



राष्ट्रीय कृषि मौसम परामर्शी सेवाएं बुलेटिन  
**National Agromet Advisory Services Bulletin**

जारी करने की तिथि/ **Date of issue: 27 April 2026**

आधारित/**based on**

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

वैधता/**Validity: 24 April – 07 May 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  
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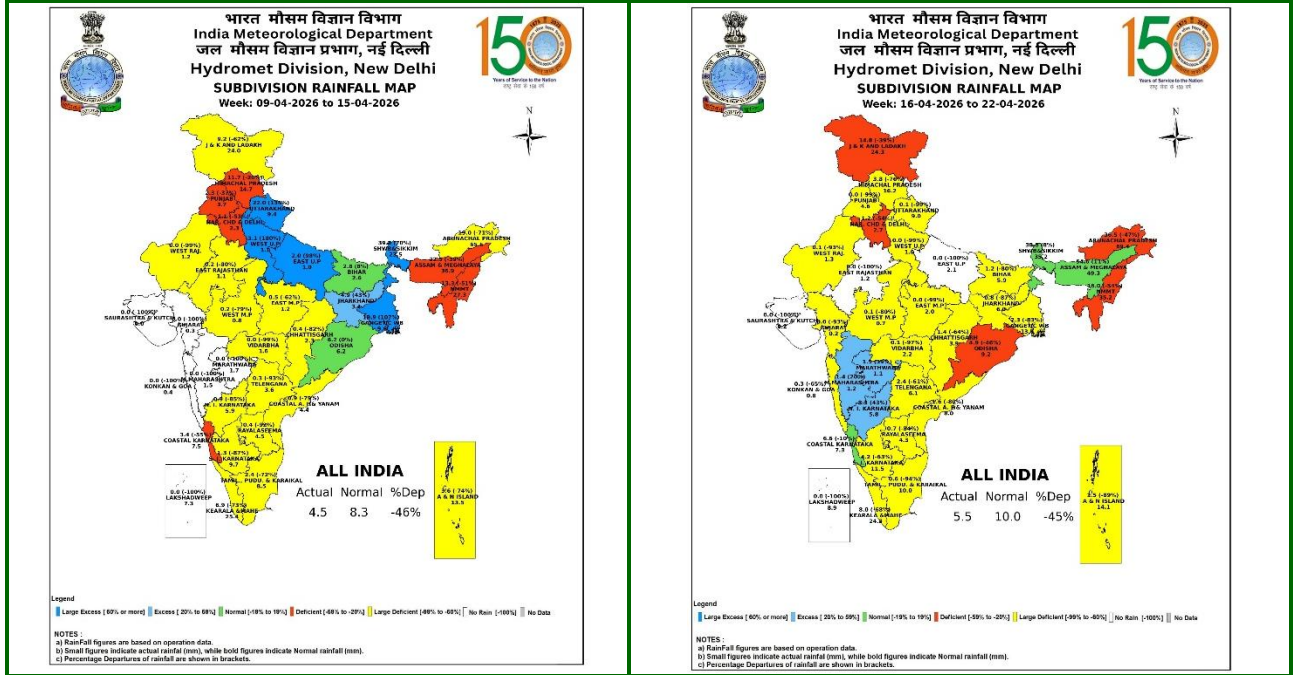
और

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)

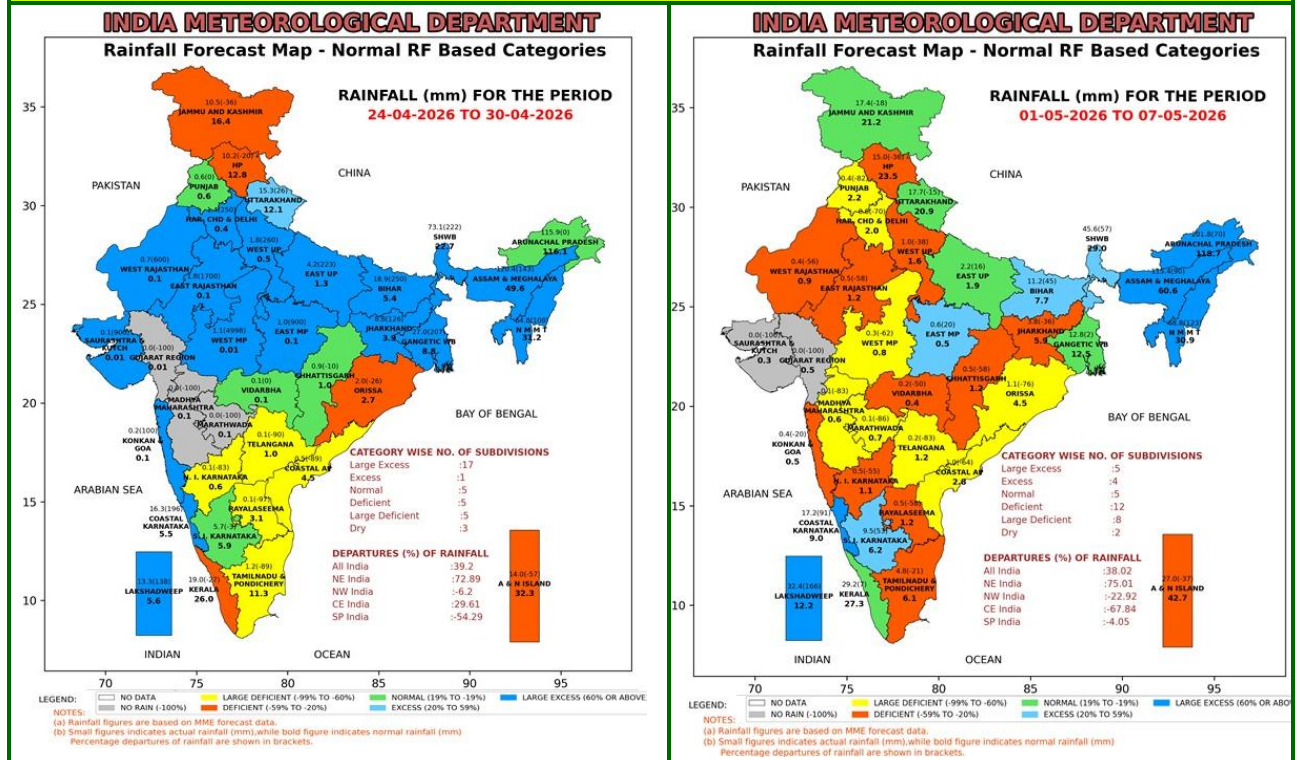
**Realized Rainfall**  
 (9<sup>th</sup> to 22<sup>nd</sup> April 2026)



- Normal or above normal rainfall occurred in both the weeks over Sub Himalayan West Bengal & Sikkim.
- Normal or above normal rainfall occurred in either of the two weeks over Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, Gangetic West Bengal, Assam & Meghalaya, Madhya Maharashtra, Marathwada, Coastal Karnataka and North Interior Karnataka.
- Below Normal rainfall / No rain occurred in both the weeks over rest of the States & UTs.

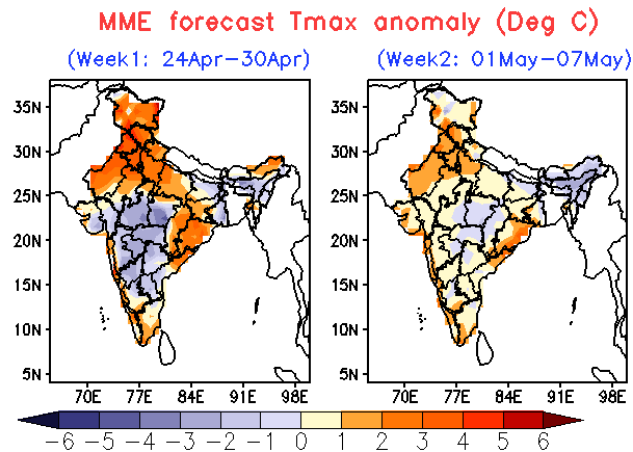
## Extended Range Forecast System

### Rainfall forecast maps for the next 2 weeks (IC- 22<sup>nd</sup> April, 2026) (24<sup>th</sup> April to 07<sup>th</sup>, May2026)



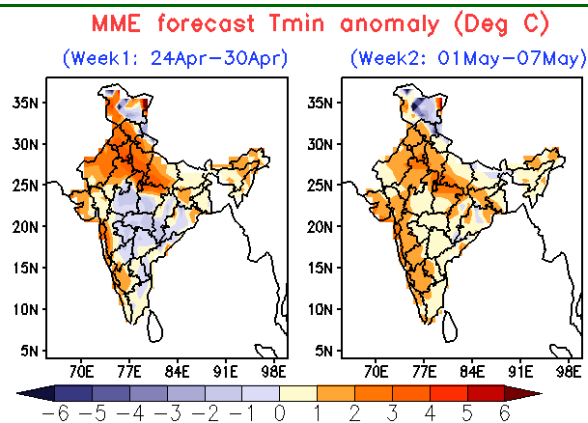
- **Week 1 (24.04.2026 to 30.04.2026):** Rainfall is likely to be above normal over North East India. Rainfall activity is likely over many parts of Jammu & Kashmir, Uttarakhand & Bihar, in some parts of Himachal Pradesh & Jharkhand and at isolated places over East Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal & Sikkim, Odisha, Kerala & Coastal Karnataka.
- **Week 2 (01.05.2026 to 07.05.2026):** Rainfall is likely to be above normal over North East India with high amount of rainfall over Arunachal Pradesh. Rainfall activity is likely over most parts of Jammu & Kashmir, many parts of West Bengal & Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand & South Karnataka, in some parts of Bihar and at isolated places over Jharkhand & Kerala.

**Maximum and Minimum temperature anomaly ( $^{\circ}$ C) forecast  
for the next 2 weeks (IC - 22<sup>nd</sup> April, 2026)  
(24<sup>th</sup> April to 07<sup>th</sup>, May 2026)**



**Maximum Temperature (Tmax)**

- **Week 1 (24.04.2026 to 30.04.2026):** Maximum Temperature is likely to be above normal over North West India, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Arunachal Pradesh, Konkan & Goa, Coastal Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.
- **Week 2 (01.05.2026 to 07.05.2026):** Maximum temperature is likely to be above normal over the country except North East India and some parts in Central India.



**Minimum Temperature (Tmin)**

- **Week 1 (24.04.2026 to 30.04.2026):** Minimum Temperature is likely to be above normal over North West India, East India, North East India, Gujarat State, Konkan & Goa, Madhya Maharashtra and many parts of Karnataka & Kerala.
- **Week 2 (01.05.2026 to 07.05.2026):** Minimum temperature is likely to be above normal over the country except some parts of Jammu & Kashmir.

## Strategic Agricultural Planning based on Rainfall till 07 May 2026

### Agromet Advisories

#### Kerala

Kerala received 67.6 mm (-45% deficient) of rainfall from 01 March to 26 April 2026. Kerala's extended-range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (24-30 April 2026 and 01-07 May 2026) indicates a deficient of rainfall for week 1 and normal rainfall for week 2.

- In Paddy (*Puncha*): *Puncha* paddy is in the harvesting stage. Harvesting can be done in mature paddy fields. To control sheath blight disease in rice, spray 4 grams of Trifloxystrobin + Tebuconazole mixture in ten litres of water.
- 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 Coconut, since dry weather condition is prevailed, adequate irrigation should be provided to Coconut. Since air temperature is increasing, it is a desirable practice to bury fresh or dried coconut husk around the coconut palm to conserve soil moisture. It is desirable to apply lime (white colour) on the stem near the ground to protect it from heat.
- For Arecanut, inflorescence dieback 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 black pepper, wilting due to drought: Protect the plants from direct sunlight by smothering the basal portions of the vines with dried banana leaves, platted coconut leaves, etc. Give protective irrigations once every two weeks.
- In Cardamom: (Nursery stage): During the current warm conditions with intermittent humidity, there is a chance of thrips and whitefly incidence in cardamom. 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 every fortnight. Destroy the katte disease-affected plants.
- In Coffee, 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 of water to prevent the egg laying of white stem bores.
- In Tomato: Mites: Spray neem oil garlic emulsion (20 ml neem oil + 20 g garlic paste + 5 g bar soap per litre of water) or 1% azadirachtin (10 ml per litre water) in the initial stages of infestation. In severe cases, spray Spiromesifen 22.9 SC 1 ml per litre of water or Fenazaquin 10 EC 2.5 ml per litre water.
- In Animal Husbandry: Take precautions to avoid ecto-parasitic infestation. If fever, shivering, brown coloured urine, off feed are noticed, consult veterinary doctor immediately.

#### Tamil Nadu

Tamil Nadu received 36.6 mm (-31% deficient) of rainfall from 01 March to 26 April 2026. Tamil Nadu's extended-range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (24-30 April 2026 and 01-07 May 2026) indicates a large deficient of rainfall for week 1 and deficient rainfall for week 2.

- For Cotton in boll bursting stage, harvest the burst cotton bolls and store them under proper condition.
- In Groundnut, provide need-based irrigation; Apply gypsum (gypsum @ 400 kg/ha by the side of the plants on the 40th to 45th day of sowing), hoe and incorporate in the soil and then earth up.
- In Coconut, provide need-based irrigation. For nut bearing coconut Palm, root feed TNAU coconut tonic @200ml/palm once in six months. To manage red palm weevil and rhinoceros beetle incidence, fill the crown and the axils of top most three leaves with a mixture of fine sand and neem seed powder or neem seed kernel powder (2:1) once in three months to prevent the attack, setting up of attractant traps (mud pots) containing sugarcane molasses 2½ kg or toddy 2½ litres + acetic

acid 5 ml + yeast 5 g 217 + longitudinally split tender coconut stem/logs of green petiole of leaves of 30 numbers in one acre to trap adult red palm weevils in large numbers.

- In Banana, provide need-based irrigation. Apply press mud at 5 kg per plant to reduce the wilt incidence, or apply *Pseudomonas fluorescens* (Pf1) liquid formulation @ 4 l/ha at 2nd, 4th and 6th months after planting through the drip system to manage Panama wilt and nematode complex.
- For Cattle, during the summer season, snails, germs and larvae found in the dry pond water can cause health damage to the cattle, so farmers are advised not to allow their cattle to drink water from dry/dirty water ponds.

### **Karnataka**

Coastal Karnataka received 39.2 mm (17% normal) rainfall, North Interior Karnataka received rainfall of 42.8 mm (51% excess), and South Interior Karnataka received rainfall of 41.3 mm (-16% normal) from 01 March to 26 April 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (24-30 April 2026 and 01-07 May 2026) is large deficient rainfall over North Interior Karnataka, normal rainfall over South Interior Karnataka, and a large excess of rainfall over Coastal Karnataka for week 1 and a deficient rainfall over North Interior Karnataka, a large excess rainfall over Coastal Karnataka and an excess rainfall over South Interior Karnataka for week 2.

#### *South Interior Karnataka*

- Give one or two protective irrigations to agricultural and horticultural crops to manage heat stress due to an increase in temperature
- 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 the 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 28.3 mm (-18% normal) and 13.2 mm (-49% deficient) of rainfall in the Rayalaseema region from 01 March to 26 April 2026, the extended-range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (24-30 April 2026 and 01-07 May 2026) shows a large deficient rainfall over Coastal Andhra Pradesh and Rayalaseema for week 1 and large deficient rainfall over Coastal Andhra Pradesh and deficient rainfall over Rayalaseema for week 2.

- Pomegranate is at the 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.
- Rabi maize crop is at the seed development stage. As the temperatures are increasing, farmers are

advised to provide irrigation frequently based on soil condition at an 8 to 10 day interval. 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.

- Farmers who planted banana seedlings can protect the plants from heat stress by sowing seeds, i.e., sunhemp, dhiancha, cowpea, fieldbean 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 the wind to reduce crop loss due to extreme weather.
- In chilli, the present weather conditions are favourable for the incidence of black thrips 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 at the 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 the age of the tree, apply 5-6 litres of chemical solution.
- Mango is at the fruit development stage. As temperatures are currently increasing in the district, farmers are advised to provide light irrigation to the mango crop to avoid the fruit drop.
- In livestock, wherever irrigation facilities are available, farmers are advised to take up sowing of perennial fodder grasses to avoid fodder shortage during summer. Also suggested to avoid feeding of maize and sorghum crops for 45 to 50 days due to the highest cyanide concentration in seedling stage. In the current hot weather, provide buffaloes with plenty of shade and clean, cool water throughout the day. Feed them early in the morning or in the evening, and maintain their sheds well-ventilated. Avoid moving them during the hottest hours, and watch for signs of heat stress like heavy breathing or reduced feed intake. A light sprinkling of water in the shed can help keep them comfortable. To prevent foot and mouth disease in sheep and goats, farmers are advised to vaccinate animals on time.

## **Odisha**

Odisha received rainfall of 61.6 mm (25% excess) from 01 March to 26 April 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (24-30 April 2026 and 01-07 May 2026) over Odisha is deficient rainfall for week 1 and large deficient rainfall for week 2.

- For paddy, in case of ear cutting caterpillar incidence in paddy, spray Quinalphos 25EC @ 400 ml/acre or Chlorpyrifos 20EC @ 500ml/acre in 200 litres of water. It should be applied in the morning hours to the base of the crop. To control Neck 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.
- 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 Profenofos 50% EC @ 400ml/acre by mixing it in 200 litres of water.
- After rainfall there is a chance of Bacterial wilt in Brinjal. To control this drench the soil with Plantomycin @ 15g with Copper Oxychloride @ 30 g/ 10 liters of water.

- To control infestation of mites in chilli spray Propargite 57% EC @ 600 ml/acre or Spiromesifen 22.9% SC @ 160 ml/acre or Diafenthiuron 50% WP @ 250 g/acre.
- There are chances of infestation of Epilachna Beetle/Hadda beetle in cucurbits crop. To manage Epilachna Beetle in cucurbits, shake plants to dislodge grubs, pupae, and adults in a pail of kerosene mixed with water early in the morning or collect them mechanically and destroy. Spray neem-based pesticide 1500 PPM @ 3 ml/litre of water at early stage of infestation. Spray Chlorpyrifos 20 % EC @ 2 ml/litre of water or Profenofos 50 % EC @ 2ml/litre of water.
- In prevailing weather conditions, 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.
- Watermelon fruits are harvested when it produces dull sound upon tapping, or the fruit's surface on the ground level produces a light yellow colour.
- To manage black-headed caterpillar in coconut, install Bracon card in the fronds of the plant. Cut the affected leaves and burn it. Spray Chlorantraniliprole 18.5 % SC@ 4 ml/ 10litre of water or Emamectin Benzoate 5 % SG @ 4g/10 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 conditions 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 a 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 a 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 the roof to avoid direct sunlight. Spray water over the poultry birds, but keep in mind that the litter material should not get wet. The poultry shed remains cool by hanging a wet gunny bag over the 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.
- Looking to the prevailing heat wave conditions, farmers are advised to provide fresh, clean cool drinking water along with mineral mixture and also increase the amount of drinking water supply to the animals and provide sufficient green fodder to keep them healthy. Allow them for grazing either in the morning or in the afternoon hour. Do bathing twice a day. Place wet gunny bags on the windows and doors during day time. Use fans for good ventilation. Feed less in the morning and more in the evening.

### **Madhya Pradesh**

West Madhya Pradesh received rainfall of 11.1 mm (59% excess) and East Madhya Pradesh received rainfall of 15.6 mm (0% normal) from 01 March to 26 April 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (24-30 April 2026 and 01-07 May 2026) over West Madhya Pradesh and East Madhya Pradesh is large excess rainfall for week 1 and excess rainfall over East Madhya Pradesh and large deficient rainfall over East Madhya Pradesh for week 2.

- 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 harvested 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 the temperature rises, light irrigation is 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 the 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 needs 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.
- Mango is at the fruit set stage. Monitoring of mealy bug and mango hopper insects. Consult the nearest Scientist of KVK, if the populations of insect pests are high. Monitor of mango mealy bugs and leaf hoppers. Spray of Carbendazim (Bavistin) at 1.5g/litre water for control of powdery mildew disease.
- As the day temperature is very high, fruit trees should be irrigated regularly. Mango, Pomegranate, Sapota, and lemon at the fruit formation stage. Apply irrigation at 4-5 days intervals. This will rise in humidity under the canopy, which results in less cracking of fruits.
- Aphid infestation. Monitor the vegetable field. If the 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.
- 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 temperatures.
- Irrigation of fodder maize, jowar or lobia pulse crop at 4-5 day intervals.
- Apply water on the roofs of both poultry and dairy animals, and installation of air coolers in their sheds to lower the air temperature.

### **Maharashtra**

Konkan received rainfall of 2.1 mm (-43% deficient), 13.7 mm (69% large excess) rainfall over Madhya Maharashtra, 11.7 mm (0% normal) rainfall over Marathwada, and 6.7 mm (-60% large deficient) rainfall over Vidarbha from 01 March to 26 April 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (24-30 April 2026 and 01-07 May 2026) is large excess rainfall over Konkan, no rain over Marathwada and Madhya Maharashtra and normal rainfall over Vidarbha for week 1 and deficient rainfall over Konkan and Vidarbha and large deficient over Madhya Maharashtra and Marathwada for week 2.

#### *Marathwada*

- For sugarcane, as per the requirement, irrigation management should be done in the sugarcane crop. For management of stem borer in Sugarcane crop take a spray of Chlorpyrifos 20% @ 25 ml or chlorantraniliprole 18.5 % @ 4 ml per 10 liter of water during clear weather conditions. 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.
- For summer sesamum, 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.

- For summer groundnut, Irrigation management should be done in summer groundnut as per requirement with the help of a sprinkler irrigation system.
- Harvesting of mature turmeric crop should be done and stored at safe places. Nowadays harvesting, boiling, and drying operations should be done in the turmeric crop.
- 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 the mature maize crop should be done.
- Don't tie/keep animals in bright sunshine hours; keep them under shed or in the shade. 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 of 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 needed 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 the 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.

#### **Uttar Pradesh**

Eastern Uttar Pradesh received rainfall of 16.1 mm (29% excess) and Western Uttar Pradesh received rainfall of 23.5 mm (53% excess) from 01 March to 26 April 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (24-30 April 2026 and 01-07 May 2026) is large excess rainfall 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*

- In view of the possibility of rain, Farmers are advised to harvest the crop should be threshing before rain or keep safer place. Bundles must be tied after harvesting the wheat crop so that the lock cannot being and at night when the wind is calm.
- Farmers are advised to harvest and thresh the crop before 28-30 April due to rainfall forecast on 27-30 April and skip irrigation during this week. Harvesting and threshing should be done as early as possible in the morning and evening time.
- For pigeon pea, harvesting and threshing should be done before 27 April.
- For sunflower, postpone irrigation. Cross-pollination should be done in the morning through a Muslin cloth wrapped around the hand.
- In view of the possibility of rain, postpone irrigation. Keep Zaid black gram/green gram crops free from weeds. Thrips/green leaf pest is likely to be seen in black gram crop, so for its prevention, spray Oxidemetan-methyl 25% EC or Dimethoate 30% EC at the rate of 1.0 litre/ha by making a solution in 600-700 liters of water.

- In view of the possibility of rain, postpone irrigation. Keep green gram crops free from weeds. Thrips/green leaf pest is likely to be seen in black gram crop, so for its prevention, spray Oxidemetan-methyl 25% EC or Dimethoate 30% EC at the rate of 1.0 liter/ha by making a solution in 600-700 liters of water.
- To protect from heat waves and bathing should be done at morning and evening. A balanced diet should be given for milch animal and vaccinate against Foot and Mouth disease and concerned near Veterinary hospital if needed.

### Uttarakhand

The rainfall received over Uttarakhand was 103.8 mm (19% normal) from 01 March to 26 April 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (24-30 April 2026 and 01-07 May 2026) over Uttarakhand is excess rainfall for week 1 and normal rainfall for week 2.

- In rainfed regions; Remove gulli danda jungli jai (wild oats) and other weeds from the crop field.
- In mustard, the mature crop should be harvested, Keep harvested crops in safer places.
- In barley, harvest mature crops and keep them in safer places.
- Continue sowing of barnyard millet in mid to high hill regions.
- In potato, do weeding, hoeing and earthing up in the crop. To conserve soil moisture and control soil temperature, lay dry grass between rows.
- In tomato, transplant of seedlings. Root treatment should be applied before planting.
- Prepare the field and sowing of rainfed rice (cheti dhan) in mid to high hill regions.
- Provide a nutritious, balanced diet to animals. Spray insecticides as per the advice of the veterinary officer to prevent flies and ticks
- Avoid browsing to goats/sheep outside during aberrant weather.

### Himachal Pradesh

The rainfall received over Himachal Pradesh was 161.2 mm (-5% normal) from 01 March to 26 April 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (24-30 April 2026 and 01-07 May 2026) over Himachal Pradesh is deficient rainfall for week 1 and 2.

- Harvest / Thresh the wheat crop depending on the weather conditions. Storage of Grains in right moisture and the gunny bags should be dried in the sun so that eggs and pupating stages of insects as well as inoculum of diseases, get destroyed. These days, outbreak of *Helicoverpa armigera* or Army worm is being reported in wheat crop in many parts of the state. For the control of these pests spray either Chlorpyrifos 20 EC or Quinalphas 20 EC @ 2 ml/litre of water.
- In potatoes, light irrigation one week before harvesting and ensure proper storage. Farmers should regularly monitor the crop against late blight disease (dark brown or black patches on the leaves) in potato, spray the crop twice with Ridomil MZ / Matco / Metalmil 72 WP and Indofil M-45 / Antracol / Kavach @ 2.5g/litre of water alternately at 12-15 days interval.
- Advised Sowing of maize as fodder crop in the irrigated areas. For improving the quality of green fodder, farmers may intercrop cowpea or soybean in maize. Farmers are advised to use the seed rate of 50-60 kg / ha with basal dose.
- In tea, pluck the tea leaves (two leaf and a bud) at 8-10 days interval to maintain the quality and productivity.
- For the control of soil borne insects viz. white grubs, cutworms, red ants etc. mix chlorpyrifos 20 EC with sand (2 litre in 25 kg sand for one-hectare area) and incorporate the mixture into soil before sowing or transplanting of vegetable crops.

- Tomato, Brinjal & Capsicum: In low hill areas of the state where transplanting of these crops was done during second fortnight of March, top dress first dose of nitrogen (75 kg Urea per hectare) during the earthing up stage.
- In lower and mid hills of the state farmers should transplant the seedlings of tomato, brinjal, capsicum and chillies.
- Further in the 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
- In high hills farmers can go in for sowing of vegetables:
- Garden Pea: Palam Priya, Azad P-1, PB-86, GS-10, Palam Samool and Lincoln
- Radish: Pusa Himani
- Carrot: Nantes and Chantenay
- Turnip: PTWG
- Spinach: Pusa Harit and Pusa Bharti
- In addition, transplant cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, lettuce and other exotic vegetable seedlings in high hills of the state.
- In case of leaf-eating insect attack, spray the recommended chemical. If there are symptoms of damping off disease in the nurseries of brinjal, tomato or chilies drenching with the recommended chemical.
- In fodder crop (grassland), Ageratum is coming up in grasslands, for control spray 2-4-D @ 60ml in 30 litre of water in one kanal. For the control of erigeron and lantana in grasslands spray gycel @ 1% solution.
- Advised sowing of French bean and phafra in high hills.
- 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. Normal concentrate mixture to animals advised. 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. Keep animal in shade.
- 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.
- Water depth of at least 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. The cloudy day or warmer part of day is to be avoided for stocking.

- In mango and citrus, during flowering irrigation should be avoided for good fruit setting. Constant monitoring of mango mealy bug and leaf hopper are advised
- Keep the basins of the plants free from weeds. Wrapping of plastic sheets around mango trunk should be done for preventing climbing of young mealy bugs. Apply grease to seal any cracks in the polythene sheets.
- Monitor crop for blue beetle in roses and balsam, spray recommended chemical.
- The flowers affected with aphids, spray malathion @0.05% for the control. Advised light and frequent irrigation. Advised for transplanting of marigold seedling in fields for summer crop and also nursery raising of summer annuals.
- To control lemon butterfly on citrus fruit trees, spray any one of the recommended insecticides in the month of March.
- The winter packing may be taken away as the temperature is rising to 25°C. The weak apiary should be given artificial food. Also insert empty frame /combs for egg laying to the queen as the population starts builds up. Dust sulphur on sealed brood in the colony and not on larvae to control mites attack on honeybees.

### **Jammu**

The rainfall received over Jammu was 177.7 mm (-26% deficient) from 01 March to 26 April 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (24-30 April 2026 and 01-07 May 2026) over Jammu is deficient rainfall for week 1 and normal rainfall for week 2.

- Wheat crop is at physiological maturity. Harvest and thresh the mature crop immediately to prevent the shattering of grains. Shift threshed crop immediately to safer places.
- Farmers may go for sowing summer fodder (maize+cowpea+charri) and bajra.
- In oilseed, shift threshed crops to safer places. Keep the bundles of harvested crops in stacks and cover them with polythene sheets/ Tarpaulin.
- In pulse crop, 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. Immediate threshing of crop is recommended. Shift threshed crops immediately to safer places
- In Vegetable crop (Tomato/Chilli/Cucurbits) Black spots on leaves and drying of vines due to Downey mildew, restrict irrigation to the crop. Spray metalaxyl in combination with carbendazim @ 1gm /lt at 7 days interval to control the disease in cucurbits. Monitor the tomato crop for leaf curl. Remove virus infected plants. Spray imidacloprid @ 0.5ml/lt of water to check further spread of disease by whitefly.
- It is the right time to start bee keeping especially for beginners as pollen and nectar are in plenty and bee activity is at its peak. Migrate bee colonies near floral resources and shady places. Prepare colonies for honey flow. Ensure water availability near beehives.
- Temperature to be maintained for Button Mushroom produced in upper reaches of Jammu region is 16-18°C and humidity to be maintained at 85-90%. Open the bags after completing the Spawn run (15-20 days). Maintain temperature to 22-28°C and humidity to 85-90%.

### **West Bengal**

The rainfall received over West Bengal was 102.2 mm (50% excess) from 01 March to 26 April 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (24-30 April 2026 and 01-07 May 2026) over West Bengal is large excess rainfall for week 1 and normal rainfall for week 2.

- For Boro rice at maturity stage, stop irrigation 7–10 days before harvest to facilitate proper grain hardening and uniform ripening. Keep the field well-drained and harvest the crop when 80–85% of the grains have matured to minimize losses from shattering, lodging, and overexposure to adverse weather. Harvested bundles should be shifted immediately to a raised and covered place or threshing floor to protect them from unexpected rainfall and moisture. Threshing should be completed as early as possible, and the grains must be dried thoroughly to about 12–14% moisture content before storage to ensure safe keeping and maintain grain quality. If the crop still requires a few more days before harvest, maintain proper drainage channels so that excess rainwater does not stagnate in the field, as waterlogging at this stage may lead to lodging, delayed harvesting, and deterioration in grain quality.
- Based on the weather forecast of moderate rainfall (43 mm) during the next five days, farmers are advised to take immediate care of green gram crops at pod maturity stage, as untimely rainfall may cause pod shattering, seed discoloration, sprouting, and deterioration in grain quality. Harvest mature crops promptly during clear weather windows when 70–80% of the pods have turned black or brown and become dry. Avoid delaying harvest, as repeated wetting and drying can increase pod cracking, seed damage, and grain losses. Harvesting should preferably be carried out during the morning hours when pods are less brittle, which helps reduce shattering losses. After harvest, the plants should be shifted quickly to a raised, dry, and covered place for proper drying and timely threshing to protect the produce from unexpected rain and excess moisture.
- 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.
- Farmers should regularly check their brinjal fields for fruit and shoot borer, as this pest is common now. remove and destroy damaged shoots and fruits during field visits. Fix pheromone traps to catch the adult moths. Spray Neem (Azadirachtin 1% EC) @ 3 ml per litre of water to control young larvae. If the pest attack becomes high, spray Spinosad @ 0.3 ml per litre or Chlorantraniliprole 18.5% SC @ 0.5 g per litre of water. Make sure the spray reaches young shoots and fruits properly.
- Regularly monitor crop fields for fruit fly activity, as infestations at this stage can cause severe damage. Install pheromone traps at a rate of 5–6 traps per acre for effective monitoring and mass trapping. If an infestation is observed, apply Malathion 50 EC @ 2 ml per litre of water as a foliar spray, ensuring thorough coverage.

### **Jharkhand**

The rainfall received over Jharkhand was 37.2 mm (21% excess) from 01 March to 26 April 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (24-30 April 2026 and 01-07 May 2026) over Jharkhand is large excess rainfall for week 1 and deficient rainfall for week 2.

- Go for earthing up in summer maize which is its knee Stage height. 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. 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.
- 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. 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.
- 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.
- During heat wave, reduce the potential loss in yield by foliar spraying of potassium Nitrate 0.5% before and during flowering of crops.
- Cover the vegetable nursery with shed nets to protect the plants from excessive heat and use straw to conserve moisture in crops like turmeric and ginger.
- Temperature will be above normal and will increase gradually in the first week of April. High temperature followed by intermittent thunder showers will favour the build-up of Brown Planthopper infestation. If the infestation of BPH exceeds ETL (ETL: 5-10 hoppers/hill), it is advised to alter the micro-climate of the rice plant by the alternate wetting and drying technique (there should not be standing water for a long time). If the problem still persists, spray Azadirachtin 0.15% neem seed kernel formulation @ 800 ml in 200 litre of water for one acre. Keeping in view the difference in temperature between day and night, farmers should keep an eye on the blast disease in the paddy crop. If the outbreak is observed, then spray the solution of tricyclazole at 0.5 grams per litre of water.
- Stem and Fruit borer in brinjal crops can be controlled by using a Pheromone Trap without the 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 litre 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.
- After harvesting of mature okra, application of urea @ 5-10 kg/ acre should be done. Constant monitoring of crop against attack of mite is advised. If the population is above ETL then, spraying of Ethion @ 1.5-2 ml/litre of water is advised. Due to the prevailing high temperature, light irrigation at short interval is advised.
- Infestation of red beetle insect is being seen in cucurbitaceous vegetables, to prevent this, sprinkle ash or use neem-based insecticide, in case of severe infestation, soak the roots of the plants thoroughly with Lambda-cyhalothrin at the rate of 1 ml per liter of water.
- Considering the current weather, provide an adequate amount of grains along with green and dry fodder to the animals. Provide fresh water to the animals three to four times a day. Considering the weather conditions, keep the animals in a clean, dry and shady place. To increase immunity, feed 50-60 grams of mineral mixture to pregnant cows and buffaloes and in the summer season, feed 50-60 grams of salt per animal per day and do not allow mosquitoes to breed near the animal enclosure.

- Don't keep more chickens together in the poultry house than necessary and must include minerals (Zn, Cu, Mn etc.), electrolytes, potassium and antioxidant vitamins (C, E, A) in their diet and water.
- Use cattle dung and lime to make a 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 315.2 mm (38% excess) from 01 March to 26 April 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (24-30 April 2026 and 01-07 May 2026) over Assam is large excess rainfall for week 1 and 2.

- Since there are possibilities of getting light to 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 26th 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 the sowing operation from 26th April.
- Go for weeding in green gram and black gram crops at 20-25 days after sowing. Before the ensuing rainy season, make provision for small drains at required intervals in the crop field to drain out the excess water.
- Continue nursery raising of the cuttings (stem/leaf-bud/air layering) of Assam lemon. Stem cuttings may be raised in polyethene 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.
- During the rainy season, prevent the livestock from feeding on rotten grass and leaves; instead, feed the animals with fresh tree leaves, fodder grasses and concentrates along with vitamin and mineral supplements.

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