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SEASONS

The period of the year when the Available climatic regime permit optimum growth and development other crop, due to the regular occurrence of two distinct monsoon period and subsequent periods with considerable meteorological season According to variation in temperature According to the year is IMD divided in to four periods from crop production point of view.

They are :

1. Cold weather period or winter from January to February.
2. Hot weather period or summer or pre-monsoon period from march to may.
3. South-West Monsoon or rainy or monsoon period from June to September.

4. North east monsoon or post rainy or post monsoon period- from October to December.

Cold weather period – January and Feb. cold month in most parts of the country during this period, temperature distribution over India shows marked decreases from south to north. The mean January day-Tem in Chennai & Calicut is about 20-25⁰c while in the northern plains. It is about 10-15⁰c. This period is practically rainless in most part of the country except for occasional drizzles.

These rains **though** small in **almost**, are most beneficial to the winter crop. At times they do more harm than good due to shedding : - of cotton bolls, damage to tobacco quality etc.

Hot weather Period

This period is characterized by high temperature, unlike in cold weather period, temperature is higher in the north during this period compared to south India ; As temperature rises the **atmo** pressure decreased. April & may are the hottest month at the year. Showers received this period are mainly useful for preparatory cultivation.

Generally and **to a** limited extent sorghum are sown with these rains. The standing garden land crops get benefit from this rains.

South west monsoon period or monsoon season or rainy

season –This is the grand period of rainfall in India about 60% of total rainfall in an year is received during this period.

Most of the tropical or **kharif** crops are grown during this period. All dry land and also wetlands directed depending on the rains received during this period. Garden lands are also benefited by this rains. The typical climate prevails during this period i.e. climate is warm, humid with bright sunshine except on rainy days.

North-East monsoon period or post monsoon season or

Post Rainy Season

The rain fall received during this period is about 33% of annual rainfall mostly temperate or **rabi** crops are raised during this period with the retreat of south –west monsoon, the sky is clear in north, India. The south india, especially Tamilnadue and coastal A.P., rain occurs due to north east monsoon.

The tem high **Up** to middle of October and later starts falling rapidly.

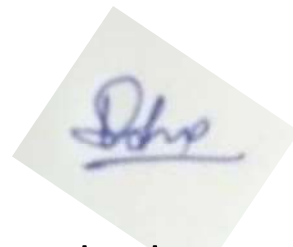
According to agronomic seasons in India, largely based on tem, three district crop seasons reconised.

1. **kharif** (rainy) mid June to mid October
2. Rabi (Cold) mid October to mid Feb
3. Summar Season (Hot weather Season) mid Feb to mid June.

References-Principal of Agronomy by S R REDDY

Principal of Agronomy-By_ Y Reddy & S R Reddy

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