



**Gramin Krishi Mausam Sewa**  
**District Level Agromet Advisory Bulletin**  
Tamil Nadu Agricultural University,  
Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu



## Agromet Advisory Bulletin

Date : 28-04-2023

Weather Forecast of District VIRUDHUNAGAR(Tamil Nadu) Issued On : 2023-04-28(Valid Till 08:30 IST of the next 5 days)

Parameter	2023-04-29	2023-04-30	2023-05-01	2023-05-02	2023-05-03
Rainfall(mm)	6.0	10.0	6.0	26.0	24.0
Tmax(°C)	35.0	34.0	33.0	33.0	32.0
Tmin(°C)	26.0	25.0	24.0	23.0	23.0
RH-I(%)	80	80	80	80	90
RH-II(%)	40	40	50	50	60
Wind Speed(kmph)	4	4	6	4	6
Wind Direction(Degree)	230	200	230	250	200
Cloud Cover(Octa)	7	8	7	7	8

### Weather Summary/Alert:

High to Very High cloud cover. Light to Moderate rainfall is expected during next five days. Maximum temperature is expected to be 32.0°C to 35.0°C. Minimum temperature is expected to be 23.0°C to 26.0°C. Morning relative humidity is expected to be 80-90 percent and evening relative humidity is expected to be 40- 60 per cent. Next 24 hour wind speed is expected to be 4.0-6.0 km per hour and the wind direction will be from Southwest direction.

### General Advisory:

Light to Moderate rainfall is expected during next five days. In the upcoming days, unexpected summer rainfall will be received. Therefore, farmers are requested to go ploughing so that rainwater can be stored in the soil. Mulch with crop residue, straw, /polythene or undertake soil mulching to conserve soil moisture. High relative humidity with moderate wind speed is conducive for disease spread. Therefore, farmers are advised to take the prophylactic measures to control the disease spread.

### SMS Advisory:

Light to Moderate Rainfall. Unexpected summer rainfall will be received. Therefore, farmers are requested to go ploughing so that rainwater can be stored in the soil.

### Crop Specific Advisory:

Crop(Varieties)	Crop Specific Advisory
BLACK GRAM	Black gram to gain a higher yield of up to 20%, to reduce flower shedding, and to boost drought tolerance, spray Pulse Wonder @ 2 kg/ac mixed with 200 litres of water with the

Crop(Varieties)	Crop Specific Advisory
	necessary amount of sticky liquid at the time of flowering.

### Horticulture Specific Advisory:

Horticulture(Varieties)	Horticulture Specific Advisory
MANGO	Mango anthracnose: Anthracnose – Colletotrichum gloeosporioides: Symptoms: 1. Gray centre spots seen on leaves with dark brown margin. 2. Twig die back.3. Blossom Blight. 4. Fruit cracking. 5. Tear strain symptom on fruit. 6. Fruit rot. Management: If the symptom is severe on fruit. 1.Spraying of carbendazim + Mancozeb(0.25%) is recommended at 15 days intervals. 2. This fungus is transmitted from field to storage. So field sanitation procedures have to be followed. 3. Before storage, water treatment (50-55°C) for 15 minutes (or) dipping mangoes in Benornyl solution (500ppm) for 5 minutes.
MANGO	Mango die back/ Diplodia die back: Botryodiplodia theobromae: 1. Drying and withering of twigs from top downward.2. Drying and dropping of leaves. 3. Branches getting dried.4. Sometimes complete wilting and death of trees. Management: Spraying of copperoxychloride (0.25%) followed by spraying of Thiophanate methyl (0.1%).
CHILLI	Yellow mite or muranai mite: • Downward curling and crinkling of leaves • Leaves with elongated petiole • Stunted growth Management: 1. Ethion 50 % EC2.0 ml/lit. 2. Fenpyroximate 5 % EC1.0 ml/lit.3. Propargite 57 % EC2.5 ml/lit.
GUAVA	Guava fruit fly management: 1. Collect and destroy fallen and infested fruits. 2. Summer ploughing to expose pupa. 3. Use methyl engenol lure trap 25/ha) to monitor and kill adults of fruit fly. 4. Bait spray combining molasses or jiggery 10g/litter and one of the insecticides, malathion 50 EC 2ml/litter two rounds at fortnight interval before ripening of fruits.
COCONUT	Application of coconut leaves and coir waste in coconut tree basin can help to prevent evaporation loss and maintain soil moisture.
COCONUT	Rhinoceros beetle: • Central spindle appears cut or toppled • Fully opened fronds showing characteristic diamond shaped cuttings • Holes with chewed fibre sticking out at the base of central spindle Management • Collect and destroy the various bio-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. • Soak castor cake at 1 kg in 5 l of water in small mud pots and keep them in the coconut gardens to attract and kill the adults. • Treat the longitudinally split tender coconut stem and green petiole of fronds with fresh toddy and keep them in the garden to attract and trap the beetles. • Examine the crowns of tree at every harvest and hook out and kill the adults. • For seedlings, apply 3 naphthalene balls/palm weighing 3.5 g each at the base of inter space in leaf sheath in the 3 inner most leaves of the crown once in 45 days. • Set up light traps following the first rains in summer and monsoon to attract and kill the adult beetles. • Apply mixture of either neem seed powder + sand (1:2) @150 g per palm or neem seed kernel powder + sand (1:2) @150 g per palm in the base of the 3 inner most leaves in the crown • Set up rhinolure pheromone trap @ 1/ 2 ha to trap and kill the beetle.

### Live Stock Specific Advisory:

Live Stock(Varieties)	Live Stock Specific Advisory
COW	Summer Management of Dairy cattle: 1. Grazing on peak hours should be avoided. Instead of that, the animals can be allowed for grazing during 6-10Am in the morning and 4-6 Pm in the evening. 2 Ensure clean cool drinking water all the time. Vitamins and electrolytes can be mixed with water. 3. Housing with proper ventilation should be ensured. In summer, wet gunny bags can be spreaded over the roof of the shed. Inside the shed, water sprinklers with fans may be provided. 4. Quality green fodder should be provided to prevent the

Live Stock(Varieties)	Live Stock Specific Advisory
	production loss. If green fodders are not available in sufficient quantity, use of silage and azolla can be practiced. 5. Chopped dry fodder can be provided during evening hours. 6. Animals should be washed 2 times in a day viz. morning and evening. 7. 50g of sodium chloride and 30g of sodium bicarbonate may be mixed with water. 8. 30g of mineral mixture should be supplemented during summer.
SHEEP	Summer Management of Sheep and Goats: 1. Animals should be allowed for grazing only during cool hours of the day (Morning 6-10am and Evening 4-6pm) to avoid direct exposure to sun light. 2. Animals should be fed with more green fodders. In shortage of green fodders, as an alternate source, tree fodders like Subabul, Neem, moringa- leaves and mulberry leaves can be used. Goats relish tree fodders. 3. Feeding azolla to sheep and goats will not only reduce the feed cost but also meet out the green fodder requirement. 4. Animal's shed should be well ventilated. Overcrowding should be avoided. 5. Sufficient quantity of cool, fresh drinking water should be available throughout the day. 6. Feeding of animals should be done during cool hours. 7. Dried paddy straw can be spread over the roof and periodical sprinkling of water will reduce the heat inside the animal shed.

#### Poultry Specific Advisory:

Poultry(Varieties)	Poultry Specific Advisory
CHICKEN	Summer Management to Poultry: 1. Overcrowding of birds should be avoided. 2. Feeding should be done in cool hours of the day in the form of wet mash 3. Supplement vitamin C and B complex along with water. 4. Water tanks should be covered with low cost roofing materials. 5. Increase the frequency of watering. 6. Sprinkling water on the roof will help to bring down the shed temperature. 7. Wet gunny curtaines can be arranged on the sides of shed will reduce the heat inside the shed.

#### Others (Soil / Land Preparation) Specific Advisory:

Others (Soil / Land Preparation) (Varieties)	Others (Soil / Land Preparation) Specific Advisory
GENERAL ADVICE	Increase in maximum temperature, chance for increase of sucking pest. Farmers were advising to monitor the sucking pest and precaution may be given. Farmers are advised to use the yellow sticky trap @ 10-15/acre to monitor the incidence of sucking pests and Blue sticky trap @ 5-10/acreto monitor the Aphids and leaf miner.
GENERAL ADVICE	Red spider mites in vegetables: Affected leaves become reddish brown and bronzy. Severe infestation larvae silken webbing on the leaves, wither and dry. Flower and fruit formation affected.