



जिला स्तर तमिलनाडु के लिए कृषि मौसम सलाहकार बुलेटिन

DISTRICT LEVEL

Agro meteorological Advisory Bulletin for the state of Tamil Nadu Bulletin No. 076 /2015

For the period 0830 IST, 22nd September 2015 to
0830 IST, 25th September 2015

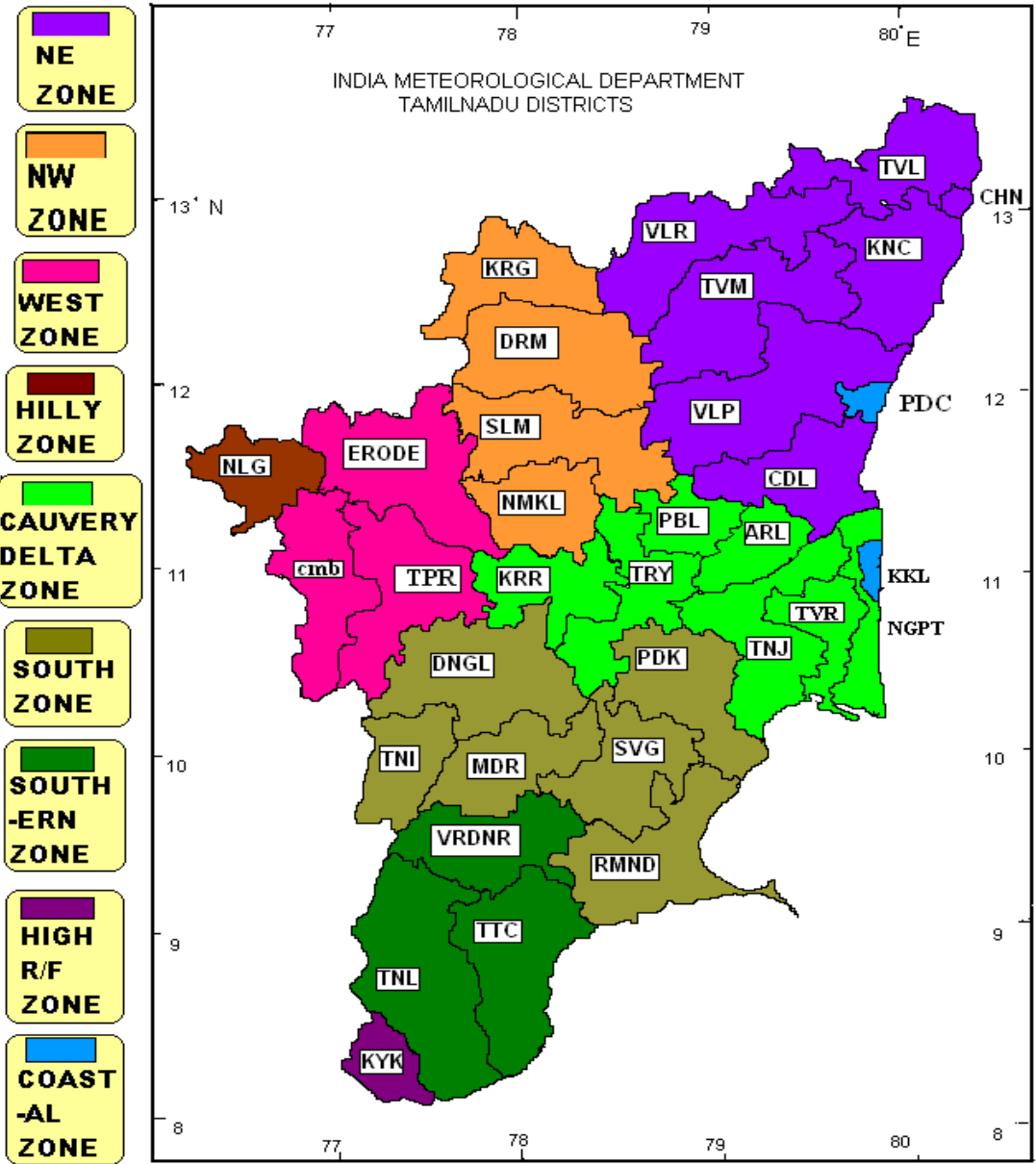
Issued on Tuesday, 22nd September 2015

Issued by

DDGM, Regional Meteorological Centre, India Meteorological Department,
Chennai in collaboration with TNAU and nine AMFU's of Agro climatic Zones of
the Tamil Nadu state

Agro climatic zones of the state

Sl. No	Agro climatic zone	Districts	Agro met field Unit (AMFU) location
1	Northeastern zone	Kanchipuram, Tiruvallur, Cuddalore Tiruvannamalai, Chennai, Villupuram , Vellore	Chennai
2	Northwestern zone	Dharmapuri, Krishnagiri, Salem and Namakkal	Namakkal
3	Western Zone	Erode, Tiuppur and Coimbatore,	Coimbatore,
4	Cauvery Delta zone	Thanjavur, Nagapattinam, Thiruvarur, Karur, Perambalur, Ariyalur and Tiruchirapalli.	Adudurai
5	Southern zone	Virudhunagar, Tirunelveli and Toothugudi	Kovilpatti
6	South Zone	Pudukottai, Madurai, Dindigul, Theni, Ramanathapuram and Sivagangai	Kannivadi
7	High rainfall zone	Kanyakumari	Pechiparai
8	Hilly zone	Nilgiris	Ooty
9	Coastal Zone	Karaikal and Pondicherry	Karaikal



Past Weather Summary for the period 18.09.15 to 21.09.15 for the State of Tamilnadu & Puducherry

Temperature:

Maximum Temperature of range 31°C – 40°C prevailed over the state. Kodaikanal and Uthagamandalam recorded Maximum temperature range 17°C – 21°C during the period.

Minimum temperature of range 22°C - 29°C prevailed over the State. Kodaikanal and Uthagamandalam recorded Minimum temperature of range 10°C - 13°C during the same period.

Spatial distribution of Rainfall

Spatial distribution of Rainfall	Date	Area
Widespread (Most places)	--	--
Fairly widespread (Many places)	--	--
Scattered (Few Places)	21.09.15 18.09.15 & 21.09.15	North Tamilnadu Puducherry
Isolated (Isolated Places)	18.09.15 , 19.09.15 , 20.09.15 & 21.09.15	Tamilnadu South Tamilnadu
Dry	19.09.15 & 20.09.15	Puducherry

Chief Amounts of Rainfall (in cms):-

18.09.15 : Thiruvaidaimaruthur (Thanjavur Dist), Kumbakonam (Thanjavur Dist), Ariyalur (Ariyalur Dist), Tondi (Ramanathapuram Dist), Nannilam (Tiruvarur Dist) 2 each, Kuzhithurai (Kanyakumari Dist), Naduvattam (Nilgiris Dist), Chinnakalar (Coimbatore Dist), Eraniel (Kanyakumari Dist) 1 each.

19.09.15: Thamarapakkam (Tiruvallur Dist), Madavaram AWS (Tiruvallur Dist) 3 each, Puzhal arg (Tiruvallur Dist) 2, Tirumayam

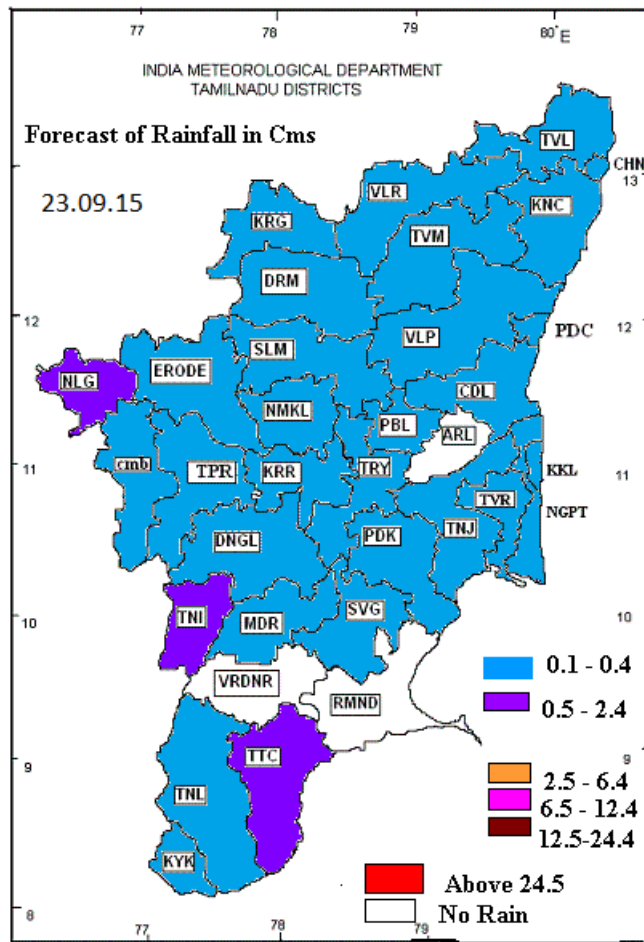
(Pudukkottai Dist), Kvk kattukuppam arg (Kancheepuram Dist), Cholavaram (Tiruvallur Dist), Kuzhithurai (Kanyakumari Dist), Lower kothaiyar arg (Kanyakumari Dist), Red hills (Tiruvallur Dist), Ponneri (Tiruvallur Dist), Valparai pto (Coimbatore Dist) 1 each.

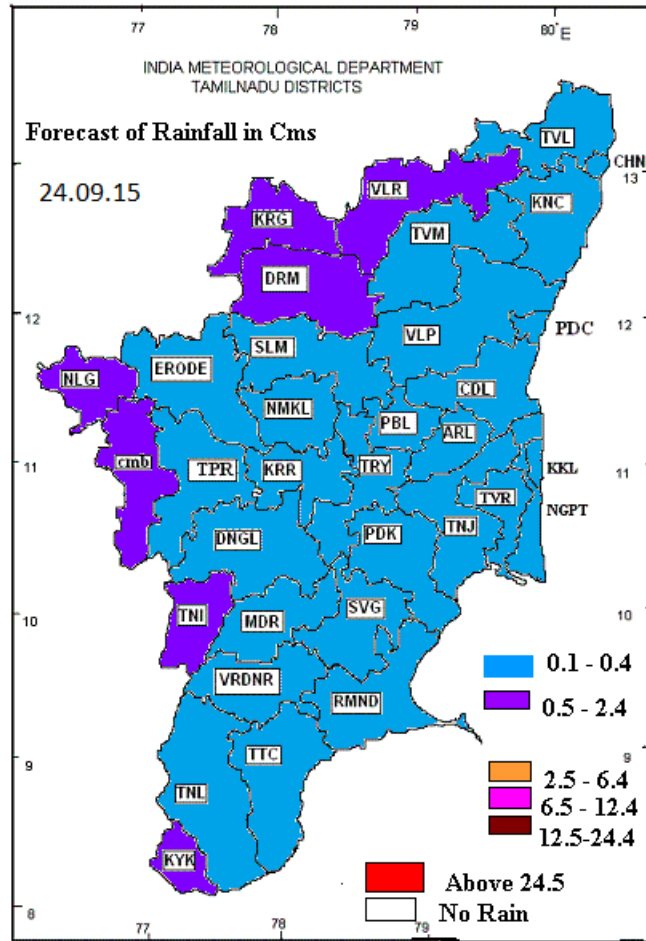
20.09.15: Kuzhithurai (Kanyakumari Dist) 5, Lower kothaiyar arg (Kanyakumari Dist) 3, Nagercoil (Kanyakumari Dist), Pechiparai (Kanyakumari Dist), Thuckalay (Kanyakumari Dist) 2 each, Mylaudy (Kanyakumari Dist), Kanyakumari (Kanyakumari Dist), Periyar (Theni Dist), Bhoothapandy (Kanyakumari Dist) 1 each.

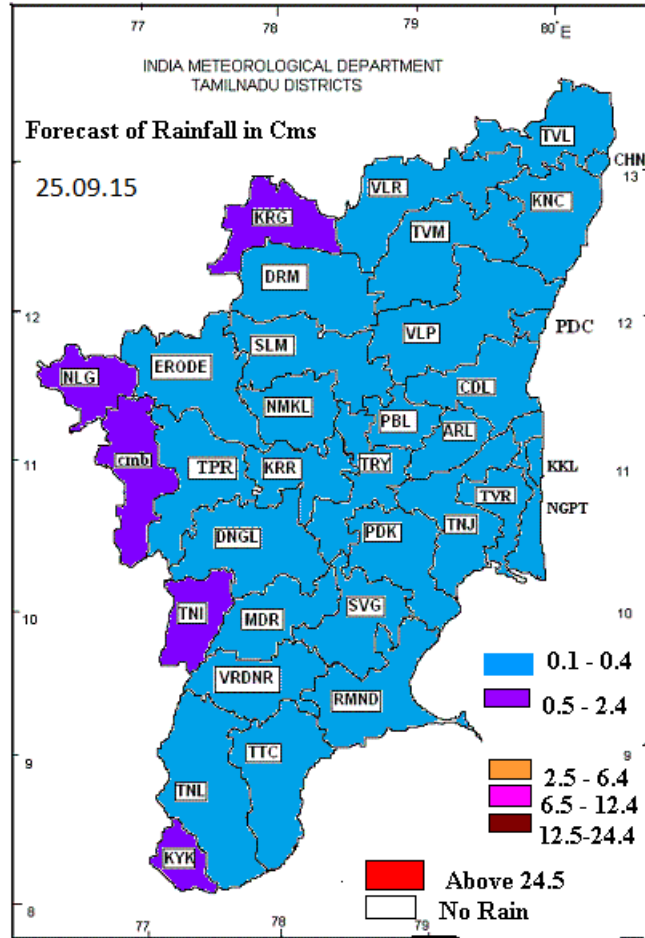
21.09.15: Tiruttani (Tiruvallur Dist) 13, Arakonam (Vellore Dist) 9, Adirampatnam (Thanjavur Dist) 6, Ulundurpet (Villupuram Dist), DGP office (Chennai Dist), Pallipattu (Tiruvallur Dist), Thiruthuraipoondi (Tiruvarur Dist), K.m.koil (Cuddalore Dist) 5 each, Satyabama uty arg (Kancheepuram Dist), Gingee (Villupuram Dist), Tirumayam (Pudukkottai Dist), Peravurani (Thanjavur Dist), Tiruvallur (Tiruvallur Dist), Poondi (Tiruvallur Dist) 4 each, Pondicherry (Puducherry Dist), Ponneri (Tiruvallur Dist), Mylam AWS (Villupuram Dist), Red hills (Tiruvallur Dist), Madukkur (Thanjavur Dist), Thirukoilur arg (Villupuram Dist), Thirukoilur (Villupuram Dist) 3 each, Chennai AP (Kancheepuram Dist), Melalathur (Vellore Dist), Tiruvallur arg (Tiruvallur Dist), Poonamallee (Tiruvallur Dist), Chennai(N) (Chennai Dist), ChiDambaram (Cuddalore Dist), Tambaram (Kancheepuram Dist), Thiruvallur (Tiruvallur Dist), ChiDambaram AWS (Cuddalore Dist), Kolapakkam arg (Kancheepuram Dist), Alangudi (Pudukkottai Dist), Vilupuram (Villupuram Dist), Kaveripakkam (Vellore Dist), Anna University (Chennai Dist), Kalavai AWS (Vellore Dist), Marakkanam (Villupuram Dist), Taramani arg (Kancheepuram Dist), Omalur (Salem Dist), Tindivanam (Villupuram Dist), Virudachalam (Cuddalore Dist), Gandarvakottai (Pudukkottai Dist), Cheyyar (Tiruvannamalai Dist) 2 each, Anna uty arg (Chennai Dist), Vanur (Villupuram Dist), Arimalam (Pudukkottai Dist), Pudukkottai (Pudukkottai Dist), Vellore (Vellore Dist), Anaikaranchatram(KolliDam (Nagapattinam Dist), Hogenekal (Dharmapuri Dist), Sriperumbudur (Kancheepuram Dist), Madavaram AWS (Tiruvallur Dist), Ennore AWS (Tiruvallur Dist), Cholavaram

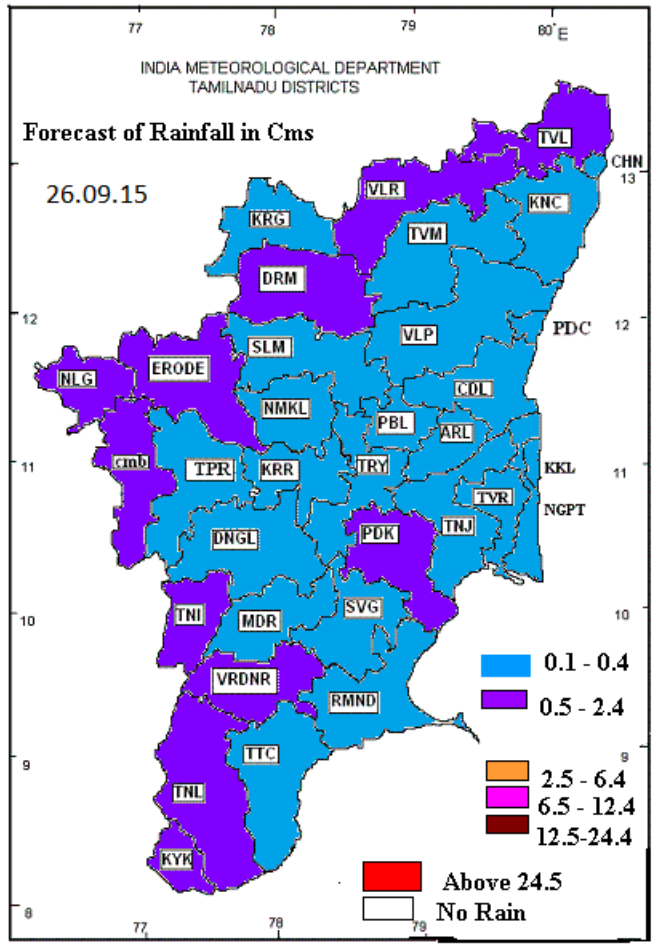
(Tiruvallur Dist), Marungapuri (Trichy Dist), Pappireddipatti (Dharmapuri Dist), Shoolagiri (Krishnagiri Dist), Poonamalle arg (Tiruvallur Dist), Chembarambakkam arg (Tiruvallur Dist), Puzhal arg (Tiruvallur Dist), Arani (Tiruvannamalai Dist), Chembarabakkam (Tiruvallur Dist), Thamaraiakkam (Tiruvallur Dist) 1 each.

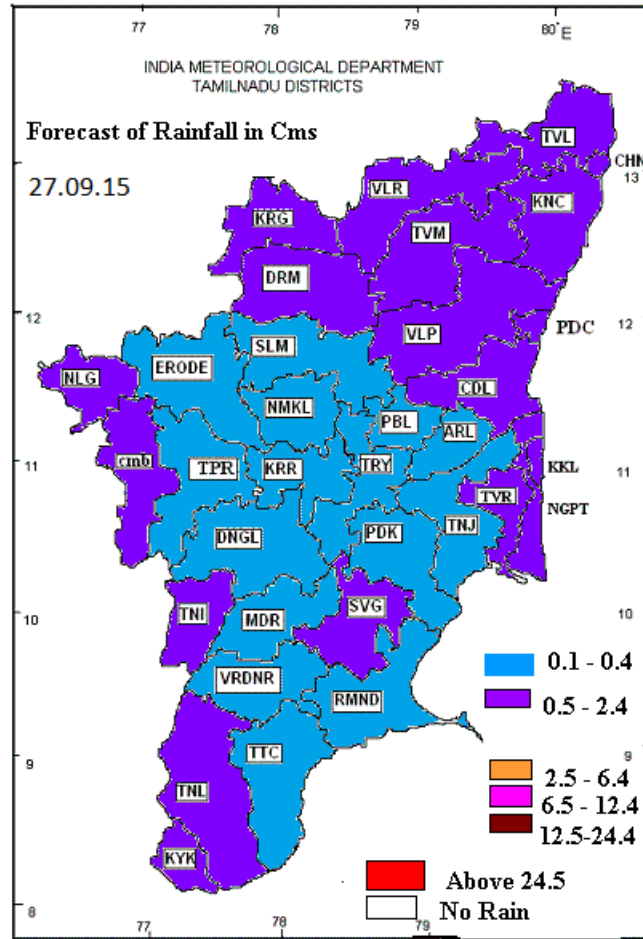
**DISTRICT LEVEL ENSEMBLE WEATHER FORECAST
ISSUED ON: 22.09.2015 VALID FOR THE NEXT 5 DAYS**











Districtwise Agromet Advisories

Kanyakumai

Agromet advisories

S. NO	CROP	STAGES	ADVISORIES
1	Banana	Harvesting stage.	Harvested banana bunches should be stored in dry places to prevent disease incidence due to rainfall.
2	Pine apple	Fruit formation stage.	Proper drainage should be provides to prevent the water logging.
3	Coconut	Juvenile period, pre-bearing and bearing stage.	There are possibilities for 32.0 mm rainfall during the forthcoming days. So avoid application of fertilizer.

4	Rubber	New shoot formation and flowering stages.	Fix a polythene rain guard to the trunk of the tree above tapping panel. So that tapping is done during rainy season also.
5	Cocoa	Pod setting stage.	Avoid the second dose application of fertilizer due to the rainfall.
6	Clove	Flowering stage.	As rainy weather is expected in the coming days. So prepare basin for clove may be taken for better rain harvesting.
7	Pepper	Berries setting stage.	Avoid application of fertilizer due to the heavy rainfall.

SMS ADVISORY

There are possibilities for 32.0 mm rainfall during the forthcoming days.

Harvested banana bunches should be stored in dry places to prevent disease incidence due to rainfall.

Chennai,Thiruvallur,Kanchipuram,Cudalore,Villupuram Thiruvannamalai &Vellore

Livestock:

1. Light rainfall may be expected next five days. 2. Farmers are advised to do pre monsoon vaccination against Black Quarter and Hemorrhagic Septicemia for cattle in the endemic areas. 3. Farmers are advised not to allow their animals to graze near pond or lake areas to avoid fluke infestation. 4. High humidity and temperature will facilitate vector multiplication. Hence farmers are advised to clean the animals shed regularly and store manure in the covered area and apply fly repellent to avoid vector borne diseases. 5. Sheep, goats and young calves should be dewormed by using suitable anthelmintics.

Agriculture (Krishi Vigyan Kendra, Kattupakkam)

Imp.Crops: Rice, Sugarcane and Groundnut 1. Weeding operation should be carried out in groundnut crops. 2. Paddy growing areas, Brown spot incidence was found. Hence, farmers are advised to spray mancozeb (2.0g/lit) 2 to 3 times at 10 - 15 day intervals, based on the intensity of disease. 3. In Bhendi white fly infestation if noticed spray methyl demeton 2ml/litre or imidacloprid 17.8SL 0.2ml/litre or dimethoate 2ml/litre of water so as to avoid yellow vein mosaic disease. 4. In chillies to manage fruit borers set up pheromone traps @ 5/acre to attract adult moths.

Coimbatore

Blocks	Sugar cane	Banana	Turmeric	Vegetables	Pulses	Rice	Maize	Cotton
Thondamuthur	V	7 months	V	V & F	V	N&V	V	S& V
Karamadai	V	7 months	V	V & F	V	N&V	V	S & V
Sulur	V	8 months	V	V & F	V	N&V	V	S & V
Sultanpet	V	7 months	V	V & F	V	N&V	V	S & V
Pollachi	V	8 months	V	V & F	V	N&V	V	S & V
P.N Palayam	V	8 months	V	V & F	V	N&V	V	S & V
Kinathukadavu	NC	NC	V	V & F	V	N&V	V	S & V

Annur	NC	7 months	V	V & F	V	N&V	V	S & V
Madukarai	NC	7 months	V	V & F	V	N&V	V	S & V
Annamalai	V	8 months	V	V & F	V	N&V	V	S & V

NC - No Crop; V- Vegetative; F – Flowering; S – Sowing; Nursery & Transplanting

Agro Advisory

Anticipated rainfall for next five days.

Grapes: Due to present humidity and warm temperature anthracnose incidence will be more. Spray 1% Bordeaux mixture or 0.25% Copper fungicide.

Paddy: Continue the samba transplanting with sufficient drainage.

Cotton: Apply first topdressing to Cambodia cotton with 20 kg Urea, 6 kg Potash and 25 kg neem cake as placement. Do earthing up, which also helpful against stem weevil.

SMS advisory

Apply first topdressing to Cambodia cotton with 20 kg Urea, 6 kg Potash and 25 kg neem cake as placement. Do earthing up, which also helpful against stem weevil

. Erode

Taluks	Sugarcane	Banana	Turmeric	Tapioca	Pulses	Rice	Cotton	Maize
Ammamet	V	8 months	V	V	V	N&V	V	V
Bhavani	V	8 months	V	V	V	N&V	V	V
Erode	V	8 months	V	V	V	N&V	V	V
Perundurai	V	8 months	V	V	V	N&V	V	V
Sathyamangalam	V	8 months	V	V	V	N&V	V	V
Nambiyur	V	8 months	V	V	V	N&V	V	V
Gobichettipalayam	V	8 months	V	V	V	N&V	V	V

V- Vegetative; H – Harvest; S – Sowing; Nursery & Transplanting

Agro Advisory

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Tiruppur

Blocks	Tapioca	Sugarcane	Banana	Vegetables	Pulses	Rice	Cotton	Maize
Avinashi	V	V	8months	V	S	N&V	S & V	V
Kankayam	V	NC	NC	V	S	N&V	S & V	V
Madathukulam	V	NC	NC	V	S	N&V	S & V	V
Gudimangalam	V	V	10 months	V	S	N&V	S & V	V
Palladam	V	NC	NC	V	S	N&V	S & V	V
Dharapuram	V	V	6 months	V	S	N&V	S & V	V
Udumalpet	V	V	NC	V	S	N&V	S & V	V

NC - No Crop; V- Vegetative; S- Sowing; Nursery & Transplanting

Agro Advisory

Anticipated rainfall for next five days.

Graps: Due to present humidity and warm temperature anthracnose incidence will be more. Spray 1% Bordeaux mixture or 0.25% Copper fungicide.

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Salem, Namakkal, Dharmapuri & Krishnagiri

For next three days, the sky will be generally cloudy with chance of scattered rainfall. Maximum and minimum temperature will be around 34.0°C (93.2°F) and 22.0°C (71.6°F) respectively. Wind speed will be around 5 km/hour, mostly from south direction. Relative humidity will be in the range of 48-64 %. Though, the southwest monsoon approaching its end, there will be chance of cloudiness in the upcoming days. However, expected day time temperature of 36.0°C (96.8°F) will induce mild heat stress. Feed intake will also be reduced. Hence, up to the start subsequent monsoon, add sodium bicarbonate @ 1-2 kg/ton of feed to control egg breakage. Further, offer feed during cool hours of the day to aid normal feed intake.

Special Agroadvisory from Krishi Vigyan Kendra:

Those farmers willing to cultivate multi-cut fodder sorghum variety under rain fed condition during the *Aadi-Puratasi* pattam can cultivate CoFS 29 variety. Seed rate is 2 kg for line sowing or 4 kg for broadcasting. This variety is drought resistant and can be used as green or dry fodder.

Dindigul

Imp. Crop: Cotton, Maize, Banana, Sugarcane and Vegetables

Stage: Cotton- Germination stage, Maize-Sowing Period, Sugarcane- Tillering stage

Since light rainfall is expected based on crop stage and soil moisture irrigation can be planned.

Do preparatory cultivation under dry lands by utilizing the premonsoon rains expected in the coming days for raising crops during the ensuing north east monsoon season.

For conservation of moisture under dry land conditions plough the field deep with disc plough.

Apply farmyard manure or compost at 12.5 t/ha before last ploughing. After primary tillage use rotovator for preparing a fine seedbed.

Keeping weather condition in view, farmers are advised for sowing of maize in prepared fields on raised bed.

Lemon leaf folder can be controlled by spraying Quinolphos 25EC@2 ml/lit.

Madurai

Imp. Crop: Paddy

Stage: Kuruvai – Paddy Flowering & Maturity stage

Farmers are advised to do proper arrangement for storing rain water at one portion in the field. This water can be used for irrigation in the crops at suitable time during dry spell.

During late Samba season direct sown paddy seeds should be treated with *Pseudomonas fluorescence* 10g/kg of seed before sowing. The seed treatment increases seed germination, seedling vigour and control the seed borne infection.

For 1 acre, apply 200 kg of gypsum, 10 kg zinc sulphate, 15 kg of urea, 40 kg DAP and 10 kg potash as basal fertilizers. Apply 100 kg of neem cake before transplanting to avoid insect and nematode attack.

Black bug incidence was noticed in Kuruvai paddy at flowering stage. To control this spray profenophos 50 EC at 400 ml /ac with 200 litre of water.

Pudukottai

Imp. Crop: Paddy, Maize and Sugarcane.

Stage: Kuruvai – Paddy Flowering & Maturity stage, *Maize- Harvesting stage*

Since light rainfall is expected based on crop stage and soil moisture irrigation can be planned.

To control stem borer, thrips in paddy nursery field spray with Phosphamidon 40%SL 500ml/ac.

To control blast in rice spray Hinosan @ 200 ml/ac or tricyclazole @ 200g/ac. A prophylactic spray of *Pseudomonas talc* powder formulation @ 500 g/ac in 200 litres of water during late evening hours will avoid the incident of blast.

To control Green leafhopper in paddy spray with Phosalone 35% EC 120 ml/litre.

Ramanathapuram

Imp. Crop: Paddy, Cotton, Pulses

Stage: *Paddy- Germination stage*

Farmers are advised to do proper arrangement for storing rain water at one portion in the field. This water can be used for irrigation in the crops at suitable time during dry spell.

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Black bug incidence was noticed in Kuruvai paddy at flowering stage. To control this spray profenophos 50 EC at 400 ml /ac with 200 litre of water.

Sivagangai

Imp. Crop: Paddy, Gingelly, Pulses, and Sugarcane

Stage: Paddy- Germination stage

Farmers are advised to do proper arrangement for storing rain water at one portion in the field. This water can be used for irrigation in the crops at suitable time during dry spell.

To control rice stem borer spray CartapHydrochloride 50%SP@400g/ac or Phosphamidon 40% SL 500 ml/ac.

To control rice Mealy bug spray with Neem oil 2% or Neem Seed Kernal Extract(NSKE) 5% or Thiamethoxam 25 WG 0.6g /litre.

To control Green leafhopper in paddy spray with Phosalone 35% EC 120 ml/litre.

Constant monitoring of paddy nurseries against attack of blast and brown spot is advised, spraying of Carbendazim or bavistin @ 2.0gram/litre of water.

Theni

Imp. Crop: Paddy, Maize, Sugarcane and Vegetables

Stage: Paddy- Flowering & Maturity stage

Farmers are advised to do proper arrangement for storing rain water at one portion in the field. This water can be used for irrigation in the crops at suitable time during dry spell.

The root zone of horticulture crops should covered with coir pith to conserve moisture.

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Nilgiris

Light rain fall expected in the district for next five days.

To correct boron deficiency in vegetable crops, apply on kg borax per acre as soil application.

To prevent splitting in carrot, maintain optimum moisture in the field. Prolonged drought and sudden moisture application induces splitting in carrot.

Puducherry

Medium duration varieties like improved White Ponni ADT 39, and ADT 46 may be used for ensuing samba season. Treat the seeds with Carbendazim or Pyroquilon or Tricyclozole @ 2 g/ kg of seed. Soak the seeds in water for 10 hrs and drain excess water. Treat the seeds with three packets (600 g/ha) of Azospirillum and 3 packets (600g/ha) of Phosphobacteria or 5 packets (1kg/ha) of Azophos and then taken up sowing. To control thrips in paddy nursery, spray Phosphomidon 40 SL 1 ml/litre or Chlorpyrifos 20 EC @ 2 ml/litre. To manage ragi stem borer apply Phorate 10 CG 1 lit/ha. In cumbu, shootfly can be managed by spraying Dimethoate 30 EC 500 ml/ha. Lemon leaf folder can be controlled by spraying Quinolphos 25 EC @ 2 ml/lit. In sugarcane, iron deficiency may be rectified by

foliar spraying of 250g of Ferrous Sulphate dissolved in 100 lit of water or Soil application of 25kg/ha of Ferrous Sulphate

Karaikal

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Viruthunagar

Crop/ Ecosystem	Stage / Activities	Advisories
Cotton, sorghum, pulses	Seed treatment	In order to minimize disease incidence in dryland crops do seed treatment with carbendazim or captan or thiram at 2 g/ kg of seeds and do sowing after 24 hours. Instead of fungicides <i>Pseudomonas fluorescens</i> 10 g/ kg of seeds or <i>Trichoderma viride</i> 4 g/ kg of seeds can also be used for seed treatment and then the seeds can be sown.
Sorghum	Seed rate	For doing premonsoon dry sowing of sorghum use 22.5 kg/ ha of seeds (1.5 times the recommended seed rate of 15 kg/ha).
	Seed hardening	In order to ensure high germination in premonsoon dry sown sorghum do seed hardening. The seeds are to be soaked in 2% potassium dihydrogen phosphate solution for 6 hours in equal volume and then dried back to its original moisture content in shade and are used for sowing.
	Seed pelleting	For minimizing the pest and disease incidence in sorghum the seeds are to be pelletised with 15 g of chloropyrifos in 150 ml of gum and shade dried.
Cotton, sorghum	Biofertilizer treatment	In order to save fertilizer cost in sorghum and cotton use biofertilizers for seed treatment. Treat the seeds with three packets of azospirillum (600 g) and 3 packets of phosphobacteria or 6 packets of azophos (1200 g/ ha). Biofertilizer treatment has to be done at the last after other seed treatment practices like seed hardening and seed pelleting.
Sorghum	Sowing	Sow the hardened sorghum seeds before the onset of monsoon at 5 cm depth using seed cum fertilizer drill to ensure uniform depth of sowing. Apply NPK at 40:20:0 kg/ha as basal. Sow the sorghum seeds over the line where the fertilizers are placed. Sow the seeds at a depth of 5 cm and cover with soil. Sow the seeds with a spacing of 15 cm in the paired rows spaced 60 cm apart.

SMS: Rain: Sep 24th-27th: 2, 3, 6& 4 mm, respectively Dryland crops- fungicide treatment- use carbendazim 2 g/ kg of seeds& do sowing after 24 hours.

Thoothukudi

Crop/ Ecosystem	Stage / Activities	Advisories
Rice	Field preparation	In order to minimize the water requirement of rice to be raised during <i>late samba/ thaladi</i> season do puddling and leveling properly. Do puddling with tractor drawn cage wheel to reduce percolation losses and save water requirement up to 20%. Maintain 2.5 cm of water over the puddle and allow the green manure to decompose for a minimum of 7 days in the case of less fibrous plants like sunnhemp and 15 days for more fibrous green manure plants like kolinji (<i>Tephrosia purpurea</i>).
Cotton, sorghum, pulses	Seed treatment	In order to minimize disease incidence in dryland crops do seed treatment with carbendazim or captan or thiram at 2 g/ kg of seeds and do sowing after 24 hours. Instead of fungicides <i>Pseudomonas fluorescens</i> 10 g/ kg of seeds or <i>Trichoderma viride</i> 4 g/ kg of seeds can also be used for seed treatment and then the seeds can be sown.
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SMS: Rain: Sep 23th-27th: 6, 4, 3, 4& 3 mm. respectively. Dryland crops- fungicide treatment- use carbendazim 2 g/ kg of seeds& do sowing after 24 hours.

Thirunelveli

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Sorghum	Seed rate	For doing premonsoon dry sowing of sorghum use 22.5 kg/ ha of seeds (1.5 times the recommended seed rate of 15 kg/ha).
	Seed hardening	In order to ensure high germination in premonsoon dry sown sorghum do seed hardening. The seeds are to be soaked in 2% potassium dihydrogen phosphate solution for 6 hours in equal volume and then dried back to its original moisture content in shade and are used for sowing.
	Seed pelleting	For minimizing the pest and disease incidence in sorghum the seeds are to be pelleted with 15 g of chloropyriphos in 150 ml of gum and shade dried.
Cotton, sorghum	Biofertilizer treatment	In order to save fertilizer cost in sorghum and cotton use biofertilizers for seed treatment. Treat the seeds with three packets of azospirillum (600 g) and 3 packets of phosphobacteria or 6 packets of azophos (1200 g/ ha). Biofertilizer treatment has to be done at the last after other seed treatment practices like seed hardening and seed pelleting.
Sorghum	Sowing	Sow the hardened sorghum seeds before the onset of monsoon at 5 cm depth using seed cum fertilizer drill to ensure uniform depth of sowing. Apply NPK at 40:20:0 kg/ha as basal. Sow the sorghum seeds over the line where the fertilizers are placed. Sow the seeds at a depth of 5 cm and cover with soil. Sow the seeds with a spacing of 15 cm in the paired rows spaced 60 cm apart.

SMS: Rain: Sep23rd - 27th: 3, 4, 4, 8 & 5 mm. respectively. Dryland crops- fungicide treatment- use carbendazim 2 g/ kg of seeds& do sowing after 24 hours.

Ariyalur

Imp. Crop: Rice

Stage: Kuruvai - Maturity & Harvest stage;

Late Samba: Sowing and Transplanting

Since light rainfall is expected in next five days, the harvest of the matured Kuruvai paddy can be taken up with precaution.

During late Samba season direct sown paddy seeds should be treated with *Pseudomonas fluorescens* 10g/kg of seed before sowing. The seed treatment increases seed germination, seedling vigour and control the seed borne infection.

For 1 acre Samba crop, apply 200 kg of gypsum, 10 kg zinc sulphate, 30 kg of urea, 40 kg DAP and 10 kg potash as basal fertilizers. Apply 100 kg of neem cake before transplanting to avoid insect and nematode attack.

Leaf mite incidence is being noticed in the Samba paddy fields due to prevailing weather condition. To manage this, spray Dicofol @ 500 ml/ acre. or wettable sulphur @ 400 g/ acre with 200 liter of water.

For Late Samba/ Thaladi, ADT 38, ADT 46, ADT 49, white Ponni, TRY 3, and TKM 13 varieties are suitable.

Karur

Imp. Crop: Rice, Sugarcane and Banana

Stage: Samba: Sowing and Transplanting

During Samba season direct sown paddy seeds should be treated with *Pseudomonas fluorescens* 10g/kg of seed before sowing. The seed treatment increases seed germination, seedling vigour and controls the seed borne infection.

For 1 acre Samba crop, apply 200 kg of gypsum, 10 kg zinc sulphate, 30 kg of urea, 40 kg DAP and 10 kg potash as basal fertilizers. Apply 100 kg of neem cake before transplanting to avoid insect and nematode attack.

Nagapattinam

Imp. Crop: Rice

Stage: Kuruvai - Maturity & Harvest stage;

Late Samba: Sowing and Transplanting

Since light rainfall is expected in next five days, the harvest of the matured Kuruvai paddy can be taken up with precaution.

During late Samba season direct sown paddy seeds should be treated with *Pseudomonas fluorescens* 10g/kg of seed before sowing. The seed treatment increases seed germination, seedling vigour and control the seed borne infection.

For 1 acre Samba crop, apply 200 kg of gypsum, 10 kg zinc sulphate, 30 kg of urea, 40 kg DAP and 10 kg potash as basal fertilizers. Apply 100 kg of neem cake before transplanting to avoid insect and nematode attack.

Leaf mite incidence is being noticed in the Samba paddy fields due to prevailing weather condition. To manage this, spray Dicofol @ 500 ml/ acre. or wettable sulphur @ 400 g/ acre with 200 liter of water. For Late Samba/ Thaladi, ADT 38, ADT 46, ADT 49, white Ponni, TRY 3, and TKM 13 varieties are suitable.

Perambalur

[Imp. Crop: Rice](#)

Stage: Kuruvai - Maturity & Harvest stage;

Late Samba: Sowing and Transplanting

Since light rainfall is expected in next five days, the harvest of the matured Kuruvai paddy can be taken up with precaution.

During late Samba season direct sown paddy seeds should be treated with *Pseudomonas fluorescens* 10g/kg of seed before sowing. The seed treatment increases seed germination, seedling vigour and control the seed borne infection.

For 1 acre Samba crop, apply 200 kg of gypsum, 10 kg zinc sulphate, 30 kg of urea, 40 kg DAP and 10 kg potash as basal fertilizers. Apply 100 kg of neem cake before transplanting to avoid insect and nematode attack.

Leaf mite incidence is being noticed in the Samba paddy fields due to prevailing weather condition. To manage this, spray Dicofol @ 500 ml/ acre. or wettable sulphur @ 400 g/ acre with 200 liter of water.

For Late Samba/ Thaladi, ADT 38, ADT 46, ADT 49, white Ponni, TRY 3, and TKM 13 varieties are suitable.

Thanjavur

[Imp. Crop: Rice](#)

Stage: Kuruvai - Maturity & Harvest stage;

Late Samba: Sowing and Transplanting

Since light rainfall is expected in next five days, the harvest of the matured Kuruvai paddy can be taken up with precaution.

During late Samba season direct sown paddy seeds should be treated with *Pseudomonas fluorescens* 10g/kg of seed before sowing. The seed treatment increases seed germination, seedling vigour and control the seed borne infection.

For 1 acre Samba crop, apply 200 kg of gypsum, 10 kg zinc sulphate, 30 kg of urea, 40 kg DAP and 10 kg potash as basal fertilizers. Apply 100 kg of neem cake before transplanting to avoid insect and nematode attack.

Leaf mite incidence is being noticed in the Samba paddy fields due to prevailing weather condition. To manage this, spray Dicofol @ 500 ml/ acre. or wettable sulphur @ 400 g/ acre with 200 liter of water.

For Late Samba/ Thaladi, ADT 38, ADT 46, ADT 49, white Ponni, TRY 3, and TKM 13 varieties are suitable.

Thiruvarur

[Imp. Crop: Rice](#)

Stage: Kuruvai - Maturity & Harvest stage;

Late Samba: Sowing and Transplanting

Since light rainfall is expected in next five days, the harvest of the matured Kuruvai paddy can be taken up with precaution.

During late Samba season direct sown paddy seeds should be treated with *Pseudomonas fluorescens* 10g/kg of seed before sowing. The seed treatment increases seed germination, seedling vigour and control the seed borne infection.

For 1 acre Samba crop, apply 200 kg of gypsum, 10 kg zinc sulphate, 30 kg of urea, 40 kg DAP and 10 kg potash as basal fertilizers. Apply 100 kg of neem cake before transplanting to avoid insect and nematode attack.

Leaf mite incidence is being noticed in the Samba paddy fields due to prevailing weather condition. To manage this, spray Dicofol @ 500 ml/ acre. or wettable sulphur @ 400 g/ acre with 200 liter of water.

For Late Samba/ Thaladi, ADT 38, ADT 46, ADT 49, white Ponni, TRY 3, and TKM 13 varieties are suitable.

Thiruchirapalli

Imp. Crop: Rice

Stage: Kuruvai - Maturity & Harvest stage;

Late Samba: Sowing and Transplanting

Since light rainfall is expected in next five days, the harvest of the matured Kuruvai paddy can be taken up with precaution.

During late Samba season direct sown paddy seeds should be treated with *Pseudomonas fluorescens* 10g/kg of seed before sowing. The seed treatment increases seed germination, seedling vigour and control the seed borne infection.

For 1 acre Samba crop, apply 200 kg of gypsum, 10 kg zinc sulphate, 30 kg of urea, 40 kg DAP and 10 kg potash as basal fertilizers. Apply 100 kg of neem cake before transplanting to avoid insect and nematode attack.

Leaf mite incidence is being noticed in the Samba paddy fields due to prevailing weather condition. To manage this, spray Dicofol @ 500 ml/ acre. or wettable sulphur @ 400 g/ acre with 200 liter of water.

For Late Samba/ Thaladi, ADT 38, ADT 46, ADT 49, white Ponni, TRY 3, and TKM 13 varieties are suitable.

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