In September, agrometeorological conditions will be determined by temperatures above climatic norms and precipitation around and below the monthly norm

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The precipitation that fell in August was local and in most of the country, with the exception of places in the northeastern and southwestern regions, was below 30% of the monthly norm.

During the first and the beginning of the second ten-day period of September, short-term precipitation is forecast, but after the deepening summer drought, it will not lead to a significant change in the condition of the upper soil layers. In many places in the field regions, the dry and compacted soil, also during the second half of September, will hinder the carrying out of deep plowing and pre-sowing tillage of the areas intended for sowing with winter crops. Delays are expected in the sowing of winter rapeseed - a crop requiring precise agrotechnics. The optimal agrotechnical period for rapeseed sowing is until the end of the second ten-day period of September.

During the first ten-day period of September the agrometeorological conditions will be determined by temperatures above the climatic norms, which will accelerate the course of the final phases of the development of late varieties and hybrids of agricultural crops. During the first ten-day period of September, in medium-late maize hybrids, full maturity will be observed, and in some of the late hybrids - wax maturity.

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As a result of the above-normal summer temperatures, earlier than the usual periods, the white wine grape varieties will reach technological maturity, and some of the early autumn apple varieties: Golden Parmen, Jonathan, Red Delicious, Golden Delicious, Canadian Renet and other fruit trees - harvest maturity. The forecast sunny and warm weather during most days of the month will be a prerequisite for the synthesis and deposition of more sugars in the grapes and the fruits of the fruit trees.



In the field regions, the conditions will be suitable for clearing the areas of the later row crops, for harvesting the grape harvest and carrying out the sunflower harvest. At present, the yields obtained from sunflower in Eastern Bulgaria vary widely. In places in the northeastern regions, at the Silistra agricultural station, yields of over 370 kg/dka have been obtained, and in part of the southeastern regions, at the Karnobat agricultural station, below 220 kg/dka.

The meteorological conditions during September will limit the development of fungal diseases, with the exception of powdery mildews. In vegetable crops from late field production, plant protection sprayings against mites, cabbage moth and cotton bollworm, which cause damage and worsen the quality of the vegetable harvest, should not be underestimated.



Pear bud weevil (Anthonomus pyri)

During the month, the harmful activity of a large part of the pests on fruit crops comes to an end. At the end of September, it is desirable that pear plantations be inspected for the presence of a dangerous pest - the pear bud weevil. The control against this pest is effective only in early autumn against the adult individuals. At a density of the pest above the economic threshold of harmfulness (3 beetles per tree), it is necessary to carry out treatment.

During September, critical minimum temperatures are not forecast and the conditions will allow the formation of additional production from the late vegetable crops subject to blanching.

More on the topic:

Do not underestimate the pests on pear in autumn