Agromet Advisory Bulletin for the District, Kannur

(Valid from (04.03.2023 to 08.03.2023)

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

Bulletin Number: Pilicode/Knr-18/2023	Date: 28/02/2023

A. Weather Summary of preceding five days

Rainfall, mm	Max. temp., °C	Min. temp., °C	R. H., %	Wind speed, Km/h
0.0	34.0 – 38.6	22.0– 25.0	35.7 – 68.0	00 – 10

B.Weather forecast for next five days

Parameters	04-03-2023	05-03-2023	06-03-2023	07-03-2023	08-03-2023
Rainfall, mm	0	0	0	0	0
Max. Temp, °C	39	38	38	38	38
Min. Temp, °C	22	24	24	24	24
Max. Relative Humidity , %	65	65	65	65	65
Min. Relative Humidity, %	45	45	45	45	45
Wind speed, km/h	4	3	3	2	2
Wind direction, degrees	60	60	70	70	70
Total cloud cover, octa	0	0	2	1	0

C. Agrometeorological Advisories

Crop	Stages	Problems	Agro-meteorological advisories
General conditions	**No rainfall ****		
	No rainfall. Low night temperature and high day temperature will be experienced. Hence there will be large difference between day temperature and night temperature. The sky will be clear. The air will be dry.		
General Recommendations	Fungal diseases like blight, leaf spots and wilt may spread in crops. Keep vigilance. Take control measures in the beginning stage of diseases. Drought Management: 1) Give mulches in crop basins to prevent water loss from soil. 2) Adopt drip irrigation. This will minimize the loss of water. 3) Avoid agricultural activities and pesticide application during 12 AM to 3 PM. 4) Restrict the application of chemical fertilizers and poultry manure in un- irrigated areas. 5) Apply lime on tree trunk. 6) Spraying of Sulphate of Potash @ 5 g / L at 15 days interval helps to mitigate drought. 7) Provide Vermicompost or coir pith compost in the basins. Compost has very good water holding capacity For mulching, the trashes used should be free of any pest and diseases. Avoid the trashes of		

	the same species as mulch. This will help to prevent the multiplication of crop specific pest and disease causing organisms. Powdering the top soil using a secondary tillage implement and spreading it uniformly over the field, will help to conserve water for a long period of time in the fields. Protect young plants by surrounding them with thatched coconut leaves Provide plenty of drinking water to the animals and birds to avoid dehydration during day time. Also frequently sprinkle water on to the body of animals and provide fans in their shelter houses.		
Various crops	Various stages	Sucking pests  The climate is favourable for the spread of sucking pests like mealy bug, jasids, aphids, mites, bugs etc. If not controlled properly they will act as vectors and may spread virus diseases.	To control the pests apply neem oil emulsion (5 ml. neem oil mixed in one litre of luke warm soap water solution) Or Apply malathion 50 EC @ 2 ml + neem oil 4ml per litre of water
Rice	Third crop at tillering stages	Water management 	Do not let the field to completely dry up. If water availability is less practice irrigation only, immediately, whenever hairline cracks are appearing on soil surface.
Coconut	All stages	Drought Management	1) Cut two green leaves from the bottom layer, to reduce the water loss from the tree. 2) Apply compost/dried leaves in the basins to increase water holding capacity. 3) Adopt drip irrigation. This will minimize the irrigation water loss. Protect the newly planted young seedlings from direct sunlight falling on it by providing good shades.

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.
Arecanut	Bearing palms	Inflorescence die back and button shedding 	Warm humid conditions may cause this disease. Spray Hexaconazole (Contaf) 1 ml/litre or Bordeaux mixture 1%. Repeat after 20-25 days.
Animal Husbandry	All stages	Summer Stress 	The rise in temperature will affect the thermoregulatory mechanism of dairy cattle. This will cause increase in body temperature, rapid shallow breathing, increased heart rate, profuse salivation, and reduced feed intake. This in turn results in severe production loss and reduced breeding efficiency in dairy cattle. Provide pure drinking water to the dairy cattle (45 to 60 litres of water), Allow grazing only during the cooler parts of the day. Provide shading. Shelter them in thatched roofings of minimum 9 ft. height with ample ventilation. Providing fans, misting and fogging assembly in cattle sheds will help them to regulate body temperature. Also ensure minerals fortified feeds.
Poultry and pet birds	Different stages	 Summer stress	To combat heat stress, the poultry sheds should be protected from direct sunlight, roofing can be painted white to reflect heat, fans can be fitted, cool water can be sprayed, plenty of clean water can be provided with ice, glucose and 0.1 % sodium bicarbonate, feed offered during the cooler parts of the day can be supplemented with 20% extra vitamins, phosphorous and vitamin C.

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

Warning (Take actions)	**Alert (Be prepared)**	**Watch (Be updated)**	**No warning (No actions)**

Sd/-
Nodal Officer,
GKMS Project, RARS Pilicode