



Regional Meteorology Centre, Chennai – India Meteorology Department, Reddiarchathram Seed Growers Association &

M. S. Swaminathan Research Foundation, Kannivadi

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Forecast Period:

10/05/2017

Bulletine No: MSSRF/SVG / 037 / 2017 Release Date : 09/05/2017



14/05/2017

Significant past weather	From	05/05/2017	to	08/05/2017
Parameters		Past Weather		
Rainfall (mm)			0.9	
Maximum Temperature (°C)			39-40	
Minimum Temperature (°C)			26-28	
Sky Condition (Octas)			4-6	
Relative Humidity (%)			46-63	
Wind Speed (kmph)			11-16	

Ensemble Weather Forecast until 08:30Hrs of 14-05-2017

Sivagangai

District:

Parameters	10-05-2017	11-05-2017	12-05-2017	13-05-2017	14-05-2017
	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Rainfall (mm)	0	0	1	0	0
Maximum Temperature (°C)	39	39	39	38	38
Minimum Temperature (°C)	26	26	26	26	26
Sky Condition (Octas)	4	4	4	4	4
Max. Relative Humidity (%)	55	55	55	60	60
Min. Relative Humidity (%)	45	45	45	45	45
Wind Speed (Kmph)	14	14	14	15	15
Wind Direction	SW	SW	SW	SW	SW

SMS Chances of very light rain on 12<sup>th</sup> of May. Partly cloudy and hot weather will prevail for the next 5 days.

## Weather Based Agro-Advisories: (Important Crops: Vegetables, Coconut)

- Prevailing current weather condition the incense of Black Headed Caterpillar in coconut. The pest occurs round the year with the spike in population during summer (Mar-May). The coconut trees of all ages are attacked. Dried up patches on leaflets of the lower leaves, only three or four youngest leaves at the center of the grown remain green. Galleries of silk and frass on under side of leaflets. In case of severe infestation the whole plantations present a scorched appearance. As a prophylactic measure, the first affected leaves may be cut and burnt. When infestation is very severe in young palms and if the biocontrol is not likely to be effective, spray the undersurface of the fronds with malathion 50 EC 0.05% 1 m / lt, or quinalphos 0.05%, or phosalone 0.05%. Among the larval parasitoids, the Bethylid, Goniozus nephantidis, (Elasmus nephantidis (brown species) and Brachymeria nosatoi KAU) is the most effective in controlling the pest. The optimum level of release is 1:8 of host-parasitoid ratio. Parasitoid release trap may be used to release the parasitoid at the site of feeding. Parasitoids should not be released in the crown region since they will be killed by predators like spiders and reduviid bugs. This should be released only three weeks after chemical spray.
- In the current scenario, summer ploughing is very important for both the rainfed as well as irrigated land. Appearances of cracks are avoided in the field. Thus the rainwater in the summer is also get settled and stored under the ground. Furthermore, the larvae and fungi in the soil are brought to the top of the soil and destroyed.
- Since the temperature is very high, provide cool drinking water to the animals throughout the day. Sprinkle water 2-3 times over the
  animals. Mineral mix can be provided daily @ 40-50g per animal.