

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The grains of the harvested crops should be properly dried by retaining moisture percentage of Cereals 11-12 %, Pulses-9%, Oilseeds-8% and Vegetable seeds 5-6% for long storage & also minimize the store pest damage. To protect the pulse grains from storage pests apply oils of Castor/ linseed/honge/neem oil @ 3-5 ml per kg of grains.
Horticulture crop		
Mango	Fruit development stage	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Provide irrigation, as the fruits are in marble stage, this will help for the better development of fruits. If sufficient water is available, irrigation can be given at 15-20 days interval starting from fruit setting till maturity. Fruit drop can be controlled by spraying Naphthalene acetic acid (NAA) @ 20 ppm twice at an interval of 15 days during the early stage (peanut stage/marble stage) of fruit development stage. Leaf hopper and Powdery mildew disease incidence is more before flowering and immediately after fruit formation to manage spraying of Carbaryl, 50WP @4g/litre of water or Imidachlorprid @ 0.3ml/ litre of water for management of leaf hopper. Spray Lambda Cyhalothrin 5EC @ 0.5 ml/ litre of water or sulphur dust (SULTAF) 80 W @3g/litre of water against the Powdery mildew diseases. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> If the incidence of Leaf hopper is severe spray Azadirachtin (10,000 ppm) @ 7.0 ml/ litre of water.
Dairy		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of silage from the harvested maize and other available pulse crops to overcome shortage of green fodder. An animal's nutrient requirements also go up as the temperature drops, especially in wet conditions followed by cold/winter season. Feed more roughages (like hay, straws, etc.) or forages (berseem) to maintain the milk production and body heat of the dairy animals. Roughages are generally preferable over concentrates due to their lower cost Feeding cow containing about 17 per cent dietary fiber in the animal feed are also helpful to increase fat percentage in milk. Concentrate mixture should comprise grains (40 per cent), oil cakes (32 per cent), brans (25per cent), mineral mixture (2 per cent) and common salt (1 per cent).
Animal Husbandry		
Livestock management during summer:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Apply 4-6 inch thick thatch as a roofing material. Water can be used for spraying the floor and roof of shelter ❖ Periodically water spray during peak hot hours lowers the temperature and consequently reduces the heat load on animals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Proper ventilation should be maintained for free circulation of air in the sheds ❖ Clean drinking water be provided to animals and water troughs should be regularly cleaned ❖ Drinking water of 60 lts. of water/day/animal is required. ❖ Animals may be allow for grazing early in morning or later in evening. 		
Poultry		
Poultry management during summer:		
Average maximum temperature 33-36 °C and Average Relative Humidity < 50 % , Average Wind speed < 5 km/hr		
➤ Water tank and lines may be covered with gunny bags to provide cool water		

- Distribute feed in cooler parts of the day (early morning and in the evening hours).
- Ensure proper cross ventilation to avoid ammonia accumulation
- Pedestrian fans may be used to increase air flow during low wind sunny days.

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Important Note: Farmers are informed to use the APPs & Videos related to Weather information: MEGHDOOT, MAUSAM AND DAMINI APPS. This information is available in the website:
mausam.imd.gov.in