



**Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru College of Agriculture and  
Research Institute, Karaikal - 609 603**

**Agromet Advisory Bulletin (AAB) for KARAİKAL District  
Issued jointly by IMD & PAJANCOA & RI**

**Forecast Period: 06<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> May 2026**

Phone No. 04368 – 261182 E-mail: [agronaas2012@gmail.com](mailto:agronaas2012@gmail.com)

Fax: 04368-261260



**Bulletin No.036 (05)/PJN/GKMS/2026**

**Date: 05.05.2026**

**Weather Summary for Karaikal district**

Past week Summary (30.04.2026 to 04.05.2026)					Weather Parameters	Ensemble weather forecast valid until 08.30 hrs of 10.05.2026				
30/04	01/05	02/05	03/05	04/05		Day-1 06/05	Day-2 07/05	Day-3 08/05	Day-4 09/05	Day-5 10/05
0	0	0	0	0	<b>Rainfall (mm)</b>	1	1	2	26	28
39	39	39	39	39	<b>Max. Temp. (°C)</b>	34	34	33	32	31
26	28	26	27	28	<b>Mini. Temp. (°C)</b>	25	24	23	22	21
1	5	3	5	1	<b>Cloud cover (Octa)</b>	6	4	7	8	8
55-89	56-92	55-89	55-86	53-89	<b>RH Even.- Morn. (%)</b>	60-80	60-80	70-80	80-90	80-90
5	6	6	6	4	<b>Wind (kmph)</b>	14	12	12	10	12
SSW	WSW	WSW	SSW	SSW	<b>Wind direction</b>	SSE	S	S	SSE	SSE

**Forecast for next five days: 06.05.2026 to 10.05.2026**

Light drizzle is expected from 06<sup>th</sup> to 08<sup>th</sup> May.

Moderate rain is expected on 09<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> May.

Sky will be partly cloudy for next five Days. The temperature range is expected to be around 21-34°C. Relative humidity range is expected to be around 60-90 %. The wind speed is expected to be 10-14 km per hour and the wind will be mostly from south south east direction.

Rainfall (5.6 mm) will be above normal whereas, maximum temperature (33.8°C) will be below normal and minimum temperature (25.4°C) will be normal from 10<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> May.

**Agro Advisory**

Crop/livestock	Stage/Particulars	Agro Advisory
Cotton	Vegetative growth Sucking pest	To manage weeds in cotton, apply post emergence herbicide pyriithiobac sodium @ 62.5g a.i./ha + quizalofop ethyl @ 50 g a.i./ha at 20-25 DAS.
		To manage sucking pest in cotton, spray azadirachtin 0.03 (300 ppm) @ 2500-5000 ml/ha or imidacloprid 17.8 SL @100-125 ml/ha or thiamethoxam 25 WG @100 g/ha.
Rice fallow pulses	Flowering and pod development	To control powdery mildew, spray NSKE @ 5% or neem oil @ 3% twice at 10 days interval or spray Eucalyptus leaf extract @ 10% at initiation of disease and 10 days later or Spray any one of the following fungicides at initiation of disease and second spray at 15 days later. Carbendazim 50 WP @ 500g/ha Wettable sulphur 80 WP @ 1500g/ha Propiconazole 25% EC @ 500ml/ha
		To control leaf crinkle, rogue out the infected plants up to 45 days. Foliar spray of notchi leaf extract 10% at 30 DAS or neem formulation 3 ml/lit or Methyl demeton 25 EC @500 ml/ha or Dimethoate 30 EC @ 500 ml/ha repeat after 15 days, if

		necessary. To manage yellow mosaic virus disease in black gram and green gram, spray Methyldematton 25%EC 1ml/l or Dimethoate 30%EC 1ml/l to manage vectors like whitefly and aphids. Two percent of DAP spray (Dissolve 4.5 kg of DAP in 10 litres of water previous day night and at morning the supernatant liquid shall be mixed with 190 litres of water) may be done at the time of flowering and another dose at fifteen days after first spray for rice fallow pulses.
Sesame	Vegetative stage	In Sesame, to manage Jassids, apply Acetamiprid 20 SP @ 0.3g/l.
Snake gourd and bitter gourd	Flowering stage	Spray ethrel @ 100 ppm (1 ml/10 litres of water) in snake gourd and bitter gourd for four times commencing from 15 <sup>th</sup> day after sowing at weekly intervals to increase female flowers.
Ribbed gourd	Flowering stage	Spray ethrel @ 250 ppm (2.5 ml/10 litres of water) in ribbed gourd for four times commencing from 15 <sup>th</sup> day after sowing at weekly intervals to increase female flowers.
Brinjal	Phomopsis blight	To manage Phomopsis blight in brinjal, spray <i>Pseudomonas fluorescens</i> or <i>Bacillus subtilis</i> @ 5g or 5ml/ l.
	Shoot borer	To manage Brinjal shoot borer, spray Emamectin Benzoate 4% SG @ 0.4g/l.
Coconut	Bearing stage	Root feeding of coconut tonic (200 ml / tree) in 3 months interval to avoid button shedding in coconut.
Livestock	Heat stress	Heat stress is likely to occur in cattle due to prevailing hot weather. Therefore, following steps can be followed to protect livestock from summer heat. Cattle can be protected from heat by spreading straw, dry grass, palm fronds, coconut leaves or coir waste on the surface of cattle sheds and sprinkling water over it. Cattle can be sent for grazing between 06 am to 10 am and 04 pm to 06 pm. Roofs should be erected over the drinking troughs for livestock to provide cold drinking water to the livestock. Cattle should be bathed twice daily. If cattle show signs of heat stress such as excessive drinking of water, rapid breathing, excessive salivation, loss of appetite, shivering and falling down, then the affected animals should be treated at the nearest veterinary hospital.

**SMS:** Light drizzle to moderate rain is expected from 06<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> May.