

**All India Coordinated Research Project on Agrometeorology (AICRPAM)  
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**Status of monsoon, Progress in kharif Sowing and Agromet Advisories for some  
Deficit/Excess rainfall Areas**

**1. Status of southwest monsoon**

During 1 June – 10 September, country as a whole received 739 mm rainfall, which is 6% deficit compared to the normal rainfall of the country for the same period (782 mm). Districts which received rainfall less than 50% of normal during 1 June - 03 September were identified and depicted in Figure 1, Table 2 & 3.

**2. Progress in kharif sowing (Source: Press Information Bureau and Ministry of agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, Govt. of India)**

The total sown area of major crops as on 10<sup>th</sup> September, 2017 (as per reports received from states), stands at 1041 lakh hectare as compared to 1050 lakh hectare, as on this date last year (Table 1).

Table 1: Progress in kharif sowing in India as on 10<sup>th</sup> September 2017 (Area in Lakh hectare)

Crop	Area sown in 2017-18	Area sown in 2016-17
Rice	371.46	376.89
Pulses	139.17	144.84
Coarse Cereals	183.43	186.06
Oilseeds	169.2	187.16
Sugarcane	49.88	45.64
Jute & Mesta	7.05	7.56
Cotton	120.98	101.72
<b>Total</b>	<b>1041.17</b>	<b>1049.87</b>

**3. Agromet Advisories**

**Deficit rainfall areas**

**Kerala**

The state as a whole has received 1482 mm rainfall so far during the season, which is 20% deficit compared to the normal rainfall during the season. According to the extended range weather forecast, above normal and normal rainfall is predicted over Kerala during September

8-14 and September 15- 21, respectively. The following advisories may be followed after the occurrence of forecasted rainfall.

- Paddy is in milk stage. There are chances of infestation by rice bug. Apply neem based pesticides (3ml per liter of water). Pesticides application should be done either before 9 am or after 3 pm. Otherwise, the pesticide application will adversely affect the pollination
- Banana: Ensure proper drainage, as above normal rainfall is forecasted for the coming week. To avoid erwinia rot, apply lime in the banana basin or bleaching powder in the irrigation channels as a precaution
- Coconut: Apply fertilizers @ 250g Urea, 285g Rock phosphate, 350g Potash, 500 g MgSO<sub>4</sub> and 2 kg lime per plant. As a prophylactic measure to control bud rot apply 1% Bordeaux mixture on the tender leaf axils.

## **Maharashtra**

Rainfall received in major meteorological sub-divisions of the state are as follows:

Vidarbha – 606 mm (28% deficit); Marathwada – 498 mm (12% deficit); Madhya Maharashtra - 668 mm (9% surplus) and Konkan - 2692 mm (normal)

The extended range weather forecast provided for next two weeks (8-14 September and September 15-21) for different subdivisions of Maharashtra are: Vidarbha (normal for both weeks); Marathwada (above normal and normal); Madhya Maharashtra (above normal for both the weeks) and Konkan(below normal and normal).

## **Vidarbha**

- Undertake harvesting of matured green gram crop with protected drying and storage of the harvested produce.
- Undertake intercultural operations (weeding/hoeing) in cotton/pigeonpea to control weeds and improve surface tilth for better rain water conservation. At the time of last hoeing, open furrow between two rows by tying the ropes to hoe for better in-situ conservation of rainwater, particularly in late sown condition

Following pest control measures are recommended after the forecasted spell of normal rainfall spell.

- Continued cloudy weather followed by subdued rainfall activity has increased sap sucking pest infestation in cotton, for control of aphids/jassids undertake application of Azadirachtin 0.03% @ 30 ml or Acetameprid 20% SP@ 4.0 g or Thiamethoxam 25 wg @ 4.0 g per 10 litres of water. For controlling white fly infestation undertake application of Triazophos 40% EC @30 ml or Diafenthiuron 50 % WP 12.0 g or Deltamethrin 1% + Triazophos 35% EC @ 16.6 ml per 10 litres of water

- In soybean, to manage the initial incidence of leaf eating caterpillar undertake spraying of Azadirachtin 300 ppm @ 50 ml or if needed undertake application of Dichlorvos 76% EC @ 5.5 to 7.5 ml per 10 litres of water.
- In soybean, to manage incidence of green semilooper and girdle beetle undertake application of Profenofos 50% EC @ 20 ml or Chlorantraniliprole 18.5% SC @ 3ml per 10 litres of water.

## **Madhya Pradesh**

East Madhya Pradesh has received 666 mm rainfall (28% deficit) and West Madhya Pradesh has received 595 mm rainfall (23% deficit) so far during the season.

The extended range weather forecast provided for next two weeks (8-14 September and September 15-21) for different subdivisions of Madhya Pradesh are: East Madhya Pradesh (normal for both weeks); West Madhya Pradesh (normal and below normal). The following advisories may be followed after the forecasted spell of normal rainfall.

- Soybean: The crop is in pod development stage and incidence of semi looper, girdle beetle, white fly and hairy caterpillar is reported in many places due to prolonged dry spell. Farmers are advised to increase frequency of insecticides, like Thiomethoxam, Imidacloprid and Triazophos. Also rogue out the mosaic plants from the field.
- Paddy: The crop is in anthesis stage. Farmers are advised to keep soil moist at this stage in irrigated areas. To control blast, apply Carbendazim at 2g/liter water in the field.

## **Uttar Pradesh**

West UP has received 666 mm (34% deficit) and East UP has received 589 mm (22% deficit) rainfall so far during the season.

The extended range weather forecast provided for next two weeks (8-14 September and September 15-21) for different subdivisions of Uttar Pradesh are: West UP (below normal for both the weeks);

East UP (below normal, normal)

- As subdued rainfall has caused moisture stress, provide irrigation wherever possible to paddy and maize.
- Wherever root weevil infestation is noticed in paddy, apply Forate-10 G @ 10 kg/ha.

***Note: The above is a general overview for the states. However, for further details, district level contingency plans prepared by ICAR-CRIDA [covering all farming situations within the district) and placed in the websites of the Department of Agriculture Cooperation & Farmers' Welfare, Government of India ([www.agricoop.nic.in](http://www.agricoop.nic.in)) and CRIDA ([www.crida.in](http://www.crida.in))] may be referred.***

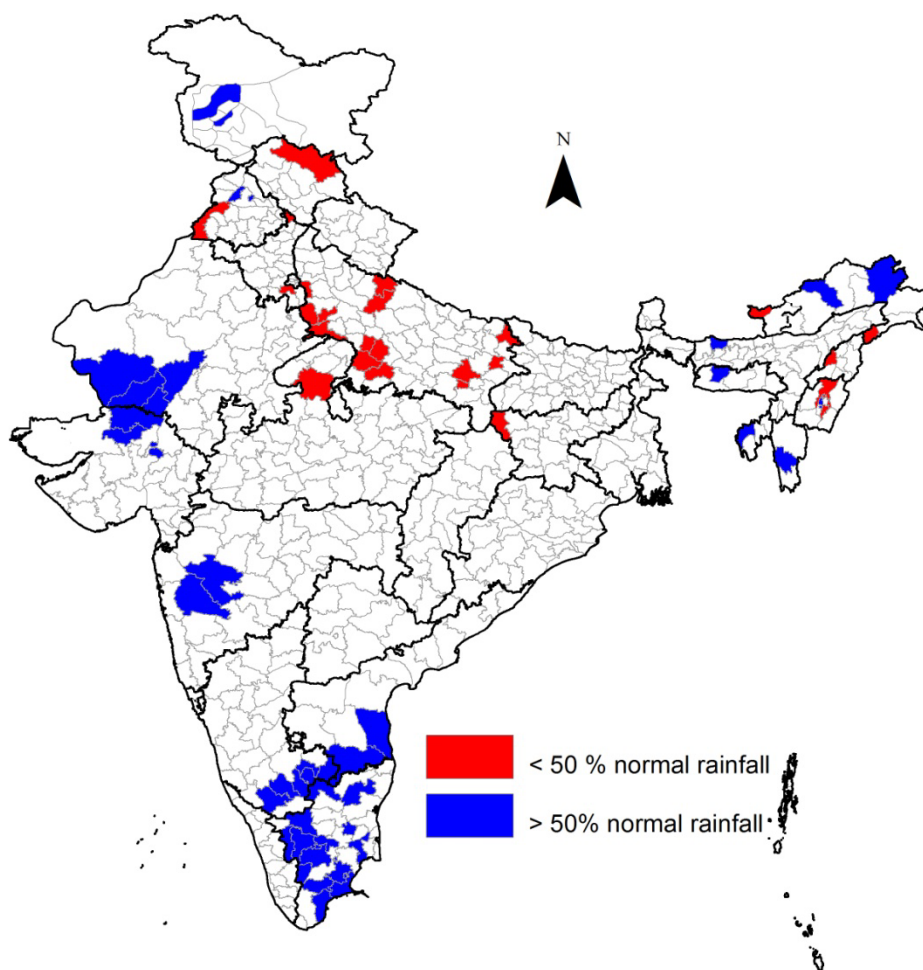


Figure 1: Districts received > 50% deficit and excess rainfall compared to normal during 1 June - 10 September 2017 (Prepared by AICRPAM based on the data provided by IMD)

Table 2: Districts which received more than 50% deficit rainfall compared to normal (1 June to 10 September 2017) (Source: IMD)

S. No	Met. Subdivision	District	Period: 01-06-2017 To 10-09-2017		
			Actual (mm)	Normal (mm)	% Dep.
1	Arunachal Pradesh	Tawang	500	2142.7	-77
2		Tirap	1031.2	2115.8	-51
3	NMMT	Wokha	392	1511.7	-74
4		Senapati	491	1143.7	-57
5		Thoubal	233	770.5	-70
6	Jharkhand	Garhwa	378.2	809.1	-53
7	East Up	Amethi	277.6	734.6	-62
8		Jaunpur	346.3	737.1	-53

9		Kanpur Dehat	313.4	671.7	-53
10		Kushinagar	394.9	991.3	-60
11		Mau	374.7	853.2	-56
12		Santravidasnagar	375	742.8	-50
13	West Up	Agra	204.3	613.3	-67
14		Auraiya	268.3	618.5	-57
15		Gautambudhnagar	231	489	-53
16		Hamirpur	291.3	706.5	-59
17		Jalaun	286.1	682.5	-58
18		Mahamayanagar	207.5	550.1	-62
19		Mathura	229.5	518.3	-56
20		Pilhibhit	371.1	867.2	-57
21		Shahjahanpur	382.4	764.8	-50
22	Har Cha Del	Gurgaon	212.2	437.2	-51
23		Palwal	197.4	399.1	-51
24		Panchkula	358.6	864.1	-58
25		North East Delhi	256.5	587.8	-56
26	Punjab	Firozpur	57.3	317.9	-82
27	Himachal Pradesh	Lahul&Spiti	121	394.9	-69
28	West Mp	Shivpuri	331.6	705.6	-53

Table 3: Districts which received more than 50% surplus rainfall compared to normal (1 June to 10 September 2017) (Source: IMD)

S. No	Met. Subdivision	District	Period: 01-06-2017 To 10-09-2017		
			Actual (mm)	Normal (mm)	% Dep.
1	Arunachal Pradesh	Lower Dibang Valley	3168.5	861.5	268
2		Upper Subansiri	1173.6	672.8	74
3	Assam & Meghalaya	Chirang	3209.5	2015.3	59
4		East Garo Hills	2940.7	1462.7	101
5	NMMT	Dimapur	1341.5	722.3	86
6		Imphal West	2178.3	877.7	148
7		Lunglei	3923.8	1599.1	145
8		West Tripura	1927.2	1235.2	56
9	Punjab	Kapurthala	600.5	375	60
10	Jammu & Kashmir	Bandipore	278	148.6	87
11		Baramula	362.3	223.5	62
12		Ganderwal	273.7	167.1	64
13		Pulwama	202.2	132.3	53
14		Riasi	1950.5	1175.4	66
15	West Rajasthan	Barmer	459.1	228.3	101
16		Jalor	884.8	375	136
17		Pali	776.4	422.3	84

18	East Rajasthan	Sirohi	1793.5	819.5	119
19	Gujarat	Banaskantha	1127.9	522	116
20		Gandhinagar	1146.1	662.5	73
21		Patan	908	475.8	91
22	Saurashtra & Katch	Devbhoomi Dwarka	615.9	391.8	57
23		Morbi	945.6	455.3	108
24		Surendranagar	831.5	453	84
25		Diu	1009.4	612.1	65
26	Madhya Maharashtra	Ahmadnagar	508.5	336.9	51
27		Pune	1120.7	746.5	50
28	Chhattisgarh	Kabirdham	1217.6	787.1	55
29	Coastal Karnataka	Nellore	417.4	267.7	56
30	Rayalaseema	Chittoor	508	315.3	61
31	Tamilnadu & Pondicherry	Coimbatore	424	131.7	222
32		Dindigul	347.2	197.8	76
33		Erode	233.9	144.7	62
34		Karur	282	131.5	114
35		Krishnagiri	404.2	262.4	54
36		Perambalur	376.8	194.7	94
37		Ramanathapuram	178.8	102.8	74
38		Sivaganga	468.7	227.9	106
39		Teni	308.1	100.1	208
40		Thanjavur	391	236.5	65
41		Tiruppur	293.6	93	216
42		Tiruvannamalai	580.1	346.9	67
43		Tuticorin	76	47.8	59
44		Virudhunagar	258.6	126.9	104
45	South Interior Karnataka	Bangalore Rural	488.2	322.2	52
46		Banglore Urban	541.7	338.3	60
47		Kolar	457	265.4	72
48		Mandhya	347.4	178.4	95
49		Mysore	396.3	255.5	55
50		Ramnagar	529.5	302.7	75