

आजादी
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Agromet Advisory Bulletin
Kozhikode District
(Valid from 22.06.2022 to 26.06.2022)



Agromet Advisory Bulletin for the District, Kozhikode

(Valid from 22.06.2022 to 26.06.2022)

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



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Date: 21/06/2022

A. Weather Summary of preceding five days




Rainfall, mm	Max. temp., °C	Min. temp., °C	R. H., %	Wind speed, Km/h
95.9	32.0 – 33.4	24.0 – 25.2	76 - 98	00 - 08




B. Weather forecast for next five days


Parameters	22-06-2022	23-06-2022	24-06-2022	25-06-2022	26-06-2022
Rainfall, mm	10	5	12	11	10
Max. Temp, °C	33	33	33	33	33
Min. Temp, °C	24	24	24	24	24
Max. Relative Humidity, %	98	98	98	98	98
Min. Relative Humidity, %	80	80	80	80	80
Wind speed, km/h	3	3	3	3	5
Wind direction, degrees	290	270	270	270	270
Total cloud cover, octa	8	7	8	8	8

C. Agrometeorological Advisories

Crop	Stages	Problems	Agro-meteorological advisories
			Moderate to isolated heavy rainfalls
General conditions			<p>There will be light to moderate rainfalls (upto 64.4mm within a time span of 24 hours) Isolated heavy rainfalls (upto 115.5 mm within a time span of 24 hours) in one or two places may also occur. As per the extended there will be rainfalls in the next week also.</p> <p>The sky will be cloudy. High relative humidity will be experienced. The atmospheric temperature will drop.</p>
General Recommendations			<p>Give popping to all soft slender stemmed crops like banana, vegetables, climbers etc.</p> <p>Do not shelter the cattle in 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>Keep hygiene in plantations. Infected nuts, leaves and tree parts should be removed from the fields and burnt.</p> <p>Preparations to plant seedlings of tree crops can be started. The pits can be taken if there is sufficient moisture content in the soil. Ensure proper distance between the plants. The $\frac{2}{3}$ portions of the pits should be filled with the mixture of topsoil and powdered dry cow dung/compost.</p>

	<p>Care should be taken to keep the graft/bud unions above the ground while planting grafted/budded planting materials of tree crops</p> <p>Tree crops can be given fertilizers now</p> <p>It is better to keep a buffer stock of paddy seeds, for catch cop if any exigent conditions arises.</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	Seedling/tillering stage	<p>Bacterial leaf blight</p> 	<p>Spray supernatant solution of cow dung water mixture (Dispense 20g cow dung in 1 L of water and filter the solution through muslin cloth). Place bags containing bleaching powder (2kg/acre) in the paddy fields. If infection is severe, spray Streptocyclin (150g/200 L of water for 1 acre of land).</p>
Paddy	Tillering	<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>
Paddy	Tillering	<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 planting	<p>Areas with well 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	Fertilizer application	<p>Basins can be opened for applying manures and fertilizers application. The radius of the basin should be 1.8m and the depth of the basin should be 30cm.</p> <p>For bearing palms apply lime @ 1 to 2 kg per palm. Spread the lime uniformly in the basin and incorporate with the soil. Two weeks after the lime application, apply FYM/Compost/Green leaf manures @ 25kg/palm. Apply chemical fertilizers also. For application of precise quantity of fertilizers, based on exact nutrient requirement, get the soil tested in a soil testing laboratory. In general, an adult palm can be given 360g urea + 530g rajphos + 560g potash. Also apply 250g magnesium sulphate and 100g borax per tree. For one year old palm apply only 1/3rd portion of the dose of manures and fertilizers recommended for the adult tree. Likewise, for two years old palm give 2/3rd portion of the full dose. The palms with age three years and above should be given the full dose.</p>	
	All stages	<p>Stem bleeding</p> 	<p>Chisel out the affected parts and apply Bordeaux paste.</p> <p>Drench the palm basin (2m radius) with 40 litres of 1% Bordeaux mixture or soil drenching of Hexaconazole (Contaf®) 25ml/25 litre of water once in 4 months.</p> <p>After one month, apply 5 kg Trichoderma enriched neem cake and 500g of Ayar® (micro nutrient mixture)</p> <p>As a prophylactic measure apply the Trichoderma enriched neem cake and Ayar to the surrounding palms also if stem bleeding is prominent in the locality</p>
Black pepper	Planting	<p>Wilt disease</p> 	<p>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, Spray Redomil 0.2% (2g/litre of water) on the leaves and stem</p>
Cucurbitaceo us vegetables	All stages	<p>Downy mildew</p> 	<p>Downy mildew : As a prophylactic measure apply 'Mancozeb' (@ 2g/l of water). If disease appeared, spray Akomin® (@3ml/L) on both surfaces of the leaves, thrice at 15 days intervals.</p>

Ginger	Early growth stage	<p>Bacterial wilt disease</p> 	<p>Use the seed materials which collected from the disease free places only. Dip the planting materials in streptomycin (200mg/litre) solution for 30 seconds before sowing.</p> <p>Apply lime @ 200 kg per acre of land and thoroughly mix with soil.</p> <p>Use bio control agents, Trichoderma/Pseudomonas.</p> <p>The affected plants if cut and kept in a glass of water, a white thread like bacterial oozing can be seen.</p> <p>Pull out and destroy the affected plants immediately when the disease is noticed.</p> <p>Drench the fields with 1% Bordeaux mixture</p>
Cashew	Various stages	Fungal diseases	<p>Prophylactic spray of combination of Bordeaux mixture (1% strength) mixed with adhesive is recommended.</p> <p>If die back is seen, cut and burn the affected parts. Apply Bordeaux paste (10% strength) mixed with an adhesive on the cut surface</p>
Poultry	Various stages of growth	Cage hygiene	<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>

Sd/-
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