



Weather Based Agromet Advisory Bulletin
GraminKrishiMausamSewa
(Applicable for North Goa district)
ICAR-Central Coastal Agricultural Research Institute
Ela, Old Goa – 403402



Year 3, No: - 157_2021/Fri

Time: 3.30 PM

Date: 05th February 2021

Weather during the last week (31st January, 2021 to 04th February, 2021)

During the current period, the amount of rainfall recorded at Old Goa was 0.0 mm. The maximum temperature ranged between 34.4 to 36.0°C while the minimum temperature varied between 19.4 to 22.0°C. The morning relative humidity ranged between 45 to 74% and that of evening ranged between 23 to 31%. The average bright sunshine hour during the week was 9.1 h/day. The average wind speed recorded was 4.1 km/h.

Total rainfall recorded at Old Goa station during 2020:- 4627.2 mm

Rainfall recorded at Old Goa station (From 1st January to 5th February, 2021):- 9.1 mm

Weather forecast for next five days received from Regional Meteorological Centre, Mumbai is given below

Weather parameter/Date	06-02-2021	07-02-2021	08-02-2021	09-02-2021	10-02-2021
Rainfall (mm)	0	0	0	0	0
Max Temperature (° C)	32	32	33	34	34
Min Temperature (° C)	20	20	21	20	20
Total cloud cover (octa)	1	1	0	3	5
Max Relative Humidity (%)	78	70	75	75	77
Min Relative Humidity (%)	61	61	49	55	60
Wind speed (km/h)	5	6	9	6	6
Wind direction (°)	49	81	73	61	69

Weather summary

In North Goa district, weather is very likely to be dry during next five days starting from 05th February 2021. Fall in minimum temperature likely by 1-2°C during 24 hours and gradual rise in minimum temperature by 1-2°C during the period of subsequent 4 days. Mainly Clear Sky, light fog/haze likely in the morning. Maximum & minimum temperatures are likely to be around 33°C & 21°C respectively

General Advisory

- Application of organic mulches, green/dried leaves, areca husk to the base of the palm and trees helps in conservation of soil moisture
- Irrigation and weeding has to be done in the gardens and orchards
- Take up the control measures for pest and diseases

Weather Based Advisories

Crop	Crop stage/Pest/ Disease	Advisories
Rabi paddy	Tillering stage	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Application of second dose of fertilizer (Urea – 54kg/ha) can be done at tillering stage of rice• Maintain the water level upto 5cm in the paddy fields• Weeds can be effectively controlled by using Conoweeder (low cost manually operated intercultural implement) in line sown crops with availability of thin film of water in the field• Look for folded leaf tips, which may be due to leaf folder infestation. Early clipping of infested leaf tips along with removal of alternative hosts (Echinochloa spp., Panicum spp., and other grasses) is recommended. Foliar sprays with Chlorpyrifos 2.5 ml/litre is recommended
	Weeding	
	Leaf folder	
Chilli	Chilli leaf curl disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Chilli leaf curl viruses are transmitted by whiteflies. Hence to control vectors (whitefly) in the nursery spray Acephate @ 1g per litre of water at 15 days after sowing• To control vectors (whitefly) in the main field spray Imidacloprid @ 0.3ml per litre of water at 15 days after transplanting• Yellow sticky traps can be placed in the field for better monitoring
Cowpea	Interculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cowpea field has to be kept weed free by moving rotary weeder after 15-20 days of sowing• To control the aphids and thrips spraying of spinosad @ 0.2 ml/litre of water can be done or apply NSKE 5% (neem seed kernel extract)• Yellow sticky traps can be placed in the field for better monitoring of these sucking pests
	Cowpea aphids & thrips	
Groundnut	Interculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Weeding and earthing up has to be done in areas where the crop is about 15-20 days old• Apply gypsum before earthing up @ 500 kg / ha• This should be done before the initiation of flowering which takes place after 30-35 days of sowing• To control the aphids and thrips spraying of spinosad @ 0.2 ml/litre of water can be done or apply NSKE 5% (neem seed kernel extract)• Yellow sticky traps can be kept in the field for better monitoring of these sucking pests
	Aphids & thrips	
Banana	Sigatoka leaf spot	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide staking/support and irrigation to young banana plants• Mulching and weeding has to be done in the gardens• Remove sigatoka leaf spot affected leaves and burn. Spraying of Carbendazim @ 1g/litre of water can be done

Livestock	FMD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a forewarning of high risk of foot and mouth disease in livestock for North Goa district in February 2021 • First vaccination at the age of 4 months and thereafter once in six months (Between February – March and August -September) should be followed)
	PPR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a forewarning of very high risk of Peste-des-Petitis Ruminants in livestock for North Goa district in February 2021 • Proper disinfection of goat farms is necessary to prevent disease • First vaccination at the age of 3 months and thereafter once in 3 years
	Swine Fever	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very high risk of Swine Fever (SF) occurrence in pigs • Cleaning and disinfection of pig sheds should be carried out regularly • First vaccination should be at the age of 3-4 weeks and every year it should be repeated
Poultry	Bird flu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wet cleaning and disinfection of poultry house and surrounding area with any disinfectant like bleaching powder, formalin, phenol etc. • Use blow gun for burning of cob webs in farm, always wear mask, gloves and head cap while working in farm • Restrict movement of persons in areas of farm and ban on visitors • Proper disposal of carcass • Feeder, waterer should be washed daily, dried before use • Wash hands frequently when dealing with raw poultry products • Maintain personal hygiene, cleanliness and consume only completely boiled egg and meat • Any unusual mortality of poultry or migratory/wild birds should be reported to Animal Husbandry immediately.
Fishery	Finfish	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water quality of the ponds may be examined (decrease in pH) and mortality of fishes if any. The pH values should generally lie in between 7.2 to 8.5 • Aerators must be operated when the dissolved oxygen levels deplete beyond 3.0 mg L⁻¹. The paddle wheel aerators can be installed and operated at least 6 to 8 hrs during night • Ammonia levels should be tested as it increases during winter. The optimum range is 0.02 to 0.05 mg L⁻¹ • If the values are exceeding the limit, 20-30% reduction in feeding rate, aeration (as suggested earlier), reduction of pond depth initially (if it is 2.0 m and reduce to 1.5 m) and gradually it can be raised to the normal level

Members of Agro advisory Committee

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