



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



Year 3, No: - 156\_2021/Fri

Time: 3.30 PM

Date: 29<sup>th</sup> January 2021

**Weather during the last week (24<sup>th</sup> January, 2021 to 28<sup>th</sup> January, 2021)**

During the current period, the amount of rainfall recorded at Old Goa was 0.0 mm. The maximum temperature ranged between 33.0 to 34.2°C while the minimum temperature varied between 19.0 to 20.4°C. The morning relative humidity ranged between 93 to 91% and that of evening ranged between 35 to 43%. The average bright sunshine hour during the week was 9.3 h/day. The average wind speed recorded was 5.2 km/h.

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

**Rainfall recorded at Old Goa station (From 1<sup>st</sup> January to 29<sup>th</sup> January, 2021):- 9.1 mm**

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

Weather parameter/Date	30-01-2021	31-01-2021	01-02-2021	02-02-2021	03-02-2021
<b>Rainfall (mm)</b>	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Max Temperature (° C)</b>	33	33	34	35	34
<b>Min Temperature (° C)</b>	21	21	22	22	21
<b>Total cloud cover (octa)</b>	5	1	0	0	0
<b>Max Relative Humidity (%)</b>	69	62	60	59	59
<b>Min Relative Humidity (%)</b>	30	28	29	28	26
<b>Wind speed (km/h)</b>	6	5	8	7	6
<b>Wind direction (°)</b>	68	66	85	81	84

**Weather summary**

In North Goa district, weather is very likely to be dry during the next five days starting from 29<sup>th</sup> January 2021. No large change in minimum temperature likely during the next 48 hours over the district, a gradual rise in minimum temperature by 1-2°C likely thereafter over the district. Mainly Clear Sky. Possibility of haze/light fog in the early morning. Maximum & minimum temperatures are likely to be around 34°C & 21°C respectively.

**General Advisory**

- Provide staking/support and irrigation to newly planted grafts and seedlings
- Mulching and weeding has to be done in the orchards and gardens

## Weather Based Advisories

Crop	Crop stage/Pest/ Disease	Advisories
<b>Rabi paddy</b>	Weeding Leaf folder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In the transplanted paddy fields, maintain the water level upto 5cm</li> <li>Weeds can be effectively controlled by using Cono weeder (low cost manually operated intercultural implement) in line sown crops with availability of thin film of water in the field</li> <li>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</li> </ul>
<b>Chilli</b>	Chilli leaf curl disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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</li> <li>To control vectors (whitefly) in the main field spray Imidacloprid @ 0.3ml per litre of water at 15 days after transplanting</li> <li>Yellow sticky traps can be placed in the field for better monitoring</li> </ul>
<b>Cowpea</b>	Interculture Cowpea aphids & thrips	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cowpea field has to be kept weed free by moving rotary weeder after 15-20 days of sowing</li> <li>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)</li> <li>Yellow sticky traps can be placed in the field for better monitoring of these sucking pests</li> </ul>
<b>Groundnut</b>	Interculture Aphids & thrips	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weeding and earthing up has to be done in areas where the crop is about 15-20 days old</li> <li>Apply gypsum before earthing up @ 500 kg / ha</li> <li>This should be done before the initiation of flowering which takes place after 30-35 days of sowing</li> <li>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)</li> <li>Yellow sticky traps can be kept in the field for better monitoring of these sucking pests</li> </ul>
<b>Banana</b>	Sigatoka leaf spot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide staking/support and irrigation to young banana plants</li> <li>Mulching and weeding has to be done in the gardens</li> <li>Remove sigatoka leaf spot affected leaves and burn. Spraying of Carbendazim @ 1g/litre of water can be done</li> </ul>
<b>Livestock</b>	FMD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is a forewarning of high risk of foot and mouth disease in livestock for North Goa district in February 2021</li> <li>First vaccination at the age of 4 months and thereafter once in six months (Between February – March and August -September) should be followed)</li> </ul>

	PPR	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is a forewarning of very high risk of Peste-des-Petitis Ruminants in livestock for North Goa district in February 2021</li> <li>• Proper disinfection of goat farms is necessary to prevent disease</li> <li>• First vaccination at the age of 3 months and thereafter once in 3 years</li> </ul>
	Swine Fever	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Very high risk of Swine Fever (SF) occurrence in pigs</li> <li>• Cleaning and disinfection of pig sheds should be carried out regularly</li> <li>• First vaccination should be at the age of 3-4 weeks and every year it should be repeated</li> </ul>
<b>Poultry</b>	Bird flu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wet cleaning and disinfection of poultry house and surrounding area with any disinfectant like bleaching powder, formalin, phenol etc.</li> <li>• Use blow gun for burning of cob webs in farm, always wear mask, gloves and head cap while working in farm</li> <li>• Restrict movement of persons in areas of farm and ban on visitors</li> <li>• Proper disposal of carcass</li> <li>• Feeder, waterer should be washed daily, dried before use</li> <li>• Wash hands frequently when dealing with raw poultry products</li> <li>• Maintain personal hygiene, cleanliness and consume only completely boiled egg and meat</li> <li>• Any unusual mortality of poultry or migratory/wild birds should be reported to Animal Husbandry immediately.</li> </ul>
<b>Fishery</b>	Finfish	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• Aerators must be operated when the dissolved oxygen levels deplete beyond 3.0 mg L<sup>-1</sup>. The paddle wheel aerators can be installed and operated at least 6 to 8 hrs during night</li> <li>• Ammonia levels should be tested as it increases during winter. The optimum range is 0.02 to 0.05 mg L<sup>-1</sup></li> <li>• 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</li> </ul>

Members of Agro advisory Committee

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