

Agromet Advisory Service bulletin 03/12 (vab) dt. 21-01-12
 (Issued jointly by IAAS Vellanikkara,
 Kerala Agricultural University, India Meteorological Dept. & Agricultural dept.)

THRISSUR

CURRENT SYNOPTIC CONDITION:

A trough of low pressure lies over SE Arabian Sea off Kerala Coast.

MULTIMODEL ENSEMBLE BASED DISTRICT LEVEL WEATHER FORECAST

ISSUED ON:20.1.2012

VALID TILL 08:30 HRS IST OF THE NEXT 5 DAYS

STATE : KERALA

PARAMETERS

ENSEMBLE FCST

	DAY-1 21/01	DAY-2 22/01	DAY-3 23/01	DAY-4 24/01	DAY-5 25/01
DISTRICT : THRISSUR					
Rainfall (mm)	0	0	0	0	0
Max Temperature (deg C)	33	33	33	33	33
Min Temperature (deg C)	21	21	21	21	21
Total cloud cover (octa)	2	2	2	2	3
Max Relative Humidity (%)	70	70	70	71	72
Min Relative Humidity (%)	45	46	41	40	43
Wind speed (kmph)	005	005	005	008	010
Wind direction (deg)	90	90	90	50	90
7 days cumulative rainfall for the period from 21/1 to 27/1 - 0					

Crop stage

Harvesting is continued in Mundakan paddy . Virippu paddy is started in certain area. Nendran banana is three to four months old. Pepper, Ginger, turmeric and rain fed banana are in harvesting stage. Basin mulching is done in coconut, banana, arecanut etc... Planting of Cool season vegetables is completed.

Agro Meteorological Advisories

Paddy	If Puncha paddy is taken after Mundakan, two weeks time should be given for the land preparation as well as for decaying of the straw which remains in the field. Varieties having short to medium duration are suggested for Puncha eg. Jyothi, Mattathriveni, Manupriya, Varsha, Gouri etc While preparing the land, organic manure is applied @ 2 tons per one acre.
Coconut	To control coried bug, apply 0.1% carbaryl suspension on the on the newly opened inflorescence after the respective phase of the female flowers and spray e entire crown excluding the leaves and older branches. Efficient management of palms suspected to be affected by coconut root wilt disease demands control of all pests and diseases and imparting natural resistance and health to the palms through proper manuring and agronomic practices. A package of management practices for the effective management of root wilt disease has to be followed. Rouge out palms that are severely affected by root wilt.

Cabbage and cauliflower	<p>Drench the soil with trichoderma (20g per litre of water) or psuedamonus (20g per litre of water) or Copper oxychloride (3 g per litre of water) with a interval of 15days to control diseases.</p> <p>Leaf eating insects are controlled by 3% neem oil. Bacterial soft rot of the curd is controlled by spraying psuedamonus (10g per one liter of water) from the curd emergence onwards.</p>
Banana	<p>Mulch banana basins using 3.5 kg of hay or dried materials. To control Sigatoka leaf spot, cut and burn all severely affected leaves. Spray 1% Bordeaux mixer soon after the appearance of the initial symptoms.</p> <p>To control pseudostem weevil remove the dry outer sheaths of the pseudostem of all infected and un-infested plants in the endemic areas and spray any of the recommended insecticides like quinalphos 0.05% or carbaryl 0.2% or chlorpyrifos 0.03%. Drenching all the leaf axils , rhizome and surrounding soil and all round the entire pseudostem inserting the nozzle through the bore holes made by the larvae if any and also within the outer sheathes</p>
Amaranth	<p>As far as possible, avoid use of insecticides or fungicides. To control rust disease, spray 10g pseudomonas per one liter of water or fresh cow dung extract @ 20g per one liter of water.</p>
Vegetables	<p>Apply Neemoil – Garlic emulsion for control of sucking pests.</p>