



Agromet Advisory Bulletin for the District, Malappuram

(Valid from 19.11.2025 to 23.11.2025)

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



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Date: 18/11/2025

A. Weather Summary of preceding five days

Rainfall, mm	Max. temp., °C	Min. temp., °C	R. H., %	Wind speed, Km/h
39.4	29.6 – 32.1	24.0 – 25.2	76 – 96	04– 10

B. Weather forecast for next five days

Parameters	19-11-2025	20-11-2025	21-11-2025	22-11-2025	23-11-2025
Average Rainfall, mm	6	2	0.3	6	9
Max. Temp, °C	31	31	31	31	31
Min. Temp, °C	25	25	25	25	25
Max. Relative Humidity, %	90	90	90	90	90
Min. Relative Humidity, %	80	80	80	80	80
Wind speed, km/h	4	3	2	3	3
Wind direction, degrees	270	250	290	320	270
Total cloud cover, octa	8	8	6	6	8

C. Agrometeorological Advisories

Crop	Stages	Problems	Agro-meteorological advisories
General Condition	Light Rainfall**		
	The sky will be partially or fully cloudy. High relative humidity will be experienced. The atmospheric temperature will be high during day time.		
Weather warning	There will be light rainfall from November 19 to 23.		
Impacts	Damaging and losses or deteriorating quality of the open drying agricultural produces like copra, rubber, cashew nuts, seeds, food materials for processing etc.. Damages and losses may occur for crops having slender stems like banana and vegetables. Breaking branches and or trees may occur. High temperature during daytime may cause high rate of evaporation of water from the soil. Direct exposure to sunlight may cause sunburn and injuries animals.		
General Recommendations	Dry the products like rice, rubber, copra, pulses, vegetable seeds, etc when there is no rain. Give popping to all soft slender stemmed crops like banana, vegetables, climbers etc Provide mulching to crops to reduce waterloss from soil. Provide shade net for vegetable crops and ensure irrigation. Donot keep animals under open conditions for a long time. Provide sufficient drinking water to them.		

Rice	Panicle stage	Leaf Mites 	Attacks become more severe when the ambient temperature is close to 25c and the relative humidity is higher than 80%. The infestation may also lead to fungal diseases like sheath rot. Control measures: 1. Spray Azadirachtin (5 ml per litre of water). OR 2. Spray wettable sulphur (4 gm per litre of water).
Coconut	All stages	Leaf/inflorescence rot 	Apply 1% Bordeaux mixture or 0.3% copper oxychloride solution in the heart of the crown. Apply lime. Spray borax also on leaves @ 5g/l. Also adopt all the basal management practices as described for the yellowing, above.
Banana	All stages	Fusarium wilt 	Drench basal soil with bavistin @ 1ml/litre of water Additionally, keep small masculine cloth bag filled with 25-50g beaching powder in the basins of the plants.
Cashew	Fleshing stage	Tea mosquito bug 	Take control measures only if the attack is seen (only if there is scraped marks on newly formed slender twigs). If the attack is noticed spray lamda cyhalothrin+ copper oxy chloride (@ lamda cyhalothrin 0.6ml + copper oxy chloride 2g in one litre of water)
	Flowering stage (Early bearing varieties like Madakathara – 1, KAU – Nihara, Sree...)	Tea mosquito bug	Take control measures only if the attack is seen (only if there is scraped marks on peduncle/pedicle of the panicle). If the attack is noticed spray quinalphos + mancozeb (@quinalphos 2ml + mancozeb 2g in one litre of water)
Okra	All stages	Shoot and Fruit borer 	Spray Coragen (3 ml in 10 litres of water) 2-3 times at weekly interval.
Livestock	All Stages	Theileriosis	Theileriosis is a tick-borne disease caused by haemo-protozoan parasites of the Theileria genus. Tannulata causes tropical theileriosis which is common in North Kerala. Characteristic signs include fever and swollen superficial lymph nodes, and

			if the disease progresses, cattle rapidly lose condition For treatment: Buparvaquone, often accompanied by anti-inflammatory drugs and antidiuretics, if there is evidence of pulmonary edema. For prevention: spraying or dipping of animals with acaracides is the most frequently used method as it is transmitted by ticks.
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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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