



Keladi Shivappa Nayaka University of Agricultural and Horticultural Sciences, Shivamogga, Karnataka

Gramin Krishi Mausam Sewa Project

Agromet Advisory Service Bulletin for Dakshina Kannada District

(Issued jointly by India Meteorological Department, Pune & MC, Bengaluru and GKMS, Zonal Agricultural and Horticultural Research Station, Brahmavar-576213 Udupi District, Karnataka)



Weather Forecast from 11.08.2024 to 15.09.2024

No. GKMSB/055/2024

Date: 10.09.2024

Weather Forecast Issued by the India Meteorological Department for Dakshina Kannada District for the coming five days – until 0830 hrs of 11.09.2024 to 15.09.2024

Sl. No	Weather Parameters	Day-1 (11.09.2024)	Day-2 (12.09.2024)	Day-3 (13.09.2024)	Day-4 (14.09.2024)	Day-5 (15.09.2024)	Past Week Mean	Forecast Mean
1	Rainfall (mm)	49	53	36	38	16	80.8	192↑
2	Max Temp (°C)	28.1	27.5	28.6	28.4	29.2	30.2	28.4↓
3	Min Temp (°C)	18.9	18.8	19.2	18.8	18.5	23.0	18.8↓
4	Cloud cover (Okta)	7	7	6	6	6	6	6=
5	Max. Relative Humidity (%)	96	96	96	95	94	90.8	95.4↑
6	Min. Relative Humidity (%)	80	84	81	78	68	76.2	78.2↑
7	Wind Speed (Kmph)	5	5	6	8	6	6.2	6↓
8	Wind Direction (°)	212	161	244	153	288	104	212↑
9	Forecast Warning	ISL R+	ISL R+	ISL R+	NIL	NIL		
10	Chance of Occurrence (%)	75-100	75-100	75-100	75-100	75-100		

As per the extended range rainfall forecast given by IMD, New Delhi and MC, Bangalore for coastal region of Karnataka including Dakshina Kannada district the rainfall will be Above Normal from 15.09.2024 to 21.09.2024

Summary of Weather Forecast for next Five days

As per the Weather forecast issued by the India Meteorological Department, Pune and Bengaluru for Dakshina Kannada district, **Cloudy weather associated with the chance of MODERATE TO RATHER rainfall in isolated places of district, is very likely to be expected for next five days.** The maximum temperature would be around **27.5-29.2°C** and minimum temperature would be around **18.5-19.2°C** to during next five days. The Morning Relative humidity (RH) would vary from **94-96 per cent**, Evening Relative humidity (RH) would vary from **68-84 per cent** and wind speed will be in the range of **5-8 km/hr.**

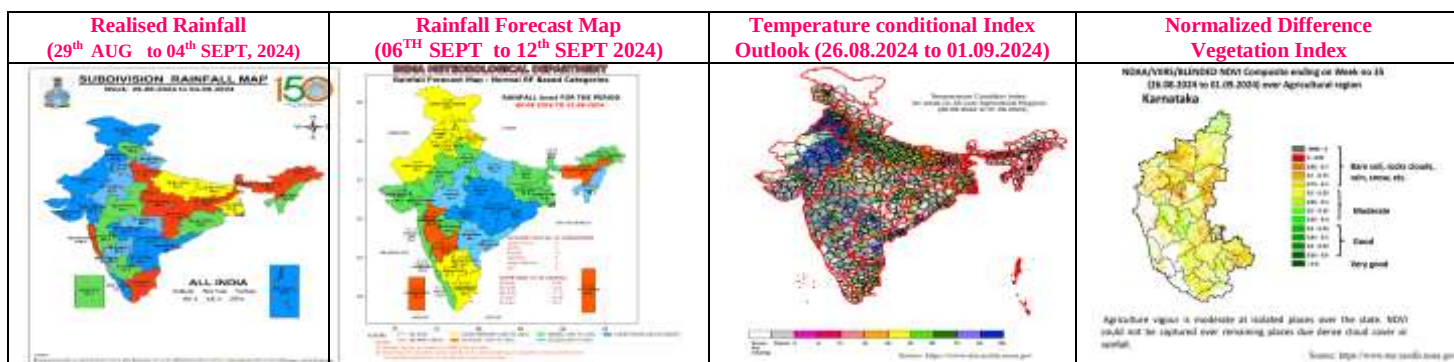
Mobile Applications developed by India Meteorological Department for the benefit of Farming Community

Farmers are suggested to download the app using below links

	Mausam:	Meghdoot:	Damini:
Andriod:	https://play.google.com/store/app/s/details?id=com.imd.masuam	https://play.google.com/store/apps/detail/s?id=com.aas.meghdoot	https://play.google.com/store/apps/detail/s?id=com.lightening.live.damini
Apple OS:	https://apps.apple.com/us/app/id1522893967	https://apps.apple.com/in/app/meghdoot/id1474048155	https://apps.apple.com/app/id1502385645

Decadal Rainfall (mm) Comparison:

Year	30 years Mean	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Rainfall	3710.5	3325.3	2816.3	2383.4	2827.1	3000	3381.2	4118.4	4110.8	4110.8	3879.9	3316.6	3108.3
Rainy days	105	127	112	107	119	121	112	123	126	152	125	105	107



Warnings for Costal Karnataka		
Date of Issue: September 10, 2024		
Day 1:September 10, 2024	Heavy Rain	
Day 2: September 11, 2024	Heavy Rain	
Day 3: September 12, 2024	Heavy Rain	
Day 4: September 13, 2024	No Warning	
Day 5: September 14, 2024	No Warning	

Weather based Agromet Advisories for Dakshina Kannada District

Horticulture Crops :

Crop	Crop Stage	Operations/ Agromet Advisories
Horticultural crops	****	As light rainfall has occurred from past 3-4 days, farmers can go for application of recommended dose of Agricultural lime and fertilizers.
Arecanut (Leaf spot)	Flowering Stage	To manage leaf spot disease spray with Hexaconazole @ 1ml/ltr
Arecanut (Nutrient Management)		Farmers can apply Lime @ 200kg/Acre before application of recommended dose of fertilizer (100gm:40gm:140gm of NPK per Palm)
Arecanut (Weed Management)		To manage weeds in orchard spray Glyphosate (Amoniam salt) 71% sg @ 4gram per litre.
Arecanut (Planting)		Time is suitable for planting of new arecanut gardens at higher places/hilly areas. 2x2 feet deep pits is best for planting. Apply top soil and 20 kg of well decomposed organic manure in the pit and properly plant the arecanut seedlings. 9x9 feet distance is desirable between the plants for proper aeration. Provide 1½ feet trench should be opened to ensure proper drainage and aeration.
Arecanut (General Advise)		Maintain sanitation in the orchard by collecting and destroying dried inflorescence, pest and disease infected nuts.
Coconut (Rhinoceros Beetle)	Physiological Maturity	- Collect and destroy the various stages of the beetle from the manure pits (breeding ground of the pest) whenever manure is lifted from the pits. - Incorporate the entomopathogen i.e, fungus (Metarrhizium anisopliae) in manure pits to check the perpetuation of the pest. - Examine the crowns of tree at every harvest and hook out and kill the adults. - Apply mixture of either phorate 10 G + sand (1:2) @150 g per palm or phorate 10 G + sand (1:2) @150 g per palm in the base of the 3 inner most leaves in the crown. - Place Phorate 10 G 5gm in perforated sachets in two inner most leaf axils for 2 times at 6 months intervals. - Set up one Rhinolure pheromone trap for half hectare area to trap and kill the beetles.
Coconut (Stem Bleeding)		To manage stem bleeding scrape the stem portion & paste it with 1% Bordeaux paste or drench it with Hexaconazole @ 2ml/ltr (3litre per palm) & apply 5kg of Neem cake per palm.
Coconut (Nutrient Management)		Farmers can apply Lime @ 200kg/Acre before application of fertilizer (330gm of N :200gm of P: 800gm of Potash and 50kg of FYM)
Coconut (Weed Management)		To manage weeds in orchard spray Glyphosate(Amoniam salt) 71 sg @ 4gram per litre
Coconut (Planting)		- Time is suitable for planting of new arecanut gardens at higher places/hilly areas. - Add FYM, top soil and 20gram phorate mixture into it.

		- Select healthy plants and plant it in the centre of the pit. Staking is done for plants. - Care should be taken for excess storage of water under plants in heavy rainfall areas.
Cashew (Leaf Rot)	Vegetative stage	To manage leaf rot farmers can spray Copper Oxychloride @ 3gm per litre.
Cashew (Nutrient Management)		- Farmers can apply lime @ 200 kg per acre 15 days prior to Fertilizer application. - Farmers can apply 60:60:60 gm of NPK, 125:125:125 gm of NPK, 250:125:125 gm of NPK, 500:125:125 gm of NPK and 500:250:250 gm of NPK/plant for 1st year, 2nd year, 3rd Year, 4th to 8th year and Above 9th year plants respectively.
Jasmine (Leaf Spot)	Vegetative stage	For control of this disease, spray with Hexaconazole @ 1ml/litre of water.
Jasmine (General Advise)		- Farmers usually make the basin near the trunk/root zone in summer to enhance water availability. But in rainy season that ring/basin should be filled with soil to avoid water stagnation near the trunk / root zone. - Continuous water stagnation in this zone leads to Wilt disease.
Black Pepper (Slow Wilt)	Flowering stage	As a precautionary measure go for pruning of severely affected leaves and destroy them followed by application of FYM enriched with neem cake or FYM enriched with Sahyadri Trishool or Drenching or spraying with 2gm of Metalaxyl+Mancozeb or spray 1% Bordo to vien.
Horticultural crops (General Advise)	*****	Mix 4 kg of Sahyadri Thrishool with 1kg of jaggery in 200 litre of water and keep it for one day & drench to root zone of plants. For Arecanut 2-3 litre/ plant, for Coconut 5-6 litre/ plant and for Black Pepper 2 litre/ plant. for other vegetables and flower crops mix 4 kg of Sahyadri Thrishool bio fertilizer along with 400 kg well decomposed FYM, apply after 10-15 days later as age proceeds.

Cereals and Pulses :

Paddy (First Top dress)	Flowering stage	First top dressing of paddy crop at 25-30 days after planting, go for weeding followed by top dressing of 17.5 kg of Urea and 13.5kg MOP per acre.
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Animal Husbandry :

Cattle (General advise)	➤ Maintaining hygiene in sheds will help to combat FMD. ➤ Time is suitable to overcome Foot & mouth disease (FMD) in cattles. ➤ Avoid tying animals under tree or in any exposed area during lightning and thunderstorm ➤ Vaccinate the animals for Hemorrhagic septicaemia (HS) and Black quarter during June months. ➤ Farmers can plant perennial fodder grasses ➤ Farmers can provide additional supplements with food ➤ Farmers should provide plenty of drinking water to cattles due to high temperature
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(This Agro Advisory Information is based on Weather forecast received from MC, Bengaluru & IMD, New Delhi)

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