



AGROMET ADVISORY SERVICE BULLETIN FOR RATNAGIRI DISTRICT

(Issued jointly by GKMS, Dr. B.S. Konkani Krishi Vidyapeeth,
& India Meteorological Department)



Ph.No. : (02358) 282387

Email : dpl.amfu@gmail.com

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Duration – 5 days

Dr. Prashant Bodake,
Head,
Department of Agronomy
9420413255

Dr. Vijay More,
Nodal Officer,
Department of Agronomy
9422374001

Dr. Shital Yadav,
Technical Officer,
Department of Agronomy
8379901160

Significant past weather for the preceding week (Period –30/01/2021 to 05/02/2021)							Weather Parameters	Weather forecast until 08.30 hrs of 10/02/2021				
(Source: Agromet observatory, Dept of Agronomy, College of Agril, Dapoli)								(Source: Regional Meteorological Centre, Mumbai)				
30/01	31/01	01/02	02/02	03/02	04/02	05/02		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
31.6	32.8	33.0	34.0	33.7	33.8	33.0	Max.Temp. (°C)	33	32	33	34	35
11.8	12.3	13.7	15.6	12.9	12.1	12.3	Min.Temp. (°C)	17	17	18	19	20
0	0	0	0	6	0	0	Cloud cover (Octa)	2	1	0	1	1
93	89	89	91	93	93	93	Max. RH (%)	77	70	71	74	74
45	48	45	45	46	46	-	Min. RH (%)	56	47	40	39	37
2.4	3.2	3.4	2.8	3.4	3.3	3.0	Wind speed(Km/hr)	7	10	10	8	6
Calm	Calm	Calm	Calm	Calm	Calm	Calm	Wind direction	NE	ENE	ENE	ENE	ENE
Rainfall (mm) in last week				Rainfall (mm) from 01/01/2021 to till dated				Total Rainfall (mm) in last year				
0.0				16.4				4145.4				

Weather summary/alert

Weather forecast	As per the forecast received from Regional Meteorological Centre Mumbai, there is possibility of gradually increase in maximum and minimum temperature from 8 th to 10 th February, 2021 and sky remain clear over Ratnagiri district.
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Agromet advisory based on weather forecast

Crop	Stage	Agro advisory
Mango	Flowering to fruiting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For increasing the production and quality improvement of mango fruits, spray 1 % Potassium nitrate at pea marble and arecanut size stage of mango fruits. The pre-harvest bagging with newspaper bag of size 25 X 20 cm at marble to egg stage as per recommendation of D.B.S.K.K.V. helps to reduce the fruit drop, increases the fruit weight, pulp weight, produce spongy tissue free fruit, controls attack of fruit fly on fruits and produces spotless fruits of mango. Spraying of 55% cow urine at pea size fruits of mango 3 to 6 sprays at weekly interval as per availability is suggested for increasing yield of mango. To prevent the recurrent flowering in fruit bearing mango tree, spray gibberellic acid 50 PPM (1 gram per 20 liter of water 1st spray at the time of flower opening and then mustard sizes fruit stage. There is forecast for decrease in humidity during next five days, hence to minimize the pre-mature fruit drop of mango, apply 150 to 200 liter of water per tree after fruit setting at 15 days interval for 3 to 4 times also use straw mulch to reduce evaporation losses. There is possibility incidence of hoppers, midge fly and powdery mildew disease on mango inflorescence. For management of pest and disease, spray of Imidacloprid 17.8% SL @ 6 ml per 10 liter of water before the flower opening to avoid the adverse effect on pollinators. Also add Hexaconazole 5% @ 5 ml or wettable Sulphur 80% @ 20 gm per 10 liter in water for control of powdery mildew disease during clear weather. Note: avoid spraying during flowering to fruit setting period for effective pollination. If

		<p>it is not possible to postpone the spraying till fruit set due to heavy incidence of insect and pest, then avoid spraying during morning hours (9.00 am to 12.00 pm) which is active period of pollinators for pollination.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is possibility of incidence of thrips on mango inflorescence and fruit, if incidence is noticed, spray Spinosad 45%SC @ 2.5 gms per 10 liter of water. • To protect the pea size fruits of mango from hoppers, thrips and powdery mildew diseases, as per blossom protection schedule for mango crop, take a fourth spray of Thiomethoxam 25%WG @ 1 gm per 10 liter of water (15 days after 3rd spray) Also add Hexaconazole 5% @ 5 ml or wettable Sulphur 80% @ 20 gm per 10 liter in water for control of powdery mildew. for control premature fruit drop add 2% urea @20 gms per liter of water in to the insecticide solution. • The recommended dose of insecticides is applicable for manually operating sprayer.
Cashewnut	Fruiting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is possibility of incidence of tea mosquito bugs and thrips on the fruits of cashewnut, to protect the cashew during fruit bearing stage, spray Lambda cyhalothrin 5% EC @6 ml or Acetamiprid 20%SP @ 5 gms per 10 liter of water during clear weather. (insecticide is not under label claim). • There is possibility for incidence of cashew apple and nut borer, if incidence is noticed spray Profenophos 50%EC @ 15 ml per 10 liter of water. • For increasing yield and size of cashewnut, spray entire tree with 25% cow urine @ 5 lit per tree and drench the solution of 25% cow urine @ 10 liter per tree at a monthly interval from vegetative flush stage for 4 times.
Coconut	Fruiting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply 3rd split dose of fertilizers of 750 gm urea and 667 gm muriate of potash in circular basin to above five-year-old coconut palm. Apply 1/5th, 2/5th, 3/5th and 4/5th of above-mentioned fertilizer dose per tree for 1,2,3 and 4-year-old coconut plantation, respectively. • Apply 10 kg neem cake and micro nutrients (zinc, boron, molybdenum and copper) 200 gms per plant at the time of 2nd to 3rd split dose of fertilizer.
Lablab bean	Flowering to pod development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide irrigation to lablab bean crop where crop is in flowering to pod filling stage. • There is possibility of incidence of aphids on lablab crop grown on residual moisture which develop into growth of black fungus on leaves and inflorescence. If incidence is noticed, spray Dimethoate 30%EC@12 ml per 10 liter of water.
Chilli	Vegetative to fruiting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is possibility of incidence of leaf curl disease in chilli due to thrips, white flies and mites which results into curling of leaves and stunted growth of plant. For management of sucking pest, spray cow urine 10% and Azadirachtin 10000 PPM @3 ml per liter of water alternatively, seven days after transplanting at 10-15 days interval. Install blue sticky paper trap into field.
Brinjal	Flowering to fruiting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is possibility of incidence of shoot and fruit borer on Brinjal, if incidence is noticed, collect and destroy all infected shoots and fruits and spray Fenvalerate @10 ml or Deltamethrin 2.8%EC @ 10 ml per 10 liter of water.
Okra	Vegetative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For management of sucking pest in summer okra, install the yellow sticky trap in field.
Cucurbitaceous crops	Flowering to fruiting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is possibility of incidence of leaf miner in cucurbitaceous crop, if incidence is noticed, spray 4% NSKE or Azadirachtin 10000 PPM @20 ml or Profenophos 50%EC @ 15 ml or Lambda cyhalothrin 5%EC @6 ml per 10 liters of water.
<p>This Agro Advisory Bulletin (AAB) is prepared and published with the consultation and recommendation of SMS committees of “Gramin Krishi Mausam Sewa (GKMS)” Dr. Balasaheb Sawant Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli. For more information contact nearby SAU research station or Agriculture officers of Agriculture Department, Maharashtra state.</p>		