Precaution to be taken by farmers due to Covid-19

In order to avoid the field level contagious spread of Corona virus, farmers are advised to follow general precautions and safety measures in harvesting, post-harvest operations, storage and marketing of produce.

Value addition of Fruits

Due to the lockdown in the view of outbreak of Covid-19 (Corona), farmers are facing difficulties in marketing of perishable farm produce. To reduce the loss of perishable fruits, it is suggested to go for value addition by processing the fruits. In this connection it is possible to make pickle and chutney from unripe mango fruits, pulp and leather from jackfruits, syrup from available cashew apples, pickle, chutney, and syrup from Karonda fruits, amsul, syrup and agal from ripe kokum, syrup from jamun and dry powder from sapota fruits. Detail flow chart for preparation of value added product is available in farmers corner on university website (www.dbskkv.org).

Kharif rice

Start the land preparation operation for kharif season and expose soil to sun which will help in controlling weeds effectively.

Procure the rice seed as per requirement for kharif season.

Ratnagiri-1, Ratnagiri-2, Ratnagiri-3, Ratnagiri-7, Karjat-3 and Karjat -5 for bold seeded, Ratnagiri-4, Ratnagiri-5, Ratnagiri-6, Ratnagiri-24, Phondaghat-1 also Sahyadri, Sahyadri-2, Sahyadri-3, Sahyadri-4 and Sahyadri-5 hybrid varieties, for fine seeded, Karjat-4 is for very fine seeded and Panvel-1, Panvel-2 and Panvel-3 for Kharlands categories are recommended by Dr. Balasaheb Sawant Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli for cultivation in Konkan region during Kharif.

Recommended seed rate for paddy is 20 to 24 kg acre⁻¹ for bold varieties, 14 to 16 kg acre⁻¹ for fine varieties and 8 kg acre⁻¹ for hybrid varieties.

For availability of seeds and planting materials, please contact to University seed department tel.no. 8275013396 during office hours.

Mango

Due to forecast for light rain from 15th to 17th May,2020, harvest the mature mango fruits before 10 hours in the morning with the help on Nutan mango harvester at 80 to 85% maturity. Keep the harvested fruits in shade to prevent development of spongy tissue disease and prevent from heat. Do not spray any insecticides/fungicides 15 days before harvesting of mango fruits.

To prevent incidence of post-harvest diseases such as fruit rot on mango fruits, place the fruits in hot water of 52°C for 10 minutes and then keep for ripening. Use C.F.B. (corrugated fiber box) for packing developed by B. S. Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Dapoli. Transport of harvested fruits should be done preferably during night hours.

Collect and destroy all fruit fly and fruit borer infected fallen fruits regularly and keep mango orchard clean.

Due to increase in rate of evaporation, provide irrigation to newly planted mango orchard.

There is possibility of incidence of Stem borer in mango tree. Grubs tunnels in the sapwood on the trunk and branches and results into wilting of branches or entire tree. Observe the mango orchard regularly for pest infestation. If the incidence is noticed, remove the grubs from the holes and pour solution of Chloropyriphos 20 EC @ 10 ml +
<table>
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<th><strong>Mango High density planting</strong></th>
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<th><strong>Coconut</strong></th>
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| After complete harvest of mango fruits from high density (5 X 5 m or 6 X 4 m) orchard, go for light pruning. It includes detopping, pruning of cross branches and removing of dead wood. The height of high-density orchard should be maintained at 80% of row distance. | Due to forecast for increase in temperature and decrease in humidity, provide irrigation to coconut orchard at 5-6 days interval also use straw mulch to reduce evaporation losses.  
For control of eriophyid mite on coconut, neem-based insecticide neemazal 5% @ 7.5 ml be mixed in equal quantity of water apply through root feeding three times in year (during month of October-November, January to February and April to May). Harvesting is avoided at least 45 days after treatment. In addition to this spray neem-based insecticide (nemazal) 1% @4 ml per liter of water on bunch of nuts. Collect and destroy all infected inflorescence and nuts before spraying. |

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<th><strong>Sapota Fruiting</strong></th>
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<th><strong>Vegetable crops Sowing</strong></th>
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| Due to increase in rate of evaporation, provide irrigation to sapota orchard at 5 to 6 days interval also use straw mulch to reduce evaporation.  
For control of seed borer incidence in sapota, Collect and destroy all infected fruits to maintain good sanitation in sapota orchards. | If irrigation facility is available then go for sowing nursery of brinjal, chilli and tomato vegetables crops for kharif season. Prepare raised bed of 3 m length x 1 m breadth x 15 cm height. Apply 5 kg FYM, 35 gm urea, 100 gm single super phosphate and 25 gm muriate of potash of per sq. m. Treat the seed with thiram fungicide @ 3 gm/kg of seed before sowing. To protect the seedling from wilt disease, drenching of 1% bordomixture 3 to 4 days before sowing on nursery bed is suggested. |

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<th><strong>Milch animals</strong></th>
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<th><strong>Poultry</strong></th>
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| There is possibility of increase in temperature hence Provide clean, hygienic and plenty amount of drinking water to farm animals  
To protect animals from heat, sprinkle cold water on animals during the afternoon, it will help to maintain the body temperature.  
To reduce the stress of heat in farm animals, provide roughages by mixing with solution of 1% gagerry and 0.5% salt separately.  
There is forecast for increase in temperature, hence protect animals from heat by covering roof of the shed with insulating materials such as paddy straw, dry coconut leaves and make arrangement for sprinkle cold water on the roof of shed during afternoon time. Use wet gunny bags as side curtains to protect animals from direct hot winds.  
Vaccination against Haemorrhagic Septecemia (H.S) disease in farm animals under supervision of veterinary officers is advocated. | There is possibility of increase in temperature, hence increase the water pot and provide adequate and clean water for drinking. Also, feed should be given in the morning or evening hours.  
There is forecast for increase in temperature, hence protect poultry birds from heat by covering roof of the shed with insulating materials such as paddy straw, dry coconut leaves and make arrangement for sprinkle cold water on the roof of shed during afternoon time. Use wet gunny bags as side curtains to protect poultry birds from direct hot winds.  
Vaccination against Ranikhet disease in poultry birds under supervision of veterinary officers is advocated. |

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