



Ministry of Earth Science, India Meteorological Department is collaborated with
Dr. Balasaheb Sawant Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli,
Gramin Krishi Mousam Sewa,
College of Horticulture, Mulde
Agro Advisory Bulletin For The District – Sindhudurg.
(Period 06th to 10th February, 2021)



Issue 11/2021							Date 05.02.2021		Duration 5 Day's				
Actual weather parameters recorded during last week (Dated 29 th January to 04 th February, 2021)							Weather Parameters		Forecasted weather parameters for forthcoming 5 day's (Valid for 06 th to 10 th February, 2021)				
29/01	30/01	31/01	01/02	02/02	03/02	04/02	Date		06/02	07/02	08/02	09/02	10/02
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Rainfall (mm)		0	0	0	0	0
35.0	35.0	36.0	36.0	36.0	35.0	35.0	Temp. maximum (°C)		33	34	35	35	36
16.0	16.0	16.5	16.5	16.0	16.0	16.0	Temp. minimum (°C)		16	15	17	17	18
Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	AM	Cloud Cover (Octa.)	2	2	0	3	4
Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	PM						
90	90	91	91	91	90	90	RH - I (%)		96	80	74	75	80
47	47	45	45	44	41	42	RH - II (%)		58	55	60	61	62
1.0	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.1	Wind Speed (km/hr.)		006	008	010	008	006
Calm	Calm	Calm	Calm	Calm	Calm	Calm	AM	Wind Direction	North East	East	Easterly / North East	Easterly / North East	Easterly / North East
ENE	ESE	ESE	ESE	ESE	WSW	WSW	PM						
Rainfall (mm) in last year (2020)			Rainfall (mm) from 01/01/21 to till dated			Rainfall (mm) from 01/06/21 to till dated			Rainfall (mm) in last week				
4860.0			11.6			0.0			0.0				
General Weather conditions in forthcoming 5 days:		In Sindhudurg district, the rainfall is likely to remain dry for the next five days between 06 th to 10 th February, 2021. At the same time the maximum and minimum temperatures are likely to rise by few degree and the humidity is expected to rise. The weather is expected to be dry and mainly clear. This forecast has been made by the Regional Meteorological Center, Mumbai.											
Warning:		No rain warning has been issued by the Regional Meteorological Center, Mumbai for the next five days in Sindhudurg district.											
General Advisory		Large required cuttings of cashew should be given 150-200 liters of water per cut at 15 days interval. Newly planted seedlings are given 30 liters in the first 2 years at intervals of 8 days in summer Water should be given as per section.											
SMS Advisory		Irrigate the Horse gram and Cowpea crops in flowering and pod filling stage respectively.											

Weather Forecast Based Agro-Advice		
Name of Crop	Growth Stage	Crop specific Advisory
Mango	Fruit Bearing	<p>Spraying of Gibberellic Acid 50 ppm (1 gm mixed in 20 liters of water) should be done on the whole plant first when the full bloom is completed and second when the fruit attain mustard size. Since gibberellic acid powder is insoluble in water, it should first be dissolved in a little alcohol and then mixed with water.</p> <p>As per the recommendation of the University, spraying of "Ambrashakti" a liquid fertilizer for enhancement of fertilization @ 1 liter/19 litres of water on the inflorescence is advocated. A solution of 19 litres should be sprayed on 4 trees. 2nd and 3rd spray should be given at pea and marble fruit stage of the crop.</p> <p>For increasing the production and quality improvement of fruits of mango, spraying of 1% Potassium nitrate at pea stage, marble stage and arecanut size stage is recommended.</p> <p>The fruit drop of immature fruits has been observed in some parts of the district. To control it, spraying of 2% urea (20 gms/10 lit. water) mixed with 4th -6th insecticidal spray should be done.</p> <p>At present, the new flush in mango are become mature and the mango crop is in the stage of bud bursting. However, mango growers need to be vigilant against the outbreak of hopper, shoot borer pest and powdery mildew disease. For their control if required spraying of 20% quinolphos 20 ml Or 20 per cent carbaryl WSP Spray 20 gm or 50% Profenofos 10 ml + Carbendazim 10 gm or 80% water soluble sulfur 20 gm per 10 liters of water on the whole plant.</p> <p>Spray 1% Carbendazim (10 gm in 10 liters of water) as required for control in case of infestation of mango anthracnose disease.</p> <p>In the district the incidence of thrips may be observed on bud bursting stage of mango trees due to change in weather conditions. For their control application of 45 per cent Spinosad 2.5 ml per 10 litres of water is suggested.</p>
Cashew nut	Fruit set	<p>To Control of Apple and nut borer of cashew spraying of Diclorovos 76% EC @ 10 ml. per 10 liter of water is advised.</p> <p>Large required cuttings of cashew should be given 150-200 liters of water per cut at 15 days interval.</p> <p>Newly planted seedlings are given 30 liters in the first 2 years at intervals of 8 days in summer Water should be given as per section.</p> <p>To increase the yield of cashew seeds and control the yellow spots on the leaves by adopting fertilizer recommendations for nutrient management in the lateritic soil of Konkan spraying of 0.25 per cent (Urea, SOP, SSP, each) + 0.25 per cent (Zinc Sulphate, Borax, Copper Sulphate each) + 0.01 per cent sodium molybdate is recommended to apply three sprays one month before the onset of flowering, on the flower and during fruiting, respectively.</p> <p>The bloom in the cashew is in the stage of maturation. Considering the possibility of fruiting in the next few days, cashew growers</p>

		need to be vigilant against infestation of Tea mosquito bug and Thrips on flower and apple. However, it is necessary to protect the cashew nuts flowers and apples from Tea mosquito bug and Thrips. In case of infestation, liquid monocrotophos 36% 15 ml is used for control Or lambda cyhalothrin 5% 6 ml. Or Profenofos 50% EC 10 ml. Per 10 liters. Spray with water. Spray cashew with 1 to 2% Urea (Nitrogen) pesticide solution on the leaves and flowers.
Coconut	Fruit Development	Consider the rise in temperature and decrease in humidity in the next 5 days, the rate of evaporation is likely to increase in the next 5 days Coconut seedlings should be watered at intervals of 8 to 10 days. For control of Red palm weevil in coconut, fill the holes made by RPW with 10 per cent Carbaryl dust and sand mixture. Prepare a slanting hole with the help of screw drill about 1 m height from ground level on tree trunk and pour about 20 ml of 36 WSC Monocrotophos with the help of plastic funnel in the hole and close the hole with the help of cement
Arecanut	Fruit Development	Consider the rise in temperature and decrease in humidity in the next 5 days, the rate of evaporation is likely to increase in the next 5 days Arecanut seedlings should be watered at intervals of 8 to 10 days. The second installment of fertilizer to the betel nut should be given in the month of December to January for which 160 g urea and 125 g muriate of potash should be given.
Wayangani Rice	Tillering	In rabbi rice, maintain the water level 2-3 cm for first 8-10 days and increase the level up to 5 cm. If the incidence of rice leaf folder is observed on the rice crop, then need based spraying with Monocrotophos 12 ml per 10 litres of water is recommended. If the incidence of rice leaf folder is observed on the rice crop, then need based spraying with Quinolphos 25% EC @ 2 ltr. or Trizophos 40% EC @ 625 ml or Lamda cyhalothrin 5% EC @ 250ml per 500 liters of water is recommended.
Groundnut	Branching	For early sown groundnut if the crop is one month old and flowering has been started, then earthing up should be done with the help of "Swastik" hoe developed by the University. The interval between irrigation should be 15 to 20 days during the growing period of groundnut crop.
Horse gram	Branching	Horse gram does not need water if there is ample amount of residual moisture present in soil. However, in low moisture soils, the crop should be watered twice during flowering and pod filling period. If more water is given than required, the crop will not flower and only branch growth will continue. Excessive use of water should be avoided for this. As Horse gram crop is in flowering stage at present, first watering should be given to the crop, not more irrigate than required.
Cowpea	Branching	Cowpea does not need water if there is ample amount of residual moisture present in soil. However, in low moisture soils, the crop should be watered twice during flowering and pod filling period. If more water is given than required, the crop will not flower and only branch growth will continue. Excessive use of water should be avoided for this. As Cowpea crop is in flowering stage at present, first watering should be given to the crop, not more irrigate than required.
Kadva Wal	Branching	The soil must have moisture in all stages of crop growth. The crop should be watered twice during flowering and grain filling. Excess water causes branching and decreases yield. As Kadava wal crop is in flowering stage at present, first watering should be given to the crop, not more irrigate than required.
Dairy Animals	-	As the minimum temperature drops at night, the animals should be covered with gunny bags at night to protect them from the cold.
Poultry		For protection of poultry birds from cold and cold winds during night, provide curtain/clothing from outside of poultry shed. Provide proper heat to small chicks of poultry with the help of electric bulbs.

This Agro Advisory Bulletin (AAB) is prepared and published with the consolation and recommendation of SMS committee of "Gramin Krishi Mausam Sewa (GKMS)", Regional Fruit Research Station, Vengurle and College of Horticulture, Mulde Dr. B.S.Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli 416 520 (MS).

Dr. P.C. Haldavaneekar
Associate Dean and Nodal Officer
Agro-Meteorological Field Unit (AMFU),
Gramin Krishi Mousam Sewa,
College of Horticulture, Mulde
Tal. Kudal Dist. Sindhudurg
(02362-244231,244272)

Dr. Y. C. Muthal
Technical Officer
Agro-Meteorological Field Unit (AMFU),
Gramin Krishi Mousam Sewa,
College of Horticulture, Mulde
(02362-244231)