THE INFORMATION SERVICE IN RELATION TO AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION IN CEYLON

By D. E. SCHOKMAN

(Publicity Division—Ceylon Department of Agriculture)

AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS depends on people. How far people progress depends to a large extent on the accurate and reliable information they receive. When this information is presented to people in a way designed to increase production and improve their manner of living, it is called *extension information.*

The objectives of extension information are briefly :

1. The improvement of farming methods and a consequent increase in production.
2. The improvement of living conditions.
3. The training of farm youth.
4. The wise use of natural resources—forests, water, soil, &c.

COMMUNICATION

The transmission of this information from the realm of research to its practical application in the field is vital to agricultural development ; it depends greatly on the Information Service which acts as a liaison between the Research Service at one end and the Extension Service serving the farmer at the other.

The Information Service has to collect research findings from its research colleagues and interpret these so that they have a direct bearing on the farmer's problems. The golden rules of communication are that information must :

(1) be simple, understandable and designed to change attitudes ;
(2) be persuasive ;
(3) be accurate ;

(4) be brief and to the point ;

(5) be timely ;

(6) reach the people for whom it is intended.

People learn in different ways—some by hearing, some by seeing and some by doing. Hence the need for a wide variety of communication media such as *advisory bulletins, magazines, press releases, posters, visual aids, radio, exhibitions* and *demonstrations.* These media and their application to local conditions were discussed at length in a previous article published by the writer (*Tropical Agriculturist,* Vol. CXII, 1956). Suffice it to say that every medium has its place in extension campaigns. What needs to be discussed now are the methods by which extension information is made available to the people for whom it is intended.

FIELD EXTENSION METHODS

The active participation of the farming population is a *sine qua non* for the success of extension programmes. In order to achieve this the following methods of approach are suggested:

1. Personal contact—where extension workers visit farmers, study their agricultural systems and suggest ways of improvement.
2. Group contact—where extension workers teach and advise farmers at meetings, demonstrations and tours.
3. Mass contact—where extension makes use of advisory bulletins, visual aids, editorial publicity, radio and exhibitions to put across the agricultural message.

In the first method the extension worker is on his own and success depends on his initiative, personality and understanding of farm people and their problems.

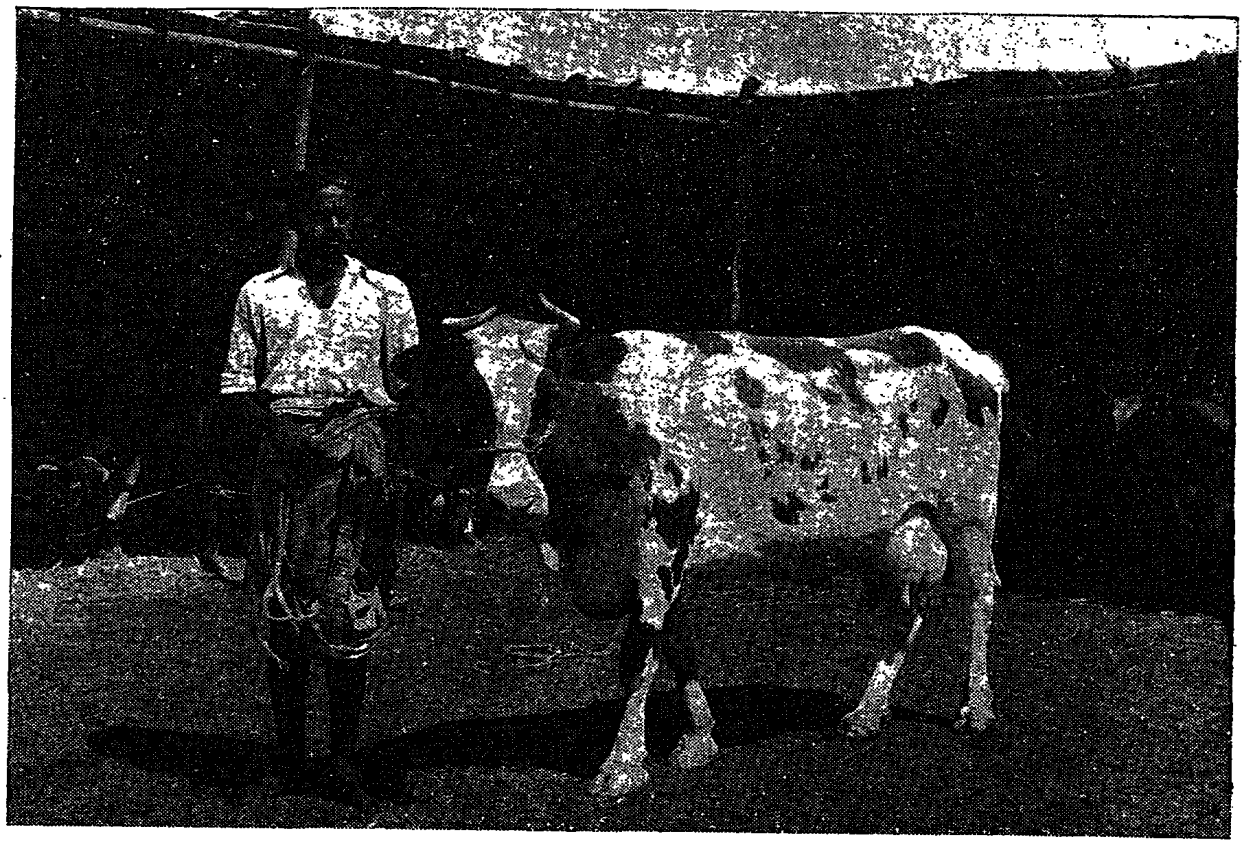
In the other two methods, the co-operation of an efficient Information Service is essential to speed the adoption of improved farming and home practices.

Group Method

The group extension method is undoubtedly the most effective means of " selling " the agricultural message, but unfortunately it is the least exploited in this country.

Above Mr. D. D. Liyanage, Agricultural Instructor, demonstrates the use of the "Ruhuna Paddy Seeder"

Below Livestock shows create interest and apprise people of the latest developments in breeding, feeding and management.



Group extension means the participation of farmers and extension workers in practical seminars. Such seminars bring together people with similar problems to work towards the solution of these problems, and, in the process, to share new experiences and ideas. Seminars serve not only to furnish farmers with the opportunity to discuss their problems with experts in the field, but also help to develop friendships and build up confidence.

The seminar is basically an informal training course or education in a particular agricultural problem. It utilizes a number of teaching techniques, viz., group discussions, illustrated lectures, film strips, tours and demonstrations. Small discussion groups, each led by an extension worker, constitute the heart of such seminars; they encourage members to talk; make them free and comfortable—which is an essential attitude to foster success. Lectures by experts and extension people should make full use of visual aids to engender interest and communicate ideas. Blackboards, illustrated charts, photographs, posters, models and exhibits are all necessary visual aid tools.

The matter for discussion should preferably be a subject that has a majority interest in the particular area. For instance the *Japanese Method of Paddy Cultivation* is a suitable subject for most areas. On the other hand the *Control of the Pentatomid Bug* has to be restricted to those areas where the pest is endemic. The emphasis in group teaching should always be on the practical side. Outdoor demonstrations and arranged tours to visit successful farmers who are adopting the recommendations taught at the seminars are sure-fire propaganda as they operate on the principle of " to see is to believe ".

The duration of the seminar is variable, depending on the number of participants and the subject to be discussed. It should be so organized that about half the time is spent in group discussion. The balance time should be devoted to field trips, studying exhibits and free time. Seminars should be conducted at least twice a year in a particular area. The time in between can be spent in visiting the members, helping them with new techniques, and assessing the effects of the seminar teachings.

Seminars should be sponsored by extension teams, who will rely on the Information Service for the production of visual aids and literature to be used throughout the sessions.

Mass Method

Agricultural advisory services throughout the world make use of campaigns to speed agricultural development, because they realize that the oftener people are exposed to a new idea the more likely they

are to adopt it. *India's successful campaign to spread the Japanese methods of rice culture is an outstanding example.*

In Ceylon we have two annual island-wide campaigns—the Soil Conservation Week which is held in October-November, and the Tree Planting Campaign organized on the lines of the Indian Vana Mahotsava. The effects of these campaigns, however, are ephemeral as they are meant only to remind people of their dependence on natural resources. Proper campaign procedure co-ordinates different methods of communication aimed at focussing attention on a particular problem and its solution over a period of time.

To justify a campaign one must first ascertain (1) whether the problem is sufficiently important to a large number of people, (2) whether the problem can be solved without major or complicated adjustments by the farmer. The Ceylon peasant is poor, and it is useless to ask him to adopt practices that involve a capital outlay which he cannot afford even though he is convinced of their merits.

Secondly, it is necessary to determine how many campaigns can be organized to run concurrently. This will depend largely on a sufficiency of staff and of funds. It is necessary to emphasize that the fewer campaigns undertaken at the same time the more likely they will succeed. Several campaigns aimed at the same people will only tend to confuse both the campaigners and the farmers. Also, mass outlets like the newspapers and radio will be unable to provide space and time for publicity if several campaigns operate simultaneously. To start with, not more than one campaign should be attempted. Those that demand most attention in Ceylon today and which can be developed on an island-wide basis are:—

1. OPERATION PADDY, which should publicise the Japanese methods and local adaptations that may be used to boost production.
2. OPERATION MILK, which should advertise the dietary benefits of wholesome milk and the methods of stepping up production through rearing better breeds, healthy stock, better feeding and adequate housing.

Of course smaller district campaigns may be run to boost local agricultural aspects like *vegetable cultivation in the up-country* or *cigarette tobacco production.*

Whatever the type of campaign, its proper functioning and final evaluation of success will depend on systematic planning and the co-ordination of all communication media.

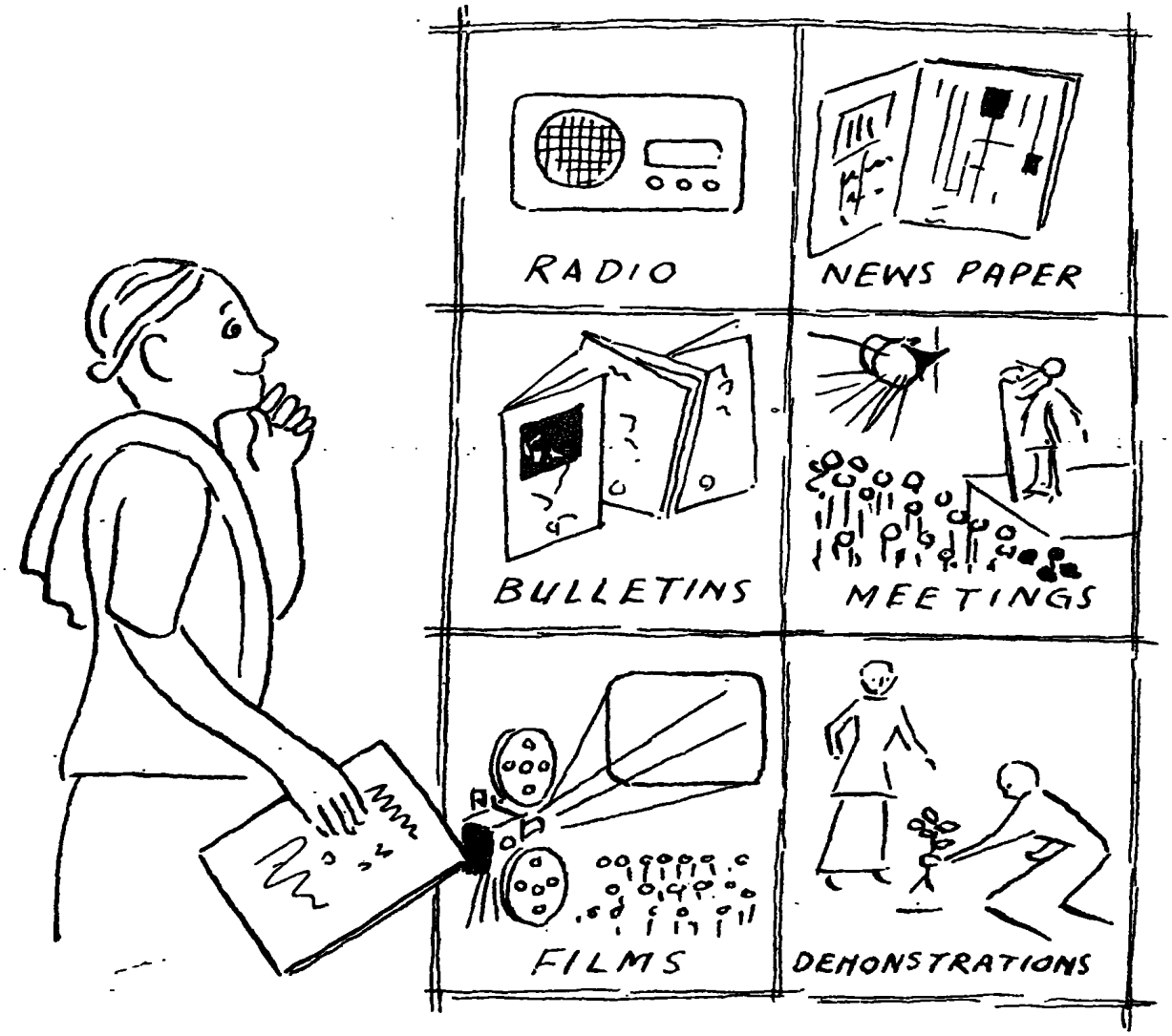
Planning Committee Stage. A team made up of administrators, subject-matter specialists and representatives from the Extension and Information Services should form a steering committee to plan and guide the progress of a campaign.

If this campaign is one that is envisaged to cover several months and is planned on an ambitious scale it will be wise to include on the committee, members of allied departments and commercial concerns that market agricultural commodities.

In enlisting co-operation in all fields of interest you provide for a more useful and fuller campaign.

The steering committee must initially decide on the following points:

1. Objectives of campaign.
2. Duration of campaign.
3. Information to be passed on.
4. Communication media to be employed.
5. Timing of activities.
6. Competitions to be sponsored.
7. List of organizations and potential co-operators to be invited to participate.
8. The budget.



To achieve success in a campaign, use many communication media

Pre-Campaign Preparatory Stage. The next step is to prepare extension workers to operate successfully and the public to benefit from the campaign. To do this most effectively it will be necessary to keep the Extension Service as a whole up to date on the plans of the campaign through a departmental news letter.

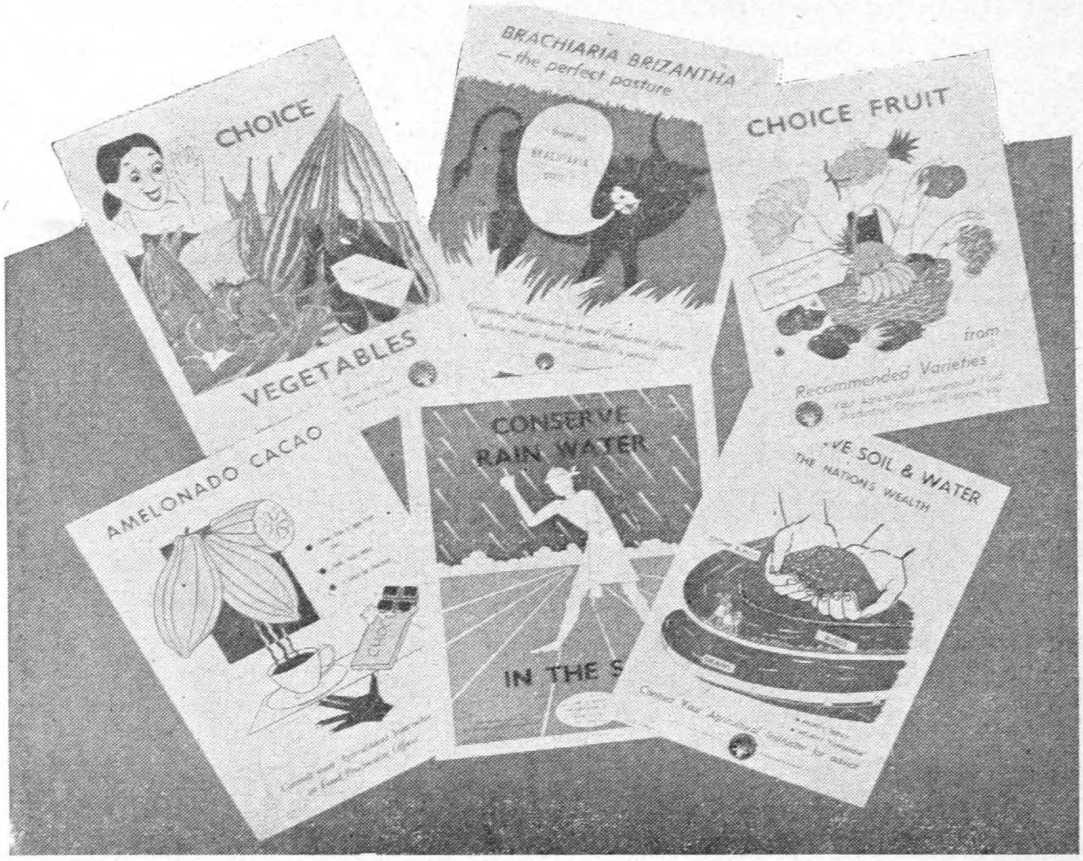
In addition, preparatory training classes should be organized to include training on subject-matter and communication skills. Extension workers who benefit from these classes can carry the teaching to Young Farmers' Clubs, village leaders and progressive farmers in advance of, or during the campaign, so that these people will be ready for the impact of the campaign. People who have been apprised in advance of the meaning of the campaign are more receptive and easier to interest or impress by radio, newspapers, leaflets, posters, visual aids, extension meetings and demonstrations.

Launching the Campaign. Once the campaign is ready to start all mass outlets should be advised and brought abreast of developments.

Next, public attention should be focussed on the campaign by arranging for grand "kick-off" meetings all over the Island, in which well known celebrities should be persuaded to take part. Announcement of campaign contests and special parades are other ways of attracting attention. These "interest kindlers" are also first class news value and will find a prominent place in the daily papers.

From now on comes the difficult stage of "operation campaign". The interest of the people should never be allowed to flag. Extension meetings, demonstrations and all other communication media should be brought into operation and continuously flogged till maximum public attention is focussed on the problem. The farmer may first read the information in the newspaper; he may then hear it on the radio; sometime later he may attend a meeting where the problem is discussed; he may also receive a leaflet on the subject from his extension officer. By the time the "Campaign Smash" comes along (in the case of paddy this will be the planting season) the farmer should have all the information he needs to take action successfully.

The campaign now enters its last phase, namely, to help those who have given the idea a try, and report progress and stories of individual farmers who have successfully adopted the recommendations of the campaign. It is here that the personal contact method will pay rich dividends. The Information Service through its press liaison section should make capital of progress reports and success stories. Competition winners should also be given due publicity. Successful men invoke the respect of their less fortunate brethren who would like to emulate their example—they are, therefore, potential grist to the publicist's mill.



Recent posters conceived by the Arts and Graphics Section of the Publicity Division and printed by the Government Press

THE INFORMATION SERVICE

The Information Service has a dual function to perform. It is responsible for obtaining scientific information and interpreting it both to the Extension Service and public, employing as many communication media as possible. It is the job of the Extension Service from there on to spread the message and make the people act on it. The one service purports to inform and interest, the other to inspire and instruct. Another important function of the Information Service is to train others in the use of mass methods. There is need, therefore, for a continuous programme of in-service training for extension workers.

In establishing an Information Service the first step is to—

1. Identify the sources of information.
2. Determine the current problems of farmers.
3. Ascertain the media by which they can be reached.
4. Find out what aids extension personnel require urgently to propagate the message.

The sources of information are all within the Department of Agriculture ; harnessing them for the benefit of the farmer presents

Some magazines and extension bulletins prepared by the Publicity Division and printed at the Government Press

no problem. The other information may be gauged from the replies of extension personnel who are requested to answer a suitable questionnaire.

The next step is to set up the following specialized sections within a unified service to handle all communication media :

1. Editorial Section.
2. Visual Aids and Printing Section.
3. Display and Promotion Section.
4. In-service Training Section.

In addition an adequate *circulation section* or *distributing agency* is very necessary to see that all publicity aids are readily made available to the audiences for whom they are intended and to all those who seek information.

The establishment of a unified service is eminently desirable both from a utility and administration point of view.

Editorial Section. This section will be responsible for producing copy for all extension bulletins and popular magazines, in addition to

editing films and film scripts. It will also maintain liaison with the Press, Radio Ceylon and Government Film Unit, specializing in the preparation of news articles and scripts for broadcasting and filming.

In this connection one must never lose sight of the fact that whatever media are employed—be they poster, picture, advertisement or film—it is by words that the message is brought home.

Visual Aids and Printing Section. Visual Aids include photography, art, exhibits and presentation aids. Black and white photographs are used in publications, feature news stories and as part of exhibits ; they can also be made into feature sets. Film strips and motion pictures are also required for use in extension teaching.

All popular publications require both illustrative art and cover designs. Extension workers need posters and illustrated charts to be used at meetings and demonstrations ; they need exhibits for shows.

Copy, photographs and drawings need to be prepared for the printer and engraver. Attention to typographical detail and a knowledge of printing processes are essential for the production of economic but yet attractive literature designed to interest a majority audience that are not natural readers.

Front view of the Agricultural Pavilion at the Agri-Horticultural Show, Nuwara Eliya, 1957

All this has to be done in the Visual Aids Section, which for convenience and better manipulation should be divided into three sub-sections viz.:

1. Photographic Section.
2. Art Section.
3. Printing Section.

With regard to the printing of agricultural publications, timeliness of issue and a ready availability of material are of primary importance. Furthermore, successful publicity must be unfettered, alive and fascinating.

The acquisition of an easily operated printing machine to produce the general run of reports, handbills, bulletins and small posters will ensure the timely production of a sufficiency of extension literature. The employment of presensitized plates, which are adapted to preparation by normal typewriters, free hand art and photographic processes, together with the use of coloured inks will make possible the quick production of attractive "give away" literature.

A portion of the Animal Husbandry Section at the Agri-Horticultural Show held at Nuwara Eliya, showing the use of posters, photographs, models and other exhibits to propagate the message

The printing of " longer runs " may be continued at the Government Press, which is more qualified by way of staff and equipment to produce these economically.

Silk screen equipment is easy to handle ; it is useful for producing a limited number of large posters for localized campaigns and for printing in at least four colours.

Display and Promotion Section. This section will be chiefly concerned with the erection of pavilions or stands at exhibitions and other shows. The manufacture of counters, self-supporting display units, models and exhibits will also fall within the function of this section. Exhibitions in this country are yet in their infancy, so for the moment their organization may be handled by the Visual Aids Section. But as the popularity of shows increases and the responsibilities of display and promotion become heavier, the Display and Promotion Section will have to function separately as a specialized unit trained in the principles of exhibition technique.

Ceylon, an essentially agricultural country, is woefully lacking in *agricultural shows* aimed at an *agricultural people.* The policy so far has been to bring agriculture in a limited way to general audiences. The policy in future should visualize the presentation of agriculture in a large way to farmers themselves. Whether the emphasis should be on an ambitious provincial exhibition that tours the provinces annually or on lesser local shows that cater to the needs of particular districts is a matter that demands the immediate consideration of the Extension Service. The agricultural display at general exhibitions, however, should always be restricted to a small stand keyed to the particular theme of the host exhibition.

In-service Training Section. In-service training is necessary to prepare extension personnel for dispensing the agricultural message efficiently. The Extension Service has its fingers on the pulse of the farming community. It is the agricultural counterpart of the canvassers and salesmen of the commercial world. Unless extension workers are constantly briefed in the latest information and communication methods, agricultural extension will never succeed. The Extension Service in addition to attempting to sell the message to individuals has the responsibility of educating rural youth and training village leaders. In-service training classes may be conducted throughout the year, catering to groups of extension workers, who will thus be helped to communicate the message in the most desirable and effective way.

In the case of campaign training the first step is to bring together in a handbook all the available pertinent knowledge about the subject. This is a task for subject-matter and communication

specialists. This booklet will provide the raw material for co-ordinating all campaign activities and will form the basis of in-service campaign training. The "guide book" should be made available to all extension personnel. It should contain the following facts:—

1. All information needed for the campaign relating to the problem and its solution.
2. The methods of reaching desired audiences and the communication media to be used.
3. The available visual aids.
4. Details relating to the aims of the campaign and its duration.
5. The scheduled activities of the campaign.
6. Plans to evaluate results.

(Received 15 March 1957)

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

SUMMARY FOR JANUARY-JUNE, 1957

Dry weather was experienced alternatively with wet weather during January. Dry weather prevailed during the first week of the month and again from 19th to 28th. During the latter period, the nights were very cold and the minimum temperatures several degrees below average. On the 28th the minimum at Nuwara Eliya fell close to freezing point and ground frost was experienced. Wet spells were caused by low pressure waves in Comorin area, but the rainfall received was chiefly moderate. The first wet spell resulted in rain on the east side from 8th to 11th, which was widespread on the 10th. The second spell lasted from 14th to 18th, with widespread rain on the 16th and 17th. The third caused fairly widespread rain on the 29th and 30th. The rainfall was heaviest in the north-eastern hill-country and in the southern parts of Batticaloa District, where the monthly totals generally exceeded 10 inches. Elsewhere over the Island the rainfall was mainly below 5 inches. Least rain (with totals below 2 inches) occurred in the northern and north-western parts, and scattered along the west coast. Rainfall was below normal almost throughout the Island. Greater deficits which occurred in the north-eastern hill-country were of the order of 10 to 15 inches. There were a few scattered excesses.

Active north-east monsoon weather prevailed in the eastern parts of Ceylon during February, while evening thunder activity was fairly frequent in the south-western low and mid-country. The monsoon rain was moderately heavy in the north-eastern hill-country and neighbourhood from 15th to 17th when about 30 daily falls over 5 inches were recorded. These rains resulted in floods in Batticaloa District. Dry weather prevailed over the Island during the periods 5th to 11th, and 21st to 24th. Heavier rain, with monthly totals of the order of 15 inches or more, occurred in the north-eastern parts extending from the north-eastern hill-country up to the coast. Monthly totals of the order of 15 inches occurred in the south-western low and mid-country also. The rainfall was below 5 inches in North-Western Province, in the northern parts of the Island to north of Anuradhapura-Trincomalee and in the southern and south-eastern low country. It was least (totals below 2 inches) in Mannar District and Jaffna Peninsula. The rainfall was above normal over a major part of the Island,

the greater excesses (of the order of 5 to 10 inches) occurring in the north-eastern parts extending from the north-eastern hills up to the coast and scattered in the south-western low and mid-country. Deficits were generally small and occurred scattered, mainly in the northern and north-western parts and in Matara District.

A few afternoon and evening thundery showers were experienced, chiefly inland, during the early part of March. The weather was mainly dry during the rest of the month. Heaviest rainfall occurred in the inland areas in the south, particularly near the hills. Rainfall was below normal except in limited areas in the south.

Afternoon and evening thundershowers continued during April, with short periods of dry weather occasionally. The rainfall was, however, scattered, and mainly confined to the south-western parts. The weather was practically dry in Northern and Eastern Provinces and in the neighbourhood of Hambantota. Heaviest rainfall occurred in Sabaragamuwa Province, where several stations recorded monthly totals exceeding 15 inches. Elsewhere in the western and south-western parts and in the central parts of North-Central Province the monthly totals ranged from 5 to 10 inches. Many stations in Trincomalee District received no rain at all. The rainfall was below normal over a major part of the Island, the bigger deficits being of the order of 2 to 5 inches. Appreciable excesses occurred, in places, in the south-western mid-country, those at some stations ranging from 5 to 10 inches.

The weather was mainly warm and dry during the first half of May, with scattered thundershowers which were fairly widespread occasionally. South-west monsoon conditions became evident from about the 18th, when heavy rain was experienced along the south-west coast, with thundershowers inland and in North-Central Province. These conditions continued generally till about the end of the month, thundershowers extending occasionally to the eastern parts. The monsoon was active during the last 3 days of the month and heavy rain was experienced in the south-western parts, with strong winds over the Island. On the 30th and 31st more than 50 daily falls over 5 inches were recorded. Heaviest rain occurred in the south-western mid-country, where several stations aggregated totals over 20 inches. Rainfall decreased gradually towards the north and the east, monthly totals in the eastern parts being generally below 5 inches. Least rain was experienced in Jaffna Peninsula, where the totals were mainly below 2 inches. Rainfall was irregularly distributed on both sides of average. Bigger deficits (of the order of 5 to 10 inches) occurred in the south-western mid-country. The bigger excesses (also of the order of 5 to 10 inches) occurred to east and south of the central hills, in north-western parts and in North-Central Province.

Active monsoon weather prevailed during June. Rainfall was chiefly confined to the south-western parts, while moderate to strong south-westerly winds were fairly general over the Island. The rainfall was fairly heavy on the 1st and 17th. The rainfall on the 1st which followed two days of heavy rain on the last two days of May resulted in floods in several low-lying areas in Colombo District, Kelani Ganga also rising and remaining above minor flood level (5 feet) from 3rd to 5th. Heaviest rain occurred in the south-western hill-country, where several stations recorded monthly totals exceeding 25 inches, the highest being 42.51 inches at Watawala. In the south-western low country the rainfall was of the order of 10 to 15 inches. Outside the south-west quarter the monthly totals were mainly below 2 inches. Over 60 stations chiefly in the Northern and North-Central Provinces and in Trincomalee District received no rain at all. The rainfall was below normal over a major part of the Island, but the deficits were mainly small.

D. T. E. DASSANAYAKE,
Director, Department of Meteorology.

JANUARY

	Temperature				*Humidity*		*Rainfall*		
	Mean Maximum	*Offset*	*Mean Minimum*	*Offset*	*Day*	*Night (from Min. Temps.)*	*Total*	*Offset*	*Number of Days*
Anuradhapura ..	84·3	+1·0	67·0	—2·3	74	97	2·00	—3·80	12
Badulla ..	75·8	—0·4	62·6	—1·2	77	91	5·97	—4·35	13
Batticaloa ..	81·0	—0·5	73·4	—0·2	74	84	10·09	—2·79	15
Colombo ..	86·8	+0·4	70·7	—1·1	68	90	2·48	—1·48	7
Diyatalawa ..	72·0	—0·3	56·9	—0·8	79	91	3·85	—2·79	12
Galle	83·3	—0·5	71·7	—1·3	73	85	1·80	—2·08	7
Hambantota ..	85·0	+0·1	72·2	—0·5	73	88	3·33	—0·67	7
Jaffna	83·8	+0·8	71·9	—0·3	64	83	0·35	—4·06	4
Kandy	82·3	+0·2	64·2	—0·8	64	84	3·99	—2·75	7
Kankesanturai ..	83·6	+0·9	74·5	—0·8	68	76	0·57	—2·84	3
Kurunegala ..	85·8	—0·6	68·6	—1·3	65	92	4·35	—0·76	7
Mannar ..	83·8	+0·5	74·5	+0·3	67	78	2·16	—1·68	9
Nuwara Eliya ..	67·5	—0·1	47·3	+0·1	71	83	3·61	—3·35	9
Puttalam ..	86·8	+1·3	69·3	—0·7	65	90	1·37	—2·06	8
Ratmalana ..	87·7	+0·8	70·9	—0·5	65	90	2·17	—1·98	7
Ratnapura ..	90·3	+1·1	68·9	—2·3	64	92	3·37	—2·98	7
Talawakele ..	72·9	—1·3	54·8	—0·7	55	75	2·48	—1·39	8
Trincomalee ..	81·1	+0·6	75·6	+0·3	72	75	6·33	—1.98	10

FEBRUARY

	Temperature				*Humidity*		*Rainfall*		
	Mean Maximum	*Offset*	*Mean Minimum*	*Offset*	*Day*	*Night (from Min. Temps.)*	*Total*	*Offset*	*Number of Days*
Anuradhapura ..	90·7	+3·6	68·0	—1·4	71	97	3·48	+1·76	8
Badulla ..	78·7	—0·3	63·9	+0·7	74	91	4·96	+1·79	13
Batticaloa ..	82·0	—0·9	73·7	0	70	78	11·83	+7·62	11
Colombo ..	86·2	—0·9	71·6	—0·5	74	95	4·03	+1·43	7
Diyatalawa ..	75·3	+0·4	57·7	+0·8	73	91	3·29	+0·92	16
Galle	84·7	—0·5	72·9	—0·8	72	90	2·58	—0·71	15
Hambantota ..	84·9	—1·0	73·2	+0·2	73	90	2·35	+0·89	5
Jaffna	85·7	+0·1	72·6	+0·3	63	83	1·04	—0·42	4
Kandy	83·7	—1·7	65·1	+0·8	64	87	8·02	+5·63	14
Kankesanturai ..	85·4	+0·6	72·9	—1·4	65	83	0·25	—0·83	4
Kurunegala ..	88·6	—1·3	69·7	0	64	95	2·78	+0·79	11
Mannar ..	85·4	—0·7	73·4	—0·4	85	86	1·16	—0·54	6
Nuwara Eliya ..	69·0	—0·6	47·4	+2·0	71	87	3·39	+1·40	16
Puttalam ..	88·0	—0·2	70·8	+0·5	77	90	1·95	+0·58	4
Ratmalana ..	86·7	—0·7	72·3	+0·8	71	88	5·62	+2·26	11
Ratnapura ..	91·7	+0·2	70·9	—0·5	64	93	11·10	+5·80	13
Talawakele ..	73·3	+3·1	54·7	+0·2	66	81	3·40	+1·43	9
Trincomalee ..	83·3	+0·8	75·1	—0·7	72	84	3·88	+0·83	11

MARCH

	Temperature				Humidity		Rainfall		
	Mean Maximum	Offset	Mean Minimum	Offset	Day	Night (from Min. Temps.)	Total	Offset	Number of Days
Anuradhapura ..	93·6	+2·3	68·3	—3·3	57	95	0·34	—3·81	3
Badulla ..	82·5	+0·1	64·8	+0·5	63	89	1·21	—3·84	2
Batticaloa ..	84·3	—1·1	74·3	—1·8	63	78	0·01	—3·46	1
Colombo ..	88·3	+0·4	72·9	—1·1	69	93	0·17	—4·49	2
Diyatalawa ..	78·8	+1·3	56·8	—2·4	68	91	2·72	—2·17	7
Galle	85·9	+0·4	74·4	—0·6	72	86	2·05	—3·26	7
Hambantota ..	86·7	—0·2	75·4	+1·1	72	84	0·36	—3·03	3
Jaffna	88·2	—0·5	73·2	—2·7	59	81	0	—1·58	0
Kandy	87·5	—0·4	66·0	—1·1	56	89	1·20	—4·22	1
Kankesanturai ..	87·4	—1·3	72·4	—3·2	63	88	0	—1·47	0
Kurunegala ..	93·8	+1·2	70·5	—1·5	54	95	0·28	—6·00	3
Mannar	89·0	—0·3	73·8	—0·4	61	84	0·03	—1·81	1
Nuwara Eliya ..	72·3	+1·4	43·7	—2·8	63	82	1·71	—2·38	2
Puttalam	90·9	+1·0	71·7	—1·2	59	88	0	—3·08	0
Ratmalana ..	88·4	+0·2	73·8	0	68	93	0·65	—5·83	5
Ratnapura ..	92·8	+0·7	72·5	0	63	90	6·61	—3·77	16
Talawakelle ..	76·4	—1·5	53·4	—2·0	55	78	1·57	—3·05	2
Trincomalee ..	86·2	+0·7	76·8	+0·2	67	79	0	—2·30	0

APRIL

	Temperature				Humidity		Rainfall		
	Mean Maximum	Offset	Mean Minimum	Offset	Day	Night (from Min. Temps.)	Total	Offset	Number of Days
Anuradhapura ..	95·9	+4·3	72·8	—1·6	61	95	6·31	—0·12	11
Badulla ..	85·2	+1·1	66·1	—0·1	69	92	3·97	—3·03	16
Batticaloa ..	87·4	—0·5	76·6	—0·1	69	82	0·89	—1·41	4
Colombo ..	89·2	+1·4	75·2	—0·6	72	93	5·36	—3·71	16
Diyatalawa ..	80·9	+3·1	60·0	—0·5	71	94	4·89	—1·65	15
Galle	87·3	+1·3	75·7	—1·0	76	91	4·02	—4·69	17
Hambantota ..	87·8	+0·2	75·9	—0·3	72	88	0·75	—6·23	4
Jaffna	90·7	+1·1	79·2	—1·0	67	82	2·65	+0·42	5
Kandy	88·5	+0·8	69·6	—0·4	63	90	4·80	—1·20	17
Kankesanturai ..	91·7	+0·4	77·1	—1·4	67	89	1·90	+0·36	2
Kurunegala ..	93·0	+2·0	74·2	—0·4	65	95	10·93	+1·02	21
Mannar ..	92·7	+2·4	77·4	—0·6	67	89	0·08	—3·34	3
Nuwara Eliya ..	73·3	+2·1	48·2	—1·8	71	87	3·08	—1·90	12
Puttalam ..	91·6	+2·3	75·6	—1·1	66	86	3·38	—1·50	11
Ratmalana ..	89·6	+1·7	76·0	+0·5	70	91	6·84	—3·73	22
Ratnapura ..	92·6	+1·4	73·2	—0·5	70	90	18·92	+7·35	22
Talawakele ..	77·0	—0·5	56·2	—1·6	74	88	5·86	—0·44	13
Trincomalee ..	90·1	+0·9	78·1	+0·5	69	86	0	—2·13	0

	MAY								
	Temperature				Humidity		Rainfall		
	Mean Maximum	Offset	Mean Minimum	Offset	Day	Night (from Min. Temps.)	Total	Offset	Number of Days
Anuradhapura ..	91·3	+0·5	74·3	—2·1	72	95	8·70	+5·16	19
Badulla ..	86·2	+0·7	67·8	+1·4	69	92	6·69	+2·00	15
Batticaloa ..	89·6	—0·7	77·6	—0·2	66	80	2·27	+0·48	8
Colombo ..	87·6	+0·6	75·9	—1·7	79	93	19·99	+4·50	23
Diyatalawa ..	78·1	—0·6	62·6	+0·6	76	92	8·11	+2·05	20
Galle	85·9	+0·9	76·5	—1·6	82	91	14·68	+2·01	21
Hambantota ..	87·2	+0·4	77·7	+0·1	80	89	2·95	—1·32	16
Jaffna	90·1	+2·0	81·7	0	73	83	1·62	—0·38	6
Kandy	86·1	+0·1	70·3	—0·3	69	90	7·01	+0·50	19
Kankesanturai ..	92·9	+1·0	80·0	—1·5	69	87	1·48	—0·10	10
Kurunegala ..	90·1	+0·9	75·2	—0·9	72	93	8·11	+0·56	19
Mannar ..	91·4	+1·9	79·3	—1·5	73	89	4·30	+2·51	12
Nuwara Eliya ..	71·8	+1·4	53·0	—0·3	77	88	9·27	+0·80	18
Puttalam ..	89·8	+1·4	77·1	—1·8	72	89	9·80	+6·03	18
Ratmalana ..	88·3	+1·0	76·5	—1·4	77	93	17·77	+1·36	23
Ratnapura ..	90·4	+1·4	74·1	—0·8	75	90	14·29	—6·62	24
Trincomalee ..	92·1	—0·1	79·0	+0·2	69	84	2·10	—1·13	7

	JUNE								
	Temperature				Humidity		Rainfall		
	Mean Maximum	Offset	Mean Minimum	Offset	Day	Night (from Min. Temps.)	Total	Offset	Number of Days
Anuradhapura ..	88·6	—1·4	76·0	—0·4	72	93	0·57	—0·16	9
Badulla ..	86·4	+1·0	65·7	+0·3	67	89	2·20	+0·66	6
Batticaloa ..	92·0	—0·3	77·8	+0·1	58	74	0·39	—0·50	3
Colombo ..	85·3	—0·1	77·3	0	80	86	9·86	+1·20	22
Diyatalawa ..	77·5	—0·1	63	+0·1	65	79	2·02	+0·06	14
Galle	83·7	+0·1	77·2	0	84	89	4·85	—3·59	22
Hambantota ..	86·4	0	77·6	—0·2	80	89	1·44	—0·67	9
Jaffna	87·2	+0·5	81·9	+1·0	80	81	0	—0·39	0
Kandy	81·6	—0·6	71·2	+0·6	71	83	9·22	+1·92	23
Kankesanturai ..	91·6	+0·4	81·7	+0·7	70	83	0·07	—0·50	1
Kurunegala ..	86·1	—0·5	75·7	+0·1	80	91	10·81	+4·02	21
Mannar ..	88·4	+0·2	81·6	+1·0	74	81	0·03	—0·33	1
Nuwara Eliya ..	66·8	+1·2	56·9	+1·2	81	85	9·60	—0·83	23
Puttalam ..	86·7	+0·3	79·8	+0·6	74	80	2·47	+1·07	13
Ratmalana ..	86·4	+0·9	78·9	+1·5	80	84	9·41	+0·43	21
Ratnapura ..	87·6	+0·8	74·8	+0·1	75	90	21·64	+3·09	26
Trincomalee ..	93·9	+1·6	80·1	+1·0	59	78	0·02	—0·91	1

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