



राष्ट्रीय कृषि मौसम परामर्शी सेवाएं बुलेटिन National Agromet Advisory Services Bulletin

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वैधता / Validity: 10-23 July 2026

जारीकर्ता / Issued by

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AICRP on Agro-Meteorology (AICRPAM)

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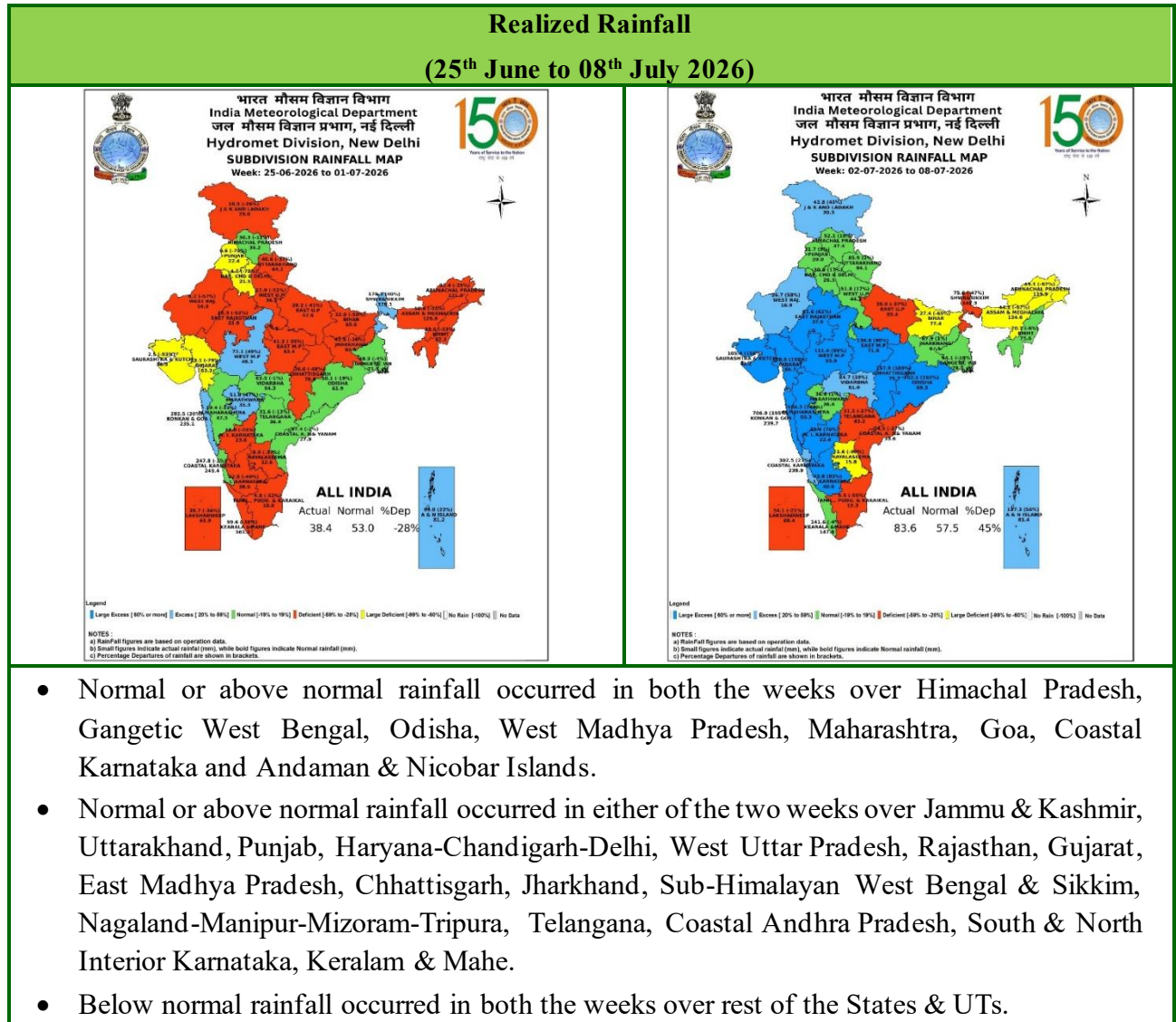
और

भारतीय मौसम विज्ञान विभाग
India Meteorological Department (IMD)

पृथ्वी प्रणाली विज्ञान संगठन
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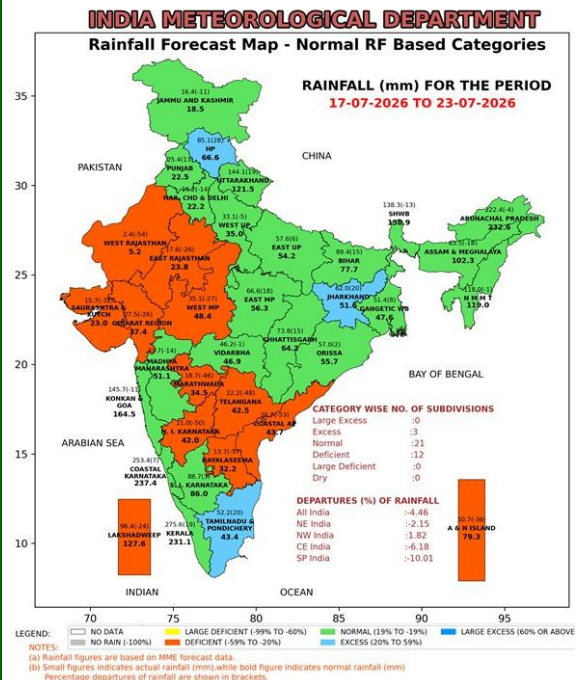
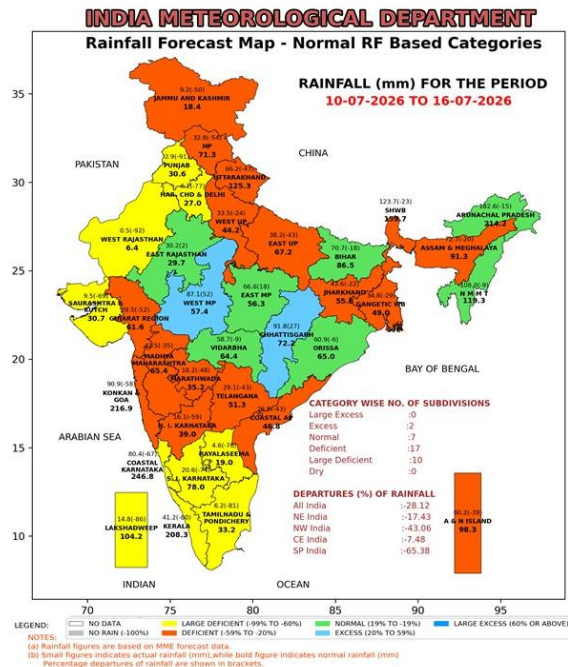
वास्तविक वर्षा तथा विस्तारित अवधि पूर्वानुमान

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 – 08th July, 2026) (10th to 23rd July 2026)



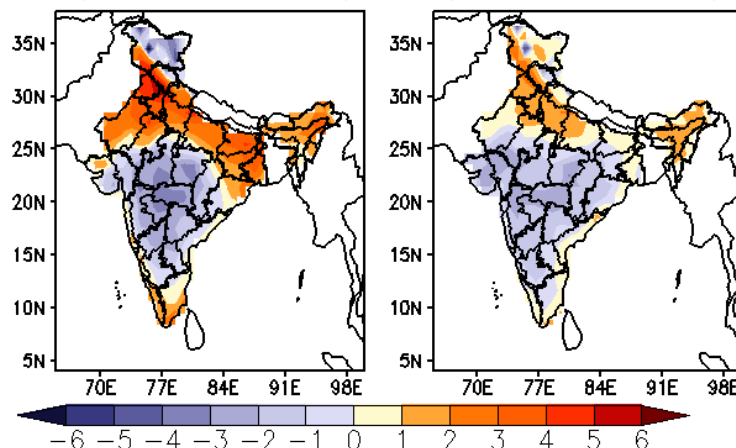
- Week 1 (10.07.2026 to 16.07.2026):** Rainfall is likely to be above normal over West Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. However, it is likely to be below normal over many parts of South India, Konkan-Goa, Gujarat, East Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab and some parts of North East India.
- Week 2 (17.07.2026 to 23.07.2026):** Rainfall is likely to be above normal over Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry, Jharkhand and Himachal Pradesh and normal in many parts of the country. However, it is likely to be below normal over North Karnataka, Rayalaseema, Telangana, Coastal Andhra Pradesh, Marathwada, West MP, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Anaman & Nicobar and Lakshadweep islands.

**Maximum and Minimum temperature anomaly ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) forecast
for the next 2 weeks (IC – 08th July, 2026)
(10th to 23rd July 2026)**

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

(Week1: 10Jul–16Jul)

(Week2: 17Jul–23Jul)



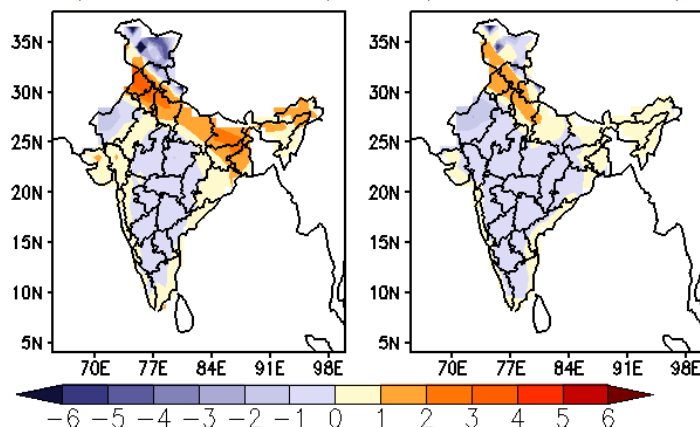
Maximum Temperature (Tmax)

- **Week 1 (10.07.2026 to 16.07.2026):** Maximum temperature is likely to be above normal over many parts of North West India, East India, North East India and Keralam and some parts of Tamil Nadu.
- **Week 2 (17.07.2026 to 23.07.2026):** Maximum temperature is likely to be above normal over many parts of North West India and North East India.

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

(Week1: 10Jul–16Jul)

(Week2: 17Jul–23Jul)



Minimum Temperature (Tmin)

- **Week 1 (10.07.2026 to 16.07.2026):** Minimum temperature is likely to be above normal over many parts of North West India, East India and North East India.
- **Week 2 (17.07.2026 to 23.07.2026):** Minimum temperature is likely to be above normal over Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Punjab, Haryana-Chandigarh-Delhi and West Uttar Pradesh.

Progress & Rainfall outlook for SW Monsoon 2026

(Issued by IMD)

IMD informed (dated 29 May 2026) that 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 July and progress of the southwest monsoon 2026 over the country

The average rainfall for the country as a whole during July 2026 is most likely to be below normal (<94% of LPA). The LPA of rainfall over the country as a whole during July based on 1971–2020 data, is 280 mm. During July 2026, below-normal rainfall is likely across most parts of the country except some areas of Northwest and Northeast India, East-central India and the eastern peninsular region, where normal to above-normal rainfall is likely (Fig.1).

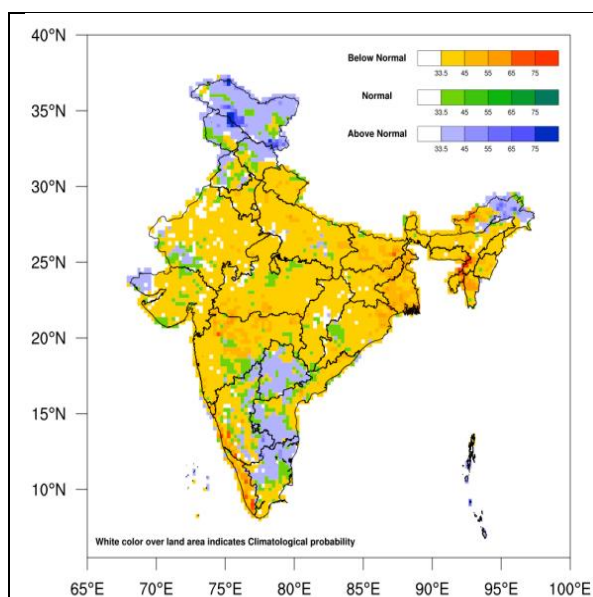


Fig. 1. Monthly rainfall outlook for July 2026
(Source: IMD)

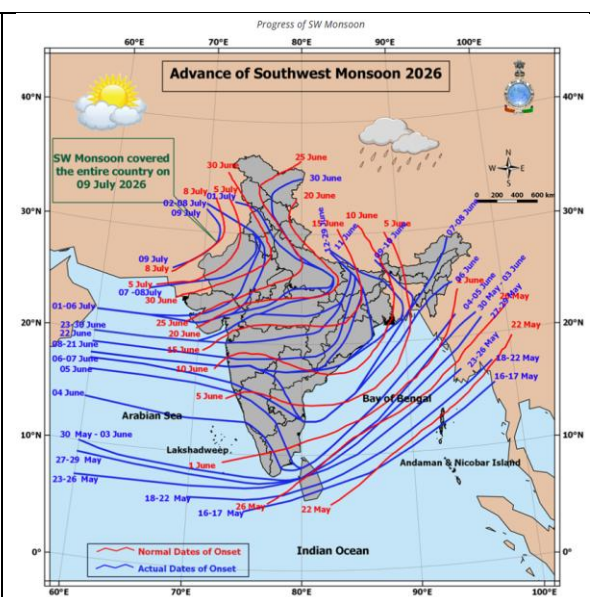


Fig. 2. Progress of southwest monsoon over the country as on 09th July 2026 (Source: IMD)

Southwest monsoon has set in over Kerala on 04th June 2026 and progressed over other parts of India. As on 09th July, the monsoon has covered all parts of our country (**Fig. 2**). Conditions are favourable for further advance in to some more parts of Maharashtra, Telangana, Odisha, Jharkhand, Bihar, Chhattisgarh during next 4-5 days.

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 23 July 2026

Agromet Advisories

Kerala

Kerala received 660.6 mm of rainfall (-28% deficit) from 01 June to 12 July 2026. Kerala's extended-range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (10-16 July to 17-23 July 2026) indicates a large deficit rainfall in week 1 and normal rainfall for week 2.

- Rice: Micronutrient deficiency in paddy can be managed by spraying 10 grams of Paddy Sampoorana dissolved in 1 litre of water.
- Banana: During periods of heavy rain and strong winds, banana plants are prone to lodging, and the incidence of sigatoka leaf spot may increase. Provide adequate support to the plants. After the rain, spray Propiconazole at 1 ml per litre of water.
- Coconut: During the rainy season, apply 25–50 kilograms of organic manure to each mature palm by opening the coconut basin.
- Black Pepper: Continuous rainfall increases the risk of foot rot disease. Ensure proper drainage. As a preventive measure, spray the plants and drench the basin with Copper Oxychloride at 2.5 grams per litre of water or Copper Hydroxide at 2 grams per litre of water.
- Ginger and Turmeric: Waterlogged and humid conditions favour soft rot and leaf spot diseases. Ensure proper drainage and, as a preventive measure, spray or drench with *Pseudomonas fluorescens* at 20 grams per litre of water.
- Cardamom: Apply mulch and keep the drainage channels clean. Farmers are advised to regularly monitor the crop for shoot and panicle borer infestation.

Tamil Nadu

Tamil Nadu received 87.7 mm of rainfall (19% normal) from 01 June to 12 July 2026. Tamil Nadu's extended-range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (10-16 July to 17-23 July 2026) indicates a large deficit rainfall in week 1 and excess rainfall for week 2.

- Rice, Cotton, and Cluster Bean: Provide irrigation based on the crop's moisture requirement.
- Banana: Since moderate to gentle winds are expected, provide adequate support (staking) to banana plants that are more than five months old to prevent lodging. Irrigate the crop as needed.
- Paddy: To manage earhead bugs, dust Quinalphos 1.5% D at the rate of 25 kg per hectare during the flowering stage. Repeat the application one week later, if required.

Karnataka

Coastal Karnataka received 909.3 mm (-29% deficit) of rainfall, North Interior Karnataka received rainfall of 127.1 mm (-13% of normal), and South Interior Karnataka received rainfall of 177.7 mm (-19% of normal) from 01 June to 12 July 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (10-16 July to 17-23 July 2026) is large deficient rainfall over Coastal Karnataka and South interior Karnataka, deficient rainfall over North Interior Karnataka, for week 1 and normal rainfall over Coastal Karnataka and South Interior Karnataka and a deficit over North Interior Karnataka for week 2.

South Interior Karnataka

- Postpone the sowing of *kharif* crops due to inadequate soil moisture in the fields.
- Carry out intercultural operations to break soil crust and reduce soil compaction. Apply mulch to help conserve soil moisture.
- Provide one or two protective irrigations to standing crops to reduce water stress.
- In-situ moisture conservation: Repair and strengthen field bunds to prevent runoff and ensure that every drop of monsoon rainfall is retained in the soil.

- Provide clean and cool drinking water to livestock three to four times a day. Ensure that sufficient drinking water is always available.
- Regularly monitor livestock for tick and mite infestations. If necessary, use approved acaricides as recommended by a veterinarian.

Andhra Pradesh

Coastal Andhra received 126.8 mm (-23% of deficient) and 82.1 mm (-20% of deficient) of rainfall in the Rayalaseema region from 01 June to 12 July 2026. The extended-range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (10-16 July to 17-23 July 2026) shows deficient rainfall over Coastal Andhra Pradesh and large deficient rainfall over Rayalaseema for week 1, and a deficit of rainfall over Coastal Andhra Pradesh and Rayalaseema for week 2.

- Due to the likelihood of *El Niño* conditions, farmers are advised to construct water harvesting structures such as farm ponds to store rainwater for use during dry spells. This will help protect crops and ensure sustainable production.
- Rainfed crops: Farmers are advised to take up sowing only after receiving a cumulative rainfall of 50 mm in red soils and 75 mm in black soils following the onset of the Southwest (SW) monsoon.
- Groundnut: Utilise the available soil moisture to carry out summer ploughing. Farmers are advised to select high-yielding varieties such as Kadiri-7, K-8 Bold, K-6, Kadiri Amaravathi, Kadiri Chitravati, Kadiri Harithandhra, Dheeraj, Nithya Harith, Dharani, Kadiri Lepakshi, and TCGS-1694, and keep all required inputs ready for *kharif* sowing.
- Red gram: Farmers are advised to undertake summer ploughing by utilizing the available soil moisture. Select medium-duration varieties such as LRG-41, LRG-52, LRG-105, TRG-59, ICPL 85063, ICPL 87119, and PRG-176. Seeds should be procured from reliable sources such as Agricultural Research Stations, Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs), the Department of Agriculture, and other reputed seed suppliers.
- Early-sown groundnut is at the vegetative stage. As dry weather conditions are prevailing, farmers are advised to apply a foliar spray of 19:19:19 at the rate of 5 grams per litre of water. This will help the crop withstand moisture stress and minimize the adverse effects of drought.

Odisha

Odisha received rainfall of 347.6 mm (7% of normal) from 01 June to 12 July 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (10-16 July to 17-23 July 2026) over Odisha is a normal rainfall for week 1 and week 2.

- Paddy: During the final puddling of a 10-decimal nursery area, apply 200 kg of farmyard manure (FYM), 4 kg of DAP, and 2.5 kg of MOP. Do not allow standing water in the nursery. Apply 4 kg of urea at 15 days after sowing (15 DAS).
- Arhar (Pigeon Pea): Before sowing, treat the seeds with Carbendazim 50% WP at 2 grams per kilogram of seed, or Carboxin 37.5% + Thiram 37.5% DS WP (commercially available as Vitavax Power or Vaccinator Power) to protect the crop from seed- and soil-borne diseases.
- Sesame: The current weather is favourable for sesame sowing. Grow improved high-yielding varieties such as Prachi, Kalika, Kanak, and Vinayak. Use 1.0 to 1.2 kg of seed per acre. Before sowing, treat the seeds with Ceresan at 3 grams per kilogram of seed. During the final land preparation, apply 6:8:8 kg of N:P per acre. Sow the seeds in rows 30 cm apart, maintaining 10 cm spacing between plants.
- Groundnut: If a pre-emergence herbicide was not applied at sowing, control weeds by applying a post-emergence herbicide at 15 days after sowing (15 DAS) after the rain has stopped. Apply Imazethapyr 10% SL at 300 ml per acre or Quizalofop-Ethyl 5% EC at 400 ml per acre, mixed in 200 litres of water.

- Sugarcane: If the crop is 4–5 months old, carry out wrapping and propping in medium- and long-duration varieties to keep the canes upright. Remove borer-infested and late-formed tillers, and tie two or three canes together using partially dried lower leaves.
- Sweet Potato: July is the ideal time for sweet potato planting. Suitable varieties for the climate of Odisha include Gouri, Bhuban Sankha, Pusa Safed, and Samrat. Sweet potato can also be propagated through vine cuttings.
- Papaya: The current weather is favourable for papaya planting. Recommended high-yielding varieties include Honey Dew, Coorg Honey Dew, CO-1, CO-2, Pusa Delicious, Pusa Majesty, and Pusa Giant. Plant seedlings at a spacing of 2.5×2.5 metres in pits measuring $0.5 \times 0.5 \times 0.5$ metres. Use disease-resistant or tissue culture-raised seedlings whenever available.
- Brinjal: Brinjal seedlings are ready for transplanting about 30 days after sowing. Seedlings with 7–8 healthy leaves are ideal for transplanting.

Madhya Pradesh

East Madhya Pradesh received rainfall of 233.9 mm (-13% of normal) and West Madhya Pradesh received rainfall of 248.7 mm (15% of normal) from 01 June to 12 July 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (10-16 July to 17-23 July 2026) is normal rainfall over East Madhya Pradesh and excess rainfall over West Madhya Pradesh during week 1, and normal rainfall over East Madhya Pradesh and deficient rainfall over West Madhya Pradesh during week 2.

- Paddy: Complete field bund construction and other land-shaping activities to conserve soil and water. In direct-seeded rice, apply a post-emergence herbicide such as Bispyribac Sodium 10% SC at 120 ml per acre or Fenoxaprop-P-Ethyl 9% EC at 260 ml per acre at 20 days after sowing (20 DAS) when the soil is moist.
- Soybean: Ensure proper drainage in the field to remove excess rainwater. Regularly monitor the crop and take appropriate measures to control insect pests as needed.
- Sugarcane: Regularly monitor the crop for *Pyrilla* and top shoot borer infestation. For suitable control measures, consult scientists or experts at the nearest Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK).
- Vegetables: Prepare nurseries for early cauliflower, tomato, chilli, and brinjal. Use certified seeds with high germination potential and treat them with a recommended fungicide before sowing.
- Fruit crops: Farmers planning to establish new orchards are advised to dig planting pits in advance and leave them open for a few days. This helps expose and reduce harmful insect pests and weed seeds before planting.

Maharashtra

Konkan received rainfall of 1231.5 mm (12% of normal), 278.9 mm (14% of normal) rainfall over Madhya Maharashtra, 130 mm (-35% deficit) rainfall over Marathwada, and 209.8 mm (-28% of deficient) rainfall over Vidarbha from 01 June to 12 July 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (10-16 July to 17-23 July 2026) is deficient rainfall over Konkan, and Madhya Maharashtra and normal rainfall over Vidarbha for week 1, and normal rainfall over Konkan, Madhya Maharashtra, deficient rainfall over Marathwada and normal rainfall over Vidarbha for week 2.

Konkan

- Rice: In areas where rice seedlings are ready for transplanting, complete puddling operations and begin transplanting. Use healthy seedlings that are 21–27 days old (depending on the maturity duration of the variety), with 5–6 leaves and a height of 12–15 cm.
- Finger Millet / Proso Millet: In finger millet and proso millet nurseries, where 15 days have elapsed after sowing, apply the second split dose of urea at the rate of 1 kg per guntha.

- Groundnut: Begin sowing groundnut using the dibbling method. Maintain a spacing of 30 cm between rows for bunch varieties and 45 cm between rows for semi-spreading and spreading varieties.
- Niger: For niger sowing, maintain a spacing of 30 cm × 15 cm. Since the seeds are very small and difficult to distribute uniformly, mix them with fine sand in a 1:1 ratio before sowing to ensure even seed distribution.
- Mango: Apply the recommended fertilizers to mango trees during periods of low rainfall intensity to minimize nutrient loss and improve nutrient uptake.
- Cashewnut: For cashew planting, select healthy softwood grafts that are 6–8 months old, about 2 to 2.5 feet tall, and free from pests and diseases.

Marathwada

- Soybean: Sow the crop only when the soil has adequate moisture for germination. At the time of sowing, apply 30:60:30 kg of N:P: K per hectare along with 20 kg of sulphur per hectare. Soybean sowing can be carried out up to 15th July.
- Cotton: Sow the cotton crop when the soil has adequate moisture. For rainfed Bt. cotton, the recommended fertilizer dose is 120:60:60 kg of N:P:K per hectare. At the time of sowing, apply a basal dose of 48:60:60 kg of N:P:K per hectare.
- Pigeon pea: Sow the crop only when the soil has adequate moisture and vapsa conditions prevail. At the time of sowing, apply 25:50:00 kg of N:P:K per hectare.
- Turmeric: Irrigate the crop as required based on soil moisture conditions. Carry out intercultural operations regularly to manage weeds and maintain healthy crop growth.

Vidarbha

- Soybean: Sowing can normally be carried out up to 15th July. Complete the remaining sowing during a spell of clear weather. Preferably adopt the Broad Bed & Furrow (BBF) layout for sowing and use recommended early-duration soybean varieties.
- Cotton: In view of the rainfall received over the past two to three days and the forecast of fairly widespread to widespread light to moderate rainfall over the next three days, complete the remaining cotton sowing during clear weather. Preferably use recommended early-duration cotton varieties or hybrids.
- Pigeon pea: In early-sown pigeon pea, carry out intercultural operations, such as weeding and hoeing, during clear weather to manage weeds and improve soil aeration.

Chhattisgarh

The rainfall received over Chhattisgarh was 252.9 mm (-21% deficit) from 01 June to 12 July 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (10-16 July to 17-23 July 2026) over Chhattisgarh is excess rainfall for week 1 and normal rainfall for week 2.

- According to the weather forecast, an overcast sky with light to moderate rainfall is expected over the coming days. Farmers are advised to carry out line sowing of paddy and apply recommended weedicides during the morning or evening, when the weather is clear.
- Farmers are advised to complete the sowing of soybean, pigeon pea and maize as early as possible.
- Apply recommended insecticides during the morning or evening hours, when the weather is clear and wind speed is low, to ensure better effectiveness.
- Deep plough the field using a mouldboard plough. Where appropriate, cover the soil with polythene sheets to help reduce weeds, soil-borne diseases, and insect eggs through soil solarization.
- During banana planting, apply 450 grams of phosphorus and 250 grams of potash per plant, and maintain proper drainage channels to prevent waterlogging.
- After pruning guava, mango, lemon, and pomegranate trees, apply Bordeaux paste to the cut surfaces of the pruned branches to protect them from disease infection.

Gujarat

Rainfall of 225.1 mm (-13% normal) was received over Gujarat from 01 June to 12 July 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (10-16 July to 17-23 July 2026) over Gujarat is deficit rainfall for week 1 and week 2.

- Soybean: Procure good-quality, certified seeds of high-yielding soybean varieties. Apply 375 kg of SSP per hectare and 65.2 kg of urea per hectare as a basal dose at the time of sowing.
- *kharif* Maize: Procure seeds of recommended varieties such as GM 2 and hybrids like GAYMH 1, GAYMH 3, and GDYMH 101 for sowing. Treat the seeds with Captan or Thiram at the rate of 3 grams per kilogram of seed before sowing.
- Sesame: Procure good-quality sesame seeds for *kharif* sowing. Apply DAP at 54 kg per hectare and Muriate of Potash (MOP) at 67 kg per hectare as a basal application at the time of sowing. Recommended varieties include GT-2, GT-3, and GT-6.
- Psylla and Thrips management: To prevent damage caused by psylla and thrips, spray Imidacloprid 30.5% at 5 ml per 10 litres of water during clear weather conditions. For disease management, spray Copper Oxychloride at 40 grams or Streptocycline at 1.5 grams in 10 litres of water under clear sky conditions.

Assam

Rainfall of 416.7 mm (-42% deficit) was received over Assam from 01 June to 12 July 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (10-16 July to 17-23 July 2026) over Assam is deficit rainfall for week 1 and normal rainfall for week 2.

- Sali Rice: Transplanting of sali rice seedlings may be continued in the main field. For short-duration high-yielding varieties, the optimum seedling age at the time of transplanting is around 21 days. For medium- and long-duration varieties, seedlings should be 30–35 days old.
- Jute: Avoid waterlogging in jute fields. Remove excess water immediately by constructing field drainage channels of 20 cm width and 20 cm depth along the field gradient at an interval of 10 metres.
- Citrus: Maintain proper field sanitation and remove fallen fruits regularly to reduce infestation by sucking pests, particularly the fruit-sucking moth.
- Sesamum: The prevailing weather conditions are favourable for preparing the main field for sesamum cultivation. The optimum sowing period for sesamum is from July to the first fortnight of August.
- Sugarcane: Due to prevailing humid weather conditions, symptoms of red rot disease may appear in sugarcane. To manage red rot, avoid water stagnation, as excess moisture and humidity favour the spread of fungal colonies.

Uttar Pradesh

East Uttar Pradesh received rainfall of 136.6 mm (-9% normal), and West Uttar Pradesh received rainfall of 189.7 mm (-31% deficit) from 01 June to 12 July 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (10-16 July to 17-23 July 2026) is deficit rainfall over East Uttar Pradesh and West Uttar Pradesh during week 1 and normal rainfall over East Uttar Pradesh and West Uttar Pradesh during week 2.

West Uttar Pradesh

- According to the extended-range weather forecast, below-normal rainfall and above-normal day and night temperatures are expected from 10th June to 23rd July 2026. Taking advantage of the rainfall received during the last week and the forecast of 37.2 mm cumulative rainfall from 11th July to 15th July, farmers are advised to continue rice transplanting operations regularly.

- As light to moderate rainfall is forecast during the coming week, farmers are advised to start maize sowing after 13th July using short-duration hybrid varieties such as Mallika, VNR-4226, DKC-7074, Vivek Shankar, Makka-27, Shakti-1, Pro-303, KH-9051, MM-113, and X-1123. Composite varieties such as Kanchan, Gaurav, Surya, Pragati, Naveen, Shweta, and Navjot may also be used. Use 18–20 kg of treated seed per hectare and sow only when adequate soil moisture is available.
- Farmers are advised to sow sorghum after 13th July using recommended varieties such as SPB-1388 (Bundela), CSB-15, Versa, and Vijeta, and hybrid varieties such as CSH-23, CSH-13, CSH-18, CSH-14, CSH-09, and CSH-16. Sowing should be carried out under suitable soil moisture conditions.
- Farmers are advised to sow pigeon pea after 13th July using high-yielding varieties such as PDA-11, Pusa-9, Azad, IPM-203, Narendra Arhar-2, Amar, and Pusa-2.

Himachal Pradesh

Rainfall of 187.4 mm (0% of normal) was received over Himachal Pradesh from 01 June to 12 July 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (10-16 July to 17-23 July 2026) over Himachal Pradesh is deficit rainfall for week 1 and excess rainfall for week 2.

- Paddy: Farmers are advised to undertake direct-seeded rice cultivation after ensuring adequate soil moisture. Use a seed rate of 60 kg per hectare.
- Carry out intercultural operations in the crop. Apply the first top dressing of nitrogen at this stage using 85 kg of urea per hectare.
- Soybean: Perform weeding operations when the crop is 20–25 days old to maintain proper crop growth.
- With the onset of the monsoon, farmers are advised to sow approved varieties of mash (black gram) such as Him Mash-1, UG-218, and Palampur-93; moong (green gram) varieties such as Suketi-1, SML-668, Shining Moong No.-1, and Pusa Baisakhi; and kulthi (horse gram) varieties such as BLG-1, Baiju, and HPK-4. Maintain a seed rate of 18–20 kg per hectare.
- Vegetable Crops: As rainfall is expected across Himachal Pradesh, avoid irrigation. Carry out weeding and hoeing operations for optimum crop growth. Provide staking to improve air circulation, enhance fruit quality, and reduce disease incidence. Regularly monitor crops for powdery mildew and fruit fly infestation.
- Orchards: Harvest fruits at an interval of 10 days to maintain quality and productivity. Avoid harvesting during rainy days. Under the prevailing climatic conditions, regularly monitor orchards for mites and mealy bug infestation. For management of mealy bugs, spray recommended chemicals as per expert advice.

Jammu

Rainfall of 116.2 mm (-13% normal) was received over Jammu from 01 June to 12 July 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (10-16 July to 17-23 July 2026) over Jammu is deficit rainfall for week 1 and normal rainfall for week 2.

- Paddy: Apply urea to rice seedlings in the nursery during clear weather, after the standing water from rainfall has drained away. Keep the rice nursery and bunds free from weeds. Avoid irrigation due to the possibility of rainfall.
- Maize: Farmers may complete late sowing of maize varieties such as Vijay Composite, Mansar Composite, and JMC-3 after receiving rainfall, when the soil reaches optimum moisture or vattar condition. Use a seed rate of 20–25 kg per hectare and complete sowing by 20th July. Treat seeds with Bavistin at 3 grams per kilogram of seed to manage soil-borne diseases.
- Moong and Mash: Farmers may sow moong and mash after receiving rainfall when the soil reaches optimum moisture or vattar condition. Recommended varieties of mash include Pant U-19, Uttara, and NDU 99-3. Recommended moong varieties include KM-2241, IPM 2-3, Pusa 0672, and Satya.

Treat seeds with Rhizobium culture before sowing to improve yield. If the crop has already been sown, drain excess rainwater from the field.

- Vegetable Crops: Postpone irrigation due to the possibility of rainfall. Do not allow rainwater to stagnate in fields; ensure immediate drainage of excess water. Provide staking with plastic strings in cucurbit crops to minimize losses caused by strong winds and heavy rainfall.

Rajasthan

East Rajasthan received rainfall of 147.5 mm (3% normal), and West Rajasthan received rainfall of 67.2 mm (-3% normal) from 01 June to 12 July 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (10-16 July to 17-23 July 2026) is normal rainfall over East Rajasthan and a large deficit over West Rajasthan during week 1, and deficit rainfall over East Rajasthan and West Rajasthan during week 2.

- Due to the possibility of rainfall in the coming days, farmers are advised to postpone irrigation in summer crops. Avoid all types of chemical spraying in the fields during this period. Make arrangements to drain excess water from groundnut and green gram fields.
- Harvest mature vegetable crops such as okra and cucurbits to avoid losses due to rainfall.
- Improved maize varieties: Recommended varieties include Pratap QPM-1, HQPM-1, HQPM-5, PEHM-2, Pratap Hybrid Maize-1, Bio-9637, Bio-9681, Navjot, Pratap Maize-3, and Pratap Maize-9.
- Farmers are advised to prepare a tomato nursery. Before sowing, treat the seeds with Thiram at 2.0–2.5 grams per kilogram of seed.
- Improved soybean varieties: Recommended varieties include Pratap Soya-1, Pratap Raj Soya-2, NRC-37, JS-335, JS-93-05, JS-71-05, JS-9560, and RKS-45.
- Improved groundnut varieties: Recommended varieties include Pratap Groundnut-1, Pratap Groundnut-2, JL-24, GG-2, RG-141, J-38, DH-86, TG-37A, Pratap Groundnut, TAG-24, GPBD-4, and RG-425.
- Farmers planning to establish new orchards are advised to dig planting pits as per the recommended requirements and keep them open during the hot weather of June. This helps reduce harmful insect pests and weed seeds in the soil.
- Provide a balanced diet to milch animals to improve milk production.

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