



Agromet Advisory Bulletin for the District, Kozhikode

(Valid from 29.06.2024 to 03.07.2024)



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

Bulletin Number: Pilicode/Kkd-52/2024 **Date: 28/06/2024**

A. Weather Summary of preceding four days



Rainfall, mm	Max. temp., °C	Min. temp., °C	R. H., %	Wind speed, Km/h
180.3	28.7– 31.6	24.0– 24.8	89 – 98	00- 08




B. Weather forecast for next five days




Parameters	29-06-2024	30-06-2024	01-07-2024	02-07-2024	03-07-2024
Rainfall, mm	15	8	16	12	11
Max. Temp, °C	30	30	30	33	33
Min. Temp, °C	25	25	25	25	25
Max. Relative Humidity, %	92	92	92	90	90
Min. Relative Humidity, %	84	84	84	84	84
Wind speed, km/h	3	3	4	4	4
Wind direction, degrees	230	230	250	250	250
Total cloud cover, octa	7	7	8	8	7


C. Agrometeorological Advisories

Crop	Stages	Problems	Agro-meteorological advisories
General conditions	Light to moderate rainfall **		
	Light to moderate rainfalls. 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 June 28. There will be light to moderate rainfalls (From 15.6mm to 64.4 mm within a time span of 24 hours) from June 28 to July 02.		
General Recommendations	<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 $\frac{2}{3}$ 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>		
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)	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>	
Paddy	Seedlings(Nursery/Transplanted)	<p>Stem borer</p> 	<p>Keep Trichogamma cards (@ 2 cards/Acre of land) in the fields</p> <p>If attack is seen, apply Chlorantraniliprole 18.5% W/W SC @ 3ml per 10L of water</p>
	Seedlings(Nursery/Transplanted)	<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 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</p> <p>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 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	<p>Water stagnation and decaying of growing bud (bud rot)</p>	<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. 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 3rd and 4th 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	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>

Vegetables	Planting/sowing	<p>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 pottrays 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.</p>	
Banana	Various stages of growth	<p>Sigatoka leaf spot</p> 	<p>There should not be any water stagnation in the basins of the crop. As a prophylactic measure spray Pseudomonas (@ 20g/litre) at fortnight intervals.</p> <p>If disease appears:-Cut and burn all affected leaves. Spray Carbendazim and Mancozeb (@ 2ml per litre) alternatively at fortnight intervals.</p>
Arecanut	Bearing palms	<p>Inflorescence die back and button shedding</p> 	<p>Inflorescence die back and button shedding:</p> <p>Warm humid conditions may cause this disease. Spray Hexaconazole (Contaf) 1 ml/litre or Bordeaux mixture 1%. Repeat after 20-25 days.</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>
Livestock (Cows/Goats)	Milking	Mastitis	<p>Mastitis: The disease is common on cows which are sheltered in unhygienic conditions.</p> <p>Prevention:- Ensure hygienic conditions for the individual animals as well as their shelter and its surroundings. The milking machines should be cleaned properly after every use. Boost the immunity of cattle by supplementing feeds with vitamins and minerals containing health tonics.</p>

			<p>If disease appears, give medication under the supervision of a Veterinary doctor immediately.</p>
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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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Nodal Officer,
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