



राष्ट्रीय कृषि मौसम परामर्शी सेवाएं बुलेटिन National Agromet Advisory Services Bulletin

जारी करने की तिथि / Date of issue: 14 September 2026

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

वैधता / Validity: 11-24 September 2026

जारीकर्ता / Issued by

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

केंद्रीय बारानी कृषि अनुसंधान संस्थान
Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture (CRIDA)

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

और

भारतीय मौसम विज्ञान विभाग
India Meteorological Department (IMD)

पृथ्वी प्रणाली विज्ञान संगठन
Earth System Science Organization

वास्तविक वर्षा तथा विस्तारित अवधि पूर्वानुमान

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

Realized Rainfall

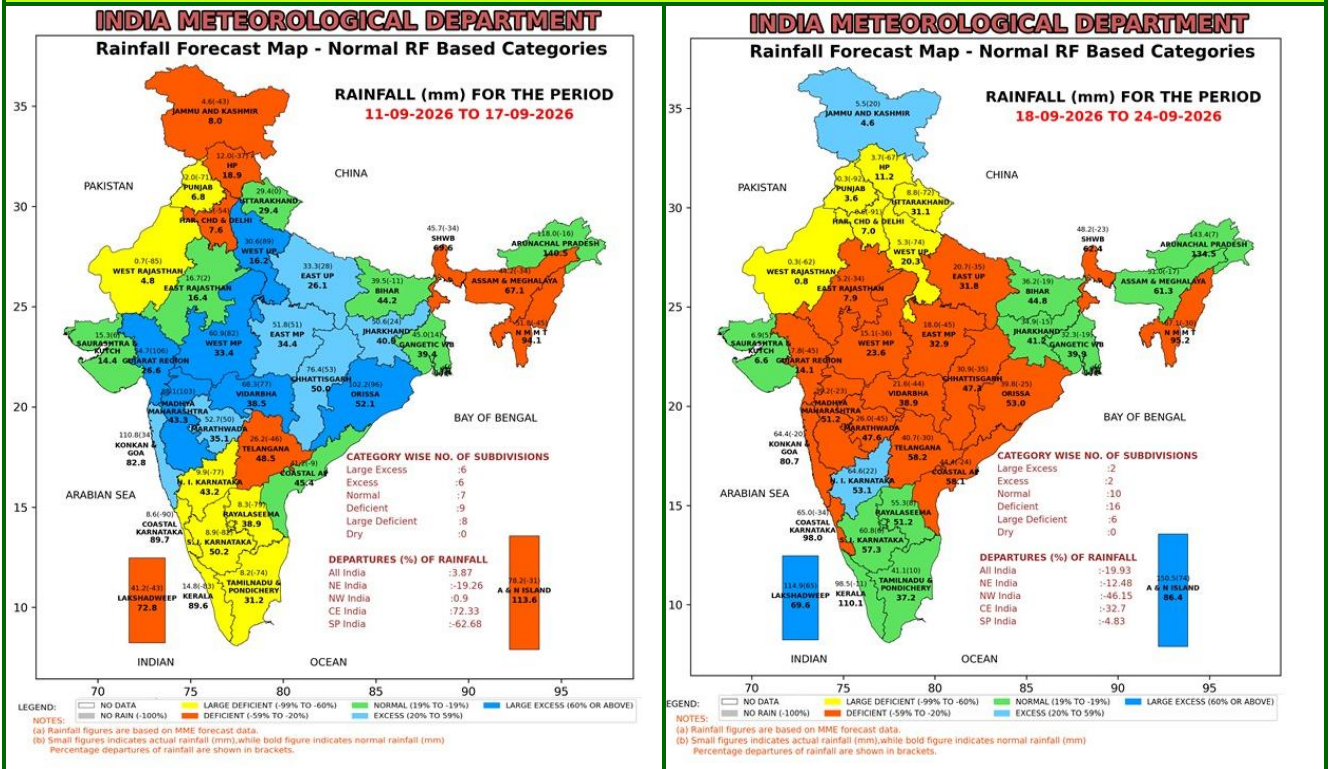
(27th August to 09th September, 2026)



- Normal or above normal rainfall occurred in both the weeks over Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Nagaland-Manipur-Mizoram-Tripura (NMMT) and East Madhya Pradesh.
- Normal or above normal rainfall occurred in either of the two weeks over Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Assam & Meghalaya, Gangetic West Bengal, Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh and Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
- Below normal rainfall occurred in both the weeks over rest of the States & UTs.

Extended Range Forecast System

Rainfall forecast maps for the next 2 weeks (IC - 09th September, 2026) (11th to 24th September, 2026)



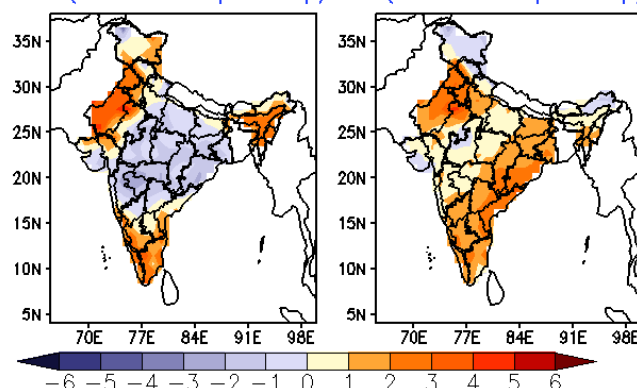
- Week 1 (11.09.2026 to 17.09.2026):** Rainfall is likely to be above normal over Odisha and Central India, and UP. However, it is likely to be below normal over South India and many parts of North East India, J & K, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh.
- Week 2 (18.09.2026 to 24.09.2026):** Rainfall is likely to be above normal over Lakshdweep, A & N islands, NI Karnataka and J & K. However, it is likely to be below normal over many parts of Central and north western India, Maharashtra, Telangana, Coastal Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Nagaland-Manipur-Mizoram-Tripura (NMMT) and Coastal Karnataka.

**Maximum and Minimum temperature anomaly ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) forecast
for the next 2 weeks (IC - 09th September, 2026)
(11th to 24th September, 2026)**

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

(Week1: 11Sep–17Sep)

(Week2: 18Sep–24Sep)



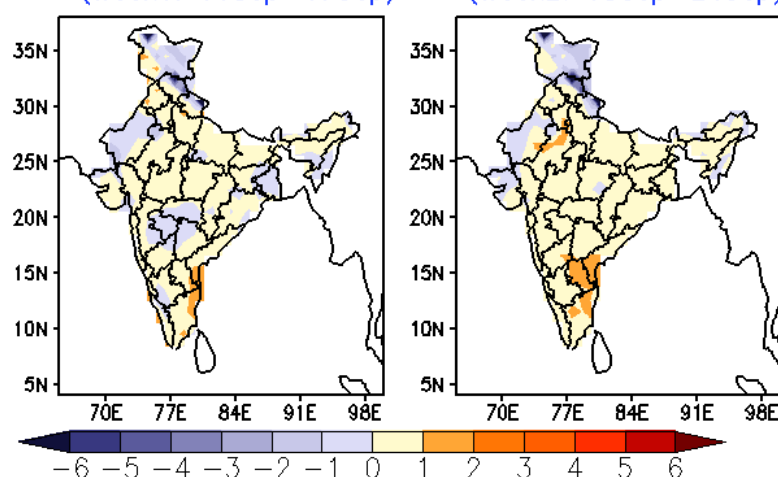
Maximum Temperature (Tmax)

- **Week 1 (11.09.2026 to 17.09.2026):** Maximum temperature is likely to be above normal over South India, North East India, Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana and Jammu & Kashmir.
- **Week 2 (18.09.2026 to 24.09.2026):** Maximum temperature is likely to be above normal over most parts of the country except Jammu & Kashmir.

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

(Week1: 11Sep–17Sep)

(Week2: 18Sep–24Sep)



Minimum Temperature (Tmin)

- **Week 1 (11.09.2026 to 17.09.2026):** Minimum temperature is likely to be above normal over some parts of north coastal Tamil Nadu and Coastal Andhra Pradesh.
- **Week 2 (18.09.2026 to 24.09.2026):** Minimum temperature is likely to be above normal over many parts of Andhra Pradesh and some parts of Tamil Nadu & East Rajasthan.

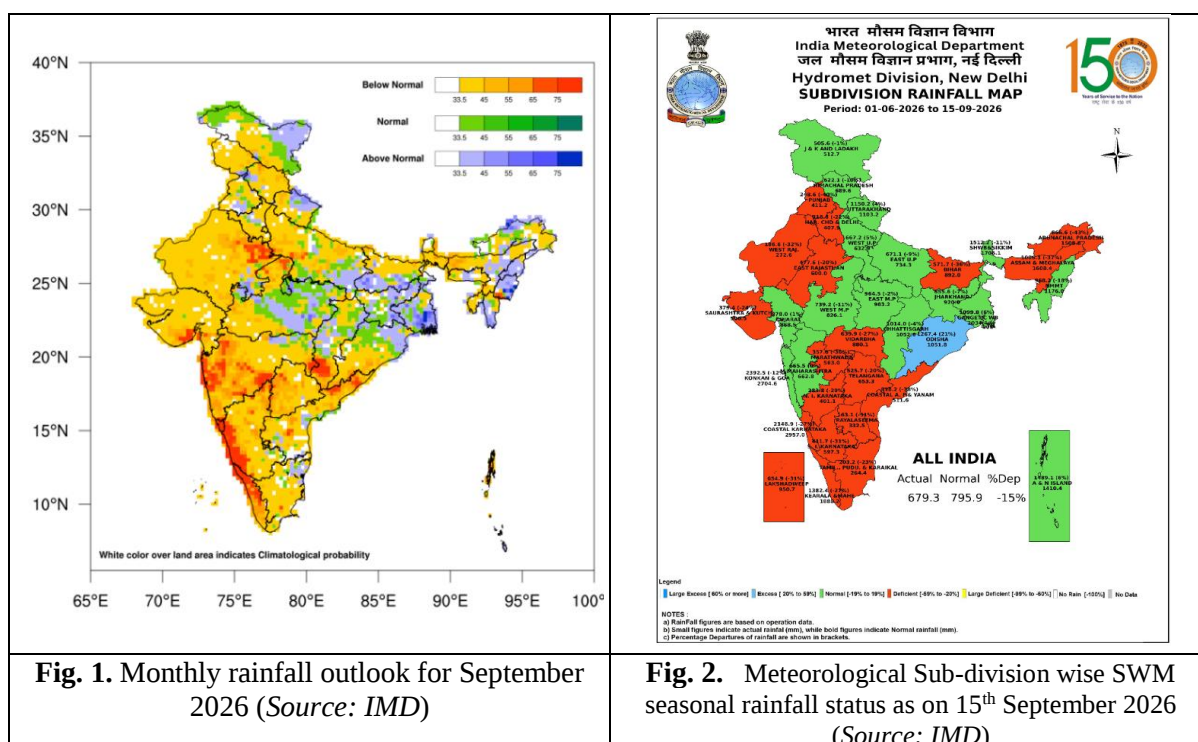
Progress & Rainfall outlook for SW Monsoon 2026

(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 outlook for September and rainfall status of the southwest monsoon 2026

The average rainfall for the country as a whole during September is most likely to be below normal ($<91\%$ of LPA). The LPA of rainfall over the country as a whole during the August period, based on 1971-2020 data, is 168 mm. During this period, below-normal monthly rainfall is very likely over most parts of the country. However, some parts of Northwest, Northeast, East, East Central and Southeast Peninsular India are likely to receive above normal rainfall (Fig. 1).



Southwest monsoon has set in over Kerala on 04th June 2026 and progressed over other parts of India and the monsoon had covered the entire country by 09th July 2026. As on 15th September 2026, country as a whole, the rainfall deficit is at -15%. Out of 36 meteorological sub-divisions, 19 are under deficit, 16 are under normal and 01 is under above-normal rainfall category (Fig.2). Out of 734 districts, 339 districts are still under deficit or large deficit rainfall category.

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 17 September 2026

Agromet Advisories

Kerala

Kerala received 1379 mm of rainfall (-27% deficient) from 01 June to 14 September 2026. Kerala's extended-range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (11-17 September to 18-24 September 2026) indicates large deficient rainfall in week 1 and normal rainfall in week 2.

- In Rice (*Virippu*: Milky Stage), monitor regularly for rice bug appearance and spray fish jaggery extract at 20 ml per litre of water or chitin-based *Pseudomonas fluorescens* at 20 g per litre of water during a clear, rain-free period. If the infestation is severe, spray Azadirachtin at 10 ml per litre of water or Malathion at 2 ml per litre of water according to label guidelines.
- In Rice (*Pokkali*: Flowering Stage), drain excess water from the fields to manage sheath blight and spray Hexaconazole 5 EC at 1.5 ml per litre of water during a suitable rain-free period.
- In Banana (Planting Stage), cut and remove the outer layer of the rhizome and sun-dry for 3 to 4 days after smearing with a slurry of cow dung and ash before planting. Apply neem cake at 1 kg per plant in the planting pit to ensure healthy establishment.
- In Coconut (General/Nut Development Stage), apply the second split dose of fertilizers based on soil moisture availability: apply 550 g urea, 700 g Rajphos, and 800 g muriate of potash per palm under irrigated conditions, or 500 g urea, 800 g Rajphos, and 1 kg muriate of potash per palm under rainfed conditions.
- In Arecanut (Nut Development Stage), adopt phytosanitary measures by removing infected parts and provide proper drainage facilities to prevent waterlogging. Apply 1% Bordeaux mixture with a suitable sticker as a prophylactic spray during a clear, rain-free period to control mahali (fruit rot) and bud rot diseases.
- In Black Pepper (General Stage), regulate shade in the plantation to improve aeration. As a prophylactic measure against pollu beetle and associated fungal diseases, spray 1% Bordeaux mixture combined with quinalphos at 2 ml per litre; if active symptoms are observed, spray a solution containing 5 ml hexaconazole and 3 ml lambda-cyhalothrin mixed in 5 litres of water during a dry spell.
- In Ginger (Vegetative Stage), monitor for soft rot and shoot borer favored by prevailing weather conditions. For soft rot management, ensure field drainage and drench the soil around plants with copper oxychloride 50 WP at 2 g per litre of water or copper hydroxide 50 WP at 1.5 g per litre of water; for shoot borer, spray Chlorantraniliprole 18.5 SC at 3 ml per 10 litres of water during a rain-free window.
- In Cardamom (Flowering stage), maintain clean drainage channels to prevent water stagnation and apply mulch to conserve soil health. To prevent azhukal and rhizome rot diseases, apply *Trichoderma* for biological control and carry out prophylactic soil drenching with 2 to 3 litres of 0.25% copper oxychloride solution per clump during a clear day.
- In Groundnut (Sowing Stage), utilize the September–October window for planting by hand-extracting undamaged seeds one week prior at a seed rate of 40 kg per acre and treating them with Rhizobium culture at 200 g per acre. Prepare the field by ploughing shallowly, apply lime or dolomite at 1 to 3 kg per cent depending on soil acidity, followed by 80 kg farm yard manure per cent, and construct one-foot-high raised beds separated by 0.25 m with proper drainage channels; incorporate 87 g urea, 1665 g rock phosphate, and 50 g potash per bed before sowing seeds at a spacing of 15 cm.
- In Rubber (Nursery/Seedling Stage), ensure proper drainage and spray copper oxychloride at 4 g per litre of water during a rain-free period to manage abnormal leaf fall in young seedlings.
- In Cowpea (Vegetative Stage), monitor regularly for sucking pests encouraged by prevailing weather conditions and apply neem oil emulsion at 25 ml per litre of water (using bar soap as an emulsifier) during clear weather for eco-friendly pest control.

- In Mango (Post-Rain/Vegetative Stage), monitor orchards for dieback disease following rainy spells, prune and destroy affected twigs, and spray copper oxychloride at 3 g per litre of water on clear days.
- In Livestock, prevent waterlogging and stagnant water accumulation in and around cattle sheds to restrict mosquito breeding. Maintain clean, hygienic shelter conditions and apply veterinary-approved mosquito and fly repellents on the animal body and inside the sheds as needed.

Karnataka

Coastal Karnataka received 2148.9 mm of rainfall (-27% deficient), North Interior Karnataka received 283.7 mm (-28% deficient), and South Interior Karnataka received 409.3 mm (-31% deficient) from 01 June to 14 September 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (11-17 September to 18-24 September 2026) is large deficit rainfall over Coastal Karnataka, South Interior Karnataka and North Interior Karnataka for week 1 and deficit rainfall over Coastal Karnataka, normal rainfall over South Interior Karnataka and excess rainfall over North Interior Karnataka for week 2.

South Interior Karnataka

- In Standing Crops (Vegetative to Reproductive Stages), provide one to two protective irrigations to overcome moisture stress, and perform intercultural operations to break soil compactness and create a dust mulch. Apply organic mulching on the soil surface to conserve residual moisture, repair and strengthen field bunds to maximize in-situ rainwater conservation and prevent runoff, and apply a 1% potassium chloride (KCl) foliar spray at early signs of wilting to enhance drought tolerance.
- In Livestock, ensure continuous availability of clean, cool drinking water offered 3 to 4 times daily, provide balanced feed along with essential mineral supplements, and maintain scheduled vaccinations and deworming. Mitigate heat stress by providing well-ventilated shade, sprinkling water on shed roofs during peak afternoon heat, monitoring closely for symptoms such as panting and reduced feed intake, and regularly checking animals for ticks and mites to treat with veterinary-approved acaricides as needed.

Tamil Nadu

Tamil Nadu received 191.8 mm of rainfall (-26% deficient) from 01 June to 14 September 2026. Tamil Nadu's extended-range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (11-17 September to 18-24 September 2026) indicates large deficient rainfall in week 1 and normal rainfall in week 2.

- In Banana (All Stages), provide propping or staking support to plants older than five months to prevent lodging, and apply need-based irrigation according to soil moisture status. To manage Panama wilt and the nematode complex, apply press mud at 5 kg per plant around the base or apply *Pseudomonas fluorescens* (Pf1) liquid formulation at 4 litres/ha through the drip irrigation system at the 2nd, 4th, and 6th months after planting.
- In Moringa (Pod Formation Stage), provide irrigation based on crop water requirements, and regularly monitor for moringa pod fly; if infestation is observed, spray Spinosad 45% SC at 2.5 ml per 10 litres of water during a suitable rain-free period.
- In Onion (Maturity Stage), harvest the mature bulbs promptly and store the harvested produce in a protected, dry shelter to prevent spoilage from forecast light rainfall.
- In Livestock, provide an adequate supply of clean, fresh drinking water at all times, as prevailing high wind speeds and elevated relative humidity increase water consumption in animals.

Andhra Pradesh

Coastal Andhra received 311.1 mm of rainfall (-39% deficient), and Rayalaseema region received 162.2 mm (-50% deficient) from 01 June to 14 September 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (11-17 September to 18-24 September 2026) is large deficient rainfall over

Rayalaseema and normal rainfall over Coastal Andhra for week 1 and deficient rainfall over Coastal Andhra and normal rainfall over Rayalaseema for week 2.

- In Groundnut (Pegging to Pod Development Stage), under rainfed conditions facing dry weather, apply a foliar spray of 19:19:19 water-soluble fertilizer at 5 g per litre of water to alleviate drought stress, and provide one supplemental irrigation at flowering or pegging wherever borewell or irrigation facilities exist. For pest management, install 10 sticky traps per acre and 4 pheromone traps per acre to monitor sucking and defoliating pests; spray Imidacloprid 17.8% SL at 0.4 ml per litre of water when sucking pests cross the economic threshold level. Install 4 bird perches per acre to promote natural predation of *Helicoverpa* larvae, and spray Quinalphos 25% EC at 2 ml combined with neem oil at 5 ml per litre of water during early larval stages, switching to Novaluron 10% EC at 1 ml per litre or Emamectin benzoate 5% SG at 0.5 g per litre of water for advanced infestations during clear, rain-free weather.
- In Red gram (Vegetative Stage), utilize available soil moisture to perform intercultivation using gorrus or guntakas at 30 and 60 days after sowing to suppress weeds and create a soil mulch, and carry out timely thinning to maintain the recommended plant population.
- In Paddy (Tillering Stage), maintain adequate standing water and soil moisture through timely irrigation during dry spells to prevent moisture stress and ensure vigorous tillering and crop establishment.
- In Castor (Vegetative Stage), utilize available soil moisture to top-dress urea at 13 kg per acre at 30–35 and 60–65 days after sowing, applying an additional split dose of urea at 13 kg per acre at 90–95 days after sowing for hybrid varieties under adequate moisture conditions.
- In Cotton (Vegetative to Flowering / Boll Development Stage), utilize available soil moisture to top-dress urea and potash each at 10 kg per acre at 30, 60, and 90 days after sowing. To correct magnesium deficiency symptoms (leaf reddening), apply a foliar spray of magnesium sulphate (MgSO₄) at 10 g per litre of water twice at 45 and 75 days after sowing during a clear, rain-free window.
- In Maize (Vegetative to Silking Stage), monitor for fall armyworm incidence by installing 4 pheromone traps per acre; if trap catches exceed 10 moths per trap, apply neem oil at 5 ml per litre of water as an eco-friendly measure, and if larval infestation persists, spray Emamectin benzoate 5% SG at 0.4 g per litre of water directed into the leaf whorls during clear weather.
- In Livestock, establish irrigated perennial fodder plots to safeguard green feed availability during extended dry spells, and strictly avoid feeding young sorghum or maize fodder harvested before 45–50 days after sowing to prevent hydrocyanic acid (HCN/prussic acid) toxicity. To mitigate heat stress, provide well-ventilated shade, ensure continuous access to cool, clean drinking water, supplement diets with good-quality hay, silage, and legume fodders, and closely observe animals for distress symptoms such as excessive panting, drooling, or inappetence.

Odisha

Odisha received rainfall of 1265.8 mm (21% excess) from 01 June to 14 September 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (11-17 September to 18-24 September 2026) over Odisha is large excess rainfall for week 1 and deficient rainfall for week 2.

- In Paddy (Tillering Stage), postpone fertilizer application and chemical spraying until heavy rainfall subsides. To manage case worm during clear weather, apply Imidacloprid 17.8% SL at 60 ml per acre and drag a stretched rope or string across the crop canopy to dislodge larvae into the water, or spray Bifenthrin 10% EC at 200 ml, Lambda-cyhalothrin 5% EC at 200 ml, or Fipronil 5% SC at 400 ml per acre to control leaf folder and case worm. For blast disease management, drain excess standing water from the field and spray Hexaconazole 5% EC at 400 ml per acre, Azoxystrobin + Difenconazole at 200 ml per acre, or Tebuconazole + Trifloxystrobin at 80 g per acre after rainfall ceases.

- In Arhar (Vegetative to Branching Stage), withhold spraying operations until rainfall subsides, and prioritize biological management against blister beetle during clear weather by spraying Azadirachtin 300 ppm at 1000–2000 ml or *Bacillus thuringiensis* 5% WP at 400–500 g mixed in 200 litres of water per acre.
- In Black Gram and Green Gram (Vegetative to Flowering Stage), monitor regularly for powdery mildew disease, characterized by white powdery patches on both leaf surfaces that turn brown and cause premature defoliation and pod deformation. For biological management, spray *Trichoderma viride* at 5 g per litre of water or neem oil at 2–3 ml per litre of water (using 200 litres of water per acre) during clear weather once rainfall ceases.
- In Groundnut (Vegetative to Flowering Stage), ensure proper field drainage and scout for tikka (leaf spot) disease; after rains subside, spray Chlorothalonil 75% WP at 400 g per acre, Mancozeb 75% WP at 600 g per acre, or Hexaconazole 5% EC at 300 ml per acre during a clear, rain-free window.
- In Sugarcane (Grand Growth Stage), adopt biological control for internode borer during clear weather by releasing *Trichogramma chilonis* egg cards at 1 card per acre at weekly intervals for 6 consecutive weeks (splitting each card into 12 pieces along the perforations). Alternatively, spray Fipronil 5% SC at 600 ml, Profenofos 50% EC at 400 ml, or Chlorantraniliprole 18.5% SC at 80 ml in 200 litres of water per acre, or apply Chlorantraniliprole 0.4% GR at 4 kg per acre mixed in 200 litres of water or mixed with 8 kg of sand.
- In Indian Bean (Sowing Stage), select recommended bush varieties (CO-1, CO-2, CO-10, IIHR Selection-1, IIHR Selection-2, Arka Vijaya, Konkan Bhushan) or tall varieties (Pusa Simba-1, Pusa Simba-3, Pusa Early Prolific). Treat seeds 7 days before sowing with Carboxin 37.5% + Thiram 37.5% DS at 1.5 g per kg of seed, followed 1 hour before sowing by bio-inoculation with Rhizobium culture (20 g culture mixed with 50 g jaggery in 40 ml water per kg of seed) and shade drying prior to sowing.
- In Tomato (Nursery Stage), utilize the optimum sowing window by selecting resistant varieties such as BT-2, BT-10, BT-12, Niladri, Sadabahar, Madhuri, Maharathi, Rashmi, or Naveen, using a seed rate of 200 g for improved varieties or 50 g for hybrids per acre. Prepare raised nursery beds, incorporate 20 kg well-decomposed FYM per bed 10 days before sowing, treat seed with Carbendazim 50% WP at 2 g per kg or Carboxin 37.5% + Thiram 37.5% DS at 2 g per kg, sow seeds at 2.5 cm × 5 cm spacing at 1 cm depth, and drench the soil with Carbendazim at 2 g per litre of water. Mulch beds with paddy straw or dry leaves, provide polythene sheets to protect nurseries against isolated heavy rainfall, dust a registered insecticide according to label recommendations around bed borders to deter ants, and transplant healthy 4-week-old seedlings into the main field.
- In Chilli (Nursery to Seedling Stage), raise nurseries using high-yielding varieties (Pusa Jwala, Pusa Sadabahar, Suryamukhi, Sinduri, Utkal Ava, Utkal Rashmi, Kashi Abha, Kashi Anmol, Kashi Ratna, Kashi Tej, Arka Lohit, Pant C-1, Pant C-2, Punjab Lal, Arka Suphal, Utkal Ragini at 400–600 g seed/acre) or hybrid varieties (Kashi Gaurav, Kanti, Sindura, Sujata, Surya, Jyoti at 80–100 g seed/acre). Prepare 3 m × 1 m × 10–15 cm raised nursery beds (40 m² bed area per acre of main crop), incorporate 5 kg compost and 50 g of 15:15:15 NPK fertilizer per bed 7 days before sowing, and apply a registered insecticide for ant management. Treat seeds with Carboxin 37.5% + Thiram 37.5% DS at 2 g per kg, sow seeds 40 to 45 days prior to transplanting, and arrange plastic sheets over beds to shelter emerging seedlings from forecast heavy downpours.
- In Brinjal (Nursery Stage), arrange protective plastic covers or polythene sheets over nursery beds to shield young seedlings from isolated heavy rainfall, and ensure surrounding drainage ditches remain free of standing water.
- In Cucurbits (Vegetative to Fruiting Stage), prevent and manage root rot, which causes root decay and plant wilting, by treating seeds before planting with Carboxin or Thiram at 5 g per kg or Carbendazim at 2 g per kg of seed. In standing crops showing infection, spray Validamycin 3% L at 30 ml per 15 litres of water or Pencycuron 22.9% SC at 35 ml per 15 litres of water during a clear, rain-free interval.

- In Okra (Fruiting Stage), scout regularly for *Cercospora* leaf spot, characterized by water-soaked spots with brown centres and yellow halos that enlarge into dark necrotic lesions on foliage and green pods. If disease appears, spray Chlorothalonil 75% WP at 400 g, Difenoconazole 25% EC at 200 g, or Carbendazim 12% + Mancozeb 63% WP at 200 g mixed in 200 litres of water per acre during clear weather after rainfall stops.
- In Papaya (Vegetative to Fruiting Stage), monitor for crown rot symptoms and, once rains conclude, spray Copper oxychloride 50% WP at 3 g per litre of water, Carbendazim 50% WP at 1 g per litre, or Thiophanate-methyl 70% WP at 1 g per litre of water at a 15-day interval during clear weather.
- In Banana (Vegetative to Fruiting Stage), clear excess rainwater from fields promptly through proper drainage furrows, earth up newly planted banana plants, and apply the recommended doses of fertilizer only after rainfall ceases. Provide sturdy propping or staking support to plants to prevent lodging from gusty surface winds (30–50 kmph), and apply a prophylactic spray of Mancozeb 75% WP at 400 g, Zineb 75% WP at 400 g, or Carbendazim 12% + Mancozeb 63% WP at 400 g in 200 litres of water per acre during clear weather to manage Sigatoka leaf spot disease.
- In Coconut (Vegetative to Fruiting Stage), adopt biological and eco-friendly measures to manage coconut eriophyid mites during clear weather by spraying neem oil-garlic emulsion (20 ml neem oil, 20 g crushed garlic, and 5 g soap per litre of water) during early morning or late evening hours, administering root feeding with Azadirachtin 1500 ppm at 6 ml per litre of water, or spraying the fungal bio-agent *Hirsutella thompsonii* at 2–5 ml per litre of water.
- In Livestock, shelter cattle, buffaloes, and goats in clean, dry, well-ventilated sheds, reduce stocking density, and offer feed during cooler hours. Vaccinate cattle and buffaloes against Haemorrhagic Septicaemia (HS) twice yearly to protect against this acute, highly fatal respiratory disease marked by high fever, anorexia, excessive salivation, and painful throat swelling with grunting respiration. Maintain adequate ventilation inside poultry sheds, rear disease-free chicks, provide balanced feed alongside fresh water, avoid handling birds during peak heat hours, and disinfect housing regularly. In view of IMD thunderstorm and lightning warnings with wind gusts of 30–50 kmph, suspend all open grazing and outdoor field operations immediately upon hearing thunder or seeing lightning, keep animals away from tall trees and electric poles, and shelter safely indoors.

Madhya Pradesh

Rainfall of 733.3 mm (-11% normal) was received over West Madhya Pradesh and a rainfall of 963.6 mm (-1% normal) was received over East Madhya Pradesh from 01 June to 14 September 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (11-17 September to 18-24 September 2026) is large excess over West Madhya Pradesh and excess rainfall over East Madhya Pradesh for week 1 and deficient of rainfall over West Madhya Pradesh and East Madhya Pradesh for week 2.

- In Paddy (Panicle Initiation Stage), construct and repair field bunds for rainwater conservation and soil moisture management, and apply the remaining split dose of nitrogenous fertilizer as top-dressing for the June-sown crop during a clear, rain-free window. Regularly scout the fields to monitor for stem borer and hopper incidence, taking need-based control measures when pest populations reach economic threshold levels.
- In Soybean (Flower Initiation to Pod Initiation Stage), maintain clear drainage channels to evacuate excess rainwater and prevent waterlogging. Regularly inspect fields across multiple locations, install bird perches to encourage predatory birds, and promptly rogue out and destroy plants infected with yellow mosaic virus. For managing leaf-eating caterpillars including semilooper, tobacco caterpillar, and *Helicoverpa* species, spray Quinalphos 25% EC at 1 litre/ha or Lambda-cyhalothrin 4.9% CS at 300 ml/ha during rain-free weather, and to manage whiteflies and vector spread of yellow mosaic, apply Thiamethoxam + Lambda-cyhalothrin at 125 ml/ha or Beta-cyfluthrin + Imidacloprid at 350 ml/ha.
- In Maize (Cob Stage), open and maintain functional drainage channels to prevent water stagnation in the field. Regularly monitor for fall armyworm infestation on cobs and foliage, and apply a

registered insecticide according to label recommendations during a clear, rain-free period if pest pressure crosses economic threshold levels.

- In Sugarcane (Cane Stage), perform earthing-up and tie canes together in clumps to prevent lodging caused by strong winds, and ensure root-zone drenching with a registered insecticide to prevent termite attacks. Regularly inspect the crop for pyrilla and red rot disease, implementing recommended control measures in consultation with local Krishi Vigyan Kendra specialists.
- In Vegetables (Nursery to Fruiting Stage), ensure proper nursery management and balanced fertilization for kharif onion, chilli, and brinjal seedlings, and raise marigold nurseries under net house protection. Maintain field drainage channels to avoid water accumulation, and practice timely intercultural weeding operations. Regularly monitor tomato, chilli, and brinjal for fruit and shoot borers; if infestation exceeds one borer per plant in brinjal, spray Quinalphos 25% EC at 1.5–2 ml per litre of water or Spinosad 45% SC at 10 ml a.i./ha during late evening hours on a rain-free day. In okra, systematically rogue out yellow mosaic-infected plants and spray Imidacloprid 17.8% SL at 60–90 ml per acre to control whiteflies and associated sucking pests.
- In Fruit Crops (Planting Stage), utilize the favourable rainy-season weather to dig standard-sized pits and incorporate recommended organic manures and fertilizers in preparation for transplanting saplings of papaya, mango, guava, and other fruit trees.
- In Livestock, immunize cattle and poultry against common rainy-season infectious diseases, and administer veterinary-approved anthelmintics to deworm dairy calves. Maintain fresh, dry surface litter in poultry houses to curb humidity and pathogen build up, and generate light smouldering smoke inside cattle sheds during evening hours to repel mosquitoes and biting flies.

Maharashtra

Konkan received rainfall of 2387 mm (-11% normal), 664.5 mm (1% normal) rainfall over Madhya Maharashtra, 356.9 mm (-36% deficient) rainfall over Marathwada, and 637.9 mm (-27% deficient) rainfall over Vidarbha from 01 June to 14 September 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (11-17 September to 18-24 September 2026) is excess rainfall over Konkan and Marathwada and large excess rainfall over Madhya Maharashtra and Vidarbha for week 1, deficient rainfall over Konkan, Marathwada, Madhya Maharashtra and Vidarbha for week 2.

Konkan

- In Rice (Tillering to Flowering Stage), maintain 5–10 cm water level in the fields, apply the second split dose of urea at 870 g per guntha at tillering, and apply the third split dose at 435 g per guntha during flowering for early varieties in the afternoon or evening during dry spells. Regularly monitor for blue beetle favoured by cloudy, humid weather and stagnant water; refresh standing water every 2–3 days and, if needed, spray Quinalphos 25% EC at 40 ml, Lambda-cyhalothrin 5% EC at 5 ml, or Cartap hydrochloride 50% SP at 12 g per 10 litres of water during a clear, rain-free window of at least 3–4 hours using a sticker. To manage blast disease showing purple or spindle-shaped spots with grey centres, spray Tricyclazole 75% WP at 10 g, Isoprothiolane 40% EC at 10 ml, Copper oxychloride 50% WP at 20 g, or Carbendazim 12% + Mancozeb 63% WP at 20 g per 10 litres of water with a sticker when no rain is expected for 3–4 hours.
- In Turmeric (Tillering Stage), carry out earthing-up at 2.5–3 months after planting when the crop reaches 3–5 leaves by digging soil from furrows to a depth of 1.5–2 inches and mounding it on both sides of the rows to cover developing rhizomes and support healthy growth.
- In Cucurbitaceous Crops (Flowering to Fruit Set Stage), weed the field and apply the third split dose of nitrogen through urea at 10 g per vine along with earthing-up at 60 days after sowing during low rainfall intensity or dry spells. Install Cue-Lure traps hung 1–2 feet above ground in the bower from flowering onset to monitor and manage fruit flies; monitor for red pumpkin beetle and spray Dimethoate 30% EC at 15 ml per 10 litres of water if infestation occurs. Against powdery mildew showing white powdery growth on leaf surfaces, spray Hexaconazole 5% EC at 5 ml per 10 litres of water mixed with a sticker during a clear spell with at least 3–4 hours of rain-free weather.

- In Finger Millet / Proso Millet (Tillering to Booting Stage), monitor regularly for blast disease showing purple-bordered spots turning grey with whitish-grey fungal growth, and apply Tricyclazole 75% WP at 10 g, Isoprothiolane 40% EC at 10 ml, Copper oxychloride 50% WP at 20 g, or Carbendazim 12% + Mancozeb 63% WP at 20 g per 10 litres of water mixed with a sticker during a rain-free period of 3–4 hours. For snail management, place evening bait heaps of gliricidia, cabbage, or cauliflower leaves across the field to attract snails, then collect and destroy them the following morning by drowning in kerosene-mixed water.
- In Mango and Cashewnut (Vegetative Stage), monitor orchards for dieback disease favoured by high humidity and apply a preventive spray of Copper oxychloride 50% WP at 0.25% (25 g per 10 litres of water) or 1% Bordeaux mixture with an adhesive sticker during a clear, rain-free period of at least 3–4 hours.
- In Coconut (Vegetative Stage), protect palms from bud rot disease during high-humidity periods by spraying 1% Bordeaux mixture or Copper oxychloride 50% WP at 0.25% (25 g per 10 litres of water) with a sticker onto the crown and lower spindle leaf during clear weather, repeating the application after 15–25 days if humid conditions persist.
- In Arecanut (Vegetative Stage), guard against koleroga (fruit/bud rot) disease triggered by high humidity by spraying 1% Bordeaux mixture or Copper oxychloride 50% WP at 0.25% (25 g per 10 litres of water) combined with a sticker during a dry window with at least 3–4 hours of rain-free weather.
- In Livestock, vaccinate all eligible cattle, buffaloes, and goats against Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD) without delay. Isolate any animals exhibiting high fever, inappetence, or blister-like lesions and wounds in the mouth and interdigital spaces to prevent disease spread through direct contact or contaminated feed and water, and seek immediate veterinary care for symptomatic animals.

Marathwada

- In Soybean (Pod Formation to Pod Development Stage), schedule need-based irrigation according to water availability using a micro-irrigation system. Regularly scout the crop for leaf-eating caterpillars and stem borer; if infestation is observed, spray Profenofos 50% EC at 400 ml, Ethion 50% EC at 600 ml, or Thiamethoxam 12.6% + Lambda-cyhalothrin 9.5% ZC at 50 ml per acre, or apply Chlorantraniliprole 18.5% SC at 60 ml per acre under severe pest pressure during clear weather. Systematically rogue out and destroy yellow mosaic-infected plants, and spray Acetamiprid 25% + Bifenthrin 25% WG at 100 g per acre or Beta-cyfluthrin 8.49% + Imidacloprid 19.81% OD at 140 ml per acre without tank-mixing other chemicals to suppress whitefly vectors during rain-free conditions. If symptoms of leaf spot, Rhizoctonia aerial blight, or pod blight appear, spray Tebuconazole 10% + Sulphur 65% WG at 500 g, Tebuconazole 25.9% EC at 250 ml, Pyraclostrobin 20% WG at 150–200 g, or Pyraclostrobin 13.3% + Epoxiconazole 5% SE at 300 ml per acre during a clear spell.
- In Cotton (Square Formation to Flowering Stage), perform timely intercultural operations for weed suppression and soil moisture conservation, and provide need-based irrigation through a micro-irrigation system depending on water availability. Regularly monitor for sucking pests such as aphids and thrips; prioritize biological and eco-friendly management using neem seed kernel extract (NSKE) 5% or *Verticillium lecanii* at 1 kg per acre, or spray Flonicamid 50% WG at 60 g, Dinotefuran 20% SG at 60 g, or Fipronil 5% SC at 600 ml per acre during clear weather conditions when pest populations reach economic threshold levels.
- In Pigeon Pea (Vegetative Stage), carry out intercultural operations to maintain weed-free field conditions and conserve soil moisture, and apply need-based irrigation through a micro-irrigation system based on crop water requirements and water availability.
- In Turmeric (Rhizome Formation to Rhizome Development Stage), manage irrigation on a need basis according to crop requirements, and undertake timely intercultural operations to control weeds.

Apply nitrogen at 25 kg along with 00:52:34 (monopotassium phosphate) at 15.5 kg per acre fertigated through the drip system split into 3 to 4 applications starting after 60 days of planting.

- In Livestock, provide clean, dry, and mould-free feed and fodder under proper dietary management during the rainy season, and administer veterinary-approved anthelmintics for deworming goats. In view of the forecast for thunderstorms with moderate to heavy rainfall at isolated places, keep animals sheltered in safe, secure structures and strictly suspend open grazing during the warning period.

Vidarbha

- In Soybean (Pod Initiation Stage), provide need-based light irrigation in irrigated tracts to sustain pod filling. For pest surveillance, install 4 to 5 pheromone traps per hectare and erect 4 to 5 yellow sticky traps per acre in stem fly-prone areas. Remove and destroy damaged plant parts to curb stem fly spread; if infestation exceeds economic threshold levels (around 10% damaged plants), spray Chlorantraniliprole 18.5% SC at 3 ml per 10 litres of water during clear weather, which also suppresses defoliators. Against initial infestations of leaf-eating caterpillars, spray Azadirachtin 300 ppm (0.03%) at 50 ml per 10 litres of water; if green semiloopers exceed the threshold of 4 larvae per metre row length, spray Chlorantraniliprole 18.5% SC at 3 ml or Profenofos 50% EC at 20 ml per 10 litres of water. To control girdle beetle above threshold levels (10% infested plants), spray Triazophos 40% EC at 12.5 ml or Chlorantraniliprole 18.5% SC at 3 ml per 10 litres of water during a rain-free window.
- In Cotton (Square Formation to Flowering Stage), perform intercultural operations such as weeding and hoeing at vapsa (optimum soil moisture) condition to improve aeration, and open conservation furrows after every two rows during hoeing to conserve soil moisture. In drought-affected areas, apply a foliar spray of 1% potassium nitrate (13:00:45) to enhance stress tolerance, and avoid foliar urea application under severe drought stress to prevent leaf scorch and ammonia toxicity. Apply a 1% foliar spray of water-soluble fertilizer 00:52:34 to support reproductive development, and under prolonged water stress, spray 3% Kaolin as an anti-transpirant to minimize transpiration losses. To manage early incidence of aphids and jassids, apply 5% neem extract or Azadirachtin 300 ppm (0.03%) at 50 ml per 10 litres of water; when pest pressure exceeds economic threshold levels (10 aphids or 2–3 jassids per leaf), spray Azadirachtin 1500 ppm at 25 ml, Azadirachtin 300 ppm at 50 ml, or Imidacloprid 17.8% SL at 2.5 ml per 10 litres of water during a clear, rain-free period.
- In Pigeon Pea (Growth Stage), apply need-based light irrigation in irrigated fields to alleviate moisture stress. Undertake intercultural weeding and hoeing at vapsa condition, and open moisture conservation furrows after every two rows during the final hoeing to optimize rainwater harvesting.
- In Livestock, maintain an adequate reserve buffer of quality feed, dry fodder, and essential veterinary medications to withstand any local logistics or weather disruptions. Monitor animals closely for internal and external parasite infestations, which surge during the rainy season, and administer veterinary-approved anthelmintics and ectoparasiticides in consultation with a veterinary doctor.

Chhattisgarh

The rainfall received over Chhattisgarh was 1013 mm (-3% normal) from 01 June to 14 September 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (11-17 September to 18-24 September 2026) over Chhattisgarh is excess rainfall for week 1 and deficient rainfall for week 2.

- In Paddy (Panicle Initiation to Ear Heading Stage), postpone fertilizer and chemical applications until weather clears due to forecast cloud cover and light to moderate rainfall. For bacterial leaf blight management, apply balanced fertilizers and top-dress with potash at 8–10 kg/ha if infection is noticed. Monitor for stem borer using 2–3 pheromone traps per acre, increasing to 8–10 traps per acre for mass trapping under severe infestation; if chemical control is required, spray Cartap hydrochloride 50% SP at 1 kg/ha or Chlorantraniliprole 18.5% SC at 150 ml/ha in 500 litres of water

during a clear spell. If 1–2 folded leaves per plant showing leaf folder (leaf curl) symptoms appear, apply Fipronil 5% SC at 800 ml/ha during rain-free conditions.

- In Soybean (Vegetative Stage), withhold insecticide sprays during overcast and rainy periods, and carry out necessary plant protection operations only during a clear, rain-free window.
- In Arhar (Vegetative Growth Stage), ensure proper drainage to clear excess water from fields and prevent waterlogging. Postpone chemical operations during rainy spells, and to manage stem blight, spray a copper-based fungicide at 1.25 kg/ha or Metalaxyl MZ at 750 g/ha 2 to 3 times at 10–12 day intervals during clear weather.
- In Groundnut (Vegetative Stage), provide adequate drainage channels to prevent stagnant water in the field. Carry out intercultural operations, hand weeding, or fungicide application only when weather is clear; if leaf spot or rust symptoms appear, spray Carbendazim at 250 g/ha plus Mancozeb at 1 kg/ha 2 to 3 times at an interval of 10–12 days during rain-free periods.
- In Maize (Flowering Stage), create proper surface drainage to evacuate excess rainwater and prevent waterlogging. Apply top-dress fertilizers and insecticides during clear intervals; to control fall armyworm, monitor regularly and spray Emamectin benzoate 5% SG at 250–300 g/ha or Chlorantraniliprole 18.5% SC at 120–150 ml/ha during a rain-free period.
- In Green Gram / Black Gram (Flowering to Pod Development Stage), ensure rapid drainage of surplus rainwater from standing fields. When weather clears, monitor for pests and diseases: to control whitefly, spray Imidacloprid 17.8% SL at 200–250 ml/ha, and to manage powdery mildew disease, apply soluble wettable sulphur at 1.5 kg/ha.
- In Sugarcane (Grand Growth Stage), schedule insecticide sprays during clear, dry weather following rain. For whitefly control, spray Imidacloprid 17.8% SL at 100–125 ml/ha or Buprofezin 25% SC at 990 ml/ha; for leaf hopper management, spray Quinalphos 25% EC at 1,200 ml/ha during rain-free hours.
- In Vegetable Crops (Vegetative/Trailing Stage), erect sturdy staking supports for creeper cucurbits including bitter melon, bottle melon, and pumpkins, and maintain clean drainage furrows to remove excess rainwater promptly.
- In Livestock, feed new born calves with colostrum within the first two hours of birth. To enhance milk production in cattle, provide 25–30 kg of green fodder daily maintaining a 3:1 green-to-dry fodder ratio, along with 25–30 g mineral mixture per day for both milch and non-milch cattle; pregnant cows in their third trimester should receive 10–15 kg green fodder, 30–50 g mineral mixture, and 30 g common salt daily. Administer veterinary-approved anti-parasitic and anthelmintic medications to protect animals from rain-borne infections, and vaccinate poultry birds against Ranikhet disease using the F-1 strain at 7 days of age followed by the R2B strain at 8 weeks.

Assam

Rainfall of 1003.9 mm (-37% deficient) was received over Assam from 01 June to 14 September 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (11-17 September to 18-24 September 2026) over Assam is deficient rainfall for week 1 and normal rainfall for week 2.

- In Paddy (Tillering to Panicle Initiation Stage), maintain sufficient standing water in the fields during the critical panicle initiation stage to counter forecasted rainfall deficits. Complete weeding in Sali rice before top-dressing, and apply urea during fair weather in early morning or late afternoon hours at 4.5 kg/bigha for semi-dwarf varieties and 1.5 kg/bigha for tall varieties at 20–30 days after transplanting. For eco-friendly pest control, install about 7 bamboo 'T'-shaped bird perches per bigha to encourage predatory birds that consume larvae and egg masses; to halt swarming caterpillar migration across fields in flood-affected pockets, spray bunds with Fipronil 5% SC at 1 ml per litre of water, and treat infested stands by spraying Lambda-cyhalothrin 5% EC at 1.5 ml per litre of water or Chlorantraniliprole 18.5% SC at 1 ml per 3 litres of water at 7-day intervals for up to three applications during a rain-free window.

- In Sesamum (Sowing to Emergence Stage), complete sowing of recommended variety AST-1 within August using a seed rate of 540 g/bigha, apply basal fertilizer at 9 kg urea, 17 kg single superphosphate, and 5 kg muriate of potash per bigha during final land preparation, and ensure functional field ditches to drain off excess rainwater.
- In *kharif* Pulse (Green Gram and Black Gram) (Sowing Stage), complete sowing in the main field by mid-September to prevent terminal cold stress from reducing pod set, selecting recommended varieties of black gram (Manash/SB 32-13, SBC 40, SBC 47, SBC 50/Baibhav) and green gram (SGC 16, SGC 20, Sonai/SG 21-5, AAU SHN Mung 02/Buroi).
- In Cauliflower and Broccoli (Sowing/Nursery Stage), initiate nursery sowing under shade-nets or polyhouses, treating seeds with Carboxin at 2 g/kg seed prior to sowing, using recommended mid-season cauliflower varieties (Improved Japanese, Pusa Synthetic, Pusa Snowball, Main Crop Patna) and broccoli varieties (Green Sprouting Medium, Corsair, Cruiser, Emerald, Corona).
- In Arecanut (Various Stages), ensure clear and functional drainage channels throughout the rainy season to avoid root-zone waterlogging, and apply balanced, well-decomposed organic manure and recommended chemical fertilizers to maintain vigor and prevent pencil-tip disorder.
- In Citrus (Vegetative to Fruiting Stage), inspect trees for citrus trunk borer damage; eliminate grubs mechanically by inserting a flexible wire into active boreholes and plastering them with moist clay, or plug the holes with cotton or cloth swabs soaked in kerosene and seal tightly with mud to suffocate the larvae.
- In Livestock, vaccinate cattle, buffaloes, and goats without delay against Black Quarter (BQ), Haemorrhagic Septicaemia (HS), Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD), and Anthrax. Avoid feeding damp, water-submerged, or rotten grasses to dairy and other stock, and supplement the daily ration of pregnant cows with balanced mineral mixtures to safeguard maternal health and future milk yields. For poultry and ducks, administer veterinary-recommended calcium and mineral supplements to support laying performance. In freshwater aquaculture, feed fish with a 1:1 mixture of rice bran and mustard oil cake placed in feeding trays or bags suspended at varying depths, and retain a restricted patch of water hyacinth (*Eichhornia*) confined to one pond corner to buffer and moderate water temperatures.

Jharkhand

Rainfall of 854.3 mm (-6% normal) was received over Jharkhand from 01 June to 14 September 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (11-17 September to 18-24 September 2026) over Jharkhand is excess rainfall for week 1 and normal rainfall for week 2.

- In Maize (Knee-High to Cobbing Stage), maintain adequate soil moisture while ensuring proper field drainage to avoid waterlogging during active growth. Top-dress nitrogen at 26 kg per acre, remove weeds, and monitor leaf whorls for stem borer and fall armyworm; if larvae or frass are noticed, apply a registered insecticide according to label recommendations during clear weather. To manage leaf blight favoured by prevailing weather, spray Azoxystrobin + Mancozeb at 300 g per acre during a rain-free period, and protect developing cobs from bird damage by tying reflective ribbons on poles across the field.
- In Finger Millet (Vegetative Stage), provide proper field drainage channels to prevent waterlogging and reduce stem rot risk; if stem rot appears, drench the soil around plants with Copper oxychloride 50% WP at 0.25% (2.5 g per litre of water). In 20- to 25-day-old stands, carry out intercultural weeding operations followed by broadcasting urea at 22 kg per acre under optimum soil moisture conditions.
- In Pigeon Pea (Vegetative Stage), construct drainage channels along the field slope to clear excess rainwater promptly, as waterlogged conditions strongly favour the spread of stem and root rot. Regularly inspect the crop for early wilting or rot symptoms, and drench the base of affected and surrounding plants with Carbendazim 50% WP at 1 g per litre of water during a rain-free period to arrest disease spread.

- In Rice (Tillering to Booting / Ear Emergence Stage), complete thorough weeding and broadcast urea at 40 kg per acre for dwarf varieties or 45 kg per acre for hybrid varieties during a clear weather window. For direct-seeded rice at beushening, weed and gap-fill the field, drain excess water before applying 35 kg urea per acre, and re-pond water after one day. Scout for stem borer and spray Flubendiamide 48% SC at 1 ml per litre of water during clear weather; to manage blast disease triggered by changing weather, spray Carbendazim 50% WP at 1 g per litre (10 g per 10 litres) or Tricyclazole 75% WP at 0.6 g per litre (6 g per 10 litres of water) during a dry spell.
- In Chilli and Brinjal (Vegetative to Fruiting Stage), prepare nursery beds under shade nets mounted at a height of 6.5 feet to shield seedlings from excessive sunlight and exclude insect vectors. In established fields showing fruit rot following recent rains, spray Carbendazim 50% WP at 2 g per litre of water or Copper oxychloride 50% WP at 3 g per litre of water during a clear spell, repeating after 15 days if disease pressure persists.
- In Cauliflower and Cabbage (Sowing/Nursery Stage), prepare raised nurseries under protective shade nets erected at 6.5 feet to reduce vector-borne viral infections. Incorporate 80 to 100 kg well-rotted manure, 105 kg urea, 150 kg phosphorus, and 40 kg potash per acre during land preparation, selecting recommended cauliflower varieties (Pusa Katki, Pusa Deepali, Pusa Himjyoti, Pant Shubhra 4) or cabbage varieties (Golden Acre, Early Drumhead, Pride of India 2, Late Drumhead).
- In Potato (Sowing Stage), procure certified, sprouted seed tubers (20–30 g size) of early varieties such as Kufri Ashoka or Kufri Pukhraj, requiring 12 quintals of seed tubers per acre. At field preparation, incorporate 40 kg urea, 70 kg DAP, 80 kg muriate of potash, and 10 kg sulphur per acre to ensure balanced nutrition for early crop establishment.
- In Niger (Sowing Stage), prepare the field to a fine tilth by ploughing 2 to 3 times and incorporating well-decomposed farmyard manure at 2.5 tonnes per acre. Select improved varieties such as Birsa Niger-1, Birsa Niger-2, Birsa Niger-3, or Pooja-1, and treat seeds prior to sowing with Thiram, Captan, or Carbendazim at 2.5 g per kg of seed to protect against seedling diseases.
- In Cucurbitaceous Crops (Vegetative to Fruiting Stage), monitor crops including bitter melon, bottle gourd, sponge gourd, cucumber, and ridge gourd for fruit fly infestation causing fruit yellowing and premature softening; install 20 to 25 pheromone traps per acre, collect and bury infected fruits deep in the soil, and maintain clean field sanitation. In pointed gourd, systematically remove and destroy rotting fruits and vines, and alternate sprays between Copper oxychloride 50% WP at 3 g per litre of water and Metalaxyl 8% + Mancozeb 64% WP at 2.5 g per litre of water on a sunny, rain-free day to control vine rot, fruit rot, and leaf blight.
- In Tomato (Flowering to Fruiting Stage), scout fields for yellow mosaic virus characterized by leaf curling, puckering, and yellowing, install 3 to 5 yellow sticky traps per acre to monitor and capture whitefly vectors, and promptly uproot and destroy infected plants to check viral transmission to healthy stands.
- In Livestock, deworm ruminants grazing on fresh monsoon flushes with Fenbendazole at 5 to 10 mg per kg body weight under veterinary advice to prevent gastrointestinal nematode infections, anemia, and diarrhea. Ensure clean, well-drained, and dry housing with adequate ventilation, supply abundant fresh drinking water, and implement fly, mosquito, and ectoparasite control around cattle sheds. Administer timely vaccinations against Haemorrhagic Septicaemia (Galgotu) and Black Quarter (Langda Bukhar), isolate any sick animals immediately from the healthy herd, and consult a veterinary officer upon observing disease symptoms.

Uttar Pradesh

East Uttar Pradesh received rainfall of 670.2 mm (-8% normal), and West Uttar Pradesh received rainfall of 664.8 mm (6% normal) from 01 June to 14 September 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (11-17 September to 18-24 September 2026) is large excess rainfall over West Uttar Pradesh and excess rainfall over East Uttar Pradesh for week 1 and deficient rainfall over East Uttar Pradesh and large deficient rainfall over West Uttar Pradesh for week 2.

East Uttar Pradesh

- In Paddy (Active Tillering Stage), clear field bunds, outlets, and drainage channels to discharge excess water promptly in view of the 70 mm rainfall forecast, maintaining only a shallow standing water depth of 2–5 cm to prevent submergence injury. If prolonged ponding occurs, drain fields for 2–3 days to counter yellowing and poor root aeration before re-flooding, and avoid broadcasting the second split of urea into standing or moving water, applying it only after fields are drained and foliage is dry during a rain-free window.
- In Black Gram (Late Vegetative to Branching Stage), inspect and clear drainage furrows and outlets before and after forecast rain to remove silt and debris, avoiding water stagnation. Regularly check crops for yellowing, wilting, or root rot triggered by excessive soil moisture, remediate waterlogging immediately, and withhold nitrogen top-dressing in saturated or waterlogged patches.
- In Sugarcane (Grand Growth Stage), continue propping and trash-tying of canes, prioritizing border rows and lodging-prone zones, while keeping inter-row furrows open to prevent root-zone waterlogging. Regularly inspect fields for post-rain lodging or water accumulation, and postpone all fertilizer applications and plant protection sprays if rain is anticipated within 24 hours.
- In Maize (Tasseling Stage), ensure swift surface drainage to protect pollen viability and grain set from waterlogging stress, and undertake weeding and fertilizer top-dressing only on well-drained, moist soil during breaks between rain spells. Regularly scout fields for fall armyworm and stem borer, promote natural biological control using *Trichogramma* egg parasitoids, and apply registered insecticides according to label recommendations only if pest pressure crosses economic threshold levels during a rain-free window.
- In Pigeon Pea (Emergence Stage), keep field drainage channels fully functional to protect emerging seedlings from extreme waterlogging sensitivity, and postpone any pending sowing of long-duration varieties (such as Bahar, Narendra Arhar-1, and Narendra Arhar-2) until the 70 mm wet spell passes to avoid seed rot. For sowing undertaken during dry intervals, treat seeds with *Rhizobium* culture and a label-approved fungicide to ensure optimal nodulation and guard against damping-off and seedling blights.
- In Livestock, maintain clean, well-drained cattle sheds and clear dung frequently to prevent foot-rot and mastitis during humid, wet conditions, keeping feed and fodder securely covered and dry. Bathe milch cows and buffaloes in the morning prior to milking, provide fresh drinking water at least three times daily alongside a balanced ration, and ensure animals are up to date on Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD) vaccination. In aquaculture, inspect pond bunds, screens, and spillways to prevent fish escape during heavy runoff, monitor water turbidity and dissolved oxygen levels, provide supplementary aeration during overcast spells, and feed twice daily with floating pellets while reducing feed rates during heavy rain downpours.

West Uttar Pradesh

- In Paddy (Panicle Initiation to Flowering Stage), skip irrigation in view of the forecast for above-normal rainfall and top-dress the remaining one-fourth dose of urea at the panicle initiation stage during a clear, rain-free window. Regularly scout the field and take need-based chemical control when pest thresholds are crossed: if 10 green leafhoppers or 2 adult rice hispa per hill are noticed, spray Cypermethrin 10% EC at 0.5 litre/ha or Imidacloprid 17.8% SL at 200 ml/ha in 500 to 600 litres of water; if gundhi bug infestation reaches 2 to 3 insects per hill, spray Imidacloprid 17.8% SL at 200 ml/ha or Acetamiprid 20% SP at 350 g/ha during clear sky conditions.
- In Maize (Milking to Dough Stage), withhold irrigation during the week due to anticipated rainfall and adopt bird scaring measures to protect developing cobs. Monitor for shoot borer and leaf roller, and apply Chlorantraniliprole 18.5% SC at 150 ml/ha in 500 to 600 litres of water or use a registered insecticide according to label recommendations during a clear spell.
- In Sorghum (Vegetative Stage), carry out shallow hoeing and intercultural operations to remove weeds under optimum soil moisture (vapsa) conditions. Regularly check the crop for shoot borer

damage and apply Chlorantraniliprole 18.5% SC at 150 ml/ha mixed in 500 to 600 litres of water directly into the leaf whorls during clear weather when pest infestation is noticed.

- In Pearl Millet (Tillering to Panicle Initiation Stage), suspend irrigation during the week as light to moderate rainfall is forecast across the region.
- In Pigeon Pea (Vegetative Stage), complete weeding operations in late-sown plots and perform timely thinning to maintain optimum plant population and spacing.
- In Groundnut (Pegging Stage), complete earthing-up operations prior to peg penetration to facilitate easy entry of pegs into the soil and ensure proper pod development.
- In Black Gram / Green Gram (Branching to Podding Stage), complete weeding operations before the flowering stage and inspect the crop regularly for insect pests; if sucking pest populations build up, spray Imidacloprid 17.8% SL at 250 ml/ha in 500 litres of water during a clear, rain-free period.
- In Livestock, bathe dairy cattle and buffaloes prior to milking to maintain hygiene, provide fresh drinking water at all times, and feed a balanced ration containing 50% succulent green fodder to support milk production. Maintain strict vigilance against seasonal infectious diseases including Anthrax (characterized by acute high fever and splenomegaly), Gala Ghotu or Haemorrhagic Septicaemia (marked by severe respiratory distress and throat swelling), and Surra (manifesting as extreme restlessness, nervous signs, and sudden mortality); ensure routine immunization schedules are completed and promptly contact the nearest veterinary dispensary if symptoms appear.

Uttarakhand

Rainfall of 1145 mm (4% normal) was received over Uttarakhand from 01 June to 14 September 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (11-17 September to 18-24 September 2026) over Uttarakhand is normal rainfall for week 1 and large deficient rainfall for week 2.

- In Pigeon Pea (Vegetative Stage), regularly monitor the crop for fungal diseases such as *Fusarium* wilt, and if initial wilting symptoms appear, carry out root drenching with Carbendazim (Bavistin) at recommended concentrations during a dry, rain-free window.
- In Rice (Panicle Initiation Stage), apply the scheduled urea top-dressing only when fair weather is expected for the next few hours. Regularly inspect upper leaves for blast disease lesions and, if symptoms appear, spray Copper oxychloride 50% WP at 500 g mixed in 500 litres of water per hectare during clear weather; avoid spraying immediately before expected rainfall.
- In Finger Millet (Panicle Initiation to Grain Filling Stage), monitor the crop regularly for pest and disease occurrences, systematically remove and destroy infested plant parts, and apply registered crop protection measures only during rain-free, non-warning periods.
- In Kiwi (Fruit Development Stage), ensure drainage channels around vines and vine collars are fully cleared and functional before heavy rains to prevent water stagnation. Reinforce the trellis system and provide additional support to fruiting canes carrying heavy fruit loads against accompanying gusty winds. Regularly collect and destroy fallen, damaged, or decaying fruits to check fruit rot spread in the orchard; inspect fruits post-rainfall for softening, cracking, or early rot, and lightly thin excess vegetative growth to improve canopy aeration while avoiding aggressive pruning during this period.
- In Livestock, maintain smooth, well-levelled, and dry flooring in cattle sheds, ensure an uninterrupted supply of clean and fresh drinking water, and spray veterinary-approved insecticides around the perimeter of the shed to control flies and mosquitoes.

Rajasthan

Rainfall of 185.4 mm (-32% deficient) was received over West Rajasthan and East Rajasthan received a rainfall of 470.7 mm (-21% deficient) from 01 June to 14 September 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (11-17 September to 18-24 September 2026) over West

Rajasthan is large deficient rainfall and normal rainfall over East Rajasthan for week 1 and large deficient rainfall over West Rajasthan and deficient rainfall over East Rajasthan for week 2.

- In Maize (Tasseling Stage), top-dress the remaining dose of urea at 40 kg/ha in moist soil taking advantage of forecast rainfall, and make proper arrangements to harvest and store excess rainwater in a designated section or farm pond within the field for supplemental irrigation during future dry spells. Regularly monitor the crop for fall armyworm and apply a foliar spray of Emamectin benzoate 5% SG at 0.4 g per litre of water during clear sky conditions, ensuring a minimum rain-free window of 3 to 4 hours post-application or otherwise postponing the spray.
- In Soybean (Standing Crop), scout the field for girdle beetle and spray Acephate 75% SP at 1 g per litre of water or Triazophos 40% EC at 1 ml per litre of water at a 20-day interval during clear weather, ensuring at least 3 to 4 hours of rain-free conditions to avoid chemical wash-off.
- In Bt Cotton (Standing Crop), monitor for symptoms of root rot disease and carry out soil drenching around the root zone with Mancozeb (Dithane M-45) at 3 g per litre of water during a clear spell when no rainfall is expected for 3 to 4 hours.
- In Cabbage and Cauliflower (Nursery Stage), undertake nursery raising on well-drained raised beds, ensuring proper drainage channels are provided to protect emerging seedlings from anticipated rainfall.
- In Fodder Crops (Harvesting/Preservation Stage), harvest surplus green fodder to prepare nutritious silage or preserve it by drying as hay to ensure an uninterrupted feed supply during lean periods.
- In Livestock, house calves and milch animals in clean, dry, and protected shelters to prevent dampness, and incorporate adequate dry roughage into their diet to prevent seasonal diarrhea. Maintain strict vigilance for Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) - a viral disease transmitted by mosquitoes and biting arthropods causing initial mild fever (2 to 3 days), weakness, marked reduction in milk yield, oral and respiratory ulcers, abortion, and mortality in severe cases; immediately isolate infected animals from healthy stock, provide vector control around sheds, administer meloxicam and paracetamol for fever management alongside multivitamin supplements, and apply antiseptic ointment to skin lesions under the guidance of a qualified veterinarian.

Haryana

Rainfall of 317.7 mm (-22% deficient) was received over Haryana from 01 June to 14 September 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (11-17 September to 18-24 September 2026) over Haryana is deficient rainfall for week 1 and large deficient rainfall for week 2.

- In Cotton (Flowering to Boll Formation Stage), withhold irrigation for the next three days in view of the forecast for erratic rainfall. Maintain regular surveillance for whitefly, jassid, and pink bollworm favoured by high ambient humidity; carry out plant protection measures only during clear sky conditions. If whitefly populations exceed the economic threshold level (6 to 8 adults per leaf), spray Flonicamid 50% WG at 60 g or Afidopyropen 50 g/L DC at 400 ml mixed in 175 to 200 litres of water per acre during a rain-free window.
- In Paddy (Tillering to Panicle Development Stage), suspend irrigation over the next three to four days due to the possibility of erratic rainfall, and perform manual weeding where necessary. Apply scheduled nitrogenous fertilizers during evening hours without tank-mixing or blending urea with pesticides. Monitor the crop for rice root weevil favored by high humidity (40 to 70%), and use a registered granular insecticide according to label recommendations during clear weather if infestation is confirmed. Regularly scout early-transplanted stands for leaf folder and stem borer, and broadcast Fipronil 0.3% GR at 7.5 kg mixed with 10 kg dry sand per acre during a clear spell if infestation occurs.
- In Vegetables and Fruit Plants (Planting to Picking Stage), harvest mature vegetables only during clear weather and avoid walking into muddy fields during erratic rainfall events. Regularly inspect plantations for sucking insect pests encouraged by prevailing high humidity and alternating weather.

and apply registered insecticides according to university recommendations during clear sky conditions.

- In Livestock, house cattle and buffaloes in well-ventilated, dry shelters, maintain cleanliness in surrounding areas, and clear tall grasses and weeds around sheds to suppress houseflies and other insect pests. Supply clean drinking water and fresh green forage, and supplement the daily ration with 50 g iodized salt and 50 to 100 g mineral mixture per animal. To alleviate physical stress when the Temperature-Humidity Index (THI) exceeds comfort levels under warm, suffocating conditions, maximize cross-ventilation in sheds. In poultry, ensure dry, well-ventilated housing to prevent respiratory distress, promptly remove damp or caked litter to prevent fly outbreaks and disease spread, and maintain strict sanitation day and night.

Punjab

Rainfall of 247 mm (-40% deficient) was received over Punjab from 01 June to 14 September 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (11-17 September to 18-24 September 2026) over Punjab is large deficient rainfall for week 1 and 2.

- In Maize (Grain Development to Near Maturity Stage), maintain adequate soil moisture, ensuring no water stress during tasseling and silking to prevent yield reduction. Promptly evacuate stagnant rainwater from fields after heavy showers to avoid bacterial stalk rot; if waterlogging damage occurs, spray urea at 6 kg per acre as a 3% solution in two weekly sprays for moderate stress, or broadcast additional urea at 25–50 kg per acre for moderate to severe damage once standing water subsides. To manage banded leaf and sheath blight, spray Amistar Top 325 SC (azoxystrobin + difenoconazole) at 100 ml in 200 litres of water per acre as soon as symptoms appear. Monitor fields for fall armyworm and spray during clear weather with Coragen 18.5 SC (chlorantraniliprole) at 0.4 ml, Delegate 11.7 SC (spinetoram) at 0.5 ml, or Missile 5 SG (emamectin benzoate) at 0.4 g per litre of water, or apply a soil-insecticide whorl mixture (incorporating chlorantraniliprole, spinetoram, emamectin benzoate, Bt kurstaki Delfin WG at 25 g, or Dipel 8L at 25 ml in 1 kg soil with 10 ml water); in fodder maize, use chlorantraniliprole at 0.4 ml per litre and observe a strict 21-day harvest waiting period for livestock safety.
- In Paddy (Grain Development to Near Maturity Stage), irrigate two days after ponded water has infiltrated into the soil, rogue out weeds and off-type plants, and cease irrigation two weeks prior to harvest to facilitate field operations and timely *rabi* planting. Monitor and manage insect pests and diseases based on economic thresholds during clear, rain-free periods: if leaf folder damage reaches 10%, spray Flubendiamide 39.35% SC at 20 ml, Flubendiamide 20% WG at 50 g, Chlorantraniliprole 18.5% SC at 60 ml, Cartap hydrochloride 75% SG at 170 g, or Thiocyclam hydrogen oxalate 50% WP at 400 g in 100 litres of water per acre. If planthoppers appear, direct sprays towards the plant base using Triflumezopyrim 10% SC at 94 ml, Pymetrozine 50% WG at 120 g, Dinotefuran 20% SG at 80 g, Benzpyrimoxan 10% SC at 400 ml, Flupyrimin 10% SC at 300 ml, Flonicamid 50% WG at 60 g, Quinalphos 25% EC at 800 ml, or neem-based Azadirachtin 5% at 80 ml in 100 litres of water per acre. When stem borer causes more than 5% dead hearts (or 2% in basmati rice), spray recommended foliar insecticides or apply granules into standing water such as Chlorantraniliprole 0.4% GR at 4 kg, Fipronil 0.3% GR at 6 kg, Cartap hydrochloride 4% GR at 10 kg, or Thiocyclam hydrogen oxalate 4% GR at 4 kg per acre. Keep bunds clean to check sheath blight, and spray Thifluzamide 24% SC at 150 ml, Kresoxim-methyl 40% + Hexaconazole 8% WG at 200 g, Azoxystrobin 8.3% + Mancozeb 66.7% WG at 600 g, Hexaconazole 75% WG at 26.8 g, Trifloxystrobin + Tebuconazole 75% WG at 80 g, Picoxystrobin + Propiconazole 18.76% SC at 400 ml, Azoxystrobin + Difenoconazole at 200 ml, Propiconazole 25% EC at 200 ml, Tebuconazole 25% EC at 200 ml, or Pencycuron at 200 ml in 200 litres of water per acre, repeating after 15 days if required; under persistent high humidity and cloudiness at boot stage, spray Picoxystrobin + Propiconazole at 400 ml or Copper hydroxide 46% DF at 500 g in 200 litres of water per acre to protect against false smut.

- In Cotton (Boll Development and Picking Stage), prevent moisture stress during flowering and fruiting to arrest flower and boll shedding, and schedule the final irrigation at the end of September to promote uniform boll bursting. Carry out need-based pest sprays using 125–150 litres of water per acre during rain-free weather: when whitefly populations reach 6 adults per leaf in the upper canopy before 10 AM, spray Afidopyropen 50 g/l DC at 400 ml, Dinotefuran 20% SG at 60 g, Diafenthiuron 50% WP at 200 g, Pyriproxyfen 10% EC at 500 ml, Spiromesifen 22.9% SC at 200 ml, Flonicamid 50% WG at 80 g, Clothianidin 50% WG at 20 g, Ethion 50% EC at 800 ml, neem extract at 1200 ml, or registered neem formulations at 1 litre per acre. If jassid infestation causes marginal yellowing and curling on 50% of upper leaves, spray Tolfenpyrad 15% EC at 300 ml, Flonicamid 50% WG at 80 g, Dinotefuran 20% SG, Fenpyroximate 5% EC at 300 ml, or Thiamethoxam 25% WG at 40 g per acre. For mealybug management, spray Sulfoxaflor 21.8% SC at 150 ml per acre, and if bollworm and tobacco caterpillar damage exceeds 5% in shed fruiting bodies, apply registered insecticides according to label recommendations.
- In Livestock, observe calved cows and buffaloes for heat symptoms at 19–22 days postpartum and artificially inseminate after 2 estrus cycles (45–60 days postpartum) within 12–18 hours of estrus onset; segregate advanced pregnant animals 21–30 days prior to calving and supply a specialized transition ration to prevent milk fever. Mitigate early lactation negative energy balance by providing high-quality green fodder, balanced concentrate (1 kg per 2.5 litres milk in cows and 2 litres in buffaloes, following a total dry matter intake of 2% body weight plus one-third of daily milk production), bypass fat, and mineral mixture. Incorporate mould inhibitors and toxin binders into concentrates during high humidity, and initiate land preparation by late September for rabi berseem sowing.
- To counter high Temperature-Humidity Index (THI), maximize shed cross-ventilation, run exhaust fans, and supply continuous cool, clean drinking water. Routine health management must include deworming adults every three months with rotating anthelmintics, running herds through footbaths of 5% copper sulphate or 2–3% formalin to prevent foot rot, maintaining udder hygiene with post-milking teat dips (75 ml povidone-iodine mixed with 25 ml glycerine) against environmental mastitis, eliminating stagnant water to suppress biting fly vectors of Surra, and spraying deltamethrin (Butox) at 2 ml per litre of water on animals above six months and across shed crevices for tick control, repeating after 10–15 days.
- For poultry, incorporate 5 g insoluble grit per bird in feed, administer 20–30 ml liquid Calcium-P-D3 per 100 birds (increasing to 40–50 ml if eggshells thin) in afternoon water 3–4 days weekly, mix toxin binders in dry-stored feed, supplement daytime drinking water with vitamin C or electrolytes to manage heat stress, stir litter regularly to halt ammonia accumulation, maintain full side-curtain ventilation, provide 14–16 hours daily lighting for layers, implement rodent control, install disinfectant footbaths, and procure disease-free chicks from reputable hatcheries.

West Bengal

Rainfall of 1099.6 mm (7% normal) was received over West Bengal from 01 June to 14 September 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (11-17 September to 18-24 September 2026) over West Bengal is normal rainfall for week 1 and 2.

- In *kharif* Rice (Vegetative to Panicle Initiation Stage), maintain a shallow standing water layer of approximately 5 cm during panicle initiation and provide supplemental irrigation only if water recedes below 2 cm, closing inlets after rains to conserve moisture.
- Complete manual or rotary weeding before applying top-dressed fertilizers and avoid post-emergence herbicides at this stage. Under prevailing warm nights and high humidity, restrict the third split of nitrogen to moderate rates to avoid aggravating sheath blight and bacterial leaf blight; instead, soil-apply 20 to 25 kg of potash per hectare at panicle initiation, or apply a foliar spray of 2% urea plus 1% muriate of potash in the evening hours if plants appear pale.

- For pest and disease surveillance, install 4 to 5 pheromone traps per acre to monitor yellow stem borer; if infestation exceeds 1 egg mass per square metre or 5% dead hearts, apply Chlorantraniliprole 0.4% GR at 4 kg per acre in moist soil or spray Chlorantraniliprole 18.5% SC at 0.3 ml per litre or Cartap hydrochloride 50% SP at 2 g per litre during clear weather. Part the crop canopy in the early morning to scout for brown planthopper at the base of the hills, and if populations exceed 5 to 10 hoppers per hill, drain the field for 3 to 4 days and spray Pymetrozine 50% WG at 0.6 g per litre or Dinotefuran 20% SG at 0.3 g per litre directed strictly at the plant base, avoiding synthetic pyrethroids to prevent resurgence. To manage sheath blight and leaf blast favored by high humidity, spray Hexaconazole 5% EC at 2 ml per litre directed at the lower sheath or apply Tricyclazole 75% WP at 0.6 g per litre or Validamycin 3% L at 2 ml per litre during a rain-free window.
- In Brinjal (Fruiting Stage), completely suspend surface irrigation and clear drainage furrows between raised beds to ensure rapid evacuation of excess rainwater from the root zone. Withhold soil applications of bulk fertilizers to prevent leaching losses, and spray water-soluble 19:19:19 at 5 g per litre combined with micronutrients onto dry foliage to correct nutrient deficiencies. Perform shallow hoeing and hand weeding along ridges followed by earthing-up around plant bases to stabilize roots against saturated soil. Strictly avoid harvesting during active rain or heavy dew; pick fruits only on dry mornings using clean, sharp pruning shears, place them directly into clean plastic crates without contacting wet soil, and sort out rot-affected produce before storing in elevated, well-ventilated sheds. To manage fruit and shoot borer, clip off and destroy wilting terminal shoots and infested fruits, install 12 pheromone traps per hectare, and spray Spinosad 45% SC at 0.3 ml per litre or Emamectin benzoate 5% SG at 0.4 g per litre during clear weather. To prevent Phomopsis fruit rot and root rot under high humidity, spray Copper oxychloride 50% WP at 3 g per litre or Chlorothalonil 75% WP at 2 g per litre combined with a spreader-sticker (0.5 ml per litre) during dry spells.
- In Guava (Vegetative to Fruiting Stage), ensure clean drainage around tree basins to prevent water stagnation and guava wilt complex, withholding irrigation unless soil is dry at a depth of 10 cm. Avoid heavy nitrogen applications to prevent vegetative flush at the expense of fruit quality; apply phosphatic and potassic fertilizers along with well-decomposed farmyard manure into the basins, supplemented with a foliar spray of zinc sulphate at 0.5% and borax at 0.1% to enhance fruit size and arrest fruit drop. Weed tree basins manually and apply dry leaf or straw mulch to conserve moisture and suppress splash-borne soil pathogens. To manage fruit flies under humid conditions, install methyl eugenol traps at 10 per hectare, collect and deeply bury all dropped or infested fruits, and cover developing fruits with butter paper or newspaper bags two weeks after fruit set to protect against both flies and anthracnose. If anthracnose spots develop on twigs or fruits, prune infected shoots, treat cut ends with Bordeaux paste, and spray Mancozeb 75% WP at 2.5 g per litre or Copper oxychloride 50% WP at 3 g per litre after rainfall ceases.

Jammu

Rainfall of 501.8 mm (-2% normal) was received over Jammu from 01 June to 14 September 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (11-17 September to 18-24 September 2026) over Jammu is deficient rainfall for week 1 and an excess rainfall for week 2.

- In Paddy (Spike Initiation Stage), spray a foliar mixture of zinc sulphate at 3 g, urea at 15 kg, and Zineb at 1 kg in 500 litres of water per hectare if yellowing of leaves from tips is observed. For bacterial leaf blight, use a registered bactericide according to label recommendations during clear, dry weather; monitor closely for blast disease and spray Tricyclazole at 0.06% if symptoms appear. To control leaf folder, prioritize neem seed kernel extract 5% at 25 kg/ha or spray Flubendiamide at 0.3 ml per litre of water, and apply a combination fungicide of Mancozeb + Carbendazim at 2 g per litre of water during a rain-free window if brown spot or sheath blight is noticed.

- In *kharif* Fodder (Maize + Cowpea + Chari) and Bajra (Vegetative Stage), provide irrigation based on crop water requirement, harvest the first cut as the fodder reaches maximum vegetative stage, and follow immediately with top-dressing of nitrogenous fertilizer.
- In Maize (Tasseling to Silking Stage), scout regularly for stem borer and fall armyworm, and apply Chlorantraniliprole 18.5 SC at 7.5 ml per kanal or Thiamethoxam at 0.4 ml per litre of water directly into the leaf whorls during early morning hours under clear, dry weather conditions.
- In Pulses (*kharif* Mash) (Flowering Stage), apply need-based irrigation according to soil moisture status, and promptly uproot and destroy plants showing yellow vein mosaic symptoms to check further spread of infection.
- In Vegetable Crops (Sowing to Fruiting Stage), start nursery preparations for *rabi* vegetables to ensure seedlings are ready by late September, constructing raised nursery beds of 1 m × 3 m × 0.15 m (3 beds per kanal for knol-khol and kale; 1 bed per kanal for cauliflower and cabbage). Plough the main field at wattar (optimum moisture) condition to fine tilth, and complete sowing of direct-seeded crops including fenugreek, spinach beet, coriander, radish, carrot, beetroot, and spinach within the first fortnight of September for uniform establishment. For pest management, install pheromone traps for fruit borers, monitor for mosaic vectors and spray Imidacloprid at 0.3 ml per litre of water during clear weather, and against hairy caterpillar, use a registered insecticide according to label recommendations.
- In Livestock, protect honey bee colonies on cloudy and rainy days by reducing hive entrances, provide need-based sugar syrup feeding, and protect hives from ant entry. For mushroom cultivation, maintain the growing room temperature below 30°C, restrict water spraying during periods of high ambient humidity, install yellow light traps to manage mushroom flies, pinch 2 mm holes in full-run oyster mushroom spawn bags, ensure strict hygiene in and around cultivation sheds, pre-book spawn for upcoming batches, and recycle spent mushroom compost bags for vermicomposting rather than discarding them in the open.

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