



Agromet Advisory Bulletin for the District, Kasaragod

(Valid from 07.08.2021 to 11.08.2021)

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

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A. Weather Summary of preceding five days






Rainfall, mm	Max. temp., °C	Min. temp., °C	R. H., %	Wind speed, Km/h
106.4	29.5 – 30.0	23.0 – 24.5	81 - 96	03 – 06



B. Weather forecast for next five days

Parameters	07-08-2021	08-08-2021	09-08-2021	10-08-2021	11-08-2021
Rainfall, mm	20	14	12	11	10
Max. Temp, °C	30	30	30	31	31
Min. Temp, °C	24	24	24	25	25
Max. Relative Humidity, %	97	97	97	97	97
Min. Relative Humidity, %	87	87	87	87	87
Wind speed, km/h	18	10	8	8	10
Wind direction, degrees	290	290	270	270	270
Total cloud cover, octa	8	8	7	6	6

C. Agrometeorological Advisories

Crop	Stages	Problems	Agro-meteorological advisories
General conditions			Light to Moderate Rainfalls are Very Likely in the district on next five days
			In paddy fields, the drainage channels should be kept weed free. Keep only easily removable stoppers in the channels to preserve the water required for raising the crop. Otherwise the water should drain freely and quickly through the channel.
			In places where late transplanting of rice is practiced, the crop is in tillering stage. Give the second split of lime (@100 kg per acre of land). Forty eight hours after the application of lime drain the water from the fields for a few hours. This will help to eliminate the acidity from the soil and also to aerate the root zone. This may enhance the number of tillers and growth and vigour of the crop.
			One to two weeks after lime application, give the second dose of fertilisers. Before the application of fertilisers, remove all the weeds from the field. At the time of fertiliser application, bring down the level of water in the fields to a thin film thickness above the soil. Forty eight hours after the application of fertiliser, gradually increase the water level to 5cm above the soil. Maintenance of this water level is important to control the weeds.

Paddy	Tillering stage in the late sown and transplanted areas	Fertilizer application	<p>One week after lime application, exactly at the fourth to fifth week of transplanting, give the second dose of fertilizers.</p> <p>For short duration varieties, apply 300g urea + 120g potash</p> <p>For medium duration varieties apply 250g urea + 150g potash</p>
Paddy	Maximum tillering to panicle initiation	<p>Sheath blight</p> 	<p>Foliar spraying of Bavistin (@ 2 ml/liter water)</p> <p>Or</p> <p>Nativo (@ 1g/litre of water)</p>
Paddy	All stages	<p>Blue beetle</p> 	If attack is seen, apply quinalphos (@ 2ml per litre of water)
Ginger	Growing stage	<p>Bacterial rot</p> 	Drench 1% Bordeaux mixture or Copper oxychloride 0.2% (2g/litre)
Black pepper	Newly planted/early growth stages	<p>Wilt disease</p> 	<p>Spray Redomil (@2g/litre of water) or copper oxy chloride (@3g/litre of water)</p> <p>Drench the soil in the basins with the same preparation (@ 5 litre per vine) as mentioned above.</p>
Okra	All stages	<p>Leaf spot</p> 	Spray Saaf (@2g/litre of water)

Okra	All stages	<p>Shoot and Fruit borer</p> 	<p>Spray neem oil emulsion @ 5 %, at intervals of 15 to 20 days.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Spray quinalphos 25 EC (2 ml per litre of water).</p>
Cucurbitaceous vegetables	Flowering stage	<p>Fusarium wilt</p> 	<p>Drench bavistin solution (2g/litre of water)</p>

Sd/-
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