

**DIRECTORATE OF EXTENSION EDUCATION
CSK HIMACHAL PRADESH KRISHI VISHVAIDYALAYA, PALAMPUR**

Important farm activities to be carried out during 2nd fortnight of Jan., 2018

The Directorate of Extension Education, CSKHPKV, Palampur, has suggested the following operations for crop and animal husbandry, to be carried out in the second fortnight of January, 2018, keeping in view the season, weather and crop conditions of Himachal Pradesh.

Wheat

- For chemical weed control of narrow leaved weeds in wheat, spray Isoproturon 75WP @ 70 gm/kanal after 30-35 days of sowing i.e. at 2-3 leaf stage of weeds. This stage is reached in these days in areas where the sowing of wheat has been done during the first fortnight of December.
- For the control of both narrow and broad leaved weeds, spray Isoproturon 75WP @ 70 gm+2, 4-D sodium salt 80 W.P. @ 50 gm/kanal at 2-3 leaves stage of weeds (30-35 days after sowing) or clodinafop @ 24 gm(10WP) or 16 gm (15 WP)/kanal after 35-40 days of sowing. After 2-3 days of its spray, apply 2,4-D sodium salt 80 W.P. @ 50 gm/kanal. About 30 litres of water will be required for spraying solution in one kanal. Spray these herbicides on sunny days.
- Avoid the use of low volume sprayer.

Vegetables

- In low hill areas of the State, it is the right time for sowing of radish variety 'Pusa Himani' on flat beds or by making ridges at a distance of 15-20 cm apart. Time is approaching for curd/head formation in cauliflower, cabbage and broccoli. Hence, it is suggested to apply last dose of nitrogen (50 kg urea/ha). Apply 50 kg Urea per hectare in onion crop after weeding and hoeing.
- The improved varieties of potato viz., Kufri Jyoti, Kufri Chahdermukhi, Kufri Giriraj and Kufri Himalini can be used for sowing in low and mid hill areas of the State. Healthy and disease free tubers weighing about 30 g, having 2-3 eyes are used for planting. Before sowing, the tubers can be treated with Indofil M-45 (25 g) and SSP (150 g) per 10 lit. of water for about 20-30 minutes. After drying the tubers in shade, the sowing can be done in well prepared fields at a spacing of 45-60 x 15-20 cm. Before sowing, mix well rotten FYM (250 q/ha) in addition to 250 kg IFFCO (12:32:16), 30 kg MOP and 50 kg Urea/ha in the field. Pre-emergence spray of either atrazine 50 WP 1.0 kg or isoproturon 75 WP @ 1.0 kg or oxyflorfen 23.5 EC 0.5 lit/750 litres of water per hectare can be done for the effective weed control in potato.
- In addition, weeding, earthing-up and top-dressing of nitrogen (50 kg Urea/ha) can be done in standing vegetables crops like cauliflower, cabbage, broccoli, knol-khol, palak, methi, peas, onion and garlic.

Plant Protection

- For the control of aphids in oilseed crops viz. gobhi sarson, sarson etc. spray dimethoate 30 EC or cypermethrin 10EC (1ml/lit. of water). Spraying should be done in the afternoon to avoid harm to honey bees and other beneficial insects. There should not be any spray of these insecticides on the crop meant for "Sag" purpose.

*1 ha (hectare)=12.5 bigha or 25 kanal

- For the management of yellow rust in wheat spray the crop with tilt (propiconazole 25 E.C.) @ 1 ml/litre of water or bayleton(0.1%) at 15 days of interval.
- For the control of white grubs and other soil borne insect-pests apply quinalphos 5G (@25 kg/ha) or chlorpyrifos 20 EC (@ 2 lit. mixed with 25 kg of sand/ha) to soil before sowing of potato.

Livestock

- Provide dry bedding to animals and help to save them from cold. Entry of cold winds in sheds should be minimized. Provide high energy concentrate by increasing cereals 5-10 percent in it. Feed well chaffed berseem with wheat straw in the ratio of 10:1 to avoid tympany. Do not feed rice-straw to animals.
- Deworming in calves should be done by giving piperazine @ 4 ml per 10 kg body weight. New born calves should be protected from cold weather, as it causes pneumonia which is the main cause of death in them. Keep calves warm by providing dry bedding and give them Vitamin-A concentrate @ 1 ml daily in milk for three days and repeat it after a month.
- In poultry, keep sheds warm so that temperature does not fall below 70°F. Keep the chicks warm by providing artificial heat. For the first week, the temperature of the shed should be 90-95°F and should be decreased by 5°F per week according to weather conditions. Poultry ration should have 5-8 percent more energy contents and a suitable coccidiostat should be added in it to avoid occurrence of coccidiosis.
- In Fish farming, maintain water level 4-5 meters to provide warm deeper layers of water during late night/early morning.
- In case of rabbit farming, do not clip the wool, provide energy rich ration and also do not breed them..

Keeping in mind the agro-climatic conditions prevailing in the area, farmers and livestock keepers are advised to be in touch with the nearest Krishi Vigyan Kendra or Agriculture Technology Information Centre (ATIC-01894-230395/1800-180-1551) for detailed information.


Director 11/01/18
Extension Education

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CC :

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