

## Agromet Advisory Bulletin for the District, Kozhikode (Valid from 31.01.2024 to 04.02.2024)



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

Bulletin Number:Pilicode/Kkd-09/2024 Date:30/01/2024

## A.Weather Summary of preceding five days

Rainfall, mm	Max. temp., °C	Min. temp., °C	R. H., %	Wind speed, Km/h
0.0	34.6 - 34.9	24.0 - 24.3	54 - 84	00 - 06

## B.Weather forecast for next five days

Parameters	31-01-2024	01-02-2024	02-02-2024	03-02-2024	04-02-2024
Rainfall, mm	0	0	0	0	0
Max. Temp, °C	35	35	35	35	35
Min. Temp,°C	24	24	25	25	25
Max. Relative Humidity, %	84	84	84	84	86
Min. Relative Humidity, %	54	54	54	54	56
Wind speed,km/h	3	3	4	3	3
Wind direction, degrees	270	270	290	290	290
Total cloud cover, octa	1	1	2	2	2

## C. Agrometeorological Advisories

Crop	Stages	Problems	Agro-meteorological advisories		
	No rain **				
<u>General</u> <u>conditions</u>	No rainfall. High relative humidity will be experienced. Low night temperature and increased day temperature will be experienced. Hence there will be distinct difference between day time temperature and night temperature.				
<u>General</u> <u>Recommen</u> <u>dations</u>	<b>men</b> Irrigate the crop when the water is available in the evening or early morning. Ado				
Vegetables	Various crop stages at different localities (from sowing and Transplanting to fruiting)	<ul><li>While preparing the land, incorporate lime @ 4kg/cent to the soil. Use Trichoderma enriched farm yard manure/compost. This will check the spread of wilt diseases.</li><li>Before transplanting, dip the roots of the seedlings in slurry of pseudomonas (20g pseudomonas/litre of water) for 30 minutes. This will</li></ul>			
		help the seedlings to grow vig Also the seedlings can be s solution (@20ml dissolved in	sprayed with diluted pseudomonas culture		

		As prophylactic measures, especially where organic cultivation practiced, spray Neem based insecticides (@2ml/litre) at fortnig intervals		
		Mulch the crop basins. Irrigate the crop regularly either at morning evening time. IF possible adopt drip irrigation method		
		Provide strong supports to the slender stemmed (eg.: tomato) and type crops (eg.: bitter guard, ridge guard, snake guard etc.)		
		At the flowering stage sp @5g/litre)	pray 5000ppm boron solution (Solubor	
Paddy	Ripening stage	In areas where rice is in the g water from fields.	grain hardening phase, completely drain the	
Paddy	Grain filling stage	Rice bug	Apply Azadiractin 3000ppm stock after diluting in water @ 3ml/L. To have a better control add and stir one to two ml. of Malathion 50EC per litre of the diluted Azadiractin solution before applying. The spraying should be done in the evening, immediately after sunset.	
Rice	Flowering stage	Blast disease	Spray Fujione (@ 2ml per litre of water) Spray Fujione or Nativo (@ 2ml/litre	
Coconut	All stages	Leaf rot of coconut	Apply 1% Bordeaux mixture or 0.3% copper oxychloride solution in the heart of the crown. Apply lime. Spray borax also on leaves @ 5g/l. Also adopt all the basal management practices as described for the yellowing, above.	
Pepper	All stages	Slow Wilt	To control the disease drench the soil with copper oxy chloride(2g/L/plant)	

Amaranths'	All stages	Leaf blight	Avoid overhead irrigation. Irrigate gently the basal regions of the plants. If disease is severe, apply cow dung slurry supernatant (2%) as foliar spray and Pseudomonas flourescens (2%) or Trichoderma viridae (2%) as soil application.
Pumpkin	All stages	Pumpkin beetle	Apply malathion 50 EC @ 3 ml / litre of water or malathion 50 EC @ 2 ml + neem oil 4ml per litre of water. After irrigation, drench the soil with malathion 50 EC @ 3 ml / litre of water. After the application of insecticide, with hold irrigation on next two days.
Mango	Fruit maturing 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.
Bovines	All stage	Lumpy skin	Lumpy skin disease is a viral disease that affects cattle and it is transmitted by blood-feeding insects, such as certain species. of flies and mosquitoes, or ticks. It causes fever, nodules on the skin and can also lead to death. <b>Prevention:</b> Keep the shed and surroundings clean and hygiene. Movement of cattle should be controlled and provide vaccination under the recommendation of vetenary doctor.

\*\* Warning colour codes of rainfall (for disaster management)

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Warning (Take actions)	Aler	t (Be prepared)	Watch (Be updated)	No warning (No actions)

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