Extra:

Weather forecast has influence in the yield of crop. Weather aberrations may cause soil erosion. The

Weather has an impact on every aspect of crop culture. The spatial variations in an area at a given time are showed by the climatological basis weather factors. The selected interval and the year to year fluctuations have to be considered for the cropping purposes. The variability is greater degree, The time unit is of shorter degree. Rainfall is the most variable over the short periods of time. For optimal productivity , the hazardous weather has to be avoided. There are higher frequencies of normal weather deviations every year. The adverse effect of weather can be managed if the weather forecast is available on time. The crop culture practices are adopted to minimizethe effect of hazardous weather.

The medium range forecasts help in carrying out cultural operations. With the latest technologies coming up the farmers are getting better weather forecasts. High cost decisions like organization and execution take some time. The mid seasonal forecasts must be communicated five days prior.

The control operations against pests and diseases and irrigation are high cost decisions. Weather forecasts are expected to be accurate and timely. Rains are required for the sowing of crops and soil moisture. Rains contribute to the crop water needs. The use of dependable precipitation is suggested for delineation of start and end of crop growth period. Clear weather must be preceded with soil moisture storage. Forecasts of dry spells and wet spells are required for disease control measures.

The radiative cooling will be maximum under cold nights and minimum with warm night temperatures.

The meteorological conditions are described by the weather forecast over an area and time. Because of the crop weather there are variations in the cropping practices. Dominant technology, broad casting needs are some of the criteria on which weather forecasting is defined. Short range forecast and long range forecast are some of the different types of forecast. Rainfall, snow, dewpoint temperatures are some of the different parameters of weather forecast.

Animal husbandry, crops and forestry can be referred to by specialized forecast. The initial forecasts need to be modified for the further forecasts needed for agricultural purposes. Some standard classes like clear sky, overcast can be used to define the forecast of sky coverage. The information of prevailing clouds is also important. In order to make the information more useful, probabilistic approach can be adopted. The two most difficult forecasted variables are snow and rainfall. The crop water needs are met by the fog which can be measured by the rain gauge. The fog at the airports are predicted by the nomograms. At daytime, nocturnal times the crop species exhibit a phenomenon known as Thermoperiodicity. The data of maximum and minimum temperaturesis used to derive mean day and night temperatures. Relative humidity is better understood by the users than the other measures like vapour pressure. Relative humidity is used to give the ultimate forecast. Wind direction gives us the variability in speed and wind direction. Rainfall or Dew produces leaf wetness. Different crops react differently for the same temporal distribution of weather. The anamolies are location specific for a given crop. Special weather forecasts are given where the crops suffer from freezing. The soil temperature, moisture determine the seed germination. With the depth, the difference between maximum and minimum temperature decreases. At 30cm depth the soil temperatures are taken as constant. The process called Thinning is used to correct excess germination. Germination is initiated

By light for many crop seeds.