



राष्ट्रीय कृषि मौसम परामर्शी सेवाएं बुलेटिन National Agromet Advisory Services Bulletin

जारी करने की तिथि / Date of issue: 03 August 2026

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

वैधता / Validity: 31 July - 13 August 2026

जारीकर्ता / Issued by

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AICRP on Agro-Meteorology (AICRPAM)

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Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)

और

भारतीय मौसम विज्ञान विभाग
India Meteorological Department (IMD)

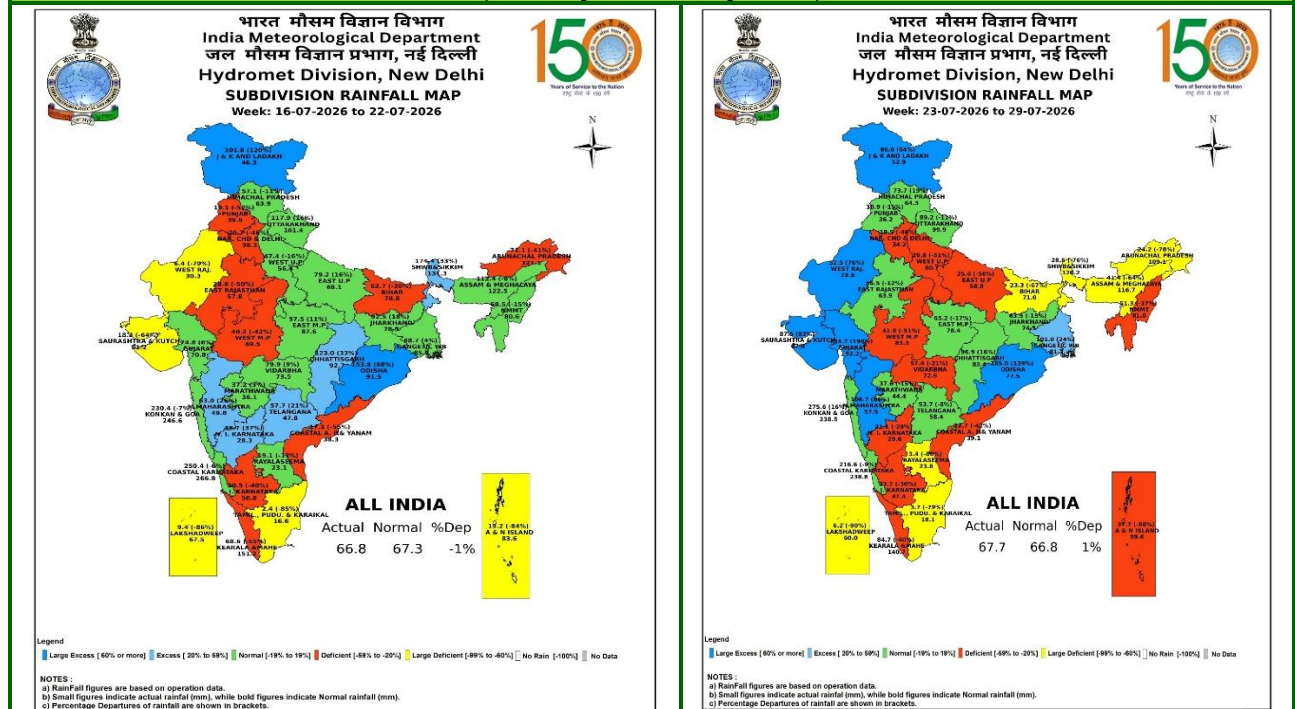
पृथ्वी प्रणाली विज्ञान संगठन
Earth System Science Organization

वास्तविक वर्षा तथा विस्तारित अवधि पूर्वानुमान

Realized Rainfall and Extended Range Forecast (वर्षा और तापमान) (Rainfall and Temperature)

Realized Rainfall

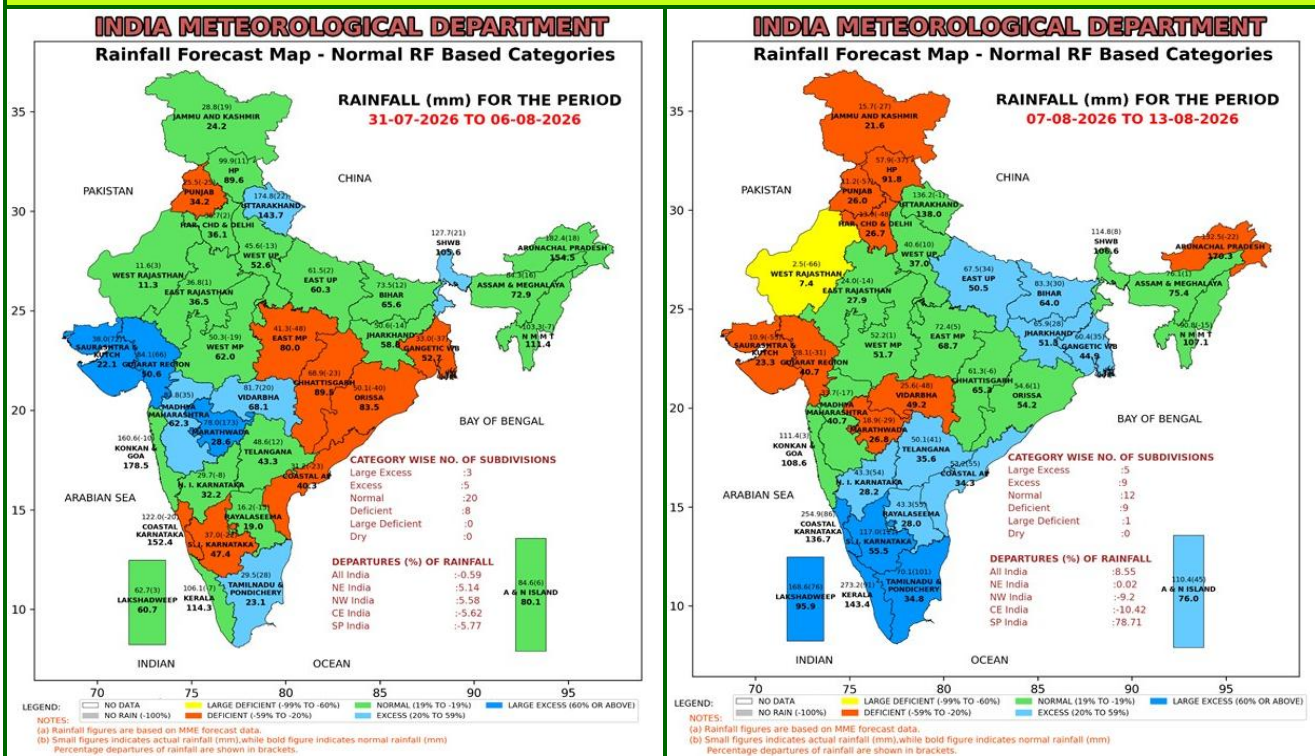
(16th July to 29th July, 2026)



- Normal or above normal rainfall occurred in both the weeks over Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Jharkhand, Odisha, Gangetic West Bengal, Gujarat Region, East Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Konkan & Goa, Madhya Maharashtra, Marathwada, Telangana and Coastal Karnataka.
- Normal or above normal rainfall occurred in either of the two weeks over Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Sub Himalayan West Bengal & Sikkim, Assam & Meghalaya, Nagaland-Manipur-Mizoram-Tripura (NMMT), Saurashtra & Kutch, Vidarbha, North Interior Karnataka and Rayalaseema.
- Below Normal rainfall occurred in both the weeks over rest of the States & UTs.

Extended Range Forecast System

Rainfall forecast maps for the next 2 weeks (IC – 29th July, 2026) (31st July to 13th August, 2026)



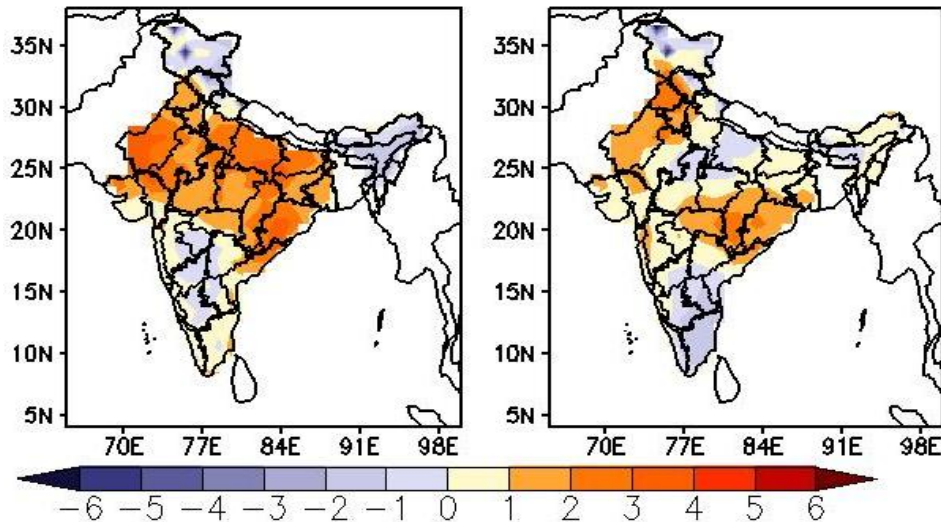
- **Week 1 (31.07.2026 to 06.08.2026):** Rainfall is likely to be above normal over Marathwada, many parts of Gujarat & Uttarakhand and some parts of Madhya Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland. However, it is likely to be below normal over Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and many parts of Gangetic West Bengal.
- **Week 2 (07.08.2026 to 13.08.2026):** Rainfall is likely to be above normal over South India, many parts of East Uttar Pradesh & Bihar, some parts of Gangetic West Bengal & Jharkhand and isolated pockets of Madhya Pradesh. However, it is likely to be below normal over Vidarbha, Marathwada, Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat and some parts of Jammu & Kashmir.

**Maximum and Minimum temperature anomaly ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) forecast
for the next 2 weeks (IC – 29th July, 2026)
(31st July to 13th August, 2026)**

MME forecast Tmax anomaly ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)

(Week1: 31Jul–06Aug)

(Week2: 07Aug–13Aug)



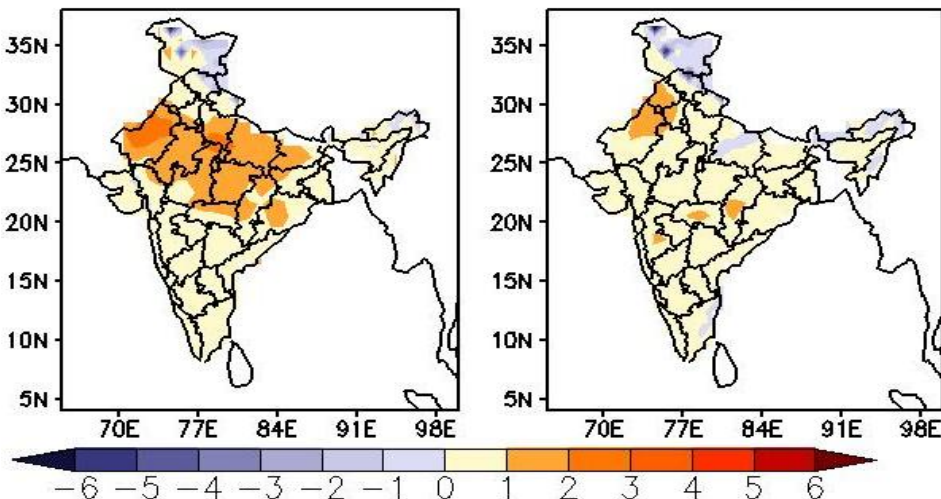
Maximum Temperature (Tmax)

- **Week 1 (31.07.2026 to 06.08.2026):** Maximum temperature is likely to be above normal over North West India, Central India, East India and parts of Coastal Andhra Pradesh.
- **Week 2 (07.08.2026 to 13.08.2026):** Maximum temperature is likely to be above normal over North West India, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, some parts of Central India and Coastal Andhra Pradesh.

MME forecast Tmin anomaly ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)

(Week1: 31Jul–06Aug)

(Week2: 07Aug–13Aug)



Minimum Temperature (Tmin)

- **Week 1 (31.07.2026 to 06.08.2026):** Minimum temperature is likely to be above normal over many parts of North West India and Central India.
- **Week 2 (07.08.2026 to 13.08.2026):** Minimum temperature is likely to be above normal over Punjab, Haryana, some parts of West Rajasthan, Vidarbha and Chhattisgarh.

Progress & Rainfall outlook for SW Monsoon 2026

(Issued by IMD)

As per the IMD press release dated 29 May 2026, the southwest monsoon seasonal (Jun-Sep) rainfall over India is most likely to be below normal, estimated at 90% of the Long Period Average (LPA), with a model uncertainty of $\pm 4\%$. The LPA for the period 1971-2020 is 87 cm. This forecast indicates an increased likelihood of spatial and temporal variability in rainfall distribution, including possible prolonged dry spells and uneven rainfall events, which may influence rainfed agricultural operations.

Monthly rainfall outlook for August and rainfall status of the southwest monsoon 2026

The average rainfall for the country as a whole during August is most likely to be below normal ($<94\%$ of LPA). The LPA of rainfall over the country as a whole during the August period, based on 1971-2020 data is 254.9 mm. During this period, below-normal monthly rainfall is very likely over most parts of the country, except over some parts of Northwest and Central India and isolated areas of East and Northeast India, where normal to above-normal rainfall is likely to be expected (Fig. 1).

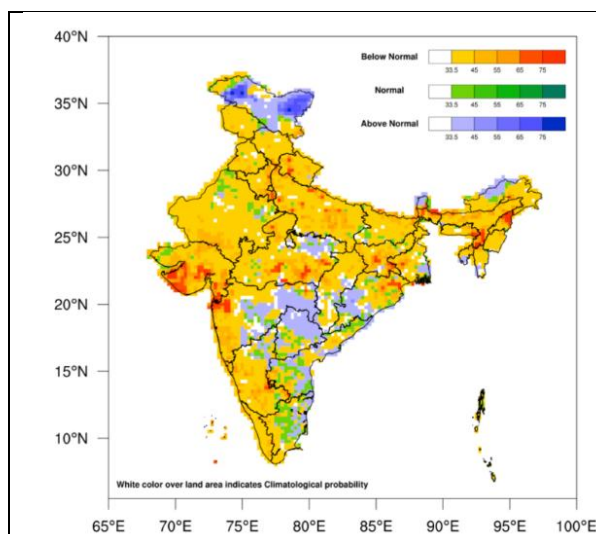


Fig. 1 Monthly rainfall outlook for August 2026
(Source: IMD)

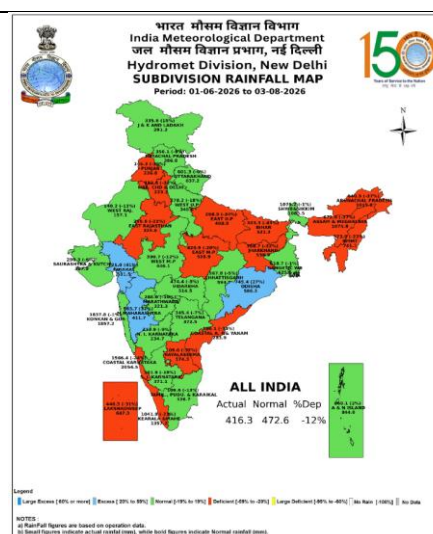


Fig. 2. Meteorological Sub-division wise SWM seasonal rainfall status as on 03rd August 2026
(Source: IMD)

Southwest monsoon has set in over Kerala on 04th June 2026 and progressed over other parts of India and the monsoon had covered the entire country by 09th July 2026. As on 03rd August 2026, country as a whole, the rainfall deficit is at -12%. Out of 36 meteorological sub-divisions, 15 are under deficit, 18 are under normal and 03 are under above-normal rainfall category. Among the 734 districts, 367 districts are still under deficit or large deficit rainfall category.

Planning for the upcoming *kharif* 2026 season

- In view of the anticipated below-normal Southwest Monsoon (SWM) during 2026, Scientists / Subject Matter Specialists (SMSs) from ICAR and IMD are issuing advisories for the implementation of contingency plans through the Gramin Krishi Mausam Sewa (GKMS) programme.
- ICAR-CRIDA has conducted online state-specific interface meetings with 15 states (AP, Telangana, Bihar, Jharkhand, Punjab, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Karnataka, WB, Gujarat, UP, MP, Odisha, Assam and Tamil Nadu) involving officials from State Agriculture Departments, State Agricultural Universities (SAUs), ICAR institutes, and Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) to facilitate the implementation of District Agricultural Contingency Plans (DACPs) and preparedness for *kharif* 2026.

Strategic Agricultural Planning based on Rainfall till 13 August 2026

Agromet Advisories

Kerala

Kerala received 996.7 mm of rainfall (-26% deficit) from 01 June to 02 August 2026. Kerala's extended-range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (31 July-06 August to 07 August -13 August 2026) indicates normal rainfall in week 1 and large excess rainfall in week 2.

- In rice (*Puncha*), since the crop is at the maturity and harvesting stage, harvesting can be carried out in matured paddy fields. For sheath blight management, spray Trifloxystrobin + Tebuconazole mixture at 4 g per 10 litres of water.
- For banana, as dry weather conditions prevail, irrigate banana plantations regularly and maintain adequate soil moisture to prevent moisture stress and support proper crop growth.
- In coconut, provide adequate irrigation under dry weather conditions. As air temperature increases, bury fresh or dried coconut husks around the palm to conserve soil moisture and apply lime (whitewash) to the lower stem near the ground to protect the palm from heat.
- In arecanut, warm and humid conditions may favour inflorescence dieback and button shedding. Spray Hexaconazole (Contaf) at 1 ml/L of water or 1% Bordeaux mixture and repeat the spray after 20–25 days.
- In black pepper, to prevent drought-induced wilting, protect vines from direct sunlight by covering the basal portions with dried banana leaves or layered coconut leaves and provide protective irrigation once every two weeks.
- In cardamom (Nursery Stage), warm conditions with intermittent humidity may favour thrips and whitefly incidence. Take necessary control measures, continue irrigation, apply mulch, and clean drainage channels. Provide heavy irrigation once every fortnight and destroy plants affected by Katte disease.
- In coffee, dry weather conditions may increase the risk of white stem borer infestation. Wherever water is available, provide blossom irrigation followed by backing irrigation after 20 days. Prune plants immediately after harvest and apply Chlorpyrifos at 2 ml/L of water to prevent egg laying by white stem borers.
- For vegetables (Tomato), to manage mites during the initial stages of infestation, 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/L water). In severe infestations, spray Spiromesifen 22.9 SC at 1 ml/L or Fenazaquin 10 EC at 2.5 ml/L of water.
- In Animal Husbandry, take necessary precautions to prevent ectoparasitic infestations. If symptoms such as fever, shivering, brown-coloured urine, or loss of appetite are observed, consult a veterinary doctor immediately.

Karnataka

Coastal Karnataka received 1530.1 mm of rainfall (-24% deficit), North Interior Karnataka received 205.6 mm (-11% of normal), and South Interior Karnataka received 295.7 mm (-19% normal) from 01 June to 02 August 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (31 July-06 August to 07 August -13 August 2026) is deficit rainfall over Coastal Karnataka and South Interior Karnataka and normal rainfall over North Interior Karnataka for week 1 and large excess rainfall over Coastal Karnataka and South Interior Karnataka and excess rainfall over North Interior Karnataka for week 2.

South Interior Karnataka

- In Redgram (Early Vegetative Stage), provide protective irrigation to overcome moisture stress. Carry out intercultural operations to improve soil condition and reduce soil compactness, and apply mulch to conserve soil moisture.
- In Maize (Early Vegetative Stage), provide protective irrigation to maintain adequate soil moisture. Carry out intercultural operations to improve soil condition and reduce soil compactness, and apply mulch to conserve soil moisture.
- In Groundnut (Early Vegetative Stage), provide protective irrigation to prevent moisture stress. Carry out intercultural operations to improve soil condition and reduce soil compactness, and apply mulch to conserve soil moisture.
- In Animal Husbandry, construct dairy farms in an East–West direction to facilitate proper sunlight and free circulation of air while reducing the adverse effects of rainfall and high temperatures. Provide dry and clean shelters for livestock and avoid allowing animals to stand in wet or waterlogged areas to reduce the risk of disease. Provide clean and cool drinking water 3–4 times a day and ensure sufficient water availability at all times. Regularly monitor livestock for tick and mite infestations and use approved acaricides when necessary. Provide balanced feed along with appropriate mineral supplements to maintain the health and productivity of livestock.

Tamil Nadu

Tamil Nadu received 106.7 mm of rainfall (-15% normal) from 01 June to 02 August 2026. Tamil Nadu's extended-range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (31 July-06 August to 07 August -13 August 2026) indicates excess rainfall in week 1 and large excess rainfall in week 2.

- In Rice (Grain Filling Stage), provide need-based irrigation to maintain adequate soil moisture and support proper grain development.
- In Banana (All Stages), as moderate to gentle winds are expected, provide staking support to banana plants older than five months to prevent lodging and wind damage. Provide irrigation based on crop requirement.
- In Moringa (Flowering Stage), provide irrigation based on crop requirement to maintain adequate soil moisture and support flowering and fruit development.
- In Onion (Vegetative Stage), provide irrigation based on crop requirement to maintain optimum soil moisture and support healthy vegetative growth.
- In Paddy (Grain Filling Stage), to manage earhead bugs, prefer eco-friendly measures such as spraying 5% neem seed kernel extract (NSKE) or 10% Notchi, Ipomoea, or Prosopis leaf extract. Apply the first treatment during flowering and repeat one week later if required, based on pest incidence and local weather conditions.
- In Onion (Vegetative Stage), to manage tip drying during the initial stage and drying of leaves at later stages, apply a foliar spray of 0.25–0.50% Zinc sulphate solution in the nursery five weeks after germination. In the field, apply a 0.5% Zinc sulphate foliar spray based on crop requirement and local weather conditions.
- In Moringa (Flowering Stage), to manage bud worm, leaf caterpillar, and leaf webber, spray *Bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt) at 2 ml/L of water, preferably based on pest incidence and local weather conditions.
- In Livestock, as high temperatures are expected in the coming days, ensure adequate availability of clean drinking water and provide sufficient shade to protect animals from heat stress. Avoid grazing during the afternoon and allow livestock to graze during the cooler morning and evening hours.
- In Poultry, during periods of strong winds, increased moisture loss may cause dehydration, particularly in broiler birds. Ensure continuous availability of good-quality, clean drinking water to maintain hydration and support healthy body weight.

Andhra Pradesh

Coastal Andhra received 184.7 mm (-33% deficient) and 108.7 mm (-37% deficient) of rainfall in the Rayalaseema region from 01 June to 02 August 2026. The extended-range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (31 July-06 August to 07 August -13 August 2026) shows deficient rainfall over Coastal Andhra Pradesh and normal rainfall over Rayalaseema for week 1 and excess rainfall over Coastal Andhra Pradesh and Rayalaseema for week 2.

- For crop establishment, in view of the prevailing conditions, farmers are advised to cultivate contingency crops suitable for August sowing, namely Jowar, Green gram, Bajra, Cowpea, and Foxtail Millet.
- In Groundnut (Vegetative to Flowering Stage), under borewell conditions and prevailing dry weather, spray NPK 19:19:19 @ 5 g/L of water as a foliar spray to minimize the adverse effects of drought. Wherever irrigation facilities are available, provide one supplemental irrigation at the flowering stage.
- In Groundnut, prevailing weather conditions may favour the incidence of sucking pests and *Helicoverpa* in June II fortnight-sown crops under borewell conditions. Install 10 sticky traps/acre and 4 pheromone traps/acre to monitor sucking and leaf-eating pests. At economic threshold levels, use suitable registered insecticides as per label recommendations. Install 4 bird perches/acre to encourage predatory birds and facilitate the collection and destruction of eggs and larvae. During initial infestation, prefer neem-based products and biological control measures. If pest incidence exceeds the economic threshold level, use suitable registered insecticides such as Novaluron 25% EC @ 1 ml/L or Emamectin benzoate 5% SG @ 0.5 g/L of water as per label recommendations.
- In Red gram (Vegetative Stage), in early-sown crops of 35–40 days, carry out intercultivation to maintain weed-free conditions and undertake thinning to maintain optimum plant population. Under prevailing dry weather conditions, spray NPK 19:19:19 @ 5 g/L of water as a foliar spray to improve crop tolerance to moisture stress and minimize the adverse effects of drought.
- In Castor (Vegetative Stage), under prevailing dry weather conditions, spray NPK 19:19:19 @ 5 g/L of water as a foliar spray to improve crop tolerance to moisture stress and minimize the adverse effects of drought.
- In Cotton (Vegetative to Flowering Stage), spray NPK 19:19:19 @ 5 g/L of water during the vegetative stage. At the flowering stage, spray Potassium nitrate (13:0:45) @ 5 g/L of water as a foliar spray to improve tolerance to moisture stress and minimize the adverse effects of drought. Prevailing weather conditions may favour sucking pest incidence. Install 10 yellow sticky traps/acre to monitor whitefly and 10 blue sticky traps/acre to monitor thrips. For pest management, use registered insecticides with different modes of action and rotate them to delay insecticide resistance. Apply Imidacloprid 17.8 SL @ 0.3 ml/L or Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 0.2 g/L as the first spray. If required, follow with Flonicamid 50 WG @ 0.3 g/L or Sulfoxaflor 24 SC @ 0.4 ml/L after 10–14 days. For persistent whitefly nymphs, use Buprofezin 25 SC @ 1.6 ml/L or Pyriproxyfen 10 EC @ 1 ml/L, based on pest incidence and label recommendations.
- In Pomegranate (Vegetative to Fruit Initiation Stage), prevailing weather conditions may favour thrips, bacterial leaf blight, fungal leaf spot, and fruit spot. Monitor thrips incidence and use suitable registered insecticides such as Fipronil or Imidacloprid as per label recommendations. For fungal leaf spot and fruit spot, spray Hexaconazole @ 1 ml/L of water. For bacterial leaf blight, spray Copper oxychloride @ 3 g/L of water along with Streptocycline @ 0.5 g/L, following locally recommended and registered usage guidelines.
- In Livestock, wherever irrigation facilities are available, establish perennial fodder grasses to ensure a continuous supply of green fodder and reduce fodder scarcity during prolonged dry spells. Do not feed young maize and sorghum fodder before 45–50 days after sowing, as young plants may contain high levels of cyanogenic compounds that can cause toxicity in livestock.
- In Livestock and Poultry, to mitigate heat stress, provide silage, hay, and legume-based fodder to maintain adequate energy and nutritional status. Monitor animals closely for signs of heat stress such as excessive panting, drooling, and reduced feed intake. Ensure continuous availability of fresh,

clean, and cool drinking water along with adequate shade and proper ventilation to prevent dehydration and heatstroke.

Odisha

Odisha received rainfall of 742.7 mm (30% excess) from 01 June to 02 August 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (31 July-06 August to 07 August -13 August 2026) over Odisha is deficient rainfall for week 1 and normal rainfall for week 2.

- In Paddy (Seedling Development to Transplanting Stage), during the last puddling, apply 35 kg DAP, 27 kg potash, and 8 kg urea per acre. In sandy soils, apply 35 kg DAP, 15 kg potash, and 8 kg urea per acre. Transplant healthy 20–25-day-old seedlings at 20 × 15 cm spacing, maintaining 2–3 seedlings per hill for high-yielding varieties. Under clear weather conditions, apply a suitable pre-emergence herbicide such as Pretilachlor @ 800 ml/acre, Oxadiargyl 80% WP @ 30 g/acre, or Pyrazosulfuron-ethyl 10% WP @ 80 g/acre at 1–3 days after transplanting, following label recommendations. Use clean water and a flat-fan or flood-jet nozzle for spraying.
- In Black Gram and Green Gram (Sowing Stage), use a seed rate of 10 kg/acre and treat seeds before sowing with a suitable recommended seed-treatment fungicide as per label recommendations. Treat seeds with the recommended Rhizobium culture @ 20 g/kg of seed approximately one hour before sowing. Apply 2 tonnes of FYM or compost during the last ploughing along with 35 kg DAP, 13 kg MOP, and 4 kg urea per acre as basal fertilizer. Maintain 30 cm row-to-row and 10 cm plant-to-plant spacing.
- In Maize (Vegetative Stage), carry out hand weeding and earthing up at 20–25 days after sowing. Under clear weather conditions, apply 55 kg urea/acre as the first top dressing. At 40–45 days after sowing or before tasseling, apply 55 kg urea and 20 kg MOP/acre as the second top dressing.
- In Arhar (Sowing Stage), after rainfall recedes, take up line sowing using improved varieties such as PRG-235, PRG-176, or VL Arhar-1. Use a seed rate of 8 kg/acre for early-maturing varieties and 6 kg/acre for late-maturing varieties. Treat seeds with a suitable recommended seed-treatment fungicide as per label recommendations, followed by Rhizobium culture @ 20 g/kg of seed approximately one hour before sowing.
- In Sesame (Sowing Stage), grow improved high-yielding varieties such as Prachi, Kalika, Kanak, or Vinayak. Use 1–1.2 kg seed/acre and treat seeds with a suitable recommended seed-treatment fungicide before sowing. Apply 6:8:8 kg N:P₂O₅:K₂O per acre during final land preparation and sow in rows spaced 30 cm apart with 10 cm between plants.
- In Sugarcane (Vegetative Stage), after cessation of rainfall, monitor for red rot disease. For disease management, use suitable registered fungicides such as Carbendazim 12% + Mancozeb 63% WP or Metalaxyl 8% + Mancozeb 64% at the recommended label dose, based on disease incidence and local recommendations.
- In Papaya (Planting Stage), plant healthy, disease-resistant or tissue-culture seedlings of recommended varieties such as Honey Dew, Coorg Honey Dew, CO-1, CO-2, Pusa Delicious, Pusa Majesty, or Pusa Giant. Plant at 2.5 × 2.5 m spacing in pits of 0.5 × 0.5 × 0.5 m.
- In Brinjal (Sowing to Vegetative Stage), for transplanted crops, carry out hoeing and weeding and apply 30 kg urea and 20 kg MOP per acre at 30 days after transplanting. Apply the remaining 30 kg urea per acre as the final top dressing at 45 days after transplanting, based on crop requirement and soil fertility.
- In Cucumber (Sowing Stage), use 1.5 kg treated seed/acre and sow on raised mounds or well-drained beds. Soak seeds in water for 6–12 hours before sowing to promote faster germination. Maintain 150 cm row-to-row and 60–100 cm plant-to-plant spacing. Provide proper drainage and apply well-decomposed FYM and recommended basal fertilizers. Under clear weather conditions, apply 60 quintals FYM along with 10 kg N, 12 kg P₂O₅, and 15 kg K₂O per acre as basal fertilizer. At 20 days after sowing, apply 10 kg N and 15 kg K₂O per acre as top dressing.

- In Ridge Gourd (Sowing Stage), use about 1.5 kg seed/acre and soak seeds in water for 5–6 hours before sowing. During the *kharif* season, prepare raised beds of 15–20 cm height with adequate drainage. Sow 3–4 seeds per hill at 2.5 m row-to-row and 1 m hill-to-hill spacing after incorporating 50–80 quintals FYM and recommended fertilizers. Apply 20:16:12 kg N:P₂O₅:K₂O per acre, with the entire phosphorus and potash and half the nitrogen as basal application, and the remaining nitrogen as top dressing around 30 days after sowing. After establishment, retain two healthy plants per hill. If micronutrient deficiency symptoms appear, spray a recommended micronutrient mixture @ 3 g/L of water.
- In Cowpea (Sowing Stage), use 5–6 kg of quality treated seed/acre for rainy-season cultivation. After rainfall recedes, sow at 30–60 cm row-to-row and 15 cm plant-to-plant spacing. Apply 8–10 cartloads of well-decomposed FYM along with 10:24:20 kg N:P₂O₅:K₂O per acre as basal fertilizer for healthy crop establishment and growth.
- In Mango (Planting Stage), after rainfall subsides and weather conditions become favourable, plant healthy, unbranched grafted saplings of recommended varieties such as Banganapalli, Totapuri, Bombay Green, Suvarnarekha, Neelum, Himsagar, Langra, Dashehari, Amrapali, Mallika, Ratna, Ramkela, Rumani, Sindhu, Alphonso or Kesar. Plant in 1 × 1 × 1 m pits at a spacing of 10 × 10 m and ensure proper drainage.
- In Animal Husbandry, during the rainy season, provide livestock with adequate quantities of good-quality green fodder, dry fodder, and concentrate feed to maintain proper nutrition and health.
- In Animal Husbandry, ensure timely vaccination against important rainy-season diseases such as Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD), Haemorrhagic Septicaemia (HS), and Black Quarter (BQ), following the local veterinary vaccination schedule.
- In Fisheries, for pond weed management, prioritize mechanical removal and biological control measures wherever feasible. Stock suitable weed-eating fish such as Grass Carp at recommended stocking densities based on pond conditions. Avoid indiscriminate use of chemical herbicides in fish ponds, as they may adversely affect fish health and water quality.

Madhya Pradesh

East Madhya Pradesh received rainfall of 417 mm (-19% normal), and West Madhya Pradesh received rainfall of 389.7 mm (-11% normal) from 01 June to 02 August 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (31 July-06 August to 07 August -13 August 2026) is deficient rainfall over East Madhya Pradesh and normal rainfall over West Madhya Pradesh during week 1, and normal rainfall over East Madhya Pradesh and West Madhya Pradesh during week 2.

- In Paddy (Direct Seeded: Tillering Stage; Transplanted: Irrigated Stage), complete bund construction and other land configurations to conserve soil moisture and prevent runoff. In transplanted rice, apply the recommended fertilizer dose during final puddling; for hybrid rice, the DAP requirement is about 1.5 times that of high-yielding varieties. Apply Zinc sulphate @ 25 kg/ha once every two years. Transplant seedlings at the recommended row-to-row spacing and introduce Blue-Green Algae (BGA) in fields where standing water is available.
- In Soybean (Vegetative Stage), carry out cultural weed management practices such as manual weeding and use of dora, kulpa, or hand hoe. Provide adequate drainage channels to remove excess water from the field. Regularly monitor June-sown crops for the incidence of leaf-eating caterpillars and take timely management measures based on pest incidence.
- In Sugarcane (Rabi-Sown, Knee-Height Stage), tie the cane plants together to prevent lodging due to strong winds. Carry out intercultural operations followed by earthing up to provide proper support to the crop. Monitor for termite infestation and adopt suitable integrated pest management measures. Regularly monitor autumn-sown sugarcane for top shoot borer and *Pyrilla* and take appropriate control measures based on pest incidence.
- In Vegetables, prepare nursery beds for sowing *kharif* onion, chilli, and brinjal seeds. Maintain proper weed management in the nursery and main fields. Monitor crops regularly for pest incidence

and use suitable, registered pesticides only when required, preferably after consultation with the nearest KVK or agricultural extension personnel.

- In Fruit Crops, farmers are advised to establish new orchards by digging pits and keeping them exposed for some time before planting to reduce harmful insect-pests and weed seeds. Intercrop suitable vegetables between young fruit trees to utilize available space and generate additional income.
- In Brinjal, monitor for fruit and shoot borer infestation and adopt integrated pest management measures, including removal and destruction of affected shoots and fruits and use of pheromone traps. If chemical control is required, use suitable registered insecticides such as Spinosad 45% SC as per label recommendations, preferably during the late evening hours.
- In Okra, regularly inspect the crop for yellow vein mosaic disease and remove and destroy infected plants at an early stage. Monitor whiteflies and other sucking pests using yellow sticky traps and adopt need-based management with suitable registered insecticides as per label recommendations.
- In Cattle and Poultry, ensure timely immunization against important diseases prevalent during the rainy season, following the recommended vaccination schedule and veterinary advice.
- In Poultry, maintain clean and dry litter in poultry houses and replace wet or soiled litter regularly to reduce excess moisture and minimize the risk of disease and poor flock health.

Gujarat

Rainfall of 713.6 mm (42% excess) was received over Gujarat from 01 June to 02 August 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (31 July-06 August to 07 August -13 August 2026) over Gujarat is a large excess of rainfall for week 1 and a deficient rainfall for week 2.

- In Greater Yam (Vegetative Stage), provide proper support or train the vines for healthy growth. Carry out weeding and intercultural operations during clear weather and ensure prompt drainage of excess rainwater from the field to prevent waterlogging.
- In Pigeon Pea (Sowing Stage), sow the crop during clear weather under optimum soil moisture (Vapsa condition) on ridges at a spacing of 120 × 30 cm or 90 × 30 cm to minimize waterlogging. Treat seeds with Carbendazim or Thiram @ 2–3 g/kg seed, followed by Rhizobium and PSB culture @ 10 ml/kg seed. Apply 20 kg N and 40 kg P₂O₅/ha (approximately 100 kg DAP/ha) along with well-decomposed FYM in the furrows at sowing, and maintain field channels to facilitate rapid drainage of excess rainwater.
- In Mango, prune dead and diseased branches and immediately apply Bordeaux paste to the cut ends. Keep the orchard and drainage channels clean, and apply post-harvest organic manure and recommended NPK fertilizers in ring basins when the soil reaches workable moisture (Vapsa condition).
- In Sugarcane (Grand Growth Stage), to manage sugarcane whitefly, spray 0.5% neem oil solution (50 ml neem oil + 10 g detergent powder in 10 L of water) at the initial stage of infestation and repeat the spray after 10 days during clear weather. Uproot and destroy plants affected by smut and wilt. To prevent the spread of red rot and wilt to healthy plants, drench the soil around affected areas with Carbendazim 50 WP @ 10 g per 10 L of water during clear weather.
- In Animal Husbandry, keep animals in dry, leak-proof sheds and avoid tying them under trees during thunderstorms. Sprinkle dry lime powder on shed floors regularly to absorb excess moisture and reduce the incidence of foot rot and mastitis. Maintain proper drainage around animal sheds and use recommended fly and tick repellents or smoke neem leaves in the evening to reduce insect nuisance.

Maharashtra

Konkan received rainfall of 1802.5 mm (-1% normal), 556.9 mm (38% excess) rainfall over Madhya Maharashtra, 285.9 mm (-9% normal) rainfall over Marathwada, and 474.1 mm (-6% normal) rainfall over Vidarbha from 01 June to 02 August 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two

weeks (31 July-06 August to 07 August -13 August 2026) is a normal rainfall over Konkan, excess rainfall over Madhya Maharashtra and Vidarbha and large excess rainfall over Marathwada for week 1, normal rainfall over Konkan and Madhya Maharashtra, and deficient rainfall over Marathwada and Vidarbha for week 2.

Konkan

- In Rice (Vegetative Stage), maintain 2.5–5 cm water in transplanted fields and about 5 cm at tillering, with proper drainage of excess water. Apply the second split dose of urea @ 870 g/guntha at 30–40 days after transplanting during low rainfall. In fields near hill slopes, divert runoff to prevent seedling washout.
- In Finger Millet/Proso Millet (Nursery and Transplanting Stage), transplant 30-day-old seedlings during low rainfall or cloudy weather, with 2 seedlings/hill at 20 × 15 cm spacing. In flat, well-drained fields, 25 × 10 cm spacing can be used. Apply 880 g urea + 2.5 kg SSP + 675 g MOP/guntha, or 2.6 kg Suphala/guntha, placing fertilizer in the ‘Thomba’.
- In Groundnut (Sowing Stage), at 35–40 days after sowing, carry out weeding and earthing-up. About 15 days later, roll an empty drum over the field to improve peg penetration and pod formation. Ensure proper drainage to prevent waterlogging.
- In Niger (Sowing Stage), ensure proper drainage. Thin the crop at 10–15 days after sowing, retaining one healthy seedling per hill, followed by weeding after 15 days.
- In Mango (Vegetative Stage), for regular bearing in trees above 10 years, apply Paclobutrazol annually between 15 July and 31 August during a rain-free period, following the recommended dose based on canopy diameter and product label. Apply around the tree between the trunk and drip line and keep the area weed-free.
- In Turmeric (Vegetative Stage), ensure proper drainage to prevent waterlogging and associated diseases.
- In Cucurbitaceous Vegetables (Sowing and Vegetative Stage), provide string support and establish a suitable bower (mandap) system for vines. Apply the second nitrogen dose @ 10 g urea/vine one month after sowing during low rainfall. Weed and loosen soil before fertilizer application.
- In Rice, manage crabs by catching them at night with a torch for 2–3 consecutive nights. Prefer non-chemical methods and follow local recommendations for any chemical control.
- In Mango and Cashew, humid conditions may favour dieback. Spray Copper oxychloride @ 0.25% (25 g/10 L) or 1% Bordeaux mixture during clear weather, preferably with a suitable sticker.
- In Arecanut, humid conditions may favour Koleroga (fruit rot). Spray Copper oxychloride @ 0.25% (25 g/10 L) or 1% Bordeaux mixture during clear weather, preferably with a suitable sticker.
- In Coconut, high humidity may favour bud rot. Spray 1% Bordeaux mixture or Copper oxychloride @ 0.25% (25 g/10 L), ensuring coverage of the lower spindle leaf. Repeat after 15–25 days if required and spray only during clear weather.

Marathwada

- In Soybean (Seedling to Vegetative Stage), carry out light hoeing for weed management and soil moisture conservation and ensure proper drainage. At 20–28 days after sowing, apply a suitable recommended post-emergence herbicide for weed control @ 400 ml/acre in 200 L water during clear weather, as per label recommendations.
- In Cotton (Seedling to Vegetative Stage), carry out light hoeing for weed control and soil moisture conservation and drain excess water to prevent waterlogging. Apply nitrogen as top dressing one month after sowing @ 36 kg N/ha in rainfed and 60 kg N/ha in irrigated cotton.
- In Pigeon Pea (Seedling to Vegetative Stage), carry out light hoeing for weed management and soil moisture conservation and ensure proper drainage by removing excess water from the field.
- In Turmeric (Vegetative Stage), carry out intercultural operations for weed management. For rhizome fly, follow locally recommended and registered control measures during clear weather, repeating at the recommended interval.

- In Cotton (Vegetative Stage), monitor for sucking pests and, if required, spray 5% NSKE or Acetamiprid 20% SP @ 50 g/acre or Flonicamid 50% WG @ 60 g/acre during clear weather. Considering heavy rainfall forecast, carry out fertilizer application three days after rainfall.
- In Soybean (Seedling to Vegetative Stage), monitor for leaf-eating caterpillars and stem borers and adopt need-based IPM. For severe infestation, use Chlorantraniliprole 18.5% SC @ 60 ml/acre during clear weather. For micronutrient deficiency-induced yellowing, spray chelated Grade-2 micronutrients @ 50 g or 50 ml + 19:19:19 @ 100 g/10 L water. For Yellow Mosaic Virus, remove and destroy infected plants and manage the vector with suitable registered insecticides as per label recommendations.
- In Livestock, during the monsoon, monitor for stable flies, mosquitoes, and ticks and use veterinary-approved insecticides as advised by a veterinarian. Ensure timely vaccination against monsoon diseases, particularly enterotoxaemia in sheep and goats. Avoid feeding excessive quantities of tender green fodder during the monsoon.

Vidarbha

- In Soybean (Branching Stage), postpone weeding and hoeing until the current spell of rain subsides and undertake intercultural operations under proper Vapsa (optimum soil moisture) conditions. For timely-sown crops, use recommended early post-emergence herbicides with label claims after rainfall. Drain excess rainwater from the fields.
- In Cotton, postpone nitrogen fertilizer application and intercultural operations until the current spell of rain subsides. Carry out weeding and hoeing under proper Vapsa conditions and use recommended early post-emergence herbicides with label claims after rainfall. Drain excess rainwater from the fields.
- In Pigeon Pea, postpone fertilizer application and intercultural operations until the current spell of rain subsides. Carry out weeding and hoeing under proper Vapsa conditions and drain excess rainwater from the fields.
- In Livestock, maintain adequate feed and medicines to manage intermittent supply disruptions. Repair and maintain animal shelters and water points and ensure proper care during the rainy season. Monitor for increased external and internal parasite infestations and seek veterinary advice for appropriate control measures.

Chhattisgarh

The rainfall received over Chhattisgarh was 565.6 mm (-3% normal) from 01 June to 02 August 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (31 July-06 August to 07 August -13 August 2026) over Chhattisgarh is deficient rainfall for week 1 and normal rainfall for week 2.

- In Paddy (Transplanting Stage), complete transplanting within one week, as overcast skies and light rainfall are expected.
- In Soybean (Grand Growth Stage), apply weed control measures only during clear weather and drain excess water from the field to prevent waterlogging.
- In Arhar (Vegetative Stage), postpone herbicide application until clear weather and drain excess water from the field.
- In Groundnut (Grand Growth Stage), apply weed control measures during clear weather and ensure proper drainage of excess water.
- In Maize (Grand Growth Stage), carry out weed control measures during clear weather and drain excess water from the field.
- In Sugarcane (Grand Growth Stage), apply herbicides only during clear weather conditions.
- In Green Gram/Black Gram (Line Sowing Stage), take up sowing during clear weather and ensure proper drainage of excess water from the field.
- In Fruit Crops (Planting Stage), plant recommended banana varieties such as Basrai Dwarf, Robusta, Sonkela, G-9, and Udayan with 450 g phosphorus and 250 g potash/plant. Plant Pusa Nanha or Pusa

Dwarf papaya seedlings after removing them from polybags, applying 25 kg FYM and 50 g each of N, P, and K/plant. Apply 10 kg FYM/plant while planting mango and guava. Prepare nursery beds for rainy-season flowers and ensure proper drainage in all fruit crop fields.

- In Guava, Mango, Lemon, and Pomegranate (Branching to Fruiting Stage), apply Bordeaux paste to the cut ends of pruned branches to protect against infections.
- In Cattle, provide anti-parasitic and anthelmintic treatment as advised by a veterinarian to prevent rain-borne and parasitic diseases.
- In Milch Cattle, provide 25–30 kg green fodder/day along with dry fodder in a 3:1 green-to-dry fodder ratio to support milk production.
- In Poultry, follow the recommended vaccination schedule against Ranikhet disease, including F1 vaccine at 7 days and R2B vaccine at 8 weeks of age, as advised by a veterinarian.
- In Newborn Calves, ensure colostrum (first milk) is fed within two hours of birth for proper immunity and early growth.

Assam

Rainfall of 661.8 mm (-38% deficient) was received over Assam from 01 June to 02 August 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (31 July-06 August to 07 August -13 August 2026) over Assam is normal rainfall for week 1 and 2.

- In Sali Rice (Nursery/Transplanting Stage), in flood-free areas, complete transplanting by this week and apply recommended fertilizers before transplanting. For semi-dwarf varieties, apply 9 kg Urea + 17 kg SSP + 9 kg MOP/bigha; for tall varieties, apply 3 kg Urea + 8 kg SSP + 2 kg MOP/bigha. Replant flood-damaged gaps using healthy seedlings or split healthy hills. In flood-damaged areas, raise nurseries of suitable local or very short-duration varieties up to the first week of August. Where crops are completely damaged, consider Wet DSR after consulting the nearest KVK or agricultural research station.
- In *kharif* Pulses (Green Gram and Black Gram), postpone land preparation due to forecast moderate rainfall over the next five days. Select upland, well-drained sandy loam soils and procure recommended varieties such as Pratap, T-44, Kopergaon, K-851, ML-56, ML-131 (Green Gram) and T-9, T-27, T-122, Pant U-19 (Black Gram).
- In Citrus, maintain orchard sanitation and remove fallen fruits to reduce fruit-sucking moth incidence. Use suitable baiting methods with molasses (1%) and fruit juice along with a recommended registered insecticide, as per label directions.
- In Sugarcane, prevent lodging during rainy weather by providing mechanical support using bamboo sticks or tying 4–5 canes together with their leaves.
- In Arecanut, provide adequate drainage to quickly remove excess rainwater. Apply recommended manures and fertilizers regularly along with proper drainage to prevent pencil-tip disorder.
- In Jute, monitor for semi-looper infestation. Install bamboo perches @ 40/ha to encourage predatory birds and handpick and destroy hairy caterpillar egg masses and larvae.
- In Livestock, move animals to safe, dry, elevated areas away from floodwater. Provide clean drinking water and uncontaminated feed and prevent grazing in flooded or waterlogged areas. Isolate sick or injured animals, vaccinate and deworm as advised by a veterinarian, safely dispose of dead animals as per veterinary guidelines, and protect livestock from mosquitoes, flies, and other insect vectors.
- In Pisciculture, raise pond embankments and install nets around ponds to prevent fish escape during floods. Regularly inspect bunds for erosion and take immediate preventive measures.
- In Poultry, provide laying hens and ducks with mineral and calcium supplements only after consultation with a local veterinarian to support egg production and maintain bone health.

West Bengal

Rainfall of 610.3 mm (0% normal) was received over West Bengal from 01 June to 02 August 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (31 July-06 August to 07 August -13 August 2026) over West Bengal is deficient rainfall for week 1 and excess rainfall for week 2.

- In *kharif* Rice (Transplanting to Early Tillering Stage), complete puddling and field levelling during continuous light rainfall to improve water retention. Use suitable regional mid-to-late duration varieties such as Gontra Bidhan-1 (GB-1), MTU-7029 (Swarna) or Shatabdi. Treat nursery seed with Carbendazim 50% WP @ 2 g/kg seed. Transplant shallowly with 2–3 healthy seedlings/hill, strengthen bunds and avoid supplemental irrigation. Apply recommended organic manure and Zinc Sulphate during final puddling; postpone top-dressing nitrogen during cloudy weather. For early weed control, apply Pretilachlor 50% EC @ 600 mL/acre mixed with sand in shallow standing water within 3–7 days after transplanting.
- In Bitter Gourd (Vegetative to Flowering Stage), grow on raised beds with deep drainage furrows to prevent waterlogging. Suitable varieties include VNR-22, Pusa Do Fasli, Meghna and Maynapuri. Treat seeds with *Trichoderma viride* @ 4 g/kg or Thiram @ 3 g/kg before sowing. Stop irrigation and maintain clear drainage during rainy periods. Apply recommended NPK and well-decomposed FYM; postpone nitrogen top-dressing until clear weather. Control weeds by manual hoeing during dry periods and harvest mature fruits during rain-free mornings, storing them in a dry, shaded and ventilated place.
- In Chilli and Brinjal (Vegetative to Fruiting Stage), monitor for fruit rot following rainfall. If symptoms appear, spray a registered fungicide such as Carbendazim 50% WP @ 2 g/L or Copper Oxychloride 50% WP @ 3 g/L; repeat at 15-day intervals if required, as per label recommendations.
- In Bitter Gourd (Flowering Stage), install Methyl Eugenol pheromone traps @ 6/acre for fruit fly management. For downy mildew, use a registered fungicide such as Mancozeb 75% WP @ 2.5 g/L or Metalaxyl 8% + Mancozeb 64% WP @ 2 g/L, as per label recommendations.
- In Okra (Fruiting Stage), clip and destroy infested shoots and use need-based IPM for shoot and fruit borer. If infestation exceeds the economic threshold, apply a registered insecticide such as Spinosad 45% SC @ 0.3 mL/L or Emamectin Benzoate 5% SG @ 0.4 g/L. For whitefly management, use Thiamethoxam 25% WG @ 0.5 g/L only as per label-approved use and adopt integrated vector management to reduce mosaic virus spread.

Jharkhand

Rainfall of 363.8 mm (-31% deficient) was received over Jharkhand from 01 June to 02 August 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (31 July-06 August to 07 August -13 August 2026) over Jharkhand is normal rainfall for week 1 and excess rainfall for week 2.

- In Maize (Sowing/Early-sown 4-week Stage), carry out weeding, hoeing and earthing-up and apply urea @ 26 kg/acre. For Kharif maize, prepare the field with deep ploughing followed by 2–3 ploughings and apply well-rotted FYM @ 5 tonnes/acre. For acidic soils, apply lime @ 1–1.5 quintals/acre and incorporate into the soil. Treat seed with a registered seed-treatment fungicide/insecticide as per label recommendations to manage seed- and soil-borne pests and diseases. Apply MOP @ 30 kg/acre in two split doses where recommended.
- In Finger Millet (20–25 Days Old/Vegetative Stage), carry out intercultural operations followed by broadcasting urea @ 22 kg/acre.
- In Pigeon pea (Sowing to Vegetative Stage), provide drainage channels along the slope to remove excess water. Farmers yet to sow may adopt suitable intercropping systems: Pigeon pea + Jowar (1:1), Maize (1:1), Groundnut (1:3), Soybean (1:2), Urd/Green gram (1:2) or Okra (1:1), with fertilizer application adjusted accordingly.
- In Aerobic Rice (Sowing Stage), farmers unable to transplant or sow conventional paddy may adopt aerobic rice on medium or low lands under irregular rainfall. Directly sow dry or water-soaked seed

without puddling and maintain soil moisture near saturation. Suitable varieties include CR Dhan 202 and CR Dhan 204 (100–115 days).

- In Direct-Seeded Rice (3–4 Weeks/Vegetative Stage), undertake beushaning during suitable soil moisture conditions. Apply urea @ 35 kg/acre after draining excess water, followed by weeding and gap filling. Re-flood the field one day after fertilizer application.
- In Chilli, Brinjal and Early Cauliflower Nursery (Sowing Stage), prepare nurseries for September-maturing crops and use shade/net protection to reduce vector-borne diseases and produce healthy seedlings. Maintain the protective net at about 6.5 ft height to reduce excess sunlight.
- In Rice Nursery (Nursery Stage), monitor for blast and bacterial leaf blight (BLB). For leaf blast, use registered fungicides such as Tebuconazole 50% + Trifloxystrobin 25% WG @ 0.4 g/L or Isoprothiolane 40 EC @ 1.5 mL/L, repeating after 7–10 days if required. Under conditions favourable for BLB, use recommended bactericidal/fungicidal treatments as per local agricultural recommendations and label directions.
- In Chilli and Brinjal (Vegetative to Fruiting Stage), monitor for fruit rot following rainfall. If symptoms appear, use a registered fungicide such as Carbendazim 50% WP @ 2 g/L or Copper Oxychloride 50% WP @ 3 g/L, with repeat applications at 15-day intervals only if required and as per label recommendations.
- In Maize (Vegetative Stage), monitor for bacterial stalk rot during prolonged cloudy and wet conditions. Ensure proper drainage and avoid water stagnation. Apply Copper Oxychloride-based products only as per registered label recommendations during suitable dry weather. Where recommended, apply MOP @ 30 kg/acre in two split doses to improve crop tolerance.
- In Bitter Gourd (Fruiting Stage), install 20–25 pheromone traps/acre to manage fruit fly infestation and monitor regularly for damaged fruits.
- In Gerbera (Vegetative to Flowering Stage), monitor for fungal diseases. Apply a registered fungicide as a root-zone drench at the recommended label dose; avoid routine use of banned or non-label-approved products.
- In Pointed Gourd (Vegetative to Fruiting Stage), remove and destroy infected fruits and vines away from the field. For fruit/vine rot and leaf blight, use registered fungicides such as Copper Oxychloride 50% WP @ 3 g/L or Metalaxyl 8% + Mancozeb 64% WP @ 2.5 g/L alternately during dry, sunny weather, as per label recommendations.
- In Cows and Buffaloes, monitor grazing animals for gastrointestinal parasitic infections, particularly after grazing on fresh grass. Deworming should be carried out under veterinary guidance using an approved anthelmintic at the correct dose based on body weight.

Uttar Pradesh

East Uttar Pradesh received rainfall of 261.3 mm (-35% deficient), and West Uttar Pradesh received rainfall of 275.7 mm (-17% normal) from 01 June to 02 August 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (31 July-06 August to 07 August -13 August 2026) is normal rainfall over East Uttar Pradesh and West Uttar Pradesh for week 1 and normal rainfall over West Uttar Pradesh and excess rainfall over East Uttar Pradesh for week 2.

West Uttar Pradesh

- In Paddy (Transplanting/Tillering Stage), complete transplanting of short-duration seedlings by the first week of August. Treat seedlings with Trichoderma before transplanting, complete weeding within 35 days of transplanting, and apply ¼ dose of urea as top dressing at tillering.
- In Sorghum (Emergence/Vegetative Stage), carry out weeding and thinning to maintain the optimum plant population.
- In Pearl Millet (Sowing/Emergence Stage), sow during favourable moisture conditions using suitable varieties such as ICMB-155, WCC-75, ICTP-8203, Raj-171, NDFB-3, Pusa-322, Pusa-23, or ICMH-451 with 4–5 kg treated seed/ha.

- In Pigeon Pea (Sowing/Emergence Stage), sow long-duration varieties during clear weather and treat seeds with recommended Rhizobium culture and fungicide before sowing.
- In Sesame (Sowing Stage), sow recommended varieties such as Gujarat Til-6, RT-346, RT-351, Tarun, Pragati, or Shekhar when adequate moisture is available and rainfall is absent.
- In Groundnut (Emergence/Vegetative Stage), carry out weeding and earthing-up under proper soil moisture conditions.
- In Black Gram (Sowing Stage), sow recommended varieties such as Uttra, Pant U-35, Narendra U-1, Pant U-30, Azad U-2, Shekhar-1, Shekhar-2, Azad U-3, WBU-108, Shekhar-3, or Pant U-31 during clear weather.
- In Green Gram (Sowing Stage), sow recommended varieties such as Pant Moong-1, 3, 4, Narendra Moong-1, 4, PDM-11, Samrat, Malveeya Jyoti, or other locally recommended varieties under proper soil moisture conditions.
- In Maize (Emergence/Vegetative Stage), apply $\frac{1}{4}$ dose of urea at knee-high stage during clear weather. Undertake weeding and thinning and spray herbicides/insecticides only during clear weather. For shoot borer management, use Forete 10G @ 10 kg/ha as per approved label recommendations.
- In Cow/Buffalo, bathe animals in the morning before milking and provide clean drinking water three times daily. Provide a balanced diet to milch animals and ensure timely vaccination against Foot-and-Mouth Disease in consultation with the nearest veterinary hospital.

Uttarakhand

Rainfall of 589.3 mm (-6% normal) was received over Uttarakhand from 01 June to 02 August 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (31 July-06 August to 07 August -13 August 2026) over Uttarakhand is excess rainfall for week 1 and normal rainfall for week 2.

- In Barnyard Millet (Panicle Initiation Stage), ensure proper and timely weeding to reduce crop-weed competition.
- In Rice (Tillering Stage), complete weeding and strengthen field bunds to prevent surface runoff and conserve water.
- In Ginger (Rhizome Growth Stage), ensure proper field drainage to prevent waterlogging and complete weeding during rain-free periods.
- In Citrus (Planting Stage), carry out gap filling after heavy rainfall to maintain the optimum plant population.
- In Finger Millet (Vegetative Stage), ensure timely weeding and maintain proper drainage to prevent waterlogging.
- In Pumpkin (Flowering/Fruiting Stage), provide staking/support before the warning period and carry out hand pollination after heavy rainfall to improve fruit set.
- In Cow/Buffalo/Goats/Sheep, regularly inspect hooves and keep them dry. Use disinfectant foot baths to prevent foot infections during wet conditions.

Haryana

Rainfall of 151.4 mm (-30% deficient) was received over Haryana from 01 June to 02 August 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (31 July-06 August to 07 August -13 August 2026) over Haryana is normal rainfall for week 1 and deficient rainfall for week 2.

- In Cotton (Vegetative Stage), avoid irrigation and chemical sprays due to the possibility of rainfall. Monitor the crop regularly as the anticipated weather may favour pest incidence.
- In Paddy (Transplanting to Tillering Stage), complete transplanting at the earliest under suitable soil conditions. Avoid deep planting of seedlings and adopt timely weed management practices.

- In Bajra/Guar/Maize (Sowing Stage), postpone sowing of bajra and guar due to the possibility of light to moderate rainfall. In 2-week-old bajra, thinning and gap filling/transplanting can be carried out during rainy conditions to maintain optimum plant population.
- In Vegetables/Fruit Plants (Planting Stage), monitor regularly for sucking pests as high humidity may favour their incidence. Apply recommended plant protection measures only during clear weather. Avoid irrigation for the next three days due to the possibility of rainfall.
- In Poultry, maintain good ventilation and keep sheds dry during humid and variable weather. Maintain cleanliness and remove wet litter promptly to prevent house flies and other pest infestations.

Himachal Pradesh

Rainfall of 352.3 mm (-6% of normal) was received over Himachal Pradesh from 01 June to 02 August 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (31 July-06 August to 07 August -13 August 2026) over Himachal Pradesh is normal rainfall for week 1 and deficient rainfall for week 2.

- In Paddy (Vegetative Stage), complete transplanting before the expected rainfall and strengthen bunds to conserve rainwater. For rice blast, use a recommended fungicide as per label directions.
- In Paddy (Direct Sowing/Transplanting), manage weeds using only registered herbicides as per label recommendations and apply during suitable weather. Monitor for iron deficiency; if upper leaves turn yellow while lower leaves remain green, apply a recommended ferrous sulphate + lime foliar spray during clear weather.
- In Maize (Sowing to Knee-high Stage), carry out intercultural operations, hoeing and weeding, and apply the first nitrogen top dressing @ 85 kg urea/ha. Monitor for fall armyworm and use recommended control measures. For stalk rot, adopt recommended preventive measures before tasseling.
- In Soybean (Vegetative Stage), complete sowing before expected rainfall and ensure proper drainage. Keep the crop weed-free and, where required, use a recommended post-emergence herbicide as per label directions.
- In Mash and Moong (Sowing Stage), ensure proper drainage and carry out timely intercultural operations to maintain weed-free fields, especially under irrigated conditions.
- In Vegetables (Sowing/Transplanting Stage), avoid irrigation when rainfall is expected; otherwise provide light irrigation and ensure proper drainage. Maintain weed-free conditions. In low and mid hills, sow ginger, colocasia and turmeric using healthy rhizomes treated with a recommended fungicide before planting. Monitor cucurbits for red pumpkin beetle and maintain optimum soil moisture through light, frequent irrigation. Monitor okra for mites and control weeds in okra and French bean. In high hills, carry out intercultural operations in peas, French bean, leafy vegetables and cole crops, complete sowing of clover and fescue, and apply recommended nitrogen top dressing to suitable crops after intercultural operations.
- In Tea (Plucking Stage), harvest at 8–10-day intervals to maintain quality and productivity. Monitor for mites and mealybugs and adopt recommended control measures when required.
- In Livestock (Lower and Mid Hills), milk animals during cooler hours, monitor for FMD, deworm calves as advised by a veterinarian, and control ectoparasites using veterinary-approved treatments. Provide a balanced mixture of hay and green fodder.
- In Poultry, deworm older birds regularly as advised by a veterinarian, ensure good ventilation as temperatures rise, maintain clean housing and fresh litter, and provide adequate drinking water and vitamin supplements. Use approved disinfectants for farm sanitation as per veterinary guidance.
- In Fisheries, maintain at least 5 ft water depth and provide supplementary feed @ 2–3% of total fish biomass/day. Monitor water quality and temperature, maintain raceway hygiene, reduce feeding during fully overcast days, and protect ponds from fish escape during floods or overflow.

- In Mango and Citrus (Fruiting Stage), keep tree basins weed-free and well drained and remove unwanted shoots below the graft union. Monitor for termites and foliar pests and use only recommended, registered control measures. Monitor pomegranate and litchi for butterfly and fruit borer and citrus for canker. For new orchards, dig 1 m × 1 m × 1 m pits and fill with well-decomposed FYM.
- In Floriculture, carry out timely weeding, intercultural operations, pinching and staking. Monitor carnation for mites, marigold for blight and rose for aphids and green beetles, using only registered pesticides and recommended doses.
- In Apiculture, improve hive ventilation, keep colonies in shade and sprinkle water during high temperatures. Provide empty frames/combs for queen egg laying and protect colonies from ants. For mite management, use approved treatments specifically labelled for honey bees and avoid applying chemicals directly to brood or larvae.
- In Mushroom Cultivation, maintain room temperature at 18–22°C and relative humidity around 85% for successful production. Use only registered fungicides and follow label recommendations for fungal disease management.

Punjab

Rainfall of 144.1 mm (-38% deficient) was received over Punjab from 01 June to 02 August 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (31 July-06 August to 07 August -13 August 2026) over Punjab is deficient rainfall for week 1 and 2.

- In Maize (Vegetative Stage), control weeds with recommended, label-approved herbicides based on soil type and weed spectrum, followed by hoeing/interculture at 15–30 DAS. Prevent water stagnation and apply the second nitrogen dose at knee-high stage. In rainfed areas, adjust fertilizer doses according to soil moisture and texture; apply remaining nitrogen as top dressing about one month after sowing.
- In Paddy (Transplanting to Tillering Stage), complete transplanting of recommended Basmati varieties within the appropriate planting window. Apply nitrogen in split doses based on variety and use the PAU Leaf Colour Chart for need-based nitrogen application. Manage weeds with recommended herbicides at the appropriate stage and under clear weather. For foot rot, use Trichoderma-based seed/seedling treatment. Correct iron deficiency with 1% ferrous sulphate spray at weekly intervals if symptoms appear.
- In Cotton (Vegetative Stage), drain excess water promptly to prevent waterlogging. For inter-row weed control at 6–8 weeks after sowing, use directed herbicide application with a protective hood, avoiding contact with cotton foliage.
- In Maize (Vegetative Stage), monitor for maize borer and fall armyworm. Use Trichogramma for biological control of maize borer and, when necessary, apply registered insecticides directed into the whorl as per label recommendations. Avoid staggered sowing in neighbouring fields to reduce fall armyworm spread.
- In Cotton (Vegetative Stage), regularly monitor whiteflies and thrips and adopt need-based IPM based on economic threshold levels. Remove and destroy leaf-curl-infected American cotton plants before fruiting and control alternate weed hosts. Monitor for fungal leaf spots and use registered fungicides when symptoms appear. For parawilt, provide appropriate moisture management and seek expert advice for cobalt-based treatment.
- In Paddy (Transplanting to Tillering Stage), monitor for stem borer and leaf folder. If damage crosses the economic threshold level, use recommended registered insecticides or neem-based products, preferably biological options at pest initiation. Avoid excessive nitrogen and prolonged flooding to reduce bacterial leaf blight (Kressek).
- In Dairy animals, feed during early morning and evening and provide shade, bathing or wallowing to reduce heat stress. Avoid feeding wilted fodder. Increase protein, mineral and vitamin supplementation as needed. Monitor for silent heat, ticks, lice and flies and use veterinary-approved

treatments. Vaccinate against FMD, LSD and Hemorrhagic Septicaemia as per schedule and consult a veterinarian immediately during disease outbreaks or unusual symptoms.

- In Poultry, ensure adequate cool drinking water, improve ventilation and sprinkle water around sheds during hot weather. Increase dietary protein, minerals and vitamins to compensate for reduced feed intake. Vaccinate birds against Ranikhet disease as per the recommended schedule and consult a poultry expert during sudden mortality or drop in egg production. Prevent dampness and maintain strict biosecurity during the rainy season.

Jammu

Rainfall of 329.1 mm (16% normal) was received over Jammu from 01 June to 02 August 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (31 July-06 August to 07 August -13 August 2026) over Jammu is normal rainfall for week 1 and a deficient for week 2.

- In Paddy (Tillering Stage), postpone irrigation, fertilizer, herbicide and chemical plant protection measures until clear weather due to expected rainfall. Strengthen bunds to retain rainwater and monitor the crop for thread worm infestation.
- In Maize (Early Vegetative/Knee-High Stage), drain excess rainwater and prevent water stagnation. Monitor for stem borer and fall armyworm; postpone chemical plant protection measures until clear weather.
- In *kharif* Pulses (Germination/Early Vegetative Stage), ensure proper drainage and prevent water stagnation. Carry out weeding and hoeing at the 2-leaf stage during clear weather.
- In Vegetable Crops (Fruiting Stage), drain excess water and prevent water stagnation; postpone chemical plant protection measures until clear weather. In brinjal, remove and bury infected fruits and shoots. Keep okra fields weed-free with proper drainage. Maintain well-built ridges for turmeric rhizomes. In cucurbits, prevent direct fruit contact with soil and provide proper support and cushioning to plants and fruits.
- In *kharif* Fodder (Maize + Cowpea + Charri) and Bajra (Early Vegetative Stage), drain excess rainwater and prevent water stagnation. Postpone split nitrogen application until clear weather.
- In Mushroom (Milky/Oyster Mushroom), spawning of milky mushroom can be carried out under suitable relative humidity; case bags from earlier spawning. In oyster mushroom, make approximately 2 mm holes in fully colonized spawn bags.
- In Fisheries (Carp Farming), install screens or netting at pond outlets and overflow points to prevent fish escape during heavy rain. Avoid netting operations in natural water bodies during heavy rainfall. Farmers yet to stock ponds may stock carp seed from reliable sources; provide supplementary feed at 2–3% of estimated fish biomass to stocked fish.

Disclaimer:/अस्वीकरण:

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