

Agromet Advisory Bulletin for the District, Kannur

(Valid from 13.03.2021 to 17.03.2021)





Bulletin Number: Pilicode/Knr-21/2021 Date: 12/03/2021

A. Weather Summary of preceding four days

Rainfall, mm	Max. temp., °C	Min. temp., °C	R. H., %	Wind speed, Km/h
19.5	31.4 – 35.8	22.5 - 26.6	64–93	00 -10

B.Weather forecast for next five days

Parameters	13-03-21	14-03-21	15-03-21	16-03-21	17-03-21
Rainfall, mm	3	0	0	0	0
Max. Temp, °C	33	34	34	35	35
Min. Temp, °C	25	25	25	25	25
Max. Relative Humidity, %	80	80	80	80	80
Min. Relative Humidity, %	40	40	40	40	40
Wind speed, km/h	4	5	3	4	4
Wind direction, degrees	230	320	230	230	270
Total cloud cover, octa	5	2	2	3	2

C. Agrometeorological Advisories

Crop	Stages	Problems	Agro-meteorological advisories	
General conditions		There may be isolated rainfalls. Take care while drying the harvested produces like rubber, cashewnut, copra etc., directly under the sun. Summer rains have prime role in coping up drought. Hence maximum water harvesting should be ensured in the fields. Clean the rain pits. Cover the soil with dried leaves, especially the basins of crops. The opened tree basins which are partially filled after fertilizer application, can act as very good water harvesting structures. Divert the runoff water to such tree basins by drawing furrows.		
Pulse crops	Pod bearing		Apply malathion 50 EC @ 3 ml / litre of water or malathion 50 EC @ 2 ml + neem oil 4m per litre of water.	

Mango	Fruit setting/ Ripening stage	Mango fruit flies	Collect and destroy the fallen fruits by taking deep pits atleast 60 cm depth. Set up pheromone trap (methyl eugenol trap) @ 1 trap/15 cents. Harvest matured mangoes before ripening. Mix cool water and boiling water in equal proportion and dissolve common salt at the rate of one tablespoon per liter of the water mix. Dip the harvested matured mangoes in this warm saline solution for two minutes. After that take out the mangoes, wipe the water on them with cotton cloths and keep for ripening.
Animal Husbandry	All stages	Summer Stress	The rise in temperature will affect the thermoregulatory mechanism of dairy cattle. This will cause increase in body temperature, rapid shallow breathing, increased heart rate, profuse salivation, and reduced feed intake. This in turn results in severe production loss and reduced breeding efficiency in dairy cattle.
			Provide pure drinking water to the dairy cattle (45 to 60 litres of water), Allow grazing only during the cooler parts of the day. Provide shading. Shelter them in thatched roofings of minimum 9 ft. height with ample ventilation. Providing fans, misting and fogging assembly in cattle sheds will help them to regulate body temperature. Also ensure minerals fortified feeds.

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