



राष्ट्रीय कृषि मौसम परामर्शी सेवाएं बुलेटिन  
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जारीकर्ता / Issued by

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

केंद्रीय बारानी कृषि अनुसंधान संस्थान  
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भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद  
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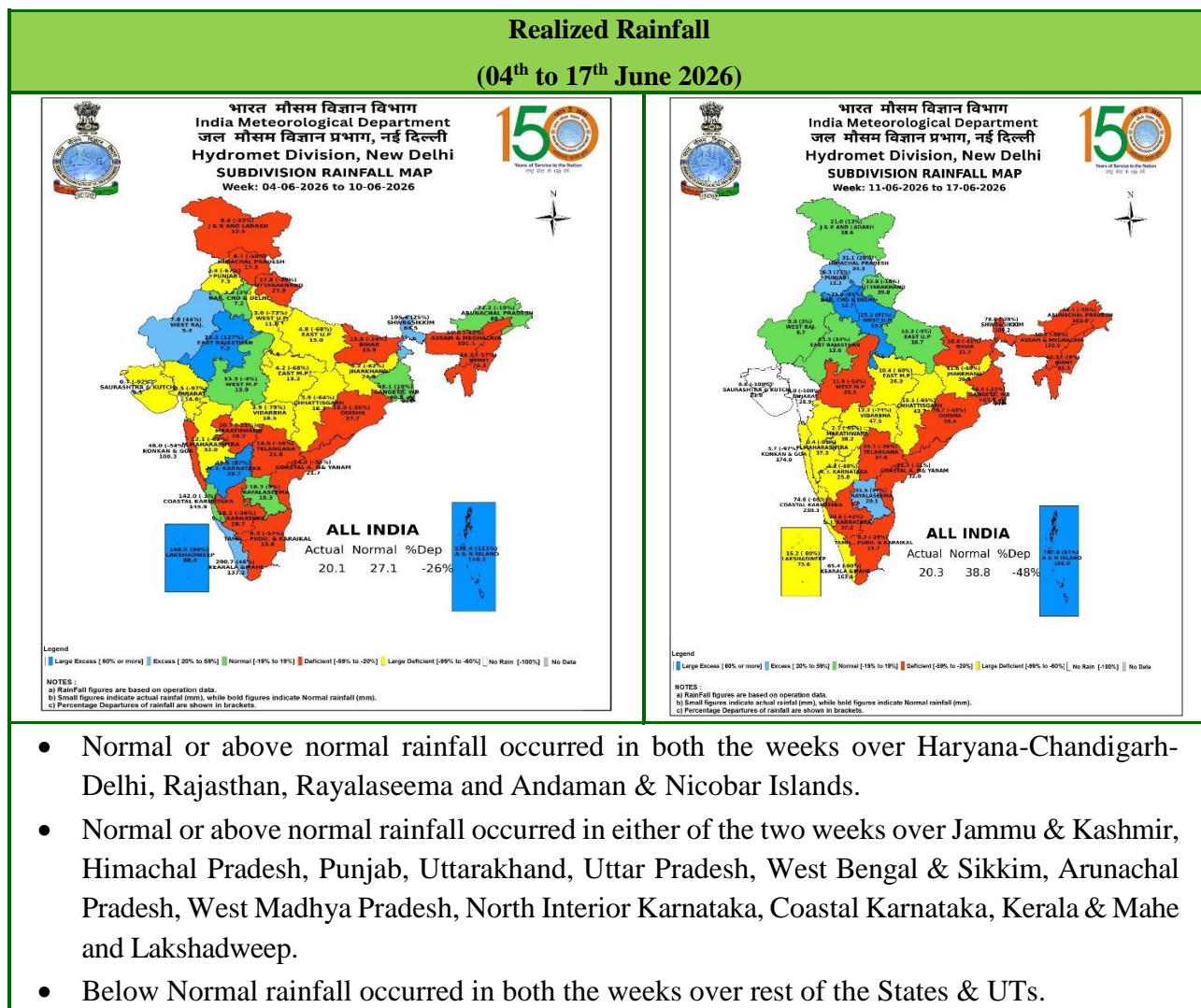
और

भारतीय मौसम विज्ञान विभाग  
**India Meteorological Department (IMD)**

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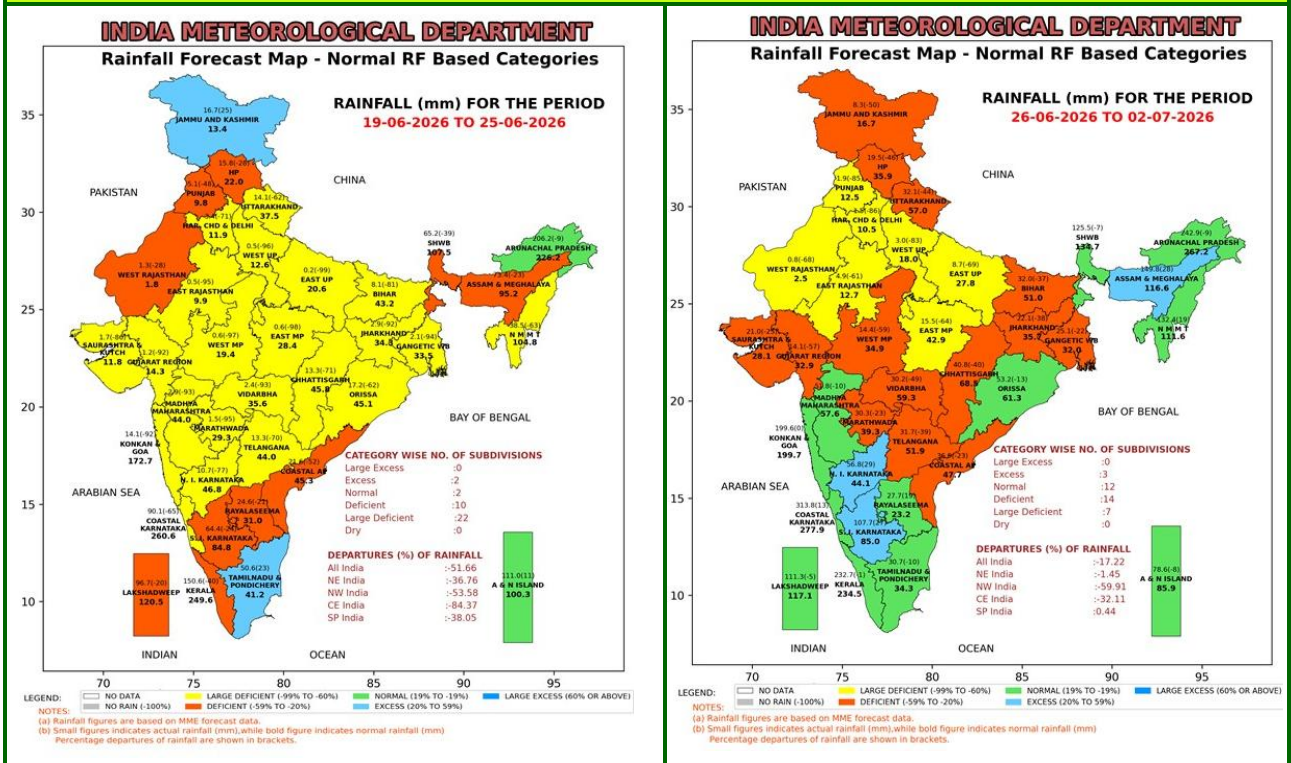
वास्तविक वर्षा तथा विस्तारित अवधि पूर्वानुमान

# 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 – 17<sup>th</sup> June, 2026) (19<sup>th</sup> June to 02<sup>nd</sup> July 2026)



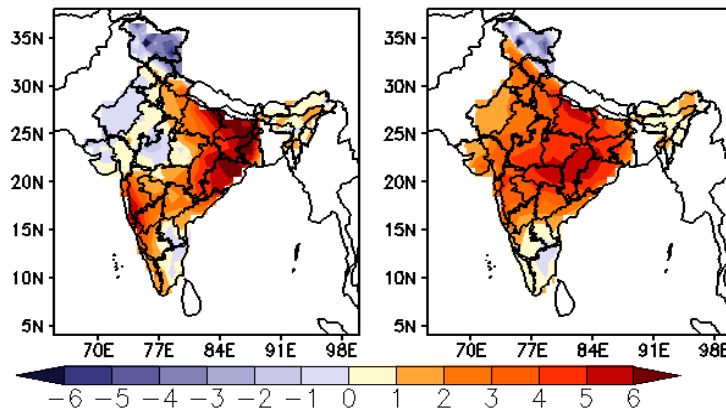
- **Week 1 (19.06.2026 to 25.06.2026):** Rainfall is likely to be below normal over most parts of the country. Rainfall activity is likely over South India, North East India, some parts of North West India, Bihar & Odisha and Southern parts of Chhattisgarh.
- **Week 2 (26.06.2026 to 02.07.2026):** Rainfall is likely to be above normal over North East India and Karnataka. However, it is likely to be below normal over Central India and North West India. Rainfall activity is likely over most parts of the country except many areas of North West India.

**Maximum and Minimum temperature anomaly ( $^{\circ}$ C) forecast  
for the next 2 weeks (IC – 17<sup>th</sup> June, 2026)  
(19<sup>th</sup> June to 02<sup>nd</sup> July 2026)**

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

(Week1: 19Jun–25Jun)

(Week2: 26Jun–02Jul)



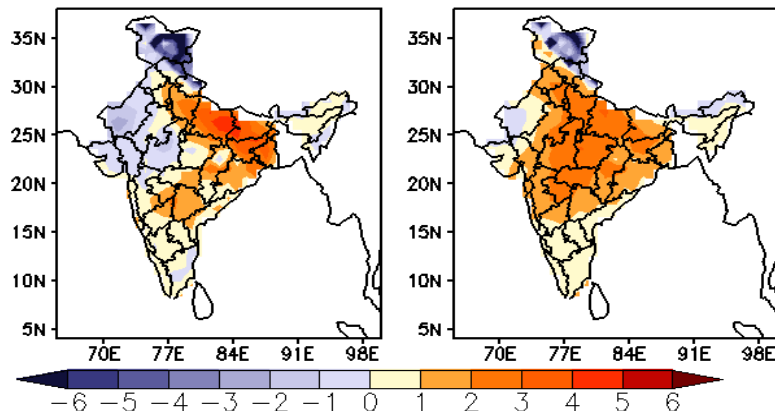
**Maximum Temperature (Tmax)**

- **Week 1 (19.06.2026 to 25.06.2026):** Maximum temperature is likely to be above normal over East India, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, some parts of Central & West India and many parts of South India.
- **Week 2 (26.06.2026 to 02.07.2026):** Maximum temperature is likely to be above normal over most parts of the country except Jammu & Kashmir.

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

(Week1: 19Jun–25Jun)

(Week2: 26Jun–02Jul)



**Minimum Temperature (Tmin)**

- **Week 1 (19.06.2026 to 25.06.2026):** Minimum Temperature is likely to be above normal over East India, Uttar Pradesh & Haryana and some parts of Central India & Telangana.
- **Week 2 (26.06.2026 to 02.07.2026):** Minimum temperature is likely to be above normal over many parts of North West India, East India, Central India, West India and North Interior Karnataka.

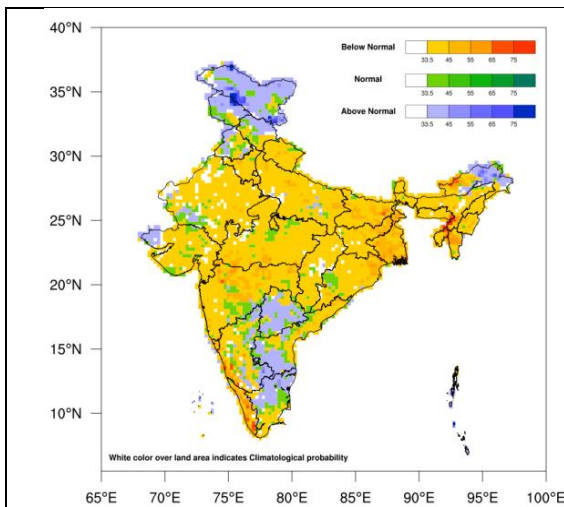
## Progress & Rainfall outlook for SW Monsoon 2026

(Issued by IMD)

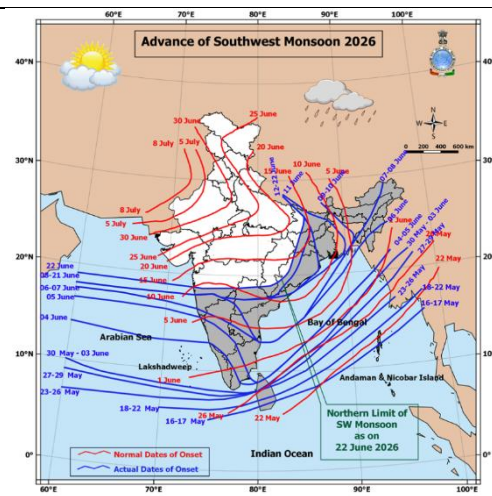
As per the IMD press release dated 29 May 2026, the southwest monsoon seasonal (Jun-Sep) rainfall over India is most likely to be below normal, estimated at 90% of the Long Period Average (LPA), with a model uncertainty of  $\pm 4\%$ . The LPA for the period 1971-2020 is 87 cm. This forecast indicates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



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



**Fig. 2.** Advance of Southwest monsoon across the Country (Source: IMD)

Southwest monsoon has set in over Kerala on 04th June 2026. So far, the southwest monsoon has covered Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, entire Northeastern states, West Bengal, and parts of Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, Telangana and Maharashtra (Fig. 2). Heat wave conditions are expected over many parts of Chhattisgarh, East Madhya Pradesh, and East Uttar Pradesh.

### 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, Telangana, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Gujarat, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, and Odisha 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 02 July 2026

### Agromet Advisories

#### Kerala

Kerala received 440.3 mm of rainfall (-28% deficit) from 01 June to 21 June 2026. Kerala's extended-range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (19-25 June to 26 June-02 July 2026) indicates deficient rainfall in week 1 and normal rainfall in week 2.

- In Rice (*Virippu*), drain excess water, strengthen bunds, apply 140 kg lime/acre during land preparation, and use *Pseudomonas* (10 g/L water) for seed or seedling treatment to prevent sheath blight, sheath rot, leaf spot, blast, and bacterial diseases.
- For Banana, prevent rhizome rot during rainy weather by drenching the basin with 3 L *Pseudomonas* solution (20 g/L water).
- In Coconut, apply 1 kg lime per mature palm, ensure proper drainage to avoid water stagnation, and spray 1% Bordeaux mixture after heavy rains to prevent bud rot.
- Black Pepper: Apply 2.5 kg *Trichoderma*-enriched organic manure per vine to prevent foot rot under continuous wet conditions.
- Provide adequate drainage and drench beds with a *Pseudomonas*-cow dung solution to prevent rhizome rot in ginger.
- For vegetables (Bitter Gourd), transplant 25-day-old seedlings after root dipping in *Pseudomonas* solution (20 g/L water) and use raised beds to minimize waterlogging-related diseases.
- In Mango & Other Perennial Fruit Crops, since Monsoon is ideal for planting, use properly prepared pits with FYM/compost, keep the graft union above soil level, provide staking, and ensure good drainage.
- In Animal Husbandry (Poultry), avoid waterlogged locations for sheds and provide extended roof overhangs to prevent rainwater entry.

#### Karnataka

Coastal Karnataka received 553 mm of rainfall (-54% deficit), North Interior Karnataka received 73.6 mm (-14% of normal), and South Interior Karnataka received 100.8 mm (-41% deficit) from 01 June to 21 June 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (19-25 June to 26 June-02 July 2026) is large deficit rainfall over Coastal Karnataka and North Interior Karnataka and deficit rainfall over South Interior Karnataka for week 1 and normal rainfall over Coastal Karnataka and excess rainfall over North Interior Karnataka and South Interior Karnataka for week 2.

##### *North Interior Karnataka*

- In citrus, monitor for bacterial blight, leaf miner, sucking pests, mites, and gummosis/wilt, and undertake timely plant protection measures using the recommended fungicides and insecticides.
- In grapes, spray 1% Bordeaux mixture after pruning and apply Thiophanate methyl (1 ml/L) to prevent fungal diseases and anthracnose.
- In pomegranate, manage bacterial blight with Streptomycin sulphate and Copper oxychloride, apply 00:52:34 (7 g/L) at 15-20-day intervals to improve fruit development, and control fruit-sucking moths through fruit bagging or neem-based sprays.
- In mango, spray Malathion along with Wettable Sulphur or Carbendazim to manage sucking pests and powdery mildew, repeating the application after 15 days if required.
- Cows and buffaloes should be vaccinated against Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), Black Quarter, and Haemorrhagic Septicaemia, and milch animals should receive balanced feed along with a mineral mixture.

- Sheep and goats should be vaccinated against Enterotoxaemia, Blue Tongue, and Haemorrhagic Septicaemia to prevent disease outbreaks.
- Poultry should be vaccinated as per the recommended schedule and regularly dewormed using Albendazole to maintain flock health.

#### *South Interior Karnataka*

- Postpone kharif sowing until adequate soil moisture is available and procure quality seeds and fertilizers in advance.
- Conduct a germination test before sowing and treat redgram seeds (BRG-1, BRG-2, BRG-5) with Rhizobium and Trichoderma.
- Recommended maize varieties include Ganga-11, Deccan-103, Vijaya Composite, NAC-6004, NAC-6002, and Nityashree (NAH-2049).
- Collect soil samples for testing before applying fertilizers or amendments.
- Repair and strengthen field bunds to conserve soil moisture and reduce runoff.
- Livestock should be provided with adequate water, balanced feed, mineral supplements, proper shade, ventilation, and timely vaccination and deworming.
- Poultry should be provided with good ventilation, cool water with electrolytes and vitamins, dry litter, and regular health monitoring with strict biosecurity measures.

#### **Tamilnadu**

Tamil Nadu received 36.9 mm of rainfall (28% deficit) from 01 June to 21 June 2026. Tamil Nadu's extended-range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (19-25 June to 26 June-02 July 2026) indicates excess rainfall in week 1 and normal rainfall in week 2.

- Black gram should be harvested at maturity, and the produce should be protected from rainfall damage.
- Groundnut at pod development stage should receive TNAU Groundnut Rich at 5.5 kg/ha for better pod filling along with need-based irrigation.
- Coconut basins should be made inward to conserve rainwater in the root zone, and irrigation should be given only as needed.
- Banana plants older than five months should be provided with staking support to prevent wind damage.
- In paddy, stem borer can be managed using recommended insecticides including Acephate, Azadirachtin, Chlorpyrifos, applied based on local weather conditions.
- In cotton, American bollworm can be managed using Acephate, Azadirachtin, Chlorpyrifos, Diflubenzuron, or Emamectin benzoate with timely spraying.
- In banana, wilt and nematode complex can be reduced using press mud application or *Pseudomonas fluorescens* through drip at specific growth stages.
- Cattle should be provided with an adequate mineral mixture to maintain health and productivity.

#### **Andhra Pradesh**

Coastal Andhra received 73.2 mm (-4% normal) and 52.4 mm (19% normal) of rainfall in the Rayalaseema region from 01 June to 21 June 2026. The extended-range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (19-25 June to 26 June-02 July 2026) shows deficient rainfall over Coastal Andhra Pradesh and Rayalaseema for week 1 and deficient rainfall over Coastal Andhra Pradesh and normal rainfall over Rayalaseema for week 2.

- Farmers are advised to construct farm ponds and other water harvesting structures to store rainwater and mitigate the impact of likely El Niño conditions.
- Take up sowing of rainfed crops only after receiving 50 mm cumulative rainfall in red soils and 75 mm in black soils, and complete summer ploughing for groundnut and redgram fields.

- Select recommended high-yielding varieties of groundnut, redgram, and short-duration cotton cultivars, and keep all inputs ready for kharif sowing.
- In cotton, follow community sowing, install pheromone traps 40 days after sowing, and maintain refuge crops around Bt cotton to manage pink bollworm.
- In chilli, install blue sticky traps and spray Diafenthiuron to manage black thrips based on local weather conditions.
- In sweet orange, manage root rot by spraying Bordeaux mixture or Carbendazim and applying the fungicidal solution to the basin after irrigation.
- In tomato, spray Emamectin benzoate or Spinosad to control pinworm infestation.
- Livestock and poultry should be provided with adequate fodder, balanced feed, cool housing, and continuous access to clean drinking water, while avoiding heat stress and ensuring proper summer management.

### **Odisha**

Odisha received rainfall of 125.7 mm (-47% deficit) from 01 June to 21 June 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (19-25 June to 26 June-02 July 2026) over Odisha is large deficit rainfall for week 1 and normal rainfall for week 2.

- Under forecasted deficit monsoon conditions, farmers are advised to repair and strengthen water harvesting structures, devote part of the cultivable area for rainwater storage, and undertake sowing only after sufficient soil moisture for safe crop establishment.
- In paddy, use certified seeds, conduct germination tests, apply FYM and recommended basal fertilizers during puddling, and follow proper nursery management with seed treatment using Trichoderma or fungicides to ensure healthy seedling growth.
- For maize, groundnut, sugarcane, and other kharif crops, follow recommended spacing, seed treatment, basal fertilizer application, and timely weed and pest management, including specific control measures for fall armyworm, shoot borer, and pod development enhancement practices.
- In vegetable crops like brinjal, okra, chilli, yam, and banana, adopt recommended nutrient schedules, seed treatment, staking, mulching, and integrated pest and disease management using chemical and biological methods such as Carbendazim, Mancozeb, pheromone traps, and neem-based products.
- In perennial crops like cashew, apply FYM and NPK as recommended, maintain basin cleanliness, irrigate appropriately, and manage sucking pests and thrips using approved insecticides along with proper orchard sanitation.
- In livestock, sheep, goat, poultry, and fishery systems, ensure balanced nutrition, vaccination, ectoparasite control, proper housing hygiene, stocking density management, and disease prevention measures such as stomatitis treatment and regular biosecurity practices.

### **Madhya Pradesh**

East Madhya Pradesh received rainfall of 69.8 mm (-69% large deficit), and West Madhya Pradesh received rainfall of 59.1 mm (-30% deficit) from 01 June to 21 June 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (19-25 June to 26 June-02 July 2026) is large deficit rainfall over East Madhya Pradesh and West Madhya Pradesh during week 1, and large deficit rainfall over East Madhya Pradesh and deficit rainfall over West Madhya Pradesh during week 2.

- Due to extreme rise in day temperature, irrigate vegetables, nurseries, fodder crops, and orchards at weekly intervals during early morning or late evening hours, and apply pesticide sprays only in the evening.
- Since the southwest monsoon has not yet arrived, farmers should prepare land for kharif sowing, arrange inputs such as certified seeds, fertilizers, seed treatment chemicals, biofertilizers, and herbicides, and ensure germination testing with >70% in pulses and >80% in cereals and millets.

- For Mung and Urd, harvest the mature crop timely to avoid losses, and for paddy under irrigated conditions, prepare nurseries (800-1000 m<sup>2</sup> per ha), use certified seeds, and complete bunding and land shaping for water conservation.
- For soybean and sugarcane, adopt proper land configuration such as raised beds or broad-bed-furrow, ensure weekly irrigation with earthing up in sugarcane, and manage pests like Pyrilla and top shoot borer through recommended IPM measures.
- For vegetables and fruits, prepare nurseries of tomato, chilli, brinjal, and cauliflower with fungicide-treated certified seeds and shade net protection, while in orchards follow irrigation at 10-day intervals and establish new orchards with proper pit preparation and field sanitation; in livestock and poultry, ensure vaccination, heat stress management, evening feeding, and cooling of sheds.

## **Gujarat**

Rainfall of 64.3 mm (-59% deficit) was received over Gujarat from 01 June to 21 June 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (19-25 June to 26 June-02 July 2026) over Gujarat is a large deficit of rainfall for week 1 and a deficit of rainfall for week 2.

- Farmers are advised to sow Bt cotton using high-yielding certified hybrids such as Gujarat Hybrid Cotton 6, 8, and 12 or other government-approved Bt varieties, and initiate sowing once adequate rainfall is received.
- For finger millet, fields should be properly ploughed and levelled with application of well-decomposed FYM or Ghanjeevamrut, and seeds (about 5 kg/ha) should be treated with Bijamrut before sowing or nursery raising.
- For mango, healthy disease-free grafts from authorized nurseries should be used, pits should be prepared with FYM, SSP and MOP, and bio-pesticides like Agniastra or Brahmastra may be applied to manage termites and ants.
- In groundnut, seed treatment with fungicides like Dithane M45, Captan or Vitavax is recommended for seed-borne disease control, along with preventive seed treatment for white grub management using recommended insecticidal formulations.
- In livestock and poultry, heat stress should be managed by using foggers, roof sprinklers, and proper ventilation during high temperature and low humidity conditions to maintain shed cooling.

## **Maharashtra**

Konkan received rainfall of 418.9 mm (-86% large deficit), 98.3 mm (-83% large deficit) rainfall over Madhya Maharashtra, 90.1 mm (-69% large deficit) rainfall over Marathwada, and 99.3 mm (-80% large deficit) rainfall over Vidarbha from 01 June to 21 June 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (19-25 June to 26 June-02 July 2026) is a large deficit rainfall over Konkan, Madhya Maharashtra, Marathwada and Vidarbha for week 1, normal rainfall over Konkan and Madhya Maharashtra, and deficit rainfall over Marathwada and Vidarbha for week 2.

### *Konkan*

- For rice and finger millet/proso millet nurseries, provide protective irrigation during low rainfall or dry spells based on soil moisture availability, using local water sources and ensuring timely weed management before irrigation.
- For mango, cashew, arecanut, and coconut, prepare pits or trenches with recommended spacing and dimensions, apply FYM, SSP and soil mixtures, and plant healthy grafts/seedlings during monsoon with proper termite protection.
- For cucurbitaceous vegetables, sow only after sufficient rainfall, apply FYM and basal fertilizers at planting, use Trichoderma for wilt/stem rot control, and provide protective irrigation during dry spells with proper weed management.
- For livestock and poultry, ensure continuous clean water supply, reduce heat stress through cooling and electrolyte or salt-jaggery supplementation, and adjust feeding time to early morning or evening.

### *Marathwada*

- For soybean, sow at 45 × 5 cm spacing with 65 kg/ha seed rate, 2.5–3 cm depth, and use BBF method; ensure germination >70% before sowing.
- For soybean and kharif sorghum, apply seed treatment with fungicides (Carboxin + Thiram / Sulphur / Metalaxyl) followed by insecticide treatment and inoculation with Rhizobium, PSB, and Azotobacter; dry seeds in shade before sowing.
- For kharif sorghum and pearl millet, maintain recommended spacing (45 cm row spacing), seed rate (7.5-10 kg/ha for sorghum, 3-4 kg/ha for millet), and treat seeds with Thiram, Metalaxyl, Imidacloprid or Thiamethoxam plus biofertilizers.
- For sugarcane, manage stem borer using Chlorpyrifos 20% or Chlorantraniliprole 18.5% sprays under clear weather
- Livestock: ensure proper shed drainage, ventilation, hygiene (KMnO<sub>4</sub> udder wash), and avoid overcrowding and excess green fodder.

### *Vidarbha*

- Undertake preparatory tillage for soybean, cotton, and pigeonpea and ensure seed viability testing for soybean before sowing. Sowing should be delayed until sufficient monsoon rains arrive.
- For cotton, use recommended desi, American, hybrid, or Bt varieties with proper seed rate and spacing as per variety, and complete land preparation before onset of rains.
- For pigeonpea, select varieties based on soil type (early, medium, or long duration) and complete field preparation while avoiding sowing before adequate rainfall.
- In livestock, protect animals from heat stress by restricting grazing to cooler hours (morning/evening) and ensuring proper shelter and care during heat wave conditions.

### **Chhattisgarh**

The rainfall received over Chhattisgarh was 97.1 mm (-67% large deficit) from 01 June to 21 June 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (19-25 June to 26 June-02 July 2026) over Chhattisgarh is large deficit rainfall for week 1 and deficit rainfall for week 2.

- Farmers are advised to prepare fields for line sowing of paddy, soybean, arhar, groundnut, and maize based on forecasted moderate cloud cover and light to medium rainfall conditions.
- Ensure proper land preparation and timely field operations for kharif crops, and proceed with sowing only under suitable soil moisture conditions.
- For sugarcane at grand growth stage, apply insecticide sprays only during clear weather conditions and follow need-based pest management.
- For rainy season vegetables, carry out deep ploughing, soil solarization with polythene, and proper field preparation to reduce soil-borne pests and diseases.
- For fruit crops, prepare 1×1×1 m pit, expose soil to sunlight, and plant recommended varieties like mango (Dussehri, Langra, Nandiraj) and guava (Allahabad Safeda, L-49).
- In livestock and poultry, provide adequate salt and a balanced green-to-dry fodder ratio, ensure ventilation using fans, and follow proper vaccination schedules, including Ranikhet disease in poultry.

### **Assam**

Rainfall of 325.1 mm (-50% deficit) was received over Assam from 01 June to 21 June 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (19-25 June to 26 June-02 July 2026) over Assam is deficit rainfall for week 1 and excess rainfall for week 2.

- For Sali rice, continue nursery sowing of pre-germinated seeds and prepare well-puddled beds with FYM and recommended NPK; begin main field preparation with FYM application during light rainfall.

- For jute, ensure proper drainage by removing excess water through field channels to prevent waterlogging during the vegetative stage.
- For bottle gourd and other cucurbits, use recommended varieties, raise seedlings under shade nets, and ensure proper field drainage before sowing.
- For citrus and betel vine, maintain field sanitation and drainage; manage gummosis, fruit sucking moth, and leaf/root rot using Bordeaux mixture, bait traps, and recommended sprays.
- For chilli and pumpkin family crops, spray recommended fungicides/insecticides during clear weather to manage fruit rot, borers, aphids, and beetles, and avoid spraying during rainfall.
- In livestock and fisheries, avoid feeding wet fodder from waterlogged areas, ensure deworming under veterinary guidance, and use healthy fingerlings with proper pond management and bund protection.

## **Bihar**

Rainfall of 87.8 mm (-42% deficit) was received over Bihar from 01 June to 21 June 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (19-25 June to 26 June-02 July 2026) over Bihar is large deficit rainfall for week 1 and deficit rainfall for week 2.

- Under poor monsoon conditions, avoid rice cultivation in uplands; in irrigated areas, grow medium duration varieties like Rajendra Nilam, Rajendra Bhagwati, Rajendra Saraswati, and Rajendra Sweta, and treat seeds with Carbendazim 2 g/kg. Ensure timely weeding and provide life-saving irrigation in 10-12-day old nurseries, and consider alternate crops in uplands.
- Sow kharif vegetables like okra, pumpkin, cucumber, sponge gourd, and bottle gourd; maintain 5–7-day irrigation intervals, carry out intercultural weeding, and control leaf feeders and fruit borers using Dimethoate 30 EC @ 1–1.5 ml/L during clear weather.
- For kharif maize, complete sowing with proper land preparation and basal dose of FYM and NPK; use varieties Shaktimaan-2, 5, 6 and Rajendra Shankar Makka-3, ensuring adequate soil moisture for good germination and establishment.
- Start kharif onion nursery using varieties like ADR, N-53, Bhima Super, and Arka Kalyan; use FYM/compost, raised beds in waterlogged areas, and protective polythene cover; procure certified seed in advance.
- Continue turmeric cultivation using Rajendra Sonia and Rajendra Sonali with FYM (25–30 t/ha), recommended NPK and ZnSO<sub>4</sub>, proper seed rhizome treatment (Dithane M-45 + Bavistin), and spacing 30 × 20 cm.
- After litchi harvest, perform pruning and orchard sanitation to improve aeration and reduce pest and disease incidence; under heat stress, maintain dairy animals in shade, provide salt-mineral-bicarbonate supplementation, ensure cool water, and follow heat stress management and veterinary prophylaxis.

## **Uttar Pradesh**

East Uttar Pradesh received rainfall of 50.9 mm (-52% deficit), and West Uttar Pradesh received rainfall of 38.2 mm (-15% normal) from 01 June to 21 June 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (19-25 June to 26 June-02 July 2026) is large deficit rainfall over East Uttar Pradesh and West Uttar Pradesh for week 1 and 2.

### *West Uttar Pradesh*

- For paddy nursery, use medium duration and hybrid varieties like Narendra Dhan series and Arize/PHB hybrids, and treat seeds with Streptocycline to manage bacterial blight; apply FeSO<sub>4</sub> or ZnSO<sub>4</sub> with urea for micronutrient deficiency if observed.
- For maize, sow recommended hybrids and composites with treated seed at 18–20 kg/ha, considering weather variability and ensure irrigation support where available.

- In pigeonpea, carry out timely weeding in short duration crop and ensure input planning for long-duration varieties during the vegetative stage.
- For sorghum, complete sowing using recommended agronomic practices with proper seed rate and spacing.
- In livestock, provide clean drinking water 3 times daily, balanced ration with green fodder, regular bathing during cool hours, and follow vaccination and veterinary guidance as needed.

### **Uttarakhand**

Rainfall of 103.2 mm (-40% deficit) was received over Uttarakhand from 01 June to 21 June 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (19-25 June to 26 June-02 July 2026) over Uttarakhand is large deficit rainfall for week 1 and deficit rainfall for week 2.

- Continue rice transplanting at shallow depth (3–4.5 cm) to enhance tillering and ensure proper seedling establishment under field conditions.
- In barnyard millet, carry out intercultural operations including weeding, hoeing, gap filling, and maintain proper field drainage for healthy crop growth.
- Harvest mature potato, French bean, and plum/stone fruits at physiological maturity and ensure proper post-harvest handling and storage/processing.
- In pumpkin and tomato, provide mechanical support, maintain drainage, and install pheromone, light, and sticky traps for IPM-based pest management (especially fruit and shoot borers).
- In livestock and poultry, maintain dry, hygienic housing conditions, avoid waterlogged areas, use clean bedding, and ensure sanitation and litter management for disease prevention.

### **Himachal Pradesh**

Rainfall of 60.2 mm (-15% of normal) was received over Himachal Pradesh from 01 June to 21 June 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (19-25 June to 26 June-02 July 2026) over Himachal Pradesh is deficit rainfall for week 1 and 2.

- After rabi harvest, undertake deep ploughing to destroy insect eggs/pupae and weed seeds, followed by soil testing through certified agencies and laser land levelling where needed; incorporate green manure crops such as cluster bean, daincha, senai, and lobia with adequate soil moisture for proper germination.
- For maize (fodder), sow after ensuring sufficient soil moisture/rainfall; for rice nursery, complete timely nursery sowing with proper moisture and treat seeds with Bavistin @ 2.5 g/kg to manage fungal diseases.
- In high hill systems, continue intercultural operations in pea, French bean, Ogla and Phafra along with weeding and recommended urea application; also sow palak, radish, turnip, carrot and potato, and transplant cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli and other vegetables, ensuring timely irrigation adjustments based on rainfall.
- In cucurbits and vegetables, practice seed treatment with captan/thiram (2 g/kg), apply well-decomposed FYM during land preparation, use staking in rainy conditions, and manage pests like red pumpkin beetle, shoot/fruit borer and mites using pheromone traps (25/ha) and recommended chemical sprays only under clear weather conditions.
- For tomato, chilli, capsicum and brinjal, ensure healthy transplanting, monitor damping-off in nurseries with seedbed drenching, install pheromone traps, and carry out weeding/hoeing; apply FYM and recommended fertilizers in okra and French bean as per dose, and ensure proper variety selection for seasonal sowing.
- In horticulture, manage fruit crops with hopper and mealy bug control using sticky bands, micronutrient sprays (Zn, Cu, Mn, Fe, B), and timely pest monitoring; in livestock/poultry, maintain deworming, vaccination, ventilation, clean housing, and parasite control, while in fisheries maintain 5 ft water depth, 3-5% feed biomass, periodic cleaning, and lime application to reduce stress.

## **Punjab**

Rainfall of 18.51 mm (14% normal) was received over Punjab from 01 June to 21 June 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (19-25 June to 26 June-02 July 2026) over Punjab is excess rainfall for week 1 and deficit rainfall for week 2.

- For maize, start timely sowing in early June in suitable/moist areas, prefer trench planting for moisture conservation and lodging resistance, and apply atrazine (Atrataf 50 WP @ 500–800 g/acre within 10 DAS) for weed control along with basal urea as per variety ( $\approx 25$ – $37$  kg/acre) or need-based N using PAU-LCC; incorporate FYM where available to reduce fertilizer requirement.
- For paddy, apply second nitrogen dose to nursery ( $\approx 26$  kg urea/acre), transplant recommended varieties in a staggered schedule (mid-late June) using 25–35 day old seedlings, manage iron deficiency in nursery with ferrous sulphate sprays (0.5–1.0 kg/100 L water), and integrate green manure (dhaincha) at puddling; ensure balanced NPK use (urea, SSP/DAP, MOP) while avoiding excess N and apply pre/post-transplant herbicides like pyrazosulfuron, butachlor, anilofos, pretilachlor, or pendimethalin formulations in standing water.
- For cotton, maintain optimum crop stand and weed management through post-emergence herbicides such as Stomp 30 EC, pyriithiobac + quizalofop, or directed sprays of paraquat/glufosinate at 6–8 weeks after sowing; apply urea based on crop type ( $\approx 33$ – $45$  kg/acre) with LCC-based N management, fill gaps using 3-week-old seedlings, and continuously monitor for cotton leaf curl virus and rogue infected plants.
- For maize and cotton protection, manage key pests like maize stem borer and fall armyworm using chlorantraniliprole (Coragen 18.5 SC), spinetoram, or emamectin benzoate with whorl-directed sprays or soil–insecticide mixtures; promote biocontrol like Trichogramma and ensure regular surveillance to prevent pest buildup.
- For cotton pest complexes, monitor whitefly, jassid, and mealy bug across cotton and alternate hosts; manage jassids using recommended insecticides (dinotefuran, flonicamid, thiamethoxam, etc.), suppress mealy bug by weed removal, and address parawilt with cobalt chloride sprays; ensure integrated pest surveillance for early detection.
- For livestock and poultry, reduce heat stress via shade, ventilation, sprinklers, foggers, clean cool water, and electrolyte supplementation; vaccinate against HS, goat pox/lumpy skin disease, and Ranikhet disease, ensure regular deworming and ectoparasite control, and provide balanced feeding during cooler hours with strict veterinary guidance during disease outbreaks.

## **Jammu**

Rainfall of 23 mm (-23% deficit) was received over Jammu from 01 June to 21 June 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (19-25 June to 26 June-02 July 2026) over Jammu is normal rainfall for week 1 and a deficit for week 2.

- For paddy (conventional/direct sowing), raise nursery of Basmati 370 and Ranbir Basmati with seed treatment using Carbendazim/Bavistin @ 2 g/kg; ensure daily irrigation (preferably evening) due to high evaporation, control nursery weeds using butachlor 5G @ 30 kg/ha or mechanical weeding, and apply urea only as needed after water recession; in main field, prepare land at vattar condition, incorporate FYM @ 10–15 t/ha at least 15 days before transplanting, or opt for direct seeded rice (DSR) at 8–10 kg seed/ha with pendimethalin @ 1 kg a.i./ha for weed control and sowing in evening.
- For maize, undertake sowing after rainfall in vattar/optimum moisture conditions using recommended hybrids (Vivek-25, Vivek QOM-9, HM-5, HQPM-1) at 20–30 kg/ha seed rate, with seed treatment using Bavistin @ 3 g/kg to ensure healthy germination.
- For summer pulses (moong/mash), avoid unnecessary irrigation under probable rainfall conditions and proceed with timely harvesting/picking of mature pods, especially in early-sown crops after mustard harvest, to prevent yield loss.

- For vegetables, install pheromone traps @ 2/kanal and use neem oil spray @ 3 ml/L under clear weather for fruit borer management; ensure timely sowing of rainy season cucurbits and okra after rains, practice regular harvesting (especially tomato and okra every 2–3 days), and remove virus-infected plants to manage yellow vein mosaic in okra.
- For horticultural crops (citrus/mango), maintain irrigation based on field requirement while monitoring citrus psylla and leaf miner, and defer chemical sprays during adverse weather conditions to ensure effectiveness and safety.
- For apiculture and livestock, maintain beehive hygiene by ensuring water availability, protecting colonies from ants, heat stress (shade/wet gunny bags/migration), and proceed with honey harvesting; for livestock, improve ration quality using green fodder (maize/bajra), urea-treated straw, mineral mixture supplementation, and increased protein intake (~2%) for better productivity.

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