



# Agromet Advisory Bulletin for the District, Kozhikode

(Valid from 17.05.2025 to 21.05.2025)

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



Bulletin Number: Pilicode/ Kkd -39/2025

Date: 16/05/2025

## A. Weather Summary of preceding four days



Rainfall, mm	Max. temp., °C	Min. temp., °C	R. H., %	Wind speed, Km/h
0.1	35.0 – 36.0	27.0 – 27.5	69 – 83	00 – 04



## B. Weather forecast for next five days

Parameters	17-05-2025	18-05-2025	19-05-2025	20-05-2025	21-05-2025
Average Rainfall, mm	2	0.5	0.5	2	6
Max. Temp, °C	36	36	35	35	33
Min. Temp, °C	27	27	25	25	24
Max. Relative Humidity, %	80	80	85	85	85
Min. Relative Humidity, %	70	70	75	75	80
Wind speed, km/h	8	4	5	3	4
Wind direction, degrees	290	230	250	200	200
Total cloud cover, octa	8	8	8	8	8

## C. Agrometeorological Advisories

Crop	Stages	Problems	Agro-meteorological advisories
<b>General Condition</b>	<b>Isolated Heavy to Very Heavy Rainfall**</b>		
	The temperature will remain high during the next five days also. The high atmospheric humidity will further increase the magnitude of heat.		
	There will be light to moderate rainfalls (From 2.5 mm to 15.5 mm within a time span of 24 hours) on May 16 & 17.		
	There will be isolated heavy rainfalls (From 64.5 mm to 115.5 mm within a time span of 24 hours) on May 18.		
<b>Weather warning</b>	There will be isolated heavy to very heavy rainfall ((From 115.6 mm to 204.4 mm within a time span of 24 hours) on May 19 & 20.		
	Chances for Light to moderate rainfall on May 16.		
<b>Impacts</b>	<p>Difficulty in drying agricultural produce in open conditions.</p> <p>Chances for fall off of slender stemmed fruits and vegetables.</p> <p>High temperature during daytime may cause high rate of evaporation water from the soil.</p>		

<b>General Recommendations</b>	<p>Take care while drying the harvested products like rice, rubber, copra, pulses, vegetable seeds, etc directly under sun.</p> <p>Do not heap the harvested products in the field itself. Give popping to all soft slender stemmed crops like banana, vegetables, climbers etc Clean the drainage channels in crop lowlands to enable proper drainage of excess water in case of exigencies if any.</p> <p>Summer rains have prime role in coping up drought. Hence maximum water harvesting should be ensured in the fields. Clean the rain pits. Cover the soil with dried leaves, especially the basins of crops. The opened tree basins which were partially closed after fertilizer application, can act as very good water harvesting structures. Divert the runoff water to such tree basins by drawing furrows.</p>		
Paddy (Viruppu: First crop season)	Main Land preparation	If the level of soil moisture content in the paddy field is optimum for ploughing, the tilling operations can be started. With the first ploughing itself, incorporate powdered FYM/compost or green manures (@ 5t/ha) to the soil.	
Coconut	Land preparation for sowing	Preparations for planting seedlings can be started. Take pits of size 1mx1mx1m. In laterite soils 1.2mx1.2mx1.2m sized pits are required. Fill 1/3 portion of the pits with a mixture of topsoil, powdered FYM and wood ash taken in equal proportion. Bunds should be provided on banks of the pits to prevent collection and stagnation of runoff water in the pits.	
Coconut	All stages	<p>Rhinoceros beetle</p> 	<p>Take out the beetles from the attacked palm crown using beetle hook. Swab the hole made by the beetles with Bordeaux paste to prevent entry of fungus through the cut surface.</p> <p>The top most three leaf axils around the spindle may be filled with</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Application of 250 gm neem cake mixed with equal volume of sand. This should be done twice ie, during April, May and September, October.</li> <li>2)Crown cleaning followed by the application of 20g cartap hydrochloride 4G + 200g sand this should be done thrice during January and may and September</li> </ol>
Cashew	Harvesting stage	<p>Root and stem borer</p> 	<p>In the case of already infested trees, mechanically remove various stages of pest.</p> <p>The exposed roots if any should be covered with soil.</p> <p>As a prophylactic treatment swab( for adult plants) trunk withsuspension of mud slurry+coal tar and kerosene (1:2) or 5% neem oil.</p>

Areca nut	All stages	<p>Mahali disease</p> 	<p>Adopt clean cultivation</p> <p>Collect and burn fallen nuts.</p> <p>Prophylactic spraying of Bordeaux mixture (1%) to the bunch and leaves once before onset of south west monsoon and second and third applications at 40-45 days interval</p>
Black pepper	All stages	<p>Foot rot</p> 	<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.</p> <p>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.</p>
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>

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

<b>Warning (Take actions)</b>	<b>Alert (Be prepared)</b>	<b>Watch (Be updated)</b>	<b>No warning (No actions)</b>
-------------------------------	----------------------------	---------------------------	--------------------------------

Sd/-  
Nodal Officer,  
GKMS Project, RARS Pilicode