



Agromet Advisory Bulletin for the District, Malappuram

(Valid from 17.08.2024 to 21.08.2024)

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



Bulletin Number: Pilicode/Mpm-66/2024

Date: 16/08/2024

A. Weather Summary of preceding four days

Rainfall, mm	Max. temp., °C	Min. temp., °C	R. H., %	Wind speed, Km/h
12.8	30.5 – 31.8	24.6 – 25.1	76 – 94	04 – 14

B. Weather forecast for next five days

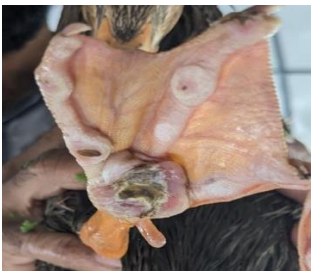
Parameters	17-08-2024	18-08-2024	19-08-2024	20-08-2024	21-08-2024
Average Rainfall, mm	10	8	8	11	15
Max. Temp, °C	31	31	31	31	31
Min. Temp, °C	24	24	24	23	23
Max. Relative Humidity, %	92	92	92	94	94
Min. Relative Humidity, %	76	76	76	78	78
Wind speed, km/h	6	6	6	5	5
Wind direction, degrees	320	320	290	290	290
Total cloud cover, octa	8	7	8	8	7

C. Agrometeorological Advisories

Crop	Stages	Problems	Agro-meteorological advisories
General conditions	Isolated Heavy Rainfall **		
	The sky will be cloudy. High relative humidity will be experienced. The atmospheric temperature will come down.		
	There will be isolated heavy rainfalls (From 64.5mm to 115.5 mm within a time span of 24 hours) on August 16, 19 and 20.		
	There will be light to moderate rainfalls (From 15.6 mm to 64.4 mm within a time span of 24 hours) on August 17 and 18.		
General Recommendations	Drain the stagnating water from the cultivated areas where heavy water stagnations occurs. Do not attempt to dry the products like rice, rubber, copra, pulses, vegetable seeds, etc directly under sun. 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. Do not shelter the cattle in houses with weak structures. Keep animal feeds, seeds, fertilizers etc. in termite free and moist free rooms on elevated platforms coated with wooden panels.		

	Avoid activities under open conditions while there is lightning. Also do not expose livestock to such unfavorable weather conditions. There are chances of landslide and landslip, so people are advised to move to the nearest safe place. Spraying should be done only if sufficient intervals are available between the rainfalls.		
Rice	All stages	Blight	In places where flooding occurred, there are chances of appearing blight and decaying of plants. As a precautionary measure place perforated bags which contain bleaching powder (2kg/acre), on the face of entry of water into the fields.
Rice	Various stages	Leaf folder 	If leaf folder attack is seen, unfold the leaves by rolling thorny wires/twigs over the canopy. If the attack is severe spot spraying of flubendiamide 39.35%SC @ 1.0 ml/10L is recommended. Attack will be more in shaded conditions. Avoid excessive Nitrogenous fertilizers
Coconut	Newly planted seedlings	Water stagnation and decaying of growing bud (bud rot)	Do not allow water stagnation in the planted pits. Provide bunds around the pits to prevent the collection of runoff water in the pits. After the cessation of heavy rainfall, spray 1 % Bordeaux Mixture on the leaves and growing buds, only after mixing with a sticking agent to the fungicide.
Coconut	All stages	Bud rot 	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. Burn the removed tissues immediately. As a prophylactic measure spray 1% Bordeaux mixture into the axils of top leaves of the surrounding palms
Black pepper	All stages	Foot rot 	Foot rot: 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	Rhizome rot 	Ensure good drainage in the garden Drench with Streptocyclin antibiotic (@2g/10L) Or Copperhydroxide (20g/10L) at the basin of the plant.
Ginger	Early growth stage	Wilt disease 	Apply lime @ 200 kg per acre of land and thoroughly mix with soil. Use bio control agents, Trichoderma/Pseudomonas. Pull out and destroy the affected plants immediately when the disease is noticed. Drench the fields with 1% Bordeaux mixture
Okra	All stages	Shoot and Fruit borer 	Spray neem oil emulsion @ 5 %, at intervals of 15 to 20 days. OR Spray quinalphos 25 EC (2 ml per litre of water).
Crops and Livestock	Different stages	Giant African Snail 	For trapping the snails, put wet gunny bags filled with leaves of cabbage or cauliflower or papaya in the evening around cattle sheds/houses. The snails can be destroyed by putting them in saline water (200g salts per litre of water) The snails on the crops can be destroyed by spraying 0.3% (3g per litre of water) copper sulfate
Cow	Any stage	Ephemeral Fever 	Ephemeral fever (BEF) is a disease that affects cattle and buffalo and is marked by a short fever, shivering, lameness and muscular stiffness. This disease may cause decline in milk production, lowered fertility and abortion. Treatment: Phenyl butazone sodium (200mg) 10ml/cattle should be given for 3 days in two divided doses.
Cow	Any stage	FMD	Foot and Mouth disease is a highly transmissible disease caused by infection with an Aphthovirus. The infection results in vesicular lesions in and around the mouth and on the feet,

		(Foot and Mouth disease) 	resulting in the reluctance of an animal to eat or move. Prevention: Ensure hygienic conditions for the individual animals as well as their shelter and its surroundings. Boost the immunity of cattle by supplementing feeds with vitamins and minerals containing health tonics. If disease appears, give medication under the supervision of a Veterinary doctor immediately.
Poultry (hen/duck)	Aged stage	Bumble foot 	The disease is common on hen and duck due to the unhygienic floors. The bumble foot is identified by swelling, redness and black or brown scab on the bottom of the foot. Prevention: - Make sure that the shelter and environment is clean and hygiene. Provide soft floor for the mobility of birds. Bandage the infected foot with rock salt or Neosporin powder.

Sd/-
Nodal Officer,
GKMS Project, RARS Pilicode

**** 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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