राष्ट्रीय कृषि मौसम परामर्शी सेवाएं बुलेटिन

National Agromet Advisory Services Bulletin

जारी करने की तिथि / Date of issue: 10 August 2026

आधारित / **based on**

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

वैधता / **Validity: 07-20 August 2026**

जारीकर्ता / **Issued by**

अखिल भारतीय समन्वित कृषि-मौसम विज्ञान अनुसंधान परियोजना
AICRP on Agro-Meteorology (AICRPAM)

केंद्रीय बारानी कृषि अनुसंधान संस्थान
Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture (CRIDA)

भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद
Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)

और

भारतीय मौसम विज्ञान विभाग
India Meteorological Department (IMD)

पृथ्वी प्रणाली विज्ञान संगठन
Earth System Science Organization

वास्तविक वर्षा तथा विस्तारित अवधि पूर्वानुमान

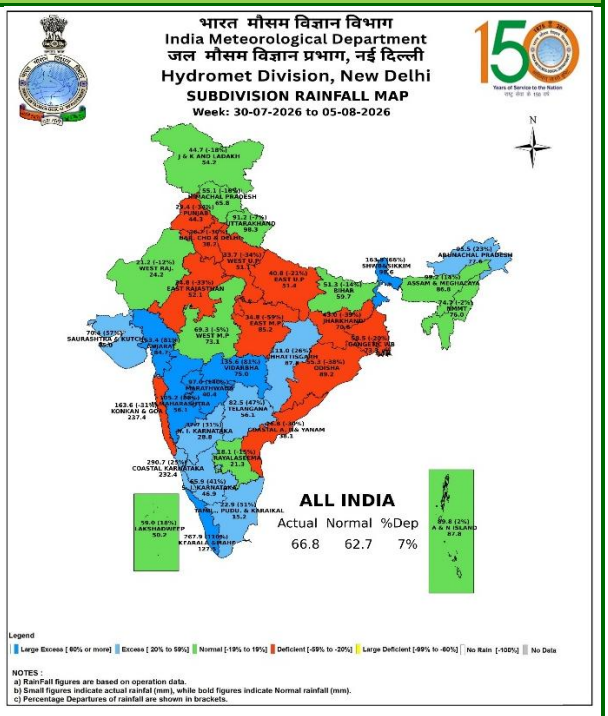
Realized Rainfall and Extended Range Forecast

(वर्षा और तापमान)

(Rainfall and Temperature)

Realized Rainfall

(23rd July to 05th August, 2026)



- Normal or above normal rainfall occurred in both the weeks over Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Chhattisgarh, West Rajasthan, Gujarat State, Madhya Maharashtra, Marathwada, Telangana and Costal Karnataka.
- Normal or above normal rainfall occurred in either of the two weeks over Punjab, Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, West Bengal & Sikkim, Assam & Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland-Manipur-Mizoram-Tripura (NMMT), Madhya Pradesh, East Rajasthan, Vidarbha, Konkan & Goa, Interior Karnataka, Rayalaseema, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Tamil Nadu-Puducherry-Karaikal and Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
- Below normal rainfall occurred in both the weeks over rest of the States & UTs.

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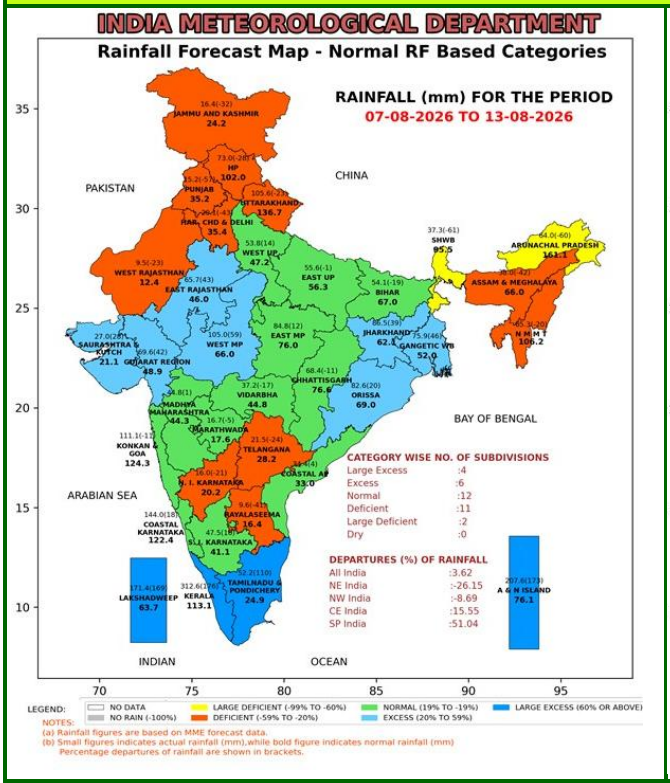
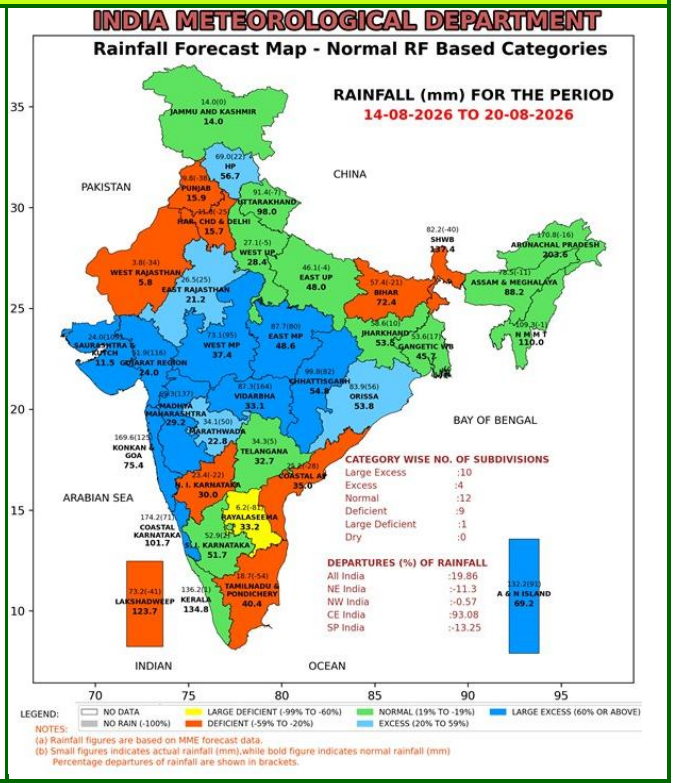
Extended Range Forecast System

Rainfall forecast maps for the next 2 weeks (IC – 05th August, 2026)
(07th to 20th August, 2026)





- **Week 1 (07.08.2026 to 13.08.2026):** Rainfall is likely to be above normal over Kerala, many parts of Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Odisha and some parts of Coastal Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, East Rajasthan & Uttar Pradesh. However, it is likely to be below normal over Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Sikkim, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, north interior Karnataka, Telangana, Rayalaseema and some parts of Jammu & Kashmir.
- **Week 2 (14.08.2026 to 20.08.2026):** Rainfall is likely to be above normal over Coastal Karnataka, many parts of Maharashtra, Central India & Odisha and some parts of Gujarat State & Himachal Pradesh. However, it is likely to be below normal over Bihar, Sikkim, coastal Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Rayalaseema, north interior Karnataka and Lakshadweep.

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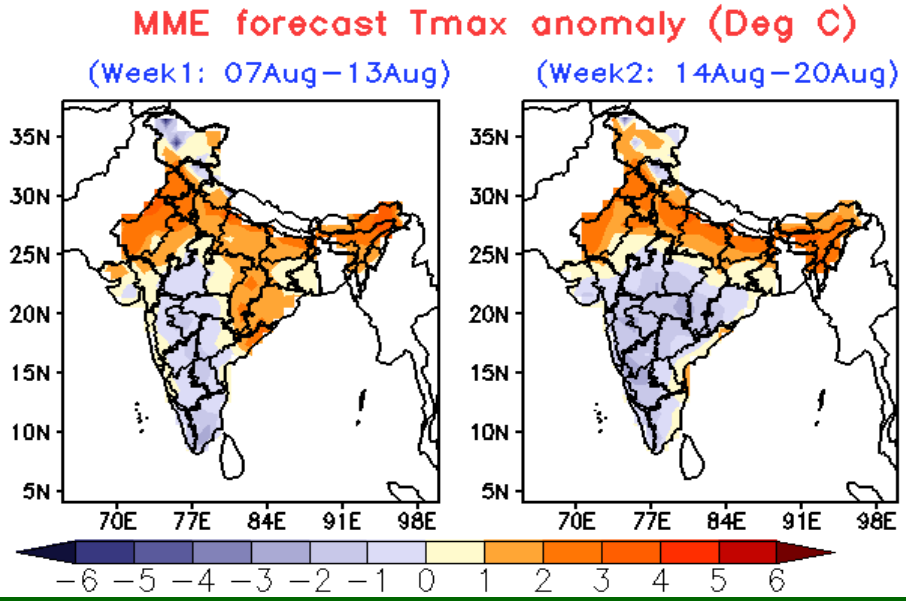
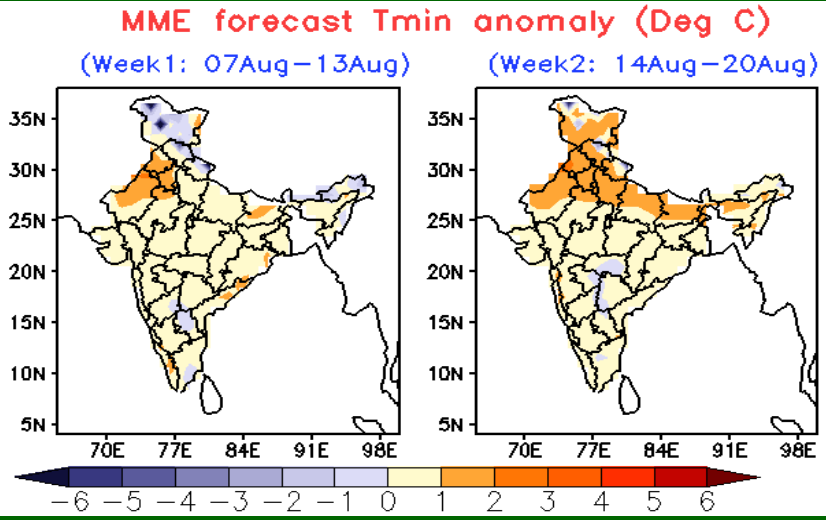
Maximum and Minimum temperature anomaly (°C) forecast
for the next 2 weeks (IC – 05th August, 2026)
(07th to 20th August, 2026)



Maximum Temperature (Tmax)

- **Week 1 (07.08.2026 to 13.08.2026):** Maximum temperature is likely to be above normal over North West India, central India, North East India and East India.
- **Week 2 (14.08.2026 to 20.08.2026):** Maximum temperature is likely to be above normal over North West India, North East India and Bihar.



Minimum Temperature (Tmin)

- **Week 1 (07.08.2026 to 13.08.2026):** Minimum temperature is likely to be above normal over Punjab, Haryana & West Rajasthan.
- **Week 2 (14.08.2026 to 20.08.2026):** Minimum temperature is likely to be above normal over most parts of North West India, Bihar and some parts of Assam.

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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, expected to be 90% of the Long Period Average (LPA), with a model uncertainty of ±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 affect 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).

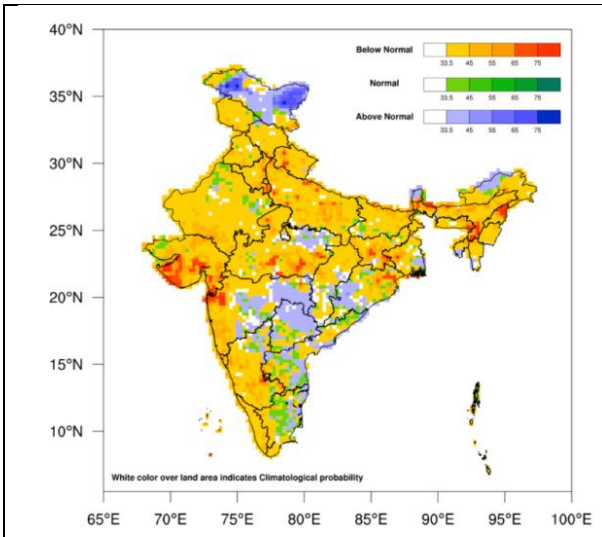

Fig. 1 Monthly rainfall outlook for August 2026 (*Source: IMD*)

Fig. 2. Meteorological Sub-division wise SWM seasonal rainfall status as on 10th 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. The country as a whole, received 473 mm rainfall against the normal rainfall of 536 mm for the period June 1 to August 10, 2026. 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, 336 districts are still under deficit or large deficit rainfall category while 284 districts have received normal rainfall.

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.

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Strategic Agricultural Planning based on Rainfall till 20 August 2026

Agromet Advisories

Kerala

Kerala received 1161.2 mm of rainfall (-21% deficit) from 01 June to 09 August 2026. Kerala's extended-range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (07-13 August to 14-20 August 2026) indicates a large excess rainfall in week 1 and a normal rainfall for week 2.

- Rice (*virippu*) – Tillering stage: Bacterial Leaf Blight: High humidity and continuous rainfall favour disease development. During a rain-free period, spray the supernatant solution prepared by mixing 20 g cow dung in 1 litre of water along with *Pseudomonas* @ 20 g/litre. Under severe incidence, spray Streptocycline @ 6 g in 30 litres of water.
- Rice (*virippu*) – Tillering stage: Gall midge: Waterlogged conditions may favour gall midge infestation. The symptom is conversion of the central shoot into a gall-like "silver shoot" due to maggot feeding. If infestation is noticed, apply Fipronil 0.3G @ 6 kg/acre.
- Rice (*pokkali*) – Tillering stage: Purple Moorhen: Heavy rainfall and standing water may increase bird damage. Use nets, reflective ribbons (red and silver), or rope grids erected over the canopy to manage purple moorhen in the *pokkali* ecosystem.
- Banana: Rhizome rot: Rainy conditions favour rhizome rot. As a prophylactic measure, during a non-rainy period drench the basin with 3 litres of *Pseudomonas* solution (20 g/litre of water). Ensure proper drainage. Do not apply pesticides during rainy periods.
- Banana: Sigatoka disease: Spray *Pseudomonas* @ 20 g/litre of water. Under severe attack, spray propiconazole @ 1 ml/litre. Do not apply pesticides during rainy periods.
- Arecanut & Coconut: Mahali: High atmospheric moisture favours Mahali disease, causing rotting of nuts from the perianth, followed by shedding and complete rotting of immature nuts. Spray copper oxychloride @ 3 g/litre of water for management.
- Black Pepper: Quick wilt: During the rainy season, mix 2 kg *Trichoderma* with 90 kg FYM and 10 kg neem cake and keep moist for two weeks. Apply 2.5 kg of the mixture at the base of each mature pepper vine. Under severe attack, drench the basin with copper oxychloride (COC) @ 3 g/litre of water. Ensure proper drainage.
- Coffee: As high rainfall is forecast, improve drainage facilities. Prune plants immediately after completion of harvest.
- Ginger & Turmeric: Rhizome rot: Rainy conditions favour rhizome rot. Spray *Pseudomonas* @ 20 g/litre of water and drench the basin. Ensure proper drainage. Do not apply pesticides during rainy periods.
- Vegetables – Chilli: Thrips: During the initial stages of infestation, spray *Leccanicillium* (*Verticillium*) @ 20 g/litre of water. For infected seedlings, spray Thiachloprid 21.7 SC @ 4.5 ml in 10 litres of water. Do not apply pesticides during rainy periods.
- Cucurbitaceous Vegetables: Downy mildew: High relative humidity may favour downy mildew. Spray Mancozeb @ 2.5 g/litre of water on the underside of leaves. Do not apply pesticides during rain.
- Animal Husbandry: Take precautions against ectoparasitic infestations. Deworm animals only after microscopic examination of dung samples at a veterinary hospital. As contaminated water may enter water resources, apply commercially available disinfectants as per the manufacturer's instructions.

Tamil Nadu

Tamil Nadu received 123.7 mm of rainfall (-12% of normal) from 01 June to 09 August 2026. Tamil Nadu's extended-range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (07-13 August to 14-20 August 2026) indicates large excess rainfall in week 1 and deficient rainfall for week 2.

- Rice – Vegetative stage: Provide need-based irrigation.

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- Banana – All stages: Provide support (staking) to protect banana plants older than five months. Provide need-based irrigation.
- Moringa – Flowering stage: Bud worm, leaf caterpillar and leaf webber: Spray *Bacillus thuringiensis* @ 2 ml/litre; Provide irrigation based on crop requirement.
- Onion – Vegetative stage: Provide irrigation based on crop requirement.
- Paddy – Vegetative stage: Stem borer: To manage stem borer, spray any one of the following per hectare: Acephate 75% SP @ 670–1000 g, Acephate 95% SG @ 590 g, Azadirachtin 0.03% @ 1000 ml or Carbofuran 3% CG @ 25 kg.
- Onion – Vegetative stage: Tip drying: To manage initial tip drying and subsequent drying of leaves, spray Zinc sulphate @ 0.25–0.50% in the nursery five weeks after germination and apply Zinc sulphate @ 0.5% as foliar spray in the field. Schedule spraying based on local weather conditions.
- Livestock: High wind speed and low relative humidity may increase the animals' water requirement. Provide adequate clean drinking water to the animals.

Karnataka

Coastal Karnataka received 1763.3 mm (-22% deficit) of rainfall, North Interior Karnataka received rainfall of 234.7 mm (-9% normal), and South Interior Karnataka received rainfall of 332.8 mm (-19% normal) from 01 June to 09 August 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (07-13 August to 14-20 August 2026) is a normal rainfall over Coastal Karnataka, South Interior Karnataka and deficit rainfall over North Interior Karnataka for week 1 and large excess rainfall over Coastal Karnataka and normal rainfall over South Interior Karnataka and deficit rainfall over North Interior Karnataka for week 2.

South Interior Karnataka

- *kharif* crops: Before early symptoms of wilting appear, spray 1% potassium chloride on the foliage to improve drought tolerance and reduce moisture stress. Prefer medium- to short-duration varieties for sowing due to low soil moisture and prolonged dry conditions during half of the season. Postpone sowing due to inadequate soil moisture. Carry out intercultural operations to alleviate soil compactness and conserve moisture. Mulching is recommended for soil moisture conservation.
- Standing crops: Provide one or two protective irrigations to standing agricultural crops to alleviate water stress.
- Moisture conservation: Repair and strengthen field bunds to reduce runoff and retain maximum monsoon rainfall in the soil.
- Animal Husbandry: Provide clean, cool drinking water 3–4 times a day and ensure adequate water availability at all times. Monitor animals for tick and mite infestations and use approved acaricides when required. Provide balanced feed and mineral supplements. Ensure shade and proper ventilation, and sprinkle water on the shed roof during peak afternoon heat if required. Continue vaccination and deworming schedules and monitor animals for heat-stress symptoms such as panting and reduced feed intake.

Andhra Pradesh

Coastal Andhra received 210.1 mm (-34% of deficit) and 134.2 mm (-30% of deficit) of rainfall in the Rayalaseema region from 01 June to 09 August 2026. The extended-range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (07-13 August to 14-20 August 2026) shows normal rainfall over Coastal Andhra Pradesh and deficit rainfall over Rayalaseema for week 1 and deficient over Coastal Andhra Pradesh and large deficient over Rayalaseema for week 2.

- Groundnut – Vegetative to flowering stage: Under dry conditions, spray 19:19:19 @ 5 g/litre of water as a foliar spray to minimize drought effects. Where irrigation is available, provide one supplemental irrigation at flowering stage. Present conditions favour sucking pests and Helicoverpa. Install sticky traps @ 10/acre and pheromone traps @ 4/acre for monitoring. At ETL, spray imidacloprid 17.8 SL @ 0.4 ml/litre for sucking pests. For Helicoverpa, install bird perches @ 4/acre

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and encourage collection and destruction of eggs and larvae by nesting birds. At initial stages, spray quinalphos @ 2 ml + neem oil @ 5 ml/litre; at later stages, spray novaluron 25% EC @ 1 ml/litre or emamectin benzoate 5% SG @ 0.5 g/litre for leaf-eating pests.

- Redgram – Vegetative stage: Early-sown redgram (35–40 days) should be intercultivated to maintain weed-free conditions and thinning should be carried out. Under dry conditions, spray 19:19:19 @ 5 g/litre of water as a foliar spray to minimize moisture stress and drought effects.
- Castor – Vegetative stage: Under dry conditions, spray 19:19:19 @ 5 g/litre of water as a foliar spray to improve crop tolerance to moisture stress and minimize drought effects.
- Cotton – Vegetative to flowering stage: During the vegetative stage, spray NPK 19:19:19 @ 5 g/litre of water. At flowering, spray potassium nitrate (13:0:45) @ 5 g/litre as a foliar spray to minimize moisture stress and drought effects. Current conditions favour sucking pests. Install yellow sticky traps @ 10/acre for whitefly and blue sticky traps @ 10/acre for thrips monitoring. For control, follow the spray schedule: first spray, imidacloprid 17.8 SL @ 0.3 ml/litre or thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 0.2 g/litre; second spray after 10–14 days, if required, flonicamid 50 WG @ 0.3 g/litre or sulfoxaflor 24 SC @ 0.4 ml/litre; third spray, if whitefly nymphs persist, buprofezin 25 SC @ 1.6 ml/litre or pyriproxyfen 10 EC @ 1 ml/litre.
- Pomegranate – Vegetative to fruit initiation stage: Present conditions favour thrips, bacterial leaf blight, fungal leaf spot and fruit spot. For thrips, spray fipronil @ 1.5 ml/litre or imidacloprid @ 0.3 ml/litre of water. For fungal leaf and fruit spots, spray hexaconazole @ 1 ml/litre. For bacterial leaf blight, spray copper oxychloride @ 3 g + streptocycline @ 0.5 g/litre of water.
- Livestock & Poultry: Where irrigation is available, establish perennial fodder grasses to ensure continuous green fodder supply and reduce fodder scarcity during prolonged dry spells and summer associated with El Niño. Do not feed young maize and sorghum fodder before 45–50 days after sowing due to high HCN concentration and risk of toxicity. Provide silage, hay and legume-based fodder to mitigate heat stress. Monitor animals for excessive panting, drooling and reduced feed intake. Ensure fresh, clean and cool drinking water, adequate shade and proper ventilation at all times to prevent dehydration and heat stroke.

Odisha

Odisha received rainfall of 854.6 mm (normal) from 01 June to 09 August 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (07-13 August to 14-20 August 2026) over Odisha is excess rainfall for week 1 and week 2.

- Paddy – Transplanting stage: After rainfall subsides, apply 35 kg DAP + 27 kg potash + 8 kg urea/acre during final puddling. For sandy soils, apply 35 kg DAP + 15 kg potash + 8 kg urea/acre. Transplant 20–25-day-old seedlings at 20 × 15 cm spacing, with 2–3 seedlings/hill for high-yielding varieties. Under clear weather, 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 DAT. Mix the herbicide in 200 litres of water/acre or with 20 kg sand and broadcast uniformly. Use a flat-fan or flood-jet nozzle and clean water for spraying.
- Black gram & Green gram – Seedling/vegetative stage: Weed management: If pre-emergence herbicide was not applied at sowing, apply imazethapyr 10% SL @ 300 ml/acre or quizalofop-ethyl 5% EC @ 400 ml/acre at 15 days after sowing in 200 litres of water under clear weather conditions.
- Groundnut – Seedling/vegetative stage: Sucking pests: Leaf miner, aphids and thrips may infest early-sown groundnut. At the initial stage, under clear weather, spray neem oil 1500 ppm @ 600 ml/acre in 200 litres of water. For chemical control, spray thiamethoxam 25% WG @ 40 g/acre or emamectin benzoate 5% SG @ 80 g/acre in 200 litres of water.
- Arhar – Seedling/vegetative stage: Red hairy caterpillar: Rainy conditions may favour infestation. For management, use a currently registered and recommended insecticide as per local agricultural department guidelines after rainfall cessation.

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- Tomato – Planting stage: August–September is suitable for planting tomato. Recommended varieties include Utkal Kumari (BT-10), Utkal Deepti (BT-2), Utkal Raja, Utkal Pragyan and Swarna Sampad. About 150–200 g seed is required per acre.
- Cucurbits – Vegetative to fruiting stage: Cucumber Mosaic Virus: Cucumber and pumpkin are commonly affected. Under clear weather, manage the vector using thiamethoxam @ 80 g/acre or acetamiprid @ 80 g/acre, following the locally approved label recommendations.
- Okra – Vegetative to fruiting stage: Sucking pests: Aphids, jassids, thrips and whiteflies may occur under prevailing conditions. At the initial stage, spray neem oil 1500 ppm @ 600 ml/acre in 200 litres of water. For chemical control, spray thiamethoxam 25% WG @ 40 g/acre, acetamiprid 20% SP @ 50 g/acre or tolfenpyrad 15% EC @ 400 ml/acre in 200 litres of water.
- Papaya – Planting stage: Recommended high-yielding varieties include Honeydew, Coorg Honey Dew, CO-1, CO-2, Pusa Delicious, Pusa Majesty and Pusa Giant. Plant seedlings at 2.5 × 2.5 m spacing in 0.5 × 0.5 × 0.5 m pits. Prefer disease-resistant and tissue-culture seedlings.
- Brinjal – Seedling/vegetative stage: For crops already transplanted, after hoeing and weeding, apply 30 kg urea + 20 kg MOP/acre at 30 DAT under clear weather. Apply the remaining 30 kg urea as the final top dressing at 45 DAT.
- Ridge gourd – Seedling/vegetative stage: After rainfall ceases and before fertilizer application, carry out intercultural operations and remove weeds. Train vines properly on trellises during the rainy season. At the two-leaf stage, under clear weather, spray Ethrel @ 1 ml/4 litres of water twice at weekly intervals to promote female flower formation.
- Marigold – Planting stage: African marigold can be grown from August to January. Suitable varieties include Giant Ball, African Yellow, Early Yellow, Early Orange, Giant Ball African Orange and Crown of Gold. Before planting, apply 20 tonnes FYM + 40 kg nitrogen + 80 kg phosphorus + 80 kg potash. Plant 25–30-day-old seedlings in the main field.
- Animal Husbandry: Mastitis is common in milch cattle during the rainy season. Wet and unhygienic sheds can aggravate mastitis, causing udder fibrosis, reduced or stopped milk production and flakes in milk. Maintain clean, dry sheds and follow recommended vaccination measures against mastitis.

Madhya Pradesh

East Madhya Pradesh received rainfall of 490.1 mm (-20% deficit), and West Madhya Pradesh received rainfall of 426.2 mm (-18% normal) from 01 June to 09 August 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (07-13 August to 14-20 August 2026) is normal rainfall over East Madhya Pradesh and excess rainfall over West Madhya Pradesh during week 1, and large excess rainfall over East and West Madhya Pradesh during week 2.

- Soybean – Vegetative stage: For weed management in timely sown soybean, use recommended early post-emergence herbicides with label claims under clear weather conditions. Open conservation furrows at 30 days after sowing after every three rows during hoeing to conserve soil moisture.
- Cotton – Vegetative stage: Apply the basal fertilizer, if not applied at sowing, during clear weather. Install 4–5 pheromone traps/ha for monitoring pink bollworm. Carry out weeding/hoeing under clear weather conditions. For weed management in timely and late-sown cotton, use recommended early post-emergence herbicides with label claims.
- Pigeonpea – Vegetative stage: Apply the recommended nitrogen dose to timely and late-sown crops during clear weather. Carry out weeding/hoeing under clear weather conditions for weed management and improved soil aeration.
- Paddy – Tiller to joint stage: Complete bund construction and other land configurations to conserve soil and water.
- Soybean – Flower initiation stage: Carry out manual weeding using dora, kulpa or hand hoe. Monitor the crop for leaf-eating caterpillars and rogue out mosaic-affected plants. Provide drainage channels

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to remove excess water. Monitor different parts of the field and install bird perches to facilitate natural control of pests.

- Sugarcane – Knee-height stage: Tie cane plants to prevent lodging due to strong winds and carry out earthing-up at knee height. Follow intercultural operations before earthing up. Take appropriate measures for termite management and monitor/control top shoot borer and Pyrilla in autumn-sown sugarcane.
- Vegetables: Prepare nursery beds for sowing *kharif* onion, chilli and brinjal. Control pests using recommended pesticides after consulting the nearest KVK. Maintain weed-free fields.
- Fruit crops: Establish new orchards by digging pits and keeping them open to expose and reduce harmful insect-pests and weed seeds. Grow suitable vegetables as intercrops between fruit trees.
- Brinjal – Crop protection: Fruit and shoot borer may be managed using currently registered, label-recommended insecticides; spray during late evening hours. Prefer integrated pest management and biological control measures wherever feasible.
- Okra – Crop protection: Rogue out mosaic-affected plants. Monitor whiteflies and other sucking pests and use recommended, label-approved insecticides when required.
- Livestock: Ensure sufficient feed and medicines during intermittent disruptions. Maintain and repair animal shelters and water points and provide proper care during the rainy season. External and internal parasite infestations may increase during the rainy season; undertake control measures in consultation with a veterinarian. Follow recommended immunization schedules against rainy-season diseases. Maintain dry poultry-house litter and replace wet litter regularly to prevent excess moisture.

Maharashtra

Konkan received rainfall of 1950.4 mm (4% normal), 593.7 mm (29% excess) rainfall over Madhya Maharashtra, 307.1 mm (14% deficit) rainfall over Marathwada, and 499.7 mm (15% normal) rainfall over Vidarbha from 01 June to 09 August 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (07-13 August to 14-20 August 2026) is normal rainfall over Konkan, Madhya Maharashtra, Marathwada and Vidarbha for week 1, and large excess rainfall over Konkan, Madhya Maharashtra, Vidarbha and excess rainfall over Marathwada for week 2.

Marathwada

- Soybean – Vegetative stage: Light hoeing for weed control and moisture conservation. For micronutrient-deficiency-induced yellowing, spray EDTA-chelated Grade-2 micronutrients @ 50 g or 50 ml + 19:19:19 @ 100 g/10 L water under clear weather.
- Cotton – Vegetative stage: Light hoeing for weed control and moisture conservation. Apply N as top dressing one month after sowing @ 36 kg N/ha in rainfed and 60 kg N/ha in irrigated cotton.
- Pigeonpea – Vegetative stage: Light hoeing for weed control and moisture conservation. For micronutrient-deficiency-induced yellowing, spray EDTA-chelated Grade-2 micronutrients @ 50 g or 50 ml + 19:19:19 @ 100 g/10 L water under clear weather.
- Turmeric – Vegetative growth stage: Carry out intercultural operations for weed control. Through drip, apply 25 kg N/ha in 3–4 splits after 30 days; after 60 days, apply 25 kg N + 15.5 kg 00:52:34/acre in 3–4 splits.
- Cotton – Vegetative stage: For sucking pests, spray 5% NSKE, acetamiprid 20% @ 50 g/acre or flonicamid 50% @ 60 g/acre under clear weather.
- Soybean – Vegetative stage: For leaf-eating caterpillars/stem borer, spray profenofos 50% @ 400 ml, ethion 50% @ 600 ml, or thiamethoxam 12.6% + lambda-cyhalothrin 9.5% @ 50 ml/acre; under severe infestation, chlorantraniliprole 18.5% @ 60 ml/acre. For yellow mosaic, remove infected plants and spray a recommended vector-control insecticide under clear weather.

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- Livestock: During monsoon, manage stable flies, mosquitoes and ticks with veterinarian-advised insecticides. Follow vaccination schedules, including enterotoxaemia vaccination for goats/sheep. Avoid excessive tender green fodder.

Vidarbha

- Soybean – Vegetative stage: Use recommended early post-emergence herbicides with label claims for weed control under clear weather conditions. Open conservation furrows at 30 days after sowing after every three rows during hoeing.
- Cotton – Vegetative stage: Apply the basal fertilizer if not applied at sowing, under clear weather conditions. Install 4–5 pheromone traps/ha for pink bollworm monitoring. Carry out weeding/hoeing and recommended early post-emergence herbicide application under clear weather conditions.
- Pigeonpea – Vegetative stage: Apply the recommended nitrogen dose under clear weather conditions. Carry out weeding/hoeing for weed management and improved soil aeration.
- Livestock: Ensure adequate feed and medicines. Maintain animal shelters and water points, and ensure proper rainy-season care. Monitor and manage internal and external parasites in consultation with a veterinarian.

Konkan

- Rice – Vegetative to tillering stage: Maintain 2.5–5 cm water after transplanting and about 5 cm at tillering; drain excess water. At 30–40 days after transplanting, apply second split urea @ 870 g/guntha when rainfall is low and field conditions are favourable.
- Finger millet/Proso millet – Nursery/transplanting stage: Transplant ready seedlings during low-rainfall/cloudy conditions. Use 30-day-old seedlings, 2 seedlings/hill, at 20 × 15 cm spacing; in flat, well-drained fields, 25 × 10 cm may be used. At transplanting, apply 880 g urea + 2.5 kg SSP + 675 g MOP/guntha or 2.6 kg Suphala (15:15:15)/guntha. Place fertilizer in the thomba rather than broadcasting.
- Groundnut – Branching stage: At 30–35 days after sowing, carry out weeding followed by earthing-up with a Swastik implement under favourable field conditions. Ensure proper drainage to prevent waterlogging.
- Mango – Vegetative stage: For regular bearing in trees above 10 years, apply paclobutrazol annually between 15 July and 31 August during a rain-free/low-rainfall period @ 0.75 g active ingredient per metre of average canopy diameter. For 23% formulation, apply 3 ml/m of average canopy diameter. Apply in 25–30 holes (10–12 cm deep) or a circular trench between trunk and drip line, using 3–6 L water, and cover with soil. Remove weeds before and after application.
- Cashewnut – Vegetative stage: In August, apply to ≥4-year-old grafts 4 baskets FYM/green manure + 2 kg urea + 1.5 kg SSP + 500 g MOP/tree in a circular trench inside the canopy. Apply ¼, ½ and ¾ of this dose to 1-, 2- and 3-year-old grafts, respectively, during low rainfall/dry spells.
- Arecanut – Vegetative stage: During August–September, apply the first split dose of 1 basket FYM/compost + 12 kg green manure + 160 g urea + 500 g SSP + 125 g MOP/palm in a circular trench 1 m from the base (15–20 cm deep, 20 cm wide), during low rainfall/dry spells.
- Cucurbitaceous vegetables – Sowing/vegetative stage: Apply the second nitrogen dose @ 10 g urea/vine one month after sowing during low rainfall. Before application, weed, loosen soil around vines and earth up.
- Coconut – Vegetative stage: High humidity may favour bud rot. During clear weather, 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. Ensure 3–4 rain-free hours after spraying and use a suitable sticker where recommended.

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Chhattisgarh

The rainfall received over Chhattisgarh was 650.1 mm (-4% normal) from 01 June to 09 August 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (07-13 August to 14-20 August 2026) over Chhattisgarh is normal rainfall for week 1 and large excess rainfall for week 2.

- Paddy – Panicle initiation stage: Due to forecast overcast conditions and moderate rainfall, delay herbicide application for a few days.
- Soybean – Grand growth/vegetative stage: Delay herbicide application for a few days due to forecast overcast conditions and moderate rainfall.
- Arhar – Peak vegetative stage: Delay herbicide application and drain excess water from the field due to forecast overcast conditions and moderate rainfall.
- Groundnut – Grand growth stage: Apply herbicide only under clear weather conditions and drain excess water from the field.
- Maize – Grand growth stage: Apply herbicide only under clear weather conditions and drain excess water from the field.
- Sugarcane – Grand growth stage: Apply herbicide only under clear weather conditions.
- Green gram/Black gram – Line sowing: Complete sowing at the earliest due to forecast moderate rainfall and drain excess water from the field.
- Fruit crops – Planting stage: Plant recommended banana varieties (Basrai Dwarf, Robusta, Sonkela, G-9, Udayan) with 450 g phosphorus + 250 g potash/plant and maintain drainage. Plant Pusa Nanha/Pusa Dwarf papaya with 25 kg FYM + 50 g each N, P and K/plant and maintain drainage. Apply 10 kg FYM/plant while planting mango and guava.
- Vegetables – Branching stage: Carry out intercultural operations 20–25 days after sowing for weed control and provide staking to creeper vegetables.
- Cattle: Give anti-parasitic and anthelmintic treatment against rain-borne diseases. Provide 25–30 kg green fodder/day with a 3:1 green:dry ratio and mineral mixture @ 25–30 g/day. For 3-month pregnant cows, provide 10–15 kg green fodder + 30–50 g mineral mixture + 30 g common salt/day.
- Poultry: Vaccinate against Ranikhet disease with F-1 at 7 days and R2B at 8 weeks.
- Calves: Feed colostrum to newborn calves within 2 hours of birth.

Gujarat

Rainfall of 730.3 mm (25% excess) was received over Gujarat from 01 June to 09 August 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (07-13 August to 14-20 August 2026) over Gujarat is a excess rainfall for week 1 and large excess rainfall for week 2.

- Greater yam – Vegetative stage: Provide proper support/train vines. Carry out weeding and intercultural operations during clear weather and drain excess rainwater from the field.
- Pigeonpea – Sowing stage: Sow *kharif* pigeonpea during clear weather under optimum moisture on ridges at 120 × 30 cm or 90 × 30 cm spacing to avoid waterlogging. Treat seeds with carbendazim or thiram @ 2–3 g/kg, followed by Rhizobium + PSB @ 10 ml/kg. Apply 20 kg N + 40 kg P/ha (~100 kg DAP/ha) with well-rotted FYM in the furrow at sowing. Keep field channels clear for drainage.
- Mango: Prune dead/diseased branches and apply Bordeaux paste on cut ends. Keep the orchard and drainage channels clean. Apply post-harvest organic and NPK fertilizers in ring basins only at workable soil moisture (Vapsa).
- Sugarcane – Grand growth stage: For whitefly, spray neem oil 0.5% (50 ml + 10 g detergent powder/10 L water) under clear weather and repeat after 10 days. Uproot and burn whip smut- and wilt-affected plants. To prevent spread of red rot and wilt, drench carbendazim 50 WP @ 10 g/10 L water around nearby healthy plants during clear weather.

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- Livestock: Keep animals indoors in dry, leak-proof sheds and avoid tying them under trees during thunderstorms. Apply dry lime powder regularly on floors to control moisture, Foot Rot and Mastitis. Maintain drainage around sheds and use recommended fly/tick repellents or burn neem leaves in the evening.

Assam

Rainfall of 742.5 mm (-35% deficit) was received over Assam from 01 June to 09 August 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (07-13 August to 14-20 August 2026) over Assam is deficit rainfall for week 1 and normall rainfall for week 2.

- Sali rice – Nursery/transplanting stage: In flood-damaged areas, raise short-duration varieties Luit, Kopilee and Dishang in nurseries up to mid-August and transplant 21–25 days after sowing, or direct-sow pre-germinated seeds in puddled fields up to the last week of August. After floodwater recedes, transplant medium-duration Shraboni, Numali, Dholi and Bina Dhan-11 up to mid-August. In unaffected areas, top-dress urea @ 4.5 kg/bigha for semi-dwarf varieties and 1.5 kg/bigha for tall varieties at 20–30 days after transplanting.
- *kharif* pulses (Green gram & Black gram) – Land preparation: Postpone land preparation due to forecast moderate rainfall over the next 5 days. Select upland, well-drained sandy-loam soils. Recommended green gram varieties: Pratap, T-44, Kopergaon, K-851, ML-56 and ML-131; black gram: T-9, T-27, T-122 and Pant U-19.
- Banana – Various stages: Remove suckers from the mother plant until shooting and maintain proper drainage to prevent waterlogging.
- Sugarcane – Various stages: Prevent lodging during rainfall by supporting plants with bamboo sticks or tying 4–5 canes together with their leaves.
- Arecanut – Various stages: Ensure effective drainage during the rainy season. Apply adequate manure and fertilizers regularly along with improved drainage to prevent pencil-tip disorder.
- Citrus – Various stages: Maintain orchard sanitation and dispose of fallen fruits to reduce fruit-sucking moth infestation. Use pesticide bait mixed with 1% molasses and fruit juice as recommended.
- Jute – Various stages: For semilooper infestation, install perches @ 40/ha to encourage predatory birds. Handpick and destroy hairy caterpillar egg masses and caterpillars by placing them in kerosene water.
- Livestock: Shift animals to safe, dry, elevated areas. Provide clean water and uncontaminated feed and prevent grazing in flooded areas. Isolate sick/injured animals, follow veterinary vaccination and deworming schedules, safely dispose of dead animals, and protect livestock from insect vectors.
- Pisciculture: Raise pond embankments and install nets around ponds to prevent fish escape during floods. Regularly inspect bunds for erosion and take preventive measures.
- Poultry: Provide laying hens and ducks with mineral and calcium supplements such as Minerex Forte, Agrimin Forte, Minfa, Supercare, Ravical, Calshakti, Ferolive or Axn-liv after consultation with a local veterinarian.

Bihar

Rainfall of 368.4 mm (-36% deficit) was received over Bihar from 01 June to 09 August 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (07-13 August to 14-20 August 2026) over Bihar is normal rainfall for week 1 and deficit rainfall for week 2.

- Rice – Nursery/seedling emergence: Due to poor monsoon, avoid rice cultivation in uplands. Where irrigation is available, sow medium-duration varieties Rajendra Nilam, Rajendra Bhagwati, Rajendra Saraswati and Rajendra Sweta after seed treatment with carbendazim @ 2 g/kg seed. Weed 10–12-day-old nurseries timely and provide life-saving irrigation. Prefer alternate crops in upland areas under weak monsoon conditions.

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- Maize – Sowing stage: Complete land preparation and sowing promptly. Incorporate 100–150 q FYM/ha + 30 kg N + 60 kg P + 50 kg K/ha as basal dose. Recommended varieties: Shaktimaan-2, Shaktimaan-5, Shaktimaan-6 and Rajendra Shankar Makka-3. Maintain adequate soil moisture for uniform germination and early growth.
- Onion – Land preparation: Start kharif onion nursery raising with well-decomposed FYM/compost. Recommended varieties: Agri Found Dark Red (ADR), N-53, Bhima Super and Arka Kalyan. Raise ADR seedlings on raised beds to avoid waterlogging and provide a polythene cover about 1.5 m above the nursery to protect from excess rain. Procure quality seed from certified sources in advance.

Uttar Pradesh

East Uttar Pradesh received rainfall of 331 mm (-26% deficit), and West Uttar Pradesh received rainfall of 350.1 mm (-9% normal) from 01 June to 09 August 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (07-13 August to 14-20 August 2026) is normal rainfall over East Uttar Pradesh and West Uttar Pradesh during week 1 and week 2.

West Uttar Pradesh

- Paddy – Tillering stage: Due to forecast above-normal rainfall during 7–20 August, postpone irrigation. Complete gap filling in damaged areas using available tillers/old seedlings. Carry out weeding and top-dress ¼ urea at 20–25 days after transplanting.
- Sorghum – Emergence/vegetative stage: Drain excess rainwater, carry out weeding and maintain plant population through thinning.
- Pearl millet – Sowing/emergence/vegetative stage: Sow under proper moisture using composite varieties ICMB-155, WCC-69, ICTP-8203, Raj-171 or hybrids Pusa-323, Pusa-32 and ICMH-451. Complete weeding and thinning within 15–20 days after sowing and drain excess water.
- Pigeonpea – Sowing/emergence stage: Postpone sowing during this week and sow under proper moisture with long-duration varieties Bahar, Amar, Narendra Arhar-1, Azad, Pusa-9, PDA-11, ML-6, MAN-13 or Narendra Arhar-2. Treat seed with fungicide, insecticide and Rhizobium culture. Apply Zipsum @ 2 q/ha during final field preparation and drain excess water.
- Groundnut – Emergence/vegetative stage: Postpone irrigation, remove weeds and drain excess rainwater.
- Black gram – Emergence/vegetative stage: Carry out weeding and thinning to maintain plant population; drain excess rainwater.
- Green gram – Sowing/emergence stage: Postpone sowing until 13 August. Suitable varieties include Pant Moong-1, 3, 4, Narendra Moong-1, 4, PDM-11, Malveeya Jyoti, Samrat, Malveeya Janchetna, Malveeya Janpriya, Malveeya Jagrati, Asha, Meha, MH-2-15 and TM-9937. Drain excess rainwater.
- Maize – Vegetative stage: Carry out weeding and top-dress ¼ urea at knee-high stage. If shoot borer infestation exceeds 10%, spray dimethoate 30 EC @ 660 ml/ha or chlorantraniliprole 18.5 SC @ 150 ml/ha. Drain excess rainwater.
- Cow/Buffalo: Provide mineral mixture @ 50 g/animal/day, green fodder @ 25 kg/cattle/day and concentrate as required. Follow routine vaccination, preferably before rains, and consult the nearest veterinary hospital for immunization against rainy-season and epidemic diseases.

East Madhya Pradesh

- Paddy – Early establishment/tillering stage: Complete transplanting of short-duration varieties by the first week of August. Treat seedling roots with Trichoderma before transplanting. Complete weed control within 35 days of transplanting. Apply 25% of the recommended urea dose as top dressing at tillering.
- Sorghum – Vegetative stage: Carry out weeding and thinning to maintain proper plant population.
- Sugarcane – Active grand growth stage: Carry out intercultural operations, earthing-up and tying.

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- Maize – Knee-high to tasseling stage: Carry out intercultural operations, weeding and recommended fertilizer top dressing.
- Pigeonpea – Sowing/emergence stage: Sow long-duration varieties Bahar, Narendra Arhar-1 and Narendra Arhar-2 during clear weather. Treat seeds with Rhizobium culture and a suitable fungicide before sowing.
- Cow/Buffalo: Bathe animals before morning milking. Provide fresh drinking water 3 times/day and a balanced diet. Ensure FMD vaccination and consult the nearest veterinary hospital when required.
- Fisheries: Maintain clean water and remove debris. Ensure adequate aeration and fresh-water replenishment. Feed balanced floating pellets twice daily. Monitor fish health and seek expert advice for disease management.

Haryana

Rainfall of 234.9 mm (-8% normal) was received over Haryana from 01 June to 09 August 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (07-13 August to 14-20 August 2026) over Haryana is deficit rainfall for week 1 and week 2.

- Cotton – Vegetative–flowering stage: Drain excess rainwater and ensure proper drainage. Withhold irrigation for the next 3–4 days due to forecast rain. Monitor whitefly; above ETL, spray Nimbecidine @ 1 L in 200–250 L water/acre under clear weather. For leafhopper, spray imidacloprid 200 SL @ 40 ml in 120–150 L water/acre under clear weather.
- Paddy – Tillering stage: Withhold irrigation for the next 3 days if rain is expected. Do manual weeding at 30–45 days after transplanting as required. Apply N fertilizer after rainfall, preferably in the evening, and do not mix urea with pesticides. Monitor root weevil; if infestation occurs, apply a recommended registered insecticide as per label under clear weather. Maintain recommended water level.
- Vegetables/Fruits – Vegetative/fruiting stage: Monitor sucking pests under high humidity and spray as recommended only during clear weather. Harvest vegetables during clear weather and avoid entering muddy fields. Withhold irrigation, agrochemical sprays and intercultural operations for the next 3 days if rain is expected.
- Poultry: Keep birds in well-ventilated, dry sheds during humid/rainy weather. Maintain cleanliness and remove wet litter regularly to prevent house flies and other pests.
- Livestock: Keep animals in well-ventilated shelters and provide clean drinking water and adequate green fodder. Provide 50 g iodized salt + 50–100 g mineral mixture/day with feed/fodder. Keep the area around sheds clean by removing tall grass and weeds to reduce house flies and other pests.

Punjab

Rainfall of 178.7 mm (-35% deficit) was received over Punjab from 01 June to 09 August 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (07-13 August to 14-20 August 2026) over Punjab is deficit rainfall for week 1 and week 2.

- Maize – Vegetative stage: Drain excess water to prevent waterlogging and stalk rot. After flooding, spray 3% urea twice at weekly intervals or apply 12–24 kg N (25–50 kg urea)/acre for moderate–severe damage. Apply 37 kg urea/acre to early-sown/high-yielding maize or 25 kg/acre to local maize/Pearl Popcorn/Kesri at tasseling.
- Paddy – Tillering stage: Irrigate 2 days after ponded water infiltrates, without allowing cracks. Apply 30 kg urea/acre as the last N dose if pending; use 25 kg/acre based on leaf colour chart when 6/10 leaves are lighter than shade 4. In DSR, apply 43 kg urea/acre each at 6 and 9 weeks. For zinc deficiency, apply 10 kg zinc sulphate 21% or 6.5 kg 33%/acre; for iron deficiency, spray 1% ferrous sulphate 2–3 times weekly.
- Cotton – Flowering stage: Control weeds at 6–8 weeks using directed spray of paraquat 24 SL @ 500 ml/acre or glufosinate ammonium 13.5 SL @ 900 ml/acre in 100 L water. Apply urea @ 33

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kg/acre for varieties and 45 kg/acre for Bt cotton at first flowering. Spray 2% potassium nitrate (13:0:45) four times at weekly intervals from flowering.

- Dairy animals: Protect wounds from flies and seek veterinary care for maggot wounds. Control flies, lice and ticks with veterinarian-approved treatments; deworm as advised. Provide silage/sugar beet pulp with straw during fodder scarcity, feed 4–5 small meals and provide 30–35 kg green fodder + 1–1.5 kg wheat straw + 50 g salt + 50–100 g sodium bicarbonate according to yield. Ensure adequate water and monitor for anaemia/tick-borne disease.
- Poultry: Provide 15–20% protein with minerals/vitamins, keep litter dry and feed during cooler hours. Ensure cool water with electrolytes/vitamin C, maintain house temperature below 26°C, control flies, avoid storing feed over 15 days, and follow recommended vaccination/debeaking schedules.

Himachal Pradesh

Rainfall of 411.9 mm (-8% normal) was received over Himachal Pradesh from 01 June to 09 August 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (07-13 August to 14-20 August 2026) over Himachal Pradesh is deficit rainfall for week 1 and excess rainfall for week 2.

- Paddy – Vegetative stage: Complete transplanting before rainfall. Strengthen bunds to conserve rainwater. For blast, spray Bavistin at 15-day intervals as recommended.
- Maize – Sowing to knee-high stage: Carry out interculture, hoeing and weeding. Apply first N top dressing @ 85 kg urea/ha. Control fall armyworm with recommended insecticides. For stalk rot, drench with bleaching powder @ 16 kg/ha one week before tasseling.
- Soybean – Vegetative stage: Complete sowing within the expected rainfall period and ensure proper drainage.
- Mash & Moong – Sowing stage: Ensure drainage and maintain weed-free fields through timely intercultural operations in irrigated areas.
- Vegetables – Sowing/transplanting: Skip irrigation if rainfall occurs; otherwise provide light irrigation. Ensure drainage and weed-free conditions. Sow ginger, colocasia and turmeric in low/mid hills using healthy rhizomes treated with Bavistin @ 10 g/10 L water for 30 minutes. Monitor cucurbits for red pumpkin beetle and maintain optimum moisture. Monitor ladyfinger for mites and control weeds in bhindi and French bean. In high hills, complete intercultural operations and sow clover/fescue; apply recommended urea to peas, turnip, carrot and palak.
- Tea – Plucking stage: Pluck at 8–10-day intervals for quality and productivity. Monitor mites and mealybugs and use recommended control measures.
- Paddy – Direct sowing/transplanting: For blast, spray Bavistin at 15-day intervals. For weeds, use pretilachlor 800 g/ha + safener at 4 DAT or pretilachlor alone at 7 DAT; use bispyribac 10 EC @ 200 g/ha at 25–30 days. For iron deficiency, spray 0.5% ferrous sulphate + 0.25% lime under clear weather.
- Livestock: Milk animals in cool places. Monitor FMD and deworm calves with piperazine @ 4 ml/kg at 10 days, 15 days, monthly up to 3 months, then quarterly up to 1 year. Control ectoparasites with Butox @ 2 ml/L in sheds. Provide hay + green fodder.
- Poultry: Deworm older birds monthly. Ensure ventilation above 30°C, clean sheds, fresh litter and adequate drinking water. Provide vitamins A and B-complex. Use disinfectants only as per approved veterinary guidance.
- Fisheries: Maintain ≥5 ft water depth and feed rice/wheat bran + mustard oil cake @ 2–3% of biomass/day. During temperature fluctuations, apply lime as recommended. Clean raceways every 15 days, use salt baths, reduce feed under full cloud cover and protect fish with mesh during floods.
- Horticulture: Keep mango/citrus basins weed-free and well drained; remove growth below bud union. Monitor termites and citrus foliar pests and use recommended controls. For new orchards, dig 1 × 1 × 1 m pits and fill with well-decomposed FYM.

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- Floriculture: Carry out weeding and intercultural operations. Monitor mites in carnation, blight in marigold and aphids/green beetle in rose and use recommended controls. Complete pinching and staking in carnation.
- Apiculture: Ensure brood-chamber aeration, control mites with sulphur on sealed brood, provide empty frames for queen laying, protect colonies from ants, and keep hives shaded with water sprinkling during high temperatures.
- Mushrooms: Maintain 18–22°C temperature and ~85% RH. For fungal disease, use Bavistin @ 0.05%.

Jammu

Rainfall of 369.2 mm (10% normal) was received over Jammu from 01 June to 09 August 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (07-13 August to 14-20 August 2026) over Jammu is deficit rainfall for week 1 and normal rainfall for week 2.

- Paddy – Tillering stage: Postpone irrigation due to forecast rainfall and strengthen bunds to retain rainwater. Apply the 2nd N dose as top dressing to 25–30-day-old crop during clear weather.
- Maize – Early vegetative/knee-high stage: Ensure proper drainage and prevent water stagnation.
- Vegetables – Fruiting stage: Remove and bury infected brinjal fruits/shoots. Keep okra fields weed-free with proper drainage. Maintain well-built turmeric rhizome ridges. Support cucurbit plants and place straw beneath fruits to prevent direct soil contact and rotting.
- *kharif* fodder (maize + cowpea + charri & bajra) – Vegetative stage: Prevent water stagnation. Take the first fodder cut as appropriate. Apply fertilizers only during clear weather.
- Paddy – Tillering stage: Monitor for thread worm; if observed, apply carbofuran 3G @ 20 kg/ha during clear weather. For weed control, spray bispyribac-sodium @ 25 g a.i./ha in 500 L water at 25–30 days after transplanting during clear weather.
- Apiculture: Protect bee colonies from rain by reducing hive entrance. Provide need-based sugar feeding and protect hives from ants.
- Sericulture: Prevent water stagnation. Transplant mulberry saplings and apply fertilizers during clear weather. Give apical cut at 175–180 cm and prune established mulberry trees at basal crown height. Store unsold April-harvested cocoons loosely in muslin bags on wire-mesh racks to prevent rodent and fungal damage.

Rajasthan

East Rajasthan received rainfall of 299.8 mm (-21% deficit), and West Rajasthan received rainfall of 155.8 mm (-13% normal) from 01 June to 09 August 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (07-13 August to 14-20 August 2026) is excess rainfall over East Rajasthan and a deficit rainfall over West Rajasthan during week 1 and week 2.

- Contingency crop plan: Harvest and store rainwater in a portion of the field for irrigation during dry spells.
- Maize: Carry out weeding and hoeing, remove excess plants and maintain 20 cm plant-to-plant spacing. For Fall Armyworm, spray thiamethoxam 12.6 ml or spinetoram 11.7 SC @ 250 ml/ha under clear weather.
- Soybean: Carry out weeding and hoeing. For weed control, spray imazethapyr @ 100 g in 600 L water/ha at 15–20 days after sowing under clear weather.
- Groundnut: Carry out hoeing and weeding.
- Cotton: For mealybug control, spray profenofos 50 EC @ 1.25 L/ha.
- Chilli: Transplant chilli on raised beds.

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Uttarakhand

Uttarakhand received rainfall of 717 mm (-4% normal). The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (07-13 August to 14-20 August 2026) is normal rainfall over Uttarakhand during week 1 and week 2.

- Barnyard millet – Panicle initiation stage: Ensure proper weeding.
- Rice – Vegetative/panicle initiation stage: Monitor for blast disease and spray the recommended fungicide during non-rainy periods if observed.
- Maize – Tasseling stage: Ensure quick drainage and avoid mechanical disturbance. Maintain earthing-up to reduce lodging. If partially lodged due to strong winds, gently straighten plants when field conditions permit.
- Citrus – Planting stage: Complete gap filling after heavy rainfall to maintain optimum plant population.
- Finger millet – Vegetative stage: Ensure proper weeding and maintain good drainage.
- Pumpkin – Flowering/fruiting stage: Provide proper staking before the warning period. Carry out hand pollination after heavy rainfall.
- Apple – Harvesting stage: Ensure proper storage immediately after harvest. If transport/marketing is delayed due to heavy rain, prepare value-added products such as jam, chutney or juice.
- Cow/Buffalo: Keep animals in leak-proof shelters with sloped, dry floors. Avoid mouldy/fermented fodder. Provide mineral and vitamin supplements and monitor daily for cough, fever, nasal discharge or swelling.
- Goat/Sheep: Keep hooves clean and dry, inspect regularly and use disinfectant foot baths to prevent infections.

West Bengal

West Bengal received rainfall of 707.8 mm (3% normal). The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (07-13 August to 14-20 August 2026) is excess rainfall over West Bengal during week 1 and normal rainfall week 2.

- *kharif* rice – Transplanting to early tillering stage: Repair and strengthen bunds to retain rainwater and reduce irrigation needs. Maintain proper nursery drainage to avoid prolonged waterlogging. Transplant 2–2.5 cm deep at 20 × 15 cm spacing with 2–3 healthy seedlings/hill. Apply organic manure + zinc sulphate @ 3.5 kg/ha during final puddling to prevent Khaira disease. Avoid early urea application under overcast conditions.
- Pointed gourd – Flowering to fruiting stage: Monitor fruit fly and install pheromone traps @ 5–6/acre. If infestation occurs, spray malathion 50 EC @ 2 ml/L with thorough coverage.
- Chilli & Brinjal – Flowering/fruiting stage: Give light irrigation every 5–7 days with proper drainage. Apply remaining N after rainfall and adequate moisture. Spray 1% KNO_3 or 0.5% calcium nitrate to reduce flower drop and improve fruit set. Ensure adequate K, use organic mulch and harvest mature green fruits every 7–10 days.
- Brinjal – Fruiting stage: Monitor shoot and fruit borer and install pheromone traps @ 10–12/ha. At ETL, spray spinosad 45 SC @ 0.3 ml/L or emamectin benzoate 5 SG @ 0.4 g/L during evening hours.
- Okra – Fruiting stage: Clip and bury infested shoots. For borer, spray spinosad 45 SC @ 0.3 ml/L or emamectin benzoate 5 SG @ 0.4 g/L; for whitefly, spray thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 0.5 g/L.

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