage</b>	<p style="text-align: center;">KOLASIB</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ It takes only about 10 days from the time of flowering to the time to pick okra.</li> <li>✚ Picking okra should be done when they are four to five inches long.</li> <li>✚ Don't leave the fruit too long, they get hard and woody.</li> </ul>
<b>French bean</b>	<b>harvest stage</b>	<p style="text-align: center;">MAMIT AIZAWL CHAMPAI SERCHHIP</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In pole type varieties, mature pods should be harvested twice.</li> <li>• First harvest should be done when two third pods look dry and second harvest when 90% pod remaining pods look dry.</li> <li>• In case bush type varieties, harvest can be done one because of their determinate growth and synchronization in pod maturity.</li> </ul>
<b>Brinjal</b>	<b>Flower stage</b>	<p style="text-align: center;">LUNGLEI</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches.</li> <li>✚ Pre emergence application of Basalin @0.5 ml/lit of water for reduce grass type weed.</li> <li>✚ Mulching with black polythene film reduces weed growth, increases the crop growth.</li> <li>✚ Split dose of fertilizer application @ 50kg/ha urea.</li> </ul>
<b>Tomato</b>	<b>Flower stage</b>	<p style="text-align: center;">LAWNGTLAI SAIHA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches.</li> <li>✚ Pre emergence application</li> </ul>



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			<p>of Basalin @0.5 ml/lit of water for reduce grass type weed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Mulching with black polythene film reduces weed growth, increases the crop growth.</li> <li>✚ Split dose of fertilizer application @ 50kg/ha urea.</li> </ul>
<b>Rice</b>	<b>Maximum tillering stage</b>	<b>Kharif Rice</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Avoid sowing till sufficient rains have been received</li> <li>✚ If sowing is delayed, plant short duration varieties</li> <li>✚ Practice thinning of crop stand, reduce plant population and use the biomass as mulch, intercultural Operation to control weeds in case of upland rice</li> <li>✚ Conserve rain water in ponds/tanks/field for irrigation during critical growth stages</li> <li>✚ Foliar application of nutrients (Urea 2 %) may be done where moisture is a constraint</li> </ul>
<b>Maize</b>	<b>Flowering stage</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Pre-emergence application of Atrazine (Atratraf 50 wp, Gesaprim 500 fw) @ of 1.0-1.5 kg a.i ha-1 in 600 litre water, Alachlor (Lasso) @ 2-2.5 kg a.i ha-1, Metolachlor (Dual) @ 1.5-2.0 kg a.i ha-1, Pendamethalin (Stomp) @ 1-1.5 kg a.i. ha-1 large effective way for control of many annual and broad leaved weeds.</li> </ul>

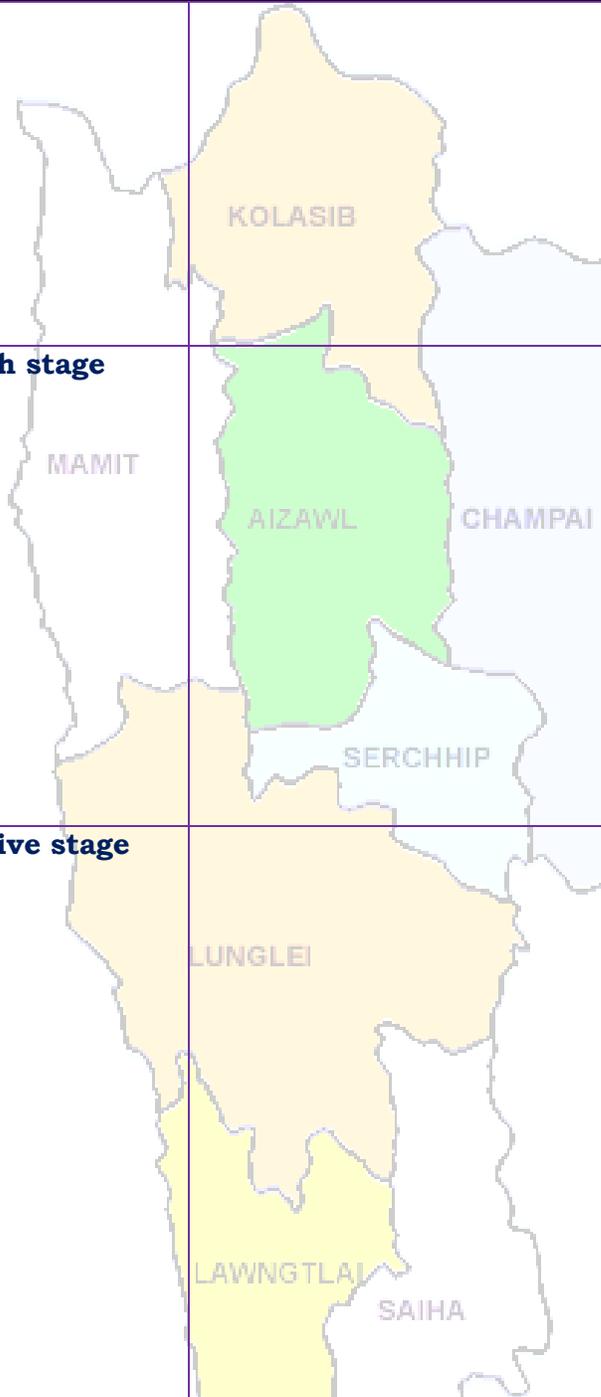
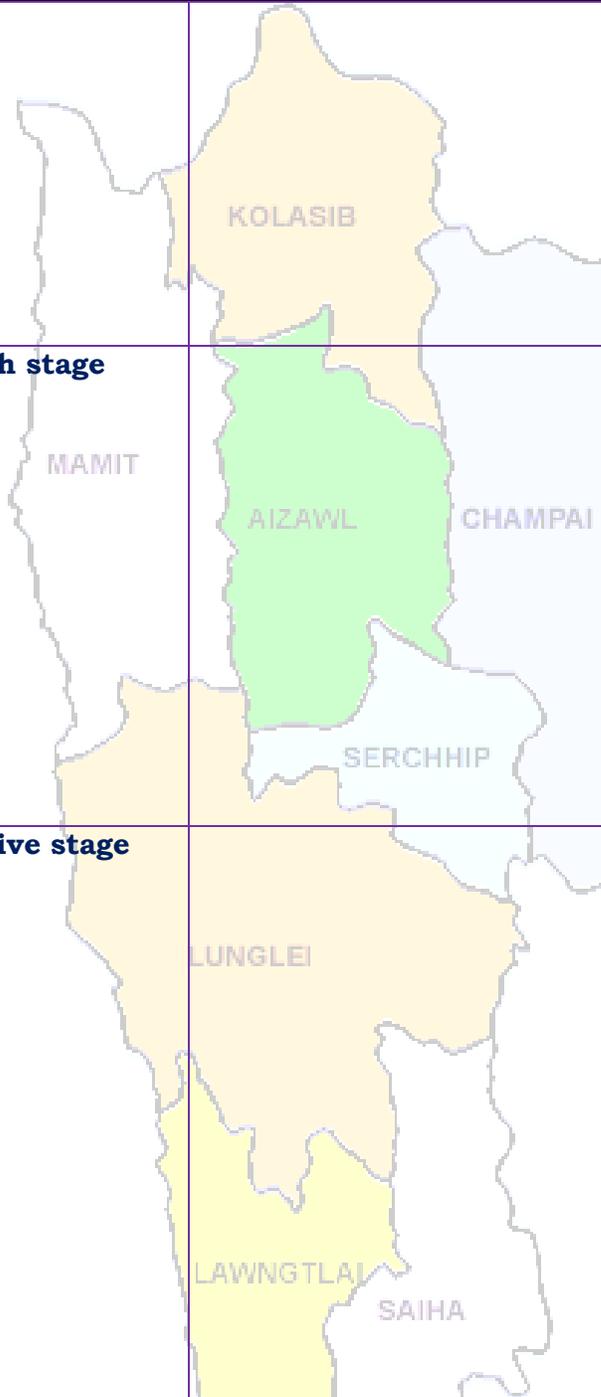
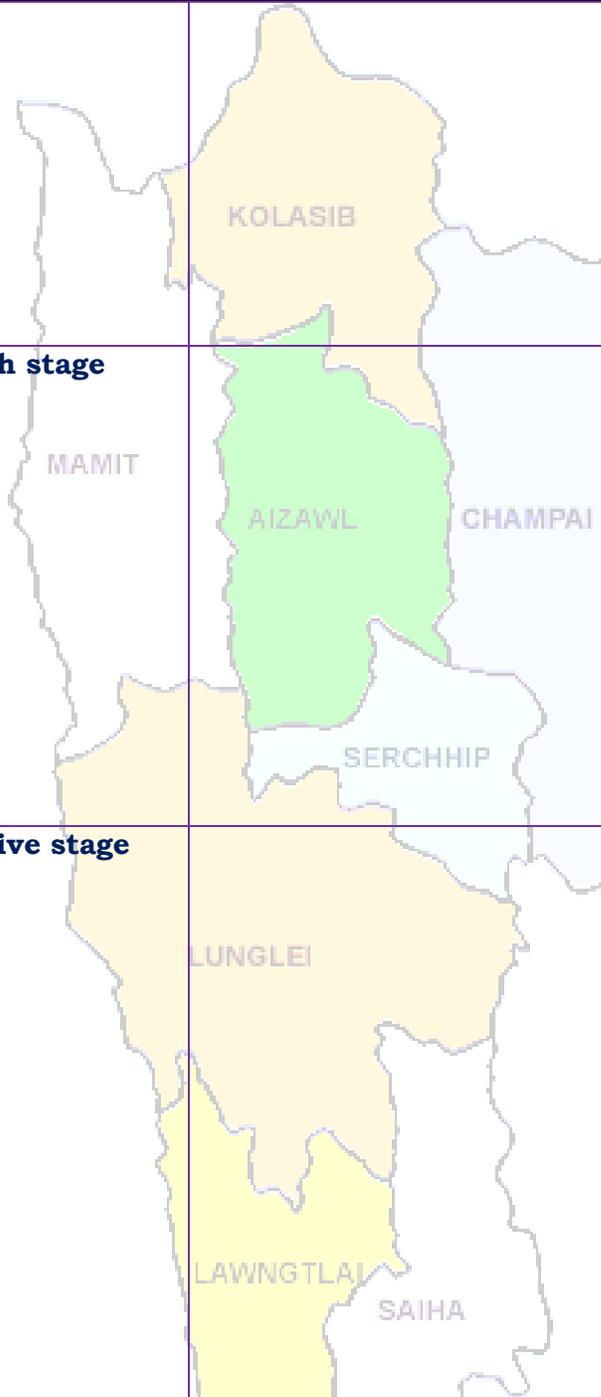


# GRAMIN KRISHI MAUSAM SEWA ICAR RESEARCH COMPLEX FOR NEH REGION

Mizoram Centre, Kolasib- 796081, MIZORAM

(Prepared based on District wise Weather Forecast received from IMD,  
Guwahati)



			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches.</li> <li>✚ Earthing up of soil along with fertilizer mixture.</li> <li>✚ Foliar spray of 0.1 % Endosulfan {2 ml (35 EC) in litre water} at 30 days after germination is very effective against stem borer.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Kharif pulses (Green gram, Black gram and Rajma)</b></p>	<p><b>Growth stage</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ One or two hand hoeing and weeding should be done, depending upon soil type and extent of weed infestation.</li> <li>✚ Weeds can also be controlled effectively by the application of TOK-E-25 at the rate of 10 ml dissolved in 1 liter of water as pre-emergence spray.</li> <li>✚ Earthing up soil for better support of plant also useful for destroying weeds.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Ginger and turmeric</b></p>	<p><b>Vegetative stage</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches.</li> <li>✚ Pre-emergence application of Atrazine (Atratraf 50 wp, Gesaprim 500 fw) @ of 1.0-1.5 kg a.i ha-1 in 600 litre water, Alachlor (Lasso) @ 2-2.5 kg a.i ha-1, Metolachlor (Dual) @ 1.5-2.0 kg a.i ha-1, Pendamethalin (Stomp) @ 1-1.5 kg a.i. ha-1 large effective way for control of many annual and broad leaved weeds.</li> <li>✚ Earthing up of soil along with fertilizer mixture.</li> </ul>



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		<b>Thrips</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Spray Roger or Monocrotophos (2.5 ml/lt) for controlling thrips.</li> </ul>
		<b>Scales</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Spray Quinalphos or Monocrotophos (2.5 ml/lt) for controlling scales.</li> </ul>
<b>Pig</b>	<b>All stages</b>	<b>Porcine Reproductive Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS).</b>	1. Culling of positive pigs or piglets.
	<b>Adult stage</b>	<b>Swine fever.</b>	2. Vaccination of pigs with SF vaccines at 2 months and yearly interval/6 month interval
<b>Cattle</b>	<b>All age group</b>	<b>Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FMD vaccine at 16 week and repeat every 6 month.</li> </ul>
	<b>Young stage</b>	<b>Black Quarter (BQ)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Black Quarter Vaccine (BQV).</li> <li>❖ Primary vaccination 6 month or above</li> <li>❖ Revaccination annually</li> </ul>
<b>Poultry</b>	<b>Adult stage</b>	<b>Ranikhet Disease.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• F1 vaccine at (1-6) days of birth and R<sub>2</sub>B vaccine for adult birds.</li> </ul>
	<b>Early stage</b>	<b>Coccidiosis</b>	1. Amprolium or coccidiostat



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Mizoram Centre, Kolasib- 796081, MIZORAM  
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**District:** Lawngtlai

**Period:** 08- 12 August, 2015

**Bulletin No:** -542/2015/ Bulletin/Mizo

**Date of issue:** 07<sup>th</sup> August, 2015

Parameters	08.08.2015	09.08.2015	10.08.2015	11.08.2015	12.08.2015
Rainfall (mm)	0	0	0	5	19
Max Temp (oC)	30	29	27	31	30
Min Temp (oC)	23	23	21	23	23
Cloud Coverage	Mainly cloudy				
Max RH (%)	98	97	97	98	98
Min RH (%)	67	74	81	64	80
Wind Speed (Kmph)	3	4	2	3	3
*Wind Direction	S	S	E	E	S

Northerly- **N**, North-Easterly- **N-E**, Easterly- **E**, South-Easterly- **S-E**,  
Southerly- **S**, South-Westerly- **S-W**, Westerly- **W**, North-westerly- **N-W**.

**STATUS OF MONSOON- July 1-31, 2015 (Percent of deviation from normal in parenthesis)**

<b>Aizawl- 412.50mm</b> (341.8mm)	<b>Aizawl- 412.50mm</b> (341.8mm)	<b>Aizawl- 412.50mm</b> (341.8mm)	<b>Aizawl- 412.50mm</b> (341.8mm)
<b>Lawngtlai-291.28mm</b> (285.5mm)	<b>Lawngtlai-291.28mm</b> (285.5mm)	<b>Lawngtlai-291.28mm</b> (285.5mm)	<b>Lawngtlai-291.28mm</b> (285.5mm)

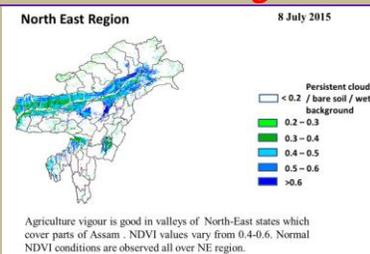
**Ni thum kaltha sik leh  
sa dinhmun tlangpui**

**August 08, 2015 atanga August 12, 2015 sik leh  
sa dinhmun hmuhlawk dan**

Ni 2 lo awm turah hian ruahtui a tlak beisei a ni. Khua a lum lai berin 27-31°C a ni ang a. A vawh lai ber in 21-23°C ni tur ah beisei a ni. RH san lai berin 97-98% leh a hniam lai berin 64-80% ni tur a beisei niin. Thli tleh dan kawng zawng chu chhimchhak lam atangin a nat zawng chu darkar 2-4 km ni tur a beisei niin. Ni nga chung lo awm tur ah hian chhum tlem a lan beisei a ni.

**Weekly cumulative rainfall: 23.0mm**

**NDVI for Mizoram and SPI**



NDVI for Mizoram is less than normal NDVI. Value shown that NDVI is zero. So, it represents "Bare Soil".



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Thlai/ ran /sangha	Spat zawng	Hmalakna tur/ rannung leh natna hrik awm thei te	Agricultural/Horticultural/ animal husbandry atana thurawn
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Khasi Mandarin and acid lime</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Transplant stage</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A chi: A chi chu lakchhuah anih veleh nurseey ah a thuk zawng 1.5-2cm leh 10X5cm a inhlat a chin tur. A rawn chawr chu polythene bag ah hnah 4-6 a neih hunah phun sawn tur.</li> <li>• Nursery chu rannung leh a damlohna dang laka ven nan ser huan atanga meter 500 a hla ah dah tur.</li> <li>• Lei, balu leh bawngkek leitha chu a inzat theuha pawlhin pek tur.</li> <li>• Bawngkek leitha chu thlai pakhat ah 600:200:100g a pek tur.</li> <li>• Certified thlai chi chauh hman tur.</li> <li>• Ser kung bula tuitling chu paihfai vek tur.</li> <li>• A tiak inchen tlang chauh phun atan hman tur.</li> <li>• A zar tliak leh hnip chu paih fai zel tur.</li> <li>• Thlai chu hrisel taka enkawl tur.</li> </ul>
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Vegetative stage</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gibberellins (10ppm) chu a rah khal that nan te, a rawng insiam nan te kah tur.</li> <li>• Thlai in tui tha taka an hmuh theih nan drip irrigation hman tur.</li> <li>• Ser rah tla hi ser kung khatah vawi 2 a thleng thin a, hemi ven nan hian GA3, urea, benomyl leh carbendazim a hun takah pek tur,</li> <li>• Heng rannung blackfly(kolshi), citrus psylla, leaf miner, bark eating caterpillar, fruit sucking</li> </ul>



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			<p>moth, mites, twing blight, gummosis, root rot leh collar rot te hi ven tur.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fungicide Carbendazim (0.1% emaw 1000ppm) a hun takah pek tur (thlakhat naah leh a seng hma ni 15 ah, chu chu wawi hnih kah tur).</li> </ul>
<b>Oil palm</b>	<b>Vegetative/ harvesting stage</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oil palm kung bul chu tihfai a a zar thlak bawk tur.</li> <li>• Leitha chu thlai pakhatatah 600:200:100g a pek tur.</li> <li>• Heng micro-nutrients zinc, copper, manganese, iron, boron leh molybdenum te hi an mamawh tawka pek tur, a huan pum a chhiat vek loh nan ven that bawk tur.</li> <li>• Oil palm rah chu a puitlin hunah te, a rawng inthlak hunah leh a thlum leh thur a pai tam hunah seng tur.</li> </ul>
<b>Balhla</b>	<b>Vegetative/ harvesting</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Balhla kung bul chu tihfai a a zar thlak bawk tur.</li> <li>• Leitha chu thlai pakhatatah 600:200:100g a pek tur.</li> <li>• Heng micro-nutrients zinc, copper, manganese, iron, boron leh molybdenum te hi an mamawh tawka pek tur, a huan pum a chhiat vek loh nan ven that bawk tur.</li> <li>• A zar thlak ngun hian rannung leh natna lakah a veng a, chubak ah leitha a hek lova, thlai thar a ti tam bawk ani.</li> <li>• A rah chu a puitlin hunah leh a rawng eng a nih hunah seng tur.</li> </ul>
<b>Sapthei</b>	<b>Nursery stage</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A chi chu a rah hmin tha atanga lak ni se, ni 15-20 hnuah</li> </ul>



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			<p>nursery siam tur.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A hnah 2/3 a rawn awm tan hnu ah polythene bag ah phunsawn tur.</li> <li>• Polythene bag atangin thla ¾ hnu ah huan ah phun sawn leh tur.</li> <li>• Bawngkek leitha chu khur khat ah 15g leh NPK 100:50:100g in kumkhat chhungin pek tur.</li> </ul>
<b>Lakhuihthei</b>	<b>A par lai</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A par chhuah hma nan chemical (Ethrel 10ppm+2% urea+0.04% sodium carbonate) chu pek tur. Tlai ah emaw thlaiin hnah 32 a neih hunah pek tur.</li> <li>• Chemical pek atangin ni 55-60 chhungin a par a chhuah thei ang.</li> <li>• Leitha chu thlai pakhat ah 60:50:60g a pek tur.</li> <li>• Thlai hnah leh a zar thi te chu paihfai a, hnim te tihfai bawk tur.</li> </ul>
		<b>Corm borer</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carbofuran 3G chu hectare khatah 1.5kga.i a pek tur. Hemi hi a zung ah a tuina hnuhma a awmin pek tur</li> </ul>
<b>Cucurbitaceous crops</b>	<b>A rah lai</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ni 7 danah tui chu tha taka pek tur.</li> <li>• Huan zau thamah chuan fruitfly leh pumpkin beetle ven nan carbaryl 0.2% leh malathion 0.15% chu chini tui litre khatah 10g a pawlhin kar khat danah leh a par tan tirhah leh a rah tan hunah kah tur.</li> <li>• Thlai pakhatah a par nasat lain urea chu 70g a pek tur.</li> </ul>
<b>Bawrh Saiabe</b>	<b>A chin dan</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Nursery tihfai a tui tlem pek tur.</li> <li>2. Phunsawn hnuah tui</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A kung bulthut ah hnim chheh darh tur.</li> </ul>



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		<b>tha taka pek tur.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A khat tawkin tui pek tur.</li> <li>• A tiak phunsawn te chu nil eh ruah lakah hliahkhuh tur.</li> </ul>
		<b>1. Aphids</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Surf tuiin thlai chu kah tur.</li> <li>• Heng insecticides Imidacloprid 200SL hi tui litre khatah 0.25ml in emaw Dimethoate 30% EC hi tui litre 10 ah 7ml a kah tur</li> </ul>
		<b>2. Flea beetle</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pangang tui leh a puitling te chu a kung atangin thin thlak tur.</li> <li>• Heng insecticides Imidacloprid 200SL hi tui litre khatah 0.25ml in emaw Dimethoate 30% EC hi tui litre 10 ah 7ml a kah tur.</li> </ul>
		<b>3. Epilachna beetle</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A hnah a pangang leh a tui awm chu paihfai tur.</li> <li>• Methyl parathion 0.5% emaw Dimethoate 0.3% a kah tur.</li> </ul>
		<b>4. Leaf hopper</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Heng insecticides Imidacloprid 200SL hi tui litre khatah 0.25ml in emaw Dimethoate 30% EC hi tui litre 10 ah 7ml a kah tur.</li> </ul>
		<b>Bacterial wilt</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Huan chu fai taka dah a, thlai damlo te chu paihfai bawk tur.</li> <li>• Thlai damlo enkawl nan copper fungicide (2% Bordeaux mixture) a kah tur. bacterial wilt chu root knot nematodes tam naah a awm thin a, hemi nematodes control hian bacterial wilt hi a veng thei.</li> <li>• Streptocycline sulphate chu tui litre khatah 0.3g leh Blitox 50 chu tui litre 15 ah 5g a pek tur.</li> </ul>
		<b>Damping off</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thlai chi chu kg khatah Thiram 3g emaw Trichoderma viride 4g + Metalaxyl 4g (Apron) a chiah tur.</li> <li>• Bordeaux mixture 1% emaw 2g Captan emaw 3 copper</li> </ul>



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			oxychloride chu tui litre khatah pawlhin a chin atanga ni 10-15 ah leih tur.
		<b>Leaf spot and leaf blotch</b> KOLASIB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dithane M-45 chu tui litre khatah 2.5g emaw Carbendazim 1g chu tui litre khatah pawlhin karkhat danah vawi 2/3 kah tur.</li> <li>• Leaf spot tan Blitox 3g chu tui litre khata pawlhin kah tur.</li> </ul>
		<b>Leaf spot leh leaf blotch</b> MAMIT AIZAWL CHAMPAI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tui litre khatah Dithane M-45 chu 2.5g emaw Bavistin chu 1g a pawlhin karkhat danah vawi 2/3 kah thin tur.</li> <li>• Leaf spot ah chuan tui litre khatah Blitox chu 3g pawlh a kah thin tur.</li> </ul>
<b>French bean</b>	<b>A par lai</b>	SERCHHIP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bean hnah, a tang ro leh hnim te chu paihfai vek tur.</li> <li>• Lei chu boruak kal that nan laihphut thin tur.</li> <li>• A chin atanga ni 20-25 ah bean kung chu mau in a zamna siam tur.</li> </ul>
		<b>Blister beetle</b> LUNGLEI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rannung ho chu mankhawmin thah vek tur.</li> <li>• Cypermethrin 2g chu tui litre khata pawlhin kah thin tur</li> </ul>
<b>Bawkbawn</b>	<b>A chin dan</b>	LAWNGTLAI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Balu leh leitha chu lei nen a chawhpawlh hnu in 75-100cm a zau ah a phunna tur siam tur. A chinna lai chu Blue copper 100g tui litre 40 ah emaw formaldehyde nen a pawlhin leih tur.</li> <li>• A chi chu 5cm a inhlat a tuh in lei pangngai a vur leh tur.</li> </ul>
<b>Tomato</b>	<b>A chin dan</b>	SAIHA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nursery tur chu lei dip tha darh leh tlema pawng tur (0.8m a zau leh 15cm a sei ni se).</li> </ul>



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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Leitha 10kg leh bawngkek leitha 15:15:15 leh carbofuran 2.5g chawhpawlh pek tur.</li> </ul>
		<b>Aphids</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Surf tuiin thlai chu kah tur.</li> <li>Heng insecticides Imidacloprid 200SL hi tui litre khatah 0.25ml in emaw Dimethoate 30% EC hi tui litre 10 ah 7ml a kah tur.</li> </ul>
		<b>Epilachna beetle</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Methyl parathion 0.5% emaw Dimethoate 0.3% a kah in flea beetle a veng thei</li> </ul>
<b>Buh</b>	<b>Nursery stage</b>	<b>Pre kharif rice</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A chi tha leh khat tha chauh hman tur.</li> <li>Tui litre 10 ah chi (salt) 250g pawlhin chutah chuan chiah tur.</li> <li>Bavistin 50WP @0.1% chu tui litre khatah 2g a pawlhin a chi chu chiah tur.</li> </ul>
		<b>Raised bed method</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A chin na tur chu 10m a sei ni se, 1.25m a zau leh tui luanna tur 20-30cm a zau siam tur. Hei hian a chi kal ral mai mai tur a veng.</li> <li>Leitha pek hnu ah a chi damdawi a chiah te chu theh tur.</li> </ul>
<b>Vaimim</b>	<b>A chin dan</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lei chu wawi 2/3 laihphut phawt tur.</li> <li>A chi chu a line indawt a chin tur</li> <li>A chi chu kg khatah Thiram 4g a chiah tur.</li> <li>Hectare khatah buh chi chu 20-25kg hman tur.</li> <li>Bawngkek leitha chu hectare khatah 5-10t chu 80:60:40kg N, P2O5 leh K20 hman tur. Vaimim chin hma in lei nen tihpawlh tur. Nitrogen chu a dose chanve</li> </ul>



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Mizoram Centre, Kolasib- 796081, MIZORAM

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			in a chin hnu ah pek tur, a bang 25% chu a hnu thlakhat ah leh a dang 25% chu a par hunah pek tur.
<b>Sawthing leh Aieng</b>	<b>Land preparation</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thlai hnah, a tang ro leh hnim te chu paihfai vek tur.</li> <li>• Lei chu boruak kal that nan laihphut thin tur.</li> <li>• Nitrogen leitha chu an mamawh taw kanga pek tur.</li> </ul>
		<b>Thrips</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Roger emaw Monocrophos chu tui litre khatah 2.5ml a pawlhin kah tur.</li> </ul>
		<b>Scales</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quinalphos emaw Monocrotophos chu tui litre khatah 2.5ml a pawlhin kah tur.</li> </ul>
<b>Vawk</b>	<b>Kumtluanin</b>	<b>Porcine Reproductive Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS).</b>	1. A natna vei vawk te chu thah a phum tur a ni.
	<b>A puitling hun</b>	<b>Swine fever.</b>	2. Vawk thla hnih a nihin SF vaccine pek tur a ni a, he vaccine hi thla ruk emaw kumtluanin pek chhunzawm tur
<b>Bawng</b>	<b>Kumtluanin</b>	<b>Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thla16 a upa an rih in FMD vaccine pek tur a nia, thla 6 danah pek chhunzawm tur a ni.</li> </ul>
	<b>A naupan lai</b>	<b>Black Quarter (BQ)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Black Quarter Vaccine (BQ) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Thla ruk an tlin hunah vaccine lak tan tur.</li> <li>✚ Kumkhat hnu ah vaccine pek leh tur.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Ar</b>	<b>Kumtluanin</b>	<b>Ranikhet Disease.</b>	1. Ar note an pian hlimin F <sub>1</sub> vaccine pek tur a nia an puitlin hunah R <sub>2</sub> B pek leh tur a ni.
		<b>Coccidiosis</b>	2. Amprolium emaw coccidiostat pek tur.



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Mizoram Centre, Kolasib- 796081, MIZORAM  
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**District:** Lunglei

**Period:** 08- 12 August, 2015

**Bulletin No:** -542/2015/ Bulletin/English

**Date of issue:** 07<sup>th</sup> August, 2015

Parameters	08.08.2015	09.08.2015	10.08.2015	11.08.2015	12.08.2015
Rainfall (mm)	0	3	0	10	30
Max Temp (°C)	29	28	25	32	30
Min Temp (°C)	22	22	20	22	22
Cloud Coverage	Mainly cloudy				
Max RH (%)	99	99	99	99	100
Min RH (%)	71	86	93	59	82
Wind Speed (Kmph)	2	2	2	2	2
*Wind Direction	S	S	E	E	S

Northerly- **N**, North-Easterly- **N-E**, Easterly- **E**, South-Easterly- **S-E**,  
Southerly- **S**, South-Westerly- **S-W**, Westerly-**W**, North-westerly- **N-W**.

**STATUS OF MONSOON- July 1-31, 2015 (Percent of deviation from normal in parenthesis)**

<b>Aizawl- 412.50mm</b> (341.8mm)	<b>Champhai- 105.47mm</b> (250.30mm)	<b>Saiha- 307.78 mm</b> (87.2mm)	<b>Kolasib- 331.10mm</b> (380.9mm)
<b>Lawngtlai-291.28mm</b> (285.5mm)	<b>Lunglei-326.52mm</b> (186.21mm)	<b>Mamit-204.84mm</b> (442.80mm)	<b>Serchhip-189.57mm</b> (25.9mm)

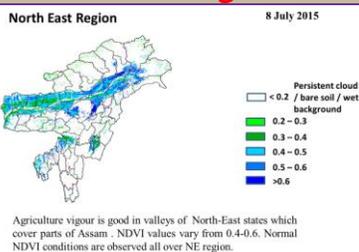
**Weather summary of the past three days**

**Weather forecast valid from 08<sup>th</sup> August, 2015 To 12<sup>th</sup> August, 2015.**

There are chances of moderate to light rainfall during the next 3 day. The maximum and minimum temperatures for the next 5 days may range for 25-32°C and 20-22°C. Maximum relative humidity is expected in the range of 99-100% and minimum may from 59-93%. Wind direction would be southerly to easterly with the wind speed of 2 km per hour. Dense cloudy sky will prevail during the next five days.

**Weekly cumulative rainfall: 43.0 mm**

**NDVI for Mizoram**



NDVI for Mizoram is less than normal NDVI. Value shown that NDVI is zero. So, it represents "Bare Soil".



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Main Crop/ Animal /Fisheries	Stage	Cultural practices/ Pest/ Diseases	Agricultural / Horticultural/ animal husbandry advisories
<p><b>Khasi Mandarin and acid lime</b></p>	<p><b>Transplant stage</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Well rotten FYM @ 500g/pit is applied at 15-20 days before planting along with 12 g each of N and K<sub>2</sub>O/plant and 4 g of P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>/plant.</li> <li>✚ This root stock has proved very successful for raising some sweet orange and mandarin orange varieties in Maharashtra and Karnataka. This root stock is resistant to Tristeza virus but highly susceptible to exocortis. It is also recommended for this region till any other rootstock is found to be promising.</li> <li>✚ Citrus plantations are seldom put under planned cultivation, and plantations are always kept under sod or raised as mixed crops</li> <li>✚ Layered plants about one year old, are also selected in case of lemon, lime etc. Vigorous plants are always preferred for better growth. While placing the plants in the pits care should be taken that bud union remains 12-15 cm above the ground level.</li> </ul>



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<p><b>Khasi Mandarin and acid lime</b></p>	<p><b>Flower/Harvest stage</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Mandarins start bearing from the fourth year but substantial yield can be expected only from sixth year onwards.</li> <li>✚ Fruits are harvested when they attain full size, develop attractive colour with optimum sugar and acid blend. Fruits should be harvested preferably with clipper, shears or secateurs. Mandarins should not be harvested in wet weather or during rains.</li> <li>✚ Trees are trained to single stem with 4-6 well-spaced branches for making the basic framework. The lowermost branches are not allowed to grow below the height of 50 cm. from the soil surface.</li> </ul>
		<p>Devitalization of plants due to poor fruit set, fruit drop both at bearing and maturity stage, stem tunnelling, bark removal, girdling etc., on account of the attack of the different insect pests viz. citrus black fly, citrus psylla, citrus leaf miner, bark eating caterpillar, mealy bugs, citrus aphids, citrus thrips, fruit fly, mites etc.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Spraying with insecticides viz. monocrotophos, phosalone, dimethoate, phosphamidon, quinalphos @ 2 ml/lit of water.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Oil plam</b></p>	<p><b>Vegetative/flowering/ Harvesting stage</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Remove all dead plants and replace with healthy seedling.</li> <li>✚ Cleaning near base of the plant and cut unwanted</li> </ul>



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		<p>branches.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Application of split dose of fertilizer 600: 200:100 (g/pt).</li> <li>✚ Apply micro-nutrients viz. zinc, copper, manganese, iron, boron and molybdenum are required in ample quantities for supplying nutrients and also reduce serious disorders which may lead to decline of the whole orchard.</li> <li>✚ Fruits are harvested when they attain full size, develop attractive colour with optimum sugar and acid blend.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Banana</b></p>	<p><b>Vegetative/ harvesting</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Cleaning near base of the plant and cut unwanted branches.</li> <li>✚ Application of split dose of fertilizer 600: 200:100 (g/pt).</li> <li>✚ Apply micro-nutrients viz. zinc, copper, manganese, iron, boron and molybdenum are required in ample quantities for supplying nutrients and also reduce serious disorders which may lead to decline of the whole orchard.</li> <li>✚ Pruning on a regular basis removes unwanted or a sucker, keep production mats in optimum condition, saves fertilizer, reduces pest and disease.</li> </ul>



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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Fruits are harvested when they attain full size, develop attractive yellow colour.</li> </ul>
		<p><b>Comb weevil and stem weevil</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Applications of neem powder effectively controlled weevils.</li> <li>✚ Application of 60 to 100 g of neem seed powder or neem cake at planting and then at 4 months intervals significantly diminished pest damage and increased yields.</li> <li>✚ Application of over 100 g or neem oil was phytotoxic (harmful to plants) and uneconomical.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Passion Fruit</b></p>	<p><b>Transplant stage</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ High yielding mother vine with good quality fruits and free of virus diseases should be selected to provide cuttings.</li> <li>✚ A cutting should contain at least 3 buds and must be planted in sand beds.</li> <li>✚ Immediately after planting these should be kept inside a high humid chamber made out of bamboo and polythene.</li> </ul> <p><b>Grafting:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ This is more suitable for the Rahangala hybrid to safeguard it against collar-rot. The root stock of yellow Passion fruit is planted in polythene sleeves and the section from Rahangala hybrid is grafted using wedge or approach method</li> </ul>



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<p><b>Pineapple</b></p>	<p><b>harvest stage</b></p>		<p>of grafting.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ For optimum quality and sweetness, pineapple fruit should not be harvested until at least one-third or more of the peel or shell has turned from green to yellow.</li> <li>✚ When the fruit has reached full size and maturity but has not turned yellow, and then allow the harvested fruit to ripen off the plant at room temperature.</li> <li>✚ Ripeness can also be determined by snapping your finger against the side of the fruit. Ripened pineapples produce a dull, solid sound when you do this, but immature fruit produce a hollow thud.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Colocasia</b></p>	<p><b>Vegetative stage</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches.</li> <li>✚ Earthing up soil at base of the plant along with split doses of fertilizer.</li> <li>✚ Proper drainage is required to avoid water logging.</li> <li>✚ Mulching with black polythene is found beneficial for both reducing the weed and increasing the yield.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Okra</b></p>	<p><b>Harvest stage</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Carbofuran 3G @1.5 kg a.i./ha applied in root zone when egg laying ooze is observed at plant base.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Okra</b></p>	<p><b>Harvest stage</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ It takes only about 10 days from the time of flowering to the time to pick okra.</li> </ul>



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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Picking okra should be done when they are four to five inches long.</li> <li>✚ Don't leave the fruit too long, they get hard and woody.</li> </ul>
<b>French bean</b>	<b>harvest stage</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In pole type varieties, mature pods should be harvested twice.</li> <li>• First harvest should be done when two third pods look dry and second harvest when 90% pod remaining pods look dry.</li> <li>• In case bush type varieties, harvest can be done one because of their determinate growth and synchronization in pod maturity.</li> </ul>
<b>Brinjal</b>	<b>Flower stage</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches.</li> <li>✚ Pre emergence application of Basalin @0.5 ml/lit of water for reduce grass type weed.</li> <li>✚ Mulching with black polythene film reduces weed growth, increases the crop growth.</li> <li>✚ Split dose of fertilizer application @ 50kg/ha urea.</li> </ul>
<b>Tomato</b>	<b>Flower stage</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches.</li> <li>✚ Pre emergence application of Basalin @0.5 ml/lit of water for reduce grass type weed.</li> </ul>



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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Mulching with black polythene film reduces weed growth, increases the crop growth.</li> <li>✚ Split dose of fertilizer application @ 50kg/ha urea.</li> </ul>
<b>Rice</b>	<b>Maximum tillering stage</b>	<b>Kharif Rice</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Avoid sowing till sufficient rains have been received</li> <li>✚ If sowing is delayed, plant short duration varieties</li> <li>✚ Practice thinning of crop stand, reduce plant population and use the biomass as mulch, intercultural Operation to control weeds in case of upland rice</li> <li>✚ Conserve rain water in ponds/tanks/field for irrigation during critical growth stages</li> <li>✚ Foliar application of nutrients (Urea 2 %) may be done where moisture is a constraint</li> </ul>
<b>Maize</b>	<b>Flowering stage</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Pre-emergence application of Atrazine (Atratraf 50 wp, Gesaprim 500 fw) @ of 1.0-1.5 kg a.i ha-1 in 600 litre water, Alachlor (Lasso) @ 2-2.5 kg a.i ha-1, Metolachlor (Dual) @ 1.5-2.0 kg a.i ha-1, Pendamethalin (Stomp) @ 1-1.5 kg a.i. ha-1-large effective way for control of many annual and broad leaved weeds.</li> <li>✚ Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches.</li> </ul>



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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Earting up of soil along with fertilizer mixture.</li> <li>✚ Foliar spray of 0.1 % Endosulfan {2 ml (35 EC) in litre water} at 30 days after germination is very effective against stem borer.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Kharif pulses (Green gram, Black gram and Rajma)</b></p>	<p><b>Growth stage</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ One or two hand hoeing and weeding should be done, depending upon soil type and extent of weed infestation.</li> <li>✚ Weeds can also be controlled effectively by the application of TOK-E-25 at the rate of 10 ml dissolved in 1 liter of water as pre-emergence spray.</li> <li>✚ Earthing up soil for better support of plant also useful for destroying weeds.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Ginger and turmeric</b></p>	<p><b>Vegetative stage</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches.</li> <li>✚ Pre-emergence application of Atrazine (Atratraf 50 wp, Gesaprim 500 fw) @ of 1.0-1.5 kg a.i ha-1 in 600 litre water, Alachlor (Lasso) @ 2-2.5 kg a.i ha-1, Metolachlor (Dual) @ 1.5-2.0 kg a.i ha-1, Pendamethalin (Stomp) @ 1-1.5 kg a.i. ha-1 large effective way for control of many annual and broad leaved weeds.</li> <li>✚ Earthing up of soil along with fertilizer mixture.</li> </ul>
		<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Thrips</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Spray Roger or Monocrotophos (2.5 ml/lt) for controlling thrips.</li> </ul>



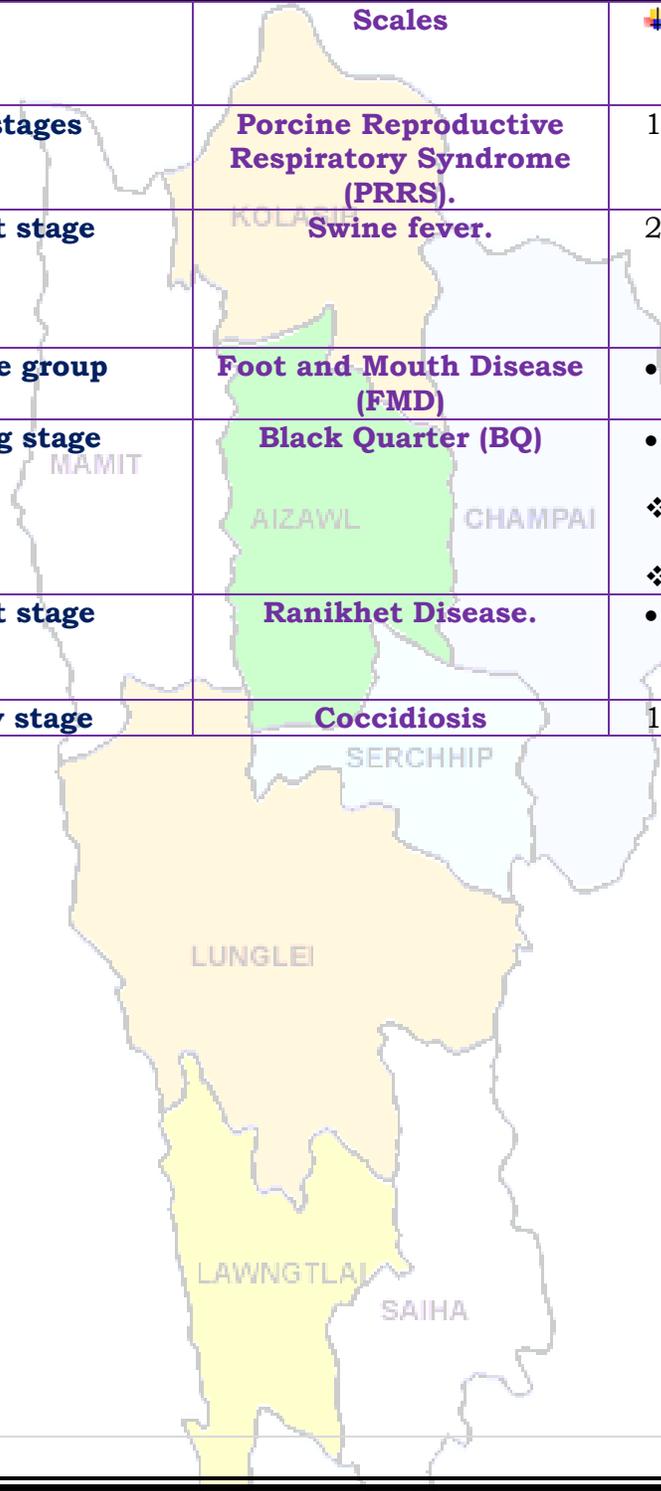
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		Scales	✚ Spray Quinalphos or Monocrotophos (2.5 ml/l) for controlling scales.
<b>Pig</b>	<b>All stages</b>	<b>Porcine Reproductive Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS).</b>	1. Culling of positive pigs or piglets.
	<b>Adult stage</b>	<b>Swine fever.</b>	2. Vaccination of pigs with SF vaccines at 2 months and yearly interval/6 month interval
<b>Cattle</b>	<b>All age group</b>	<b>Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)</b>	• FMD vaccine at 16 week and repeat every 6 month.
	<b>Young stage</b>	<b>Black Quarter (BQ)</b>	• Black Quarter Vaccine (BQV). ❖ Primary vaccination 6 month or above ❖ Revaccination annually
<b>Poultry</b>	<b>Adult stage</b>	<b>Ranikhet Disease.</b>	• F1 vaccine at (1-6) days of birth and R <sub>2</sub> B vaccine for adult birds.
	<b>Early stage</b>	<b>Coccidiosis</b>	1. Amprolium or coccidiostat





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**GRAMIN KRISHI MAUSAM SEWA**  
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**District: Lunglei**

**Period: 08- 12 August, 2015**

**Bulletin No: -542/2015/ Bulletin/Mizo**

**Date of issue: 07<sup>th</sup> August, 2015**

Parameters	08.08.2015	09.08.2015	10.08.2015	11.08.2015	12.08.2015
Rainfall (mm)	0	3	0	10	30
Max Temp (oC)	29	28	25	32	30
Min Temp (oC)	22	22	20	22	22
Cloud Coverage	Mainly cloudy				
Max RH (%)	99	99	99	99	100
Min RH (%)	71	86	93	59	82
Wind Speed (Kmph)	2	2	2	2	2
*Wind Direction	S	S	E	E	S

**Northerly- N, North-Easterly- N-E, Easterly- E, South-Easterly- S-E, Southerly- S, South-Westerly- S-W, Westerly-W, North-westerly- N-W.**

**STATUS OF MONSOON- July 1-31, 2015 (Percent of deviation from normal in parenthesis)**

<b>Aizawl- 412.50mm</b> (341.8mm)	<b>Champhai- 105.47mm</b> (250.30mm)	<b>Saiha- 307.78 mm</b> (87.2mm)	<b>Kolasib- 331.10mm</b> (380.9mm)
<b>Lawngtlai-291.28mm</b> (285.5mm)	<b>Lunglei-326.52mm</b> (186.21mm)	<b>Mamit-204.84mm</b> (442.80mm)	<b>Serchhip-189.57mm</b> (25.9mm)

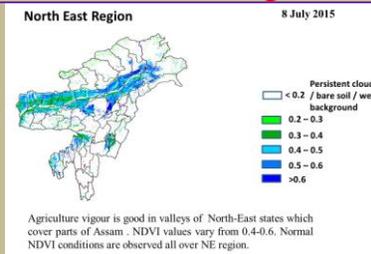
**Ni thum kaltha sik leh sa dinhmun tlangpui**

**August 08, 2015 atanga August 12, 2015 sik leh sa dinhmun hmuhlawk dan**

Ni 3 lo awm turah hian ruahtui a tlak beisei a ni. Khua a lum lai berin 25-32°C a ni ang a. A vawh lai ber in 20-22°C ni tur ah beisei a ni. RH san lai berin 99-100% leh a hniam lai berin 59-93% ni tur a beisei niin. Thli tleh dan kawng zawng chu chhimchhak lam atangin a nat zawng chu darkar 2 km ni tur a beisei niin. Ni nga chung lo awm tur ah hian chhum tlem a lan beisei a ni.

**Weekly cumulative rainfall: 43.0mm**

**NDVI for Mizoram and SPI**



NDVI for Mizoram is less than normal NDVI. Value shown that NDVI is zero. So, it represents "Bare Soil".



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Thlai/ ran /sangha	Spat zawng	Hmalakna tur/ rannung leh natna hrik awm thei te	Agricultural/Horticultural/ animal husbandry atana thurawn
<p><b>Khasi Mandarin and acid lime</b></p>	<p><b>Transplant stage</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A chi: A chi chu lakchhuah anih veleh nurseey ah a thuk zawng 1.5-2cm leh 10X5cm a inhlat a chin tur. A rawn chawr chu polythene bag ah hnah 4-6 a neih hunah phun sawn tur.</li> <li>• Nursery chu rannung leh a damlohna dang laka ven nan ser huan atanga meter 500 a hla ah dah tur.</li> <li>• Lei, balu leh bawngkek leitha chu a inzat theuha pawlhin pek tur.</li> <li>• Bawngkek leitha chu thlai pakhat ah 600:200:100g a pek tur.</li> <li>• Certified thlai chi chauh hman tur.</li> <li>• Ser kung bula tuitling chu paihfai vek tur.</li> <li>• A tiak inchen tlang chauh phun atan hman tur.</li> <li>• A zar tliak leh hnip chu paih fai zel tur.</li> <li>• Thlai chu hrisel taka enkawl tur.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Vegetative stage</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gibberellins (10ppm) chu a rah khal that nan te, a rawng insiam nan te kah tur.</li> <li>• Thlai in tui tha taka an hmuh theih nan drip irrigation hman tur.</li> <li>• Ser rah tla hi ser kung khatah wawi 2 a thleng thin a, hemi ven nan hian GA3, urea, benomyl leh carbendazim a hun takah pek tur,</li> <li>• Heng rannung blackfly(kolshi), citrus psylla, leaf miner, bark eating caterpillar, fruit sucking moth, mites, twing blight,</li> </ul>



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			<p>gummosis, root rot leh collar rot te hi ven tur.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fungicide Carbendazim (0.1% emaw 1000ppm) a hun takah pek tur (thlakhat naah leh a seng hma ni 15 ah, chu chu vawi hnih kah tur).</li> </ul>
<b>Oil palm</b>	<b>Vegetative/ harvesting stage</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oil palm kung bul chu tihfai a a zar thlak bawk tur.</li> <li>• Leitha chu thlai pakhatah 600:200:100g a pek tur.</li> <li>• Heng micro-nutrients zinc, copper, manganese, iron, boron leh molybdenum te hi an mamawh tawka pek tur, a huan pum a chhiat vek loh nan ven that bawk tur.</li> <li>• Oil palm rah chu a puitlin hunah te, a rawng inthlak hunah leh a thlum leh thur a pai tam hunah seng tur.</li> </ul>
<b>Balhla</b>	<b>Vegetative/ harvesting</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Balhla kung bul chu tihfai a a zar thlak bawk tur.</li> <li>• Leitha chu thlai pakhatah 600:200:100g a pek tur.</li> <li>• Heng micro-nutrients zinc, copper, manganese, iron, boron leh molybdenum te hi an mamawh tawka pek tur, a huan pum a chhiat vek loh nan ven that bawk tur.</li> <li>• A zar thlak ngun hian rannung leh natna lakah a veng a, chubak ah leitha a hek lova, thlai thar a ti tam bawk ani.</li> <li>• A rah chu a puitlin hunah leh a rawng eng a nih hunah seng tur.</li> </ul>
<b>Sapthei</b>	<b>Nursery stage</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A chi chu a rah hmin tha atanga lak ni se, ni 15-20 hnuah nursery siam tur.</li> </ul>



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		KOLASIB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A hnah 2/3 a rawn awm tan hnu ah polythene bag ah phunsawn tur.</li> <li>• Polythene bag atangin thla ¾ hnu ah huan ah phun sawn leh tur.</li> <li>• Bawngkek leitha chu khur khat ah 15g leh NPK 100:50:100g in kumkhat chungin pek tur.</li> </ul>
Lakhuihthei	A par lai	MAMIT AIZAWL CHAMPAI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A par chhuah hma nan chemical (Ethrel 10ppm+2% urea+0.04% sodium carbonate) chu pek tur. Tlai ah emaw thlain hnah 32 a neih hunah pek tur.</li> <li>• Chemical pek atangin ni 55-60 chungin a par a chhuah thei ang.</li> <li>• Leitha chu thlai pakhat ah 60:50:60g a pek tur.</li> <li>• Thlai hnah leh a zar thi te chu paihfai a, hnim te tihfai bawk tur.</li> </ul>
		Corm borer SERCHHIP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carbofuran 3G chu hectare khatah 1.5kga.i a pek tur. Hemi hi a zung ah a tuina hnuhma a awmin pek tur</li> </ul>
Cucurbitaceous crops	A rah lai	LUNGLEI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ni 7 danah tui chu tha taka pek tur.</li> <li>• Huan zau thamah chuan fruitfly leh pumpkin beetle ven nan carbaryl 0.2% leh malathion 0.15% chu chini tui litre khatah 10g a pawlhin kar khat danah leh a par tan tirhah leh a rah tan hunah kah tur.</li> <li>• Thlai pakhat a par nasat lain urea chu 70g a pek tur.</li> </ul>
Bawrsaiabe	A chin dan	1. Nursery tihfai a tui tlem pek tur. 2. Phunsawn hnuah tui tha taka pek tur.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A kung bulthut ah hnim chheh darh tur.</li> <li>• A khat tawkin tui pek tur.</li> <li>• A tiak phunsawn te chu nil eh ruah lakah hliahkhuh tur.</li> </ul>



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		<b>1. Aphids</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Surf tuiin thlai chu kah tur.</li> <li>Heng insecticides Imidacloprid 200SL hi tui litre khatah 0.25ml in emaw Dimethoate 30% EC hi tui litre 10 ah 7ml a kah tur</li> </ul>
		<b>2. Flea beetle</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pangang tui leh a puitling te chu a kung atangin thin thlak tur.</li> <li>Heng insecticides Imidacloprid 200SL hi tui litre khatah 0.25ml in emaw Dimethoate 30% EC hi tui litre 10 ah 7ml a kah tur.</li> </ul>
		<b>3. Epilachna beetle</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A hnah a pangang leh a tui awm chu paihfai tur.</li> <li>Methyl parathion 0.5% emaw Dimethoate 0.3% a kah tur.</li> </ul>
		<b>4. Leaf hopper</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Heng insecticides Imidacloprid 200SL hi tui litre khatah 0.25ml in emaw Dimethoate 30% EC hi tui litre 10 ah 7ml a kah tur.</li> </ul>
		<b>Bacterial wilt</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Huan chu fai taka dah a, thlai damlo te chu paihfai bawk tur.</li> <li>Thlai damlo enkawl nan copper fungicide (2% Bordeaux mixture) a kah tur. bacterial witl chu root knot nematodes tam naah a awm thin a, hemi nematodes control hian bacterial wilt hi a veng thei.</li> <li>Streptocycline sulphate chu tui litre khatah 0.3g leh Blitox 50 chu tui litre 15 ah 5g a pek tur.</li> </ul>
		<b>Damping off</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Thlai chi chu kg khatah Thiram 3g emaw Trichoderma viride 4g + Metalaxyl 4g (Apron) a chiah tur.</li> <li>Bordeaux mixture 1% emaw 2g Captan emaw 3 copper oxychloride chu tui litre khatah pawlhin a chin atanga ni 10-15 ah leih tur.</li> </ul>
		<b>Leaf spot and leaf blotch</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dithane M-45 chu tui litre khatah</li> </ul>



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		<b>Leaf spot leh leaf blotch</b>	<p>2.5g emaw Carbendazim 1g chu tui litre khatah pawlhin karkhat danah vawi 2/3 kah tur.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Leaf spot tan Blitox 3g chu tui litre khata pawlhin kah tur.</li> </ul>
<b>French bean</b>	<b>A par lai</b>	<b>Blister beetle</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tui litre khatah Dithane M-45 chu 2.5g emaw Bavistin chu 1g a pawlhin karkhat danah vawi 2/3 kah thin tur.</li> <li>• Leaf spot ah chuan tui litre khatah Blitox chu 3g pawlh a kah thin tur.</li> </ul>
		<b>Aphids</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bean hnah, a tang ro leh hnim te chu paihfai vek tur.</li> <li>• Lei chu boruak kal that nan laihphut thin tur.</li> <li>• A chin atanga ni 20-25 ah bean kung chu mau in a zamna siam tur.</li> </ul>
<b>Bawkbawn</b>	<b>A chin dan</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rannung ho chu mankhawmin thah vek tur.</li> <li>• Cypermethrin 2g chu tui litre khata pawlhin kah thin tur</li> </ul>
<b>Tomato</b>	<b>A chin dan</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Balu leh leitha chu lei nen a chawhpawlh hnu in 75-100cm a zau ah a phunna tur siam tur. A chinna lai chu Blue copper 100g tui litre 40 ah emaw formaldehyde nen a pawlhin leih tur.</li> <li>• A chi chu 5cm a inhlat a tuh in lei pangngai a vur leh tur.</li> </ul>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nursery tur chu lei dip tha darh leh tlema pawng tur (0.8m a zau leh 15cm a sei ni se).</li> <li>• Leitha 10kg leh bawngkek leitha 15:15:15 leh carbofuran 2.5g chawhpawlh pek tur.</li> </ul>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Surf tuiin thlai chu kah tur.</li> <li>• Heng insecticides Imidacloprid</li> </ul>



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			<p>200SL hi tui litre khatah 0.25ml in emaw Dimethoate 30% EC hi tui litre 10 ah 7ml a kah tur.</p>
		<b>Epilachna beetle</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Methyl parathion 0.5% emaw Dimethoate 0.3% a kah in flea beetle a veng thei</li> </ul>
<b>Buh</b>	<b>Nursery stage</b>	<b>Pre kharif rice</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A chi tha leh khat tha chauh hman tur.</li> <li>• Tui litre 10 ah chi (salt) 250g pawlhin chutah chuan chiah tur.</li> <li>• Bavistin 50WP @0.1% chu tui litre khatah 2g a pawlhin a chi chu chiah tur.</li> </ul>
		<b>Raised bed method</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A chin na tur chu 10m a sei ni se, 1.25m a zau leh tui luanna tur 20-30cm a zau siam tur. Hei hian a chi kal ral mai mai tur a veng.</li> <li>• Leitha pek hnu ah a chi damdawi a chiah te chu theh tur.</li> </ul>
<b>Vaimim</b>	<b>A chin dan</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lei chu vawi 2/3 laihphut phawt tur.</li> <li>• A chi chu a line indawt a chin tur</li> <li>• A chi chu kg khatah Thiram 4g a chiah tur.</li> <li>• Hectare khatah buh chi chu 20-25kg hman tur.</li> <li>• Bawngkek leitha chu hectare khatah 5-10t chu 80:60:40kg N, P2O5 leh K20 hman tur. Vaimim chin hma in lei nen tihpawlh tur. Nitrogen chu a dose chanve in a chin hnu ah pek tur, a bang 25% chu a hnu thlakhat ah leh a dang 25% chu a par hunah pek tur.</li> </ul>
<b>Sawhthing leh Aieng</b>	<b>Land preparation</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thlai hnah, a tang ro leh hnim te chu paihfai vek tur.</li> <li>• Lei chu boruak kal that nan laihphut thin tur.</li> <li>• Nitrogen leitha chu an mamawh taw kanga pek tur.</li> </ul>



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		<b>Thrips</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Roger emaw Monocrophos chu tui litre khatah 2.5ml a pawlhin kah tur.</li> </ul>
		<b>Scales</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quinalphos emaw Monocrotophos chu tui litre khatah 2.5ml a pawlhin kah tur.</li> </ul>
<b>Vawk</b>	<b>Kumtluanin</b>	<b>Porcine Reproductive Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS).</b>	1. A natna vei vawk te chu thah a phum tur a ni.
	<b>A puitling hun</b>	<b>Swine fever.</b>	2. Vawk thla hnih a nihin SF vaccine pek tur a ni a, he vaccine hi thla ruk emaw kumtluanin pek chhonzawm tur
<b>Bawng</b>	<b>Kumtluanin</b>	<b>Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Thla 16 a upa an rih in FMD vaccine pek tur a nia, thla 6 danah pek chhonzawm tur a ni.</li> </ul>
	<b>A naupan lai</b>	<b>Black Quarter (BQ)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Black Quarter Vaccine (BQ)</li> <li>Thla ruk an tlin hunah vaccine lak tan tur.</li> <li>Kumkhat hnu ah vaccine pek leh tur.</li> </ul>
<b>Ar</b>	<b>Kumtluanin</b>	<b>Ranikhet Disease.</b>	1. Ar note an pian hlimin F <sub>1</sub> vaccine pek tur a nia an puitlin hunah R <sub>2</sub> B pek leh tur a ni.
		<b>Coccidiosis</b>	2. Amprolium emaw coccidiostat pek tur.



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# GRAMIN KRISHI MAUSAM SEWA ICAR RESEARCH COMPLEX FOR NEH REGION

Mizoram Centre, Kolasib- 796081, MIZORAM  
(Prepared based on District wise Weather Forecast received from IMD,  
Guwahati)



**District:** Mamit

**Period:** 08- 12 August, 2015

**Bulletin No:** -542/2015/ Bulletin/English

**Date of issue:** 07<sup>th</sup> August, 2015

Parameters	08.08.2015	09.08.2015	10.08.2015	11.08.2015	12.08.2015
<b>Rainfall (mm)</b>	0	4	0	10	15
<b>Max Temp (°C)</b>	30	30	29	33	32
<b>Min Temp (°C)</b>	23	23	21	23	23
<b>Cloud Coverage</b>	Mainly cloudy	Mainly cloudy	Partially clear	Partially clear	Mainly cloudy
<b>Max RH (%)</b>	96	98	97	99	99
<b>Min RH (%)</b>	72	79	81	66	75
<b>Wind Speed (Kmph)</b>	4	4	2	3	3
<b>*Wind Direction</b>	S-E	S	S-E	S-E	W

**Northerly- N, North-Easterly- N-E, Easterly- E, South-Easterly- S-E,  
Southerly- S, South-Westerly- S-W, Westerly-W, North-westerly- N-W.**

**STATUS OF MONSOON- July 1-31, 2015 (Percent of deviation from normal in parenthesis)**

<b>Aizawl- 412.50mm</b> (341.8mm)	<b>Champhai- 105.47mm</b> (250.30mm)	<b>Saiha- 307.78 mm</b> (87.2mm)	<b>Kolasib- 331.10mm</b> (380.9mm)
<b>Lawngtlai-291.28mm</b> (285.5mm)	<b>Lunglei-326.52mm</b> (186.21mm)	<b>Mamit-204.84mm</b> (442.80mm)	<b>Serchhip-189.57mm</b> (25.9mm)

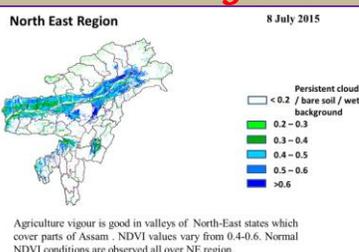
**Weather summary of the past three days**

**Weather forecast valid from 08<sup>th</sup> August, 2015 To 12<sup>th</sup> August, 2015.**

There are chances of moderate to light rainfall during the next 3 day. The maximum and minimum temperatures for the next 5 days may range for 29-32°C and 21-23°C. Maximum relative humidity is expected in the range of 97-99% and minimum may from 66-81%. Wind direction would be southeasterly to westerly with the wind speed of 2-4 km per hour. Dense cloudy sky will prevail during the next five days.

**Weekly cumulative rainfall: 29.0 mm**

**NDVI for Mizoram**



NDVI for Mizoram is less than normal NDVI. Value shown that NDVI is zero. So, it represents "Bare Soil".



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Main Crop/ Animal /Fisheries	Stage	Cultural practices/ Pest/ Diseases	Agricultural / Horticultural/ animal husbandry advisories
<p><b>Khasi Mandarin and acid lime</b></p>	<p><b>Transplant stage</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Well rotten FYM @ 500g/pit is applied at 15-20 days before planting along with 12 g each of N and K<sub>2</sub>O/plant and 4 g of P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>/plant.</li> <li>✚ This root stock has proved very successful for raising some sweet orange and mandarin orange varieties in Maharashtra and Karnataka. This root stock is resistant to Tristeza virus but highly susceptible to exocortis. It is also recommended for this region till any other rootstock is found to be promising.</li> <li>✚ Citrus plantations are seldom put under planned cultivation, and plantations are always kept under sod or raised as mixed crops</li> <li>✚ Layered plants about one year old, are also selected in case of lemon, lime etc. Vigorous plants are always preferred for better growth. While placing the plants in the pits care should be taken that bud union remains 12-15 cm above the ground level.</li> </ul>



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<p><b>Khasi Mandarin and acid lime</b></p>	<p><b>Flower/Harvest stage</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Mandarins start bearing from the fourth year but substantial yield can be expected only from sixth year onwards.</li> <li>✚ Fruits are harvested when they attain full size, develop attractive colour with optimum sugar and acid blend. Fruits should be harvested preferably with clipper, shears or secateurs. Mandarins should not be harvested in wet weather or during rains.</li> <li>✚ Trees are trained to single stem with 4-6 well-spaced branches for making the basic framework. The lowermost branches are not allowed to grow below the height of 50 cm. from the soil surface.</li> </ul>
		<p>Devitalization of plants due to poor fruit set, fruit drop both at bearing and maturity stage, stem tunnelling, bark removal, girdling etc., on account of the attack of the different insect pests viz. citrus black fly, citrus psylla, citrus leaf miner, bark eating caterpillar, mealy bugs, citrus aphids, citrus thrips, fruit fly, mites etc.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Spraying with insecticides viz. monocrotophos, phosalone, dimethoate, phosphamidon, quinalphos @ 2 ml/lt of water.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Oil plam</b></p>	<p><b>Vegetative/flowering/ Harvesting stage</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Remove all dead plants and replace with healthy seedling.</li> <li>✚ Cleaning near base of the</li> </ul>



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		<p>plant and cut unwanted branches.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Application of split dose of fertilizer 600: 200:100 (g/pt).</li> <li>+ Apply micro-nutrients viz. zinc, copper, manganese, iron, boron and molybdenum are required in ample quantities for supplying nutrients and also reduce serious disorders which may lead to decline of the whole orchard.</li> <li>+ Fruits are harvested when they attain full size, develop attractive colour with optimum sugar and acid blend.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Banana</b></p>	<p><b>Vegetative/ harvesting</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Cleaning near base of the plant and cut unwanted branches.</li> <li>+ Application of split dose of fertilizer 600: 200:100 (g/pt).</li> <li>+ Apply micro-nutrients viz. zinc, copper, manganese, iron, boron and molybdenum are required in ample quantities for supplying nutrients and also reduce serious disorders which may lead to decline of the whole orchard.</li> <li>+ Pruning on a regular basis removes unwanted or a sucker, keep production mats in optimum condition, saves fertilizer, reduces pest and disease.</li> <li>+ Fruits are harvested when</li> </ul>



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			they attain full size, develop attractive yellow colour.
			<p><b>Comb weevil and stem weevil</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Applications of neem powder effectively controlled weevils.</li> <li>✚ Application of 60 to 100 g of neem seed powder or neem cake at planting and then at 4 months intervals significantly diminished pest damage and increased yields.</li> <li>✚ Application of over 100 g or neem oil was phytotoxic (harmful to plants) and uneconomical.</li> </ul>
<b>Passion Fruit</b>	<b>Transplant stage</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ High yielding mother vine with good quality fruits and free of virus diseases should be selected to provide cuttings.</li> <li>✚ A cutting should contain at least 3 buds and must be planted in sand beds.</li> <li>✚ Immediately after planting these should be kept inside a high humid chamber made out of bamboo and polythene.</li> </ul> <p><b>Grafting:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ This is more suitable for the Rahangala hybrid to safeguard it against collar-rot. The root stock of yellow Passion fruit is planted in polythene sleeves and the section from Rahangala hybrid is grafted using wedge or approach method of grafting.</li> </ul>
<b>Pineapple</b>	<b>harvest stage</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ For optimum quality and</li> </ul>



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			<p>sweetness, pineapple fruit should not be harvested until at least one-third or more of the peel or shell has turned from green to yellow.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ When the fruit has reached full size and maturity but has not turned yellow, and then allow the harvested fruit to ripen off the plant at room temperature.</li> <li>✚ Ripeness can also be determined by snapping your finger against the side of the fruit. Ripened pineapples produce a dull, solid sound when you do this, but immature fruit produce a hollow thud.</li> </ul>
<b>Colocasia</b>	<b>Vegetative stage</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches.</li> <li>✚ Earthing up soil at base of the plant along with split doses of fertilizer.</li> <li>✚ Proper drainage is required to avoid water logging.</li> <li>✚ Mulching with black polythene is found beneficial for both reducing the weed and increasing the yield.</li> </ul>
		<b>Corm borer</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Carbofuran 3G @1.5 kg a.i./ha applied in root zone when egg laying ooze is observed at plant base.</li> </ul>
<b>Okra</b>	<b>Harvest stage</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ It takes only about 10 days from the time of flowering to the time to pick okra.</li> <li>✚ Picking okra should be done when they are four to five inches long.</li> </ul>



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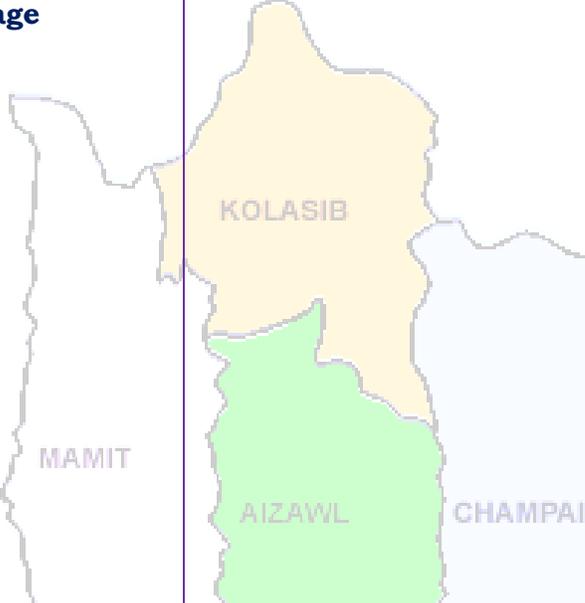
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Don't leave the fruit too long, they get hard and woody.</li> </ul>
<b>French bean</b>	<b>harvest stage</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In pole type varieties, mature pods should be harvested twice.</li> <li>• First harvest should be done when two third pods look dry and second harvest when 90% pod remaining pods look dry.</li> <li>• In case bush type varieties, harvest can be done one because of their determinate growth and synchronization in pod maturity.</li> </ul>
<b>Brinjal</b>	<b>Flower stage</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches.</li> <li>✚ Pre emergence application of Basalin @0.5 ml/lit of water for reduce grass type weed.</li> <li>✚ Mulching with black polythene film reduces weed growth, increases the crop growth.</li> <li>✚ Split dose of fertilizer application @ 50kg/ha urea.</li> </ul>
<b>Tomato</b>	<b>Flower stage</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches.</li> <li>✚ Pre emergence application of Basalin @0.5 ml/lit of water for reduce grass type weed.</li> <li>✚ Mulching with black polythene film reduces weed growth, increases the crop growth.</li> <li>✚ Split dose of fertilizer application @ 50kg/ha urea.</li> </ul>
<b>Rice</b>	<b>Maximum tillering</b>	<b>Kharif Rice</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Avoid sowing till sufficient</li> </ul>



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	<b>stage</b>		<p>rains have been received</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ If sowing is delayed, plant short duration varieties</li> <li>✚ Practice thinning of crop stand, reduce plant population and use the biomass as mulch, inter-cultural Operation to control weeds in case of upland rice</li> <li>✚ Conserve rain water in ponds/tanks/field for irrigation during critical growth stages</li> <li>✚ Foliar application of nutrients (Urea 2 %) may be done where moisture is a constraint</li> </ul>
<b>Maize</b>	<b>Flowering stage</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Pre-emergence application of Atrazine (Atratraf 50 wp, Gesaprim 500 fw) @ of 1.0-1.5 kg a.i ha-1 in 600 litre water, Alachlor (Lasso) @ 2-2.5 kg a.i ha-1, Metolachlor (Dual) @ 1.5-2.0 kg a.i ha-1, Pendamethalin (Stomp) @ 1-1.5 kg a.i. ha-1-large effective way for control of many annual and broad leaved weeds.</li> <li>✚ Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches.</li> <li>✚ Earting up of soil along with fertilizer mixture.</li> <li>✚ Foliar spray of 0.1 % Endosulfan {2 ml (35 EC) in litre water} at 30 days after germination is very effective against stem borer.</li> </ul>
<b>Kharif</b>	<b>Growth stage</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ One or two hand hoeing and</li> </ul>



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<p><b>pulses (Green gram, Black gram and Rajma)</b></p>			<p>weeding should be done, depending upon soil type and extent of weed infestation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Weeds can also be controlled effectively by the application of TOK-E-25 at the rate of 10 ml dissolved in 1 liter of water as pre-emergence spray.</li> <li>+ Earthing up soil for better support of plant also useful for destroying weeds.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Ginger and turmeric</b></p>	<p><b>Vegetative stage</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches.</li> <li>+ Pre-emergence application of Atrazine (Atratraf 50 wp, Gesaprim 500 fw) @ of 1.0-1.5 kg a.i ha-1 in 600 litre water, Alachlor (Lasso) @ 2-2.5 kg a.i ha-1, Metolachlor (Dual) @ 1.5-2.0 kg a.i ha-1, Pendamethalin (Stomp) @ 1-1.5 kg a.i. ha-1 large effective way for control of many annual and broad leaved weeds.</li> <li>+ Earthing up of soil along with fertilizer mixture.</li> </ul>
		<p><b>Thrips</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Spray Roger or Monocrotophos (2.5 ml/lt) for controlling thrips.</li> </ul>
		<p><b>Scales</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Spray Quinalphos or Monocrotophos (2.5 ml/lt) for controlling scales.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Pig</b></p>	<p><b>All stages</b></p>	<p><b>Porcine Reproductive Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS).</b></p>	<p>1. Culling of positive pigs or piglets.</p>
	<p><b>Adult stage</b></p>	<p><b>Swine fever.</b></p>	<p>2. Vaccination of pigs with SF vaccines at 2 months and</p>



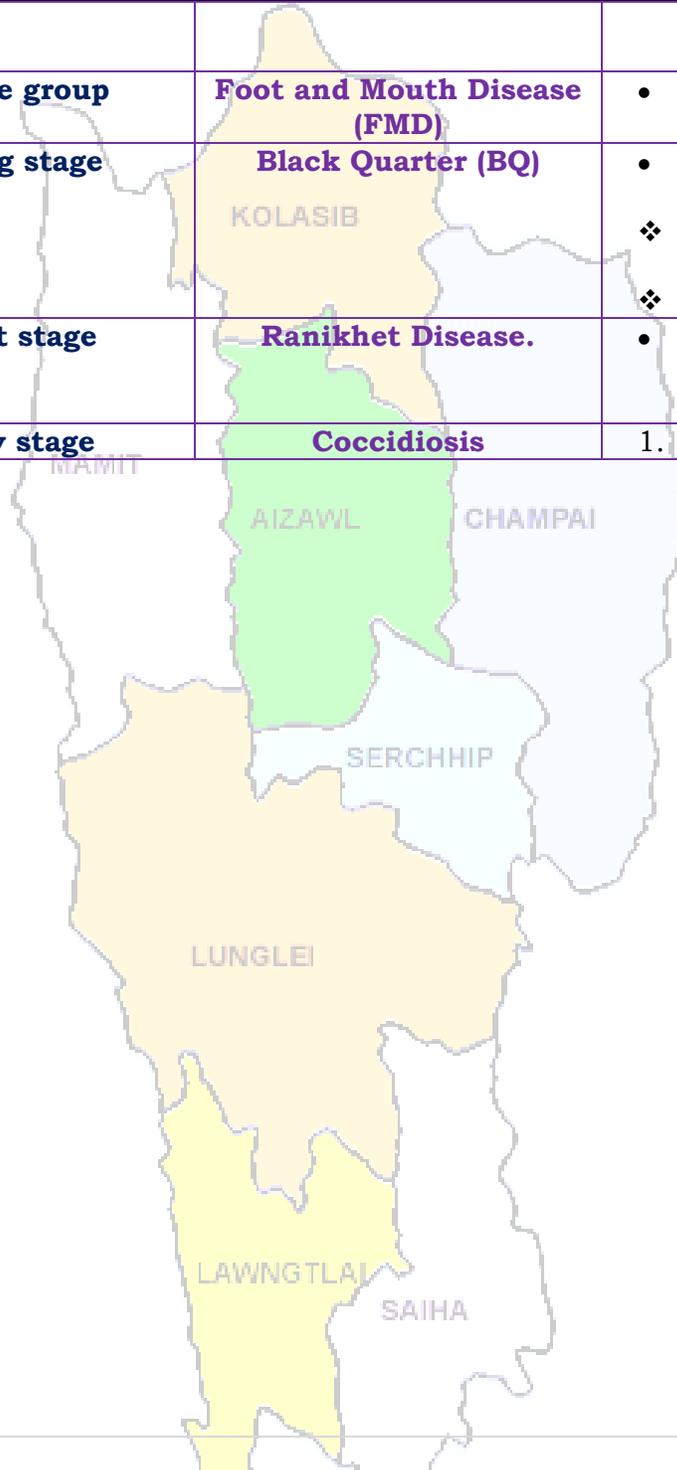
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			yearly interval/6 month interval
<b>Cattle</b>	<b>All age group</b>	<b>Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FMD vaccine at 16 week and repeat every 6 month.</li> </ul>
	<b>Young stage</b>	<b>Black Quarter (BQ)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Black Quarter Vaccine (BQV).</li> <li>❖ Primary vaccination 6 month or above</li> <li>❖ Revaccination annually</li> </ul>
<b>Poultry</b>	<b>Adult stage</b>	<b>Ranikhet Disease.</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>F1 vaccine at (1-6) days of birth and R<sub>2</sub>B vaccine for adult birds.</li> </ul>
	<b>Early stage</b>	<b>Coccidiosis</b>	1. Amprolium or coccidiostat





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**STATUS OF MONSOON- July 1-31, 2015 (Percent of deviation from normal in parenthesis)**

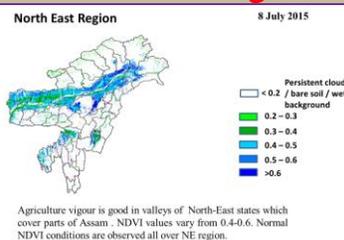
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<b>Lawngtlai-291.28mm</b> (285.5mm)	<b>Lunglei-326.52mm</b> (186.21mm)	<b>Mamit-204.84mm</b> (442.80mm)	<b>Serchhip-189.57mm</b> (25.9mm)

**Ni thum kaltha sik leh sa dinhmun tlangpui August 08, 2015 atanga August 12, 2015 sik leh sa dinhmun hmuhlawk dan**

Ni 3 lo awm turah hian ruahtui a tlak beisei a ni. Khua a lum lai berin 29-32<sup>o</sup>C a ni ang a. A vawh lai ber in 21-23<sup>o</sup>C ni tur ah beisei a ni. RH san lai berin 97-99% leh a hniam lai berin 66-81% ni tur a beisei niin. Thli tleh dan kawng zawng chu chhimchhak lam atangin a nat zawng chu darkar 2-4 km ni tur a beisei niin. Ni nga chung lo awm tur ah hian chhum tlem a lan beisei a ni.

**Weekly cumulative rainfall: 29.0mm**

**NDVI for Mizoram and SPI**



NDVI for Mizoram is less than normal NDVI. Value shown that NDVI is zero. So, it represents "Bare Soil".



# GRAMIN KRISHI MAUSAM SEWA ICAR RESEARCH COMPLEX FOR NEH REGION

Mizoram Centre, Kolasib- 796081, MIZORAM  
(Prepared based on District wise Weather Forecast received from IMD,  
Guwahati)



Thlai/ ran /sangha	Spat zawng	Hmalakna tur/ rannung leh natna hrik awm thei te	Agricultural/Horticultural/ animal husbandry atana thurawn
<p><b>Khasi Mandarin and acid lime</b></p>	<p><b>Transplant stage</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A chi: A chi chu lakchhuah anih veleh nurseey ah a thuk zawng 1.5-2cm leh 10X5cm a inhlat a chin tur. A rawn chawr chu polythene bag ah hnah 4-6 a neih hunah phun sawn tur.</li> <li>• Nursery chu rannung leh a damlohna dang laka ven nan ser huan atanga meter 500 a hla ah dah tur.</li> <li>• Lei, balu leh bawngkek leitha chu a inzat theuha pawlhin pek tur.</li> <li>• Bawngkek leitha chu thlai pakhat ah 600:200:100g a pek tur.</li> <li>• Certified thlai chi chauh hman tur.</li> <li>• Ser kung bula tuitling chu paihfai vek tur.</li> <li>• A tiak inchen tlang chauh phun atan hman tur.</li> <li>• A zar tliak leh hnip chu paih fai zel tur.</li> <li>• Thlai chu hrisel taka enkawl tur.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Vegetative stage</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gibberellins (10ppm) chu a rah khal that nan te, a rawng insiam nan te kah tur.</li> <li>• Thlai in tui tha taka an hmuh theih nan drip irrigation hman tur.</li> <li>• Ser rah tla hi ser kung khatah vawi 2 a thleng thin a, hemi ven nan hian GA3, urea, benomyl leh carbendazim a hun takah pek tur,</li> <li>• Heng rannung blackfly(kolshi), citrus psylla, leaf miner, bark eating caterpillar, fruit sucking moth, mites, twing blight, gummosis, root rot leh collar rot</li> </ul>



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			<p>te hi ven tur.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fungicide Carbendazim (0.1% emaw 1000ppm) a hun takah pek tur (thlakhat naah leh a seng hma ni 15 ah, chu chu vawi hnih kah tur).</li> </ul>
<b>Oil palm</b>	<b>Vegetative/ harvesting stage</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oil palm kung bul chu tihfai a a zar thlak bawk tur.</li> <li>• Leitha chu thlai pakhatatah 600:200:100g a pek tur.</li> <li>• Heng micro-nutrients zinc, copper, manganese, iron, boron leh molybdenum te hi an mamawh tawka pek tur, a huan pum a chhiat vek loh nan ven that bawk tur.</li> <li>• Oil palm rah chu a puitlin hunah te, a rawng inthlak hunah leh a thlum leh thur a pai tam hunah seng tur.</li> </ul>
<b>Balhla</b>	<b>Vegetative/ harvesting</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Balhla kung bul chu tihfai a a zar thlak bawk tur.</li> <li>• Leitha chu thlai pakhatatah 600:200:100g a pek tur.</li> <li>• Heng micro-nutrients zinc, copper, manganese, iron, boron leh molybdenum te hi an mamawh tawka pek tur, a huan pum a chhiat vek loh nan ven that bawk tur.</li> <li>• A zar thlak ngun hian rannung leh natna lakah a veng a, chubak ah leitha a hek lova, thlai thar a ti tam bawk ani.</li> <li>• A rah chu a puitlin hunah leh a rawng eng a nih hunah seng tur.</li> </ul>
<b>Sapthei</b>	<b>Nursery stage</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A chi chu a rah hmin tha atanga lak ni se, ni 15-20 hnuah nursery siam tur.</li> <li>• A hnah 2/3 a rawn awm tan hnu ah polythene bag ah phunsawn</li> </ul>



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Mizoram Centre, Kolasib- 796081, MIZORAM

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			<p>tur.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Polythene bag atangin thla <math>\frac{3}{4}</math> hnu ah huan ah phun sawn leh tur.</li> <li>• Bawngkek leitha chu khur khat ah 15g leh NPK 100:50:100g in kumkhat chhungin pek tur.</li> </ul>
<b>Lakhuihthei</b>	<b>A par lai</b>	KOLASIB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A par chhuah hma nan chemical (Ethrel 10ppm+2% urea+0.04% sodium carbonate) chu pek tur. Tlai ah emaw thlaiin hnah 32 a neih hunah pek tur.</li> <li>• Chemical pek atangin ni 55-60 chhungin a par a chhuah thei ang.</li> <li>• Leitha chu thlai pakhat ah 60:50:60g a pek tur.</li> <li>• Thlai hnah leh a zar thi te chu paihfai a, hnim te tihfai bawk tur.</li> </ul>
		<b>Corm borer</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carbofuran 3G chu hectare khatah 1.5kga.i a pek tur. Hemi hi a zung ah a tuina hnuhma a awmin pek tur</li> </ul>
<b>Cucurbitaceous crops</b>	<b>A rah lai</b>	LUNGLEI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ni 7 danah tui chu tha taka pek tur.</li> <li>• Huan zau thamah chuan fruitfly leh pumpkin beetle ven nan carbaryl 0.2% leh malathion 0.15% chu chini tui litre khatah 10g a pawlhin kar khat danah leh a par tan tirhah leh a rah tan hunah kah tur.</li> <li>• Thlai pakhat a par nasat lain urea chu 70g a pek tur.</li> </ul>
<b>Bawrsaiabe</b>	<b>A chin dan</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Nursery tihfai a tui tlem pek tur.</li> <li>2. Phunsawn hnuah tui tha taka pek tur.</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A kung bulthut ah hnim chheh darh tur.</li> <li>• A khat tawkin tui pek tur.</li> <li>• A tiak phunsawn te chu nil eh ruah lakah hliahkhu tur.</li> </ul>
		1. Aphids	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Surf tuiin thlai chu kah tur.</li> <li>• Heng insecticides Imidacloprid</li> </ul>



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			<p>200SL hi tui litre khatah 0.25ml in emaw Dimethoate 30% EC hi tui litre 10 ah 7ml a kah tur</p>
		<p><b>2. Flea beetle</b></p> <p>KOLASIB</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pangang tui leh a puitling te chu a kung atangin thin thlak tur.</li> <li>• Heng insecticides Imidacloprid 200SL hi tui litre khatah 0.25ml in emaw Dimethoate 30% EC hi tui litre 10 ah 7ml a kah tur.</li> </ul>
		<p><b>3. Epilachna beetle</b></p> <p>AIZAWL</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A hnah a pangang leh a tui awm chu paihfai tur.</li> <li>• Methyl parathion 0.5% emaw Dimethoate 0.3% a kah tur.</li> </ul>
		<p><b>4. Leaf hopper</b></p> <p>AIZAWL</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Heng insecticides Imidacloprid 200SL hi tui litre khatah 0.25ml in emaw Dimethoate 30% EC hi tui litre 10 ah 7ml a kah tur.</li> </ul>
		<p><b>Bacterial wilt</b></p> <p>SERCHHIP</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Huan chu fai taka dah a, thlai damlo te chu paihfai bawk tur.</li> <li>• Thlai damlo enkawl nan copper fungicide (2% Bordeaux mixture) a kah tur. bacterial wilt chu root knot nematodes tam naah a awm thin a, hemi nematodes control hian bacterial wilt hi a veng thei.</li> <li>• Streptocycline sulphate chu tui litre khatah 0.3g leh Blitox 50 chu tui litre 15 ah 5g a pek tur.</li> </ul>
		<p><b>Damping off</b></p> <p>LUNGLEI</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thlai chi chu kg khatah Thiram 3g emaw Trichoderma viride 4g + Metalaxyl 4g (Apron) a chiah tur.</li> <li>• Bordeaux mixture 1% emaw 2g Captan emaw 3 copper oxychloride chu tui litre khatah pawlhin a chin atanga ni 10-15 ah leih tur.</li> </ul>
		<p><b>Leaf spot and leaf blotch</b></p> <p>LAWNGTLAI</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dithane M-45 chu tui litre khatah 2.5g emaw Carbendazim 1g chu tui litre khatah pawlhin karkhat danah vawi 2/3 kah tur.</li> </ul>



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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Leaf spot tan Blitox 3g chu tui litre khata pawlhin kah tur.</li> </ul>
		<b>Leaf spot leh leaf blotch</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tui litre khatah Dithane M-45 chu 2.5g emaw Bavistin chu 1g a pawlhin karkhat danah vawi 2/3 kah thin tur.</li> <li>• Leaf spot ah chuan tui litre khatah Blitox chu 3g pawlh a kah thin tur.</li> </ul>
<b>French bean</b>	<b>A par lai</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bean hnah, a tang ro leh hnim te chu paihfai vek tur.</li> <li>• Lei chu boruak kal that nan laihphut thin tur.</li> <li>• A chin atanga ni 20-25 ah bean kung chu mau in a zamna siam tur.</li> </ul>
		<b>Blister beetle</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rannung ho chu mankhawmin thah vek tur.</li> <li>• Cypermethrin 2g chu tui litre khata pawlhin kah thin tur</li> </ul>
<b>Bawkbawn</b>	<b>A chin dan</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Balu leh leitha chu lei nen a chawhpawlh hnu in 75-100cm a zau ah a phunna tur siam tur. A chinna lai chu Blue copper 100g tui litre 40 ah emaw formaldehyde nen a pawlhin leih tur.</li> <li>• A chi chu 5cm a inhlat a tuh in lei pangngai a vur leh tur.</li> </ul>
<b>Tomato</b>	<b>A chin dan</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nursery tur chu lei dip tha darh leh tlema pawng tur (0.8m a zau leh 15cm a sei ni se).</li> <li>• Leitha 10kg leh bawngkek leitha 15:15:15 leh carbofuran 2.5g chawhpawlh pek tur.</li> </ul>
		<b>Aphids</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Surf tuiin thlai chu kah tur.</li> <li>• Heng insecticides Imidacloprid 200SL hi tui litre khatah 0.25ml in emaw Dimethoate 30% EC hi tui litre 10 ah 7ml a kah tur.</li> </ul>
		<b>Epilachna beetle</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Methyl parathion 0.5% emaw</li> </ul>



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			Dimethoate 0.3% a kah in flea beetle a veng thei
<b>Buh</b>	<b>Nursery stage</b>	<b>Pre kharif rice</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A chi tha leh khat tha chauh hman tur.</li> <li>• Tui litre 10 ah chi (salt) 250g pawlhin chutah chuan chiah tur.</li> <li>• Bavistin 50WP @0.1% chu tui litre khatah 2g a pawlhin a chi chu chiah tur.</li> </ul>
		<b>Raised bed method</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A chin na tur chu 10m a sei ni se, 1.25m a zau leh tui luanna tur 20-30cm a zau siam tur. Hei hian a chi kal ral mai mai tur a veng.</li> <li>• Leitha pek hnu ah a chi damdawi a chiah te chu theh tur.</li> </ul>
<b>Vaimim</b>	<b>A chin dan</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lei chu vawi 2/3 laihphut phawt tur.</li> <li>• A chi chu a line indawt a chin tur</li> <li>• A chi chu kg khatah Thiram 4g a chiah tur.</li> <li>• Hectare khatah buh chi chu 20-25kg hman tur.</li> <li>• Bawngkek leitha chu hectare khatah 5-10t chu 80:60:40kg N, P2O5 leh K20 hman tur. Vaimim chin hma in lei nen tihpawlh tur. Nitrogen chu a dose chanve in a chin hnu ah pek tur, a bang 25% chu a hnu thlakhat ah leh a dang 25% chu a par hunah pek tur.</li> </ul>
<b>Sawhthing leh Aieng</b>	<b>Land preparation</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thlai hnah, a tang ro leh hnim te chu paihfai vek tur.</li> <li>• Lei chu boruak kal that nan laihphut thin tur.</li> <li>• Nitrogen leitha chu an mamawh taw kanga pek tur.</li> </ul>
		<b>Thrips</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Roger emaw Monocrophos chu tui litre khatah 2.5ml a pawlhin kah tur.</li> </ul>



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		Scales	
<b>Vawk</b>	<b>Kumtluanin</b>	<b>Porcine Reproductive Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS).</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quinalphos emaw Monocrotophos chu tui litre khatah 2.5ml a pawlhin kah tur.</li> </ul>
	<b>A puitling hun</b>	<b>Swine fever.</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A natna vei vawk te chu thah a phum tur a ni.</li> <li>2. Vawk thla hnih a nihin SF vaccine pek tur a ni a, he vaccine hi thla ruk emaw kumtluanin pek chhunzawm tur</li> </ol>
<b>Bawng</b>	<b>Kumtluanin</b>	<b>Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thla 16 a upa an rih in FMD vaccine pek tur a nia, thla 6 danah pek chhunzawm tur a ni.</li> </ul>
	<b>A naupan lai</b>	<b>Black Quarter (BQ)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Black Quarter Vaccine (BQ) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Thla ruk an tlin hunah vaccine lak tan tur.</li> <li>✚ Kumkhat hnu ah vaccine pek leh tur.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Ar</b>	<b>Kumtluanin</b>	<b>Ranikhet Disease.</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ar note an pian hlimin F<sub>1</sub> vaccine pek tur a nia an puitlin hunah R<sub>2</sub>B pek leh tur a ni.</li> </ol>
		<b>Coccidiosis</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. Amprolium emaw coccidiostat pek tur.</li> </ol>



**GRAMIN KRISHI MAUSAM SEWA**  
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Mizoram Centre, Kolasib- 796081, MIZORAM  
(Prepared based on District wise Weather Forecast received from IMD,  
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**District: Saiha**

**Period: 08- 12 August, 2015**

**Bulletin No: -542/2015/ Bulletin/English**

**Date of issue: 07<sup>th</sup> August, 2015**

Parameters	08.08.2015	09.08.2015	10.08.2015	11.08.2015	12.08.2015
Rainfall (mm)	0	0	0	7	26
Max Temp (°C)	29	28	25	31	29
Min Temp (°C)	22	22	20	22	22
Cloud Coverage	Mainly cloudy				
Max RH (%)	99	99	98	99	99
Min RH (%)	69	78	85	64	86
Wind Speed (Kmph)	2	2	2	2	2
*Wind Direction	S-W	S	E	E	S

**Northerly- N, North-Easterly- N-E, Easterly- E, South-Easterly- S-E,  
Southerly- S, South-Westerly- S-W, Westerly-W, North-westerly- N-W.**

**STATUS OF MONSOON- July 1-31, 2015 (Percent of deviation from normal in parenthesis)**

<b>Aizawl- 412.50mm</b> (341.8mm)	<b>Champhai- 105.47mm</b> (250.30mm)	<b>Saiha- 307.78 mm</b> (87.2mm)	<b>Kolasib- 331.10mm</b> (380.9mm)
<b>Lawngtlai-291.28mm</b> (285.5mm)	<b>Lunglei-326.52mm</b> (186.21mm)	<b>Mamit-204.84mm</b> (442.80mm)	<b>Serchhip-189.57mm</b> (25.9mm)

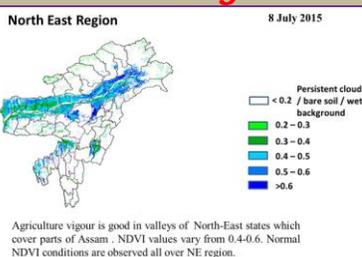
**Weather summary of the past three days**

**Weather forecast valid from 08<sup>th</sup> August, 2015 To 12<sup>th</sup> August, 2015.**

There are chances of moderate to light rainfall during the next 2 day. The maximum and minimum temperatures for the next 5 days may range for 25-31°C and 20-22°C. Maximum relative humidity is expected in the range of 98-99% and minimum may from 64-86%. Wind direction would be southwesterly to easterly with the wind speed of 2 km per hour. Dense cloudy sky will prevail during the next five days.

**Weekly cumulative rainfall: 33.0 mm**

**NDVI for Mizoram**



NDVI for Mizoram is less than normal NDVI. Value shown that NDVI is zero. So, it represents "Bare Soil".



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Guwahati)



Main Crop/ Animal /Fisheries	Stage	Cultural practices/ Pest/ Diseases	Agricultural / Horticultural/ animal husbandry advisories
<p><b>Khasi Mandarin and acid lime</b></p>	<p><b>Transplant stage</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Well rotten FYM @ 500g/pit is applied at 15-20 days before planting along with 12 g each of N and K<sub>2</sub>O/plant and 4 g of P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>/plant.</li> <li>✚ This root stock has proved very successful for raising some sweet orange and mandarin orange varieties in Maharashtra and Karnataka. This root stock is resistant to Tristeza virus but highly susceptible to exocortis. It is also recommended for this region till any other rootstock is found to be promising.</li> <li>✚ Citrus plantations are seldom put under planned cultivation, and plantations are always kept under sod or raised as mixed crops</li> <li>✚ Layered plants about one year old, are also selected in case of lemon, lime etc. Vigorous plants are always preferred for better growth. While placing the plants in the pits care should be taken that bud union remains 12-15 cm above the ground level.</li> </ul>



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Mizoram Centre, Kolasib- 796081, MIZORAM

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Guwahati)



<p><b>Khasi Mandarin and acid lime</b></p>	<p><b>Flower/Harvest stage</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Mandarins start bearing from the fourth year but substantial yield can be expected only from sixth year onwards.</li> <li>✚ Fruits are harvested when they attain full size, develop attractive colour with optimum sugar and acid blend. Fruits should be harvested preferably with clipper, shears or secateurs. Mandarins should not be harvested in wet weather or during rains.</li> <li>✚ Trees are trained to single stem with 4-6 well-spaced branches for making the basic framework. The lowermost branches are not allowed to grow below the height of 50 cm. from the soil surface.</li> </ul>
		<p>Devitalization of plants due to poor fruit set, fruit drop both at bearing and maturity stage, stem tunnelling, bark removal, girdling etc., on account of the attack of the different insect pests viz. citrus black fly, citrus psylla, citrus leaf miner, bark eating caterpillar, mealy bugs, citrus aphids, citrus thrips, fruit fly, mites etc.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Spraying with insecticides viz. monocrotophos, phosalone, dimethoate, phosphamidon, quinalphos @ 2 ml/ltr of water.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Oil plam</b></p>	<p><b>Vegetative/flowering/ Harvesting stage</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Remove all dead plants and replace with healthy seedling.</li> <li>✚ Cleaning near base of the plant and cut unwanted</li> </ul>



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Mizoram Centre, Kolasib- 796081, MIZORAM

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		<p>branches.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Application of split dose of fertilizer 600: 200:100 (g/pt).</li> <li>+ Apply micro-nutrients viz. zinc, copper, manganese, iron, boron and molybdenum are required in ample quantities for supplying nutrients and also reduce serious disorders which may lead to decline of the whole orchard.</li> <li>+ Fruits are harvested when they attain full size, develop attractive colour with optimum sugar and acid blend.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Banana</b></p>	<p><b>Vegetative/ harvesting</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Cleaning near base of the plant and cut unwanted branches.</li> <li>+ Application of split dose of fertilizer 600: 200:100 (g/pt).</li> <li>+ Apply micro-nutrients viz. zinc, copper, manganese, iron, boron and molybdenum are required in ample quantities for supplying nutrients and also reduce serious disorders which may lead to decline of the whole orchard.</li> <li>+ Pruning on a regular basis removes unwanted or a sucker, keep production mats in optimum condition, saves fertilizer, reduces pest and disease.</li> </ul>



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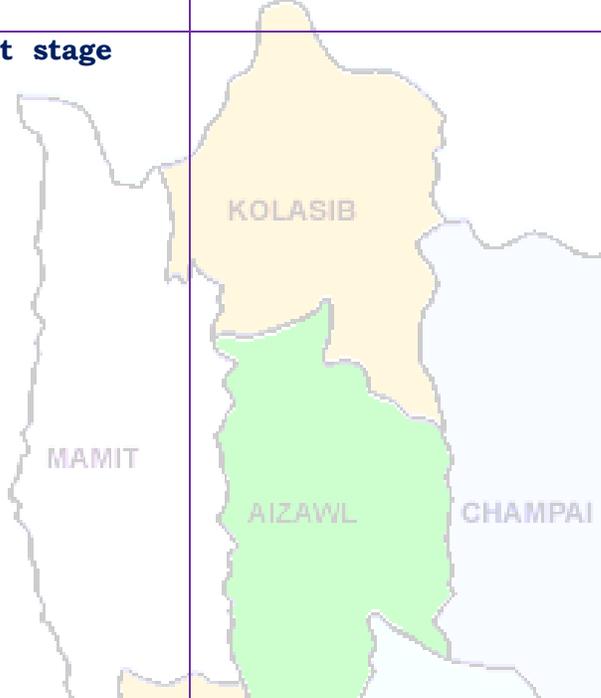
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Fruits are harvested when they attain full size, develop attractive yellow colour.</li> </ul>
	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Comb weevil and stem weevil</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Applications of neem powder effectively controlled weevils.</li> <li>✚ Application of 60 to 100 g of neem seed powder or neem cake at planting and then at 4 months intervals significantly diminished pest damage and increased yields.</li> <li>✚ Application of over 100 g or neem oil was phytotoxic (harmful to plants) and uneconomical.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Passion Fruit</b></p>	<p><b>Transplant stage</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ High yielding mother vine with good quality fruits and free of virus diseases should be selected to provide cuttings.</li> <li>✚ A cutting should contain at least 3 buds and must be planted in sand beds.</li> <li>✚ Immediately after planting these should be kept inside a high humid chamber made out of bamboo and polythene.</li> </ul> <p><b>Grafting:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ This is more suitable for the Rahangala hybrid to safeguard it against collar-rot. The root stock of yellow Passion fruit is planted in polythene sleeves and the section from Rahangala hybrid is grafted using wedge or approach method</li> </ul>



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<p><b>Pineapple</b></p>	<p><b>harvest stage</b></p>		<p>of grafting.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ For optimum quality and sweetness, pineapple fruit should not be harvested until at least one-third or more of the peel or shell has turned from green to yellow.</li> <li>+ When the fruit has reached full size and maturity but has not turned yellow, and then allow the harvested fruit to ripen off the plant at room temperature.</li> <li>+ Ripeness can also be determined by snapping your finger against the side of the fruit. Ripened pineapples produce a dull, solid sound when you do this, but immature fruit produce a hollow thud.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Colocasia</b></p>	<p><b>Vegetative stage</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches.</li> <li>+ Earthing up soil at base of the plant along with split doses of fertilizer.</li> <li>+ Proper drainage is required to avoid water logging.</li> <li>+ Mulching with black polythene is found beneficial for both reducing the weed and increasing the yield.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Okra</b></p>	<p><b>Harvest stage</b></p>	 <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Corm borer</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Carbofuran 3G @1.5 kg a.i./ha applied in root zone when egg laying ooze is observed at plant base.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Okra</b></p>	<p><b>Harvest stage</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ It takes only about 10 days from the time of flowering to the time to pick okra.</li> </ul>



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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Picking okra should be done when they are four to five inches long.</li> <li>✚ Don't leave the fruit too long, they get hard and woody.</li> </ul>
<b>French bean</b>	<b>harvest stage</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In pole type varieties, mature pods should be harvested twice.</li> <li>• First harvest should be done when two third pods look dry and second harvest when 90% pod remaining pods look dry.</li> <li>• In case bush type varieties, harvest can be done one because of their determinate growth and synchronization in pod maturity.</li> </ul>
<b>Brinjal</b>	<b>Flower stage</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches.</li> <li>✚ Pre emergence application of Basalin @0.5 ml/lit of water for reduce grass type weed.</li> <li>✚ Mulching with black polythene film reduces weed growth, increases the crop growth.</li> <li>✚ Split dose of fertilizer application @ 50kg/ha urea.</li> </ul>
<b>Tomato</b>	<b>Flower stage</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches.</li> <li>✚ Pre emergence application of Basalin @0.5 ml/lit of water for reduce grass type weed.</li> </ul>



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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Mulching with black polythene film reduces weed growth, increases the crop growth.</li> <li>✚ Split dose of fertilizer application @ 50kg/ha urea.</li> </ul>
<b>Rice</b>	<b>Maximum tillering stage</b>	<b>Kharif Rice</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Avoid sowing till sufficient rains have been received</li> <li>✚ If sowing is delayed, plant short duration varieties</li> <li>✚ Practice thinning of crop stand, reduce plant population and use the biomass as mulch, inter-cultural Operation to control weeds in case of upland rice</li> <li>✚ Conserve rain water in ponds/tanks/field for irrigation during critical growth stages</li> <li>✚ Foliar application of nutrients (Urea 2 %) may be done where moisture is a constraint</li> </ul>
<b>Maize</b>	<b>Flowering stage</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Pre-emergence application of Atrazine (Atratraf 50 wp, Gesaprim 500 fw) @ of 1.0-1.5 kg a.i ha<sup>-1</sup> in 600 litre water, Alachlor (Lasso) @ 2-2.5 kg a.i ha<sup>-1</sup>, Metolachlor (Dual) @ 1.5-2.0 kg a.i ha<sup>-1</sup>, Pendamethalin (Stomp) @ 1-1.5 kg a.i. ha<sup>-1</sup> large effective way for control of many annual and broad leaved weeds.</li> <li>✚ Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches.</li> </ul>



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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Earting up of soil along with fertilizer mixture.</li> <li>✚ Foliar spray of 0.1 % Endosulfan {2 ml (35 EC) in litre water} at 30 days after germination is very effective against stem borer.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Kharif pulses (Green gram, Black gram and Rajma)</b></p>	<p><b>Growth stage</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ One or two hand hoeing and weeding should be done, depending upon soil type and extent of weed infestation.</li> <li>✚ Weeds can also be controlled effectively by the application of TOK-E-25 at the rate of 10 ml dissolved in 1 liter of water as pre-emergence spray.</li> <li>✚ Earthing up soil for better support of plant also useful for destroying weeds.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Ginger and turmeric</b></p>	<p><b>Vegetative stage</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches.</li> <li>✚ Pre-emergence application of Atrazine (Atratraf 50 wp, Gesaprim 500 fw) @ of 1.0-1.5 kg a.i ha-1 in 600 litre water, Alachlor (Lasso) @ 2-2.5 kg a.i ha-1, Metolachlor (Dual) @ 1.5-2.0 kg a.i ha-1, Pendamethalin (Stomp) @ 1-1.5 kg a.i. ha-1 large effective way for control of many annual and broad leaved weeds.</li> <li>✚ Earthing up of soil along with fertilizer mixture.</li> </ul>
		<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Thrips</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Spray Roger or Monocrotophos (2.5 ml/lt) for controlling thrips.</li> </ul>



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		Scales	✚ Spray Quinalphos or Monocrotophos (2.5 ml/lt) for controlling scales.
<b>Pig</b>	<b>All stages</b>	<b>Porcine Reproductive Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS).</b>	1. Culling of positive pigs or piglets.
	<b>Adult stage</b>	<b>Swine fever.</b>	2. Vaccination of pigs with SF vaccines at 2 months and yearly interval/6 month interval
<b>Cattle</b>	<b>All age group</b>	<b>Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)</b>	• FMD vaccine at 16 week and repeat every 6 month.
	<b>Young stage</b>	<b>Black Quarter (BQ)</b>	• Black Quarter Vaccine (BQV). ❖ Primary vaccination 6 month or above ❖ Revaccination annually
<b>Poultry</b>	<b>Adult stage</b>	<b>Ranikhet Disease.</b>	• F1 vaccine at (1-6) days of birth and R <sub>2</sub> B vaccine for adult birds.
	<b>Early stage</b>	<b>Coccidiosis</b>	1. Amprolium or coccidiostat



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Mizoram Centre, Kolasib- 796081, MIZORAM  
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**District:** Saiha

**Period:** 08- 12 August, 2015

**Bulletin No:** -542/2015/ Bulletin/Mizo

**Date of issue:** 07<sup>th</sup> August, 2015

Parameters	08.08.2015	09.08.2015	10.08.2015	11.08.2015	12.08.2015
Rainfall (mm)	0	0	0	7	26
Max Temp (°C)	29	28	25	31	29
Min Temp (°C)	22	22	20	22	22
Cloud Coverage	Mainly cloudy				
Max RH (%)	99	99	98	99	99
Min RH (%)	69	78	85	64	86
Wind Speed (Kmph)	2	2	2	2	2
*Wind Direction	S-W	S	E	E	S

**Northerly- N, North-Easterly- N-E, Easterly- E, South-Easterly- S-E,  
Southerly- S, South-Westerly- S-W, Westerly-W, North-westerly- N-W.**

**STATUS OF MONSOON- July 1-31, 2015 (Percent of deviation from normal in parenthesis)**

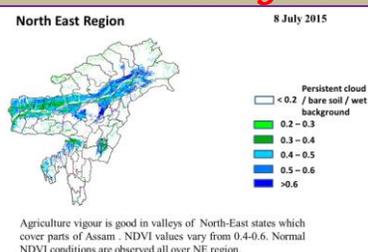
<b>Aizawl- 412.50mm</b> (341.8mm)	<b>Champhai- 105.47mm</b> (250.30mm)	<b>Saiha- 307.78 mm</b> (87.2mm)	<b>Kolasib- 331.10mm</b> (380.9mm)
<b>Lawngtlai-291.28mm</b> (285.5mm)	<b>Lunglei-326.52mm</b> (186.21mm)	<b>Mamit-204.84mm</b> (442.80mm)	<b>Serchhip-189.57mm</b> (25.9mm)

**Ni thum kaltha sik leh sa dinhmun tlangpui August 08, 2015 atanga August 12, 2015 sik leh sa dinhmun hmuhlawk dan**

Ni 2 lo awm turah hian ruahtui a tlak beisei a ni. Khua a lum lai berin 25-31°C a ni ang a. A vawh lai ber in 20-22°C ni tur ah beisei a ni. RH san lai berin 98-99% leh a hniam lai berin 64-86% ni tur a beisei niin. Thli tleh dan kawng zawng chu chhimchhak lam atangin a nat zawng chu darkar 2 km ni tur a beisei niin. Ni nga chung lo awm tur ah hian chhum tlem a lan beisei a ni.

**Weekly cumulative rainfall: 33.0mm**

**NDVI for Mizoram and SPI**



NDVI for Mizoram is less than normal NDVI. Value shown that NDVI is zero. So, it represents "Bare Soil".

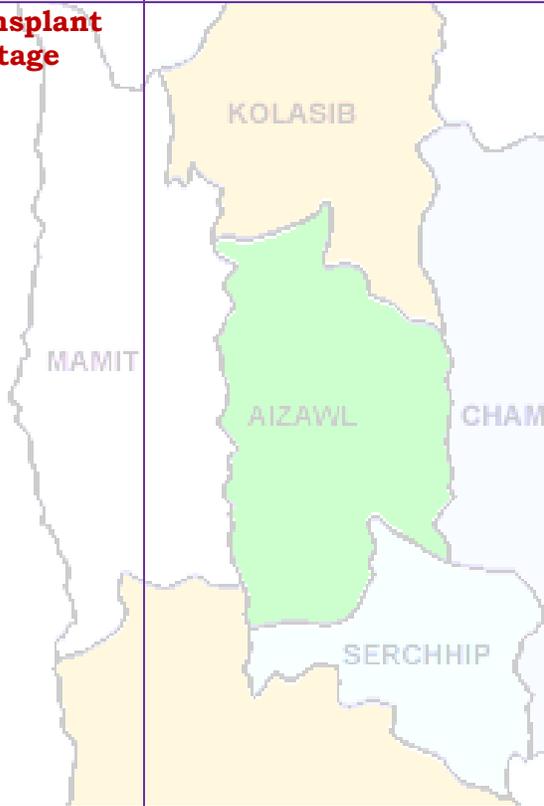


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Thlai/ ran /sangha	Spat zawng	Hmalakna tur/ rannung leh natna hrik awm thei te	Agricultural/Horticultural/ animal husbandry atana thurawn
<p><b>Khasi Mandarin and acid lime</b></p>	<p><b>Transplant stage</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A chi: A chi chu lakchhuah anih veleh nurseey ah a thuk zawng 1.5-2cm leh 10X5cm a inhlat a chin tur. A rawn chawr chu polythene bag ah hnah 4-6 a neih hunah phun sawn tur.</li> <li>• Nursery chu rannung leh a damlohna dang laka ven nan ser huan atanga meter 500 a hla ah dah tur.</li> <li>• Lei, balu leh bawngkek leitha chu a inzat theuha pawlhin pek tur.</li> <li>• Bawngkek leitha chu thlai pakhat ah 600:200:100g a pek tur.</li> <li>• Certified thlai chi chauh hman tur.</li> <li>• Ser kung bula tuitling chu paihfai vek tur.</li> <li>• A tiak inchen tlang chauh phun atan hman tur.</li> <li>• A zar tliak leh hnip chu paih fai zel tur.</li> <li>• Thlai chu hrisel taka enkawl tur.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Vegetative stage</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gibberellins (10ppm) chu a rah khal that nan te, a rawng insiam nan te kah tur.</li> <li>• Thlai in tui tha taka an hmuh theih nan drip irrigation hman tur.</li> <li>• Ser rah tla hi ser kung khatah wawi 2 a thleng thin a, hemi ven nan hian GA3, urea, benomyl leh carbendazim a hun takah pek tur,</li> <li>• Heng rannung blackfly(kolshi), citrus psylla, leaf miner, bark eating caterpillar, fruit sucking moth, mites, twing blight,</li> </ul>



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			<p>gummosis, root rot leh collar rot te hi ven tur.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fungicide Carbendazim (0.1% emaw 1000ppm) a hun takah pek tur (thlakhat naah leh a seng hma ni 15 ah, chu chu vawi hnih kah tur).</li> </ul>
<b>Oil palm</b>	<b>Vegetative/ harvesting stage</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oil palm kung bul chu tihfai a a zar thlak bawk tur.</li> <li>• Leitha chu thlai pakhatah 600:200:100g a pek tur.</li> <li>• Heng micro-nutrients zinc, copper, manganese, iron, boron leh molybdenum te hi an mamawh tawka pek tur, a huan pum a chhiat vek loh nan ven that bawk tur.</li> <li>• Oil palm rah chu a puitlin hunah te, a rawng inthlak hunah leh a thlum leh thur a pai tam hunah seng tur.</li> </ul>
<b>Balhla</b>	<b>Vegetative/ harvesting</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Balhla kung bul chu tihfai a a zar thlak bawk tur.</li> <li>• Leitha chu thlai pakhatah 600:200:100g a pek tur.</li> <li>• Heng micro-nutrients zinc, copper, manganese, iron, boron leh molybdenum te hi an mamawh tawka pek tur, a huan pum a chhiat vek loh nan ven that bawk tur.</li> <li>• A zar thlak ngun hian rannung leh natna lakah a veng a, chubak ah leitha a hek lova, thlai thar a ti tam bawk ani.</li> <li>• A rah chu a puitlin hunah leh a rawng eng a nih hunah seng tur.</li> </ul>
<b>Sapthei</b>	<b>Nursery stage</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A chi chu a rah hmin tha atanga lak ni se, ni 15-20 hnuah nursery siam tur.</li> </ul>



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		KOLASIB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A hnah 2/3 a rawn awm tan hnu ah polythene bag ah phunsawn tur.</li> <li>• Polythene bag atangin thla ¾ hnu ah huan ah phun sawn leh tur.</li> <li>• Bawngkek leitha chu khur khat ah 15g leh NPK 100:50:100g in kumkhat chhungin pek tur.</li> </ul>
Lakhuihthei	A par lai	MAMIT AIZAWL CHAMPAI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A par chhuah hma nan chemical (Ethrel 10ppm+2% urea+0.04% sodium carbonate) chu pek tur. Tlai ah emaw thlain hnah 32 a neih hunah pek tur.</li> <li>• Chemical pek atangin ni 55-60 chhungin a par a chhuah thei ang.</li> <li>• Leitha chu thlai pakhat ah 60:50:60g a pek tur.</li> <li>• Thlai hnah leh a zar thi te chu paihfai a, hnim te tihfai bawk tur.</li> </ul>
		Corm borer SERCHHIP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carbofuran 3G chu hectare khatah 1.5kga.i a pek tur. Hemi hi a zung ah a tuina hnuhma a awmin pek tur</li> </ul>
Cucurbitaceous crops	A rah lai	LUNGLEI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ni 7 danah tui chu tha taka pek tur.</li> <li>• Huan zau thamah chuan fruitfly leh pumpkin beetle ven nan carbaryl 0.2% leh malathion 0.15% chu chini tui litre khatah 10g a pawlhin kar khat danah leh a par tan tirhah leh a rah tan hunah kah tur.</li> <li>• Thlai pakhat a par nasat lain urea chu 70g a pek tur.</li> </ul>
Bawrsaiabe	A chin dan	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Nursery tihfai a tui tlem pek tur.</li> <li>2. Phunsawn hnuah tui tha taka pek tur.</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A kung bulthut ah hnim chheh darh tur.</li> <li>• A khat tawkin tui pek tur.</li> <li>• A tiak phunsawn te chu nil eh ruah lakah hliahkhu tur.</li> </ul>



# GRAMIN KRISHI MAUSAM SEWA ICAR RESEARCH COMPLEX FOR NEH REGION

Mizoram Centre, Kolasib- 796081, MIZORAM  
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	<b>1. Aphids</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Surf tuiin thlai chu kah tur.</li> <li>Heng insecticides Imidacloprid 200SL hi tui litre khatah 0.25ml in emaw Dimethoate 30% EC hi tui litre 10 ah 7ml a kah tur</li> </ul>
	<b>2. Flea beetle</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pangang tui leh a puitling te chu a kung atangin thin thlak tur.</li> <li>Heng insecticides Imidacloprid 200SL hi tui litre khatah 0.25ml in emaw Dimethoate 30% EC hi tui litre 10 ah 7ml a kah tur.</li> </ul>
	<b>3. Epilachna beetle</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A hnah a pangang leh a tui awm chu paihfai tur.</li> <li>Methyl parathion 0.5% emaw Dimethoate 0.3% a kah tur.</li> </ul>
	<b>4. Leaf hopper</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Heng insecticides Imidacloprid 200SL hi tui litre khatah 0.25ml in emaw Dimethoate 30% EC hi tui litre 10 ah 7ml a kah tur.</li> </ul>
	<b>Bacterial wilt</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Huan chu fai taka dah a, thlai damlo te chu paihfai bawk tur.</li> <li>Thlai damlo enkawl nan copper fungicide (2% Bordeaux mixture) a kah tur. bacterial witl chu root knot nematodes tam naah a awm thin a, hemi nematodes control hian bacterial wilt hi a veng thei.</li> <li>Streptocycline sulphate chu tui litre khatah 0.3g leh Blitox 50 chu tui litre 15 ah 5g a pek tur.</li> </ul>
	<b>Damping off</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Thlai chi chu kg khatah Thiram 3g emaw Trichoderma viride 4g + Metalaxyl 4g (Apron) a chiah tur.</li> <li>Bordeaux mixture 1% emaw 2g Captan emaw 3 copper oxychloride chu tui litre khatah pawlhin a chin atanga ni 10-15 ah leih tur.</li> </ul>
	<b>Leaf spot and leaf blotch</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dithane M-45 chu tui litre khatah</li> </ul>



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		<b>Leaf spot leh leaf blotch</b>	<p>2.5g emaw Carbendazim 1g chu tui litre khatah pawlhin karkhat danah vawi 2/3 kah tur.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Leaf spot tan Blitox 3g chu tui litre khata pawlhin kah tur.</li> </ul>
<b>French bean</b>	<b>A par lai</b>	<b>Blister beetle</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tui litre khatah Dithane M-45 chu 2.5g emaw Bavistin chu 1g a pawlhin karkhat danah vawi 2/3 kah thin tur.</li> <li>• Leaf spot ah chuan tui litre khatah Blitox chu 3g pawlh a kah thin tur.</li> </ul>
		<b>Aphids</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bean hnah, a tang ro leh hnim te chu paihfai vek tur.</li> <li>• Lei chu boruak kal that nan laihphut thin tur.</li> <li>• A chin atanga ni 20-25 ah bean kung chu mau in a zamna siam tur.</li> </ul>
<b>Bawkbawn</b>	<b>A chin dan</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rannung ho chu mankhawmin thah vek tur.</li> <li>• Cypermethrin 2g chu tui litre khata pawlhin kah thin tur</li> </ul>
<b>Tomato</b>	<b>A chin dan</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Balu leh leitha chu lei nen a chawhpawlh hnu in 75-100cm a zau ah a phunna tur siam tur. A chinna lai chu Blue copper 100g tui litre 40 ah emaw formaldehyde nen a pawlhin leih tur.</li> <li>• A chi chu 5cm a inhlat a tuh in lei panggai a vur leh tur.</li> </ul>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nursery tur chu lei dip tha darh leh tlema pawng tur (0.8m a zau leh 15cm a sei ni se).</li> <li>• Leitha 10kg leh bawngkek leitha 15:15:15 leh carbofuran 2.5g chawhpawlh pek tur.</li> </ul>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Surf tuiin thlai chu kah tur.</li> <li>• Heng insecticides Imidacloprid 200SL hi tui litre khatah 0.25ml</li> </ul>



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Mizoram Centre, Kolasib- 796081, MIZORAM

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			in emaw Dimethoate 30% EC hi tui litre 10 ah 7ml a kah tur.
		<b>Epilachna beetle</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Methyl parathion 0.5% emaw Dimethoate 0.3% a kah in flea beetle a veng thei</li> </ul>
<b>Buh</b>	<b>Nursery stage</b>	<b>Pre kharif rice</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A chi tha leh khat tha chauh hman tur.</li> <li>• Tui litre 10 ah chi (salt) 250g pawlhin chutah chuan chiah tur.</li> <li>• Bavistin 50WP @0.1% chu tui litre khatah 2g a pawlhin a chi chu chiah tur.</li> </ul>
		<b>Raised bed method</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A chin na tur chu 10m a sei ni se, 1.25m a zau leh tui luanna tur 20-30cm a zau siam tur. Hei hian a chi kal ral mai mai tur a veng.</li> <li>• Leitha pek hnu ah a chi damdawi a chiah te chu theh tur.</li> </ul>
<b>Vaimim</b>	<b>A chin dan</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lei chu vawi 2/3 laihphut phawt tur.</li> <li>• A chi chu a line indawt a chin tur</li> <li>• A chi chu kg khatah Thiram 4g a chiah tur.</li> <li>• Hectare khatah buh chi chu 20-25kg hman tur.</li> <li>• Bawngkek leitha chu hectare khatah 5-10t chu 80:60:40kg N, P2O5 leh K20 hman tur. Vaimim chin hma in lei nen tihpawlh tur. Nitrogen chu a dose chanve in a chin hnu ah pek tur, a bang 25% chu a hnu thlakhat ah leh a dang 25% chu a par hunah pek tur.</li> </ul>
<b>Sawhthing leh Aieng</b>	<b>Land preparation</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thlai hnah, a tang ro leh hnim te chu paihfai vek tur.</li> <li>• Lei chu boruak kal that nan laihphut thin tur.</li> <li>• Nitrogen leitha chu an mamawh taw kanga pek tur.</li> </ul>
		<b>Thrips</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Roger emaw Monocrophos chu tui</li> </ul>



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			litre khatah 2.5ml a pawlhin kah tur.
		<b>Scales</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quinalphos emaw Monocrotophos chu tui litre khatah 2.5ml a pawlhin kah tur.</li> </ul>
<b>Vawk</b>	<b>Kumtluanin</b>	<b>Porcine Reproductive Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS).</b>	1. A natna vei vawk te chu thah a phum tur a ni.
	<b>A puitling hun</b>	<b>Swine fever.</b>	2. Vawk thla hnih a nihin SF vaccine pek tur a ni a, he vaccine hi thla ruk emaw kumtluanin pek chhonzawm tur
<b>Bawng</b>	<b>Kumtluanin</b>	<b>Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thla 16 a upa an rih in FMD vaccine pek tur a nia, thla 6 danah pek chhonzawm tur a ni.</li> </ul>
	<b>A naupan lai</b>	<b>Black Quarter (BQ)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Black Quarter Vaccine (BQ) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Thla ruk an tlin hunah vaccine lak tan tur.</li> <li>✚ Kumkhat hnu ah vaccine pek leh tur.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Ar</b>	<b>Kumtluanin</b>	<b>Ranikhet Disease.</b>	1. Ar note an pian hlimin F <sub>1</sub> vaccine pek tur a nia an puitlin hunah R <sub>2</sub> B pek leh tur a ni.
		<b>Coccidiosis</b>	2. Amprolium emaw coccidiostat pek tur.



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**District:** Serchhip

**Period:** 08- 12 August, 2015

**Bulletin No:** -542/2015/ Bulletin/English

**Date of issue:** 07<sup>th</sup> August, 2015

Parameters	08.08.2015	09.08.2015	10.08.2015	11.08.2015	12.08.2015
Rainfall (mm)	0	3	0	15	40
Max Temp (°C)	28	27	23	32	29
Min Temp (°C)	21	21	18	21	21
Cloud Coverage	Mainly cloudy				
Max RH (%)	100	100	100	100	100
Min RH (%)	76	93	97	57	91
Wind Speed (Kmph)	2	2	2	2	2
*Wind Direction	S-W	S-W	E	E	S-W

Northerly- **N**, North-Easterly- **N-E**, Easterly- **E**, South-Easterly- **S-E**,  
Southerly- **S**, South-Westerly- **S-W**, Westerly- **W**, North-westerly- **N-W**.

**STATUS OF MONSOON- July 1-31, 2015 (Percent of deviation from normal in parenthesis)**

<b>Aizawl- 412.50mm</b> (341.8mm)	<b>Champhai- 105.47mm</b> (250.30mm)	<b>Saiha- 307.78 mm</b> (87.2mm)	<b>Kolasib- 331.10mm</b> (380.9mm)
<b>Lawngtlai-291.28mm</b> (285.5mm)	<b>Lunglei-326.52mm</b> (186.21mm)	<b>Mamit-204.84mm</b> (442.80mm)	<b>Serchhip-189.57mm</b> (25.9mm)

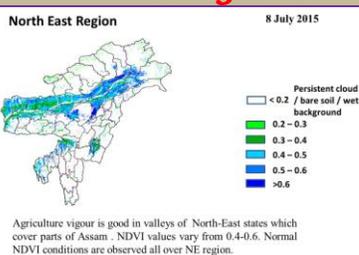
**Weather summary of the past three days**

**Weather forecast valid from 08<sup>th</sup> August, 2015 To 12<sup>th</sup> August, 2015.**

There are chances of moderate to light rainfall during the next 3 day. The maximum and minimum temperatures for the next 5 days may range for 23-32°C and 18-21°C. Maximum relative humidity is expected in the range of 100% and minimum may from 57-97%. Wind direction would be southwesterly to easterly with the wind speed of 2 km per hour. Dense cloudy sky will prevail during the next five days.

**Weekly cumulative rainfall: 58.0 mm**

**NDVI for Mizoram**



NDVI for Mizoram is less than normal NDVI. Value shown that NDVI is zero. So, it represents "Bare Soil".



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Main Crop/ Animal /Fisheries	Stage	Cultural practices/ Pest/ Diseases	Agricultural / Horticultural/ animal husbandry advisories
<p><b>Khasi Mandarin and acid lime</b></p>	<p><b>Transplant stage</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Well rotten FYM @ 500g/pit is applied at 15-20 days before planting along with 12 g each of N and K<sub>2</sub>O/plant and 4 g of P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>/plant.</li> <li>✚ This root stock has proved very successful for raising some sweet orange and mandarin orange varieties in Maharashtra and Karnataka. This root stock is resistant to Tristeza virus but highly susceptible to exocortis. It is also recommended for this region till any other rootstock is found to be promising.</li> <li>✚ Citrus plantations are seldom put under planned cultivation, and plantations are always kept under sod or raised as mixed crops</li> <li>✚ Layered plants about one year old, are also selected in case of lemon, lime etc. Vigorous plants are always preferred for better growth. While placing the plants in the pits care should be taken that bud union remains 12-15 cm above the ground level.</li> </ul>



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<p><b>Khasi Mandarin and acid lime</b></p>	<p><b>Flower/Harvest stage</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Mandarins start bearing from the fourth year but substantial yield can be expected only from sixth year onwards.</li> <li>✚ Fruits are harvested when they attain full size, develop attractive colour with optimum sugar and acid blend. Fruits should be harvested preferably with clipper, shears or secateurs. Mandarins should not be harvested in wet weather or during rains.</li> <li>✚ Trees are trained to single stem with 4-6 well-spaced branches for making the basic framework. The lowermost branches are not allowed to grow below the height of 50 cm. from the soil surface.</li> </ul>
		<p>Devitalization of plants due to poor fruit set, fruit drop both at bearing and maturity stage, stem tunnelling, bark removal, girdling etc., on account of the attack of the different insect pests viz. citrus black fly, citrus psylla, citrus leaf miner, bark eating caterpillar, mealy bugs, citrus aphids, citrus thrips, fruit fly, mites etc.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Spraying with insecticides viz. monocrotophos, phosalone, dimethoate, phosphamidon, quinalphos @ 2 ml/lit of water.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Oil plam</b></p>	<p><b>Vegetative/flowering/ Harvesting stage</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Remove all dead plants and replace with healthy seedling.</li> <li>✚ Cleaning near base of the</li> </ul>



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		<p>plant and cut unwanted branches.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Application of split dose of fertilizer 600: 200:100 (g/pt).</li> <li>+ Apply micro-nutrients viz. zinc, copper, manganese, iron, boron and molybdenum are required in ample quantities for supplying nutrients and also reduce serious disorders which may lead to decline of the whole orchard.</li> <li>+ Fruits are harvested when they attain full size, develop attractive colour with optimum sugar and acid blend.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Banana</b></p>	<p><b>Vegetative/ harvesting</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Cleaning near base of the plant and cut unwanted branches.</li> <li>+ Application of split dose of fertilizer 600: 200:100 (g/pt).</li> <li>+ Apply micro-nutrients viz. zinc, copper, manganese, iron, boron and molybdenum are required in ample quantities for supplying nutrients and also reduce serious disorders which may lead to decline of the whole orchard.</li> <li>+ Pruning on a regular basis removes unwanted or a sucker, keep production mats in optimum condition, saves fertilizer, reduces</li> </ul>



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Mizoram Centre, Kolasib- 796081, MIZORAM

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			<p>pest and disease.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fruits are harvested when they attain full size, develop attractive yellow colour.</li> </ul>
		<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Comb weevil and stem weevil</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Applications of neem powder effectively controlled weevils.</li> <li>Application of 60 to 100 g of neem seed powder or neem cake at planting and then at 4 months intervals significantly diminished pest damage and increased yields.</li> <li>Application of over 100 g or neem oil was phytotoxic (harmful to plants) and uneconomical.</li> </ul>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Passion Fruit</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Transplant stage</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High yielding mother vine with good quality fruits and free of virus diseases should be selected to provide cuttings.</li> <li>A cutting should contain at least 3 buds and must be planted in sand beds.</li> <li>Immediately after planting these should be kept inside a high humid chamber made out of bamboo and polythene.</li> </ul> <p><b>Grafting:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This is more suitable for the Rahangala hybrid to safeguard it against collar-rot. The root stock of yellow Passion fruit is planted in polythene sleeves and the section from Rahangala hybrid is grafted using</li> </ul>



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			wedge or approach method of grafting.
<b>Pineapple</b>	<b>harvest stage</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ For optimum quality and sweetness, pineapple fruit should not be harvested until at least one-third or more of the peel or shell has turned from green to yellow.</li> <li>✚ When the fruit has reached full size and maturity but has not turned yellow, and then allow the harvested fruit to ripen off the plant at room temperature.</li> <li>✚ Ripeness can also be determined by snapping your finger against the side of the fruit. Ripened pineapples produce a dull, solid sound when you do this, but immature fruit produce a hollow thud.</li> </ul>
<b>Colocasia</b>	<b>Vegetative stage</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches.</li> <li>✚ Earthing up soil at base of the plant along with split doses of fertilizer.</li> <li>✚ Proper drainage is required to avoid water logging.</li> <li>✚ Mulching with black polythene is found beneficial for both reducing the weed and increasing the yield.</li> </ul>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Carbofuran 3G @1.5 kg a.i./ha applied in root zone when egg laying ooze is observed at plant base.</li> </ul>
<b>Okra</b>	<b>Harvest stage</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ It takes only about 10 days</li> </ul>



# GRAMIN KRISHI MAUSAM SEWA ICAR RESEARCH COMPLEX FOR NEH REGION

Mizoram Centre, Kolasib- 796081, MIZORAM

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			<p>from the time of flowering to the time to pick okra.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Picking okra should be done when they are four to five inches long.</li> <li>✚ Don't leave the fruit too long, they get hard and woody.</li> </ul>
<b>French bean</b>	<b>harvest stage</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In pole type varieties, mature pods should be harvested twice.</li> <li>• First harvest should be done when two third pods look dry and second harvest when 90% pod remaining pods look dry.</li> <li>• In case bush type varieties, harvest can be done one because of their determinate growth and synchronization in pod maturity.</li> </ul>
<b>Brinjal</b>	<b>Flower stage</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches.</li> <li>✚ Pre emergence application of Basalin @0.5 ml/lit of water for reduce grass type weed.</li> <li>✚ Mulching with black polythene film reduces weed growth, increases the crop growth.</li> <li>✚ Split dose of fertilizer application @ 50kg/ha urea.</li> </ul>
<b>Tomato</b>	<b>Flower stage</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches.</li> <li>✚ Pre emergence application of Basalin @0.5 ml/lit of</li> </ul>



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Mizoram Centre, Kolasib- 796081, MIZORAM

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			<p>water for reduce grass type weed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Mulching with black polythene film reduces weed growth, increases the crop growth.</li> <li>✚ Split dose of fertilizer application @ 50kg/ha urea.</li> </ul>
<b>Rice</b>	<b>Maximum tillering stage</b>	<b>Kharif Rice</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Avoid sowing till sufficient rains have been received</li> <li>✚ If sowing is delayed, plant short duration varieties</li> <li>✚ Practice thinning of crop stand, reduce plant population and use the biomass as mulch, intercultural Operation to control weeds in case of upland rice</li> <li>✚ Conserve rain water in ponds/tanks/field for irrigation during critical growth stages</li> <li>✚ Foliar application of nutrients (Urea 2 %) may be done where moisture is a constraint</li> </ul>
<b>Maize</b>	<b>Flowering stage</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Pre-emergence application of Atrazine (Atratraf 50 wp, Gesaprim 500 fw) @ of 1.0-1.5 kg a.i ha-1 in 600 litre water, Alachlor (Lasso) @ 2-2.5 kg a.i ha-1, Metolachlor (Dual) @ 1.5-2.0 kg a.i ha-1, Pendamethalin (Stomp) @ 1-1.5 kg a.i. ha-1 large effective way for control of many annual and broad leaved weeds.</li> <li>✚ Remove unwanted plant</li> </ul>



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Mizoram Centre, Kolasib- 796081, MIZORAM

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Guwahati)



			<p>near base of the plant and cut dead branches.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Earting up of soil along with fertilizer mixture.</li> <li>+ Foliar spray of 0.1 % Endosulfan {2 ml (35 EC) in litre water} at 30 days after germination is very effective against stem borer.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Kharif pulses (Green gram, Black gram and Rajma)</b></p>	<p><b>Growth stage</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ One or two hand hoeing and weeding should be done, depending upon soil type and extent of weed infestation.</li> <li>+ Weeds can also be controlled effectively by the application of TOK-E-25 at the rate of 10 ml dissolved in 1 liter of water as pre-emergence spray.</li> <li>+ Earthing up soil for better support of plant also useful for destroying weeds.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Ginger and turmeric</b></p>	<p><b>Vegetative stage</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Remove unwanted plant near base of the plant and cut dead branches.</li> <li>+ Pre-emergence application of Atrazine (Atratraf 50 wp, Gesaprim 500 fw) @ of 1.0-1.5 kg a.i ha-1 in 600 litre water, Alachlor (Lasso) @ 2-2.5 kg a.i ha-1, Metolachlor (Dual) @ 1.5-2.0 kg a.i ha-1, Pendamethalin (Stomp) @ 1-1.5 kg a.i. ha-1 large effective way for control of many annual and broad leaved weeds.</li> <li>+ Earting up of soil along with fertilizer mixture.</li> </ul>
		<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Thrips</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>+ Spray Roger or</li> </ul>



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Mizoram Centre, Kolasib- 796081, MIZORAM

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			Monocrotophos (2.5 ml/lt) for controlling thrips.
		<b>Scales</b>	✚ Spray Quinalphos or Monocrotophos (2.5 ml/lt) for controlling scales.
<b>Pig</b>	<b>All stages</b>	<b>Porcine Reproductive Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS).</b>	1. Culling of positive pigs or piglets.
	<b>Adult stage</b>	<b>Swine fever.</b>	2. Vaccination of pigs with SF vaccines at 2 months and yearly interval/6 month interval
<b>Cattle</b>	<b>All age group</b>	<b>Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)</b>	• FMD vaccine at 16 week and repeat every 6 month.
	<b>Young stage</b>	<b>Black Quarter (BQ)</b>	• Black Quarter Vaccine (BQV). ❖ Primary vaccination 6 month or above ❖ Revaccination annually
<b>Poultry</b>	<b>Adult stage</b>	<b>Ranikhet Disease.</b>	• F1 vaccine at (1-6) days of birth and R <sub>2</sub> B vaccine for adult birds.
	<b>Early stage</b>	<b>Coccidiosis</b>	1. Amprolium or coccidiostat



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Mizoram Centre, Kolasib- 796081, MIZORAM  
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Mizoram Centre, Kolasib- 796081, MIZORAM  
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**District:** Serchhip

**Period:** 08- 12 August, 2015

**Bulletin No:** -542/2015/ Bulletin/Mizo

**Date of issue:** 07<sup>th</sup> August, 2015

Parameters	08.08.2015	09.08.2015	10.08.2015	11.08.2015	12.08.2015
Rainfall (mm)	0	3	0	15	40
Max Temp (oC)	28	27	23	32	29
Min Temp (oC)	21	21	18	21	21
Cloud Coverage	Mainly cloudy				
Max RH (%)	100	100	100	100	100
Min RH (%)	76	93	97	57	91
Wind Speed (Kmph)	2	2	2	2	2
*Wind Direction	S-W	S-W	E	E	S-W

Northerly- **N**, North-Easterly- **N-E**, Easterly- **E**, South-Easterly- **S-E**,  
Southerly- **S**, South-Westerly- **S-W**, Westerly- **W**, North-westerly- **N-W**.

**STATUS OF MONSOON- July 1-31, 2015 (Percent of deviation from normal in parenthesis)**

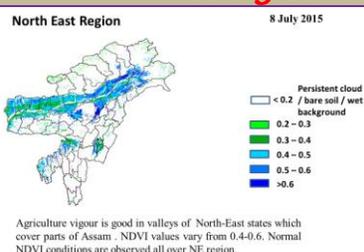
<b>Aizawl- 412.50mm</b> (341.8mm)	<b>Champhai- 105.47mm</b> (250.30mm)	<b>Saiha- 307.78 mm</b> (87.2mm)	<b>Kolasib- 331.10mm</b> (380.9mm)
<b>Lawngtlai-291.28mm</b> (285.5mm)	<b>Lunglei-326.52mm</b> (186.21mm)	<b>Mamit-204.84mm</b> (442.80mm)	<b>Serchhip-189.57mm</b> (25.9mm)

**Ni thum kaltha sik leh sa dinhmun tlangpui** August 08, 2015 atanga August 12, 2015 sik leh sa dinhmun hmuhlawk dan

Ni 3 lo awm turah hian ruahtui a tlak beisei a ni. Khua a lum lai berin 23-32<sup>o</sup>C a ni ang a. A vawh lai ber in 18-21<sup>o</sup>C ni tur ah beisei a ni. RH san lai berin 100% leh a hniam lai berin 57-97% ni tur a beisei niin. Thli tleh dan kawng zawng chu chhimchhak lam atangin a nat zawng chu darkar 2 km ni tur a beisei niin. Ni nga chung lo awm tur ah hian chhum tlem a lan beisei a ni.

**Weekly cumulative rainfall: 58.0mm**

**NDVI for Mizoram and SPI**



NDVI for Mizoram is less than normal NDVI. Value shown that NDVI is zero. So, it represents "Bare Soil".



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Thlai/ ran /sangha	Spat zawng	Hmalakna tur/ rannung leh natna hrik awm thei te	Agricultural/Horticultural/ animal husbandry atana thurawn
<p><b>Khasi Mandarin and acid lime</b></p>	<p><b>Transplant stage</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A chi: A chi chu lakchhuah anih veleh nurseey ah a thuk zawng 1.5-2cm leh 10X5cm a inhlat a chin tur. A rawn chawr chu polythene bag ah hnah 4-6 a neih hunah phun sawn tur.</li> <li>• Nursery chu rannung leh a damlohna dang laka ven nan ser huan atanga meter 500 a hla ah dah tur.</li> <li>• Lei, balu leh bawngkek leitha chu a inzat theuha pawlhin pek tur.</li> <li>• Bawngkek leitha chu thlai pakhat ah 600:200:100g a pek tur.</li> <li>• Certified thlai chi chauh hman tur.</li> <li>• Ser kung bula tuitling chu paihfai vek tur.</li> <li>• A tiak inchen tlang chauh phun atan hman tur.</li> <li>• A zar tliak leh hnip chu paih fai zel tur.</li> <li>• Thlai chu hrisel taka enkawl tur.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Vegetative stage</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gibberellins (10ppm) chu a rah khal that nan te, a rawng insiam nan te kah tur.</li> <li>• Thlai in tui tha taka an hmuh theih nan drip irrigation hman tur.</li> <li>• Ser rah tla hi ser kung khatah wawi 2 a thleng thin a, hemi ven nan hian GA3, urea, benomyl leh carbendazim a hun takah pek tur,</li> <li>• Heng rannung blackfly(kolshi), citrus psylla, leaf miner, bark eating caterpillar, fruit sucking moth, mites, twing blight, gummosis, root rot leh collar rot</li> </ul>



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			<p>te hi ven tur.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fungicide Carbendazim (0.1% emaw 1000ppm) a hun takah pek tur (thlakhat naah leh a seng hma ni 15 ah, chu chu vawi hnih kah tur).</li> </ul>
<b>Oil palm</b>	<b>Vegetative/ harvesting stage</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oil palm kung bul chu tihfai a a zar thlak bawk tur.</li> <li>• Leitha chu thlai pakhatatah 600:200:100g a pek tur.</li> <li>• Heng micro-nutrients zinc, copper, manganese, iron, boron leh molybdenum te hi an mamawh tawka pek tur, a huan pum a chhiat vek loh nan ven that bawk tur.</li> <li>• Oil palm rah chu a puitlin hunah te, a rawng inthlak hunah leh a thlum leh thur a pai tam hunah seng tur.</li> </ul>
<b>Balhla</b>	<b>Vegetative/ harvesting</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Balhla kung bul chu tihfai a a zar thlak bawk tur.</li> <li>• Leitha chu thlai pakhatatah 600:200:100g a pek tur.</li> <li>• Heng micro-nutrients zinc, copper, manganese, iron, boron leh molybdenum te hi an mamawh tawka pek tur, a huan pum a chhiat vek loh nan ven that bawk tur.</li> <li>• A zar thlak ngun hian rannung leh natna lakah a veng a, chubak ah leitha a hek lova, thlai thar a ti tam bawk ani.</li> <li>• A rah chu a puitlin hunah leh a rawng eng a nih hunah seng tur.</li> </ul>
<b>Sapthei</b>	<b>Nursery stage</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A chi chu a rah hmin tha atanga lak ni se, ni 15-20 hnuah nursery siam tur.</li> <li>• A hnah 2/3 a rawn awm tan hnu ah polythene bag ah phunsawn</li> </ul>



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			<p>tur.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Polythene bag atangin thla ¾ hnu ah huan ah phun sawn leh tur.</li> <li>• Bawngkek leitha chu khur khat ah 15g leh NPK 100:50:100g in kumkhat chhungin pek tur.</li> </ul>
<b>Lakhuihthei</b>	<b>A par lai</b>	KOLASIB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A par chhuah hma nan chemical (Ethrel 10ppm+2% urea+0.04% sodium carbonate) chu pek tur. Tlai ah emaw thlaiin hnah 32 a neih hunah pek tur.</li> <li>• Chemical pek atangin ni 55-60 chhungin a par a chhuah thei ang.</li> <li>• Leitha chu thlai pakhat ah 60:50:60g a pek tur.</li> <li>• Thlai hnah leh a zar thi te chu paihfai a, hnim te tihfai bawk tur.</li> </ul>
		<b>Corm borer</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carbofuran 3G chu hectare khatah 1.5kga.i a pek tur. Hemi hi a zung ah a tuina hnuhma a awmin pek tur</li> </ul>
<b>Cucurbitaceous crops</b>	<b>A rah lai</b>	LUNGLEI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ni 7 danah tui chu tha taka pek tur.</li> <li>• Huan zau thamah chuan fruitfly leh pumpkin beetle ven nan carbaryl 0.2% leh malathion 0.15% chu chini tui litre khatah 10g a pawlhin kar khat danah leh a par tan tirhah leh a rah tan hunah kah tur.</li> <li>• Thlai pakhat a par nasat lain urea chu 70g a pek tur.</li> </ul>
<b>Bawrsaiabe</b>	<b>A chin dan</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Nursery tihfai a tui tlem pek tur.</li> <li>2. Phunsawn hnuah tui tha taka pek tur.</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A kung bulthut ah hnim chheh darh tur.</li> <li>• A khat tawkin tui pek tur.</li> <li>• A tiak phunsawn te chu nil eh ruah lakah hliahkhuh tur.</li> </ul>
		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Aphids</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Surf tuiin thlai chu kah tur.</li> <li>• Heng insecticides Imidacloprid</li> </ul>



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			<p>200SL hi tui litre khatah 0.25ml in emaw Dimethoate 30% EC hi tui litre 10 ah 7ml a kah tur</p>
		<p><b>2. Flea beetle</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">KOLASIB</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pangang tui leh a puitling te chu a kung atangin thin thlak tur.</li> <li>• Heng insecticides Imidacloprid 200SL hi tui litre khatah 0.25ml in emaw Dimethoate 30% EC hi tui litre 10 ah 7ml a kah tur.</li> </ul>
		<p><b>3. Epilachna beetle</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A hnah a pangang leh a tui awm chu paihfai tur.</li> <li>• Methyl parathion 0.5% emaw Dimethoate 0.3% a kah tur.</li> </ul>
		<p><b>4. Leaf hopper</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">AIZAWL</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Heng insecticides Imidacloprid 200SL hi tui litre khatah 0.25ml in emaw Dimethoate 30% EC hi tui litre 10 ah 7ml a kah tur.</li> </ul>
		<p><b>Bacterial wilt</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">SERCHHIP</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Huan chu fai taka dah a, thlai damlo te chu paihfai bawk tur.</li> <li>• Thlai damlo enkawl nan copper fungicide (2% Bordeaux mixture) a kah tur. bacterial wilt chu root knot nematodes tam naah a awm thin a, hemi nematodes control hian bacterial wilt hi a veng thei.</li> <li>• Streptocycline sulphate chu tui litre khatah 0.3g leh Blitox 50 chu tui litre 15 ah 5g a pek tur.</li> </ul>
		<p><b>Damping off</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">LUNGLEI</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thlai chi chu kg khatah Thiram 3g emaw Trichoderma viride 4g + Metalaxyl 4g (Apron) a chiah tur.</li> <li>• Bordeaux mixture 1% emaw 2g Captan emaw 3 copper oxychloride chu tui litre khatah pawlhin a chin atanga ni 10-15 ah leih tur.</li> </ul>
		<p><b>Leaf spot and leaf blotch</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">LAWNGTLAI</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dithane M-45 chu tui litre khatah 2.5g emaw Carbendazim 1g chu tui litre khatah pawlhin karkhat danah vawi 2/3 kah tur.</li> </ul>



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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Leaf spot tan Blitox 3g chu tui litre khata pawlhin kah tur.</li> </ul>
		<b>Leaf spot leh leaf blotch</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tui litre khatah Dithane M-45 chu 2.5g emaw Bavistin chu 1g a pawlhin karkhat danah vawi 2/3 kah thin tur.</li> <li>Leaf spot ah chuan tui litre khatah Blitox chu 3g pawlh a kah thin tur.</li> </ul>
<b>French bean</b>	<b>A par lai</b>	<b>Blister beetle</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bean hnah, a tang ro leh hnim te chu paihfai vek tur.</li> <li>Lei chu boruak kal that nan laihphut thin tur.</li> <li>A chin atanga ni 20-25 ah bean kung chu mau in a zamna siam tur.</li> </ul>
<b>Bawkbawn</b>	<b>A chin dan</b>	<b>Aphids</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rannung ho chu mankhawmin thah vek tur.</li> <li>Cypermethrin 2g chu tui litre khata pawlhin kah thin tur</li> </ul>
<b>Tomato</b>	<b>A chin dan</b>	<b>Epilachna beetle</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Balu leh leitha chu lei nen a chawhpawlh hnu in 75-100cm a zau ah a phunna tur siam tur. A chinna lai chu Blue copper 100g tui litre 40 ah emaw formaldehyde nen a pawlhin leih tur.</li> <li>A chi chu 5cm a inhlat a tuh in lei pangngai a vur leh tur.</li> <li>Nursery tur chu lei dip tha darh leh tlema pawng tur (0.8m a zau leh 15cm a sei ni se).</li> <li>Leitha 10kg leh bawngkek leitha 15:15:15 leh carbofuran 2.5g chawhpawlh pek tur.</li> <li>Surf tuiin thlai chu kah tur.</li> <li>Heng insecticides Imidacloprid 200SL hi tui litre khatah 0.25ml in emaw Dimethoate 30% EC hi tui litre 10 ah 7ml a kah tur.</li> <li>Methyl parathion 0.5% emaw</li> </ul>



# GRAMIN KRISHI MAUSAM SEWA ICAR RESEARCH COMPLEX FOR NEH REGION

Mizoram Centre, Kolasib- 796081, MIZORAM

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			Dimethoate 0.3% a kah in flea beetle a veng thei
<b>Buh</b>	<b>Nursery stage</b>	<b>Pre kharif rice</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A chi tha leh khat tha chauh hman tur.</li> <li>• Tui litre 10 ah chi (salt) 250g pawlhin chutah chuan chiah tur.</li> <li>• Bavistin 50WP @0.1% chu tui litre khatah 2g a pawlhin a chi chu chiah tur.</li> </ul>
		<b>Raised bed method</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A chin na tur chu 10m a sei ni se, 1.25m a zau leh tui luanna tur 20-30cm a zau siam tur. Hei hian a chi kal ral mai mai tur a veng.</li> <li>• Leitha pek hnu ah a chi damdawi a chiah te chu theh tur.</li> </ul>
<b>Vaimim</b>	<b>A chin dan</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lei chu vawi 2/3 laihphut phawt tur.</li> <li>• A chi chu a line indawt a chin tur</li> <li>• A chi chu kg khatah Thiram 4g a chiah tur.</li> <li>• Hectare khatah buh chi chu 20-25kg hman tur.</li> <li>• Bawngek leitha chu hectare khatah 5-10t chu 80:60:40kg N, P2O5 leh K20 hman tur. Vaimim chin hma in lei nen tihpawlh tur. Nitrogen chu a dose chanve in a chin hnu ah pek tur, a bang 25% chu a hnu thlakhat ah leh a dang 25% chu a par hunah pek tur.</li> </ul>
<b>Sawhthing leh Aieng</b>	<b>Land preparation</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thlai hnah, a tang ro leh hnim te chu paihfai vek tur.</li> <li>• Lei chu boruak kal that nan laihphut thin tur.</li> <li>• Nitrogen leitha chu an mamawh taw kanga pek tur.</li> </ul>
		<b>Thrips</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Roger emaw Monocrophos chu tui litre khatah 2.5ml a pawlhin kah tur.</li> </ul>



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		Scales	
<b>Vawk</b>	<b>Kumtluanin</b>	<b>Porcine Reproductive Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS).</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Quinalphos emaw Monocrotophos chu tui litre khatah 2.5ml a pawlhin kah tur.</li> </ul>
	<b>A puitling hun</b>	<b>Swine fever.</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vawk thla hnih a nihin SF vaccine pek tur a ni a, he vaccine hi thla ruk emaw kumtluanin pek chhunzawm tur</li> </ol>
<b>Bawng</b>	<b>Kumtluanin</b>	<b>Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Thla 16 a upa an rih in FMD vaccine pek tur a nia, thla 6 danah pek chhunzawm tur a ni.</li> </ul>
	<b>A naupan lai</b>	<b>Black Quarter (BQ)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Black Quarter Vaccine (BQ)               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Thla ruk an tlin hunah vaccine lak tan tur.</li> <li>Kumkhat hnu ah vaccine pek leh tur.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Ar</b>	<b>Kumtluanin</b>	<b>Ranikhet Disease.</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ar note an pian hlimin F<sub>1</sub> vaccine pek tur a nia an puitlin hunah R<sub>2</sub>B pek leh tur a ni.</li> </ol>
		<b>Coccidiosis</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Amprolium emaw coccidiostat pek tur.</li> </ol>



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**District:** Aizawl

**Period:** 08- 12 August, 2015

**Bulletin No:** -542/2015/ Bulletin/Mizo

**Date of issue:** 07<sup>th</sup> August, 2015

Parameters	08.08.2015	09.08.2015	10.08.2015	11.08.2015	12.08.2015
Rainfall (mm)	0	4	0	19	29
Max Temp (°C)	28	28	26	31	29
Min Temp (°C)	21	22	19	21	21
Cloud Coverage	Mainly cloudy	Mainly cloudy	Partially clear	Partially clear	Mainly cloudy
Max RH (%)	98	99	98	99	100
Min RH (%)	77	79	86	71	83
Wind Speed (Kmph)	3	3	2	2	2
*Wind Direction	E	W	S-E	S-E	W

**Northerly- N, North-Easterly- N-E, Easterly- E, South-Easterly- S-E, Southerly- S, South-Westerly- S-W, Westerly-W, North-westerly- N-W.**

**STATUS OF MONSOON- July 1-31, 2015 (Percent of deviation from normal in parenthesis)**

<b>Aizawl- 412.50mm</b> (341.8mm)	<b>Champhai- 105.47mm</b> (250.30mm)	<b>Saiha- 307.78 mm</b> (87.2mm)	<b>Kolasib- 331.10mm</b> (380.9mm)
<b>Lawngtlai-291.28mm</b> (285.5mm)	<b>Lunglei-326.52mm</b> (186.21mm)	<b>Mamit-204.84mm</b> (442.80mm)	<b>Serchhip-189.57mm</b> (25.9mm)

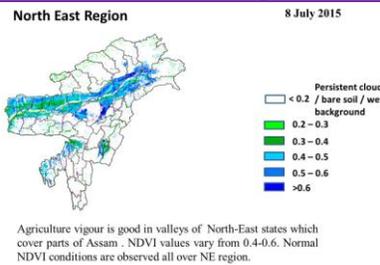
**Ni thum kaltha sik leh sa dinhmun tlangpui**

**August 08, 2015 atanga August 12, 2015 sik leh sa dinhmun hmuhlawk dan**

Ni 3 lo awm turah hian ruahtui a tlak beisei a ni. Khua a lum lai berin 26-31°C a ni ang a. A vawh lai ber in 19-22°C ni tur ah beisei a ni. RH san lai berin 98-100% leh a hniam lai berin 77-86% ni tur a beisei niin. Thli tleh dan kawng zawng chu chhimchhak lam atangin a nat zawng chu darkar 2-3 km ni tur a beisei niin. Ni nga chung lo awm tur ah hian chhum tlem a lan beisei a ni.

**Weekly cumulative rainfall: 62.0mm**

**NDVI for Mizoram**



NDVI for Mizoram is less than normal NDVI. Value shown that NDVI is zero. So, it represents "Bare Soil".



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Thlai/ ran /sangha	Spat zawng	Hmalakna tur/ rannung leh natna hrik awm thei te	Agricultural/Horticultural/ animal husbandry atana thurawn
<p><b>Khasi Mandarin and acid lime</b></p>	<p><b>Transplant stage</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A chi: A chi chu lakchhuah anih veleh nurseey ah a thuk zawng 1.5-2cm leh 10X5cm a inhlat a chin tur. A rawn chawr chu polythene bag ah hnah 4-6 a neih hunah phun sawn tur.</li> <li>• Nursery chu rannung leh a damlohna dang laka ven nan ser huan atanga meter 500 a hla ah dah tur.</li> <li>• Lei, balu leh bawngkek leitha chu a inzat theuha pawlhin pek tur.</li> <li>• Bawngkek leitha chu thlai pakhat ah 600:200:100g a pek tur.</li> <li>• Certified thlai chi chauh hman tur.</li> <li>• Ser kung bula tuitling chu paihfai vek tur.</li> <li>• A tiak inchen tlang chauh phun atan hman tur.</li> <li>• A zar tliak leh hnip chu paih fai zel tur.</li> <li>• Thlai chu hrisel taka enkawl tur.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Vegetative stage</b></p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gibberellins (10ppm) chu a rah khal that nan te, a rawng insiam nan te kah tur.</li> <li>• Thlai in tui tha taka an hmuh theih nan drip irrigation hman tur.</li> <li>• Ser rah tla hi ser kung khatah wavi 2 a thleng thin a, hemi ven nan hian GA3, urea, benomyl leh carbendazim a hun takah pek tur,</li> <li>• Heng rannung blackfly(kolshi), citrus psylla, leaf miner, bark eating caterpillar, fruit sucking moth, mites, twing blight,</li> </ul>



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			<p>gummosis, root rot leh collar rot te hi ven tur.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fungicide Carbendazim (0.1% emaw 1000ppm) a hun takah pek tur (thlakhat naah leh a seng hma ni 15 ah, chu chu vawi hnih kah tur).</li> </ul>
<b>Oil palm</b>	<b>Vegetative/ harvesting stage</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oil palm kung bul chu tihfai a a zar thlak bawk tur.</li> <li>• Leitha chu thlai pakhatatah 600:200:100g a pek tur.</li> <li>• Heng micro-nutrients zinc, copper, manganese, iron, boron leh molybdenum te hi an mamawh tawka pek tur, a huan pum a chhiat vek loh nan ven that bawk tur.</li> <li>• Oil palm rah chu a puitlin hunah te, a rawng inthlak hunah leh a thlum leh thur a pai tam hunah seng tur.</li> </ul>
<b>Balhla</b>	<b>Vegetative/ harvesting</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Balhla kung bul chu tihfai a a zar thlak bawk tur.</li> <li>• Leitha chu thlai pakhatatah 600:200:100g a pek tur.</li> <li>• Heng micro-nutrients zinc, copper, manganese, iron, boron leh molybdenum te hi an mamawh tawka pek tur, a huan pum a chhiat vek loh nan ven that bawk tur.</li> <li>• A zar thlak ngun hian rannung leh natna lakah a veng a, chubak ah leitha a hek lova, thlai thar a ti tam bawk ani.</li> <li>• A rah chu a puitlin hunah leh a rawng eng a nih hunah seng tur.</li> </ul>
<b>Sapthei</b>	<b>Nursery stage</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A chi chu a rah hmin tha atanga lak ni se, ni 15-20 hnuah nursery siam tur.</li> </ul>



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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A hnah 2/3 a rawn awm tan hnu ah polythene bag ah phunsawn tur.</li> <li>• Polythene bag atangin thla ¾ hnu ah huan ah phun sawn leh tur.</li> <li>• Bawngkek leitha chu khur khat ah 15g leh NPK 100:50:100g in kumkhat chhungin pek tur.</li> </ul>
<b>Lakhuithiei</b>	<b>A par lai</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A par chhuah hma nan chemical (Ethrel 10ppm+2% urea+0.04% sodium carbonate) chu pek tur. Thlai ah emaw thlaiin hnah 32 a neih hunah pek tur.</li> <li>• Chemical pek atangin ni 55-60 chhungin a par a chhuah thei ang.</li> <li>• Leitha chu thlai pakhat ah 60:50:60g a pek tur.</li> <li>• Thlai hnah leh a zar thi te chu paihfai a, hnim te tihfai bawk tur.</li> </ul>
		<b>Corm borer</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carbofuran 3G chu hectare khatah 1.5kga.i a pek tur. Hemi hi a zung ah a tuina hnuhma a awmin pek tur</li> </ul>
<b>Cucurbitaceous crops</b>	<b>A rah lai</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ni 7 danah tui chu tha taka pek tur.</li> <li>• Huan zau thamah chuan fruitfly leh pumpkin beetle ven nan carbaryl 0.2% leh malathion 0.15% chu chini tui litre khatah 10g a pawlhin kar khat danah leh a par tan tirhah leh a rah tan hunah kah tur.</li> <li>• Thlai pakhat a par nasat lain urea chu 70g a pek tur.</li> </ul>
<b>Bawrsaiabe</b>	<b>A chin dan</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Nursery tihfai a tui tlem pek tur.</b></li> <li><b>Phunsawn hnuah tui tha taka pek tur.</b></li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A kung bulthut ah hnim chheh darh tur.</li> <li>• A khat tawkin tui pek tur.</li> </ul>



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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A tiak phunsawn te chu nil eh ruah lakah hliahkhuh tur.</li> </ul>
		<p><b>1. Aphids</b></p> <p>KOLASIB</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Surf tuiin thlai chu kah tur.</li> <li>• Heng insecticides Imidacloprid 200SL hi tui litre khatah 0.25ml in emaw Dimethoate 30% EC hi tui litre 10 ah 7ml a kah tur</li> </ul>
		<p><b>2. Flea beetle</b></p> <p>MAMIT</p> <p>AIZAWL</p> <p>CHAMPAI</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pangang tui leh a puitling te chu a kung atangin thin thlak tur.</li> <li>• Heng insecticides Imidacloprid 200SL hi tui litre khatah 0.25ml in emaw Dimethoate 30% EC hi tui litre 10 ah 7ml a kah tur.</li> </ul>
		<p><b>3. Epilachna beetle</b></p> <p>ERCHHIP</p> <p>LUNGLEI</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A hnah a pangang leh a tui awm chu paihfai tur.</li> <li>• Methyl parathion 0.5% emaw Dimethoate 0.3% a kah tur.</li> </ul>
		<p><b>4. Leaf hopper</b></p> <p>LAWNGTLAI</p> <p>SAIHA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Heng insecticides Imidacloprid 200SL hi tui litre khatah 0.25ml in emaw Dimethoate 30% EC hi tui litre 10 ah 7ml a kah tur.</li> </ul>
		<p><b>Bacterial wilt</b></p> <p>LAWNGTLAI</p> <p>SAIHA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Huan chu fai taka dah a, thlai damlo te chu paihfai bawk tur.</li> <li>• Thlai damlo enkawl nan copper fungicide (2% Bordeaux mixture) a kah tur. bacterial witl chu root knot nematodes tam naah a awm thin a, hemi nematodes control hian bacterial wilt hi a veng thei.</li> <li>• Streptocycline sulphate chu tui litre khatah 0.3g leh Blitox 50 chu tui litre 15 ah 5g a pek tur.</li> </ul>
		<p><b>Damping off</b></p> <p>LAWNGTLAI</p> <p>SAIHA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thlai chi chu kg khatah Thiram 3g emaw Trichoderma viride4g+Metalaxyl 4g (Apron) a chiah tur.</li> <li>• Bordeaux mixture 1% emaw 2g Captan emaw 3 copper oxychloride chu tui litre khatah pawlhin a chin atanga ni 10-15</li> </ul>



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		<b>Leaf spot and leaf blotch</b>	<p>ah leih tur.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dithane M-45 chu tui litre khatah 2.5g emaw Carbendazim 1g chu tui litre khatah pawlhin karkhat danah vawi 2/3 kah tur.</li> <li>• Leaf spot tan Blitox 3g chu tui litre khata pawlhin kah tur.</li> </ul>
		<b>Leaf spot leh leaf blotch</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tui litre khatah Dithane M-45 chu 2.5g emaw Bavistin chu 1g a pawlhin karkhat danah vawi 2/3 kah thin tur.</li> <li>• Leaf spot ah chuan tui litre khatah Blitox chu 3g pawlh a kah thin tur.</li> </ul>
<b>French bean</b>	<b>A par lai</b>	<b>Blister beetle</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bean hnah, a tang ro leh hnim te chu paihfai vek tur.</li> <li>• Lei chu boruak kal that nan laihphut thin tur.</li> <li>• A chin atanga ni 20-25 ah bean kung chu mau in a zamna siam tur.</li> </ul>
<b>Bawkbawn</b>	<b>A chin dan</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rannung ho chu mankhawmin thah vek tur.</li> <li>• Cypermethrin 2g chu tui litre khata pawlhin kah thin tur</li> </ul>
<b>Tomato</b>	<b>A chin dan</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nursery tur chu lei dip tha darh leh tlema pawng tur (0.8m a zau leh 15cm a sei ni se).</li> <li>• Leitha 10kg leh bawngkek leitha 15:15:15 leh carbofuran 2.5g chawhpawlh pek tur.</li> </ul>



# GRAMIN KRISHI MAUSAM SEWA ICAR RESEARCH COMPLEX FOR NEH REGION

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Guwahati)



		<b>Aphids</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Surf tuiin thlai chu kah tur.</li> <li>• Heng insecticides Imidacloprid 200SL hi tui litre khatah 0.25ml in emaw Dimethoate 30% EC hi tui litre 10 ah 7ml a kah tur.</li> </ul>
		<b>Epilachna beetle</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Methyl parathion 0.5% emaw Dimethoate 0.3% a kah in flea beetle a veng thei</li> </ul>
<b>Buh</b>	<b>Nursery stage</b>	<b>Pre kharif rice</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A chi tha leh khat tha chauh hman tur.</li> <li>• Tui litre 10 ah chi (salt) 250g pawlhin chutah chuan chiah tur.</li> <li>• Bavistin 50WP @0.1% chu tui litre khatah 2g a pawlhin a chi chu chiah tur.</li> </ul>
		<b>Raised bed method</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A chin na tur chu 10m a sei ni se, 1.25m a zau leh tui luanna tur 20-30cm a zau siam tur. Hei hian a chi kal ral mai mai tur a veng.</li> <li>• Leitha pek hnu ah a chi damdawi a chiah te chu theh tur.</li> </ul>
<b>Vaimim</b>	<b>A chin dan</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lei chu vawi 2/3 laihphut phawt tur.</li> <li>• A chi chu a line indawt a chin tur</li> <li>• A chi chu kg khatah Thiram 4g a chiah tur.</li> <li>• Hectare khatah buh chi chu 20-25kg hman tur.</li> <li>• Bawngkek leitha chu hectare khatah 5-10t chu 80:60:40kg N, P2O5 leh K20 hman tur. Vaimim chin hma in lei nen tihpawlh tur. Nitrogen chu a dose chanve in a chin hnu ah pek tur, a bang 25% chu a hnu thlakhat ah leh a dang 25% chu a par hunah pek tur.</li> </ul>
<b>Sawhthing leh Aieng</b>	<b>Land preparation</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thlai hnah, a tang ro leh hnim te chu paihfai vek tur.</li> </ul>



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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lei chu boruak kal that nan laihphut thin tur.</li> <li>• Nitrogen leitha chu an mamawh taw kanga pek tur.</li> </ul>
		<b>Thrips</b> KOLASIB	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Roger emaw Monocrophos chu tui litre khatah 2.5ml a pawlhin kah tur.</li> </ul>
		<b>Scales</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Quinalphos emaw Monocrotophos chu tui litre khatah 2.5ml a pawlhin kah tur.</li> </ul>
<b>Vawk</b>	<b>Kumtluanin</b>	<b>Porcine Reproductive Respiratory Syndrome (PRRS).</b>	1. A natna vei vawk te chu thah a phum tur a ni.
	<b>A puitling hun</b>	<b>Swine fever.</b>	2. Vawk thla hnih a nihin SF vaccine pek tur a ni a, he vaccine hi thla ruk emaw kumtluanin pek chhunzawm tur
<b>Bawng</b>	<b>Kumtluanin</b>	<b>Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Thla16 a upa an rih in FMD vaccine pek tur a nia, thla 6 danah pek chhunzawm tur a ni.</li> </ul>
	<b>A naupan lai</b>	<b>Black Quarter (BQ)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Black Quarter Vaccine (BQ)               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✚ Thla ruk an tlin hunah vaccine lak tan tur.</li> <li>✚ Kumkhat hnu ah vaccine pek leh tur.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Ar</b>	<b>Kumtluanin</b>	<b>Ranikhet Disease.</b>	1. Ar note an pian hlimin F <sub>1</sub> vaccine pek tur a nia an puitlin hunah R <sub>2</sub> B pek leh tur a ni.
		<b>Coccidiosis</b>	2. Amprolium emaw coccidiostat pek tur.



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