



राष्ट्रीय कृषि मौसम परामर्शी सेवाएं बुलेटिन
National Agromet Advisory Services Bulletin

जारी करने की तिथि/ **Date of issue: 20 April 2026**

आधारित/**based on**

विस्तारित अवधि मौसम पूर्वानुमान/**Extended Range Weather Forecast (ERFS)**

वैधता/**Validity: 17 – 30 April 2026**

जारीकर्ता/**Issued by**

अखिल भारतीय समन्वित कृषि-मौसम विज्ञान अनुसंधान परियोजना

AICRP on Agro-Meteorology (AICRPAM)

केंद्रीय बारानी कृषि अनुसंधान संस्थान

Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture (CRIDA)

भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद

Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)

और

भारतीय मौसम विज्ञान विभाग

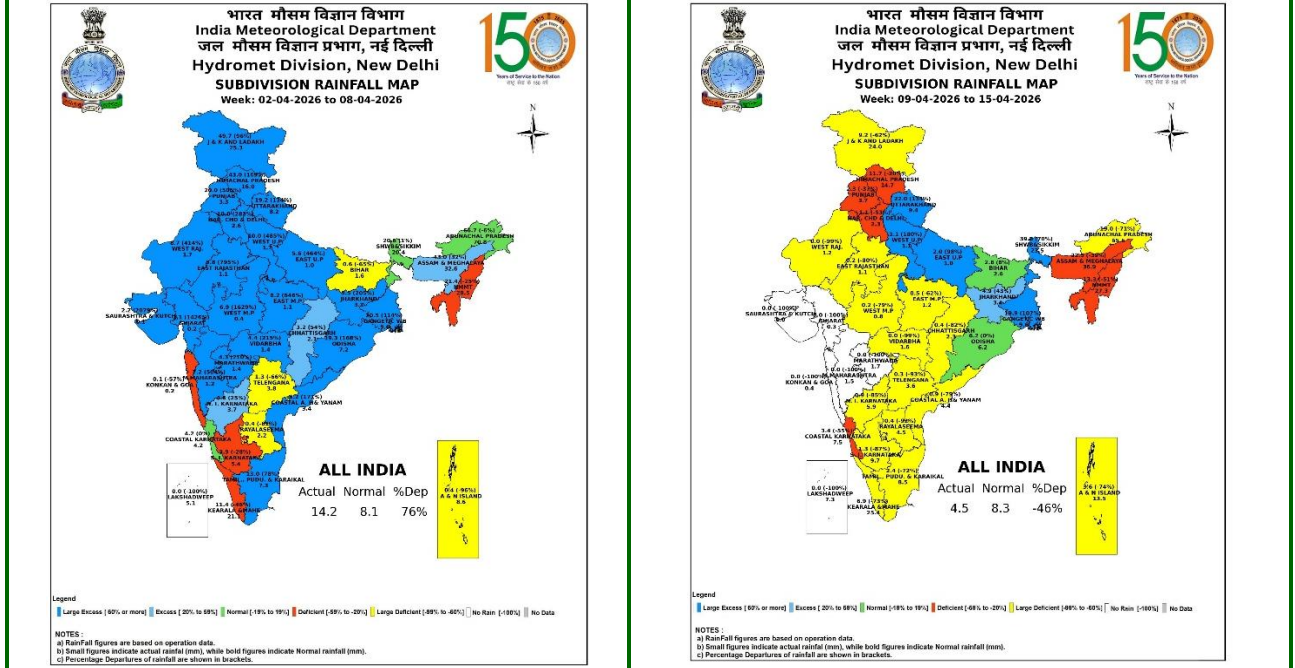
India Meteorological Department (IMD)

पृथ्वी प्रणाली विज्ञान संगठन

Earth System Science Organization

वास्तविक वर्षा तथा विस्तारित अवधि पूर्वानुमान
Realized Rainfall and Extended Range Forecast
 (वर्षा और तापमान)
 (Rainfall and Temperature)

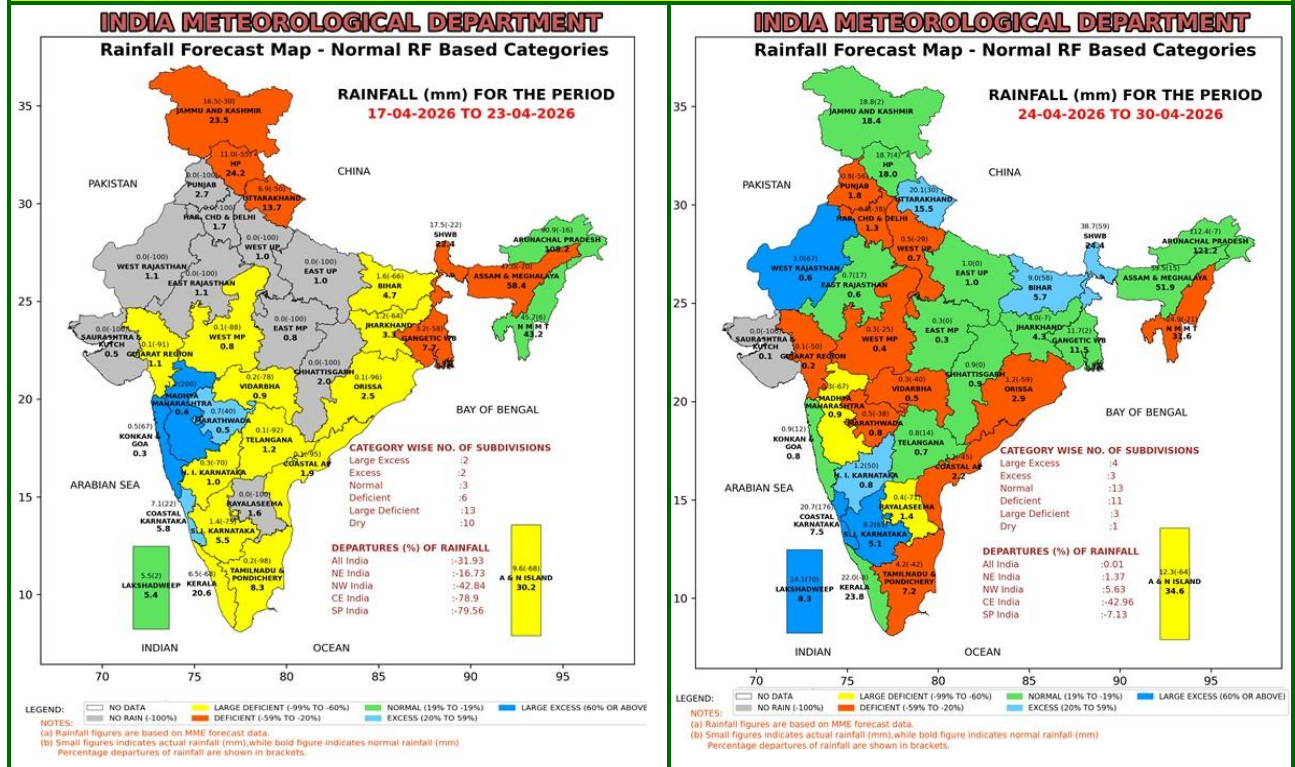
Realized Rainfall
 (02nd to 15th April 2026)



- Normal or above normal rainfall occurred in both the weeks over Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal & Sikkim, Odisha and Jharkhand.
- Normal or above normal rainfall occurred in either of the two weeks over Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh & Delhi, Bihar, Assam & Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat State, Madhya Maharashtra, Marathwada, Vidarbha, Coastal Andhra Pradesh & Yanam, Coastal Karnataka, North Interior Karnataka and Tamil Nadu- Puducherry & Karaikal.
- Below Normal rainfall / No rain occurred in both the weeks over rest of the States & UTs.

Extended Range Forecast System

Rainfall forecast maps for the next 2 weeks (IC- 15th April, 2026) (17th to 30th April, 2026)



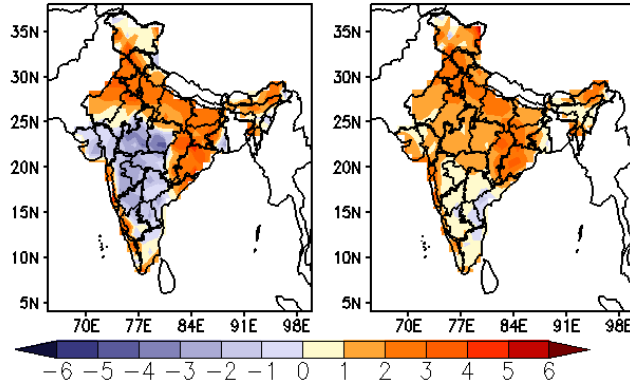
- **Week 1 (17.04.2026 to 23.04.2026):** Rainfall activity is likely over Konkan & Goa, Madhya Maharashtra, Marathwada, Coastal Karnataka, North East India and Lakshadweep.
- **Week 2 (24.04.2026 to 30.04.2026):** Rainfall activity is likely over North East India and Jammu & Kashmir, over many parts of Uttarakhnad and West Bengal & Sikkim, in some parts of Himachal Pradesh, Bihar & South Karnataka and at isolated places over Jharkhand & Kerala.

**Maximum and Minimum temperature anomaly ($^{\circ}$ C) forecast
for the next 2 weeks (IC - 15th April, 2026)
(17th to 30th April, 2026)**

MME forecast Tmax anomaly (Deg C)

(Week1: 17Apr-23Apr)

(Week2: 24Apr-30Apr)



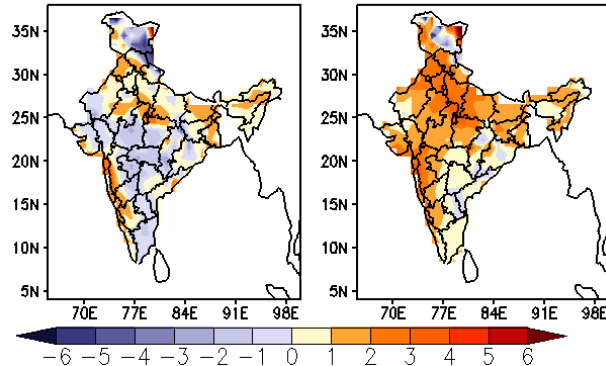
Maximum Temperature (Tmax)

- **Week 1 (17.04.2026 to 23.04.2026):** Maximum Temperature is likely to be above normal over North West India, East India, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Konkan & Goa and Coastal Karnataka; over many parts of Kerala & North Coastal Andhra Pradesh and in some parts of Tamil Nadu.
- **Week 2 (24.04.2026 to 30.04.2026):** Maximum temperature is likely to be above normal over the country except in some parts of Andhra Pradesh.

MME forecast Tmin anomaly (Deg C)

(Week1: 17Apr-23Apr)

(Week2: 24Apr-30Apr)



Minimum Temperature (Tmin)

- **Week 1 (17.04.2026 to 23.04.2026):** Minimum Temperature is likely to be above normal over many parts of North West India, East India, North East India and Konkan & Goa and in some parts of Madhya Maharashtra & Karnataka.
- **Week 2 (24.04.2026 to 30.04.2026):** Minimum temperature is likely to be above normal over the country except in some parts of Jammu & Kashmir, Andhra Pradesh, Odisha & Chhattisgarh.

Strategic Agricultural Planning based on Rainfall till 30 April 2026

Agromet Advisories

Kerala

Kerala received 59.1 mm (-38% deficient) of rainfall from 01 March to 19 April 2026. Kerala's extended-range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (17-23 April 2026 and 24-30 March 2026) indicates a large deficient of rainfall for week 1 and normal rainfall for week 2.

- In Paddy (*Puncha*): Under the prevailing dry weather conditions, there is a chance of rice bug infestation in paddy fields. To control, spray Malathion @ 2 ml per litre of water. Pesticide application should be carried out either before 9:00 AM or after 3:00 PM to avoid high temperature effects and ensure better efficacy.
- In coconut, as this is a sap sucking pest, its infestation will be heavy during the hot and dry climatic periods. The sticking property of the gum secreted by the insects may lose in moist conditions. Adopting mulching and irrigations may help the plants to keep the leaves' surfaces moist. On young palms intermittently sprinkle water on the leaves also.
- In Banana, since dry weather condition is prevailed, farmers are advised to irrigate banana plantations regularly and ensure adequate soil moisture to prevent stress and support proper growth.
- In Arecanut, Inflorescence die back and button shedding: Warm humid conditions may cause this disease. Spray Hexaconazole (Contaf) 1 ml per litre or Bordeaux mixture 1%. Repeat after 20-25 days.
- In Chilli: White fly: Since dry weather condition is prevailed, there is a chance of white fly attack in chilli, apply 2% neem oil + garlic emulsion under the leaf surface at 10 days intervals. If the attack is severe, apply 4-gram Thiamethoxam per ten litres of water.
- In Lady's finger: Yellow vein mosaic: Use disease free seed from the disease-free area or healthy plant. Rogue out the infected plants. Place yellow sticky traps in the field or Spray Dimethoate 30EC (1.5 ml per litre of water).
- In Ginger & Turmeric: Planting: During land preparation, apply 2 to 3 kg lime per cent. The rhizomes should be soaked in 0.3 % mancozeb or in pseudomonas solution for 30 minutes for preventing rhizome rot disease. While planting, soil application of 90 kg FYM was done by mixing with one kg Trichoderma and keeping under shade for two weeks with sufficient moisture.
- In Coffee: (Processing stage) White Stem borer: Under dry weather conditions, the risk of white stem borer infestation increases in Coffee. Wherever water is available, provide blossom irrigation and backing irrigation after 20 days. Plants should be pruned immediately after the completion of harvest. Apply chlorpyrifos 2 ml in 1 litre water to prevent the egg laying of white stem bores.
- In Cardamom: (Nursery stage): During the current warm conditions with intermittent humidity, there is a chance of thrips and whitefly incidence. Take necessary control measures against cardamom thrips, white flies etc. Continue irrigation, apply mulch and clean the drainage channels. It is advised to give a heavy irrigation once in a fortnight. Destroy the katte disease affected plants.
- In animal husbandry, during cloudy condition, avoid bathing the cow and washing the cattle shed, otherwise more heat will be built up. Provide proper air circulation using fans in cattle shed. Assure increased ventilation in the cattle shed. Ensure sufficient supply of clean drinking water to the animals.

Tamil Nadu

Tamil Nadu received 35.8 mm (-14% normal) of rainfall from 01 March to 19 April 2026. Tamil Nadu's extended-range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (17-23 April 2026 and 24-30 March 2026) indicates a large deficient of rainfall for week 1 and deficient rainfall for week 2.

- In chilli, provide need-based irrigation and spraying work. Harvest the matured fruits/pods and store them under proper conditions.

- In cotton, provide need-based irrigation and spraying work. Harvest the burst cotton bolls and store them under proper condition.
- In banana, provide need-based irrigation.
- For groundnut, provide need-based irrigation and spraying work. Apply gypsum @ 400 kg/ha by the side of the plants on the 40th to 45th day of sowing and incorporate in the soil and then earth up.
- In coconut, place Yellow sticky traps / sheets (3 x 1ft / 5 x 1ft) @ 20 sheets / ha at 5-6 ft on trunk smeared with castor oil to control Rugose whitefly.
- Considering the temperature rise, milch animals need mineral mixture and hence 50 g of TANUVAS smart mineral mixture per animal per day may be mixed along with animal feed.

Karnataka

Coastal Karnataka received 30.7 mm (19% normal) rainfall, North Interior Karnataka received rainfall of 32.8 mm (49% excess), and South Interior Karnataka received no rainfall of 37.0 mm (5% normal) from 01 March to 19 April 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (17-23 April 2026 and 24-30 March 2026) is large deficient rainfall over South Interior Karnataka and North Interior Karnataka, and an excess of rainfall over Coastal Karnataka for week 1 and an excess rainfall over North Interior Karnataka and a large excess rainfall over South Interior Karnataka and Coastal Karnataka for week 2.

South Interior Karnataka

- Summer ploughing is recommended to facilitate soil solarization and weed management.
- Right time for post-harvest technology for harvested crops drying, cleaning and storage of *rabi* crops.
- Apply neem leaves/neem powder in grain bags as a natural repellent.
- For long-term storage of pulses, store with tri-sodium phosphate (TSP) treated gunny sacks to reduce bruchid attack.
- In animal husbandry, provide clean and cool drinking water 3–4 times/day. Ensure sufficient water availability at all times. Monitor for tick and mite infestations; use approved acaricides if needed. Provide balanced feed and mineral supplements. Provide shade, proper ventilation, and sprinkle water on shed roof if needed during peak afternoon heat. Continue vaccination and deworming schedules. Observe for signs of heat stress (panting, reduced feed intake).
- In poultry, Ensure proper airflow in poultry sheds. Use fans if necessary. Provide cool water with electrolytes during hot hours. Provide electrolytes + vitamins in water for immunity. Keep litter dry to prevent ammonia accumulation. Maintain biosecurity measures and regular health monitoring.

Andhra Pradesh

Coastal Andhra received 26.6 mm (-1% normal) and 12.1 mm (-38% deficient) of rainfall in the Rayalaseema region from 01 March to 19 April 2026, the extended-range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (17-23 April 2026 and 24-30 March 2026) shows a large deficit rainfall over Coastal Andhra Pradesh and no rain over Rayalaseema for week 1 and deficient rainfall over Coastal Andhra Pradesh and large deficient rainfall over Rayalaseema for week 2.

- Pomegranate is at fruiting stage. Farmers are advised to provide light irrigation in the early morning or late evening to prevent fruit cracking and maintain quality and also apply dry leaves, paddy straw, or coconut husk around the base to retain soil moisture and regulate root zone temperature.
- Paddy is at milking to grain development stage. Present weather conditions are favourable for incidence of stem borer incidence in Paddy. To control spray Cartap hydrochloride @ 2.0 g or Acephate @ 1.5 g or chlorantraniliprole @ 0.3 ml/litre of water.

- Farmers should regularly walk around the fields, monitor the water, insects, and pest activity, and spray insecticides only as needed. Under the present conditions of increasing temperatures, maintain 5 cm of water in the main field during flowering stage to up to grain development stage.
- Farmers who planted banana seedlings can protect the plants from heat stress by sowing seeds i.e., sun hemp, dhiancha, cowpea, field bean and cluster bean around the plant. This helps the plants withstand the heat. Additionally, placing leaves or newspapers around the plant as a shade helps reduce the impact of the heat. Also suggested to give support against wind to reduce crop loss due to extreme weather.
- Maize is in vegetative to seed development stage. Present dry weather conditions are favourable for fall armyworm. Monitor whorls regularly. Spray Neem oil @ 5 ml/L against early infestations. If damage exceeds ETL, spray Emamectin benzoate 5 SG @ 0.4 g/L ensuring proper spray into the whorl. Provide light and need-based irrigation at regular intervals to avoid moisture stress during active vegetative growth.
- The present weather conditions are favorable for the incidence of black thrips incidence in chilli. To control black thrips, install 25-35 blue sticky traps per acre and also to spray Diafenthurion @ 1.5 g per litre of water is recommended. Farmers are advised to take up spraying operations based on local weather conditions.
- Sweet orange is in fruiting stage. Farmers are advised to provide light irrigation in the early morning or late evening to prevent fruit cracking and maintain quality and also apply dry leaves, paddy straw, or coconut husk around the base to retain soil moisture and regulate root zone temperature. Present weather conditions are very congenial for wilt in sweet orange. Advised to drench the soil with hexaconazole@2.0 ml per litre of water. Based on age of the tree apply 5-6 liters of chemical solution.
- Prevailing weather conditions are congenial for the incidence of mango hopper. To control, spray fipronil @2.0 ml or acetamiprid @0.2 g imidacloprid @0.5 ml per litre of water is recommended.
- As temperatures are currently increasing in the district, farmers are advised to provide light irrigation to mango crop to avoid the fruit drop and also suggested to spray planofix @ 1.0 ml per 4.5 litres of water to control fruit drop.

Odisha

Odisha received rainfall of 57.5 mm (48% excess) from 01 March to 19 April 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (17-23 April 2026 and 24-30 March 2026) over Odisha is large deficient rainfall for week 1 and deficient rainfall for week 2.

- For paddy High variation of temperature between day and night leads to infestation of Neck Blast disease. To control blast disease spray Hexaconazole 5 % SC @ 400 ml/acre or Azoxystrobin 18.2% + Difenoconazole 11.4 % S.C @ 200ml/acre or Tebuconazole 50%+ Trifloxystrobin 25 % WG @ 80 gram/acre. To control panicle mite in paddy spray Diafenthurion @ 400 g/acre or Spiromesifen @ 200 ml/ac or Fenpyroximate @ 400 ml/ac with 200 litres of water.
- For sugarcane, in case of early shoot borer infestation in sugarcane crop, collect and destroy the egg masses manually. In furrow, apply Fipronil 0.3% GR @ 10 kg/acre at the time of first earthing up. In case of severe infestation spray Fipronil 5 % SC @ 600 ml/acre or Profenophos 50% EC @ 400ml/acre by mixing it in 200 litres of water.
- For okra, there are chances of Sucking pest like aphids, Jassids, thrips and whiteflies in Okra.To manage these pests at early stage of infestation, spray neem-based pesticide (Neem Oil 1500 PPM @600-ml/acre by mixing it in 200-litre of water. To manage these sucking pests chemically spray Thiamethoxam 25 % WG @ 40-gram/acre or Acetamiprid 20 % SP @ 50-gram/acre or Tolfenpyrad 15 % EC @ 400-ml/acre by mixing it in 200-litre of water.

- To manage fruit fly in cucurbits, prepare a poison bait by mixing 400- gram Jaggery and 8-ml Malathion or DDVP in 4-litre of water. Keep this mixture in Plastic cups or clay pots @80-nos/acre. The fruit flies will be attracted to this and eventually get killed by falling into the poison baits.
- For Powdery mildew and black spot: In prevailing weather condition, infestation of powdery mildew and black spot disease may notice in Papaya. To manage powdery mildew and black spot spray Thiophanate Methyl 70% WP @ 1g/Litre of water.
- Pod borer infestation is found in drum stick. Spray Cypermethrine @ 80 g a.i./acre at 15 days interval.
- Watermelon Fruits are harvested when it produces dull sound upon tapping or the fruits surface on the ground level produces light yellow colour.
- To manage red spider mites in Marigold and rose spray wettable sulphur 80 % WP @ 2-gram/litre of water or Propargite 57 % EC @ 2-ml/litre of water or Fenpyroximate 5 % EC @ 2-ml/litre of water.
- Considering high day temperature along with heat wave condition water depth in the fish pond should be raised from 0.8 m to 1.0 m by adding fresh water. Reduce the quantity of feed by 10-20% compared to normal condition and make provision for supplying cool water into the pond, so that the temperature remains in the range of 13-18°C for as long as possible.
- Due to severe heat there is reduction of growth rate and egg production in poultry and if the treatment is not provided in time then the bird may die. While constructing poultry shed keep in mind that the direct sun rays shouldn't enter, there should be proper ventilation, the roof should be high and side walls should be low. Plant pumpkin or similar plants over roof to avoid direct sunlight. Spray water over the poultry birds but keep in mind that the litre material should not get wet. The poultry shed remain cool by hanging wet gunny bag over side walls. The litre should be turned from time to time because it holds heat and increases the temperature inside shed. Plant green plants around the shed.

Madhya Pradesh

West Madhya Pradesh received rainfall of 11.0 mm (69% large excess) and East Madhya Pradesh received rainfall of 15.6 mm (6% normal) from 01 March to 19 April 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (17-23 April 2026 and 24-30 March 2026) over West Madhya Pradesh is large deficient rainfall and East Madhya Pradesh is no rain for week 1 and normal rainfall over East Madhya Pradesh and deficient rainfall over East Madhya Pradesh for week 2.

- Farmers are advised to monitor the field against diseases and insect-pests. The fallow field should be deep ploughed once in three years. Soil samples to be collected for soil nutrient analysis. The samples will be sent to the soil testing lab. Of the state Department of agriculture. Due to extreme rise in day temperature, irrigate summer crops, vegetables, nurseries, fodder crops and orchards at weekly intervals during early morning or in late evening hours when wind speed is low.
- Wheat is in the harvest stage. Care should be taken to protect the grain produced from fire, and keep it under shaded protected conditions. Farmers should tie and properly cover harvest crops. Before storage, grains should be properly cleaned and dried to a recommended level of moisture content of less than 12 %. The gunny bags should be dried in the sun to kill stored grain pest, their eggs and pupa.
- In Mung/Urd/Summer soybean, as temperature is rising, light irrigation required at weekly intervals. Monitor the insect pest regularly. Spray of Imidacloprid 17.8 SL at 0.5-1.5 ml/litre of water for controlling sucking pests, and appearance of mosaic leaves symptoms
- In sugarcane, Irrigation applied at weekly intervals. Tie the canes together to prevent lodging. Intercrop with mung/urd bean pulses also need irrigation and sucking pest control.
- Irrigation applied at weekly intervals among all the vegetables. The present temperature is suitable for germination of French beans, lobia, okra and cucurbit vegetables. Procurement of seeds should

be done from a certified source. Farmers are advised to ensure proper moisture before sowing for optimum germination. The present temperature is suitable for sowing French beans, lobia, okra and cucurbit vegetables. Procurement of seeds should be done from a certified source. Aphid infestation. Monitor the vegetable field. If aphid population is more, spray Imidacloprid at 0.25-0.5 ml/litre of water after the harvest of mature fruits. A waiting period of one week should be observed before the next harvest following the spray.

- In Brinjal, spray of Quinalphos 25 EC at 1.5-2 ml/litre water or Spinosad 45 %SC at 10 ml ai/ha for control of fruit and shoot borers. Spray should be done during late evening hours
- Constant monitoring of timely sown onion against thrips should be done.
- Mango is at fruit set stage. Monitoring of mealy bug and mango hopper insects. Consult nearest Scientist of KVK, if the populations of insect-pest in high. As day temperature is very high, fruit trees should be irrigated regularly. Mango, Pomegranate, sapota and lemon at fruit formation stage. Apply irrigation at 4-5 days intervals. This will rise in humidity under the canopy that resulted in less cracking of fruits. Monitor of mango mealy bugs and leaf hoppers. Spray of Carbendazim (Bavistin) at 1.5g/litre water for control of powdery mildew disease.
- In livestock, Immunization to cattle against foot and mouth disease, and deworm them. Fodder should be given during early morning or late evening hours when air temperature is less. Add nutritive supplements in the diets of dairy and poultry animals, as eating habits reduced during high temperature. Irrigation of fodder maize, jowar or lobia pulse crop at 4-5 days interval.
- For Poultry, apply water on the roof of both poultry and dairy animals, and installation of air coolers in their sheds to lower down the air temperature.

Maharashtra

Konkan received rainfall of 0.4 mm (-86% large deficient), 11.5 mm (68% large excess) rainfall over Madhya Maharashtra, 10.3 mm (-5% normal) rainfall over Marathwada, and 6.7 mm (-56% deficient) rainfall over Vidarbha from 01 March to 19 April 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (17-23 April 2026 and 24-30 March 2026) is large excess rainfall over Konkan and Madhya Maharashtra and excess rainfall over Marathwada and large deficient rainfall over Vidarbha for week 1 and normal rainfall over Konkan and large deficient over Madhya Maharashtra and deficient rainfall over Vidarbha and Marathwada for week 2.

Konkan

- For green gram, it is flowering stage, Irrigate the crop at an interval of 10 to 12 days, providing a total of five irrigations. Ensure that the crop does not face moisture stress during branching, flowering and pod filling stages. Carry out weeding operations in green gram crop if necessary. There is a possibility of incidence of sucking pests such as aphids and hoppers in green gram. If infestation is observed, spray Dimethoate 30% EC @ 12 ml or Lambda cyhalothrin 5% EC @ 6 ml per 10 litres of water.
- Groundnut pods are considered mature when the veins on the shell become prominent and the inner side of the shell turns dark. The kernels become fully developed. Uproot the plants when there is sufficient soil moisture and separate the pods. Dry the pods thoroughly in the sun for 4-5 days after separating them from the plants. As light to moderate rain / thundershowers are expected, carry out the harvesting of groundnut as soon as possible and keep the produce in a safe and covered place to avoid damage.
- In mango, as light to moderate rain / thundershowers are expected, carry out the harvesting of matured mango fruits as soon as possible and immediately keep the harvested produce in a safe and covered place to avoid damage. In some areas, mango fruits are ready for harvesting. Fruits ready for harvest change in colour from dark green to light yellowish green. The white lenticel spots on the fruit become more prominent and the stalk becomes mature. A depression appears near the stalk

end and the shoulders of the fruit rise, and occasionally one or two ripe fruits fall from the tree. To reduce spongy tissue in Alphonso mango, fruits at about 80-85% maturity should be carefully harvested along with the stalk using a 'Nutan' zela / harvesting net (picker) and kept in the shade. Harvesting should be carried out before 10:00 AM in the morning or after 4:00 PM in the evening. If the temperature of harvested fruits increases, spongy tissue may occur; therefore, fruits should not be kept in direct sunlight. During transportation, the fruits should be properly covered. There is a possibility of fruit fly infestation in mango, which causes infested fruits to drop prematurely. Under such conditions, fallen fruits in the orchard should be collected and destroyed promptly. For protection of mango fruits from fruit fly, install fruit fly traps recommended by the University at the rate of 2 traps per acre on the branches of trees in the orchard. To effectively control post-harvest fruit rot in Alphonso mango, dip the harvested fruits in a hot water solution (50°C) containing 0.05% potassium metabisulphite (0.5 g per litre of water) for 10 minutes and then keep the fruits for ripening. To protect mango fruits from fruit fly infestation as well as from intense sunlight, and to obtain spot less fruits with better size and weight, cover mango fruits at the marble to oval shaped stage with paper or newspaper bags of size 25 × 20 cm, as recommended by Dr. Balasaheb Sawant Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth. Care should be taken to avoid injury to the fruit stalk while bagging. In mango orchards where fruits are at marble sized or egg sized stage, spray 1% potassium nitrate (10 g per litre of water) to improve fruit quality. A total of three such sprays at pea sized, marble sized, and egg sized stages of fruit development should be taken. After fruit set in mango trees, provide irrigation at the rate of 150–200 litres of water per tree at 15-day intervals, wherever water is available. In this manner, provide 3 to 4 irrigations. However, stop irrigation one month before harvest to avoid any adverse effect on fruit quality and shelf life. Provide irrigation to newly planted mango orchard @ 30 liters of water twice at 7 days interval (1-year-old), 15 days interval (2 years old) and one-month interval to 3 years old tree. Also, apply mulching around the base of the plant using grass.

- As light to moderate rain / thundershowers are expected, carry out the harvesting of matured cashew nuts as soon as possible and immediately keep the harvested produce in a safe and covered place to avoid damage. Collect mature cashew nuts and apples on alternate days. Separate the nuts from the apples and wash the cashew nuts thoroughly with clean water. Thereafter, sun-dry the nuts for 3 days. To ensure uniform drying, turn the nuts every 2 hours. After three days of drying, allow the nuts to cool, then pack them in gunny bags and store in a dry place. To maintain good germination capacity and kernel quality, pack the nuts in airtight plastic liners available in the market, place them inside gunny bags and store in a dry place. Newly planted grafts should be irrigated during summer at an interval of 8 days, providing 30 litres of water per graft for the first two years.
- For arecanut depending on the soil and climatic conditions, irrigation should be provided at intervals of 4 to 5 days during summer.
- As light to moderate rain / thundershowers are expected, carry out the harvesting of matured chilli / brinjal / tomato fruits as soon as possible and keep the produce in a safe and covered place to avoid damage. Chilli / Brinjal / Tomato are now ready for picking. For green chilli purpose, harvest the crop at two to two and half months after transplanting. For dry red chilli, undertake harvesting when the fruits are fully mature and completely ripe. Harvest brinjal fruits when they are tender, with bright and glossy colour. In tomato, undertake harvesting at different maturity stages such as mature green, slightly coloured stage, pink/firm ripe and fully ripe stages, depending upon the distance to market and availability of transportation.
- As light to moderate rain / thundershowers are expected, carry out the harvesting of okra as soon as possible and keep the produce in a safe and covered place to avoid damage. Provide irrigation at intervals of 6 days as per the crop's requirement. Harvest okra fruits when they are tender. Fruits become ready for harvest within 6-7 days after the onset of flowering. There is possibility of incidence of aphids, hoppers on okra crop. If incidence is observed, spray Dimethoate 30%EC @

10 ml per 10 liter of water or Lambda cyhalothrin 5%EC @ 6 ml per 10 liter of water. For management of sucking pest, place yellow sticky trap in the field.

- Turmeric should be planted from the last week of April to the month of May. At the latest, planting should be completed within the first fortnight of June. Turmeric is an underground rhizome crop; therefore, well-loosened soil is essential for better yield. Plough the field 2–3 times in both directions to a depth of 18–22 cm. Expose the soil to sunlight for 15–20 days. After that, carry out a second ploughing, break the clods, and incorporate 25–40 tonnes of well-decomposed farmyard manure into the soil.
- As temperatures are rising, ensure that livestock are provided with ample fresh, clean and cool drinking water throughout the day to maintain proper body temperature balance. To minimize heat stress, sprinkle a separate solution of 1% jaggery and 0.5% salt on the fodder before feeding.
- As temperatures are rising, increase the number of water containers in the poultry shed and ensure continuous supply of clean and cool drinking water in sufficient quantity. Provide feed during the early morning or evening hours to reduce heat stress.

Marathwada

- For sugarcane, as per requirement irrigation management should be done in sugarcane crop. If an outbreak of smut disease is observed in the sugarcane crop, a fungicide should be sprayed for preventive management, or the infected plants should be uprooted and destroyed.
- Irrigation management should be done in summer sesame crop with an interval of 8 to 10 days in medium soil and with an interval of 12 to 15 days in heavy soil. Irrigation should be done with the help of sprinkler irrigation system.
- Irrigation management should be done in summer groundnut as per requirement with the help of sprinkler irrigation system.
- Threshing of mature rabi crop should be done and store at safe places.
- For management of fall armyworm in maize crop take a spray of Emamectine Benzoate 5 % @ 4 g or Spinetoram 11.7 SC @ 4 ml per 10 liter of water. Harvesting of mature maize crop should be done.
- Don't tie/keep animals in bright sunshine hrs. keep them under shed or shadow. Allow cold/clean water to animals 2-3 times/day. Water keeps them hydrated. If possible provide the animals minerals. In 5 liter of water @ 25 g Jaggery, little salt (5-10 g) and 5 g of mineral mixture, as per the advice of nearby veterinarian.

Vidarbha

- For summer groundnut/summer green gram, apply light irrigation as per need to protect the susceptible field crop.
- For fruit crops, provide light and frequent irrigation to maintain adequate soil moisture and avoid plant stress. Apply mulching (dry grass, straw, or plastic mulch) around the base of plants to conserve soil moisture and reduce soil temperature.
- Keep farm animals indoors during afternoon hours in a heat wave. Provide green fodder, mineral mixture supplements, and a small quantity of salt along with clean and cool drinking water. Cover the roof with locally available materials such as dry grass or straw to reduce heat inside the shed. During extreme heat conditions, use fans, exhaust fans, or water sprayers/foggers to lower the temperature in the animal shelter.
- In view of heat wave conditions, provide an adequate amount of clean and cool drinking water, and offer feed during the morning and evening hours. Protect poultry birds from direct hot air and heat by using wet gunny bags as side curtains. Cover the roof of the poultry shed with insulating materials such as dry grass, paddy husk, or straw to reduce heat inside the shelter.

Chhattisgarh

The rainfall received over Chhattisgarh was 10.1 mm (-37% deficient) from 01 March to 19 April 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (17-23 April 2026 and 24-30 March 2026) over Chhattisgarh is no rain for week 1 and normal rainfall for week 2.

- According to the weather forecast, there is a possibility of clear weather in upcoming days. Therefore, farmers are advised that light irrigation should be given as per the requirement after sowing the summer crop, if there is not enough moisture in the soil for germination of the seeds. Similar operation should be done for back gram and sesamum crop.
- According to weather forecast, there is possibility of clear weather in upcoming days. Therefore, farmers are advised to give irrigation in sugarcane crop as per requirement.
- According to the weather forecast, there is a possibility of clear weather in upcoming days. Therefore, farmers are advised to apply a third dose of nitrogen and irrigate the maize crop as per the requirement.
- According to weather forecast, there is possibility of clear weather in upcoming days. Therefore, farmers are advised to harvest the wheat crop and harvested crop should be kept in a safe place.
- According to weather forecast, there is possibility of clear weather in upcoming days. Therefore, farmers are advised to harvest the crop & harvested crop should be kept in a safe place.
- This is the right time to prepare the field for sowing/planting for bottle gourd, ridge gourd, cucumber, pumpkin, gilaki and early cucurbitaceous vegetable crops like pumpkin, watermelon, melon and cucumber. Vegetables should be grown as per package of practice.
- Farmers are advised to uproot bacterial wilt affected plants of brinjal and tomato vegetable crops and don't irrigate the field up to one week. Adopt drip irrigation system (if possible) because infestation is less in it.
- To protect fruit trees from fruit flies, farmers can mix Indoxacarb insecticide in jaggery solution, fill it in an open-mouthed vessel and hang it at various places in the orchard or buy light trap from the market and use it.
- In dairy animal & poultry, to gain more milk production give 25-30 kg green fodder per day in the ratio of 3:1 green and dry fodder. Cattle (milch and non milch) must be fed with mineral mixture @ 25-30g per day. Provide fresh drinking water to milch animals 4-5 times in a day. In summer season give 50-60-gram salt per animal per day. If milch animals are facing the gastrics problem then give Timpol medicine @ 100 gram and for goat 15-20 gram in luke water.

Uttar Pradesh

Eastern Uttar Pradesh received rainfall of 16.1 mm (47% excess) and Western Uttar Pradesh received rainfall of 23.5 mm (63% large excess) from 01 March to 19 April 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (17-23 April 2026 and 24-30 March 2026) is no rain over Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Western Uttar Pradesh for week 1 and normal rainfall over Eastern Uttar Pradesh and deficient rainfall over Western Uttar Pradesh for week 2.

Western Uttar Pradesh

- As per extended range weather forecast no rainfall and above normal day and night temperature from 17-30 April, 2026, farmers are advised to harvest their crop, tying bundles immediately and threshing should be done as early as possible.
- For barley, Threshing and winnowing should be completed as earlier.
- Weeding should be done for *zaid* maize. Apply Broadcast of Phorate 10% CG 10 kg/ha insecticide for protection of stem borer.
- Weeding should be done after 20 days of sowing for *zaid* moong in emergence/vegetative stage.

- Weeding should be done at optimum moisture by hand hoe. Weeds should be used as mulch for *zaid* urd.
- Balanced diet should be given for milch animal. Fresh water used for drinking 4 or 5 time and bathing should be taken up at morning. The routine immunization of animals becomes necessary since disease if need concerned near Veterinary hospital.

Haryana

The rainfall received over Haryana was 30.3 mm (35% excess) from 01 March to 19 April 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (17-23 April 2026 and 24-30 March 2026) over Haryana is no rain for week 1 and deficient rainfall for week 2.

- In the view of dry weather after 19th April farmers are advised to harvest and thresh the matured wheat and barley crops.
- Possibility of variable weather up to 19 April thereafter weather may change and dry with a slight increase in day temperature. Farmers are advised to prepare the field for sowing of American/Narma/Desi cotton crop with certified seeds (HHH223, HHH97, H 1098, H1117, HD 123, HD 324 and HD 432), after the 19th April as possibility of dry weather, the sowing of cotton are advice at morning and evening time.
- Weather impact based advisory: After 20th April possibility of high air temperatures and intense radiation, farmers are advised to sowing of cotton seeds during the morning/evening. High soil temperatures during midday might impact cotton seed germination negatively. Sowing during cooler periods reduces the potential impact of soil heat and ensures sufficient soil moisture (leading to better germination).
- Possibility of variable and dry weather farmers are advised to sowing of ladyfinger, bottle gourd, cucumber, ridge gourd and summer radish. After 20th April chance to be slightly increase in day temperature, farmers are advised to apply the light irrigation in the planted vegetable crops as per their crop requirement. Weather based Impact advisory: 20th April onwards possibility of increasing day and night temperatures, farmers are advised to reduce the number of pesticide sprays to meet high evaporative (mm per day) demands. Potato (Post-Harvest Care: Store harvested produce) as per weather forecast: Due possibility of high temperature and less humidity (dry wind) farmers are advised to store potatoes in well-ventilated places, after digging (anticipated dry and hot weather, store potatoes in a cool, dark (avoid direct sunlight exposure as it can lead to issues) and well-ventilated area to maintain their quality). This helps prevent losses due to increased temperatures. Further, possibility high temp. and loo condition in next three to four-day, store potatoes (after digging) in a shed where the room or air temperature is 10 to 14°C lower than the outdoor temperature (during noon/afternoon in between 2.30 to 3.30 PM). It helps maintain quality and prevents spoilage.
- Due to possibilities variable weather upto 19 April, thereafter may chances to be increase the day temperature in the next three to four day & 2 to 3°C temperature higher over the normal). To provide the cattle/animal 50 grams iodized salt and 50 to 100 grams mineral mixture daily with feed & green fodder (ensure the available) to keep them healthy.
- Weather based Impact advisory to the animal management: Farmers are advised to keep the animals under sheds during day times and night in well ventilated shed. Farmers are advised to ensure the frequent & adequate availability of clean drinking water to animals to prevent heat stress.
- Impact advisory (weather): During the daytime, keep jute curtains closed in the animal shed, especially in the direction from hot winds entering/coming (dust/dusty wind), or (loo) or hot wind blowing.
- Animal-shed help to be protect the animals from excessive heat (day time) and solar radiation. At night, open (fold or roll up) the curtains (jute) to ensure proper ventilation and easy flow of cool air.

Farmer are advised to do these measures, will help safeguard animals from the changing weather as adverse effects of hot wind and dry air (hot/loo).

- During April 17 to April 19 possibility of variable weather and thereafter may possible the dry weather (expected warm, slightly high day temperatures and low humidity in the atmosphere).
- Weather based Impact advisory to the poultry management: Farmers are advised to keep their poultry birds in well-ventilated houses. Proper ventilation ensures drinking water (frequent access to clean and cool water), continuous airflow (may reducing heat stress and maintaining balanced oxygen levels to birds).
- Weather Based Crop residue management: possibility of dry and hot weather conditions in next three-four days farmers are advised (withhold up to 19th April thereafter do) that after harvesting of wheat crop avoid burning the crop residue/straw in the field. Burning of straw or crops left over in the fields creates the environment pollution and toxic gases emitting when it burns, in the field. Make it bhusa/turi and store it in a safe or dry place (lower moisture level, less than 0.5 kmph wind speed) and offer animals as dry fodder or sell it. After harvesting and threshing by combines, also use the straw reaper/Turi/Bhusa machine to be cleaning the straw from the field and make it ready for next crop.

Punjab

The rainfall received over Punjab was 43.4 mm (29% excess) from 01 March to 19 April 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (17-23 April 2026 and 24-30 March 2026) over Punjab is no rain for week 1 and deficient rainfall for week 2.

- As there is no chance of rainfall therefore harvest the crop as early as possible for wheat crop.
- Fields infested with dila, post-emergence application of 800 g per acre 2, 4-D sodium salt 80 WP in 200 litres of water is recommended. Do not sow moong/mash as inter crop, if sugarcane has been sprayed with herbicide.
- Irrigate the crop at a 7-12 days interval for better growth of the crop. Apply 65 kg urea per acre to the ratoon crop.
- Apply paddy straw or rice husk or sugarcane trash @ 20-25 q/acre between the rows of sugarcane to reduce soil temperature and moisture loss.
- Start sowing of recommended varieties/hybrids of cotton including Bt cotton or desi cotton during this month. Sow seeds in polythene bags to fill gaps in cotton.
- Give deep ploughings in paddy fields, where puddling was done continuously for longer periods as the hard layer developed due to puddling adversely affects the deep penetration of roots. Apply heavy pre-sowing irrigation with good quality water for better germination and crop stand.
- To reduce the attack of leaf curl disease, avoid growing American cotton in citrus orchards and adjoining bhindi crop. Avoid growing bhindi, moong, castor and arhar in the cotton crop and as border rows to reduce the incidence of American and spotted bollworm; jassid and whitefly. But, control such insect pests on these crops grown in the vicinity of cotton fields properly to check their migration to the cotton crop.
- In wilt infested fields, prefer to sow LD 949 and LD 1019 varieties of desi cotton.
- The incidence of black bug in the sugarcane crop can be checked by spraying 350 ml of Dursban/Lethal/Massban/Goldban 20 EC in 400 litres of water per acre with manually operated sprayer. Direct the spray material into the leaf whorl.
- Mite feeds on lower side of leaves under fine web. The leaves turn red and later appear to be burnt. Baru (*Sorghum halepense*) is the alternative host plant of mite. So, destroy the weeds, growing near the sugarcane fields. Do not ratoon the crop if it is severely affected with red rot or wilt.
- The temperature rises rapidly and relative humidity gets low during this month. The growers are advised to adopt the measures to save their valuable fruit trees particularly newly planted from

drought and sun injury. Therefore, apply light and frequent irrigations during this month to young plants. Apply irrigation at 3-4 days interval to peach varieties Partap, Shan-e-Punjab and Florida Prince as the fruits are developing during this period.

- The fruit trees loaded with fruits such as Shan-e-Punjab and of plum like Kala Amritsari and Sutlej Purple normally need fruit thinning in early days of the month to minimize the danger of limb-breakage and to improve the marketable size and quality of the fruits.
- Apply second dose of inorganic fertilizers to the fruit trees of citrus, pear, litchi, plum, grapes, mango, litchi etc.
- The stock sprouts emerging from the newly planted young fruit plants below the bud union should be removed/pinched off regularly.
- The zinc deficiency in citrus can be managed with spray of 0.3 zinc sulphate (3g/litre of water) solution, without addition of lime, to spring flush.
- For crop regulation to get better fruiting in winter seasons guava crop, spray urea @ 10% or 600 mg/litre NAA during April-May when maximum flowers have opened. Pruning of terminal portion of shoots (20-30 cm) in last week of April can also be done to avoid rainy season crop. Also withhold irrigation during this period.
- Spray 200 ml Crocodile/Confidor 17.8 SL or 160 g Actara/Dotara 25 WG or 6.25 litre Mak H.M.O. per acre in 500 litres of water on citrus crop to control citrus psylla and aphids.
- Mulching of pear orchards with paddy straw @ 5.5 tonne per acre can be done in this month. In addition to weed suppression, fruit yield and quality also improved with paddy straw mulching
- Summer season is approaching; therefore, efforts should be made to protect the animals from summer heat and stress. Keep fresh water available all the time. Provide fans to the animals for better air circulation in the farm. As feed intake is reduced due to the effect of high temperature. Hence, protein level in the concentrate mixture need to be increased which can be done by increasing oilseed cakes by 5-7 per cent. Watch the animals for heat symptoms and get the animal inseminated between 12 to 18 hours after the onset of heat. Take adequate steps for calf management and feed colostrum within 1-2 hours of the birth without waiting for expulsion of the placenta. To prevent tick infestation, spray the sheds/barn and animals regularly with Butox liquid @ 2 ml per litre of water and repeat after 10 days. Keep the shed and animal clean. Make sure that all the animals are vaccinated against FMD, if still not, then get them vaccinated immediately, keep their record and repeat after six months. Do not feed excess wheat/ cereals to dairy animals. This can be fatal.
- It is the best time to replace the stock. Cull the unprofitable birds to provide sufficient space to young chicks. Brooding in these days can be carried out easily. Reduce the thickness of litter and change the wet litter. Provide cool and fresh water to birds. Provide sufficient number of waterers to avoid excess movement of birds. Vaccination schedule must be followed strictly. Vaccinate the chicks of 6-8 weeks of age with Ranikhet disease vaccine and fowl pox vaccine at 8-10 weeks of age. Start deworming the pullets at 3 months of age and then regularly at one-month interval. White wash the poultry shed from outside, especially the roof. This will help to reflect the sun rays. Provide artificial lights during early morning so that birds can consume feed in cool hours. In order to compensate decrease in feed intake, level of energy nutrients need to be increased which can be achieved adding maize. Provide electrolytes, Vit. C @ 5gm/liter per 100 birds per day.

Himachal Pradesh

The rainfall received over Himachal Pradesh was 160.7 mm (29% normal) from 01 March to 19 April 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (17-23 April 2026 and 24-30 March 2026) over Himachal Pradesh is deficient rainfall for week 1 and normal rainfall for week 2.

- In wheat, for more productivity, keep fields weed free. Rains have occurred in some regions. In wheat crop if symptoms of termite appear than application of Chlorpyrifos 20 EC @ 2.0 litre should be done as drenching.
- Keep mustard/gobhi sarson crop weed free. Advised for harvesting of the matured mustard as earliest. 75-80 percent of the pods (Siliqua) turn parchment brown in colour is the right time for harvest. Farmers are advised not to allow the crop to over mature, which causes loss of grains due to scattering. Immediate threshing after drying is advised. Attack of painted bug will be more if crop is kept in the field for long time after harvest.
- Apply irrigation as it is critical for irrigation and nutrient management, especially potassium and water, to ensure good tuber size and yield. Do weeding in potato.
- In lower regions, start sowing of cucurbits crops in this week. Seed should be treated with captan or thiram @ 2 gram/kg of seed before sowing. Use well decomposed FYM 10-12 ton/acre in the field at the time of ploughing. cucurbitaceous crops, if attack of red pumpkin beetle is found than, spraying of Diclorvos 76 EC (DDVP) @ 1 gram per litre of water is advised.
- In Tomato (vegetative to flowering stage), Chilli (Early vegetative stage) capsicum (Vegetative to early bud initiation) brinjal (vegetative), Weeding and hoeing in all crops and vegetables should be done for optimum growth.
- For shoot and fruit borer in brinjal and tomato crops, infested fruits and shoots should be collected and buried inside the soil. Also install pheromone trap @25 per hectare If pest population is high, spraying of spinosad 48 EC @ 1 ml /4 litres of water is advised when sky is clear. In present weather conditions, rouging of viral infested crop should be done in chilli. Infected crop should be uprooted and buried in the soil. After rouging, spraying of Imidacloprid @ 0.3 ml per litre of water is advised to control the vector.
- Further in lower hills farmers can go in for sowing of vegetables:
- Okra: Farmers can go in for sowing of any of the following varieties using the seed rate of 15 - 20 kg / ha
- OP Varieties: Palam Komal, Parbhani Kranti, P-8, Arka Anamika
- Hybrids: Varsha Uphar, Panchali, Umang, Inderneel, US-7109.
- Before sowing, mix well rotten FYM @ 100 q/ha in addition to 150 kg/ha of IFFCO (12:32:16) fertilizer, MOP 50 kg/ha and Urea 60 kg/ha.
- French bean: Varieties recommended for sowing are Contender, Premier, Arka Komal, Palam Mridula and Phalguni. Farmers are advised to use the seed rate of 75 kg / ha. Before sowing, mix well rotten FYM @ 200 q/ha in addition to 313 kg/ha of IFFCO (12:32:16) fertilizer and Urea 25 kg/ha.
- Farmers can also prepare the nursery of following vegetables in polytubes for planting in the coming days
- Cucumber: Poinsette, Long Green and Hybrids: Malini, 243 Malav, Mathura, Maharaja, Amrit and US-6125.
- Summer Squash: Pusa Alankar and Australian Green
- Bitter Gourd: Solan Hara, Solan Safed and Hybrids: F1 Chaman and F1 Palli
- Bottle Gourd: Pusa Manjri, Pusa Meghdoot, PSPL and Warad
- Onion crop against attack of thrips. Spraying of Carbaryl @ 2 gram/ litre of water with sticky material (Tipol 1.0 gram /litre) is advised. Onion crop against infection of purple blotch should also be done. Need based spraying of Diethane M -45 @ 3 grams per litre of water with sticky material (Tipol 1.0 gram /litre) are advised. Thrips attack in onion sown earlier is expected for control spraying of Imidacloprid @ 0.5 ml per litre of water with sticky material (Tipol 1.0 gram /litre) should be done when sky remains clear.

- Constant monitoring of mango mealy bug and leaf hopper are advised. For control of peach leaf curl spray metasystox @ 1ml per litre + blitox @ 3g per litre of water.
- Monitor the animals for FMD and advised Vaccination. Feed pregnant and lactating cows and buffaloes with balance feed including mineral mixture. Also keep the cowshed clean and do not allow the water to stagnate in the cow shed. Feed well-chaffed legumes mixed with wheat-straw in the ratio of 10:1. Deworming of calves should be continued against ascaris with piperazine liquid 4ml/10 kg body weight. Give them vitamin A concentrate 1ml daily in milk for three days, to be repeated after a month. While feeding animals on dry roughages, provide 40 g mineral mixture to every milk giving cow or buffalo.
- Temperature is rising, so ensure proper ventilation in poultry houses. Replace the poultry houses with fresh litter and keep the houses clean and ensure drinking water to the birds. Normal feeding schedule should be continued.
- Fish seed, stockings should be put in newly constructed/ renovated fish ponds having 6 feet depth. Water depth of atleast 5 feet should be maintained in order to rear all the three types of fish viz., mirror carp, grass carp and silver carp. The rate of stocking recommended for this zone is 15,000 fingerlings per ha with artificial feeding. It is good to stock the ponds with fingerlings of 40-60 mm size for better survival and high production. It is better to stock the pond after 15 days of manuring in early hours of day or in the evening. The cloudy day or warmer part of day is to be avoided for stocking.

Jammu

The rainfall received over Jammu was 174.2 mm (-21% deficient) from 01 March to 19 April 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (17-23 April 2026 and 24-30 March 2026) over Jammu is deficient rainfall for week 1 and normal rainfall for week 2.

- For wheat in physiological maturity/hard dough stage, postpone harvesting till the weather gets clear. Keep the bundles of harvested crop in stacks and cover the harvested crop with polythene sheets/Tarpaulin. Do not let rain water stagnate in fields. Organize a campaign for control of rats. Rogue out loose smut and karnal bunt affected plants and destroy by burning or deep burying under soil to avoid further dispersal.
- For fodder in sowing/seed formation, Farmers may go for sowing summer fodder (maize+cowpea+charri) and bajra. If seed is to be taken from the crop, stop fodder cutting for quality production of berseem seed.
- For oilseed in threshing stage, shift threshed crops immediately to safer places. Keep the bundles of harvested crops in stacks and cover them with polythene sheets/ Tarpaulin. Do not let rain water stagnate in fields.
- For pulse crops in sowing/physiological maturity, farmers may go for sowing of Mash (var.) Pant U-19, Uttara and Moong (var.) PDM-54, ML-131, ML 818, PS-16, PS-7 after receipt of rain at vattar condition of soil. Shift threshed crop immediately to safer places, If not harvested yet, postpone harvesting and threshing till the weather gets clear. Cover the harvested crop with polythene sheets/ Tarpaulin. Do not let rain water stagnate in fields.
- For Vegetable crop (Tomato/brinjal/ Okra) in Fruiting/vegetative stage, Spray Dithane-M-45 @ 2.5g/lit of water during clear weather, if post damping off disease (which kills the plant from collar region) is observed at seedling stage.
- For apiculture, Reduce the entrance of boxes to protect bees from rain. Provide ample space for newly mated queen for egg laying. It is the right time to start bee keeping especially for the beginners. Artificial feeding of the bee colonies with sugar: water solution 1:1 ratio is recommended.
- Dairy farmers from Jammu districts must vaccinate their livestock (cattle, buffaloes, sheep and goats) against FMD disease. Vaccination is done by the staff of Animal Husbandry and Sheep

Husbandry, Jammu. H.S (Gal Ghotu) disease is expected among cattle and buffaloes from district Kathua. Farmers must get animals vaccinated through animal and sheep husbandry against HS disease. Sheep and goats from Jammu and Kathua districts need to be vaccinated against Sheep and Goat pox. Vaccination will be done by the staff of Sheep Husbandry. Farmers are advised to feed rice straw after drying in the air, as Dagnala disease due to feeding of fungus infested rice straw has been reported from Samba district.

West Bengal

The rainfall received over West Bengal was 101.7 mm (88% large excess) from 01 March to 19 April 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (17-23 April 2026 and 24-30 March 2026) over West Bengal is deficient rainfall for week 1 and normal rainfall for week 2.

- For green gram, since rainfall is negligible and temperatures are high, farmers should apply light and frequent irrigation to maintain adequate soil moisture, avoiding water stress that can lead to shriveled grains and reduced pod filling. Irrigation during early morning or late afternoon is preferable to minimize evaporation losses. For nutrient management, a foliar spray of 2% DAP (Di-ammonium Phosphate) is recommended to improve the plant's heat tolerance and enhance the translocation of photosynthates to the pods. Fields should be kept weed-free at this stage, as weeds compete for limited soil moisture and nutrients; manual weeding or shallow hoeing is recommended to avoid root disturbance. High temperature and humidity fluctuations may be favourable for pod borers so regular field visits are essential. Install pheromone traps for pod borers and, if infestation crosses the economic threshold level, apply Lambda-cyhalothrin 5EC (0.5 ml/L) during the late afternoon to protect the developing pods. The prevailing warm and moderately humid conditions are conducive to the development of Cercospora leaf spot; therefore, farmers should regularly monitor their fields for early symptoms such as small brown to grey spots on leaves. If the disease incidence increases, timely spraying of Carbendazim 50% WP at 0.1% (1 g per litre of water) is recommended to effectively control its spread. Ensure uniform coverage of the foliage and carry out spraying during the early morning or late afternoon hours for better efficacy.
- In cucumber, due to inadequate rainfall and high evaporation, farmers should provide light and frequent (3 to 5 days) irrigation to maintain consistent soil moisture, as water stress at this stage can cause flower drop and misshapen fruits; irrigation during early morning or evening is ideal to reduce losses. For better fruit setting and growth, a foliar spray of 1% potassium nitrate (KNO₃) or 0.5% boron can be applied, which helps improve pollination and reduces fruit deformities. The prevailing warm and humid conditions are favorable for fruit flies, so regular monitoring is essential; install yellow sticky traps (5–6 per acre) for fruit flies, and if infestation increases, spray neem oil (2–3 ml/L) or Spinosad 45% SC 0.3 ml to 0.5 ml/ L of water.
- For pointed gourds, hand pollination in the early morning helps improve fruit setting, along with a foliar spray of 0.1% boron to reduce fruit deformities. Farmers should ensure that the “T-shaped” bamboo support structures (pandals) are strong and well-maintained so that the vines remain off the ground, which helps improve aeration, reduces disease incidence, and facilitates easier intercultural operations and harvesting. Regular harvesting in the morning at intervals of 2–3 days is recommended to keep the fruits tender and succulent, thereby ensuring better market value and continuous yield.

Jharkhand

The rainfall received over Jharkhand was 36.3 mm (41% excess) from 01 March to 19 April 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (17-23 April 2026 and 24-30 March 2026) over Jharkhand is large deficient rainfall for week 1 and normal rainfall for week 2.

- Go for earthing up in summer maize which is its knee Stage height. Apply 26-kilogram urea per acre.
- For sowing elephant foot yam, farmers should choose sandy loam soil with good drainage and go for improved varieties - Gajendra, Vidhan, Kusum and maintain a distance of 60 cm x 60 cm.
- Those cucurbitaceous vegetables had achieved vigorous growth needs support of bamboo or any other woody material, so that leaves and fruits of the plant remain untouched with soil.
- Keep irrigating mango and litchi plants regularly after they bear fruit. To prevent small litchi fruits from falling, spray Planofix with 1 ml per 3 liters of water.
- Sow sorghum in irrigated areas to grow fodder crops for animal feed, which has 40 percent protein content. Choose cultivars like – Rio 988, Pusachari-615 and Green Sona. Keep the seed rate 6-18 kg per acre for sowing. Before sowing, seeds should be treated with fungicidethiram 75% W.P. @ 1 to 1.5 gm per kg of seed.
- Spraying the solution prepared in GA3 @ 1 ml per 20 liters of water on 35- or 55-days old banana bunches thrice at an interval of 10 days increases the weight and volume of banana fruits.
- Temperature will be above normal and will increase gradually in the first week of April. High temperature followed by intermittent thunder shower will favour in build-up Brown Planthopper infestation. If infestation of BPH exceeds ETL (ETL: 5-10 hoppers/hill), it is advised to alter the micro-climate of the rice plant by alternate wetting and drying technique (there should not be standing water for long time). If problem still persists, spray Azadirachtin 0.15% neem seed kernel formulation @ 800 ml in 200 litres of water for one acre.
- Stem and Fruit borer in brinjal crops can be controlled by using Pheromone Trap without use of chemical insecticides. 4-5 Pheromone trap should be installed in one acre for effective control of the insects. If the crops are attacked by fruit rot and leaf spot disease, spray the fungicide mancozeb @ 2 gm per litre of water.
- Tomato fields may face the problem of bacterial wilt. To control this, mix Copper Oxychloride (3 grams) and Plantomycin (1 gram) per liter of water and apply the mixture to the roots of the plants. During the current season, outbreaks of the leaf curl pest—transmitted by whiteflies—maybe observed in vegetable crops such as tomatoes, chilies, and others. Uproot and burn infected plants to prevent the disease from spreading to other plants; furthermore, Place yellow sticky traps at 1 foot above the plant canopy (05–10 per acre) to monitor and catch adults or apply neem oil (3% or 300 ppm) or soapy water (1 tsp soap per gallon of water) to the under sides of leaves, especially on young plants or use systemic insecticides like Imidacloprid 17.8% SL @ 0.3 ml per litre of water.
- Infestation of stem borer pests may be observed in the maize crop in current weather condition, to prevent them, farmers should spray Fipronil 0.3 G or Cartap hydrochloride 4 G on the upper cycle of leaves.
- In the current weather conditions, the pests and diseases of mango have been washed away with the rains. Therefore, before spraying any kind, keep a constant watch on the mango fruits. If incidence of Mango hoppers is observed, go for spraying of phosphamidon 40 % SL@ 0.5ml/l (or) dimethoate 30% EC @ 2ml/l during initial stages of flowering.
- Farmers are advised to go for vaccination against Foot and Mouth disease in animals after consulting with veterinarian.
- Use cattle dung and lime to make proper remedy for natural food for fishes in the pond. Put cow dung manure in the pond in one side only. Start giving top feed to the fishes as well. For this, mix rice cake and mustard cake (both at the rate of 5-5 kg per day per acre).

Assam

The rainfall received over Assam was 260.8 mm (46% excess) from 01 March to 19 April 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (17-23 April 2026 and 24-30 March 2026) over Assam is deficient rainfall for week 1 and normal rainfall for week 2.

- Since there are possibilities of getting moderate rainfall, withhold pesticide sparing operations in rice crop from 20th April. Repair the bunds of Boro rice fields to conserve rain water.
- Taking advantage of predicted light rainfall till 20th April, complete the nursery sowing of recommended semidwarf ahu rice varieties like IR-36, Lachit, Chilarai, Dishang etc. Areas having assured irrigation facilities should be selected for cultivation of transplanted normal ahu rice. Postpone sowing operation from 20th April.
- Taking advantage of predicted fair weather in the coming 5 days, complete the planting of sugarcane sets in the main field. Before planting, treat the setts by dipping them in a solution of Carboxin or Azoxystrobin in the recommended dose.
- Continue nursery raising of the cuttings (stem/leaf-bud/air layering) of Assam lemon. Stem cuttings may be raised in polyethylene bags under partial shade conditions. For transplanting the cuttings in the main field during May to August, pits of 0.5m x 0.5m size with a spacing of 3m x 3m should be prepared now and refilled with soil-manure mixture (1:1) and then allowed to settle.
- Continue planting of banana suckers in the main field. Collect healthy sword suckers of dwarf banana varieties like Jahaji, medium tall varieties like Chenichampa, Malbhog, Barjahaji and tall varieties like Purakol, Monohar, Bhimkol etc. for planting. The spacing between the plants and rows should be maintained at 1.8m x 1.8m (dwarf variety), 2.1m x 2.1m (medium tall variety) and 2.4m x 2.4m (tall variety). Make necessary arrangements to drain out excess water from the fields.
- As temperature has started increasing gradually, due care should be taken to ensure timely supply of adequate water to broiler chicks. Water may be provided through nipple drinker, bell drinker or tower drinker.

Disclaimer:/अस्वीकरण:

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