



Agromet Advisory Bulletin for the District, Malappuram

(Valid from 06.07.2024 to 10.07.2024)

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



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Date: 05/07/2024

A. Weather Summary of preceding four days

Rainfall, mm	Max. temp., °C	Min. temp., °C	R. H., %	Wind speed, Km/h
64.5	26.5 – 31.8	23.7 – 25.0	75 – 94	00 – 14

B. Weather forecast for next five days

Parameters	06-07-2024	07-07-2024	08-07-2024	09-07-2024	10-07-2024
Average Rainfall, mm	10	5	19	8	5
Max. Temp, °C	32	32	32	32	32
Min. Temp, °C	25	25	25	25	25
Max. Relative Humidity, %	95	95	95	95	95
Min. Relative Humidity, %	80	80	80	80	80
Wind speed, km/h	6	5	5	10	4
Wind direction, degrees	250	250	230	270	250
Total cloud cover, octa	8	8	8	8	8

C. Agrometeorological Advisories

Crop	Stages	Problems	Agro-meteorological advisories
<u>General conditions</u>	Isolated Heavy Rainfall **		
	The sky will be cloudy. High relative humidity will be experienced. The atmospheric temperature will come down. There will be isolated heavy rainfalls (From 64.5mm to 115.5 mm within a time span of 24 hours) from July 5 to July 8. There will be light to moderate rainfalls (From 15.6mm to 64.4 mm within a time span of 24 hours) on July 9.		
<u>General Recommendations</u>	Drain the stagnating water from the cultivated areas where heavy water stagnations occurred due to the last five days heavy rainfalls Harvest all the ripened products if any quickly. Do not keep the harvested products in the field itself. Do not attempt to dry the products like rice, rubber, copra, pulses, vegetable seeds, etc directly under sun. 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. Do not shelter the cattle in houses with weak structures.		

	Keep animal feeds, seeds, fertilizers etc. in termite free and moist free rooms on elevated platforms coated with wooden panels. Avoid activities under open conditions while there is lightning. Also do not expose livestock to such unfavorable weather conditions. Seedlings of tree crops can be planted now. Ensure proper distance between the plants. The $\frac{2}{3}$ portions of the pits should be filled with mixture of topsoil and powdered dry cow dung/compost. Spraying should be done only if sufficient intervals are available between the rainfalls. Use sticking agents like		
Paddy (Viruppu: First crop season)	Transplanting (In places where water scarcity is not experienced and 18 to 21 days old seedlings are available in nursery)	Thorough puddling and levelling of fields before transplanting are recommended. Block crab holes on the bunds to prevent loss of water and nutrients from the fields. Dip the roots of the seedlings in Pseudomonas solutions (250g/750ml of water) for 20 minutes before planting the seedlings in main fields. This will help the plants for better root proliferation and to resist fungal diseases. While transplanting apply the fertilizer; Apply the fertilizer; 400g Urea, 900g Mussoorie phos and 150g Muriate of potash for the medium duration varieties and 400g Urea, 700g Mussoorie phos and 120g Muriate of potash for the short duration varieties to each cent (40 square meter) of land area. Apply potash only after two weeks of the lime application	
Paddy	Seedlings(Nursery/Trans planted)	Stem borer 	Keep Trichogamma cards (@ 2 cards/ Acre of land) in the fields If attack is seen, apply Chlorantraniliprole 18.5% W/W SC @ 3ml per 10L of water
	Seedlings(Nursery/Trans planted)	Leaf folder 	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
Coconut	Land preparation and sowing	Areas having good drainage should be selected for planting coconut. Coconut cannot withstand water stagnations. When the level of soil moisture attains sufficient for the digging operations, take pits of size 1m x 1m x 1m. In laterite soils 1.2m x 1.2m x 1.2m sized pits are required. The recommended optimum spacing for coconut is 7.6m Fill 1/3 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 part 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. Bunds should be provided at the banks of the pits to prevent and collection and stagnation of runoff water in the pits.	

Coconut	Newly planted seedlings	Water stagnation and decaying of growing bud (bud rot)	Do not allow water stagnation in the planted pits. Provide bunds around the pits to prevent the collection of runoff water in the pits. 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.
Coconut	Bearing stage	Nut and leaf rot 	Spray hexaconazole (@2ml/litre) on the bud and crown Adopt Integrated Nutrient Management Practices for improving the crop health
Coconut	All stages	Rhinoceros beetle  Dwarf varieties and young palms are more vulnerable to the attack.	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. 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 rd and 4 th leaf whirls 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.
Black pepper	All stages	Foot rot 	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. 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.

Vegetables	Planting/sowing	The vegetables with good adaptations to rainy seasons, like bhindi, amaranth, chilli, curry leaf etc., can be planted now. For reducing the seedling mortality, first sow the seeds in potrays or small polythene bags for germination so that healthy seedlings can be transplanted to the main fields without causing any damage to the roots. Select well drained area. Broadcast lime @ 2.5 kg per cent and incorporate with the ploughing. Remove all the weed debris including roots from the land. After two weeks incorporate Trichoderma enriched organic manures. Plant the seedlings on the raised bunds or mounds.	
Banana	Various stages of growth	Sigatoka leaf spot 	There should not be any water stagnation in the basins of the crop. As a prophylactic measure spray Pseudomonas (@ 20g/litre) at fortnight intervals. If disease appears:-Cut and burn all affected leaves. Spray Carbendazim and Mancozeb (@ 2ml per litre) alternatively at fortnight intervals.
Arecanut	Bearing palms	Inflorescence die back and button shedding 	Inflorescence die back and button shedding: Warm humid conditions may cause this disease. Spray Hexaconazole (Contaf) 1 ml/litre or Bordeaux mixture 1%. Repeat after 20-25 days.
Tapioca	1 to 2 months age	Mosaic disease 	Deterioration of the health of plant and yield loss can be checked with adopting the following measures. 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. Do not collect setts from these plants for planting during next time.
Live stock	All stages	Fever	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. Adopt vaccinations. If fever or any disease like symptoms appears with no delay take the advice of a Veterinary doctor

Poultry	Various stages of growth	Cage hygiene	Keep the cages dry. If moisture persists, ammonia may be generated from the droppings which will adversely affect the health of the birds.
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**** Warning colour codes of rainfall (for disaster management)**

Warning (Take actions)	Alert (Be prepared)	Watch (Be updated)	No warning (No actions)
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Sd/-
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