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अमृत महोत्सव



**Agromet Advisory Bulletin**  
**Kozhikode District**  
**(Valid from 28.05.2022 to 01.06.2022)**



## Agromet Advisory Bulletin for the District, Kozhikode

(Valid from 28.05.2022 to 01.06.2022)

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



Bulletin Number: Pilicode/Kkd-42/2022

Date: 27/05/2022

### A. Weather Summary of preceding four days

Rainfall, mm	Max. temp., °C	Min. temp., °C	R. H., %	Wind speed, Km/h
29.9	31.5 – 34.4	25.2 – 26.9	76 - 95	00 – 00





### B. Weather forecast for next five days


Parameters	28-05-2022	29-05-2022	30-05-2022	31-05-2022	01-06-2022
Rainfall, mm	6	5	4	0.5	0.1
Max. Temp, °C	33	33	31	31	31
Min. Temp, °C	26	26	25	25	25
Max. Relative Humidity, %	90	90	90	90	90
Min. Relative Humidity, %	80	80	80	80	80
Wind speed, km/h	6	6	6	6	6
Wind direction, degrees	250	250	250	250	250
Total cloud cover, octa	7	7	6	5	7

### C. Agrometeorological Advisories

Crop	Stages	Problems	Agro-meteorological advisories
			<b>Light to moderate rainfalls</b>
<b><u>General conditions</u></b>			<p>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.</p> <p>The sky will be cloudy. High relative humidity will be experienced. The atmospheric temperature will drop.</p>
<b><u>General Recommendations</u></b>			<p>Do not put the harvested products like rice, rubber, copra, pulses, vegetable seeds, etc directly under open condition.</p> <p>Give popping to all soft slender stemmed crops like banana, vegetables, climbers etc.</p> <p>Do not shelter the cattles in weak structures.</p> <p>Keep animal feeds, seeds, fertilizers etc. in termite free and moist free rooms on elevated platforms coated with wooden pannels.</p> <p>Keep hygiene in plantations. Infected nuts, leaves and tree parts should be removed from the fields and burnt.</p>

	<p>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 <math>\frac{2}{3}</math> portions of the pits should be filled with the mixture of topsoil and powdered dry cow dung/compost.</p> <p>Tree crops can be given fertilizers now</p> <p>It is better to keep a buffer stock of paddy seeds, for catch crop if any exigent conditions arises.</p>
Paddy (Viruppu: First crop season)	<p>In Broad- casted fields: Actively growing seedling stage</p> <p>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</p>
Paddy (Viruppu: First crop season)	<p>Nursery preparation (In high hills and in places where water shortage was experienced)</p> <p>Nursery preparation for transplanting -. Apply dried and powdered farm yard manure or compost while preparing the nursery @1kg/m<sup>2</sup> 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.</p>
Paddy (Viruppu: First crop season)	<p>Main Land preparation (In high hills and in places where water shortage was experienced)</p> <p>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.</p>
Paddy (Viruppu: First crop season)	<p>Transplanting (In places where water scarcity is not experienced and 18 to21 days old seedlings are available in nursery)</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p>
Coconut	<p>Land preparation and sowing</p> <p>Areas with well drainage should be selected for planting coconut. Coconut cannot withstand water stagnations.</p> <p>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</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Bunds should be provided at the banks of the pits to prevent and collection and stagnation of runoff water in the pits.</p>

Coconut	Fertilizer application	<p>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.</p> <p>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 <math>\frac{1}{3}</math><sup>rd</sup> portion of the dose of manures and fertilizers recommended for the adult tree. Likewise, for two years old palm give <math>\frac{2}{3}</math><sup>rd</sup> portion of the full dose. The palms with age three years and above should be given the full dose.</p>	
Coconut	All stages	<p>Bud rot</p> 	<p>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.</p> <p>Spray 1% Bordeaux mixture on the spindle leaf and crown of palms.</p>
Black pepper	Different stages	Shade control	Shade control operations to be undertaken in the garden by pruning the standards
Black pepper	Planting	<p>Wilt disease</p> 	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.
Banana	Various stages of growth	<p>Sigatoka leaf spot</p> 	<p>There should not be any water stagnation in the basins of the crop.</p> <p>As prophylactic measures spray Pseudomonas (@ 20g/litre) at fortnight intervals.</p> <p>If disease appears:-</p> <p>Cut and burn all affected leaves.</p> <p>Spray Carbendazim and Mancozeb (@ 2ml per litre) alternatively at fortnight interval</p>
Areca nut	Bearing Stage	<p>Mahali disease</p> 	Apply Bordeaux mixture (1%) to the bunch and leaves.

Ginger/ Turmeric	Sowing	Rot and wilt diseases	<p>As a precaution, use Trichoderma enriched Farm Yard Manure.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Apply Trichoderma directly onto the moist soil (@ 25g each of Trichoderma per every 100 square meters of the seed bed).</p>
Cow	Milking	<p style="text-align: center;">Mastitis</p> 	<p>The disease is common on cows which are sheltered in unhygienic conditions.</p> <p><b><u>Symptoms:-</u></b> The symptoms are change in composition of milk and turning the milk into an yellow watery liquid , severe fever, lack of appetite, abortions etc. If not treated the cow may lose its milk yielding capacity permanently. Also the cow may lose mobility and gradually death may occur.</p> <p><b><u>Prevention:-</u></b> Ensure hygienic conditions for the individual animals as well as their shelter and its surroundings The milking machines should be cleaned properly after every use. Boost the immunity of cattle by supplementing feeds with vitamins and minerals containing health tonics.</p> <p>If disease appears, give medication under the supervision of a Veterinary doctor immediately.</p>

Sd/-  
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