



# Agromet Advisory Bulletin for the District, Kasaragod

(Valid from 13.07.2024 to 17.07.2024)

(Issued jointly by Kerala Agricultural University Regional Agricultural Research Station Pilicode & India Meteorological Department)



<b>Bulletin Number: Pilicode/Ksd-56/2024</b>	<b>Date: 12/07/2024</b>
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## A. Weather Summary of preceding four days


Rainfall, mm	Max. temp., °C	Min. temp., °C	R. H., %	Wind speed, Km/h
67.0	29.5 – 30.2	24.0 – 24.8	86 – 92	00– 01





## B. Weather forecast for next five days




Parameters	13-07-2024	14-07-2024	15-07-2024	16-07-2024	17-07-2024
Average Rainfall, mm	20	35	22	18	20
Max. Temp, °C	30	30	30	30	30
Min. Temp, °C	22	22	21	21	21
Max. Relative Humidity, %	92	92	92	92	92
Min. Relative Humidity, %	84	84	84	84	84
Wind speed, km/h	6	7	7	7	7
Wind direction, degrees	270	270	290	290	270
Total cloud cover, octa	8	8	8	8	8

## C. Agrometeorological Advisories

Crop	Stages	Problems	Agro-meteorological advisories
	<b>Isolated Heavy to Very Heavy Rainfall **</b>		
<b>General conditions</b>	<p>The sky will be cloudy. High relative humidity will be experienced. The atmospheric temperature will come down.</p> <p>There will be isolated heavy to very heavy rainfalls (From 115.6 mm to 204.4 mm within a time span of 24 hours) on July 13 to 16.</p> <p>There will be isolated heavy rainfalls (From 64.5mm to 115.5 mm within a time span of 24 hours) on July 12.</p>		
<b>General Recommendations</b>	<p>Drain the stagnating water from the cultivated areas where heavy water stagnations occurred due to the last five days heavy rainfalls</p> <p>Harvest all the ripened products if any quickly. Do not keep the harvested products in the field itself.</p> <p>Do not attempt to dry the products like rice, rubber, copra, pulses, vegetable seeds, etc directly under sun.</p> <p>Give popping to all soft slender stemmed crops like banana, vegetables, climbers etc. Clean the drainage channels in crop lowlands to enable proper drainage of excess water in case of exigencies if any.</p> <p>Do not shelter the cattle in houses with weak structures.</p>		

	<p>Keep animal feeds, seeds, fertilizers etc. in termite free and moist free rooms on elevated platforms coated with wooden panels.</p> <p>Avoid activities under open conditions while there is lightning. Also do not expose livestock to such unfavorable weather conditions.</p> <p>Seedlings of tree crops can be planted now. Ensure proper distance between the plants. The <math>\frac{2}{3}</math> portions of the pits should be filled with mixture of topsoil and powdered dry cow dung/compost.</p> <p>Spraying should be done only if sufficient intervals are available between the rainfalls. Use sticking agents like</p>		
Rice	Tillering stage	<p>Lower the water level in the field to a thin film thickness. Broadcast second dose of fertilizers. For short duration varieties apply urea 20kg + potash 12 kg per acre of the land. For medium duration varieties apply urea 40kg + potash 15 kg per acre of the land.</p> <p>In places where there is pest and disease incidences use only <math>\frac{2}{3}</math><sup>rd</sup> of the quantity of urea recommended above.</p>	
Paddy	Seedlings(Nursery/Trans planted)	<p>Leaf folder</p> 	<p>If leaf folder attack is seen, unfold the leaves by rolling thorny wires/twigs over the canopy. If the attack is severe spot spraying of flubendiamide @ 1.0 ml/10L is recommended. Attack will be more in shaded conditions. Avoid excessive Nitrogenous fertilizers</p>
Coconut	Land preparation and sowing	<p>Areas having good drainage should be selected for planting coconut. Coconut cannot withstand water stagnations.</p> <p>When the level of soil moisture attains sufficient for the digging operations, take pits of size 1mx1mx1m. In laterite soils 1.2mx1.2mx1.2m sized pits are required. The recommended optimum spacing for coconut is 7.6m</p> <p>Fill <math>\frac{1}{3}</math> portion of the pits with a mixture of topsoil, powdered FYM and wood ash taken in equal proportion. Dig a small pit in the middle of this and plant the seedling, and strengthen it by compacting the soil surrounding the basal nut portion of the seedlings. Care should be taken not to fall any soil in the crown of the seedlings. Provide prop to avoid tilting off of seedlings.</p> <p>Bunds should be provided at the banks of the pits to prevent and collection and stagnation of runoff water in the pits.</p>	
Coconut	Newly planted seedlings	Water stagnation and decaying of growing bud (bud rot)	<p>Do not allow water stagnation in the planted pits. Provide bunds around the pits to prevent the collection of runoff water in the pits.</p> <p>After the cessation of heavy rainfall, spray 1 % Bordeaux Mixture on the leaves and growing buds, only after mixing with a sticking agent to the fungicide.</p>

Coconut	Bearing stage	<p>Nut and leaf rot</p> 	<p>Spray hexaconazole @2ml/litre) on the bud and crown Adopt Integrated Nutrient Management Practices for improving the crop health.</p>
Coconut	All stages	<p>Rhinoceros beetle</p>  <p>Dwarf varieties and young palms are more vulnerable to the attack.</p>	<p>Rhinoceros beetle: Take out the beetles from the attacked palm crown using beetle hook. Swab the hole made by the beetles with Bordeaux paste to prevent entry of fungus through the cut surface.</p> <p>Old fishnets can be reused for controlling the pest. Cut the nets into pieces of size 1m x 0.5m. Keep the middle portion of the net, lengthwise into the axils of 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> leaf whorls of the palm. Push the net firmly with small stones into the axils. The hanging sides of the net should be kept open. The beetles will be trapped in the nets and get destroyed. Care should be taken to move the nets to upper leaf axils accordingly while fresh leaves are emerging.</p>
Black pepper	Bearing stage	<p>Pollu beetle</p> 	<p>Mix quinalphos 25%EC (@ 2ml per litre) with 1% of Bordeaux mixture and spray</p>
Black pepper	All stages	<p>Foot rot</p> 	<p>Foot rot: As prophylactic measure, apply 150 gram of Trichoderma enriched neem cake - cow dung mixture in the basins of the vines and incorporate thoroughly with the soil.</p> <p>If disease already appeared, drench soil in the plant basins with Redomil 0.2% (2g/litre of water). Spray the same on the leaves also.</p>

Banana	Various stages of growth	<p>Rhizome rot</p> 	<p>Ensure good drainage in the garden</p> <p>Drench with Streptocyclin antibiotic (@2g/10L)</p> <p>Or</p> <p>Copperhydroxide (20g/10L) at the basin of the plant.</p>
Banana	Bearing stage	<p>Pitting disease</p> 	<p>Spray Mancozeb (@2g/litre), only on immature bunches. .</p> <p>Cover the bunches with poly ethylene sheets having pin holes on it. This will help to protect the bunches from birds attack also.</p>
Tapioca	1 to 2 months age	<p>Mosaic disease</p> 	<p>Deterioration of the health of plant and yield loss can be checked with adopting the following measures.</p> <p>Apply dolomite in the basin of the plants (@100g/plant) and incorporate to the soil. After three weeks, apply 25g Factamfos + 10g potash per plant. Also apply one gram zinc sulfate per plant. After 6 weeks apply 10g potash once more.</p> <p>Do not collect setts from these plants for planting during next time.</p>
Live stock	All stages	<p>Fever</p>	<p>Keep the shelters moisture free. Smoke to warm the sheds twice daily. Give nutrient supplements after discussing with a Veterinary doctor. Store sufficient quantity of feeds. Store the feeds in moisture free rooms.</p> <p>Adopt vaccinations.</p> <p>If fever or any disease like symptoms appears with no delay take the advice of a Veterinary doctor</p>
Poultry	Various stages of growth	<p>Cage hygiene</p>	<p>Keep the cages dry. If moisture persists, ammonia may be generated from the droppings which will adversely affect the health of the birds.</p>

**\*\* Warning colour codes of rainfall (for disaster management)**

<b>Warning (Take actions)</b>	<b>Alert (Be prepared)</b>	<b>Watch (Be updated)</b>	<b>No warning (No actions)</b>
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Nodal Officer,  
GKMS Project, RARS Pilicode