



Tamil Nadu Agricultural University
Coimbatore – 641 003



Dr. M. Rajavel, Ph.D.,
Public Relations Officer
Mobile: 94890 56730

Phone: 0422 - 6611302
Fax: 0422 – 2431821
E-mail: pro@tnau.ac.in

To
The Editor,
Sir,

Date: 16.09.2023

I request that the following message may kindly be published in your esteemed daily:

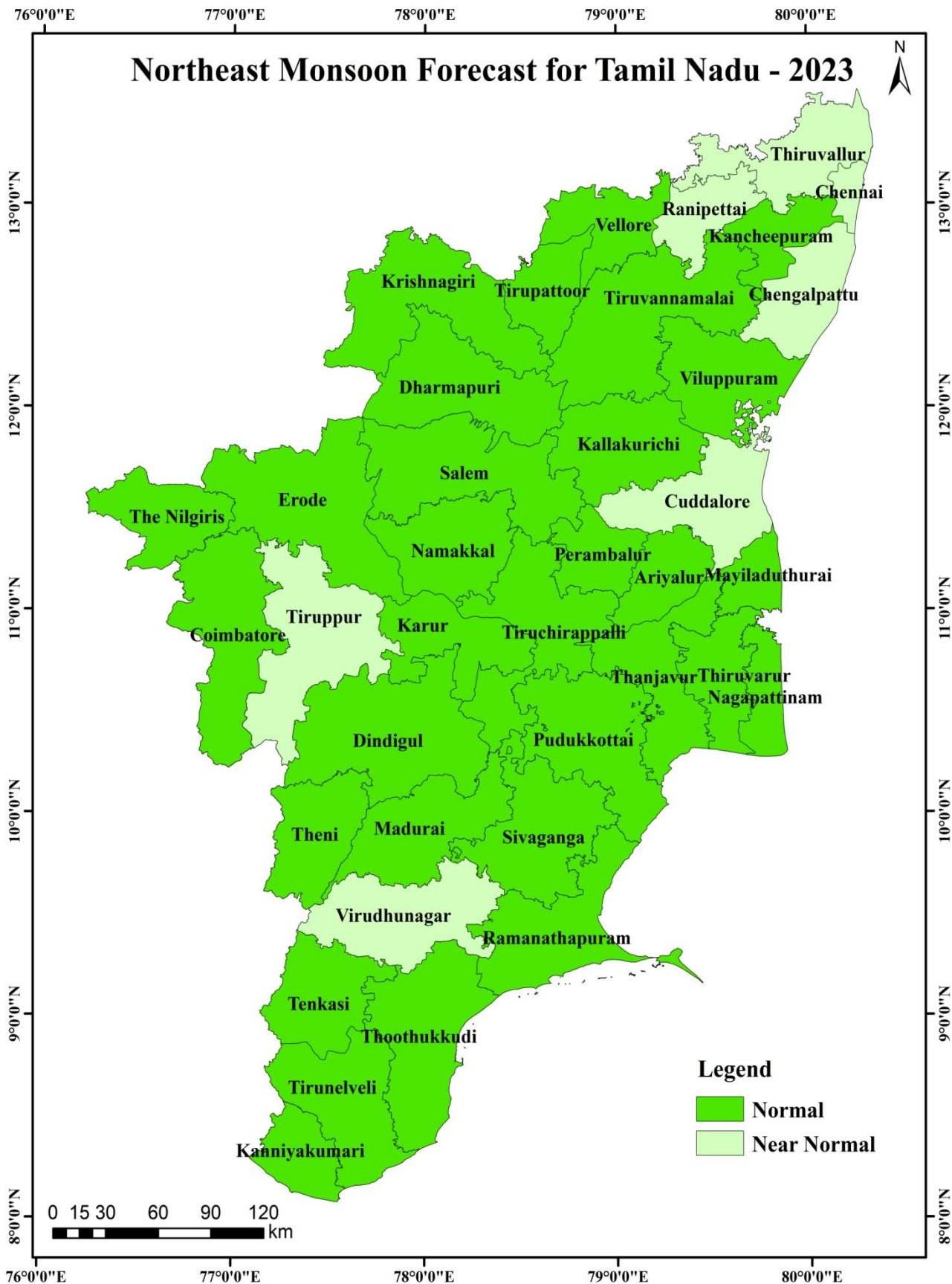
TNAU District level seasonal rainfall forecast for Northeast monsoon, 2023

Northeast monsoon season (October to December) – 2023 rainfall forecast for different districts of Tamil Nadu is developed based on the Southern Oscillation Index and Sea Surface Temperature values of Pacific and Indian Oceans by using Australian Rainman International V.4.3. Software at Agro Climate Research Centre, Directorate of Crop Management, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore and is presented at 60% probability level.

Normal Rainfall (± 10 % from long term rainfall) is expected at Ariyalur, Coimbatore, Dharmapuri, Dindigul, Erode, Kallakurichi, Kancheepuram, Kanyakumari, Karur, Krishnagiri, Madurai, Mayiladuthurai, Nagapattinam, Namakkal, Perambalur, Pudukkottai, Ramanathapuram, Salem, Sivagangai, Thanjavur, Theni, The Nilgiris, Tiruchirappalli, Tenkasi, Tiruvarur, Tirunelveli, Tuticorin, Tirupathur, Tiruvannamalai, Vellore and Viluppuram.

Near Normal Rainfall (<10 % from long term rainfall) is expected at Chennai, Chengalpattu, Cuddalore, Ranipet, Tiruvallur, Tiruppur and Virudhunagar.

North East Monsoon 2023



District level seasonal rainfall forecast for North East Monsoon 2023

S. No	Districts	Normal Rainfall (mm)	Predicted Rainfall (mm)	Per cent deviation
1	Ariyalur	497.0	492.0	-1.0
2	Chengalpattu	699.0	620.0	-11.3
3	Chennai	780.0	652.0	-16.4
4	Coimbatore	343.7	369.0	7.4
5	Cuddalore	702.5	601.0	-14.4
6	Dharmapuri	313.0	322.0	2.9
7	Dindigul	395.0	430.0	8.9
8	Erode	306.0	295.0	-3.6
9	Kallakurichi	450.0	415.0	-7.8
10	Kancheepuram	589.3	634.0	7.6
11	Kanyakumari	523.2	531.0	1.5
12	Karur	300.0	276.0	-8.0
13	Krishnagiri	277.0	261.0	-5.8
14	Madurai	418.5	401.0	-4.2
15	Mayiladuthurai	878.0	845.0	-3.8
16	Nagapattinam	837.0	907.0	8.4
17	Namakkal	269.0	273.0	1.5
18	Perambalur	428.0	443.0	3.5
19	Pudukkottai	401.0	424.0	5.7
20	Ramanathapuram	469.0	448.0	-4.5
21	Ranipet	401.0	352.0	-12.2
22	Salem	329.0	359.0	9.1
23	Sivaganga	406.0	434.0	6.9
24	Thanjavur	483.0	440.0	-8.9
25	Theni	356.0	360.0	1.1
26	Tenkasi	461.0	470.0	2.0
27	Tiruvallur	546.0	485.0	-11.2
28	Tiruvarur	644.0	586.0	-9.0
29	Tuticorin	392.0	398.0	1.5
30	Tiruchirapalli	378.0	354.0	-6.3
31	Tirunelveli	432.0	467.0	8.1
32	Tirupathur	264.0	259.0	-1.9
33	Tiruppur	327.0	287.0	-12.2
34	Thiruvannamalai	459.0	463.0	0.9
35	The Nilgiris	449.0	456.0	1.6
36	Vellore	332.0	309.0	-6.9
37	Villupuram	504.0	472.0	-6.3
38	Virudhunagar	389.0	324.0	-16.7

Tamil Nadu Agricultural University

Directorate of Crop Management

Agro Climate Research Centre

Coimbatore – 641 003

Fact

Seasonal Forecast for the North East Monsoon (NEM) inferred that most districts (31) in Tamil Nadu would receive normal rainfall (10 to -10%) during NEM, except seven districts viz., Chennai, Chengalpattu, Cuddalore, Ranipet, Tiruvallur, Tiruppur and Virudhunagar districts may receive near normal (-11 to -20%) rainfall.

Advisories

1. Short/medium duration varieties suitable for NEM alone recommended for cultivation during this season and do not go for long duration varieties, unless assured irrigation is available.
2. Small crisscross bunds should be provided at every 6m or 20 foot interval to have *insitu* water harvesting.
3. Excess rainfall during the cropping season may be drained into the farm pond the harvested water may be used for supplemental irrigations during midterm or terminal drought.
4. Premonsoon sowing with seed hardening is advised for all rainfed crops.
5. Broad Bed Furrow method of sowing is suggested for black soil areas.
6. In ridges and furrows, sowing should be taken up at 1/3rd height from the base in ridges.
7. Keep ready the PPFM sprays during midterm/terminal drought.
8. Crop residues may be used as mulch to prevent soil moisture loss.
9. In rice, Alternate Wetting and Drying method of Irrigation (AWD) is recommended.
10. To increase the drought tolerance of the crops, Foliar spray of KCl 1% at peak vegetative stage is recommended.
11. TNAU – Crop Boosters may be sprayed to increase the moisture stress tolerance and crop productivity.

Annexure-1

Rice	:	Dissolve 10g of Potassium Chloride in 1 litre of water. Mix 1 kg of seed with 1 litre of prepared solution. Soak it for 16 hours and shade dry
Maize	:	Dissolve 20g of Potassium Chloride in 1 litre of water mix 1kg of seed with 650ml of prepared solution. Soak it for 16 hours and shade dry To alleviate drought stress, seed hardening of maize seeds may be done with 1% resistin to improve root growth.
Cumbu	:	Dissolve 20g of Potassium Chloride in 1 litre of water mix 1kg of seed with 650ml of prepared solution. Soak it for 10 hours and shade dry
Ragi	:	Dissolve 2 g of Sodium Chloride in 1 litre of water. Mix 1 kg of seed with 700 ml of prepared solution. Soak it for 6 hours and shade dry
Green gram / Bengal gram	:	Dissolve 1g of ZnSo ₄ or MgSo ₄ in 1 litre of water. Mix 1g of seeds with 350ml of prepared solution. Soak it for 3 hours and shade dry.
Cotton	:	Dissolve 20g of Potassium Chloride in 1 litre of water. Mix 1kg of seeds with 650ml of prepared solution. Soak it for 4 hours and shade dry.
Sunflower	:	Dissolve 20g of Potassium Chloride in 1 litre of water. Mix 1kg of seeds with 650ml of prepared solution. Soak it for 4 hours and shade dry.
Groundnut	:	Dissolve 5g of Calcium chloride in 1 litre of water. Mix 1kg of seeds with 300 ml of prepared solution. Soak it for 4 hours and shade dry.

Public Relations Officer