



Agromet Advisory Bulletin for the District, Kannur

(Valid from 15.11.2023 to 19.11.2023)

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



Bulletin Number: Pilicode/Knr-91/2023

Date: 14/11/2023

A. Weather Summary of preceding five days




Rainfall, mm	Max. temp., °C	Min. temp., °C	R. H., %	Wind speed, Km/h
0.8	31.1 – 34.2	24.0 – 25.0	68 – 84	02 - 04






B. Weather forecast for next five days


Parameters	15-11-2023	16-11-2023	17-11-2023	18-11-2023	19-11-2023
Average Rainfall, mm	0.1	0.2	1	1	6
Max. Temp, °C	34	34	34	33	33
Min. Temp, °C	24	25	25	25	25
Max. Relative Humidity, %	84	84	84	84	84
Min. Relative Humidity, %	68	68	68	68	68
Wind speed, km/h	2	2	2	2	2
Wind direction, degrees	270	270	290	250	270
Total cloud cover, octa	7	7	7	7	8

C. Agrometeorological Advisories

Crop	Stages	Problems	Agro-meteorological advisories
	Light to Moderate rainfalls **		
General conditions	<p>The sky will be cloudy. High relative humidity will be experienced.</p> <p>Low night temperature and high day temperature will be experienced. Hence there will be distinct difference between day time temperature and night temperature.</p> <p>There will be light rainfalls (from 2.5mm to 15.5 mm within a time span of 24 hours) in most places from November 14th to November 18th.</p>		
General Recommendations	<p>Ensure sufficient drainage in crop fields.</p> <p>The weather is favorable for the spread of fungal diseases like bud rot of coconut, mahali in arecanut, quick wilt in black pepper, rhizome rot diseases in ginger and turmeric.</p> <p>Maintain hygiene conditions in crop fields. Infected and fallen nuts, leaves and tree parts should be removed from the fields and burnt.</p> <p>Provide propping to tender stem crops like banana, tomato etc. Ensure sufficient drainage in crop fields. Beware of lightning. Give popping to slender stemmed and easily lodging crops like banana, vegetables etc. Take care while drying the harvested produces like rubber, cashew nut, copra etc., directly under the sun.</p>		

Paddy	Transplanting in late second cropped (Mundakan season) areas, where flooding occurs during the monsoon season.	<p>Apply FYM/compost @ 20kg/cents and incorporate with the soil along with ploughing. To correct the iron toxicity problem in midland lateritic soils, apply lime/dolomite as recommended in the soil test result. If not, apply lime/dolomite @ 2kg/cents (40sq.m) and incorporate thoroughly with the soil at least 14 days before the application of chemical fertilizers. Repeat lime application at the same rate after 30-40 days of transplanting also</p> <p>To prevent the leaching loss of water and nutrients from the fields thoroughly block the crab holes and cracks on the bunds by plastering with mud.</p>	
Vegetables	Transplanting/ sowing	<p>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.</p> <p>Before transplanting, dip the roots of the seedlings in slurry of pseudomonas (20g pseudomonas/litre of water) for 30 minutes. This will help the seedlings to grow vigorously.</p> <p>Also the seedlings can be sprayed with diluted pseudomonas culture solution (@20ml dissolved in one litre of water).</p>	
Coconut	All stages	<p style="text-align: center;">Bud rot</p> 	<p>Detection of disease at its early stage will help to adopt efficient corrective measures. Cut and remove the affected tissues from the crown and apply Bordeaux paste. After that cover the cut surface with polythene sheets to protect it from rain falls until new leaf emerges.</p> <p>Burn the removed tissues immediately.</p> <p>As a prophylactic measure spray 1% Bordeaux mixture into the axils of top leaves of the surrounding palms</p>
Coconut	All stages	<p style="text-align: center;">Stem bleeding</p> 	<p>Chisel out the affected parts and apply Bordeaux paste.</p> <p>Drench the palm basin (2m radius) with 40 litres of 1% Bordeaux mixture or soil drenching of Hexaconazole 25ml/25 litre of water.</p> <p>After one month, apply 5 kg Trichoderma enriched neem cake and 500g of Ayar® (micro nutrient mixture)</p> <p>In endemic areas, repeat fungicide drenching once in every four months</p>
Coconut	All stages	<p style="text-align: center;">Leaf/inflorescence rot</p> 	<p>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.</p>

Black pepper	All stages	<p>Foot rot</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. If disease already appeared, drench soil in the plant basins with Redomil 0.2% (2g/litre of water). Spray the same on the leaves also.
Banana	Various stages of growth	<p>Sigatoka leaf spot</p> 	Cut and burn all affected leaves. Spray Tilt or Contaf (@ 2ml per litre)
Cashew	Pre-bearing stages	<p>Tea mosquito bug</p> 	Prophylactic measures: 1) The fungal biological control agent, <i>Beauveria bassiana</i> can be sprayed @ 20g/L Or 2) Spray 1% Bordeaux mixture mixed with quinalphos (2ml/litre of Bordeaux mixture)
Cashew	Flushing stage	<p>Root and stem borer</p> 	Swabbing (above five years old trees only) with mud slurry and coal tar kerosene mixture at 1:2 proportion is recommended as a prophylactic measure. This combination can be externally applied on the stem to a height of 1.5m from the soil as well as on the exposed roots.
Okra	All stages	<p>Shoot and Fruit borer</p> 	Spray Coragen (3 ml in 10 litres of water) 2-3 times at weekly interval.
Arecanut	Various growth stages	<p>Leaf blight</p>	Spray Propiconazole or Hexaconazole fungicide (1ml per litre of water). After a fortnight interval repeat spraying with copper oxychloride fungicide. If there is no water body near by the plants, drenching the plant basins with propiconazole/hexaconazole is also

			recommended. To keep the plants healthy apply Trichoderma enriched organic manures. Apply lime or dolomite @ 500g/plant. After two weeks apply 250g Rajphose + Potash 250g + Magnesium sulphate 150g + Borax 50g per plant. Reduce the fungus load in plantations by regulating humidity. For this adopt controlled irrigations only.
Livestock	All Stages	Theileriosis 	Theileriosis is a tick-borne disease caused by haemo-protozoan parasites of the Theileria genus. Tannulata causes tropical theileriosis which is common in North Kerala. Characteristic signs include fever and swollen superficial lymph nodes, and if the disease progresses, cattle rapidly lose condition For treatment: Buparvaquone, often accompanied by anti-inflammatory drugs and antidiuretics, if there is evidence of pulmonary edema. For prevention: spraying or dipping of animals with acaricides is the most frequently used method as it is transmitted by ticks.

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

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