



राष्ट्रीय कृषि मौसम परामर्शी सेवाएं बुलेटिन National Agromet Advisory Services Bulletin

जारी करने की तिथि / Date of issue: 17 August 2026

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

वैधता / Validity: 14 July - 27 August 2026

जारीकर्ता / Issued by

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

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

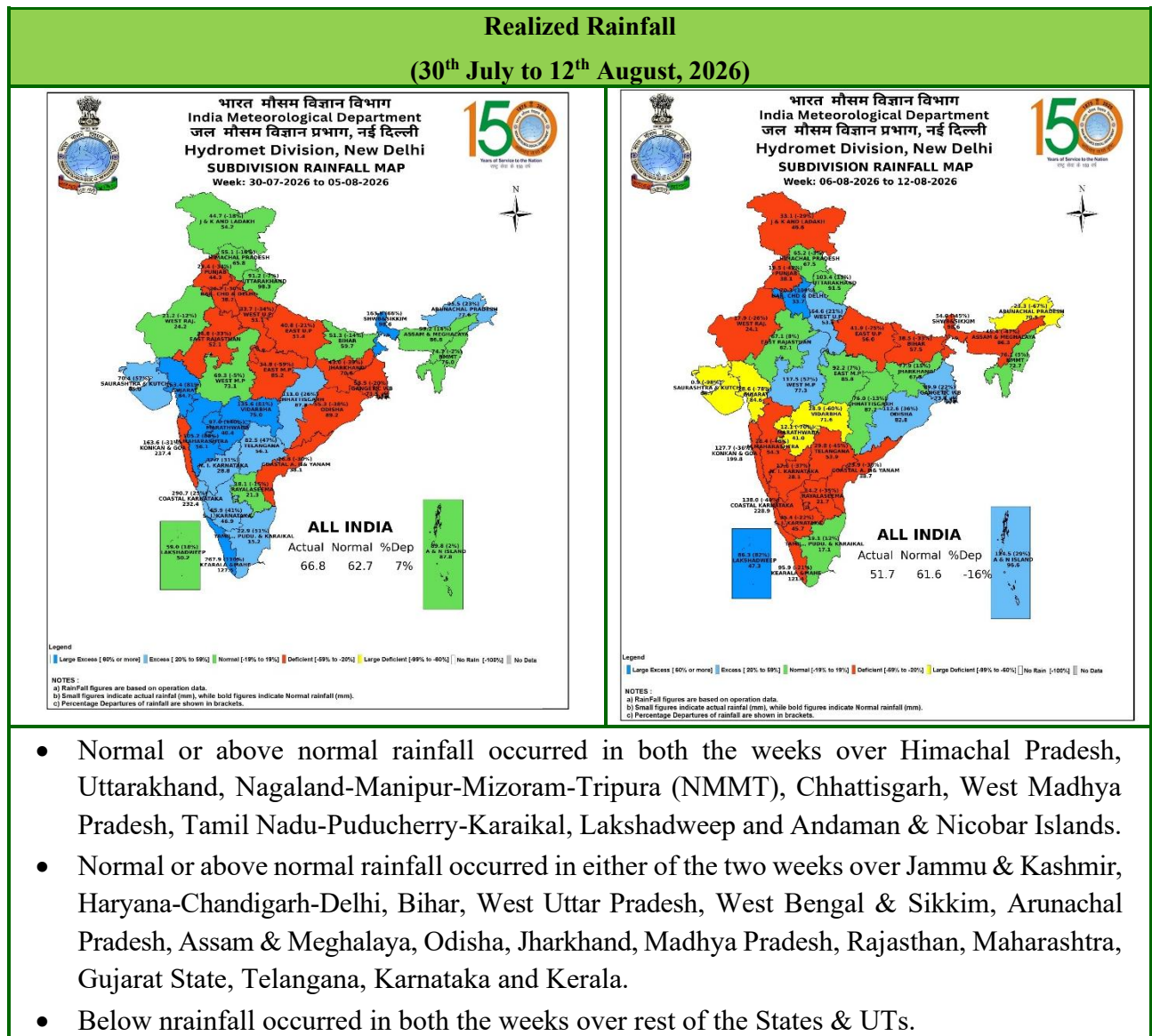
और

भारतीय मौसम विज्ञान विभाग
India Meteorological Department (IMD)

पृथ्वी प्रणाली विज्ञान संगठन
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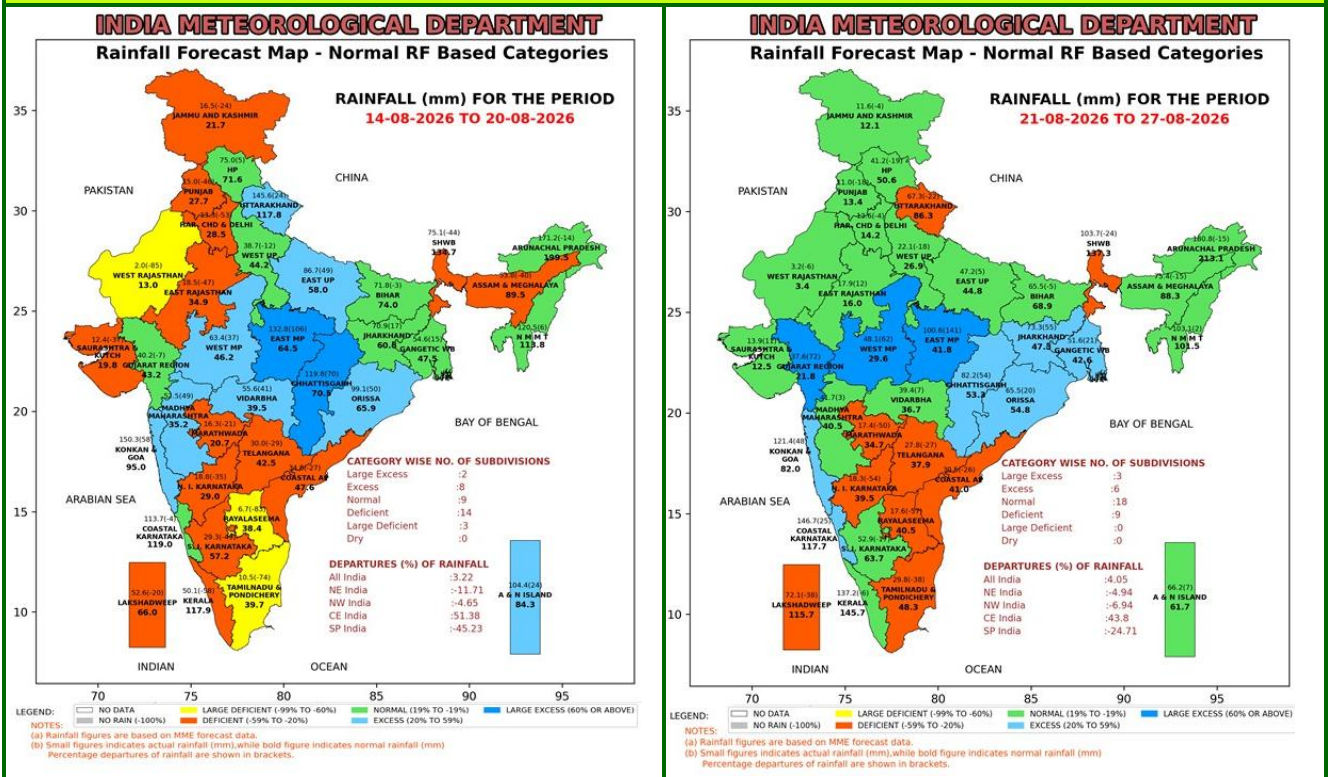
वास्तविक वर्षा तथा विस्तारित अवधि पूर्वानुमान

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



Extended Range Forecast System

Rainfall forecast maps for the next 2 weeks (IC – 12th August, 2026) (14th to 27th August, 2026)



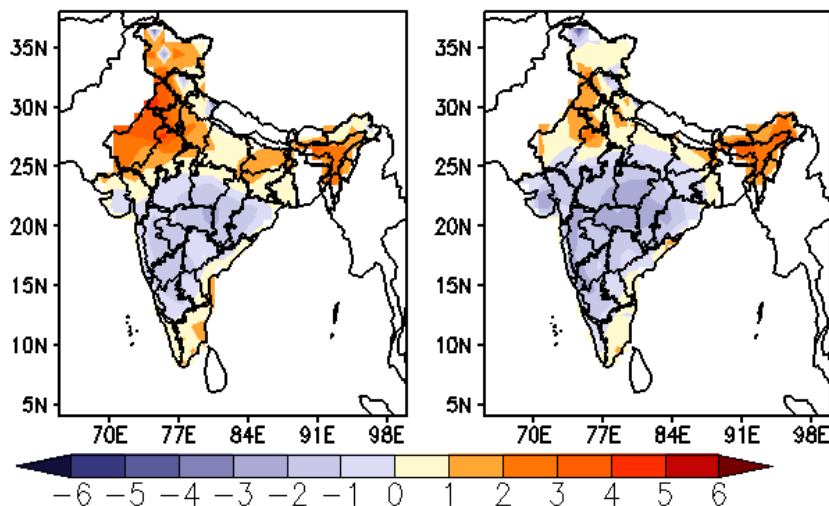
- **Week 1 (14.08.2026 to 20.08.2026):** Rainfall is likely to be above normal over many parts of Central India, Odisha, East Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Konkan & Goa and Andaman & Nicobar Islands. However, it is likely to be below normal over south India, many parts of north east India, Rajasthan and Saurashtra & Kutch.
- **Week 2 (21.08.2026 to 27.08.2026):** Rainfall is likely to be above normal over many parts of Central India, Konkan-Goa, Coastal Karnataka, some parts of Odisha, Gangetic West Bengal, and Gujarat. However, it is likely to be below normal over sub-Himalayan West Bengal, Uttarakhand, many parts of southern Peninsula and Lakshadweep.

**Maximum and Minimum temperature anomaly ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) forecast
for the next 2 weeks (IC – 12th August, 2026)
(14th to 27th August, 2026)**

MME forecast Tmax anomaly (Deg C)

(Week1: 14Aug–20Aug)

(Week2: 21Aug–27Aug)



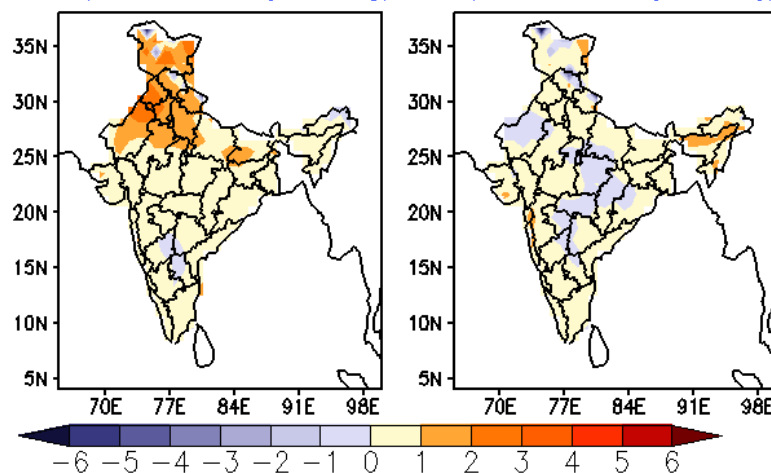
Maximum Temperature (Tmax)

- **Week 1 (14.08.2026 to 20.08.2026):** Maximum temperature is likely to be above normal over north west India and many parts of north east India, Bihar and Kerala, Tamil Nadu and coastal AP.
- **Week 2 (21.08.2026 to 27.08.2026):** Maximum temperature is likely to be above normal over north west India, north east India and Tamil Nadu.

MME forecast Tmin anomaly (Deg C)

(Week1: 14Aug–20Aug)

(Week2: 21Aug–27Aug)



Minimum Temperature (Tmin)

- **Week 1 (14.08.2026 to 20.08.2026):** Minimum temperature is likely to be above normal over many parts of north west India, Jammu & Kashmir and some parts of Bihar.
- **Week 2 (21.08.2026 to 27.08.2026):** Minimum temperature is likely to be close to normal except some parts of Assam.

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).

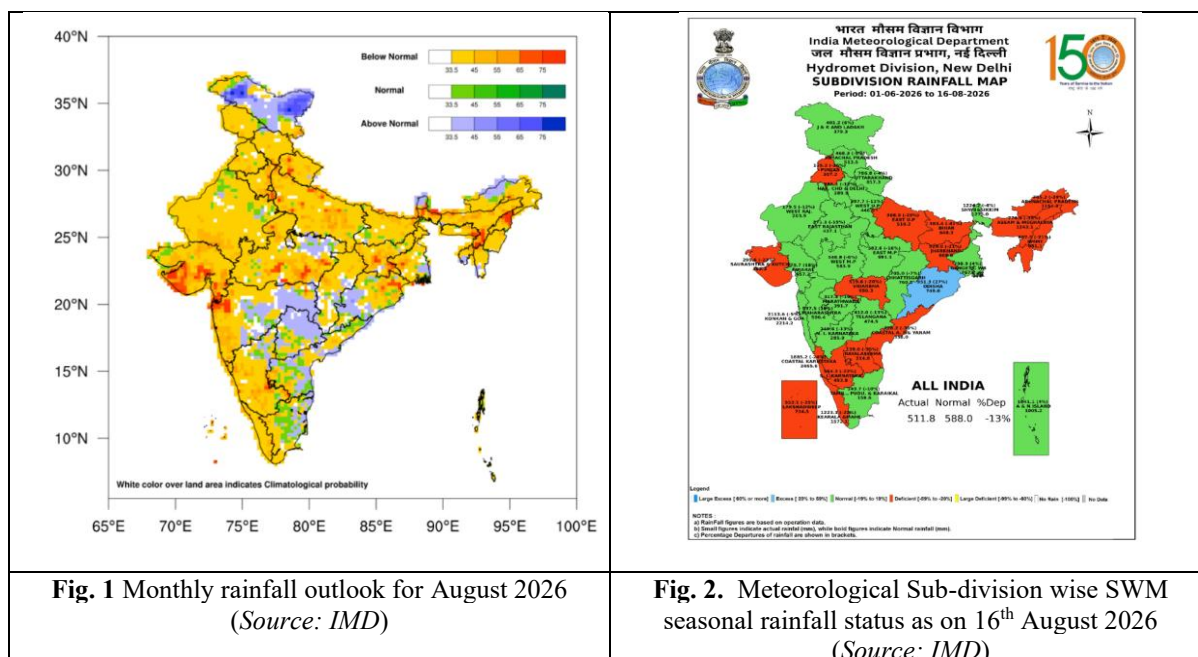


Fig. 1 Monthly rainfall outlook for August 2026
(Source: IMD)

Fig. 2. Meteorological Sub-division wise SWM seasonal rainfall status as on 16th 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 16th August 2026, country as a whole, the rainfall deficit is at -13%. Out of 36 meteorological sub-divisions, 15 are under deficit, 20 are under normal and 01 are under above-normal rainfall category. Among the 734 districts, 346 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 27 August 2026

Agromet Advisories

Kerala

Kerala received 1223.3 mm of rainfall (-22 % deficit) from 01 June to 16 August 2026. Kerala's extended-range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (14-20 August to 21-27 August 2026) indicates deficient rainfall in week 1 and normal rainfall in week 2.

- Rice (*virippu* – Panicle Emergence): Spray Sampoorna paddy mixture at 10 g/L to prevent micronutrient deficiency. Apply 15 kg urea + 8 kg potash/acre during tillering.
- Rice (*pokkali* – Tillering): Heavy rainfall and standing water may increase purple moorhen damage. Use nets, reflective ribbons (red/silver), or rope grids over the crop canopy.
- Banana: For rhizome rot, ensure proper drainage and, during non-rainy periods, drench the basin with 3 L *Pseudomonas* solution (20 g/L). Avoid pesticides during rain.
- Coconut: Maintain good drainage. For bud rot, remove affected tissues and apply 1% Bordeaux mixture. For rhinoceros beetle, remove beetles using a hook, apply Bordeaux paste to holes, and use 1 × 0.5 m old fishnet pieces in leaf axils; reposition nets as new leaves emerge.
- Black Pepper: For quick wilt, mix 2 kg *Trichoderma* with 90 kg FYM + 10 kg neem cake, keep moist for 2 weeks, and apply 2.5 kg/vine at the base. For severe attack, drench with Copper Oxy Chloride (COC) at 3 g/L. Ensure proper drainage.
- Ginger: Maintain good drainage to prevent rhizome rot. Remove infected plants and apply Copper Oxy Chloride as a soil drench as recommended.
- Bhindi: For leaf spot, spray *Trichoderma* at 3 g/L. If severe, spray Mancozeb at 3 g/L.
- Cowpea: High humidity may favour anthracnose. Spray Carbendazim at 1 g/L. Avoid pesticide application during rain.
- Snake gourd: Prevent water stagnation near the root zone. For fungal leaf spots, apply Mancozeb as recommended. For severe sucking pests, use Thiamethoxam only as per the approved crop label.
- Animal Husbandry: Store cattle feed on wooden/iron platforms and protect it from moisture to prevent fungal growth. Keep animals away from waterlogged areas to reduce anthrax and foot-lesion risks. Use market-available disinfectants in contaminated water sources as per the manufacturer's instructions.

Karnataka

Coastal Karnataka received 1885.2 mm of rainfall (-24% deficit), North Interior Karnataka received 249.6 mm (-13% normal), and South Interior Karnataka received 354.2 mm (-22% deficient) from 01 June to 16 August 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (14-20 August to 21-27 August 2026) is deficit rainfall over North Interior Karnataka and South Interior Karnataka and normal rainfall over Coastal Karnataka for week 1 and excess rainfall over Coastal Karnataka, normal rainfall over South Interior Karnataka and deficient rainfall over North Interior Karnataka for week 2.

South Interior Karnataka

- Red gram (Vegetative): Provide protective irrigation. Carry out intercultural operations to address low soil moisture and soil compaction. Mulching is recommended to conserve soil moisture.
- Maize (Early vegetative): Provide protective irrigation. Undertake intercultural operations to improve soil condition under low moisture and compaction. Use mulching to conserve soil moisture.
- Groundnut (Vegetative): Provide protective irrigation. Conduct intercultural operations to overcome low soil moisture and soil compaction. Apply mulch to conserve soil moisture.

Tamil Nadu

Tamil Nadu received 143.7 mm of rainfall (-10% normal) from 01 June to 16 August 2026. Tamil Nadu's extended-range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (14-20 August to 21-27 August 2026) indicates large deficient rainfall in week 1 and deficient rainfall in week 2.

- Paddy (Flowering): Provide need-based irrigation. To manage stem borer, spray either Acephate 75% SP at 670–1000 g/ha or Azadirachtin 0.03% at 1000 ml/ha, as per label recommendations.
- Banana (All stages): Provide support/staking to banana plants older than five months to prevent lodging. Give need-based irrigation.
- Moringa (Flowering): Provide irrigation based on crop requirement. For bud worm, leaf caterpillar and leaf webber, spray *Bacillus thuringiensis* at 2 ml/L of water.
- Onion (Flowering): Provide irrigation based on crop requirement. To manage tip drying, apply 0.25–0.50% zinc sulphate as a foliar spray in the nursery at 5 weeks after germination and 0.5% zinc sulphate in the field, depending on local weather conditions.
- Livestock: Due to high wind speed and low relative humidity, provide sufficient clean drinking water to animals.
- Contingency measure: As rainfall is nil, apply mulch to conserve and improve soil moisture.

Andhra Pradesh

Coastal Andhra received 228.2 mm (-36% deficient) and 139 mm (-35% deficient) of rainfall in the Rayalaseema region from 01 June to 16 August 2026. The extended-range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (14-20 August to 21-27 August 2026) shows deficient rainfall over Coastal Andhra Pradesh and deficient rainfall over Rayalaseema for week 1 and deficient rainfall over Coastal Andhra Pradesh and Rayalaseema for week 2.

- General (Crop establishment): Under the prevailing dry conditions, cultivate contingency crops suitable for august sowing such as fodder jowar, greengram, bajra, cowpea, horse gram and foxtail millet.
- Groundnut (Pegging to pod development): Under borewell conditions, monitor sucking pests and *Helicoverpa*. Install 10 sticky traps and 4 pheromone traps/acre. At ETL, spray Imidacloprid 17.8 SL @ 0.4 ml/L for sucking pests. For *Helicoverpa*, install 4 bird perches/acre; use neem oil 5 ml/L initially and, if severe, Novaluron 25% EC @ 1 ml/L or Emamectin benzoate 5% SG @ 0.5 g/L. Under rainfed conditions, spray 19:19:19 @ 5 g/L to reduce drought stress and provide one supplemental irrigation at flowering where possible.
- Red gram (Vegetative): Undertake intercultivation to maintain a weed-free field. Spray 19:19:19 @ 5 g/L to improve crop tolerance to moisture stress.
- Castor (Vegetative): Spray 19:19:19 @ 5 g/L as a foliar spray to reduce the adverse effects of drought and moisture stress.
- Cotton (Vegetative to flowering): During vegetative stage, spray 19:19:19 @ 5 g/L; during flowering, spray potassium nitrate (13:0:45) @ 5 g/L. Monitor sucking pests using 10 yellow sticky traps/acre for whitefly and 10 blue traps/acre for thrips. If required, follow: Imidacloprid 17.8 SL @ 0.3 ml/L or Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 0.2 g/L; after 10–14 days, Flonicamid 50 WG @ 0.3 g/L or Sulfoxaflor 24 SC @ 0.4 ml/L; for persistent whitefly nymphs, Buprofezin 25 SC @ 1.6 ml/L or Pyriproxyfen 10 EC @ 1 ml/L.
- Maize (Vegetative to silking): Monitor fall armyworm using 4 pheromone traps/acre. If trap catch exceeds 10, spray neem oil @ 5 ml/L; if infestation is severe, use Emamectin benzoate @ 0.4 g/L as per label recommendations.
- Livestock & Poultry: Establish perennial fodder grasses wherever irrigation is available to ensure green fodder during prolonged dry periods. Do not feed young maize or sorghum fodder before 45–50 days after sowing due to high HCN risk. Provide silage, hay and legume fodder, along with cool,

clean drinking water, shade and ventilation. Monitor animals for heat stress such as excessive panting, drooling and reduced feed intake.

Odisha

Odisha received rainfall of 861.3 mm (27% excess) from 01 June to 16 August 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (14-20 August to 21-27 August 2026) over Odisha is excess rainfall for week 1 and normal rainfall for week 2.

- Paddy (Tillering): Drain excess water to manage blast. During clear weather, spray Hexaconazole @ 400 ml/acre, Azoxystrobin + Difenconazole @ 200 ml/acre, or Tebuconazole + Trifloxystrobin @ 80 g/acre. After rainwater recedes, monitor for swarming caterpillar and, if needed, spray Chlorpyrifos 50% + Cypermethrin 5% EC or Lambda-cyhalothrin @ 400 ml/acre in the evening.
- Arhar (Vegetative): Complete hoeing, weeding and earthing-up. Monitor sucking pests; spray neem-based pesticide (1500 ppm) @ 3 ml/L during clear weather if required.
- Groundnut (Vegetative): Complete hoeing and earthing-up at 20–25 DAS and finish intercultural operations before flowering. After rainfall ceases, manage leaf miner, aphids and thrips with Azadirachtin 1500 ppm @ 600 ml/acre; if severe, use Thiamethoxam 25% WG @ 40 g/acre or Emamectin benzoate 5% SG @ 80 g/acre.
- Black gram & Green gram (Vegetative): Drain excess water. For leaf-eating caterpillars, apply neem oil formulation (300 ppm) @ 1 L/acre; if infestation is severe, use Profenophos @ 400 ml/acre or Emamectin benzoate 5% SG @ 60 g/acre during clear weather.
- Sugarcane (Vegetative): After rainfall ceases, manage red rot with Carbendazim 12% + Mancozeb 63% WP @ 400 g/acre or Metalaxyl 8% + Mancozeb 64% @ 400 g/acre in 200 L water.
- Tomato (Planting): August–September is suitable for planting. Recommended varieties include Utkal Kumari (BT-10), Utkal Deepti (BT-2), Utkal Raja, Utkal Pragyan and Swarna Sampad. Use 150–200 g seed/acre.
- Brinjal (Vegetative–fruiting): Install 20 pheromone traps/acre for shoot and fruit borer. If terminal shoot damage reaches 4% or fruit infestation 14%, use Spinosad 45% SC @ 75 ml/acre, Emamectin benzoate 5% SG @ 80 g/acre, Chlorantraniliprole 18.5% SC @ 80 ml/acre or Spinetoram 11.7% SC @ 200 ml/acre. Rotate insecticides at 15-day intervals and do not repeat the same insecticide.
- Chilli (Vegetative): Keep the field clean and monitor pests and diseases. For thrips, use Imidacloprid 17.8 SL @ 2 ml/L as per label. For leaf blight, spray Carbendazim or Mancozeb @ 2–3 g/L.
- Cucurbits (Vegetative–fruiting): Heavy rainfall may favour downy mildew. After rainfall ceases, spray Copper hydroxide 77% WP @ 3 g/L, Fosetyl-Al 80% WP @ 3 g/L, or Carbendazim 12% + Mancozeb 63% WP @ 2 g/L.
- Banana (Planting–vegetative): Use disease-free planting material and resistant varieties such as Bantal, Robusta, Champa and Kabuli for Panama wilt management. Dip suckers in Carbendazim @ 10 g/10 L water before planting and follow recommended soil drenching around the pseudostem from 5 months after planting.
- Marigold (Planting): African marigold can be planted from August–January. Suitable varieties include Giant Ball, African Yellow, Early Yellow, Early Orange, African Orange and Crown of Gold. Apply FYM 20 t + N 40 kg + P 80 kg + K 80 kg/acre and transplant 25–30-day-old seedlings.
- General weather management: Complete rice transplanting by the first fortnight of August and fill gaps using same-age seedlings/clonal tillers. In direct-sown rice, undertake Beushaning after 7–10 cm standing water accumulates at 25–30 DAS. Drain excess water from fields, orchards and nurseries and maintain drainage channels. Use 8 yellow sticky traps/acre for sucking pests in maize, groundnut and pulses. Support/stake banana, papaya, climbing vegetables and young horticultural plants against rain and strong winds.
- Livestock: Keep animals in clean, dry and well-ventilated sheds and prevent water stagnation around shelters. Provide clean drinking water and balanced feed and avoid grazing in waterlogged areas.

During the rainy season, maintain udder hygiene and follow recommended vaccination/health measures to reduce mastitis.

- Lightning safety: During thunderstorms and lightning, stop outdoor activities immediately. Avoid shelter under tall trees, electric poles or isolated sheds and move to a safe enclosed shelter.

Madhya Pradesh

East Madhya Pradesh received rainfall of 582.6 mm (-16% normal), and West Madhya Pradesh received rainfall of 546.6 mm (-6% normal) from 01 June to 16 August 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (14-20 August to 21-27 August 2026) is large excess rainfall over East Madhya Pradesh and excess rainfall over West Madhya Pradesh during week 1, and large excess rainfall over East Madhya Pradesh and West Madhya Pradesh during week 2.

- Paddy/Rice (Joint stage): Construct field bunds for soil and water conservation. In direct-seeded rice, control weeds with a suitable post-emergence herbicide at 15–20 days after sowing after consulting the nearby KVK. Apply nitrogen top-dressing at 25–30 days.
- Soybean (Flowering – June sown): Monitor for leaf-eating caterpillars and remove mosaic-affected plants. Provide drainage channels to remove excess water. Monitor different parts of the field and install bird perches to encourage natural pest control.
- Maize (Joint stage): Monitor and manage fall armyworm with a recommended insecticide. Apply nitrogen top-dressing at 25–30 days and maintain drainage channels to remove excess water.
- Sugarcane (*rabi*-sown, cane stage): Tie canes to prevent lodging from strong winds and undertake earthing-up at knee height. Complete intercultural operations followed by earthing-up. Manage termites through recommended soil drenching and monitor/control top shoot borer and Pyrilla.
- Vegetables: Transplant brinjal, tomato, chilli, early cauliflower and onion with proper field drainage. Maintain weed-free fields and raise marigold nursery in a net house.
- Fruit crops: Prepare pits for new orchard establishment and keep them open to expose and kill harmful pests and weed seeds. Grow suitable vegetables as intercrops between fruit trees.
- Brinjal (Fruit and shoot borer): Prefer recommended safer options such as Spinosad 45% SC as per label for fruit and shoot borer management; spray during late evening. Avoid indiscriminate use of older broad-spectrum insecticides.
- Okra: Rogue out mosaic-affected plants. Monitor whiteflies and sucking pests and use Imidacloprid 17.8% SL only as per approved label recommendations.
- Soybean (Flower initiation): For semilooper, tobacco caterpillar and Helicoverpa, use a recommended insecticide such as Lambda-cyhalothrin 4.9% CS @ 300 ml/ha as per label. For yellow mosaic/whitefly in June-sown crop, remove affected plants and manage whitefly with a registered insecticide as per label recommendations.

Gujarat

Rainfall of 787 mm (18% normal) was received over Gujarat from 01 June to 16 August 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (14-20 August to 21-27 August 2026) over Gujarat is a deficient of rainfall for week 1 and a large excess rainfall for week 2.

- Soybean (Vegetative): Carry out intercultural operations and hand weeding during vapsa (optimum soil moisture) conditions. Provide adequate drainage channels to remove excess rainwater from the crop field.
- Cotton (Vegetative): For early-stage sucking pests, spray 5% neem seed kernel extract (NSKE) @ 500 g or neem oil/neem-based insecticide as recommended per 10 L water. Under severe infestation, during clear weather, use Flonicamid 50 WG @ 3 g, Diafenthiuron 50 WP @ 10 g, or Dinotefuran 20 SG @ 3 g per 10 L water.
- Groundnut (Vegetative): For Spodoptera, install pheromone traps @ 40/ha on a community basis. At early infestation, spray 5% NSKE @ 500 g or a suitable neem-based insecticide as recommended

per 10 L water. For severe infestation, use Flubendiamide 20 WG @ 6 g or Thiamethoxam 12.6% + Lambda-cyhalothrin 9.5% ZC @ 3 ml/10 L during a rain-free period.

- Livestock: Keep animals safely inside sheds during abnormal weather. Maintain shed hygiene and use suitable fly/mosquito control measures. Provide 20–50 g mineral mixture per milch animal according to body weight to support health and prevent nutritional disorders.

Maharashtra

Konkan received rainfall of 2113.6 mm (-5% normal), 597.5 mm (18% normal) rainfall over Madhya Maharashtra, 317.3 mm (-19% normal) rainfall over Marathwada, and 519.6 mm (-20% deficient) rainfall over Vidarbha from 01 June to 16 August 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (14-20 August to 21-27 August 2026) is an excess rainfall over Konkan, Madhya Maharashtra, Vidarbha and deficient rainfall over Marathwada for week 1, excess rainfall over Konkan and normal rainfall over Madhya Maharashtra, Vidarbha and deficient rainfall over Marathwada for week 2.

Vidarbha

- Soybean (Vegetative/Flower initiation): For timely sown soybean, use recommended early post-emergence herbicides with label claims for weed control during clear weather. Open conservation furrows after every three rows at around 30 days during hoeing to improve moisture conservation.
- Cotton (Vegetative): Apply any missed basal fertilizer during clear weather. Install 4–5 pheromone traps/ha to monitor and manage pink bollworm. Undertake weeding/hoeing and recommended early post-emergence herbicide application during clear weather.
- Pigeon pea (Vegetative): Apply the recommended nitrogen fertilizer dose to timely and late-sown crops during clear weather. Carry out weeding/hoeing to control weeds and improve soil aeration.

Konkan

- Rice (Tillering): Maintain about 5 cm water in the field and ensure proper drainage of excess water. At 30–40 days after transplanting, apply the second split of urea @ 870 g/guntha during a dry spell or when rainfall intensity is low.
- Finger millet/Proso millet (Tillering): After one month of transplanting, complete weeding and apply the second split of nitrogen as urea @ 870 g/guntha during low-rainfall/dry conditions.
- Mango (Vegetative): For regular bearing in trees above 10 years, apply Paclobutrazol annually between 15 July and 31 August at 0.75 g active ingredient/m average canopy diameter. For 23% formulation, use 3 ml/m of average canopy diameter. Apply around the tree through holes or a circular trench during a rain-free/low-rainfall period.
- Cashew nut (Vegetative): During August, apply to grafts ≥ 4 years: 4 baskets FYM/green manure + 2 kg urea + 1.5 kg SSP + 500 g MOP/tree. Apply through a circular trench inside the canopy. For 1-, 2- and 3-year-old grafts, apply $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ of the recommended dose, respectively, during low-rainfall conditions.
- Arecanut (Vegetative): Apply the first split fertilizer dose during August–September: 1 basket FYM/compost + 12 kg green manure + 160 g urea + 500 g SSP + 125 g MOP/palm. Apply in a circular trench about 1 m from the palm base, 15–20 cm deep and 20 cm wide, during a dry spell or low-rainfall period.

Marathwada

- Soybean (Vegetative–flowering): For yellowing due to micronutrient deficiency, spray EDTA-chelated Grade-2 micronutrient @ 50 g/50 ml + 19:19:19 @ 100 g/10 L during clear weather. Under water stress, spray 1% potassium nitrate (13:0:45) @ 100 g/10 L.
- Cotton (Vegetative–square formation): Undertake light hoeing for weed control and moisture conservation. Apply nitrogen top-dressing one month after sowing at available soil moisture: 36 kg N/ha for rainfed and 60 kg N/ha for irrigated cotton. Under water stress, spray 1% potassium nitrate (13:0:45) @ 100 g/10 L.

- Pigeon pea (Vegetative): Undertake light hoeing for weed control and moisture conservation. For micronutrient-deficiency yellowing, spray EDTA-chelated Grade-2 micronutrient @ 50 g/50 ml + 19:19:19 @ 100 g/10 L during clear weather. Under water stress, spray 1% potassium nitrate (13:0:45) @ 100 g/10 L.
- Turmeric (Vegetative): Undertake intercultural operations for weed management. Through drip irrigation, apply 25 kg N/ha in 3–4 splits after 30 days. After 60 days, apply 25 kg N + 00:52:34 @ 15.5 kg/acre through drip in 3–4 splits.
- Cotton – Sucking pests (Vegetative–square formation): Monitor for sucking pests. During clear weather, spray 5% NSKE, or Acetamiprid 20% @ 50 g/acre, or Flonicamid 50% @ 60 g/acre.
- Soybean – Caterpillars/stem borer (Vegetative–flowering): For leaf-eating caterpillars and stem borer, use one recommended option such as Profenofos 50% @ 400 ml/acre, Thiamethoxam 12.6% + Lambda-cyhalothrin 9.5% @ 50 ml/acre, or Chlorantraniliprole 18.5% @ 60 ml/acre during clear weather. For yellow mosaic, remove and destroy infected plants and manage the vector with a recommended insecticide. Do not mix other pesticides with the specified insecticide.

Chhattisgarh

The rainfall received over Chhattisgarh was 705 mm (-7% normal) from 01 June to 16 August 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (14-20 August to 21-27 August 2026) over Chhattisgarh is large excess rainfall for week 1 and excess rainfall for week 2.

- Paddy (Tillering): Due to expected overcast conditions and moderate rainfall, postpone insecticide and fertilizer application for a few days.
- Paddy (Transplanting): Delay fertilizer, herbicide and fungicide applications until weather conditions improve.
- Maize (Grand growth): Postpone herbicide application and drain excess water from the field.
- Sugarcane (Grand growth): Delay insecticide application for a few days due to expected rainfall.
- Green gram/Black gram (Line sowing): Complete sowing at the earliest suitable opportunity and ensure proper drainage to remove excess water.
- Banana (Planting): Use suitable varieties such as Basrai Dwarf, Robusta, Sonkela, G-9 and Udayan. Apply 450 g phosphorus + 250 g potash/plant at planting and maintain drainage channels.
- Papaya (Planting): Plant suitable varieties such as Pusa Nanha and Pusa Dwarf. Apply 25 kg FYM + 50 g N + 50 g P + 50 g K/plant and maintain proper drainage.
- Vegetables (Branching): Undertake intercultural operations 20–25 days after sowing in bitter melon, bottle gourd, cowpea and other vegetables for weed control. Provide staking/support to creeper vegetables.
- Paddy – Bacterial leaf blight: Under expected cloudy and rainy weather, postpone fertilizer and insecticide applications for a few days and monitor the crop.
- Arhar – Stem blight: Delay fungicide application during the rainy period and drain excess water from the field.
- Groundnut – Leaf spot/Rust: Postpone fungicide application during the expected rainy period and ensure proper drainage.

Assam

Rainfall of 774.6 mm (-38% deficient) was received over Assam from 01 June to 16 August 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (14-20 August to 21-27 August 2026) over Assam is deficient rainfall over week 1 and normal rainfall for week 2.

- Sali Rice (Nursery preparation/Tillering): In flood-affected areas, raise nurseries of short-duration varieties such as Luit, Kopilee and Dishang up to mid-August and transplant seedlings after 21–25 days. Pre-germinated seeds of these varieties may also be directly sown in puddled fields up to the

last week of August. Where floodwater has receded, transplant medium-duration varieties such as Shraboni, Numali, Dholi and Bina Dhan-11 up to mid-August. In non-flooded areas, apply urea top-dressing at tillering stage (20–30 DAT) @ 4.5 kg/bigha for semi-dwarf varieties and 1.5 kg/bigha for tall varieties.

- *kharif* Pulses (Green gram & Black gram – Land preparation): Select upland, well-drained sandy loam soils. Use recommended varieties and treat seeds with Rhizobium culture before sowing. About 150 g Rhizobium culture is required for 3–4 kg seed per bigha.
- Jute (Various stages): Continue harvesting mature crops. Bundle harvested plants (15–20 cm diameter) and keep them standing in the field for 2–4 days to facilitate leaf shedding and retting. Ret separately based on stem thickness. After retting, extract fibre, wash thoroughly and dry in mild sunlight for 2–4 days.
- Sugarcane (Various stages): Prevent lodging during the rainy season by providing support with bamboo sticks or by tying 4–5 canes together using their leaves.
- Arecanut (Various stages): Ensure proper drainage to remove excess rainwater. To reduce pencil-tip disorder, maintain adequate nutrition through recommended manures and fertilizers along with good drainage.
- Citrus (Various stages): Maintain orchard sanitation and remove fallen fruits to reduce fruit-sucking moth infestation. Use bait traps prepared with molasses (1%) and fruit juice along with a recommended insecticide such as Emamectin benzoate or Flubendiamide as per label recommendations.

West Bengal

Rainfall of 798.9 mm (4% normal) was received over West Bengal from 01 June to 16 August 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (14-20 August to 21-27 August 2026) over West Bengal is normal rainfall for week 1 and excess rainfall for week 2.

- *kharif* Rice (Transplanting–early tillering): Repair and strengthen bunds to conserve rainwater. Maintain proper drainage in nurseries to prevent prolonged waterlogging and weak seedlings. Transplant at 2–2.5 cm depth with 20 × 15 cm spacing and 2–3 healthy seedlings/hill. Apply organic manure and Zinc sulphate @ 3.5 kg/ha during final puddling to prevent Khaira disease. Avoid immediate urea top-dressing under overcast conditions.
- Pointed gourd (Flowering–fruiting): Monitor fruit fly activity and install pheromone traps @ 5–6/acre for monitoring and mass trapping. If infestation occurs, spray Malathion 50 EC @ 2 ml/L with thorough coverage.
- Chilli & Brinjal (Flowering–fruiting): Provide light irrigation at 5–7-day intervals, preferably morning/evening, while maintaining good drainage. Apply the remaining nitrogen as top-dressing after rainfall when soil moisture is adequate. Spray 1% potassium nitrate or 0.5% calcium nitrate to reduce flower drop and improve fruit set and quality. Ensure adequate potassium and use organic mulch for moisture conservation and weed suppression. Harvest mature green fruits every 7–10 days.
- Brinjal (Fruiting – Shoot & fruit borer): Monitor regularly and install 10–12 pheromone traps/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): Clip and bury infested shoots. For borers, spray Spinosad 45% SC @ 0.3 ml/L or Emamectin benzoate 5% SG @ 0.4 g/L. For whitefly, use Thiamethoxam 25% WG @ 0.5 g/L as per label recommendations.

Jharkhand

Rainfall of 529 mm (-21% deficient) was received over Jharkhand from 01 June to 16 August 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (14-20 August to 21-27 August 2026) over Jharkhand is normal rainfall for week 1 and excess rainfall for week 2.

- Maize (Knee-high/active growth): Maintain adequate soil moisture while avoiding waterlogging. Apply nitrogen @ 26 kg/acre as top-dressing. Keep the field weed-free and monitor for stem borer and fall armyworm; manage promptly if larvae or frass are observed in leaf whorls.
- Finger millet (Vegetative): Undertake intercultural operations in 20–25-day-old crop followed by broadcasting urea @ 22 kg/acre.
- Pigeon pea (Sowing–vegetative): Provide drainage channels along the slope to remove excess water and prevent stem/root rot. Keep fields free from waterlogging. For localized disease spread, drench affected/wilting plant bases with Carbendazim @ 1 g/L.
- Aerobic rice (Sowing): Where paddy sowing/transplanting is delayed, adopt aerobic rice on medium/low lands. Suitable varieties include CR Dhan 202 and CR Dhan 204 (100–115 days). Maintain soil at saturation rather than continuous standing water.
- Direct-seeded rice (Vegetative): At 3–4 weeks, undertake Beushaning after suitable rainfall. Apply urea @ 35 kg/acre during Beushaning, followed by weeding and gap filling. Drain excess water during fertilizer application and allow ponding after one day.
- Chilli, Brinjal & Early cauliflower (Nursery): Prepare nurseries using shed nets to reduce vector-borne diseases and produce healthy seedlings. Cover nursery with netting at about 6.5 ft height to protect seedlings from excessive sunlight.
- Rice (Vegetative – Stem borer): Remove and destroy dead hearts and white ears. Under severe infestation, spray Chlorantraniliprole 18.5% SC @ 0.3 ml/L during clear weather. Avoid excess nitrogen application.
- Chilli & Brinjal (Vegetative–fruiting – Fruit rot): After rainfall, monitor for fruit rot. If observed, spray Carbendazim 50% WP @ 2 g/L or Copper oxychloride 50% WP @ 3 g/L; repeat at 15-day intervals if required.
- Maize (Vegetative – Stalk rot): Cloudy, wet conditions may favour bacterial stalk rot. Apply a Copper oxychloride-based product during dry weather as recommended. Apply MOP @ 30 kg/acre in two split doses to reduce disease severity.
- Bitter gourd (Fruiting – Fruit fly): Install 20–25 pheromone traps/acre to monitor and manage fruit flies. Remove and destroy affected fruits.
- Bottle gourd, Sponge gourd, Bitter gourd, Cucumber & Ridge gourd (Vegetative–fruiting): Monitor fruit fly infestation during rainy weather. Collect and bury infested fruits and install 20–25 pheromone traps/acre.
- Pointed gourd (Vegetative–fruiting): Remove and destroy damaged fruits and infected vines. During sunny weather, alternate Copper oxychloride 50% WP @ 3 g/L and Metalaxyl 8% + Mancozeb 64% @ 2.5 g/L for fruit/vine rot and leaf blight management.

Uttar Pradesh

East Uttar Pradesh received rainfall of 358.9 mm (-29% deficient), and West Uttar Pradesh received rainfall of 397.7 mm (-11% normal) from 01 June to 16 August 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (14-20 August to 21-27 August 2026) is excess rainfall over East Uttar Pradesh and normal rainfall over West Uttar Pradesh for week 1 and normal rainfall over West Uttar Pradesh and East Uttar Pradesh for week 2.

Eastern Uttar Pradesh

- Paddy (Tillering): Complete transplanting of short-duration paddy varieties by the second week of August under late-sown conditions. Treat seedling roots with Trichoderma before transplanting.

Complete weed management within 35 days after transplanting. Apply $\frac{1}{4}$ of the recommended urea dose as nitrogen top dressing at the tillering stage.

- Sorghum (Vegetative): Undertake timely weeding and thinning to maintain optimum plant population.
- Sugarcane (Grand growth): Complete intercultural operations, followed by earthing-up and tying of cane plants to maintain crop stability.
- Maize (Tasseling): Undertake intercultural operations, timely weeding and top dressing of recommended fertilizers according to crop requirement and soil moisture conditions.
- Pigeon pea (Sowing–Emergence): Undertake sowing of long-duration varieties such as Bahar, Narendra Arhar-1 and Narendra Arhar-2 during clear weather. Treat seeds with Rhizobium culture along with a suitable seed-treatment fungicide before sowing to improve nodulation and protect seedlings from seed-borne diseases.

Eastern Uttar Pradesh

- Paddy (Tillering): Complete weeding and apply $\frac{1}{4}$ of the recommended urea dose 20–25 days after transplanting. If grassy and broad-leaved weeds are present, apply Bispyribac-sodium 10% SC @ 0.20 L/ha in 500 L water at the recommended crop stage under suitable field conditions.
- Sorghum (Emergence–Vegetative): Undertake weeding and thinning to maintain optimum plant population. Drain excess rainwater from the field.
- Pearl millet (Sowing–Emergence–Vegetative): Undertake sowing at proper soil moisture using composite varieties such as ICMB-155, WCC-69, ICTP-8203 and Raj-171, and hybrids such as Pusa-322, Pusa-32 and ICMH-451. Complete weeding and thinning within 15–20 days after sowing. Drain excess rainwater.
- Pigeon pea (Sowing–Emergence): Complete weeding and thinning to maintain optimum plant population. Drain excess rainwater from the field.
- Groundnut (Emergence–Vegetative): Undertake timely earthing-up and ensure proper drainage by removing excess rainwater.
- Black gram (Emergence–Vegetative): Complete weeding and thinning to maintain optimum plant population. Drain excess rainwater.
- Green gram (Sowing–Emergence): Take up sowing in vacant fields using suitable late-sown varieties such as Pant Moong-1, Pant Moong-3, Pant Moong-4, Narendra Moong-1, Narendra Moong-4, PDM-11, Malviya Jyoti, Samrat, Malviya Janchetna, Malviya Janpriya, Malviya Jagrati, Asha, Meha, MH-2-15 and TM-9937.

Uttarakhand

Rainfall of 788.8 mm (-4% normal) was received over Uttarakhand from 01 June to 16 August 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (14-20 August to 21-27 August 2026) over Uttarakhand is excess rainfall for week 1 and deficient rainfall for week 2.

- Barnyard millet (Panicle initiation): Ensure proper and timely weeding to minimize crop–weed competition.
- Rice (Panicle initiation): Avoid applying scheduled urea immediately before rainfall and apply it during a suitable dry window. Avoid maintaining unnecessarily deep standing water during continuous rainfall. Keep field outlets and drainage channels functional. After rainfall, monitor the crop for blast symptoms, particularly on upper leaves.
- Maize (Tasseling): Ensure quick and proper drainage to avoid excess moisture during the critical tasseling stage. Avoid mechanical disturbance to the crop. Maintain proper earthing-up around the plant base to reduce lodging. If plants are partially lodged due to strong winds, gently restore them to an upright position when field conditions permit.
- Kiwi (Fruit development): Ensure proper drainage around kiwi vines and keep the collar region open and well drained. Strengthen fruiting canes and trellis systems before heavy rainfall and gusty winds.

Remove fallen, damaged and rotting fruits. After rainfall, monitor fruits for cracking, softening and early rot and maintain adequate canopy ventilation.

- Finger millet (Vegetative): Undertake proper weeding and maintain well-drained field conditions.
- Chilli (Flowering–Fruiting): Harvest mature red fruits during available dry weather windows. Remove rotting fruits from plants and the field to minimize disease spread.
- Tomato (Harvesting): Increase picking frequency during dry weather windows so that fewer mature fruits remain exposed to rainfall. Remove damaged or diseased fruits promptly.

Haryana

Rainfall of 255.1 mm (-12 % normal) was received over Haryana from 01 June to 16 August 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (14-20 August to 21-27 August 2026) over Haryana is normal rainfall for week 1 and deficient rainfall for week 2.

- Cotton (Vegetative–Flowering): Drain excess rainwater immediately from cotton fields and furrows to prevent waterlogging and root damage. Withhold irrigation during the next three days due to the possibility of rainfall. Regularly monitor the crop for whitefly infestation under high-humidity conditions.
- Paddy (Tillering): Withhold irrigation for the next three days due to the possibility of rainfall. Undertake manual weeding wherever required. Apply nitrogen fertilizers during evening hours under suitable weather conditions and avoid mixing urea with pesticides. Monitor the crop for root weevil infestation. If infestation occurs, use a currently registered insecticide for rice root weevil at the label-recommended dose during clear weather. Avoid spraying before or during rainfall.
- Vegetables and Fruit Plants (Vegetative–Fruiting/Harvesting – Sucking pests): Regularly monitor crops for sucking insect pests under high-humidity conditions. Undertake plant-protection measures only during clear weather as per university recommendations. Due to the possibility of rainfall, withhold irrigation and avoid spraying agrochemicals and undertaking intercultural operations for the next three days. Resume operations when weather and field conditions become suitable. Harvest vegetables and fruits during dry weather and avoid entering muddy fields.

Himachal Pradesh

Rainfall of 458.3 mm (-9 % normal) was received over Himachal Pradesh from 01 June to 16 August 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (14-20 August to 21-27 August 2026) over Himachal Pradesh is normal rainfall for week 1 and normal rainfall for week 2.

- Paddy (Tillering): Make field bunds higher and wider to conserve the expected rainfall. Maintain proper drainage. Complete essential field operations during suitable weather conditions.
- Maize (Knee-high stage – low hills; sowing – mid hills): Regularly monitor the crop for Fall Armyworm and stem borer. Take recommended control measures if infestation is observed. For stalk rot management, ensure proper drainage and avoid waterlogging.
- Soybean (Vegetative): Ensure proper drainage in the field and keep the crop weed-free through timely intercultural and weeding operations.
- Mash and Moong (Sowing): Ensure proper drainage and undertake timely intercultural operations to maintain weed-free conditions.
- Vegetables (Sowing/Transplanting): As rainfall is expected, avoid unnecessary irrigation; provide light irrigation only when required. Maintain proper drainage and keep vegetable fields weed-free. In cucurbitaceous crops, monitor for fruit fly and red pumpkin beetle. Use recommended traps and control measures as required. In high-hill areas, undertake intercultural operations and apply the recommended urea dose to pea, turnip, carrot and palak crops.

- Tea (Plucking): Continue harvesting/plucking at 8–10-day intervals to maintain quality and productivity. Monitor tea plantations for mites and mealybugs and undertake recommended management measures when necessary.
- Paddy (Tillering – Blast/Hispa): Monitor for rice blast and hispa. For blast, apply a recommended fungicide during clear weather. Keep bunds and field surroundings free from grasses to reduce rice hispa incidence. Monitor for iron deficiency; if upper leaves become yellow while lower leaves remain green, apply 0.5% ferrous sulphate + 0.25% lime solution during clear weather.
- Maize (Knee-high – Fall Armyworm): Regularly monitor for Fall Armyworm. If infestation is observed, use one recommended insecticide such as Emamectin benzoate @ 0.4 g/L, Spinetoram @ 0.5 mL/L, or Chlorantraniliprole @ 0.4 mL/L, as per label recommendations.
- Soybean, Moong and Urad (Vegetative): Monitor for whitefly and other sucking pests. If infestation reaches damaging levels, use a recommended insecticide during clear weather conditions. Maintain the crop weed-free to reduce pest incidence.

Punjab

Rainfall of 195.2 mm (-38% deficient) was received over Punjab from 01 June to 16 August 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (14-20 August to 21-27 August 2026) over Punjab is deficient rainfall for week 1 and normal rainfall over week 2.

- Maize (Tasseling and silking): Ensure adequate water availability but drain excess water promptly to prevent waterlogging and stalk rot. After flooding, apply 3% urea spray twice at weekly intervals or additional nitrogen @ 12–24 kg/acre (25–50 kg urea/acre) depending on damage severity. Apply the last nitrogen dose of 37 kg urea/acre to early-sown hybrids/high-yielding varieties at tassel emergence and 25 kg urea/acre to local maize, Pearl Popcorn and Kesri.
- Paddy (Tillering and booting): Irrigate about two days after ponded water infiltrates into the soil, without allowing cracks to develop. Apply the last nitrogen dose of 30 kg urea/acre, if not already applied. When using the Leaf Colour Chart, apply 25 kg urea/acre only when 6 out of 10 leaves are lighter than shade 4. In DSR, apply the second and third urea doses of about 43 kg/acre each at 6 and 9 weeks after sowing. For zinc-deficient patches, apply an additional 10 kg zinc sulphate (21%) or 6.5 kg zinc sulphate (33%) per acre, mixed with an equal quantity of dry soil. For iron deficiency in sandy soils, spray 1% ferrous sulphate 2–3 times at weekly intervals.
- Cotton (Flowering): Control weeds between crop rows at 6–8 weeks after sowing using directed herbicide application with suitable crop protection equipment. Apply 33 kg urea/acre to varieties and 45 kg urea/acre to Bt cotton at first flowering. Use PAU Leaf Colour Chart for need-based nitrogen application. Apply 2% potassium nitrate (13:0:45) four times at weekly intervals starting from flower initiation. Maize (Tasseling and silking – Banded leaf and sheath blight/borer): Monitor regularly for banded leaf and sheath blight and apply a recommended fungicide such as Amistar Top 325 SC @ 100 ml in 200 L water when symptoms appear. For maize borer, use Chlorantraniliprole 18.5 SC @ 30 ml in 60 L water/acre as recommended. As a biological option, release *Trichogramma chilonis* through suitable trichocards twice per acre, with the first release around 10 days after crop establishment and the second 7 days later.
- Cotton (Flowering – Whitefly, jassid, mealybug and bollworm): Regularly monitor whitefly and initiate control when the recommended economic threshold is reached. Prefer neem-based products or other registered insecticides according to label recommendations and rotate insecticide groups to delay resistance. Monitor for jassid based on characteristic yellowing and curling of upper leaves and undertake recommended treatment when the threshold is reached. For mealybug, use an

approved insecticide when infestation warrants treatment. Monitor bollworm and tobacco caterpillar damage and initiate control when fruiting-body damage exceeds the recommended threshold.

- Paddy (Tillering and booting – Bacterial leaf blight): In early transplanted rice, monitor for bacterial leaf blight. Do not rely on fungicide/insecticide sprays for control, avoid excessive nitrogen, and do not maintain unnecessary standing water; maintain proper drainage. Monitor for sheath blight during August. Maintain clean bunds and remove weeds. If disease develops, apply a registered/recommended fungicide at the label dose during suitable weather conditions.
- Paddy (Booting – False smut): In disease-prone fields, monitor at booting stage and apply a recommended registered fungicide during a suitable dry weather window as per label recommendations.
- Paddy (Tillering – Stem borer): Regularly monitor for dead hearts. At or above the economic threshold, use a recommended insecticide such as Chlorantraniliprole, Flubendiamide or a neem-based biopesticide (azadirachtin) as per the locally approved label dose. Prefer biological/neem-based options at the initial stage of infestation.
- Paddy (Tillering – Leaf folder): Before flowering, mechanical control can be undertaken by passing a 20–30 m coir/jute rope over the crop canopy in both directions while maintaining suitable standing water. If damage reaches the economic threshold, use a recommended insecticide or neem-based biopesticide according to the label.
- Paddy (Tillering and booting – Plant hoppers): Monitor the crop, particularly the plant base and leaf sheaths, for planthoppers. Maintain proper water and nitrogen management and avoid indiscriminate insecticide use. At economic threshold levels, apply a recommended planthopper insecticide such as Triflumezopyrim, Dinotefuran, Pymetrozine or Benzpyrimoxan, according to the registered label dose. Prefer neem-based products at the initial stage of infestation.

Jammu

Rainfall of 401.2 mm (6% normal) was received over Jammu from 01 June to 16 August 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (14-20 August to 21-27 August 2026) over Jammu is deficient rainfall for week 1 and a normal rainfall for week 2.

- Maize (Tasseling and silking – Banded leaf and sheath blight/borer): Monitor regularly for banded leaf and sheath blight and apply a recommended fungicide such as Amistar Top 325 SC @ 100 ml in 200 L water when symptoms appear. For maize borer, use Chlorantraniliprole 18.5 SC @ 30 ml in 60 L water/acre as recommended. As a biological option, release *Trichogramma chilonis* through suitable trichocards twice per acre, with the first release around 10 days after crop establishment and the second 7 days later.
- Cotton (Flowering – Whitefly, jassid, mealybug and bollworm): Regularly monitor whitefly and initiate control when the recommended economic threshold is reached. Prefer neem-based products or other registered insecticides according to label recommendations and rotate insecticide groups to delay resistance. Monitor for jassid based on characteristic yellowing and curling of upper leaves and undertake recommended treatment when the threshold is reached. For mealybug, use an approved insecticide when infestation warrants treatment. Monitor bollworm and tobacco caterpillar damage and initiate control when fruiting-body damage exceeds the recommended threshold.
- Paddy (Tillering and booting – Bacterial leaf blight): In early transplanted rice, monitor for bacterial leaf blight. Do not rely on fungicide/insecticide sprays for control, avoid excessive nitrogen, and do not maintain unnecessary standing water; maintain proper drainage.
- Paddy (Tillering and booting – Sheath blight): Monitor for sheath blight during August. Maintain clean bunds and remove weeds. If disease develops, apply a registered/recommended fungicide at the label dose during suitable weather conditions.

- Paddy (Booting – False smut): In disease-prone fields, monitor at booting stage and apply a recommended registered fungicide during a suitable dry weather window as per label recommendations.
- Paddy (Tillering – Stem borer): Regularly monitor for dead hearts. At or above the economic threshold, use a recommended insecticide such as Chlorantraniliprole, Flubendiamide or a neem-based biopesticide (azadirachtin) as per the locally approved label dose. Prefer biological/neem-based options at the initial stage of infestation.
- Paddy (Tillering – Leaf folder): Before flowering, mechanical control can be undertaken by passing a 20–30 m coir/jute rope over the crop canopy in both directions while maintaining suitable standing water. If damage reaches the economic threshold, use a recommended insecticide or neem-based biopesticide according to the label.
- Paddy (Tillering and booting – Plant hoppers): Monitor the crop, particularly the plant base and leaf sheaths, for planthoppers. Maintain proper water and nitrogen management and avoid indiscriminate insecticide use. At economic threshold levels, apply a recommended planthopper insecticide such as Triflumezopyrim, Dinotefuran, Pymetrozine or Benzpyrimoxan, according to the registered label dose. Prefer neem-based products at the initial stage of infestation.
- Paddy (Tillering – Threadworm): Monitor the crop for threadworm incidence. If infestation is observed, use a registered/recommended nematicide as per the current label and local university recommendation during clear weather. Avoid obsolete or restricted pesticides.
- Paddy (Tillering – Weeds): For weed management in 25–30-day-old conventionally transplanted rice, apply Bispyribac-sodium at the recommended label dose during clear weather.
- Maize (Tasseling – Stem borer): Monitor plants for stem borer damage. If infestation reaches the recommended threshold, use a registered insecticide such as Chlorantraniliprole at the label-recommended dose during clear weather.
- Maize (Tasseling – Fall Armyworm): Regularly inspect the whorls for larvae and fresh frass. If Fall Armyworm incidence warrants treatment, apply Chlorantraniliprole 18.5 SC or another locally registered recommended insecticide at the label dose during clear weather.

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