



नारियल विकास बोर्ड

(कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार), केरा भवन,
कोची - 682 011, भारत

COCONUT DEVELOPMENT BOARD

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फा.सं F.No. .F.1472/2019(1)-Dev (Rej)General -NC

दि: Date:23.05.2019

सेवा में To

The Deputy Director
State Centre, Coconut Development Board,
Pitapally, Kumarbasta PO, District Khurda - 752 055 Odisha.

विषय /Sub : Measures to be under taken in the "FANI" affected areas of Odisha State-reg.,

महोदय Sir,

With reference to the subject cited above, the following measures are suggested to be undertaken in the severe cyclone "FANI" affected areas of Odisha to avoid outbreak of pests and disease and protect the surviving palms

Measures suggested

- i. It is important that the plants that were completely uprooted and decapitated have to be removed from the gardens as a means of field sanitation. The felled trunks and boles of the palms, if allowed to remain in the fields, will serve as breeding sites for the major coconut pest i.e., rhinoceros beetle. Hence, priority has to be given to this measure.
- ii. It is important that the slanting/bending bearing palms should not be disturbed; Depending on the extent of disturbance of the root system earthing up near the bole region followed by compaction may be done. Young palms below 6 to 8 years age that are bent have to be put back to erect position and earthing up at the base should be done.
- iii. The twisted spear leaf and its surrounding leaves should be cut six inches below the twist and the fibre wrapping the petioles of these fronds should be longitudinally split so as to release the tension caused due to twisting. The cut bases of these leaves should be thoroughly drenched at the earliest with copper oxychloride 0.3 % (3 g per liter) or Bordeaux mixture 1 % as prophylactic measure to prevent chances of bud rot disease infection: Wherever the farmers are apprehensive about climbing atop the crowns of slanting palms, drenching with fungicide may be done with the help of high pressure power sprayers.
- iv. Palms in areas that received high rainfall should be sprayed with copper oxychloride @ 0.3% as early as possible.

Measures to be taken in near future

- i. Since the plants have suffered severe stress, fertilizers and necessary micronutrients should be applied to give a tonic effect so that the revival of the palms is hastened. A fertilizer does of 0.5 Kg Urea, 1 Kg SSP and 1.5 Kg of MOP per bearing palms should be applied in a trench (6 inches deep and 4 feet away from the trunk) all around within the basins of the palm. This activity can be taken up where assured irrigation is available.
- ii. Where assured irrigation or no irrigation facilities available, application of 2 Kg DAP dissolved in 10 lit of water per palm (above 5 years) is to be applied to rejuvenate the palms.
- iii. Application of boron in the form of borax at the rate of 100 g per palm is also beneficial if the soils are marginal in nutritional status.
- iv. In order to conserve moisture, basins with a radius of 2 m should be made with a depth of 0.4 m. In these basins, two layers of coconut husk with fibrous portion facing upwards and one layer of coconut husk with convex side upward should be placed closely. These layers of coconut husks should be covered with soil.
- v. To reduce incidence of rhinoceros beetle infestation, removal and destruction of fallen trunks as already indicated and destruction of other debris which could act as breeding sites is to be done. Application of Neem cake @ 100 g mixed with 150 g of sand per tree should be applied in the leaf axils adjacent to the spear leaf once in four months to repel the beetles from infesting the crowns. Placement of Naphthalene balls @ 12 gms/palm in leaf axils will help in repelling this beetle.
- vi. Installation of rhinolure pheromone traps @ 1trap/ha for monitoring the pest buildup of rhinoceros beetle. Installation of Pheromone lure should be done only after removal of all fallen palms.
- vii. In case if the soil is light textured, shallow planting should be avoided.

The above informations should be disseminated to the coconut farmers in the cyclone affected areas through awareness programmes, mass media, AIR broadcast, pamphlets, leaflets etc., on a war footing basis in order to protect the sector.

भवदीय Yours faithfully,

(सरदिन्दु दास / Saradindu Das)
मुख्य नारियल विकास अधिकारी/

Chief Coconut Development Officer

ଫଣୀବାତ୍ୟାଆକ୍ରାନ୍ତଅଂଚଳରେକ୍ଷତିଗ୍ରହଣଡ଼ିଆଚାଷକୁସୁଧରିବାପାଇଁପଦକ୍ଷେପ

କେତୋଟିପରାମର୍ଶ

- (୧) ମୂଳରୁଉପୁଡ଼ିପଡ଼ିଥିବାଓଅଗଭାଜିଥିବାଗଛଗୁଡ଼ିକୁକମିବାବଗିଚାରସ୍ତରଦୃଷ୍ଟିରୁବାହାରକରିଦେବାଆବଶ୍ୟକଠି
ଯଦିପଡ଼ିଯାଇଥିବାଗଛିବାତାଳଗୁଡ଼ିକବଗିଚାରେରହିବତେବେଗଣ୍ଡାପୋକଭଲିଶତ୍ରୁପୋକଗୁଡ଼ିକରବଂଶବିସ୍ତାରପାଇଁସହାୟକହେବଠି
ତେଣୁଏହାକୁତୁରନ୍ତସଫାକରିବାଆବଶ୍ୟକଠି
- (୨) ନଇଁପଡ଼ିଥିବାଫଳଗୁଡ଼ିକୁଅଧିକପ୍ରଭାବିତନକରିବାଭଲଠି
ବାତ୍ୟାହାରାକ୍ଷତିପାଇଥିବାପରିମାଣକୁଦୃଷ୍ଟିରେରଖିମୂଳଆତ୍ମମାଟିଘୋଡାଇଏହାକୁଶକ୍ତକରିବାବାଞ୍ଛନିୟଠି
୬ରୁ୮ ବର୍ଷରକମଳସରଗଛଗୁଡ଼ିକୁପୁଣିଚାଣିସିଧାକରାଯାଇମୂଳରେମାଟିଘୋଡାଇପାରିଲେଗଛସୁରକ୍ଷିତରହିପାରିବଠି
- (୩) ପବନରେମୋଡ଼ିହେଇଥିବାକନ୍ଦବରଡ଼ାଓଏହାରଗାରିପତବରଡ଼ାକୁମୋଡ଼ାଅଂଶଠାରୁ୬ଇଂଚତଳକୁକାଟିଦେବାଦରକାରଠି
ଏଥିରେକପରଅକ୍ଟିକ୍ଲୋରାଇଡ (COC) ୦.୩% (ଲିଟରକୁ୩ଗ୍ରାମ) କିମ୍ବାବୋଡ଼େକ୍ସମିକ୍ସଚର (Bordeaux Mixture) ୧%
ପ୍ରୟୋଗକଲେକନ୍ଦବରଡ଼ାରୋଗରଆଶଙ୍କାରୁହେନାହିଁଠି ତେବେନଇଁଥିବାଗଛରଅଗ୍ରଭାଗକୁଡ଼ିବାରଅସୁବିଧାଥିଲେଶକ୍ତିଶାଳୀସ୍ପ୍ରେୟର(High Pressure Power Sprayer) ସାହାଯ୍ୟରେସ୍ପେକରାଯାଇପାରିବଠି
- (୪) ଅଧିକଦୃଷ୍ଟିପାତହୋଇଥିବାଅଂଚଳରେନଡ଼ିଆଗଛରେକପରଅକ୍ଟିକ୍ଲୋରାଇଡ (COC) ୦.୩%
ଯଥାଶୀଘ୍ରପ୍ରୟୋଗକରିବାନିତ୍ୟାକ୍ରମାବଶ୍ୟକଠି

ନିକଟଭବିଷୟରେଆବଶ୍ୟକହେଉଥିବାଯତ୍ନସମ୍ପର୍କରେପରାମର୍ଶ

- (୧) ବାତ୍ୟାସମୟରେନଡ଼ିଆଗଛଗୁଡ଼ିକଅତ୍ୟଧିକପ୍ରତିକୂଳଅବସ୍ଥାସଂସ୍ପର୍ଶରେଆସିଥିବାରୁଗଛଗୁଡ଼ିକୁପ୍ରାକୃତିକଅବସ୍ଥାକୁଶୀଘ୍ରଫେରାଇବାପାଇଁସାରଓଅ
ଶୁସାର (Micro Nutrients) ପ୍ରୟୋଗରଆବଶ୍ୟକରହିଛିଠି ଏଥିରେଗଛପ୍ରତି ୦.୫କିଗ୍ରାୟୁରିଆ(UREA),
୧କିଗ୍ରାସିଙ୍ଗଲସୁପରଫସଫେଟ (SSP), ୩୧.୫କିଗ୍ରାପଟାସ(MOP)ଦେବାବାଞ୍ଛନିୟଠି
ଏଥିପାଇଁଗଛମୂଳରୁ୪ଫୁଟବ୍ୟବଧାନରେ୬ଇଞ୍ଚଭାଗରଏକରିଙ୍ଗାତଖୋଳିସାରଦେବାବିଧେୟଠି
ସାରପ୍ରୟୋଗପରେକଳସେଚନନିତ୍ୟାକ୍ରମାବଶ୍ୟକଠି
- (୨) ତେବେକଳସେଚନସୁବିଧାନଥିବାସ୍ଥାନରେ୨କିଗ୍ରାଡି.ଏ.ପି.(DAP)ସାରକୁ ୧ ଲିଟରପାଣିରେମିଶ୍ରଣକରିଗଛମୂଳରେ
(୫ବର୍ଷରୁଅଧିକବୟସରଗଛ) ଦିଆଯାଇପାରେଠିଏହାହାରାଗଛଶୀଘ୍ରସୁସ୍ଥହେଇଥାଏଠି
- (୩) ସେହିପରିଗଛପିଛା ୧୦୦ଗ୍ରାମବୋରାକସ (Borax)ମାଟିରେଦେଲେଅଶୁସାରଗୁଣବଦ୍ଧିବାସଙ୍ଗେସଙ୍ଗେଉପକାରମିଳିଥାଏଠି
- (୪) ମାଟିରଆର୍ଦ୍ରତାକୁଧରିରଖିବାପାଇଁହେଲେଗଛମୂଳରୁ ୨ମିଟରବ୍ୟବଧାନରେ ୦.୪ମି.
ଗଭୀରବିଶିଷ୍ଟଏକରିଙ୍ଗାତଖୋଳକୁସେହିଗାତରେଗୋଟିଏସ୍ତରନଡ଼ିଆକତାଉପରମୁହାଁକରିରଖିକ୍ଷୁଓତାଉପରେଆଉଗୋଟିଏସ୍ତରତଳମୁହାଁ
କରିରଖିବୁଏବଂଦୁଇସ୍ତରକୁମାଟିଘୋଡାଇଦିଅନ୍ତୁଠି
- (୫) ଗଣ୍ଡାପୋକଆଶଙ୍କାକୁଦମନକରିବାପାଇଁଆଖପାଖରେପଡ଼ିଥିବାଗଛଓଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟଅଂଶକୁସଫାକରିଦେବାଆବଶ୍ୟକଠିଏଥିସହିତ ୫୦ଗ୍ରାମବାଲି
ରେ ୧୦୦ଗ୍ରାମନିମିପିଡିଆମିଶାଇବରଡ଼ାକନ୍ଦିରେ ୪ମାସରେପ୍ରୟୋଗକଲେଗଣ୍ଡାପୋକଓଅନ୍ୟଶତ୍ରୁକୀଟମାନେମୁକୁଟକୁଆକ୍ରମଣକରି
ପାରନ୍ତିନାହିଁଠିଆହୁରିମଧ୍ୟଗଛପ୍ରତି ୧୨ଗ୍ରାମନେପୋଥେଲେନବଲ (Naphthalene)
ପ୍ରୟୋଗକଲେପୋକଆକ୍ରମଣରୁରକ୍ଷାମିଳିଥାଏଠି
- (୬) ଗଣ୍ଡାପୋକଦାଉରୁଗଛକୁରକ୍ଷାକରିବାପାଇଁହେଲେପିଛାଗୋଟିଏଫେରମୋନଗ୍ରାପଲଗାଇଲେସୁଫାକମିଳିଥାଏଠି
- (୭) ଯଦିମାଟିହାଲୁକାପ୍ରକାରରହୋଇଥାଏତେବେନଡ଼ିଆଗଛଗୁଡ଼ିକୁଅକ୍ଷଗଭୀରରେପୋତିବାଠିକନୁହେଁଠି

ସୌଜନ୍ୟ
ନାରିକେଳଉନ୍ନୟନବୋର୍ଡ, ରାଜ୍ୟକେନ୍ଦ୍ର
ପିତାପଲ୍ଲୀ, ଖୋର୍ଦ୍ଧା, ଓଡ଼ିଶା