



राष्ट्रीय कृषि मौसम परामर्शी सेवाएं बुलेटिन National Agromet Advisory Services Bulletin

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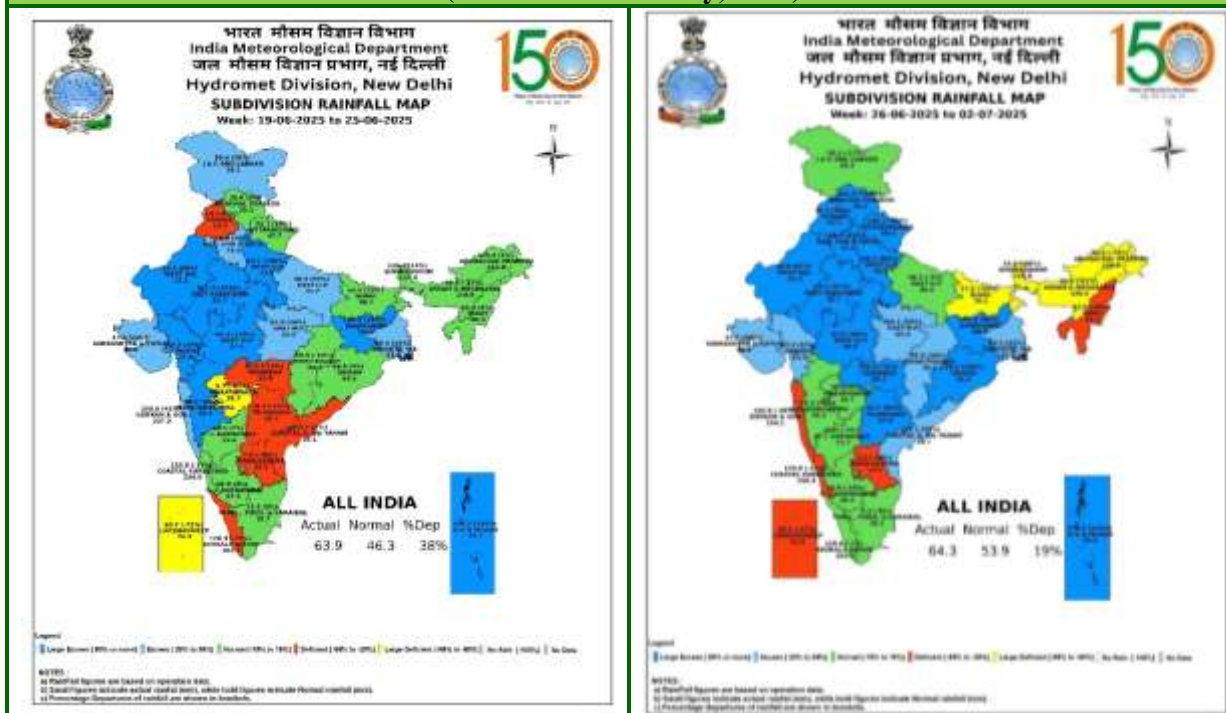
और

भारतीय मौसम विज्ञान विभाग
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Realized Rainfall

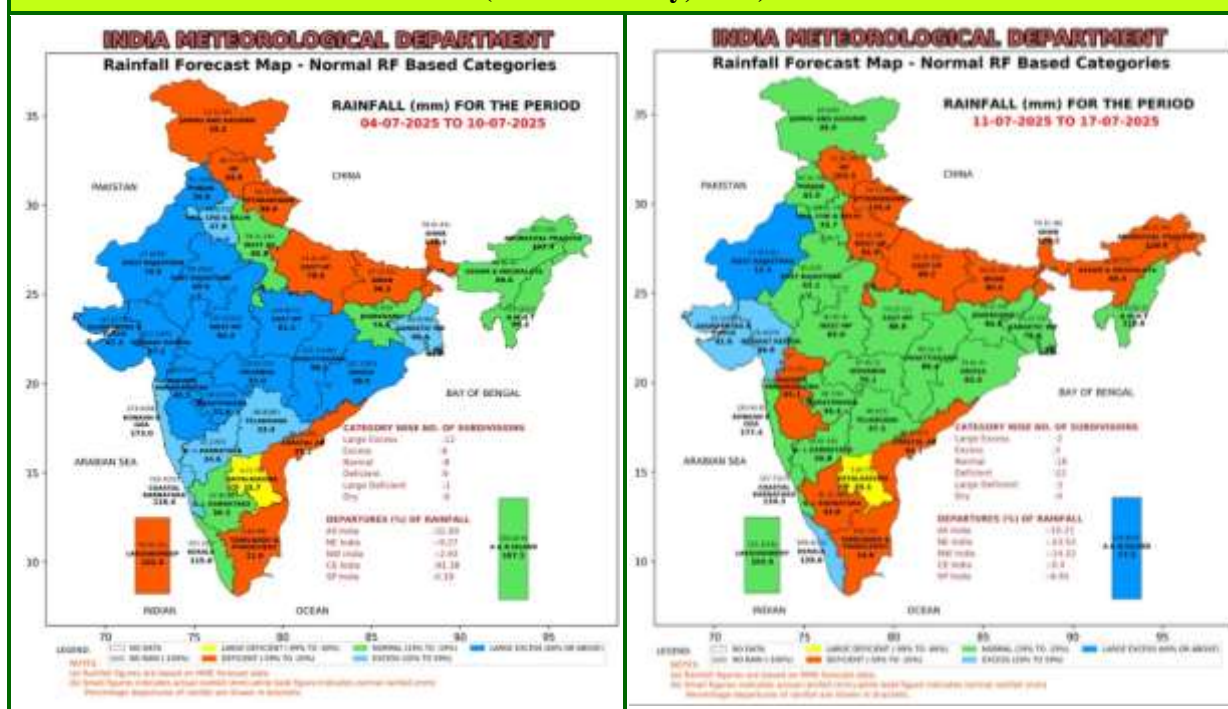
(19th June to 02nd July, 2025)



- Normal or above normal rainfall occurred in both the weeks over Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh (UTs), Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Haryana Chandigarh & Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Gangetic West Bengal, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat State, Madhya Maharashtra, Interior Karnataka, Tamil Nadu Puducherry & Karaikal and Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
- Normal or above normal rainfall occurred in either of the two weeks over Punjab, Bihar, Sub-Himalayan West Bengal & Sikkim, Assam & Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland Manipur Mizoram & Tripura (NMMT), Konkan & Goa, Marathwada, Vidarbha, Telangana, Coastal Andhra Pradesh & Yanam, Coastal Karnataka and Kerala & Mahe.
- Below Normal rainfall/no rain occurred in both weeks over Rayalaseema and Lakshadweep.

Extended Range Forecast System

Rainfall forecast maps for the next 2 weeks (IC- 02nd July, 2025)
(04th to 17th July, 2025)



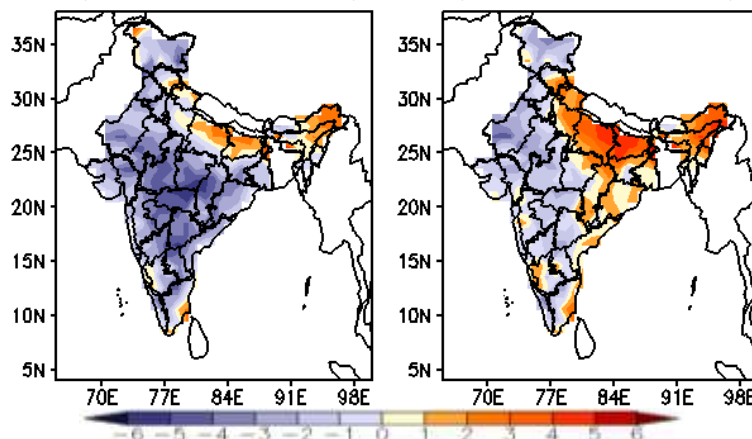
- Week 1 (04.07.2025 to 10.07.2025):** Rainfall is likely to be above normal over Central India, West India, Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana, Odisha and Gangetic West Bengal.
- Week 2 (11.07.2025 to 17.07.2025):** Rainfall is likely to be above normal over Gujarat, South Rajasthan and coastal regions of Kerala and Karnataka. However, it is likely to be below normal over East and NE India, many parts of North West India, South India and Maharashtra.

**Maximum and Minimum temperature anomaly ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) forecast
for the next 2 weeks (IC- 02nd July, 2025)
(04th to 17th July, 2025)**

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

(Week1: 04Jul–10Jul)

(Week2: 11Jul–17Jul)



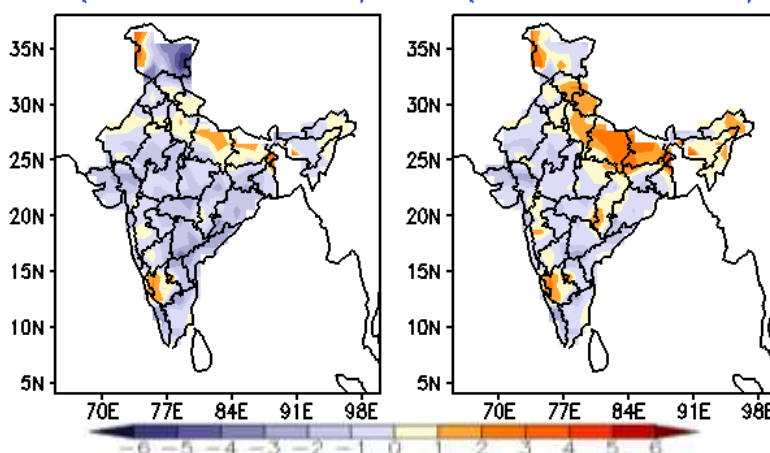
Maximum Temperature (Tmax)

- **Week 1 (04.07.2025 to 10.07.2025):** Maximum temperature is likely to be below normal over most parts of the country except Bihar, East Uttar Pradesh, many parts of North East India and coastal regions of Tamil Nadu.
- **Week 2 (11.07.2025 to 17.07.2025):** Maximum temperature is likely to be above normal over East and North East India, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Coastal Andhra Pradesh, coastal regions of Tamil Nadu and some parts of Karnataka.

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

(Week1: 04Jul–10Jul)

(Week2: 11Jul–17Jul)



Minimum Temperature (Tmin)

- **Week 1 (04.07.2025 to 10.07.2025):** Minimum temperature is likely to be below normal over most parts of the country except some parts of Karnataka, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.
- **Week 2 (11.07.2025 to 17.07.2025):** Minimum temperature is likely to be above normal over North East India, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and South Karnataka.

Strategic Agricultural Planning based on Rainfall till 17 July 2025

Agromet Advisories

Kerala

Kerala received 698.7 mm (-10% normal) of rainfall from 01 June to 06 July 2025. Kerala's extended-range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (04 July-10 July and 11 July-17 July 2025) is normal rainfall for week 1 and excess rainfall for week 2.

- Paddy seedlings for the Virippu season can be transplanted at the 4 to 5-leaf stage. As a prophylactic measure against sheath blight, sheath rot, and leaf spot diseases, dip the roots of seedlings in a *Pseudomonas* solution prepared at 20 g per litre of water before transplanting.
- During the southwest monsoon season, apply 25 to 50 kg of organic manure per mature palm by opening the coconut basin.
- High atmospheric moisture may lead to Mahali disease in areca nut and coconut. Rotting begins at the perianth and spreads throughout the nut, leading to premature nut fall. Fallen nuts at the plant base become completely rotten. To manage this, spray copper oxychloride at 3 g per litre of water.
- Current weather conditions are favourable for fruit rot diseases. Spray 0.5% Bordeaux mixture during a break in rainfall.
- Ensure proper drainage during the rainy season. Pesticides should not be applied during the rainy period. To manage leaf fall, spray 1% Bordeaux mixture or drench the basin as a prophylactic measure.
- Plant coleus cuttings in the main field from July to October. To generate enough vines, raise tubers in a nursery using 68 to 80 kg of tubers per acre. Prepare the main field by ploughing or digging to a depth of 15–20 cm. Form ridges 30 cm apart or raised beds 60–90 cm wide. Apply organic manure at 40 kg per cent at the time of planting.
- Deworm animals after dung examination. Take precautions to prevent ectoparasitic infestations. Care should be taken to prevent rat breeding in the premises of the cattle shed to prevent leptospirosis.

Tamil Nadu

Tamil Nadu received 63.1 mm (4% normal) of rainfall from 01 June to 06 July 2025. The extended-range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (04 July-10 July and 11 July-17 July 2025) in Tamil Nadu is deficit rainfall for week 1 and week 2.

- In cotton, irrigation is advisable based on local weather conditions and crop requirements.
- Irrigation is advisable.
- Based on the crop requirement, irrigation is advisable. Farmers are advised to spray in the early morning hours, depending on the occurrence of rainfall.
- In maize, Strong winds may affect the crop stand. Hence, farmers are advised to carry out earthing up to provide support.
- Farmers are requested to provide support trees using wooden poles. Wind break like Shevri (*Susana egyptifolia*) can be raised along the border of the field to avoid damage due to heavy and hot winds in the banana.
- The prevailing weather conditions incidence of leaf hopper in cotton. Spray Fipronil 5 % SC @ 1.5 litre/ha or Imidacloprid 17.8% SL @ 100 ml/ha or Thiamethoxam 25% WG @ 100 g/ha.
- Since wind speed is expected to increase, a sufficient quantity of good-quality water is necessary for the poultry birds. Further providing feed during morning hours to avoid food wastage and hanging of gunny bags on the border of the shed. Electrolytes may be added to the chicken feed to increase the feed intake.

Karnataka

Coastal Karnataka received 1217.5 mm (13% normal) rainfall, North Interior Karnataka received rainfall of 147.7 mm (21% excess), and South Interior Karnataka received rainfall of 195.2 mm (6% normal) from 01 June to 06 July 2025. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (04 July-10 July and 11 July-17 July 2025) is excess rainfall over Coastal Karnataka, and North Interior Karnataka, normal rainfall over South Interior Karnataka for week 1, and normal rainfall over Coastal Karnataka, North Interior Karnataka and deficit rainfall over South Interior Karnataka for week 2.

North Interior Karnataka

- In sugarcane, take up intercoalition at 50, 65, 80 and 95 Days after planting and earthing up should be done at 120 days after planting. To manage striga weed, take up spraying of 2,4-D sodium salt at the rate of 1 kg a.i., dissolved in one litre of water, as directed, spray on the weed. Heavy and early earthing up of ratoons ensures optimum plant density with good yield and quantity.
- In green gram, Thrips: To manage sucking pests in green gram, take up spraying of 1 ml Methyl parathion 50% EC or 1.75 ml Dimethoate 30% EC. dissolved in one litre of water.
- In citrus, to manage Bacterial blight disease, spray the crop with 3 grams of Copper oxychloride or 1 per cent Bordo mixture dissolved in one litre of water or 300 ppm Streptomycin (3 grams in 10 litres of water. To manage leaf minor in citrus, take up spraying of 0.3 ml Indoxacarb or 0.2-gram Emamectin benzoate, dissolved in one litre of water.
- In grapes, to manage fungal diseases, take up spraying of 1 per cent Bordeaux mixture 2-3 days after pruning and to manage Anthracnose disease, take up spraying of 1 ml Thiophanate methyl dissolved in one litre of water.
- To manage Bacterial blight disease in pomegranate, spray the crop with Streptomycin sulphate 0.5 g. + Copper Oxychloride 2 g. dissolved in one litre of water.
- Three foliar applications of 00:52:34 (Mono-Potassium Phosphate) @ 7g/l at 15-20day intervals should be taken for good fruit development and increasing the fruit size. To manage fruit sucking moths, take bagging of fruits with poly propylene Non-woven bags (PPNW) or Butter paper bags. If bagging is delayed, take up spray of Azadirachtin or Neem oil 1% (10000 ppm) @ 3ml/lit + Fish oil resin soap @ 1 ml/lit on plants.
- Vaccinate livestock against Foot and Mouth disease (FMD vaccination), Black Quarter disease (BC vaccination) and Haemorrhagic Septicaemia.

South Interior Karnataka

- Postpone the sowing operation because lack of soil moisture for the sowing operation.
- Intercultural operation is recommended.
- Provide one or two protective irrigations for already sown kharif crops.
- The following crop and variety are recommended for kharif sowing
- Red gram: BRG-1,2,3,4 and 5, TTB-7, ICP-7035 and HY 3C
- Maize: MAH-14-5, Hema and Nityashree
- Groundnut: TMV-2, KCG-6, JL-24, Kadri Lepakshi
- Before sowing seed, treating with biofertilizer is recommended
- Ploughing across the slope will make in situ soil moisture conservation.
- Wind speed is high, provide staking support to the Banana and Vegetable crop to protect from uprooting of crops.
- Recommended for pruning of dried twigs and branches done in June-July month to facilitate the sunlight to bear more fruits in the next season.

Andhra Pradesh

Coastal Andhra received 121.7 mm (-11% normal) and 56.7 mm (-32% deficit) of rainfall in the Rayalaseema region from 01 June to 06 July 2025, the extended-range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (04 July-10 July and 11 July-17 July 2025) shows large deficit rainfall over Rayalaseema and deficit rainfall over Coastal Andhra Pradesh for week 1 and week 2.

- In groundnut, Farmers are advised to take up sowing of rainfed groundnut only after receipt of cumulative rainfall of 50-60 mm after the onset of the SW monsoon. They are advised to avoid too early sowing immediately after first rains in the month of June, and also late sowing after the 1st week of August to avoid the risk of yield reduction.
- In sowing time (Kharif Preparedness-castor), the Optimum sowing time for castor is June 15th to July 31st. Farmers are advised to select high-yielding varieties such as Haritha, Kiran, Jwala, Pragathi and hybrids, i.e., DCH. 117, PCH-111, GCH.8, ICH.66 and ICH 5. Apply 2 tons of farmyard manure per acre during ploughing and incorporate it into the soil. While sowing, apply the recommended dose of fertilisers (12 kg of nitrogen, 16 kg of phosphorus, and 12 kg of potassium per acre).
- Farmers are advised to select medium duration varieties viz., LRG 105, PRG-176, LRG 41, LRG 52, ICP 8863 and BSMR-736, and farmers are also suggested to treat the seeds with rhizobium @10 g /kg seed. Suggested to apply the recommended dose of fertilisers (8 kg of nitrogen and 20 kg of phosphorus per acre) at the time of sowing.
- The optimum time of sowing for paddy nursery is June 15 to July 15. Suitable varieties are Samba Mashuri, Nandyala Sannalu, Nellore Sona, Nellore Mashuri, Nandyala Sona, M.T.U. 1212, M.T.U. 1280, M.T.U. 1281. Farmers are advised to take up sowing of rice nurseries and apply 2 kg Nitrogen (4.4 kg Urea), 1 kg of P₂O₅ (6.25 kg of Single super phosphate) and 1 kg of K₂O (1.6 kg Muriate of potash) for a nursery bed of 5 cents.
- The present weather conditions are favourable for bacterial leaf blight incidence in pomegranate. For the control spray copper oxy chloride @3.0 g + streptocycline @ 0.5gm/litre water.
- In the North coastal zone of Andhra Pradesh, present weather conditions are congenial for top rot incidence in sugarcane. Based on the severity of the incidence, go for spraying with carbendazim @ 1g or mancozeb @ 3 g/l after cessation of rains.
- Prevailing weather conditions are congenial for the occurrence of bluetongue in sheep & goat. To prevent the diseases, vaccinate the animals.

Odisha

Odisha received rainfall of 358.7 mm (35% excess) from 01 June to 06 July 2025. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (04 July-10 July and 11 July-17 July 2025) over Odisha is a large excess rainfall for week 1 and normal rainfall for week 2.

- Do not apply any fertilizer & pesticides until clear weather.
- For paddy cultivation, always use certified seeds. A germination test is advisable before sowing.
- Do not keep standing water in the paddy nursery.
- Make provisions for drainage, where kharif maize or pulses, etc. have been sown.
- Cover the vegetable nursery with polythene to protect it from heavy rain and make a drainage arrangement.
- If the Sugarcane crop is 4-5 months old, then wrapping and propping should be done for medium and long duration varieties to keep the cane erect.

- Keep the animal sheds clean and dry. Provide sufficient food and water to animals and keep the food in a safer place to protect it from heavy rain. Proper vaccination should be given to them.
- Farmers are advised not to stay in open fields, near trees, or water bodies during thunderstorms. Unplug farm equipment, motors, and irrigation pumps to avoid damage.

Maharashtra

Konkan received rainfall of 1071.0 mm (17% normal), 271.5 mm (37% excess) rainfall over Madhya Maharashtra, 99.0 mm (-40% deficit) rainfall over Marathwada, and 214.3 mm (-5% normal) rainfall over Vidarbha was recorded from 01 June to 06 July 2025. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (04 July-10 July and 11 July-17 July 2025) is excess rainfall over Konkan, large excess rainfall over Madhya Maharashtra, Marathwada and Vidarbha for week 1 and normal rainfall over Konkan, Vidarbha and Marathwada, deficit rainfall over Madhya Maharashtra for week 2.

Vidarbha

- In kharif planning for cotton crop, recommended deshi varieties include AKA-5, AKA-7 and AKA-8 with a seed rate of 12 to 15kg/ha and spacing of 60 x 15 cm. American improved varieties include AKH-081 (60x15cm with seed rate 15 to 20 kg/ha), AKH-09-5 (Suvarna Shubhra), PKV Rajat and AKH 8828 (60x30cm with seed rate 10 to 12 kg/ha). Cotton deshi hybrid PKVDH-1, PKV-Suvarna is recommended with a seed rate @ 3.0 to 3.5 kg/ha and spaced at 60x45 cm. Recommended Bt cotton varieties may also be preferred
- After monsoon onset, sowing of soybean should be undertaken only when there is sufficient ongoing moisture for germination in the soil. Avoid early sowing under insufficient soil moisture conditions. For the use of their seeds for crops like soybeans to test seed viability, conduct a simple germination test well in advance. Ensure the availability of biofertilizers for seed treatment before sowing (Rhizobium + PSB @25 gm and Trichoderma + Thiram @ 4 gm per kg seed).
- After monsoon onset, sowing should be undertaken only when there is sufficient ongoing moisture for germination in the soil. Avoid sowing under insufficient soil moisture conditions. Pigeon pea varieties to be chosen as per the soil type are - early duration varieties for medium soil type (TAT-10, ICPL 87, AKT-8811), medium duration varieties for medium to heavy soil type (BSMR-736, PKV Tara, BSMR-853) and long duration varieties for heavy soil type (ICPL-87119, C-11). Ensure the availability of biofertilizers for seed treatment before sowing (Rhizobium + PSB @25 gm and Trichoderma + Thiram @ 4 gm per kg seed).

Marathwada

- In the areas where sowing of the Soybean crop has not yet been done, sowing should be done after receipt of a sufficient amount of rainfall (75-100 mm). Sowing of soybean can be done up to 15th July. Sowing of the soybean crop should be done with B.B.F. (Broad Bed Furrow), which results in maintaining soil moisture in the field, maintaining soil fertility and results in higher production. Intercultural operation should be done in the sown soybean crop for weed management. If a water stress condition is observed in the soybean crop, take a spray of 0.5% (50 gm/10 litres of water) Potassium nitrate (13:00:45). Thinning and gap filling operations should be done in the germinated soybean crop, where rainfall is received. As per the forecast of rainfall, precautions should be taken so that water does not stagnate, and the excess amount of water is removed from the crop field
- While selecting intercrop in turmeric, precautions should be taken that the crop must be short duration and will be harvested within three to three and a half months, e.g. leafy vegetables.

- In the areas where sowing of the kharif sorghum crop has not yet been done, sowing should be done after receipt of a sufficient amount of rainfall (75-100 mm). Sowing of kharif sorghum can be done up to 07th July. Thinning and gap-filling operations should be done in the germinated Kharif sorghum crop, where rainfall was received. Intercultural operation should be done in the sown kharif sorghum crop for weed management. As per the forecast of rainfall, precautions should be taken so that water does not stagnate and the excess amount of water from the crop field.
- During the early monsoon season, humidity, temperature changes, waterlogging, mud, and infestation of flies and other insects are observed, which deteriorate the health of livestock. For this, the following measures should be taken. Arrange a safe and clean shelter for livestock, ensure that rainwater does not accumulate in the cowshed area, and disinfect the cowshed with potassium permanganate solution every 15 days.

Madhya Maharashtra

- Early sown kharif crops are in the growth stage, but are facing moisture inadequacies. One hoeing with an entire blade hoe is advised. The seed treatment of appropriate bio-inoculants is recommended before sowing.
- Sowing of soybean be undertaken where the protective irrigation facility is available. Sowing is preferably done on broad-based furrows to avoid upcoming problems due to heavy rains. Seed treatment with Rhizobium culture @ 25 grams and PSB @ 25 grams per Kg. seed should be given before sowing/ dibbling.
- First dose to the newly planted banana garden should be given in the form of straight fertilisers; for this, apply 82 g., 375 g. and 83 g. through urea, muriate of potash, respectively to one-month aged garden. For new planting through rhizomes, select disease-free rhizomes from known sources weighing to approx 450-750 g (coconut-sized). The seed treatment of fungicide carbendazim @ 1 gm. Per lit. of water and dipping for 40 minutes is advised.
- The areas where the sowing has not been completed are found to be weedy. In order to reduce the weeds on fallow land, one harrowing is suggested.
- The garden must be cleared and left as it is (undisturbed for at least three months) after harvest of the last bahar. Apply Bordeaux mixture (1 per cent) to the newly flushed orchard. The pH of the Bordeaux mixture is maintained neutral.

Chhattisgarh

The rainfall received over Chhattisgarh was 270.2 mm (9% normal) from 01 June to 06 July 2025. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (04 July-10 July and 11 July-17 July 2025) over Chhattisgarh is a large excess rainfall for week 1 and normal rainfall for week 2.

- Line sowing can be done by seed cum fertilizer drill in lines in well pulverized field. In the levelled fields, seed sowing should be done at a distance of 20 cm through tractor-drawn seed drill, Inclined plate planter, Indira seed drill, Nari plough, Bhoramdev seed drill and Nari plough. The seed depth should not be more than 2-4 centimeters. Before transplanting or sowing paddy, treat the seeds with a 17% salt solution.
- In this method, a nursery is being prepared in approximately 1/10 of the fields. For these thick-grained varieties seed rate is 50 Kg/ ha. For thin-grained varieties, the seed rate is 40 Kg/ ha and for hybrid varieties seed rate is 15 Kg/ha.
- Seed rate- 65-75 Kg. / ha. Plant-to-plant distance should be kept 7-10 cms, and row-to-row distance should be kept 45 cms. Sowing can be made in the broad bed and furrow method. Soybean and other pulse crops should be sown after seed treatment with Rhizobium culture @

5 grams and PSB @ 10 grams per Kg. seed. Apply 20-25 kg/ha Nitrogen, 60-80 kg/ha Phosphorus and 30-40 kg/ha Potash. Arrangements for drainage measures should be made.

- Seed rate- 15-20 Kg. / ha. In early duration varieties, row to row distance should be maintained at 60 cms and plant to plant distance should be maintained at 15 cms. Arhar and other pulse crops should be sown after seed treatment with Rhizobium culture @ 5 grams and PSB @ 10 grams per Kg. seed. Apply 20-25 kg. Nitrogen, 45-50 kg. Phosphorus and 15-20 kg/ha Potash. Drainage arrangement should be made while sowing.
- Groundnut seed rate: 120-140 kg/ha. Row to row distance should be kept 30-40 cm, and the distance from plant to plant should be kept 8-10 cm. Sowing should be done after seed treatment with Trichoderma 5-10 grams, Rhizobium culture 5-10 grams and P.S.B. @ 5-10 grams per kg of seed. Apply 20-30 kg. Nitrogen, 50-60 kg Phosphorus and 20-25 kg/ha Potash.
- Certified or foundation seeds should be sown after treatment with Azospirillum and PSB @ 5-10 grams per kg of seed before sowing.
- For control of narrow & broad leaf weeds in line sown paddy mix herbicide as required in 25 kg of sand (e.g., Pyrazosulfuron (Saathi, Sevak, Pyrosulf, Lathi, and similar products) at 200 gm/ha within 0-3 days of paddy sowing in the presence of moisture.
- Vaccinate the poultry birds to prevent ranikhet disease. (first dose F-1 in age of 7 days & second dose R2B in age of 8 week).

Gujarat

The rainfall received over Gujarat was 405.1 mm (107% large excess) from 01 June to 06 July 2025.

The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks for Gujarat (04 July-10 July and 11 July-17 July 2025) is a large excess rainfall for week 1 and excess rainfall over week 2.

- In the paddy nursery, if the upper leaves of the paddy seedlings become yellow, it indicates iron deficiency. To overcome this problem, spray Ferrous Sulphate @ 40 g + lime @ 20 g in 10 litres of water. Make provision to drain out the excess rainwater stagnation from the sown nursery.
- For kharif groundnut, select semi-spread or erect varieties. Apply 12.5 kg N/ha and 25 kg P/ha at the time of sowing. If there has been sufficient rain for sowing, sowing should be started.
- Farmers are advised to start sowing of Chilli, Tomato and Brinjal seeds in raised beds or portrays with cocopeat for raising seedlings for kharif transplanting. Use a shade net (75% Shaded intensity) to cover the nursery area to prevent insect entry. About 100 kg of FYM per guntha or 10 kg of caster cake per guntha should be mixed well in the soil during nursery land preparation. Apply 200 g of Nitrogen and Phosphorus before sowing seeds by mixing the soil. Make provision to drain out the excess rainwater stagnation from the sown nursery.
- During heavy rainfall, give sufficient slope on the floor of the animal shed to avoid waterlogging. To protect the animals from electric current when it is raining, keep away from appliances like poles, power boxes and broken wires where the current is on. Don't keep the animal under a tree when there is heavy lightning during rain.

West Bengal

Gangetic West Bengal received rainfall of 355.0 mm (12% normal) and Sub-Himalayan West Bengal received 382.3 mm (-34% normal) rainfall from 01 June to 06 July 2025. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (04 July-10 July and 11 July-17 July 2025) is excess rainfall over Gangetic West Bengal and deficit rainfall over Sub-Himalayan West Bengal during week 1 and deficit rainfall over Gangetic West Bengal and normal rainfall over Sub-Himalayan West Bengal during week 2.

- Lodging risk due to high rainfall and moderate wind; provide support or tie in small bundles to prevent lodging. Check for stem rot or pests (e.g., semi-loopers) after rainfall and apply neem-based pesticide or Trichoderma bioformulations.
- Farmers should ensure proper drainage in nursery plots to avoid seedling damage due to heavy rainfall. Avoid transplanting during peak rainfall; prefer transplanting after 20th June if puddling is sufficient. Apply basal fertilizers (like FYM and single super phosphate) just before transplanting. Delay mechanical weeding till rainfall reduces to avoid crop and soil disturbance.
- Avoid overhead irrigation; use mulching to retain soil moisture.
- Remove and destroy infested shoots and fruits. Spray Cartap Hydrochloride 50 SP @ 1 g/litre for borer control.
- Fowl Cholera, Coccidiosis, Aspergillosis and Ranikhet diseases are the emerging problem diseases in poultry. Proper cleaning of the shed and vaccination can prevent widespread death and economic losses.

Bihar

The rainfall received over Bihar was 128.5 mm (-44% deficit) from 01 June to 06 July 2025. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks for Bihar (04 July-10 July and 11 July-17 July 2025) is deficit rainfall for week 1 and week 2.

- In the paddy, Farmers who have transplanted paddy are advised to provide life-saving irrigation as rainfall has been very low. Sahbhagi, Prabhat, Dhanlakshmi, Richariya, Saket-4, Rajendra Sweta and Rajendra Bhagwati are early varieties of paddy can be sown at this time. Farmers who have irrigation facilities are advised to transplant medium-duration rice varieties in low-land areas.
- Farmers are advised to sow Yam bean in upland areas as the weather is favourable for its sowing. Rajendra Mishrikand-1 and Rajendra Mishrikand-2 are recommended for North Bihar. Application of 200 quintal compost, 80 kg Nitrogen and 80 kg Phosphorus, and 80 kg Potash per hectare is suggested during land preparation.
- In view of deficit rainfall, it is advised to sown pigeon pea in upland areas. Apply 20 Kg N, 45 Kg Phosphorus and 20 Kg Potassium per hectare. The varieties such as Bahar, Pusa 9, Narendra Arhar 1, Malviya-13, Rajendra Arhar -1 recommended for sowing. Farmers should treat the seeds with Thiram @2.5 gm per kg 24 hours before sowing. Seed treatment with rhizobium culture is advised just before sowing.
- Farmers should treat the seeds of pigeon pea with Thiram @2.5 gm per kg 24 hours before sowing. Seed treatment with rhizobium culture is advised just before sowing

Uttar Pradesh

Eastern Uttar Pradesh received rainfall of 134.2 mm (-11% normal) and western Uttar Pradesh received rainfall of 160.4 mm (43% excess) from 01 March to 12 May 2025. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (09 May - 15 May and 16 May - 22 May 2025) is deficit rainfall over Eastern Uttar Pradesh and normal rainfall over Western Uttar Pradesh during week 1 and deficit rainfall over Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Western Uttar Pradesh for week 2.

Eastern Uttar Pradesh

- As per extended range weather forecast large deficient and above normal day and night temperature from 13-20 June, 2025 therefore farmers are advised to medium duration rice such as Narendra dhan -359, Malviya dhan-36, Narendra dhan -2064, Narendra dhan -2026, or Hybrid varieties as Arize -6444, 6201, PHB-71, KRH-2, PRH-10 and JKRH-401 etc. Nursery should be raised during the 2nd week of June. Seed should be treated with Streptocycline 4.0 g with 45 lt. water for 30-35 kg seed/ ha, soaking for the control of Bacterial blight. If seen deficiency of Iron or zinc is seen in the old seedlings, spray 5 kg of ferrous sulfate or 5.0 zinc

sulfate mixed with 20 kg of Urea, with 500 litres. water solution. Pick up nursery of short duration (110 to 125 days) improved varieties of paddy like CO-51, Narendra-80, IR-50, Narendra-97, Pant Dhan-12, Barani Deep, Sukh Samrat, Narendra Lalmati, Malviya Dhan-2, Malviya Dhan-917, Shiats Dhan-5 or do direct sowing

- If the seeds are not treated before sowing, then treat one kg. seed with 2-gram thiram, one-gram carbendazim or 4gramsTrichoderma + 1-gram carboxin. Before sowing, treat each seed with the specific rhizobium culture of pigeon pea.
- Farmers are advised to make proper drainage arrangements for excess rainwater. Pick up mature fruits on the standing crop.
- Monitor the sugarcane crop for termites. if an incidence occurs, broadcast 1000 ml of Chlorpyrifos 20 EC, Mix with 8 -10 kg of sand per acre.
- In Brinjal, spray with Quinalphos 25 EC at 1.5-2 ml/litre water or Spinosad 45 %SC at 10 ml ai/ha for control of fruit and shoot borers. Spray should be done during late evening hours. In Okra, rogue out the mosaic plants. Spray of Imidacloprid (17.8 % SL) at 60-90 ml per acre.

Western Uttar Pradesh

- As per the extended range weather forecast, normal rainfall and above normal day and night temperatures from 04-17 July, 2025, therefore, farmers are advised to transplant should be done by 10 to 15 cm high or 2-3 leaves are available. Seedlings should be treated with Trichoderma viride @ 4.0% water solution. If the nursery is not raised, farmers are advised that direct sowing should be done with short short-duration paddy variety.
- Farmers are advised to drain out excess water in the maize field. Sowing of maize with hybrid varieties such as Azad hybrid-1, Azad hybrid-2, DEKC-7074 Ganga-11, HQPM-5, Sartaj, MS maize-2 and Sankul varieties Prabhat, Azad uttam, Pragati, Gaurav, Pro-316 (4640) Bio-9681 and Y-1402K after 9th July at optimum moisture conditions.
- In sorghum, Farmers are advised to drain out excess water. After rainfall, sowing should be start with 2.5 g Thiram or 2.0 g Agro-san G.N @ 3.0 g /kg of seed composite varieties like Varsha, CSV-13.,15, SPB -1388, Vijeta and Hybrid varieties are CSH-16, 9, 14, 18, 13 and CSH-23. To ensure a good stand, 12-15 kg seed/ ha. the seed should be sown in rows 45 cm apart a depth of 3-4 cm. The seed should be purchased from a reliable source.
- Light to moderate rainfall forecast in the upcoming week, farmers are advised to arrange seed and fertiliser of pearl millet. Sowing should start 2nd week of July with recommended varieties I.C.M.B.-155, W.C.C.-75, P.C.-70, I.C.T.P.-8203 & hybrid varieties such as Pusa-322, Pusa-23, I.C.M.H-451, with 4-5 kg seed per hectare and 80:40:40 kg/ha fertilizer.
- Farmers are advised that pigeon pea sowing should be postponed up to 10th July. Sowing should be start at optimum moisture with late maturing recommended varieties like Narendra Arhar-2, Amar, Azad, and Pusa-2. Drain excess rainwater from the field.
- Optimum sowing time of sesame sowing should be start after 10th July with recommended varieties like Shekhar, Pragti, Type-78, Tarun, RT-351 and RT-346. Drain excess rainwater from the field.

Uttarakhand

Rainfall of 301.9 mm (23% excess) was received over Uttarakhand from 01 June to 06 July 2025. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (04 July-10 July and 11 July-17 July 2025) over Uttarakhand is deficit rainfall for week 1 and week 2.

- In rice, complete the transplanting. Strengthen the bunds in paddy fields.
- In maize, waterlogging inhibits the growth of maize plants. So, maintain proper drainage in the maize crop.

- In soybeans, Weeding should be done. Maintain proper drainage in the crop field.
- In tomato, Harvest mature fruits. Avoid waterlogging. Staking should be done.
- Plucking of ripened fruits of early varieties of apple. Cover fruit-bearing plants with a net to protect the fruits from birds.
- Harvest mature plum, peach, and apricot fruits. Prepare value-added products like Squash, Chutney, candy, etc., from healthy fruits.
- It is a suitable time for planting mulberry saplings. Remove the weeds around the older plant.
- Maintenance of goats is not done properly in the rain, and then pneumonia may occur. There is difficulty in breathing in pneumonia, and this disease can be fatal. Contact a veterinarian if symptoms of pneumonia appear.

Haryana

Rainfall of 90.1 mm (20% excess) was received over Haryana from 01 June to 06 July 2025. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (04 July-10 July and 11 July-17 July 2025) over Haryana is excess rainfall for week 1 and normal rainfall for week 2.

- In cotton, keeping in view the variable weather and anticipated rainfall in the next five days, farmers are advised to withhold the application of irrigation and chemicals. Decide on the drainage of excess water from the field if required. The weather is favourable for the incidence of jassid and white fly.
- In sugarcane, given the anticipated rainfall in the coming day, farmers are advised to withhold the application of irrigation and chemicals. Apply fertilisers after the rainfall event.
- In rice, Transplant 30-day-old rice seedlings and uproot seedlings from the nursery in standing water to minimise the bakanae disease. Make field bunds proper to avoid overflow of water from the field.
- Weather is favourable for the incidence of jassid and white fly. If 6-8 adult white flies and 2 nymphs of jassid are observed per leaf, then spray the crop with go Flonicamid (Ulala) 50WG in 175 litres of water per acre. The spray should be done in clear weather conditions.

Punjab

Rainfall of 89.7 mm (16% normal) was received over Punjab from 01 June to 06 July 2025. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (04 July-10 July and 11 July-17 July 2025) over Punjab is a large excess rainfall for week 1 and normal rainfall for week 2.

- In sugarcane, if rainfall does not happen, irrigate the crop at 7-12-day intervals.
- Drain excess water from the fields. If rainfall does not happen, irrigate the crop to save it from high temperatures. Apply urea 33 kg/acre to non-Bt varieties, 40kg /acre to Bt varieties and 45 kg/acre to all hybrids after thinning. PAU-LCC can also be used to apply need-based N in Bt cotton.
- Complete the transplanting of rice. Transplanting of PR 126 can be done up to 15 July. Transplant 25-30 days old nursery for PR-126, whereas 30-35 days old for medium duration varieties. Paddy seedlings in the nursery sown in light textured soils generally become yellow or whitish due to iron deficiency. To such a nursery, spray 0.5 to 1.0 kg ferrous sulphate dissolved in 100 litres of water. Apply 2-3 sprays at a weekly interval.
- In the absence of rain, irrigate the bearing fruit plants such as citrus, mango, pear, litchi, etc., at a proper interval as these are laden with fruits. The litchi trees need irrigation twice a week during this period; it reduces cracking of fruits to a great extent and helps in proper size development. Inorganic fertilisers for guava should be added to encourage growth in July-

August to get maximum flowering during August-September for the winter season crop. Cultivate the guava orchards in June so that the field can be made weed-free and pupae of fruit flies can be exposed to reduce the menace of fruit flies.

- Fruit borer attack in tomato crop can be checked by spraying 30 ml of Fame 480 SL or 60 ml Coragen 18.5 or 200 ml Indoxacarb 14.5 SC in 100 litres of water per acre. Observe a waiting period of 3 days after the spray of Fame and one day after the spray of Coragen.

Jammu

Rainfall of 99.4 mm (-1% normal) was received over Jammu from 01 June to 06 July 2025. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (04 July-10 July and 11 July-17 July 2025) over Jammu is deficit rainfall for week 1 and normal rainfall for week 2.

- Postpone irrigation due to the chances of rainfall for the next 5 days, farmers are advised to postpone the application of irrigation and fertiliser. Apply urea to rice seedlings in the nursery during clear weather, as and when the standing water of rainfall disappears. Keep the rice nursery and bund free from weeds.
- Farmers can go for sowing of maize (Vivek-25, Vivek QOM-9, HM-5 and HQPM-1) with a seed rate of 20-30 kg/ha after receipt of rainfall at vattar/optimum soil moisture. Treat the seed with Bavistin @ 3g/Kg of seed before sowing. Do not allow rainwater to stagnate in fields.
- Farmers may go for sowing of Mash (var.:Pant U-19, Uttara) & Moong (var.: SML-668) after receipt of rain at optimum soil moisture/ vattar condition. Inoculate the seed with Rhizobium culture before sowing to get a better yield. If sown, drain out excess rainwater from the field.
- Decide to drain out excess rainwater from the fields. To control shoot and fruit borer in Brinjal crop, clip infected fruits, shoots and bury them. Postpone chemical plant protection measures till the weather gets clear.

Rajasthan

East Rajasthan received 276.0 mm of rainfall (158% large excess), and 100.9 mm (81% large excess) of rainfall was received over West Rajasthan from 01 June to 06 July 2025. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (04 July-10 July and 11 July-17 July 2025) shows large excess rainfall over East Rajasthan and West Rajasthan for week 1 and normal rainfall over East Rajasthan and a large excess rainfall over West Rajasthan for week 2.

- Due to the possibility of rain in the coming days, farmers are advised to postpone irrigation in summer crops. Postpone all types of chemical spraying in the fields. Decide on draining out excess water from the groundnut and green gram crop fields.
- Harvest the mature vegetables such as okra and cucurbits.
- Improved varieties of maize: Pratap QPM-1, HQPM-1, HQPM-5, PEHM-2 and Pratap hybrid maize-1, Bio-9637, Bio-9681, Navjot, Pratap maize-3 and Pratap maize-9.
- Farmers are advised to prepare a nursery for tomatoes. Seed should be sown in the nursery after treatment with thiram 2.0 – 2.5 grams/kg of seed.
- Improved varieties of soybean: Pratap soya-1, Pratap Raj soya- 2, NRC-37, JS-335, JS-93-05, JS-71-05, JS-9560 and RKS-45.
- Improved varieties of groundnut: - Pratap groundnut-1, Pratap groundnut-2, JL-24, GG-2, RG-141, J-38, DH-86, TG-37A, Pratap groundnut, TAG-24, GPBD-4 and RG- 425.
- Farmers who want to establish new orchard gardens are advised to dig of pits as required and keep it open to kill harmful insects, pests and weed seeds in hot climate of June.
- Give a balanced diet to milch animals to enhance milk production.

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