



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

जारी करने की तिथि / Date of issue: 01 June 2026

आधारित / based on

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

वैधता / Validity: 29 May-11 June 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)**

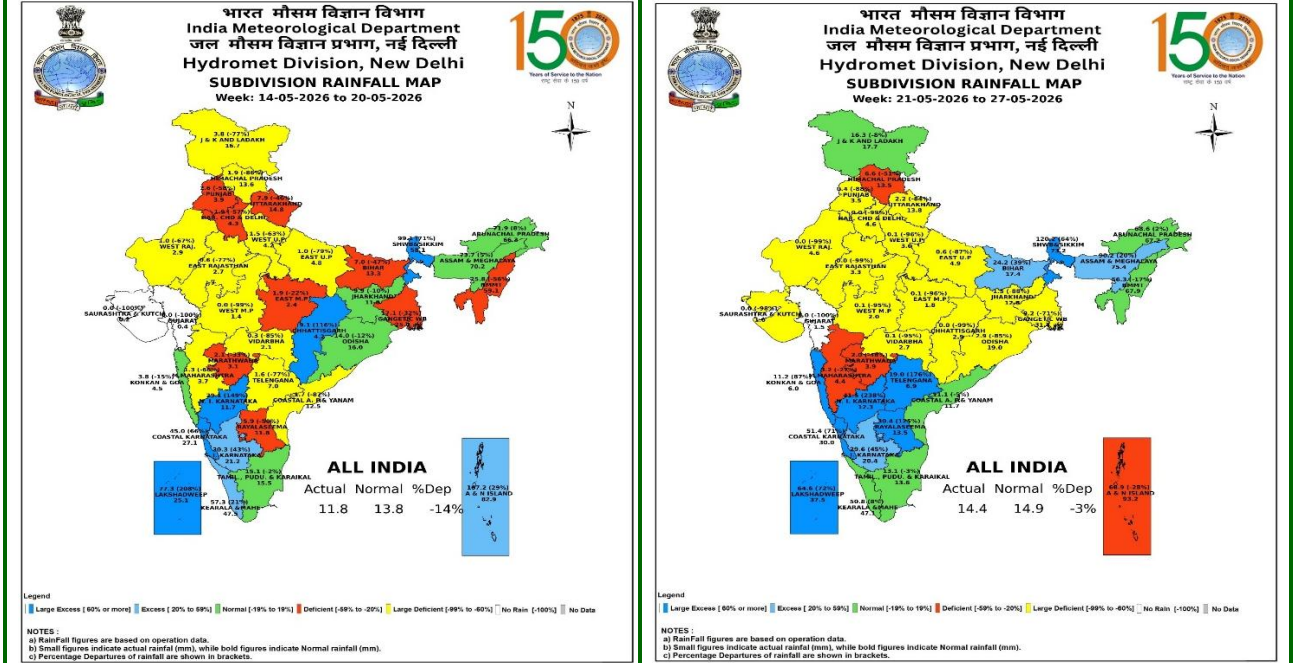
पृथ्वी प्रणाली विज्ञान संगठन  
**Earth System Science Organization**

वास्तविक वर्षा तथा विस्तारित अवधि पूर्वानुमान

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

## Realized Rainfall

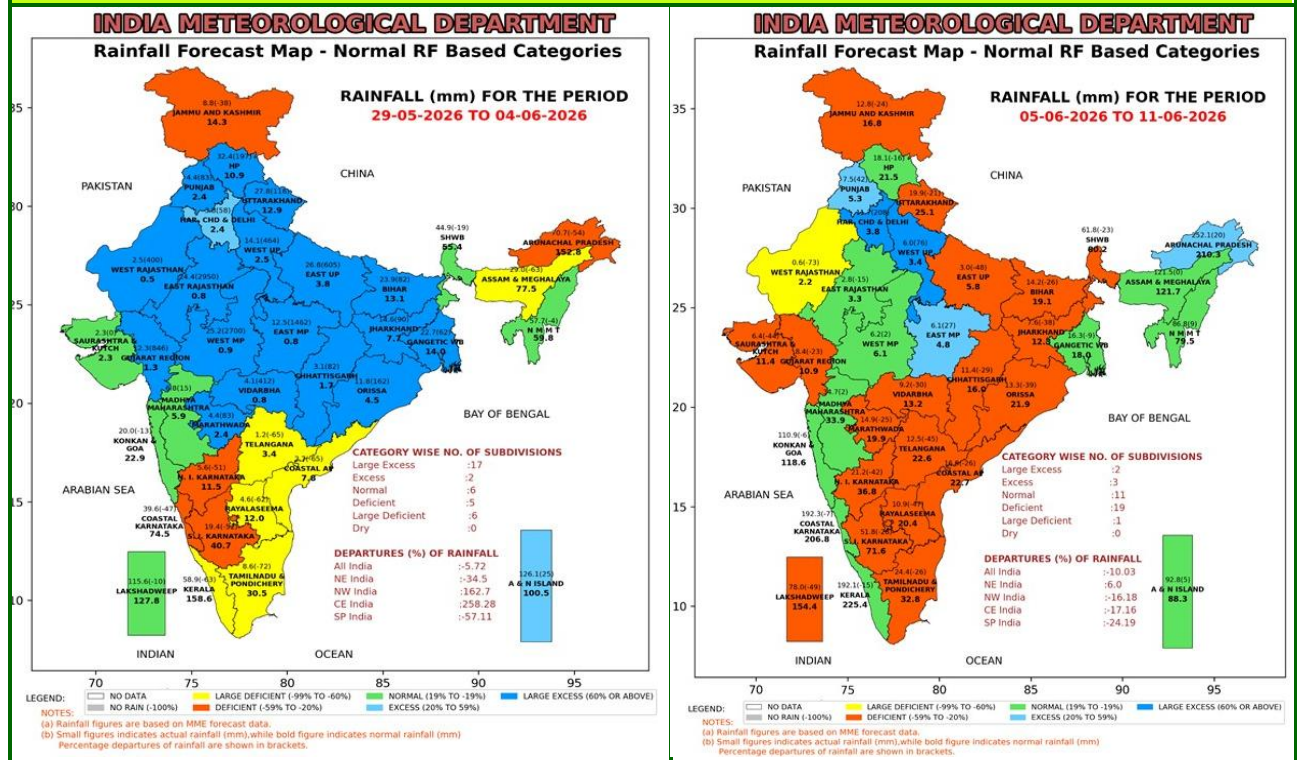
(14<sup>th</sup> to 27<sup>th</sup> May 2026)



- Normal or above normal rainfall occurred in both the weeks over Sub-Himalayan West Bengal & Sikkim, Assam & Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Konkan & Goa, Karnataka, Kerala & Mahe, Tamil Nadu Puducherry & Karaikal and Lakshadweep.
- Normal or above normal rainfall occurred in either of the two weeks over Jammu & Kashmir, Bihar, Nagaland Manipur Mizoram & Tripura, Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh & Yanam and Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
- Below Normal rainfall / No rain occurred in both the weeks over rest of the States & UTs.

## Extended Range Forecast System

**Rainfall forecast maps for the next 2 weeks (IC - 27<sup>th</sup> May, 2026)**  
**(29<sup>th</sup> May to 11<sup>th</sup> June 2026)**



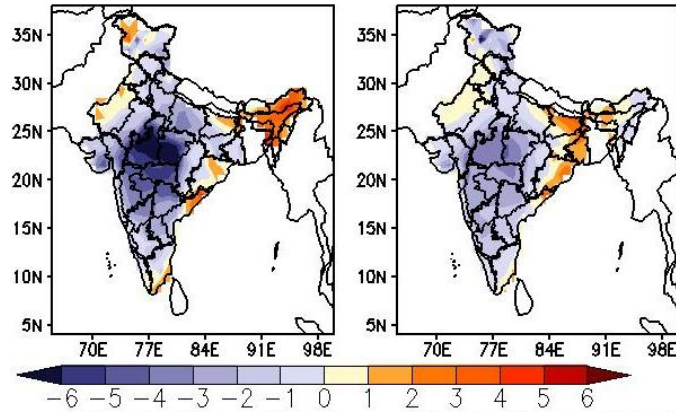
- **Week 1 (29.05.2026 to 04.06.2026):** Rainfall is likely to be above normal over East India, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat & many parts of North West India and below normal over North East India & South India. Rainfall is also likely over Konkan-Goa, many parts of Karnataka & Kerala and isolated places over Tamil Nadu.
- **Week 2 (05.06.2026 to 11.06.2026):** Rainfall is likely over most parts of the country except West Rajasthan, Gujarat and East Uttar Pradesh. However, deficient rainfall is expected over most parts of southern Peninsula, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Kharkhand, Bihar, East UP, Uttarakhand, J & K and Lakshadweep.

**Maximum and Minimum temperature anomaly (°C) forecast  
for the next 2 weeks (IC – 27<sup>th</sup> May, 2026)  
(29<sup>th</sup> May to 11<sup>th</sup> June 2026)**

**MME forecast Tmax anomaly (Deg C)**

(Week1: 29May–04Jun)

(Week2: 05Jun–11Jun)



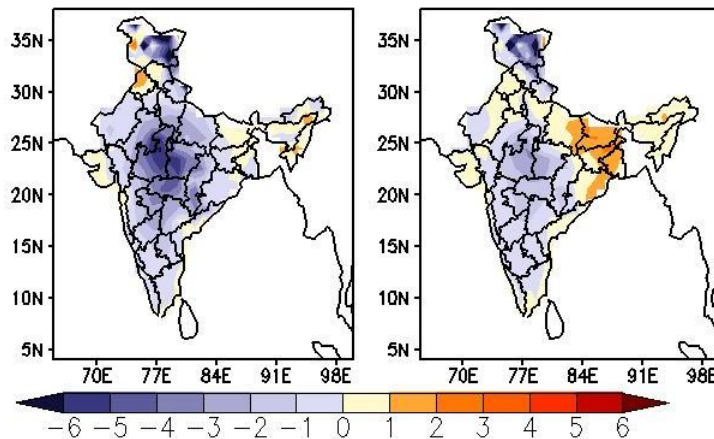
**Maximum Temperature (Tmax)**

- **Week 1 (29.05.2026 to 04.06.2026):** Maximum temperature is likely to be below normal over most parts of the country except North East India.
- **Week 2 (05.06.2026 to 11.06.2026):** Maximum temperature is likely to be above normal over East India.

**MME forecast Tmin anomaly (Deg C)**

(Week1: 29May–04Jun)

(Week2: 05Jun–11Jun)



**Minimum Temperature (Tmin)**

- **Week 1 (29.05.2026 to 04.06.2026):** Minimum Temperature is likely to be below normal over most parts of the country.
- **Week 2 (05.06.2026 to 11.06.2026):** Minimum temperature is likely to be above normal over East India.

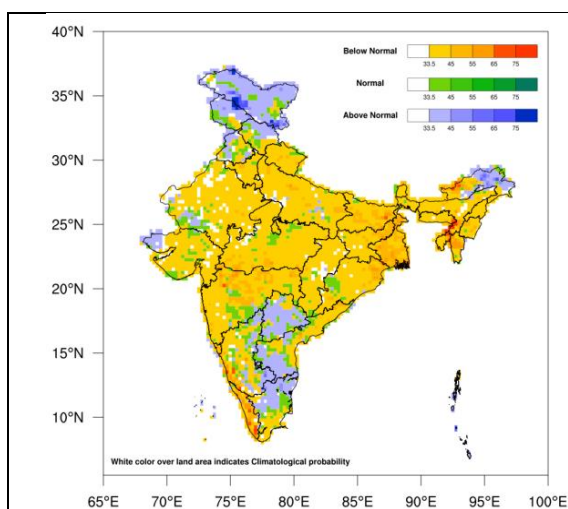
## Progress & Rainfall outlook for SW Monsoon 2026

(Issued by IMD)

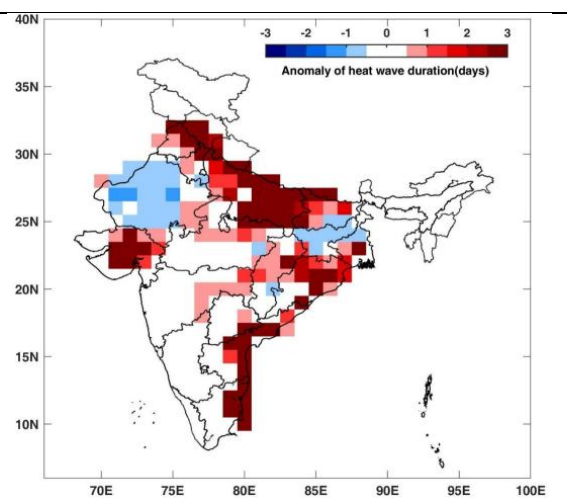
As per the IMD press release dated 29 May 2026, the southwest monsoon seasonal (Jun-Sep) rainfall over India is most likely to be below normal, estimated at 90% of the Long Period Average (LPA), with a model uncertainty of  $\pm 4\%$ . The LPA for the period 1971–2020 is 87 cm. This forecast indicates 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 & temperature outlook for June 2026 over the country

The average rainfall for the country as a whole during June 2026 is most likely to be below normal (<92% of LPA). The LPA of rainfall over the country as a whole during June 2026, based on 1971–2020 data, is 165.4 cm. During June 2026, below-normal monthly rainfall is very likely over most parts of the country, except over some parts of Northwest India, Northeast India, and the South Peninsula, and in isolated pockets of central India, where normal to above-normal rainfall is likely.



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



**Fig. 2.** Probability forecast of heatwave days during June 2026 (Source: IMD)

Heat wave days are expected over many parts of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, Bihar, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh and isolated regions of Maharashtra, Telangana, Himachal Pradesh, and Tamil Nadu. However, below-normal heat wave days are likely over Rajasthan and Jharkhand (Fig. 2). In such isolated pockets of these states, normal to above-normal rainfall is likely.

### 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.
- Following the issuance of the updated LRF by IMD, ICAR-CRIDA has already conducted online state-specific interface meetings for Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Karnataka with 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. Similar meetings for other states will be conducted in the coming days.

# Strategic Agricultural Planning based on Rainfall till 11 June 2026

## Agromet Advisories

### Kerala

Kerala received 323.8 mm of rainfall (-10% of normal) from 01 March to 31 May 2026. Kerala's extended-range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (29 May-04 June to 05 June-11 June 2026) indicates a large deficit of rainfall in week 1 and normal rainfall in week 2.

- It is recommended to sow dhaincha seeds in paddy fields before *virippu* planting. Land preparation and nursery raising for rainfed *virippu* paddy can be initiated.
- In banana cultivation, continuous cloudy weather, high humidity, frequent rainfall, and poor drainage favour the rapid spread of Sigatoka leaf spot disease. Farmers are advised to remove and destroy severely infected and completely dried leaves and improve drainage facilities in the field. As a preventive measure, spray 1% Bordeaux mixture or Mancozeb 75 WP @ 3 g per litre of water along with a sticker, 4–5 times at intervals of 2–3 weeks. In severely affected fields, spray Hexaconazole 5 EC @ 1 ml per litre of water.
- With the receipt of pre-monsoon and Southwest Monsoon rains, soil moisture conditions become favourable for black pepper planting. Farmers may commence planting operations after ensuring adequate drainage in the field. Two-rooted cuttings can be planted in each pit prepared in advance.
- As a precautionary measure, apply Trichoderma-enriched farmyard manure. Alternatively, Trichoderma can be applied directly to moist soil at the rate of 25 g per 100 square metres of seedbed area.
- Wherever irrigation water is available, provide blossom irrigation followed by backing irrigation 20 days later. Plants should be pruned immediately after harvest. To prevent egg laying by white stem borers, spray Chlorpyrifos @ 2 ml per litre of water.
- In mango orchards, install methyl eugenol pheromone traps to monitor and manage fruit fly populations effectively.

### Karnataka

Coastal Karnataka received 172.8 mm (11% normal) rainfall, North Interior Karnataka received rainfall of 132.3 mm (66% large excess), and South Interior Karnataka received rainfall of 151.6 mm (6% normal) from 01 March to 31 May 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (29 May-04 June to 05 June-11 June 2026) is deficit rainfall over Coastal Karnataka, North Interior Karnataka and South Interior Karnataka for week 1 and normal rainfall over Coastal Karnataka, deficit rainfall over North Interior Karnataka and South Interior Karnataka for week 2.

#### *North Interior Karnataka*

- In sugarcane cultivation, take up inter-cultivation operations at 50, 65, 80, and 95 days after planting. Earthing up should be carried out at 120 days after planting.
- In citrus, continuous wet weather and high humidity favour the incidence of bacterial blight disease. To manage the disease, spray Copper Oxychloride @ 3 g per litre of water or 1% Bordeaux mixture. Alternatively, spray Streptomycin @ 300 ppm (3 g in 10 litres of water).
- In pomegranate, bacterial blight disease may occur under favourable weather conditions. To manage the disease, spray Streptomycin sulphate @ 0.5 g and Copper Oxychloride @ 2 g dissolved in one litre of water.

#### *South Interior Karnataka*

- Procure good-quality seeds and fertilizers for *kharif* sowing.
- Before sowing, conduct a germination test for the procured seeds to ensure good seed viability.

- For red gram cultivation, BRG-1, BRG-2, and BRG-5 varieties are recommended. Before sowing, treat the seeds with Rhizobium and Trichoderma biofertilizers.
- For maize cultivation, recommended varieties include Ganga-11, Deccan-103, Vijaya Composite, NAC-6004, NAC-6002, and the hybrid Nityashree (NAH-2049).
- Soil testing: Collect soil samples before applying any soil amendments to ensure precise nutrient management.
- In-situ moisture conservation: Repair and strengthen field bunds to prevent runoff and ensure that every drop of early monsoon rainfall is conserved in the soil.
- Apply well-decomposed farmyard manure (FYM) or compost @ 10–12 t/ha at least 15–20 days before sowing to improve soil structure and water-holding capacity.
- Tank silt application: Apply tank silt @ 20–25 t/acre to improve the water-holding capacity of the soil.
- Green manuring: If early monsoon showers are received, sow green manure crops such as sunnhemp or dhaincha and incorporate them into the soil after 45 days to enhance soil fertility and nitrogen availability.
- In livestock, provide clean and cool drinking water 3–4 times a day and ensure adequate water is available at all times. Regularly monitor animals for tick and mite infestations and use approved acaricides whenever necessary.

### **Andhra Pradesh**

Coastal Andhra received 76.5 mm (-21% deficit) and 75.6 mm (-5% normal) of rainfall in the Rayalaseema region from 01 March to 31 May 2026, the extended-range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (29 May-04 June to 05 June-11 June 2026) shows large deficit rainfall over Coastal Andhra Pradesh and Rayalaseema for week 1 and deficit rainfall over Coastal Andhra Pradesh and Rayalaseema for week 2.

- Due to the likely El Niño conditions, farmers are advised to construct water-harvesting structures such as farm ponds to store rainwater for use during dry periods, thereby protecting crops and ensuring sustainable production.
- Farmers who have planted banana seedlings can protect the plants from heat stress by sowing crops such as sunhemp, dhaincha, cowpea, field bean, and cluster bean around the plants. This helps the plants withstand high temperatures. Additionally, placing leaves or newspapers around the plants as mulch or shade can help reduce the impact of heat stress. Providing support to the plants against strong winds is also recommended to minimize crop loss due to extreme weather conditions.
- In groundnut, farmers are advised to utilize the available soil moisture and undertake summer ploughing. It is also recommended to select high-yielding varieties such as Kadiri-7, K-8 Bold, K-6, Kadiri Amaravathi, Kadiri Chitravathi, Kadiri Harithandhra, Dheeraj, Nithya Harith, Dharani, Kadiri Lepakshi, and TCGS-1694, and keep all necessary inputs ready for *kharif* sowing.
- In sweet orange, the present weather conditions are favourable for the incidence of root rot disease. To manage the disease, spray 1% Bordeaux mixture or 0.2% Carbendazim @ 2 g per litre of water. Apply 20 litres of the fungicidal solution uniformly to the basin of the infected plant on the day immediately following irrigation.
- In tomato, the present weather conditions are favourable for the incidence of pinworm infestation. Farmers are advised to spray Emamectin Benzoate @ 0.4 g per litre of water or Spinosad @ 0.3 ml per litre of water for effective management.

### **Odisha**

Odisha received rainfall of 165.6 mm (29% excess) from 01 March to 31 May 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (29 May-04 June to 05 June-11 June 2026) over Odisha is a large excess of rainfall for week 1 and a large deficit of rainfall for week 2.

- For the safe storage of harvested paddy/rice, use Super Grain Bags, which help retain the quality, texture, colour, aroma, and taste of the grain for a longer period.
- Provide mechanical support or staking to banana, papaya, cucurbits, and other vulnerable crops to protect them from gusty winds.
- Protect mango fruits on trees by using netting to minimize damage from strong winds.
- Considering the forecast of high daytime temperatures along with hot and humid conditions in some places, farmers are advised to avoid working during peak heat hours (12:00 PM to 4:00 PM). Use a wide-brimmed hat or cloth to cover the head and neck and wear loose, light-coloured clothing.
- Always use certified seeds and conduct a germination test before sowing. Use 20 kg of seed per acre for paddy cultivation. The use of improved/high-yielding varieties (HYVs) can increase yield by up to 15%.
- In rainfed uplands, farmers are advised to cultivate non-paddy crops such as pulses, oilseeds, cotton, sunflower, and vegetables, either as sole crops or under mixed cropping systems. Necessary seeds should be procured in advance.
- As thunderstorms accompanied by lightning are likely during the next five days, farmers are advised not to stay in open fields or near trees and water bodies during thunderstorm events. If no shelter is available, crouch low with your feet together in an open area.
- Unplug farm equipment, motors, and irrigation pumps during thunderstorms to prevent damage.
- Provide clean and adequate drinking water to livestock. Allow grazing during the morning or afternoon hours under favourable weather conditions.

### **Gujarat**

Rainfall of 7.9 mm (44% excess) was received over Gujarat from 01 March to 31 May 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (29 May-04 June to 05 June-11 June 2026) over Gujarat is a large excess of rainfall for week 1 and week 2.

- Procure good-quality certified soybean seed of high-yielding varieties for sowing. Timely sowing should be carried out after receiving sufficient rainfall.
- Harvesting and threshing operations should be completed in black gram and green gram. Store the harvested produce in a clean, dry, and safe place to protect it from moisture and pest damage.
- Banana plants should be propped with bamboo poles by placing them against the stems on the leaning side during the bunch development stage. Cover the peduncle and entire bunch with dried banana leaves to protect them from direct sunlight.
- To prevent damage from psylla and thrips in lemon, spray Imidacloprid 30.5% SC @ 5 ml per 10 litres of water under clear weather conditions. For the management of citrus canker, spray Copper Oxychloride 50% WP @ 40 g or Streptocycline @ 1.5 g in 10 litres of water under clear sky conditions.
- During hot weather, keep animals under tree shade or in sheds during noon hours. Provide plenty of cool drinking water mixed with minerals and shower the animals with cool water two to three times a day to reduce heat stress.

### **Maharashtra**

Konkan received rainfall of 25.9 mm (-12% normal), 19.1 mm (-28% deficit) rainfall over Madhya Maharashtra, 17.3 mm (-32% deficit) rainfall over Marathwada, and 10.1 mm (-63% large deficit) rainfall over Vidarbha from 01 March to 31 May 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (29 May-04 June to 05 June-11 June 2026) is normal rainfall over Konkan and Madhya Maharashtra, a large excess of rainfall over Vidarbha and Marathwada for week 1 and normal rainfall of rainfall over Konkan, Madhya Maharashtra, and deficit rainfall over Marathwada and Vidarbha for week 2.

*Konkan*

- For *kharif* rice cultivation, plough the field and expose the soil to sunlight. This helps in controlling weeds and insect pests.
- For raising finger millet or proso millet nursery, select well-drained soil. Plough the nursery area and bring the soil to a fine tilth. Apply FYM @ 250 kg per guntha and prepare raised beds of 120 cm width at the base and 90 cm width at the top along the slope of the land. The length of the raised beds may be adjusted according to the land slope.
- For groundnut cultivation, select medium to heavy soils with good drainage. Plough the land deeply and prepare a fine tilth. Before the final harrowing, incorporate 50 kg of well-decomposed farmyard manure or compost per guntha into the soil.
- For niger cultivation, plough the land deeply and bring the soil to a fine tilth. At the time of final harrowing, incorporate 50 kg of well-decomposed farmyard manure or compost per guntha into the soil.
- Mango fruits are now ready for harvesting. Fruits ready for harvest change their colour from dark green to light yellowish green. The white lenticel spots on the fruits become more prominent, and the fruit stalk attains maturity.

#### *Marathwada*

- For *kharif* sorghum cultivation, one ploughing followed by 2–3 harrowing should be carried out before sowing. Recommended hybrid varieties include CSH-14, CSH-16, and CSH-25 (Parbhani Sainath), while recommended improved varieties include Parbhani Shakti, PVK-809, and PVK-801 (Parbhani Shweta).
- For soybean cultivation, one deep ploughing (30–45 cm) should be carried out once every 2–3 years, followed by 2–3 harrowing before sowing. Farmers are advised to check the germination percentage of soybean seeds before sowing.
- For pearl millet cultivation, one ploughing followed by two harrowing should be carried out before sowing. Recommended hybrid varieties include Saburi, Shradha, Shanti, AHB-1269, and AHB-1200 (Fe), while recommended improved varieties include ICTP, Samrudhi, and Parbhani Sampada.

#### *Vidarbha*

- Undertake preparatory tillage operations for the soybean crop. Farmers intending to use their own seed are advised to conduct a simple germination test well in advance to assess seed viability before sowing.
- Undertake preparatory tillage operations for the cotton crop. Crop rotation should be followed in fields that were heavily infested with pink bollworm during the previous season to break the pest's life cycle. Avoid pre-monsoon sowing of cotton.
- Undertake preparatory tillage operations for the pigeon pea crop. Select varieties according to soil type: early-duration varieties such as TAT-10, ICPL-87, and AKT-8811 for medium soils; medium-duration varieties such as BSMR-736, PKV Tara, and BSMR-853 for medium to heavy soils; and long-duration varieties such as ICPL-87119 and C-11 for heavy soils.

#### **Chhattisgarh**

The rainfall received over Chhattisgarh was 40.0 mm (8% of normal) from 01 March to 31 May 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (29 May-04 June to 05 June-11 June 2026) over Chhattisgarh is a large excess of rainfall for week 1 and deficit rainfall for week 2.

- The ideal time for direct sowing of paddy is from the last week of May to the second week of June.
- Transplant perennial vegetable crops such as kundru (ivy gourd) and ridge gourd in the field from the first week to the third week of June.
- Prepare the field for the cultivation of rainy-season vegetable crops such as okra, brinjal, chilli, cucumber, bottle gourd, radish, and cauliflower, and arrange quality seeds in advance.

- In banana and papaya plantations equipped with drip irrigation systems, irrigate for one hour daily during the evening hours. Under the flood irrigation method, irrigation may be provided once every 3–4 days, depending on soil moisture conditions.
- Farmers are advised to procure seeds of high-yielding varieties for the Kharif season, such as paddy (Indirawati Dhan, MTU-1153, Vikram TCR, Chhattisgarh Dhan-1919), soybean (RSC-10-46, RSC-11-15, RSC-11-07), pigeon pea (Chhattisgarh Arhar-1, Chhattisgarh Arhar-2, Rajeev Lochan), maize (Pusa Hybrid-1, Vivek Makka Sankar-51, CG Ageti Sankar Makka-1), and green gram (PKV AKM-4, Shikha).
- Select suitable varieties for fruit crops such as mango (Dussehri, Langra, and CG Nandiraj) and guava (Allahabad Safeda and Lucknow-49) and undertake plantation accordingly.
- Farmers intending to establish fruit orchards should prepare pits of 1 m × 1 m × 1 m dimensions and keep them open and exposed to sunlight for proper soil treatment before planting.

### **West Bengal**

Gangetic West Bengal received rainfall of 278.1 mm (48% excess), and Sub-Himalayan West Bengal received 749.9 mm (71% large excess) from 01 March to 31 May 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks for West Bengal (29 May-04 June to 05 June-11 June 2026) is a large excess of rainfall over Gangetic West Bengal and normal rainfall over Sub-Himalayan West Bengal during week 1 and normal rainfall over Gangetic West Bengal and deficit rainfall over Sub-Himalayan West Bengal for week 2.

- Under the prevailing weather conditions, farmers are advised to provide light irrigation at 5–7-day intervals, preferably during the early morning or late afternoon hours, to minimise evaporation losses.
- For ongoing or late planting of elephant foot yam, farmers are advised to use healthy and disease-free seed corms of recommended varieties such as Gajendra, Bidhan Kusum, and Sree Padma to ensure better crop establishment and higher yield potential.
- Maintain light and regular irrigation in mango orchards to reduce heat and moisture stress during the fruit development and maturity stages. Avoid excessive irrigation and ensure proper drainage after rainfall to prevent water stagnation.

### **Assam**

Rainfall of 594.2 mm (2% of normal) was received over Assam from 01 March to 31 May 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (29 May-04 June to 05 June-11 June 2026) over Assam is a large deficit of rainfall for week 1 and normal rainfall for week 2.

- In Sali rice, taking advantage of the slightly above-normal rainfall expected during the ensuing weeks, farmers may continue nursery bed preparation for sowing of Sali rice seeds.
- Transfer the harvested Boro rice crop to a safe location to protect it from waterlogging and moisture damage.
- Harvest mature green gram and black gram crops and transfer the harvested pods to a safe location. The crop is ready for harvest when about 75% of the pods turn dark in colour and split upon applying pressure.
- Cloudy weather coupled with rainfall may favour the incidence of early shoot borer in sugarcane. Farmers are advised to monitor the crop regularly and adopt suitable plant protection measures wherever necessary.
- Procure seeds of recommended summer bottle gourd varieties such as Pusa Summer Prolific Long, Pusa Summer Prolific Round, Pusa Meghdoot, and Pusa Manjiri. Seedlings may be raised under shade nets to protect them from adverse weather conditions.
- To prevent farm livestock from worms and other pathogens during the rainy season, proper deworming medicines should be provided after proper consultation with the veterinary doctor.

## Uttar Pradesh

Eastern Uttar Pradesh received rainfall of 64.1 mm (91% large excess), and Western Uttar Pradesh received rainfall of 62.4 mm (91% large excess) from 01 March to 31 May 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (29 May-04 June to 05 June-11 June 2026) is a large excess rainfall over Eastern and Western Uttar Pradesh during week 1, and deficit rainfall over Eastern Uttar Pradesh and a large excess rainfall over Western Uttar Pradesh during week 2.

### Western Uttar Pradesh

- Farmers are advised to arrange quality seed and fertilizers for raising paddy nurseries. Medium-duration paddy varieties such as Narendra Dhan-359, Malviya Dhan-36, Narendra Dhan-2064, and Narendra Dhan-2026, as well as hybrid varieties such as Arize-6444, Arize-6201, PHB-71, KRH-2, PRH-10, and JKRH-401, are recommended. Nursery raising may be undertaken where irrigation facilities are available.
- In Zaid, black gram and green gram crops, harvest mature crops after rainfall events and ensure proper drying before storage.
- In maize, sow recommended varieties such as the hybrids Dakan-107, Malaviya-2, JH-3459, Prakash, PSM-5, Pro-303, KH-510, MMH-113, and DKC-7074, as well as composite varieties Navjyoti, Pusa-2, Prabhat, and Azad Uttam. Use treated seed at the rate of 18–20 kg/ha. In sunflower, protect mature crops from bird damage and harvest the crop at physiological maturity to minimize yield losses.

## Jammu

Rainfall of 236.6 mm (-28% deficit) was received over Jammu from 01 March to 31 May 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (29 May-04 June to 05 June-11 June 2026) over Jammu is deficit rainfall for week 1 and week 2.

- In rice, farmers may undertake nursery sowing of early transplanted rice varieties such as IET-1410, K-39, Ratna, PC-19, and Jaya. Treat the seed with Carbendazim or Bavistin @ 2 g/kg of seed before nursery raising. Irrigate the nursery daily to prevent desiccation of seedlings.
- Irrigate the crop at fortnightly intervals or as required. The phosphorus dose recommended for the succeeding rice crop should be applied to the preceding dhaincha crop through Single Super Phosphate (SSP) or Diammonium Phosphate (DAP) after irrigation.
- Farmers are advised to carry out hoeing and weeding operations in standing crops to conserve soil moisture, improve root aeration, and keep weeds under control.
- In okra, if plants showing symptoms of Yellow Vein Mosaic Virus (YVMV) are observed, uproot and bury the affected plants deep in the soil and wash hands thoroughly after handling them. Irrigate the crop as required and keep the field free from weeds through regular hoeing and weeding. Similar field sanitation measures should be followed in turmeric and ginger crops.

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