Agromet Advisory Bulletin

Kasaragod District

(Valid from 04.06.2022 to 08.06.2022)

Agromet Advisory Bulletin for the District, Kasaragod

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

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A.Weather Summary of preceding four days

Rainfall, mm	Max. temp., ºC	Min. temp., ºC	R. H., %	Wind speed, Km/h
11.5	29.9 – 32.5	24.6 – 25.9	72 - 89	3.0 - 05

B.Weather forecast for next five days

Parameters	04-06-2022	05-06-2022	06-06-2022	07-06-2022	08-06-2022
Rainfall, mm	5	6	5	6	7
Max. Temp, ºC	33	33	33	33	33
Min. Temp, ºC	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	3	3	3	3	3
Wind direction, degrees	320	320	290	270	270
Total cloud cover, octa	8	4	4	4	8

C. Agrometeorological Advisories

Crop	Stages	Problems	Agro-meteorological advisories
General conditions	**Light to moderate rainfalls**		
	There will be light to moderate rainfalls (upto 64.4mm within a time span of 24 hours). As per the extended there will be rainfalls in the next week also. The sky will be cloudy. High relative humidity will be experienced. The atmospheric temperature will drop.		
General Recommendations	Do not put the harvested products like rice, rubber, copra, pulses, vegetable seeds, etc directly under open condition. Give popping to all soft slender stemmed crops like banana, vegetables, climbers etc. Do not shelter the cattles in weak structures. Keep animal feeds, seeds, fertilizers etc. in termite free and moist free rooms on elevated platforms coated with wooden pannels. Keep hygiene in plantations. Infected nuts, leaves and tree parts should be removed from the fields and burnt. 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 $^{2}/_{3}$ portions of the pits should be filled with the mixture of topsoil and powdered dry cow dung/compost. **Care should be taken to keep the graft/bud unions above the ground while planting grafted/budded planting materials of tree crops** Tree crops can be given fertilizers now It is better to keep a buffer stock of paddy seeds, for catch cop if any exigent conditions arises.	
Paddy (Viruppu: First crop season)	In Broad- casted fields: Actively growing seedling stage	Apply the fertilizer; 400g Urea, 900g Mussooriephos and 150g Muriate of potash for the medium duration varieties and 400g Urea, 700g Mussooriephos 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 (Viruppu: First crop season)	Nursery preparation (In high hills and in places where water shortage was experienced)	Nursery preparation for transplanting -. Apply dried and powdered farm yard manure or compost while preparing the nursery @1kg/m^2 and thoroughly incorporate to the soil. Preparation of seeds:- To prevent seed borne diseases, dress the seeds with Pseudomonas @10g/kg of seeds before sowing.
Paddy (Viruppu: First crop season)	Main Land preparation (In high hills and in places where water shortage was experienced)	Main land preparation: Incorporate green manure with the first ploughing itself. Along with the second ploughing, apply lime@350kg/ha. After two weeks apply dried and powdered well rotten FYM (@5t/ha) and thoroughly mix it with the soil.
Paddy (Viruppu: First crop season)	Transplanting (In places where water scarcity is not experienced and 18 to21 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. The 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
Coconut	Land preparation and sowing	Areas with well 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 1mx1mx1m. In laterite soils 1.2mx1.2mx1.2m 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 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. Bunds should be provided at the banks of the pits to prevent and collection and stagnation of runoff water in the pits.

Coconut	Fertilizer application	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. 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 $^{1}/_{3}^{rd}$ portion of the dose of manures and fertilizers recommended for the adult tree. Likewise, for two years old palm give $^{2}/_{3}^{rd}$ portion of the full dose. The palms with age three years and above should be given the full dose.	
Coconut	All stages	Bud rot 	Bud rot : As a preventive measure, small perforated sachets containing 2 g of Mancozeb may be tied to the top leaf axil. When rains, a small quantity of the fungicide is released from the sachets to the leaf base and thus protecting the palm. Spray 1% Bordeaux mixture on the spindle leaf and crown of palms.
Black pepper	Different stages	Shade control	Shade control operations to be undertaken in the garden by pruning the standards
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.
Banana	Various stages of growth	Sigatoka leaf spot 	There should not be any water stagnation in the basins of the crop. As prophylactic measures 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 interval
Banana	All stages	Pseudo stem weevil 	Adopt good field sanitation. Remove the affected parts and burn it using kerosene. Apply Beauveria bassiana @ 20 g l^{-1} at 5, 6 and 7 month after planting, into the leaf axils

			If attacked holes and yellowing are seen, apply Fipronil 0.015% (3 ml l^{-1}) into the leaf axils
Ginger	Early growth stage	Wilt disease  	Use the seed materials which are collected from the disease free places only. Apply lime @ 200 kg per acre of land and thoroughly mix with soil. Use bio control agents, Trichoderma/Pseudomonas. Pull out and destroy the affected plants immediately when the disease is noticed. Drench the fields with 1% Bordeaux mixture

Sd/-
Nodal Officer,
GKMS Project, RARS Pilicode