



DEEJAY CONSULTANCY SERVICES

(A Unit of Deejay Group)



COCONUT CULTIVATOR'S GUIDE

BUD ROT

Symptoms

The earlier symptom is the yellowing of one or two younger leaves. Black spots appear on spindle leaves. In the later stages the spindle withers and drops down. The tender leaf base and soft tissues of the crown rot into a slimy mass of decayed material emitting a foul smell. Ultimately the entire crown falls and the palm dies.



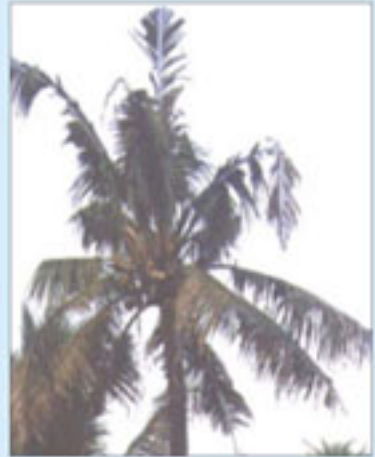
Control measures

Remove all affected tissue of the crown and apply Bordeaux paste on cut ends and provide a protective covering till the normal shoot emerges (Dissolve 100 gm of copper sulphate and 100gm of quick lime each in 500ml. water separately and mix to form 1 ltr of Bordeaux paste). Spray 1% Bordeaux mixture on the crown of the neighboring palms as a prophylactic measure. Spray with 1% Bordeaux mixture during May and September if the disease occurs frequently. Cut and burn severely affected palms which cannot be saved.

LEAF ROT

Symptoms

Blackening and shriveling up of distal ends of the leaflets in the central spindle and younger leaves will occur, which later break off in bits. Gradual weakening of the tree result in reduced yield.



Control measures

Improve general condition of palms through proper manuring and management. Remove decayed portions of spindle leaf and the up-most two leaves only. Pour fungicide solution of Hexaconazol (Contaf 5E) - 2ml or Mancozeb (Dithane M45/Indifil M45) - 3g in 300ml water per palm to the base of spindle leaf. Apply 20g Phorate mixed with 200g fine sand around the base of spindle leaf. 2-3 rounds of spraying is sufficient in case of a mild infection.

STEM BLEEDING

Symptoms

Exudation of reddish brown liquid through cracks developing on the stem, decaying of tissues at the bleeding point, declining of vigor and yield and the development of big holes inside the trunk are seen.



Control measures

Chisel off affected tissue and dress the wound with 5% Calixin (5ml in 100ml water). Apply coal tar after 2 days. Burn off chiseled pieces. Avoid any mechanical injury to the stem. To avoid spread of disease on to the upper portion of the trunk, root feeding with 5% Calixin may be adopted 3 times a year - April-May, September-October and January-February. Along with 50kgs organic manure, apply 5kgs Neem cake Containing the antagonistic fungi, Trichoderma culture to The basin during September. Provide adequate irrigation during summer and drainage during rainy season. Apply recommended doses of organic manures and chemical fertilizers. Coconut stem boring insects like Xyleborus, Diocalandra should be controlled by applying Carbaryl 50% WP on the trunk @ 3gms per ltr water.

ROOT (WILT) DISEASE



Symptoms

Abnormal bending or ribbing of the leaflets, flaccidity of the leaves, general Yellowing followed by marginal necrosis of the leaflets. Abnormal shedding of buttons, reduced leaves and crown, gradual reduction in yield.

Control Measures

Being a non-lethal, debilitating disease an integrated approach is to be followed for management of root wilt.

Recommended control measures for leaf rot disease as this disease gets superimposed on most of the root wilt affected palms.

Follow integrated nutrient management by applying organic manure @ 50kg / palm / year, apply a balanced dose of recommended chemical fertilizers. In addition to this 500g MgO (1kg Magnesium sulphate) also has to be applied along with the second dose of fertilizer application. Cut and remove advanced diseased, uneconomical palms yielding less than 10 nuts per palm per year.

Grow green manure crops - cowpea, sun hemp (*Crotalaria juncea*), *Mimosa invisa*, *Calapagonium mucanoides*, *Pueraria phaseoloides* etc. in the coconut basins during April-May and incorporate the green manure into the soil during September-October. Irrigate coconut palms with at least 500 ltrs water in a week. Provide adequate drainage facilities.

THANJAVUR WILT (GANODERMA WILT)



Symptoms

Decay of finer nuts, withering, yellowing, drooping and drying of outer whorl of leaves and exudation of reddish brown fluid at the base of the trunk.

Control Measures

Root feeding with Calixin (2ml in 100ml water) once in 3 months. Drench the basin with 25 ltr of 0.1% Calixin. Apply Neem cake along with Trichoderma @ 5kg /palm/year. Apply recommended dose of organic manures. Avoid flood irrigation and follow drip irrigation. Practice clean cultivation and burn off diseased plant pests. Isolate infected palms by taking trenches of 1m depth and 0.5m width around the palm at 1.5m away from it.

MAHALI

Symptoms

Shedding of female flowers and immature nuts. Lesions appear on the young fruits or buttons near the stalk which later result in decay of the underlying tissues.

Control measures

Spray 1% Bordeaux mixture on the crown of the palm once before the monsoon and later after 40 days interval. Remove and destroy fallen nuts. Drenching around the basin with the mixture of 400gms of Tricoderma Verdi in 40 ltrs of water also helps control this problem.



CROWN CHOCKING



Symptoms

This disease is characterized by emergence of shorter leaves with fascinated and crinkled leaves. The leaflets show severe tip necrosis and fail to unfurl. In many cases, it gives a choked appearance to the frond. Ultimately the affected palm dies.

Control measures

Application of 50gms Borax at half-yearly intervals (Feb-Mar and Sept-Oct) along with recommended fertilizers in the basins will control the disease when it is in the early stage. In root wilt affected areas a dosage of 200gm - 300gm per palm per year is recommended. Drenching with the mixture of 5gms Bevestine in 1 ltr of water also is ideal to control this disease.

LEAF BLIGHT OR GREY LEAF SPOT

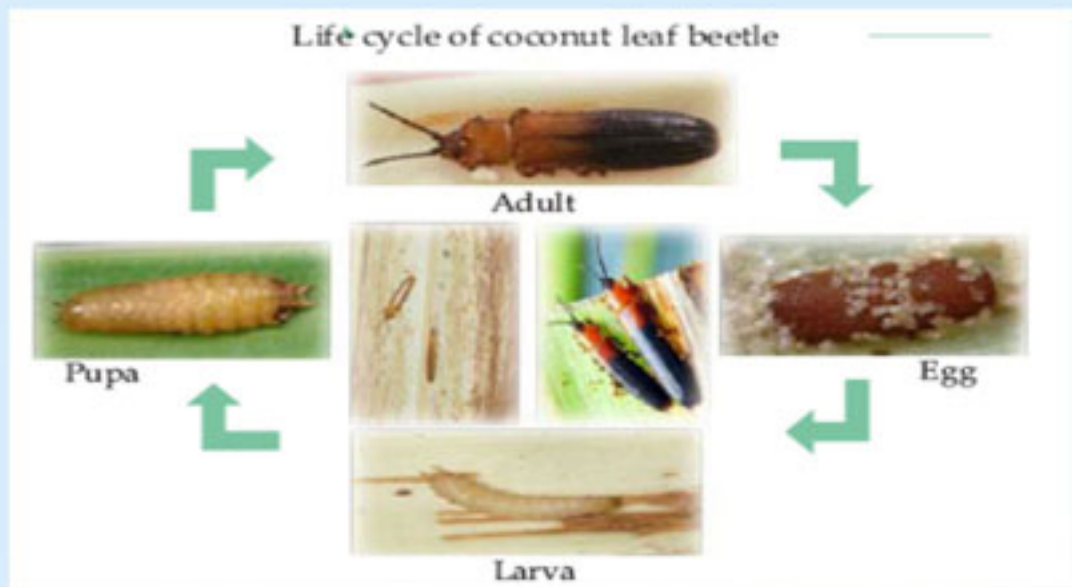


Symptoms

Minute yellow spots encircled by grayish bands appear on the surface of mature leaves of the outer whorl. Later they become grayish white. These spots coalesce into irregular necrotic patches. Complete drying and shriveling of the leaf blade are common when the infection is severe.

Control measures

Removal of the older 2-3 disease affected leaves and spraying the foliage with 1% Bordeaux mixture will check the spread of the disease.



Corporate Office:

3rd Floor, St. Patrick's Complex,
Brigade Road,
Bangalore - 560 025
Phone: 080 25583647, 25596909, 25596907.
Fax: 080 25585405
E-mail: info@deejayfarm.com
URL: www.deejayfarm.com

Farms:

1. Nagatheertham,
Kodimangalam Village,
Madurai, Tamilnadu.
Phone : 04543 293785 / 293786
Mobile : +91 94430 92879, +91 9443173290
2. Reddimankuppam Village,
Ambur, Gudiyatham Tq,
Vellore Dt, Tamilnadu.
Mobile : +91 97905 22258
3. Bailur Village, Bhatkal Taluk,
Honnavar, Uttara Kannada Dt.
Karnataka.
Phone: 08385 268614 / 268684
4. Kuinamol, Salauli Village,
Sanguem, Quepem Tq,
South Goa, Goa.
Mobile : +91 96047 47559