



Ministry of Earth Science, India Meteorological Department is collaborated with
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Agro Advisory Bulletin For The District – Sindhudurg.
(Period 26th to 30th January, 2021)



Issue 08/2021							Date 25.01.2021		Duration 5 Day's				
Actual weather parameters recorded during last week (Dated 18 th to 24 th January, 2021)							Weather Parameters		Forecasted weather parameters for forthcoming 5 day's (Valid for 26 th to 30 th January, 2021)				
18/01	19/01	20/01	21/01	22/01	23/01	24/01	Date		26/01	27/01	28/01	29/01	30/01
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Rainfall (mm)		0	0	0	0	0
36.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	35.0	Temp. maximum (°C)		33	32	32	32	33
20.0	19.5	19.0	18.0	17.0	17.5	18.0	Temp. minimum (°C)		17	16	17	18	18
Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	AM	Cloud Cover (Octa.)	2	2	1	2	3
Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	Clear	PM						
91	91	93	94	90	90	92	RH - I (%)		88	85	85	84	84
42	46	42	62	62	62	51	RH - II (%)		50	48	48	45	45
0.7	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.7	Wind Speed (km/hr.)		005	005	005	006	006
Calm	Calm	Calm	Calm	Calm	Calm	Calm	AM	Wind Direction	Easterly / North East	Easterly / North East	Easterly / North East	Easterly / North East	Easterly / North East
WNW	WSW	WSW	WNW	WSW	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 26th to 30th January, 2021. The maximum and minimum temperatures is decrease by a few degrees also the humidity is likely to decrease and the weather is likely to remain 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: 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.

SMS Advisory: 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.

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>
		<p>Large required cuttings of cashew should be given 150-200 liters of water per cut at 15 days interval.</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.
Banana	Fruit Development	For control of bunchy top disease in banana, cut the diseased plants along with the rhizomes and destroy them. Use disease free rhizomes at the time of planting. If the attack of banana aphids is noticed apply Dimethoate @ 15 ml per 10 litres of water three times at 15 days interval.
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 Quinolophos 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	The interval between irrigation should be 15 to 20 days during the growing period of groundnut crop.
Horse gram	Branching	There is a possibility of infestation of aphids and leaf-eating larvae on Horse gram crop. For control, spray 15 ml of Dimethoate per 10 liters of water on the crop. 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.
Cowpea	Branching	There is a possibility of infestation of aphids and leaf-eating larvae on Cowpea crop. For control, spray 15 ml of Dimethoate per 10 liters of water on the crop. 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.
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.
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).		
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