



Gramin Krishi Mousam Sewa,

College of Horticulture, Mulde

**Agro Advisory Bulletin For The District – Sindhudurg.
(Period 22nd to 26th January, 2022)**



Issue 06/2022

Date 21.01.2022

Duration 5 Day's

Actual weather parameters recorded during last week
(Dated 14th to 20th January, 2022)

Weather Parameters

Forecasted weather parameters for forthcoming 5 day's
(Valid for 22nd to 26th January, 22)

| 14/01 | 15/01 | 16/01 | 17/01 | 18/01 | 19/01 | 20/01 | Date | 22/01 | 23/01 | 24/01 | 25/01 | 26/01 | |
|-----------------------------------|-------|-------|---|-------|-------|-------|---|------------------------|------------|----------------------------|------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 12.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | Rainfall (mm) | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | |
| 29.0 | 31.0 | 34.0 | 34.0 | 34.0 | 34.0 | 34.0 | Temp. Max (°C) | 31 | 30 | 29 | 30 | 31 | |
| 14.5 | 15.0 | 16.0 | 15.0 | 18.5 | 16.5 | 16.0 | Temp. Minimum(°C) | 17 | 16 | 15 | 15 | 16 | |
| Clear | Clear | Clear | Clear | Clear | Clear | Clear | AM | Cloud Cover (Octa.) | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| Cloudy | Clear | Clear | Cloudy | Clear | Clear | Clear | PM | | | | | | |
| 96 | 90 | 90 | 91 | 94 | 95 | 91 | RH - I (%) | 74 | 90 | 82 | 70 | 71 | |
| 57 | 60 | 51 | 43 | 41 | 41 | 40 | RH - II (%) | 27 | 48 | 54 | 30 | 29 | |
| 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | Wind Speed (km/hr.) | 005 | 006 | 008 | 006 | 005 | |
| Calm | Calm | Calm | Calm | Calm | Calm | Calm | AM | Wind Direction | South East | Easterly/ south East | North East | Easterly/ North East | Easterly/ North East |
| Calm | Calm | Calm | WNW | WNW | Calm | WSW | PM | | | | | | |
| Rainfall (mm) in last year (2021) | | | Rainfall (mm) from 01/01/22 to till dated | | | | Rainfall (mm) from 01/06/22 to till dated | | | Rainfall (mm) in last week | | | |
| 5038.0 | | | 12.6 | | | | 0.0 | | | 12.6 | | | |

Weather Summary of
forthcoming 5 days:

In Sindhudurg district during the next five days from 22nd to 26th January, 2022 rainfall remain dry except 24th January and there is possibility of very light rainfall on 24th January, 2022. The maximum and minimum temperature is expected to drop by a few degrees and remain stable at 29 to 31 and 15 to 17 degrees Celsius respectively. Humidity in the air is likely to decrease. The weather is also likely to be humid and partly cloudy. This forecast has been made by the Regional Meteorological Center, Mumbai.

Extended
Range
Forecast
(6th to 12th
Days
outlook)

Rainfall

South Konkan and Goa meteorological sub-divisions are likely to receive below normal rainfall between 26th January to 01st February, 2022. (Although the normal rainfall during this period is 0.01 mm, it is expected to be 0.00 mm during this period and it is likely to be 87.49 per cent lower than the below normal.)

Temperature

The maximum and minimum temperature is expected to be normal is between between 26th January to 01st February, 2022, in South Konkan and Goa meteorological sub-divisions. The average maximum and minimum temperatures during this period are 31.15 and 16.68 degrees Celsius respectively, but this year it is expected to be 29.71 and 15.60 degrees Celsius respectively. (The maximum and minimum temperature is 1.43 and 1.08 degree Celsius lower than the normal respectively.)

Warning:

No weather warning has been issued by the Regional Meteorological Center, Mumbai for the next five days in Sindhudurg district.

General Advisory

Clean the trunks of newly planted cashew grafts and dig up the space near the trunks. Also cover the dried grass by making round basins for watering.
Newly planted mango seedlings should be given 2 buckets (30 liters) of water once a week in the first year of winter, once in 15 days in the second year and once in a month in the third year. In summer, water the same as above but twice (double dose). If the seedlings are grown on the spot and grafted on them, they do not need to be watered. For water retention, cover the grass with mango seedlings.

SMS Advisory

For control of apple and nut borer larvae on Cashew, spray Profenofos 15 ml per 10 liters of water.

Weather Forecast Based Agro-Advice

| Name of Crop | Growth Stage | Crop specific Advisory |
|--------------|---|--|
| Mango | Fruit bearing (Pea, Marble and Arcanut) | ❖ If the minimum temperature drops during January-February, new blooms are likely to appear on the old branches as well as on the fruit bearing branches on the mango tree. Therefore, the food is |

shaped fruits)

transported to the new inflorescences and the pea / marble shaped fruit drop to the old inflorescences can be seen. In order to prevent re-current flowering process on the present flowering mango tree, spray gibberellic acid at 50 ppm (1 gm per 20 liters of water) only after making sure that the plant has got sufficient bloom, when the flower is fully bloomed and then again after the mustard shaped fruits. Since gibberellic acid powder is insoluble in water, it should first be dissolved in a little alcohol and then mixed with water.

- ❖ On 18th January, light rain was observed at isolated places in the district. Considering the possibility of very light rain in isolated places on 24th January, there is a possibility of fruit fly infestation on large size mango fruit. In such cases, the fallen fruits in the orchard should be collected and destroyed and in order to protect the mango fruit from fruit fly, the fruit fly traps recommended by the university should be installed at the rate of 2 per acre on the lower side of the tree in the orchard.
- ❖ On 18th January, light rain was observed at isolated places in the district. Considering the possibility of very light rain in isolated places on 24th January, to protect the mango fruit from rain and fruit flies and to increase the size and weight of the fruit and produce spotless fruits, cover the fruit with paper bags of size 25x20 cm about 1 month after fruiting, when the fruit is marble to oval shaped.
- ❖ Due to the intense heat of the day, the bark of newly planted mango grafts should not be peeled off and Bordeaux paste should be applied on the stems of the grafts to protect them from the scorching sun.
- ❖ Newly planted mango seedlings should be given 2 buckets (30 liters) of water once a week in the first year of winter, once in 15 days in the second year and once in a month in the third year. In summer, water the same as above but twice (double dose). If the seedlings are grown on the spot and grafted on them, they do not need to be watered. For water retention, cover the grass with mango seedlings.
- ❖ In places where light rains have fallen, fruits like peas, marble and betel nut shaped are likely to be affected by the anthracnose disease. To control anthracnose spray Azoxystrobin 23% solution at the rate of 7 ml per 10 liters of water. If required, spray Tebuconazole 25.9% solution at the rate of 7ml per 10 liter of water as second spray water should be applied on the whole plant at intervals of 10 days. Before spraying mangoes in bloom stage, first sweep the plant in the hot afternoon and then spray.
- ❖ In order to get higher yield of Alphonso Mango fruit, 55% intensity cow urine should be sprayed 3 to 6 times at weekly intervals and depending on availability from pea shaped stage of mango.
- ❖ 3 sprays of 1% potassium nitrate (10 gm per liter of water) should be applied in the mango orchard when the fruits are in pea, marble and oval shape to reduce the fruit drop in mango.
- ❖ Depending on the availability of water, 150 to 200 liters of water per plant should be given @ 3 to 4 waterings at an interval of 15 days. Also cover the grass around the trunk of the mango tree.
- ❖ To reduce fruit drop in Alphonso Mango, spray a solution of 20 ppm naphthalene acetic acid (1 gm in 50 liters of water) on the inflorescences. The second spray should be done when the fruit is shaped like a marble. Naphthalene acetic acid is first dissolved in a little alcohol and then mixed with water.

Cashew nut

Fruit bearing

- ❖ Irrigation should be given to the newly planted cashew graft of 2 years @ 30 liter of water per graft at the interval of 15 days.
- ❖ Clean the trunks of newly planted cuttings and dig up the space near the trunks. Also cover the dried grass by making round basins for watering.
- ❖ Larger and fruit bearing grafts should be given 150-200 liters of water at an interval of 15 days at the rate of per grafts.
- ❖ As the cashew crop is in seed formation stage, the current weather is conducive to the emergence of

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| | | apple and nut borer larvae. In case of outbreak, spray Profenofos 15 ml per 10 liters of water for control. |
| Coconut | Fruit Development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Fill the innermost leaf axils of coconut palm with mixture of 2 % methyl parathion dust 50 gm + 50 gm sand and spraying the FYM pits with 0.2 % carbaryl is advocated for control of adults and grubs of rhinoceros beetle. It is advocated to spray 1 per cent bordo mixture against leaf spot of Coconut. ❖ 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 | Harvesting | <p>The second installment of fertilizer should be given to betel nut crop in December and January. The second installment should be 160 g urea and 125 g muriate of potash. One year old tree should be given one third of the above fertilizer, two year old tree should be given two thirds and three year old tree should be given full dose of fertilizer. Fertilizer should be given as per ring method by digging 15 to 20 cm deep and 20 cm wide ring around 1 meter away from tree trunk.</p> <p>Water should be provided according to the soil and climate. Water at intervals of 7 to 8 days in winter.</p> |
| Water melon | Fruit development | <p>Watermelon should be watered regularly at intervals of 2 to 3 days in fruit setting stage. Irregular watering is likely to result in cracking of the fruit.</p> <p>Application of 50 % Malathion @ 20 ml and Dimethoate @ 10 ml per 10 litres of water to control leaf eating beetles and leaf miners, respectively in watermelon is advocated.</p> |
| Suru Sugarcane | Planting | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ When planting sugarcane in Sindhudurg district, sugarcane seedlings or two eye cane setts should be planted. Sugarcane seedlings for planting and two-eyed cane setts are available at Sugarcane Research Center, Napane, Phondaghat. Contact Vijay Shetye, Agronomist, Agricultural Research Center, Phondaghat. (Mobile No. 9421343562) ❖ Sugarcane planting in Konkan should be started from 15th December to 15th January. ❖ For planting sugarcane, the ridges and furrow should be made at a distance of 90 cm. At the time of ploughing, apply 25 carts of manure per hectare in the cane area and then after preparation of ridges and furrow spread the remaining 25 carts evenly in the ridges. ❖ Depending on the slope of the land, the length of the ridges should be kept horizontally. There are two types of sugarcane cultivation, wet and dry. ❖ Wet method is used in medium to light soil. At this time, first release water and after the soil is well moistened, 2 eye setts should be pressed under the feet to a depth of 2.50 to 5 cm. ❖ Dry methods are used for heavy soils. In this method, first the furrow are dug up to a depth of 2.5 to 5 cm, after placing setts covered it with soil and then irrigate the field. Wet method of sugarcane planting is used in most of the soil in Konkan. ❖ Apply 250 kg N, 125 kg P and 125 kg K per hectare of sugarcane. Apply 25 kg N and total P and K fertilizer at the time of planting. ❖ For the Suru season, improved varieties like CO-92005 and VSI-3102 should be selected for sugarcane cultivation. |
| Wayangani Rice | Transplanting | <p>In rabbi rice, maintain the water level 2-3 cm for first 8-10 days and increase the level up to 5 cm. At the time of puddling 35 kg Urea, 125 kg. Single super phosphate and 34 kg. muriate of potash fertilizer should be mixed per acre. Apply 2 tons of Gliricidia leaves per acre at the time of puddling and reduce the amount of Nitrogen Fertilizer (Urea) by 50%.</p> <p>After 20 to 21 days transplant 12 to 15 cm tall and 5 to 6 leafed seedlings. Paddy should be transplanted at a spacing of 15 x 15 cm. Planting should be straight and shallow 2.5 to 3.5 cm deep. Shallow planting</p> |

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| | | makes tillers better. Plant 2 to 3 seedlings in one hill and only one seedling in one hill for hybrid rice. |
| Groundnut | Growth | Weeding should be carried out in groundnut crop 30 to 35 days after sowing and then earthing up operation should be carried out in the crop with the help of swastika tool. |
| Horse gram | Branching | Unseasonal rains and humid weather can lead to infestation of sap sucking insects on horse gram crop. In case of outbreak, spray Lambda Cyhalothrin 5% EC 6 ml per 10 liters of water. |
| Cowpea | Branching | Due to unseasonal rains and humid climate, sap-sucking insects can infest the cowpea crop. In case of outbreak, spray Lambda Cyhalothrin 5% EC 6 ml per 10 liters of water. |
| Kadva Wal | Branching | The crop should be weeded 1 time If it is attains 15 days after sowing. After that due to dense growth of the crop weed growth is restricted. |
| Mustard | Branching | Mustard crop should be given second dose of nitrogen fertilizer at the rate of 900 gm urea per bale 1 month after sowing. Unseasonal rains and humid weather can lead to infestation of aphids on mustard crop. In case of outbreak, spray Lambda Cyhalothrin 5% EC 6 ml per 10 liters of water. |
| Sweet corn and Baby corn | Growth | This crop should be given about 6-8 irrigate at intervals of 10-12 days. Care should be taken not to retain water in the crop for long time. |
| Brinjal | Fruiting | Eggplant crop is prone to bacterial as well as fungal diseases. In bacterial wilt, diseased seedlings are uprooted and cleaned, cut horizontally near the collar and immediately after cut put it in a transparent glass filled with clean water, a milky discharge is seen coming out. In fungal diseases, the underground bark dries out and turns brown and the roots dries. In case of bacterial wilt, seedlings should be uprooted and destroyed immediately and follows crop rotation. Disease resistant varieties like Suvarna Pratibha and Konkan Prabha should be cultivated. To control Fungal Disease, a solution of Trichoderma Biological Fungicide 5 gm per liter of water should be prepared and drenched near the stem of the plant. |

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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