राष्ट्रीय कृषि मौसम परामर्शी सेवाएं बुलेटिन

National Agromet Advisory Services Bulletin

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

वैधता / Validity: 22 May-04 June 2026

जारीकर्ता / Issued by

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AICRP on Agro-Meteorology (AICRPAM)

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

और

भारतीय मौसम विज्ञान विभाग
India Meteorological Department (IMD)

पृथ्वी प्रणाली विज्ञान संगठन
Earth System Science Organization

वास्तविक वर्षा तथा विस्तारित अवधि पूर्वानुमान

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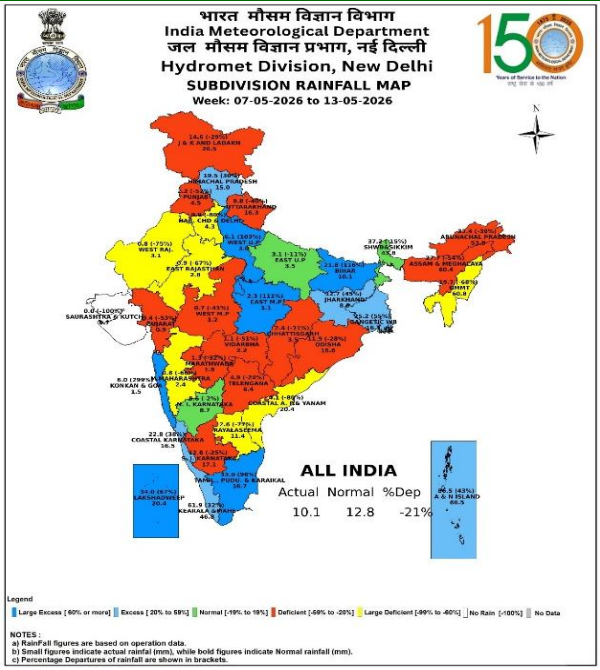
Realized Rainfall and Extended Range Forecast

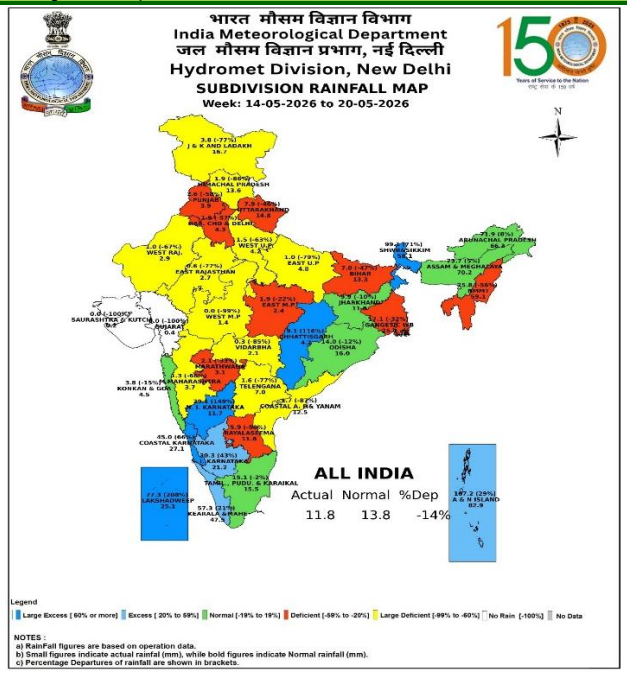
(वर्षा और तापमान)

(Rainfall and Temperature)

Realized Rainfall

(07th to 20th May 2026)





- Normal or above normal rainfall occurred in both the weeks over Jharkhand, Sub Himalayan West Bengal & Sikkim, Konkan & Goa, North Interior Karnataka, Coastal Karnataka, Kerala & Mahe, Tamil Nadu Puducherry & Karaikal, Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
- Normal or above normal rainfall occurred in either of the two weeks over Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Gangetic West Bengal, Assam & Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, East Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and South Interior Karnataka.
- Below Normal rainfall / No rain occurred in both the weeks over rest of the States & UTs.

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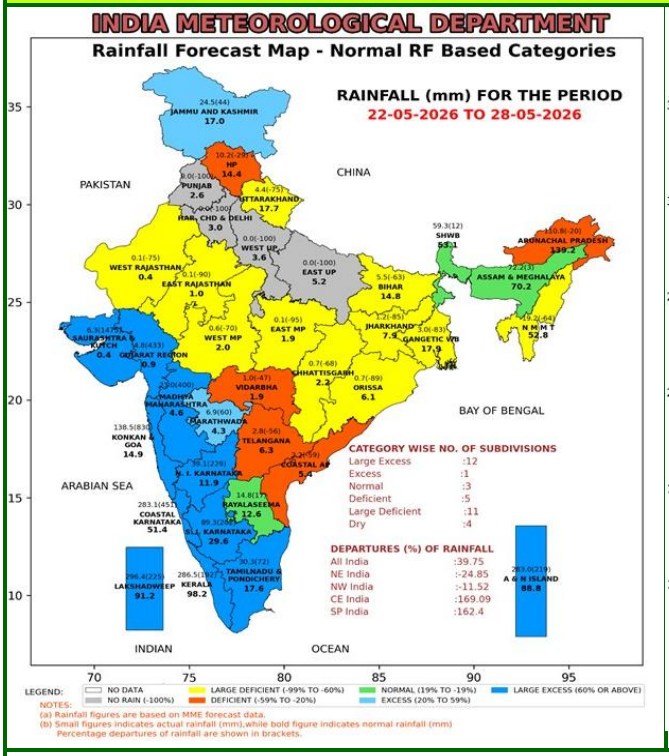
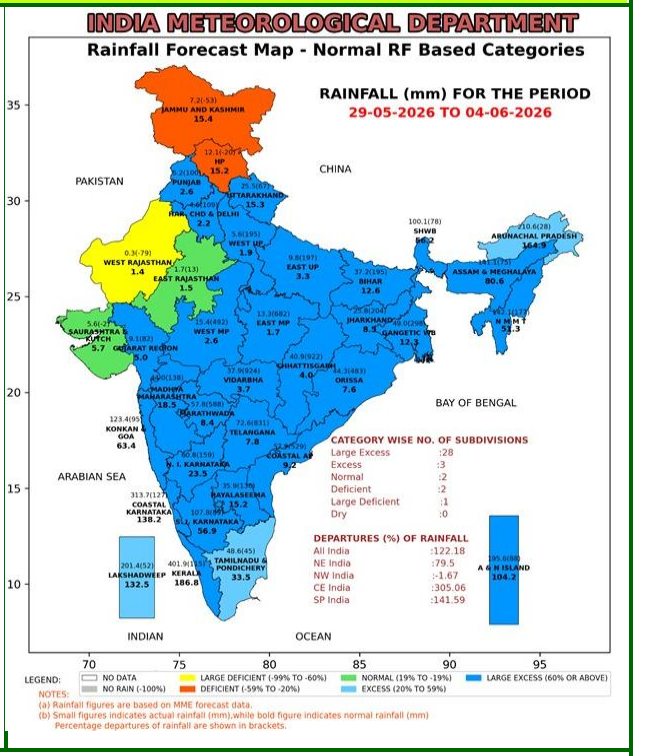
Rainfall forecast maps for the next 2 weeks (IC - 20th May, 2026)
(22nd May to 04th June 2026)





- **Week 1 (22.05.2026 to 28.05.2026):** Rainfall is likely to be above normal over Kerala, Karnataka, Konkan-Goa, Lakshadweep, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Jammu & Kashmir and some parts of Assam. Rainfall is also likely over South India, many parts of Maharashtra, North East India and some parts of Himachal Pradesh.
- **Week 2 (29.05.2026 to 04.06.2026):** Rainfall is likely over most parts of the country except some parts of North West India with above normal rainfall activity over many parts of South India, Central India, East India, North East India, Maharashtra and Uttarakhand.

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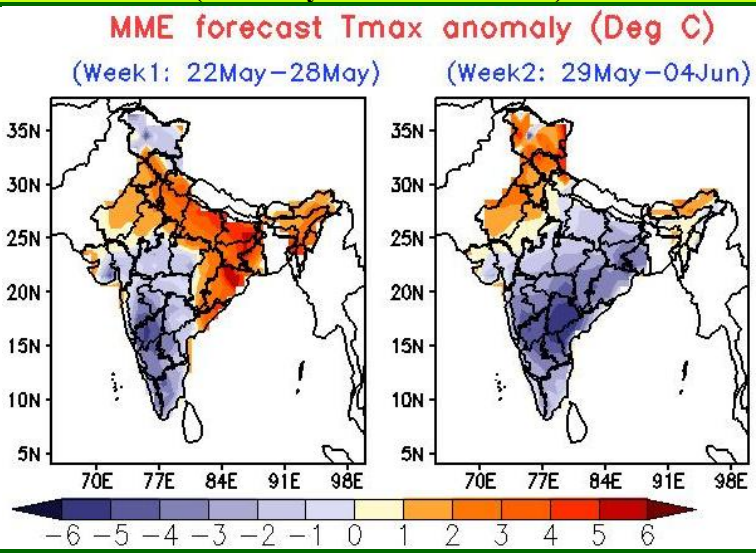
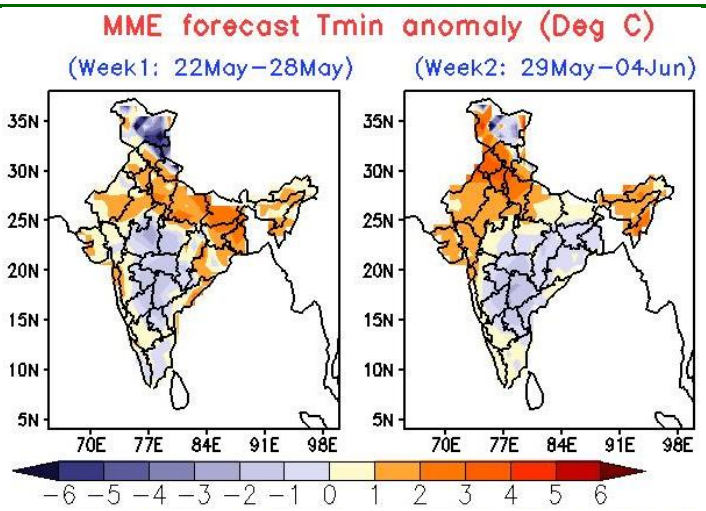
Maximum and Minimum temperature anomaly (°C) forecast
for the next 2 weeks (IC – 20th May, 2026)
(22nd May to 04th June 2026)



Maximum Temperature (Tmax)

- **Week 1 (22.05.2026 to 28.05.2026):** Maximum temperature is likely to be above normal over many parts of North West India, East India, North East India, Chhattisgarh and northern part of Coastal Andhra Pradesh.
- **Week 2 (29.05.2026 to 04.06.2026):** Maximum temperature is likely to be above normal over Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana, many parts of Rajasthan and Arunachal Pradesh.



Minimum Temperature (Tmin)

- **Week 1 (22.05.2026 to 28.05.2026):** Minimum Temperature is likely to be above normal over many parts of North West India, East India, North East India, Saurashtra & Kutch, Konkan & Goa and some parts of Coastal Andhra Pradesh.
- **Week 2 (29.05.2026 to 04.06.2026):** Minimum temperature is likely to be above normal over many parts of North West India, North East India and Gujarat State.

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Progress & Rainfall outlook for SW Monsoon 2026

(Issued by IMD)

The seasonal (Jun-Sep) southwest monsoon rainfall over India is most likely to be below normal, estimated at 92% of the Long Period Average (LPA), with a model uncertainty of ±5%. 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.

Onset of the Southwest monsoon over the Kerala coast

On 22 May 2026, the southwest monsoon covered the Andaman & Nicobar Islands and by 25 May, the Southern parts of Sri Lanka. The India Meteorological Department (IMD) in its press release on 17 May 2026 informed that the SW monsoon is expected to reach the Kerala coast around May 26 (with a model error of ± 4 days), nearly a week ahead of its normal onset date of June 1.

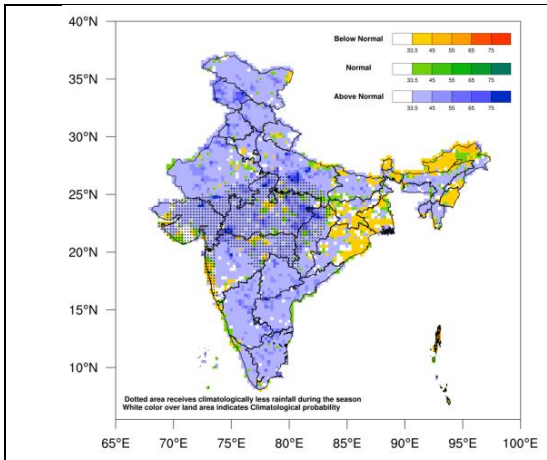

Fig. 1 Monthly rainfall outlook for May 2026 (*Source: IMD*)

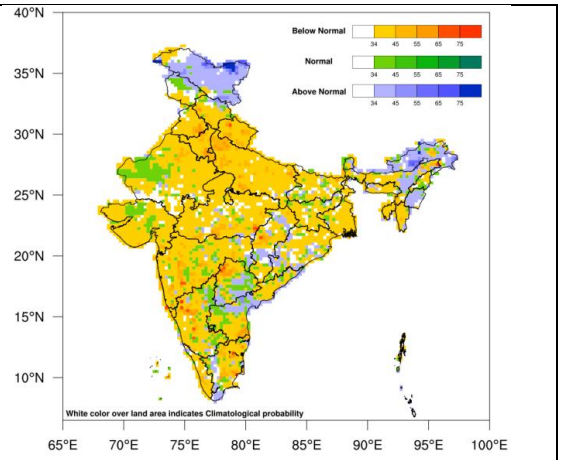

Fig. 2 Probability of rainfall forecast for SW Monsoon 2026 (*Source: IMD*)

The rainfall during May 2026 averaged over the country as a whole is most likely to be above normal (>110% of LPA) (**Fig. 1**). The LPA of rainfall over the country as a whole during May based on data of 1971-2020 is about 61.4 mm. The normal to above-normal rainfall is likely over most parts of the country, except some parts of east and northeast India and east central India, where below normal rainfall is likely. Below-normal seasonal rainfall is most likely over many parts of the country, except some areas over the Northeast, Northwest (Ladakh) and South Peninsular India (Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Tamil Nadu), and Chhattisgarh and Odisha (**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 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.

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Strategic Agricultural Planning based on Rainfall till 28 May 2026

Agromet Advisories

Kerala

Kerala received 260.1 mm of rainfall (-8% below normal) from 01 March to 24 May 2026. Kerala's extended-range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (22-28 May to 29 May-04 June 2026) indicates a large excess of rainfall in week 1 and week 2.

- It is recommended to sow dhaincha seeds in paddy fields before *virippu* paddy planting. Land preparation and nursery establishment for rainfed *virippu* paddy can also be initiated during this period.
- In banana cultivation, there is a possibility of pseudo-stem weevil infestation. Remove the outer sheaths of the pseudo-stem and spray Chlorpyriphos at 2 ml per litre of water for effective management.
- Pits for planting coconut and arecanut seedlings may be prepared before the onset of the monsoon season. With the arrival of pre-monsoon showers, apply 1 kg of lime per mature coconut palm by opening the basin around the palm.
- During land preparation, apply 2-3 kg of lime per cent of land area. To prevent rhizome rot disease, soak the rhizomes in 0.3% Mancozeb solution or a Pseudomonas solution for 30 minutes before planting. At planting, apply 90 kg of farmyard manure (FYM) mixed with 1 kg of Trichoderma culture, incubated under shade for two weeks with adequate moisture.
- Prepare the land to a fine tilth through thorough ploughing or digging. Incorporate well-decomposed organic manure into the soil. Seedlings may be transplanted into shallow trenches or pits. Provide temporary shade for 3–4 days during summer to protect newly transplanted seedlings.
- This is the ideal time for planting material preparation. Apply mulch and ensure adequate protection of plants from excessive heat and scorching sunlight.

Tamil Nadu

Tamil Nadu received 112.7 mm of rainfall (2% above normal) from 01 March to 24 May 2026. Tamil Nadu's extended-range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (22-28 May to 29 May-04 June 2026) indicates a large excess of rainfall in week 1 and an excess of rainfall in week 2.

- In black gram, foliar application of TNAU Pulse Wonder @ 5 kg/ha is recommended once at the flowering stage to reduce flower shedding and improve crop performance.
- In groundnut, spray TNAU Groundnut Rich @ 5.5 kg/ha in two stages, namely at 50 per cent flowering and pod development stage, to enhance flower retention and improve pod filling.
- In coconut, as heavy rainfall is expected, inward basins may be formed around coconut trees to conserve rainwater within the root zone. For nut-bearing coconut palms, root feeding of TNAU Coconut Tonic @ 200 ml per palm is recommended once in six months.
- In the banana, provide irrigation based on soil moisture conditions to ensure optimum water availability for crop growth.

Karnataka

Coastal Karnataka received 158.6 mm (47% excess) rainfall, North Interior Karnataka received rainfall of 112.5 mm (77% large excess), and South Interior Karnataka received rainfall of 126.0 mm (7% normal) from 01 March to 24 May 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (22-28 May to 29 May-04 June 2026) is a large excess of rainfall over Coastal Karnataka, North Interior Karnataka and South Interior Karnataka for week 1 and week 2.

North Interior Karnataka

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- In sugarcane, intercultivation operations should be carried out at 50, 65, 80, and 95 days after planting. Earthing up is recommended at 120 days after planting to support healthy crop growth.
- In citrus, to manage bacterial blight disease, spray the crop with Copper Oxychloride @ 3 g per litre of water, or 1 per cent Bordeaux mixture, or Streptomycin @ 300 ppm (3 g dissolved in 10 litres of water).
- In grapes, before pruning, remove the dead bark from the main stem of the vine by gently rubbing it with a gunny bag. After bark removal, apply a 5 per cent neem-based insecticide or smear a suitable protective paste on the stem to reduce pest incidence and maintain vine health.

South Interior Karnataka

- Procure good-quality seeds and fertilisers well in advance for kharif sowing.
- Conduct a germination test for procured seeds before sowing to ensure seed viability and optimum crop establishment.
- Summer ploughing is recommended to facilitate soil solarization, improve soil health, and support effective weed management.
- Soil testing should be carried out before applying fertilisers or soil amendments to ensure precise and balanced nutrient management.
- Repair and strengthen field bunds for in-situ moisture conservation to prevent runoff and retain early monsoon rainfall within the soil profile.
- Apply well-decomposed Farmyard Manure (FYM) or compost @ 10-12 tonnes/ha at least 15-20 days before sowing to improve soil structure and enhance water-holding capacity.
- Apply tank silt @ 20-25 tonnes/acre to improve soil moisture retention and enhance soil fertility.
- 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 improve soil organic matter and enrich nitrogen content.
- Ensure livestock are provided with clean and cool drinking water 3-4 times a day with adequate water availability throughout the day. Monitor animals regularly for tick and mite infestations and adopt approved control measures when required. Provide balanced feed along with mineral supplements to maintain animal health and productivity.

Andhra Pradesh

Coastal Andhra received 58.5 mm (-32% deficit) and 49.7 mm (-24% deficit) of rainfall in the Rayalaseema region from 01 March to 24 May 2026, the extended-range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (22-28 May to 29 May-04 June 2026) shows deficit rainfall over Coastal Andhra Pradesh and normal rainfall over Rayalaseema for week 1 and a large excess of rainfall over Coastal Andhra Pradesh and Rayalaseema for week 2.

- Due to the likely El Niño conditions, farmers are advised to establish water harvesting structures such as farm ponds to store rainwater for use during dry periods. This practice can help protect crops from moisture stress and support sustainable agricultural production.
- In banana cultivation, farmers who have recently planted banana seedlings are advised to protect plants from heat stress by sowing cover crops such as sunnhemp, dhaincha, cowpea, field bean, or cluster bean around the plants. This practice helps reduce heat stress and improves field microclimate conditions. In addition, placing leaves or newspapers around the plant base can provide shade and minimize the impact of high temperatures. Providing physical support to banana plants is also recommended to reduce crop damage due to strong winds and extreme weather events.
- Farmers are advised to construct farm ponds in the lower reaches of fields by considering the catchment area and field slope for efficient rainwater harvesting. In red soil regions, a mixture of clay and cement in a 6:1 ratio may be applied to line the bottom and sides of farm ponds to minimize seepage losses and improve water storage efficiency.

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- In chilli, the prevailing weather conditions are favourable for black thrips infestation. To manage black thrips, install 25–35 blue sticky traps per acre and spray Diafenthiuron @ 1.5 g per litre of water as recommended.
- Farmers are advised to undertake spraying operations based on prevailing local weather conditions to ensure effective crop protection and better input utilization.

Odisha

Odisha received rainfall of 138.6 mm (27% excess) from 01 March to 24 May 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (22-28 May to 29 May-04 June 2026) over Odisha is a large deficit of rainfall for week 1 and a large excess of rainfall for week 2.

- Provide life-saving irrigation to standing vegetable and pulse crops, as hot and humid weather conditions increase evapotranspiration losses. Avoid irrigation during peak afternoon hours to improve water use efficiency.
- Ensure livestock and poultry are housed in well-ventilated shelters during the daytime. Provide adequate shade and cooling arrangements to minimize heat stress.
- In fish ponds, reduce feeding rates slightly during periods of extreme heat and maintain adequate water depth to reduce thermal stress on fish.
- Sow Sesbania (Dhaincha) seeds @ 10 kg/acre as a green manure crop after summer ploughing to improve soil fertility and organic matter content.
- Use certified seeds and conduct a germination test before sowing to ensure optimum crop establishment. For paddy cultivation, use 20 kg of seeds per acre. Adoption of improved or high-yielding variety (HYV) seeds can enhance yield potential by up to 15 per cent.
- 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. Suitable seeds may be procured in advance.
- As thunderstorms accompanied by lightning are expected over the next five days, farmers are advised to avoid staying in open fields, near trees, or close to water bodies during thunderstorm events. If shelter is unavailable, crouch low in an open area with feet placed together to minimize lightning risk.
- Disconnect farm equipment, electric motors, and irrigation pumps during thunderstorms to prevent damage from lightning or power fluctuations.
- Use an umbrella, cap, or wet cloth to protect against direct exposure to solar radiation during daytime field activities.
- Considering the forecast of high daytime temperatures and hot, humid conditions in some areas, farmers are advised to avoid outdoor work during peak heat hours (12:00 PM to 4:00 PM). Wear loose, light-colored clothing and use a wide-brimmed hat or cloth to cover the head and neck.
- Provide mechanical support or staking to banana, papaya, cucurbits, and other vulnerable crops to reduce damage caused by gusty winds.
- Protect mango fruits on trees by using netting or suitable protective measures to minimize losses from strong winds.

Gujarat

Rainfall of 5.3 mm (82% large excess) was received over Gujarat from 01 March to 24 May 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (22-28 May to 29 May-04 June 2026) over Gujarat is a large excess of rainfall for week 1 and week 2.

- For green fodder production, maize should be harvested at the grain-setting stage, as the fodder at this stage is highly nutritious, succulent, and provides higher biomass yield, making it more beneficial for livestock feeding. Providing irrigation before harvest helps maintain crop moisture and improves fodder softness and quality.

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- Due to prevailing hot weather conditions, groundnut crops should be monitored regularly for mite infestation. If mite incidence is observed, spray Ethion 50 EC @ 15 ml or Propargite 57 EC @ 10 ml per 10 litres of water as recommended.
- In brinjal, to manage little leaf disease, spray Pyriproxyfen 10 EC @ 6 ml or Thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 4 g per 10 litres of water at an interval of 10–12 days as recommended. Regular monitoring and timely management are also advised to minimise whitefly and jassid infestation.
- In pomegranate, during thrips infestation, spray 5 per cent neem seed kernel extract (NSKE) @ 500 g seed powder extract or apply neem-based insecticide @ 20 ml of 1 EC or 40 ml of 0.15 EC per 10 litres of water. For the management of fungal leaf spot and fruit spot diseases, spray Carbendazim @ 10 g or Difenoconazole @ 10 ml per 10 litres of water alternately at 15-day intervals.

Maharashtra

Konkan received rainfall of 19.1 mm (41% excess), 18.6 mm (-4% below normal) rainfall over Madhya Maharashtra, 15.7 mm (-22% deficit) rainfall over Marathwada, and 9.1 mm (-62% large deficit) rainfall over Vidarbha from 01 March to 24 May 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (22-28 May to 29 May-04 June 2026) is a large excess of rainfall over Konkan and Madhya Maharashtra, deficit rainfall over Vidarbha and excess rainfall over Marathwada for week 1 and a large excess of rainfall over Konkan, Madhya Maharashtra, Marathwada and Vidarbha for week 2.

Konkan

- For Kharif rice cultivation, plough the field thoroughly and expose the soil to sunlight before sowing. This practice helps in the effective management of weeds, insect pests, and soil-borne pathogens.
- For raising finger millet or proso millet nursery, select well-drained soil. Plough the nursery area thoroughly and prepare the soil to a fine tilth. Apply farmyard manure (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 land slope. The length of raised beds may be adjusted according to field conditions and slope.
- For groundnut cultivation, select medium to heavy textured soils with good drainage facilities. Plough the field deeply and prepare a fine seedbed. Before final harrowing, incorporate 50 kg of well-decomposed farmyard manure or compost per guntha to improve soil fertility and structure.
- For niger cultivation, plough the land deeply and prepare the soil to a fine tilth. During final harrowing, incorporate 50 kg of well-decomposed farmyard manure or compost per guntha to enhance soil productivity.
- Mango fruits should be harvested at proper maturity. Harvest-ready fruits generally change colour from dark green to light yellowish-green. White lenticel spots become more prominent, and the fruit stalk attains maturity, indicating readiness for harvest.
- For establishing a new cashew plantation, remove all wild trees, shrubs, creepers, and associated root systems from the selected site. Lay out the orchard using the square planting system and dig pits of 60 × 60 × 60 cm size at a spacing of 7 m × 7 m. While preparing pits, keep the upper 30 cm soil and lower 30 cm soil separately for proper pit filling and soil management.

Marathwada

- In sugarcane, irrigation should be provided based on crop water requirements to ensure optimum growth and development. Hand weeding is recommended for effective weed management. For Adsali sugarcane cultivation, select medium black, well-drained soils with a soil depth of 60–120 cm for better crop establishment and productivity.
- Soybean can be cultivated in a wide range of soil types; however, very light soils may adversely affect crop yield. Avoid acidic, alkaline, and sandy loam soils for soybean cultivation. Medium to heavy, well-drained soils rich in organic matter are ideal for soybean production. The recommended soil pH range is 6.5 to 7.5.

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- For turmeric cultivation, select medium black, well-drained soils free from perennial and annual weeds. Waterlogged conditions should be avoided, as they adversely affect crop growth. The optimum soil pH range for turmeric cultivation is 6.5 to 7.5.
- For Kharif sorghum cultivation, select medium to heavy textured, well-drained soils to support healthy crop growth and higher productivity.

Vidarbha

- Harvest mature summer groundnut crops at the appropriate stage and ensure safe storage after harvest. For late-sown fields, provide light and frequent irrigation during morning or evening hours to maintain adequate soil moisture.
- Harvest mature summer greengram crops and ensure proper post-harvest storage. In late-sown greengram fields, provide need-based light irrigation during early morning or evening hours based on crop moisture requirements.
- Provide light and frequent irrigation during early morning or evening hours for fruit crops to minimize moisture stress. Harvest mature fruits promptly and store them safely to maintain quality. Avoid plant protection sprays during cloudy weather conditions. Provide mechanical support to newly planted and young fruit plants to prevent lodging or damage during gusty wind conditions.

Chhattisgarh

The rainfall received over Chhattisgarh was 34.6 mm (6% above normal) from 01 March to 24 May 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (22-28 May to 29 May-04 June 2026) over Chhattisgarh is a large deficit of rainfall for week 1 and a large excess of rainfall for week 2.

- Farmers are advised to procure seeds of recommended and improved crop varieties well in advance for the Kharif season. Suggested varieties include paddy (Indirawati Dhan, M.T.U.-1153, Vikram T.C.R., Chhattisgarh Dhan-1919), soybean (R.S.C.-10-46, R.S.C.-11-15, R.S.C.-11-07), pigeon pea (Chhattisgarh Arhar-1, Chhattisgarh Arhar-2, Rajeev Lochan), maize (Pusa Hybrid-1, Vivek Makka Sankar-51, C.G. Ageti Sankar Makka-1), and green gram (P.K.V.A.K.M.-4, Shikha).
- Before Kharif sowing, farmers are advised to service and repair agricultural machinery and field equipment to ensure timely farm operations. Deep ploughing with a mouldboard (MB) plough is recommended to improve soil conditions and expose weed seeds, soil-borne pathogens, and insect eggs to sunlight, thereby reducing pest and disease incidence.
- Farmers planning fruit crop cultivation should prepare pits of 1 × 1 × 1 metre size and keep them open for adequate sunlight exposure before planting. Suitable fruit crop varieties may be selected, such as Dussehri, Langra, and C.G. Nandiraj for mango, and Allahabad Safeda and Lucknow-49 for guava, for better productivity and crop performance.
- Apply nutrients under clear weather conditions and provide irrigation to summer vegetable crops such as bottle gourd, ridge gourd, cucumber, pumpkin, sponge gourd, and watermelon based on crop water requirements.
- Prepare fields in advance for rainy season vegetable cultivation and arrange quality seeds for crops such as okra, brinjal, chilli, cucumber, bottle gourd, radish, and cauliflower to facilitate timely sowing.

West Bengal

Gangetic West Bengal received rainfall of 240.6 mm (57% excess), and Sub-Himalayan West Bengal received 687.6 mm (91% large excess) from 01 March to 24 May 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks for West Bengal (22-28 May to 29 May-04 June 2026) is a large deficit of rainfall over Gangetic West Bengal and normal rainfall over Sub-Himalayan West Bengal during week 1 and a large excess of rainfall over Gangetic West Bengal and Sub-Himalayan West Bengal for week 2.

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- Under the prevailing weather conditions, farmers are advised to provide light and frequent irrigation during the early morning or evening hours to maintain proper soil moisture in the root zone. Organic mulching with dry straw or crop residues should be applied around the base of the plants to reduce soil temperature and conserve soil moisture.
- Maintain light and regular irrigation in mango orchards to reduce heat and moisture stress during fruit development and maturity stages; avoid excess irrigation and ensure proper drainage after rainfall to prevent water stagnation.
- Farmers should prioritize light and frequent irrigation, preferably scheduled during the cooler early morning or late evening hours, to maintain optimum soil moisture, prevent flower drop, and ensure proper fruit development.

Jharkhand

Rainfall of 97.7 mm (45% large excess) was received over Jharkhand from 01 March to 24 May 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (22-28 May to 29 May-04 June 2026) over Jharkhand is a large deficit of rainfall for week 1 and a large excess of rainfall for week 2.

- In summer maize, undertake earthing up at the knee-high stage of the crop to provide better root support and improve crop growth. Apply urea @ 26 kg per acre at this stage. In rice, maintain 4–5 cm standing water in the field during the milking stage to ensure proper grain development.
- Timely transplanted rice crops are reaching maturity. Harvest the crop during clear weather conditions and store the produce safely after proper drying. Threshing should be carried out after adequate sun drying. After the harvest of paddy, plough the field and sow green manure crops immediately to improve soil fertility.
- Farmers planning to cultivate cucurbitaceous vegetables are advised to select improved varieties such as Pusa Naveen and Arka Bahar for pumpkin; Pusa Do Mausami and Arka Harit for bitter gourd; Pusa Nasadar, Satputiya, and Swarn Uphar for ridge gourd; and Chikni, Lung Green, and Long White for sponge gourd.
- In summer, apply the remaining 50 kg of urea per acre in two equal split doses after 30 days of sowing. Apply 25 kg of urea per acre initially and incorporate it into the soil, followed by the remaining 25 kg of urea per acre before flowering for better crop growth and yield.
- Farmers interested in cultivating pole-type French bean are advised to select improved varieties such as Kentucky Wonder and Swarn Lata. Use a seed rate of 10–12 kg per acre and maintain a spacing of 75 cm between rows and 15 cm between plants.
- During heat wave conditions, foliar spraying of 0.5 per cent potassium nitrate before and during flowering is recommended to minimize heat stress and reduce potential yield loss in crops.

Uttar Pradesh

Eastern Uttar Pradesh received rainfall of 52.1 mm (88% large excess), and Western Uttar Pradesh received rainfall of 50.9 mm (78% large excess) from 01 March to 24 May 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (22-28 May to 29 May-04 June 2026) is no rainfall over Eastern and Western Uttar Pradesh during week 1, and a large excess of rainfall over Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Western Uttar Pradesh during week 2.

Eastern Uttar Pradesh

- In rice, establish nurseries of long-duration varieties (more than 145 days) first, followed by medium-duration varieties (130–140 days) and short-duration varieties (115–120 days). Use only pure and quality seeds for nursery raising. A seed rate of 30 kg per hectare is recommended for raising paddy seedlings. For upland (Uparhar) areas, crop planning and variety selection should be done based on local agro-climatic conditions.

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- In sunflower, bird damage may increase during the harvest stage, leading to seed losses. Farmers are advised to use reflective ribbons, bird scarers, or protective netting to minimize bird damage and protect yield.
- Farmers who have grown pulse crops such as urd and cowpea (lobia) as intercrops in sugarcane are advised to provide irrigation as required and undertake timely weed and insect pest management for better crop growth and productivity.

Western Uttar Pradesh

- As per the extended range weather forecast for 22–28 May 2026, no rainfall and above-normal day and night temperatures are expected. Farmers are advised to complete threshing and cleaning operations and ensure grains are dried to a moisture content of 8–10 per cent before storage in metal containers to maintain grain quality and prevent storage losses.
- In zaid urd and moong crops, prevailing hot and dry weather conditions warrant light irrigation during evening hours to maintain adequate soil moisture. Thrips infestation may occur under these conditions; therefore, spray Triazophos @ 1 ml per litre of water during evening hours for effective management.
- In zaid maize, light irrigation during evening hours is recommended under prevailing hot and dry weather conditions to reduce crop moisture stress and support healthy crop growth.
- In sunflowers, protect mature crops from bird damage and harvest the crop at physiological maturity to minimize yield loss.
- In pigeon pea, under irrigated conditions, farmers are advised to sow short-duration varieties such as Paras, UPAS-120, Type-21, and Pusa-992 for better crop establishment and productivity.

Jammu

Rainfall of 229.7 mm (-27% deficit) was received over Jammu from 01 March to 24 May 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (22-28 May to 29 May-04 June 2026) over Jammu is excess rainfall for week 1 and deficit rainfall for week 2.

- In rice, farmers may initiate nursery sowing of early transplanted rice varieties such as IET-1410, K-39, Ratna, PC-19, and Jaya. Before nursery sowing, treat seeds with Carbendazim or Bavistin @ 2 g/kg seed to protect against seed-borne diseases. Irrigation should be provided to the nursery as per crop requirements.
- Deep ploughing using a soil-turning plough is recommended for soil solarisation to reduce insect pest incidence and weed infestation. Incorporate well-decomposed farmyard manure (FYM) at least 15 days before sowing in fields intended for Kharif maize and paddy cultivation during June.
- In rice-based cropping systems involving Dhaincha as a green manure crop, the recommended phosphorus dose should be applied to the Dhaincha crop through Single Super Phosphate (SSP) or Di-Ammonium Phosphate (DAP) to improve nutrient availability and crop growth.
- Farmers are advised to undertake hoeing and weeding operations regularly to conserve soil moisture, improve root aeration, and effectively manage weed growth.
- Top dressing of nitrogenous fertilizers in summer fodder crops (maize + cowpea + fodder sorghum mixture) and pearl millet is recommended after receiving rainfall if fertilizer application has not yet been completed.
- In cucurbit crops, spray Chlorpyriphos @ 2 ml per litre of water followed by ash application on wetted leaves for effective management of red pumpkin beetle. Install 5 pheromone traps per kanal for fruit fly management.

Rajasthan

East Rajasthan received 34.7 mm (97% large excess) of rainfall, and 24.4 mm (19% above normal) of rainfall was received over West Rajasthan from 01 March to 24 May 2026. The extended range weather

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forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (22-28 May to 29 May-04 June 2026) shows a large deficit of rainfall over East Rajasthan and West Rajasthan for week 1, and a large deficit of rainfall over East Rajasthan and normal rainfall over West Rajasthan for week 2.

- Farmers are advised to collect soil samples from the top 30 cm soil layer for soil testing. Soil analysis should be carried out through certified laboratories or authorised agencies to ensure accurate nutrient recommendations.
- Before storage, grains should be properly cleaned and dried to the recommended moisture content of not more than 12 per cent. Storage structures or godowns should be thoroughly cleaned by removing leftover grains and residues from previous storage. Cracks and crevices in walls should be repaired, and whitewashing should be carried out to maintain storage hygiene. Farmers who can afford it may spray 0.5 per cent Malathion solution inside storage chambers and keep them closed for 7–8 days. Old gunny bags should be dipped in a solution containing 1 litre of Malathion mixed in 100 litres of water and dried in the shade before reuse.
- Field preparation should be completed for cotton sowing during the current week. Farmers are advised to procure quality certified seeds from reliable sources for better crop establishment.
- Red pumpkin beetle may damage germinating seedlings and tender leaves in cucurbit crops. For effective management, dust Carbaryl 5 per cent @ 25 kg/ha during morning or evening hours.
- Intercultural operations and hand hoeing should be carried out regularly for effective weed management and to facilitate proper pegging in crops where required.
- In okra, harvesting should be carried out when fruits attain approximately 5 inches length to maintain market quality. After harvesting, top dress urea @ 30 kg/ha to support continued crop growth and productivity.
- During summer months, green fodder scarcity is common. Therefore, farmers are advised to cultivate fodder crops such as sorghum, pearl millet (bajra), maize, and cowpea (lobia) to ensure adequate green fodder availability for livestock.

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