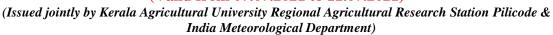




## Agromet Advisory Bulletin for the District, Kozhikode

(Valid from 07.07.2021 to 11.07.2021)





Bulletin Number: Pilicode/Kkd-54/2021 Date: 06/07/2021

## A. Weather Summary of preceding four days

Rainfall, mm	Max. temp., °C	Min. temp., °C	R. H., %	Wind speed, Km/h
32.1	31.5 – 33.2	23.8 – 25.9	74 - 97	00- 06

## B. Weather forecast for next four days

Parameters	07-07-2021	08-07-2021	09-07-2021	10-07-2021	11-07-2021
Rainfall, mm	4	12	10	10	8
Max. Temp, °C	32	32	32	32	32
Min. Temp, °C	25	25	25	25	25
Max. Relative Humidity, %	97	97	97	97	97
Min. Relative Humidity, %	70	70	70	70	70
Wind speed, km/h	14	12	12	18	6
Wind direction, degrees	320	320	320	320	230
Total cloud cover, octa	6	8	8	8	8

## C. Agrometeorological Advisories

Crop	Stages	Problems	Agro-meteorological advisories	
General conditions		There will be rainfalls.  The rainfalls plus bright sunshine hours favour the multiplication of mites in coconut. Boron deficiency in coconut is also seen. Alternative wetting and drying causes loss of nutrients from the surface soil. Hence nutrient deficiency symptoms like yellowing of leaves can be noticed on the surface feeding crops.		
Rice	Transplanting where wet nursery is practiced	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. Unblock the drainage channels.  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 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		



Coconut	All stages	Stem bleeding	Chisel out the affected parts and apply Bordeaux paste.  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.  After one month, apply 5 kg Trichoderma enriched neem cake and 500g of Ayar® (micro nutrient mixture)  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
Black pepper	Seedlings	Pollu beetle	Spray quinalphos 25%EC @ 2mlper litre
Banana	Bearing stage	Pitting disease	Spray Mancozeb (@2g/litre), only on immature bunches  Cover the bunches with poly ethylene sheets having pin holes on it. This will help to protect the bunches from birds attack also.
Papaya	Bearing stage	Bunchy top disease	Distroy the affected trees completely.  Give a supplementary dose of 100g Ayar (the micro nutrient mixture released by KAU) to the other papaya plants



Animal husbandry	All stages	Ephemeral fever	The ephemeral fever is appearing in cattle during the onset of rainy seasons. The fever is transmitted through blood sucking insects like flies and mosquitoes. Clinical symptoms include sudden onset of fever, loss of appetite, increased breathing and heart rate. Affected cattle often shiver and legs become stiff and lame. Watery discharges from the eyes and nose often occurs. Ephemeral fever has a short course of three days. Treatments are usually effective to maintain the blood circulation and avoid permanent muscle damage. If the cattle shows any symptom consult the nearest veterinary surgeon immediately and take necessary control measures with no delay.
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Sd/-Nodal Officer, GKMS Project, RARS Pilicode