



राष्ट्रीय कृषि मौसम परामर्शी सेवाएं बुलेटिन National Agromet Advisory Services Bulletin

जारी करने की तिथि / Date of issue: 15 June 2026

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

वैधता / Validity: 12-25 June 2026

जारीकर्ता / Issued by

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AICRP on Agro-Meteorology (AICRPAM)

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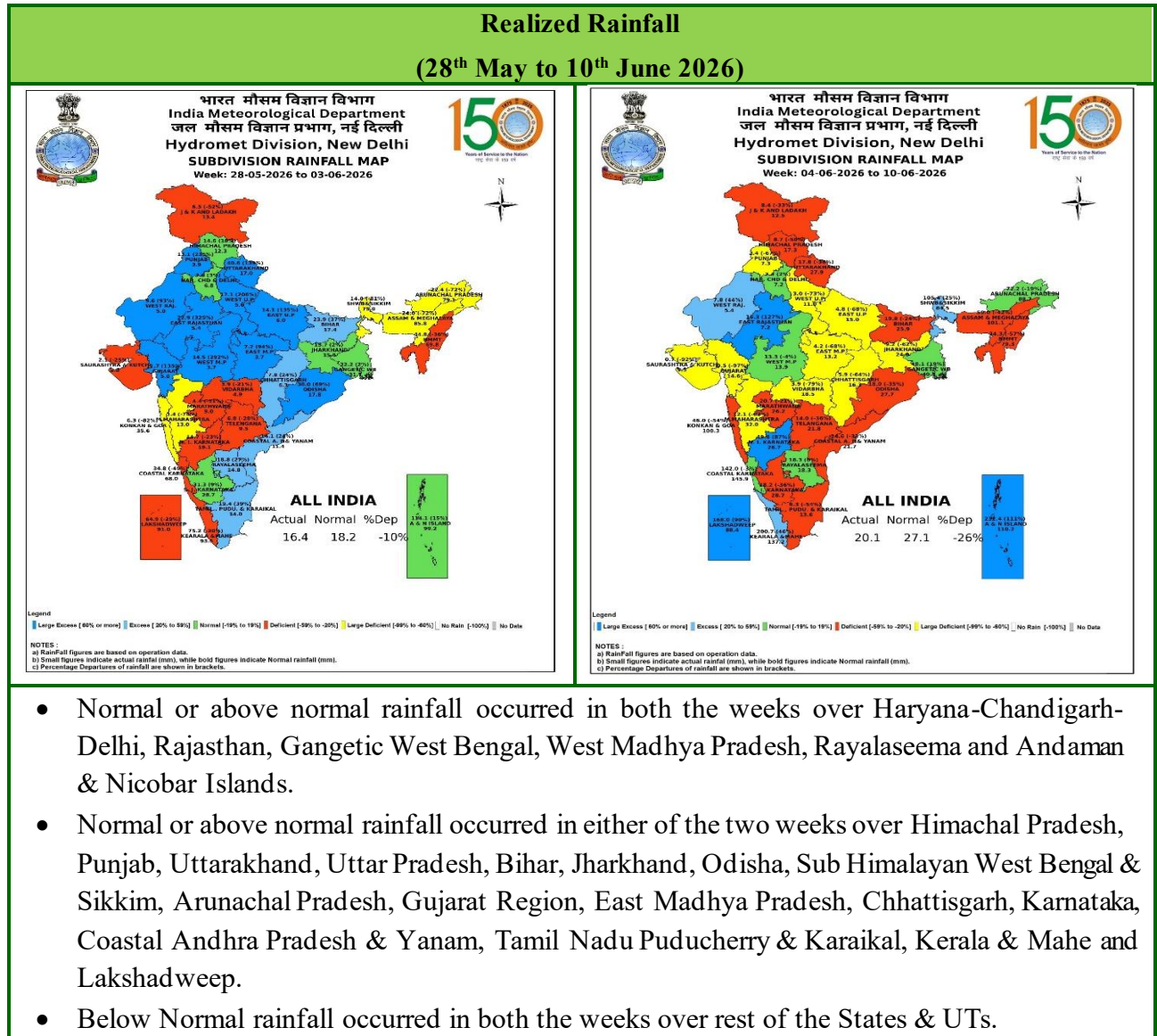
और

भारतीय मौसम विज्ञान विभाग
India Meteorological Department (IMD)

पृथ्वी प्रणाली विज्ञान संगठन
Earth System Science Organization

वास्तविक वर्षा तथा विस्तारित अवधि पूर्वानुमान

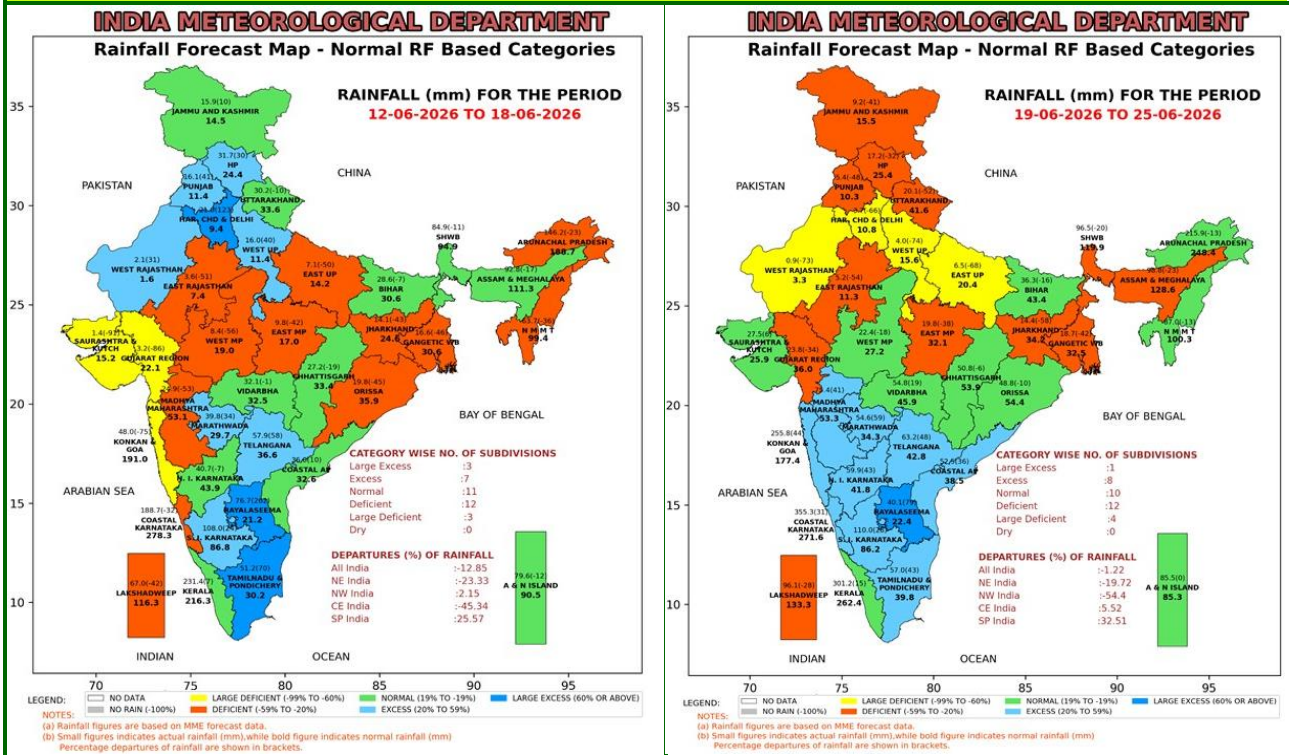
Realized Rainfall and Extended Range Forecast (वर्षा और तापमान) (Rainfall and Temperature)



Extended Range Forecast System

Rainfall forecast maps for the next 2 weeks (IC – 10th June, 2026)

(12th to 25th June 2026)



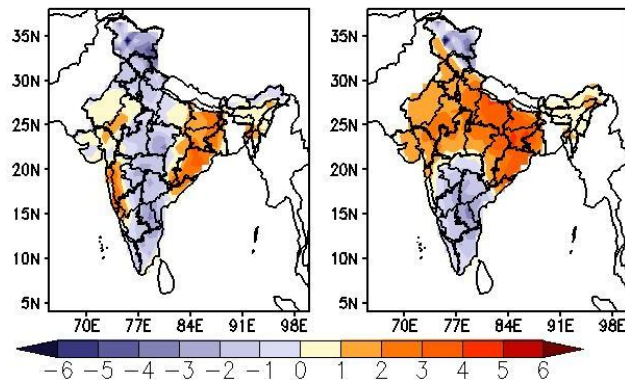
- **Week 1 (12.06.2026 to 18.06.2026):** Rainfall is likely over most parts of the country except east Rajasthan and Gujarat. Rainfall is likely to be above normal over Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, North Kerala, interior Karnataka and Punjab. However, it is likely to be below normal over Konkan-Goa, northern part of Coastal Karnataka and many parts of North East India.
- **Week 2 (19.06.2026 to 25.06.2026):** Rainfall is likely over most of the country except many areas of North West India. Rainfall is likely to be above normal over South India and Maharashtra.

**Maximum and Minimum temperature anomaly (°C) forecast
for the next 2 weeks (IC – 10th June, 2026)
(12th to 25th June 2026)**

MME forecast Tmax anomaly (Deg C)

(Week1: 12Jun–18Jun)

(Week2: 19Jun–25Jun)



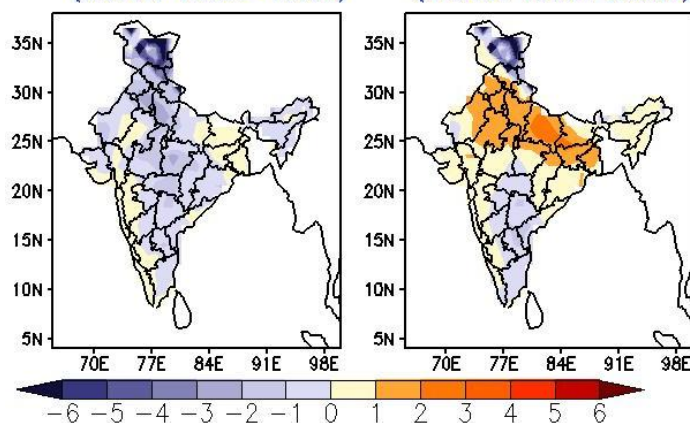
Maximum Temperature (Tmax)

- **Week 1 (12.06.2026 to 18.06.2026):** Maximum temperature is likely to be above normal over East India, Madhya Maharashtra, Rajasthan and many parts of North East India.
- **Week 2 (19.06.2026 to 25.06.2026):** Maximum temperature is likely to be above normal over North West India, East India, many parts of Central India and Gujarat.

MME forecast Tmin anomaly (Deg C)

(Week1: 12Jun–18Jun)

(Week2: 19Jun–25Jun)



Minimum Temperature (Tmin)

- **Week 1 (12.06.2026 to 18.06.2026):** Minimum Temperature is likely to be below normal over most parts of the country.
- **Week 2 (19.06.2026 to 25.06.2026):** Minimum temperature is likely to be above normal over many parts of North West India and East India.

Progress & Rainfall outlook for SW Monsoon 2026

(Issued by IMD)

IMD informed (dated 29 May 2026) that 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 June and progress of southwest monsoon 2026 over the country

The average rainfall for the country as a whole during June 2026 is most likely to be below normal (<92% of LPA). The LPA of rainfall over the country as a whole during June 2026, based on 1971–2020 data, is 165.4 cm. During June 2026, below-normal monthly rainfall is very likely over most parts of the country, except over some parts of Northwest India, Northeast India, and the South Peninsula, and in isolated pockets of central India, where normal to above-normal rainfall is likely.

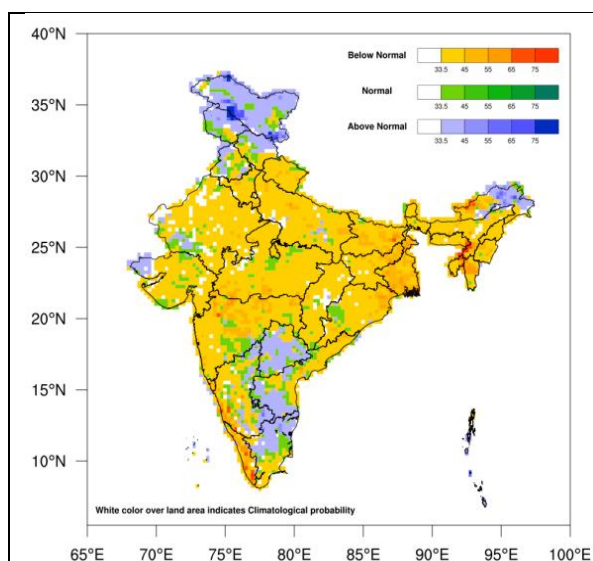


Fig. 1 Monthly rainfall outlook for June 2026
(Source: IMD)

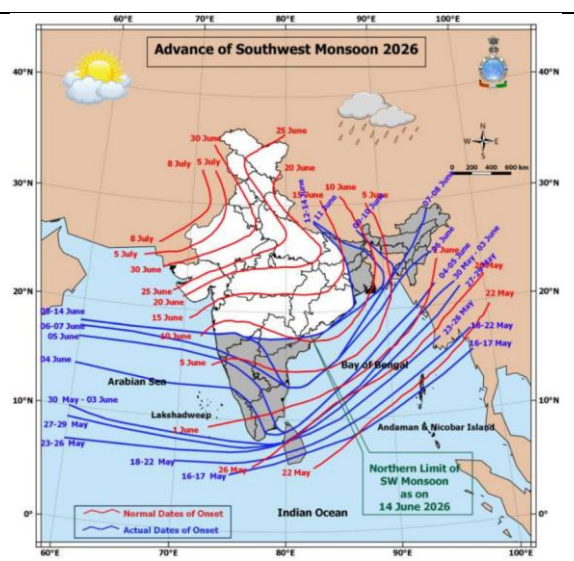


Fig. 2. Probability forecast of heatwave days during June 2026 (Source: IMD)

Southwest monsoon has set in over Kerala on 04th June 2026 and progressed over other parts of India. As on 14th June, the monsoon has covered Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Southern Maharashtra & Telangana, entire North East, West Bengal and parts of Bihar and Jharkhand (**Fig. 2**). Conditions are favourable for further advance in to some more parts of Maharashtra, Telangana, Odisha, Jharkhand, Bihar, Chhattisgarh during next 4-5 days.

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.
- ICAR-CRIDA has conducted online state-specific interface meetings for Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, West Bengal, Gujarat and Assam 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 25 June 2026

Agromet Advisories

Kerala

Kerala received 281.2 mm of rainfall (no deficit) from 01 June to 14 June 2026. Kerala's extended-range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (12-18 June to 19-25 June 2026) indicates normal rainfall in week 1 and week 2.

- Due to heavy rainfall, ensure proper drainage and remove excess water from fields wherever possible. Strengthen field bunds to prevent flooding and soil erosion. During the rainy season, there is a risk of sheath blight, sheath rot, and leaf spot diseases.
- In bananas, rhizome rot may occur during the rainy season. As a prophylactic measure, drench the basin with 3 litres of *Pseudomonas* solution (20 g per litre of water).
- Continuous rainfall and high soil moisture favour the development of foot rot in black pepper. As a preventive measure, apply 2.5 kg of *Trichoderma*-enriched organic manure to each vine.
- In crops like ginger and turmeric, proper drainage facilities should be provided to prevent rhizome rot during the rainy season. Disease incidence can be reduced by applying *pseudomonas* solution. To prepare, make a cow dung solution by mixing 20 g of fresh cow dung per litre of water, then add 20 g of *Pseudomonas* to it and drench the beds.
- Provide drainage channels to avoid water stagnation. Stake and support crops to withstand strong winds. Remove damaged leaves and fruits after rainfall. Monitor closely for fungal diseases, which are more likely to spread under humid conditions.

Karnataka

Coastal Karnataka received 232.4 mm (24% deficit) rainfall, North Interior Karnataka received rainfall of 61.6 mm (23% deficit), and South Interior Karnataka received rainfall of 51.1 mm (-18% normal) from 01 June to 14 June 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (12-18 June to 19-25 June 2026) is deficit rainfall over Coastal Karnataka, normal rainfall over North Interior Karnataka, excess rainfall over South Interior Karnataka for week 1 and excess rainfall over Coastal Karnataka, North Interior Karnataka and South Interior Karnataka for week 2.

North Interior Karnataka

- In sugarcane cultivation, carry out intercultivation at 50, 65, 80, and 95 days after planting. Earthing up should be done at 120 days after planting.
- In citrus, to manage leaf miner, spray 0.3 ml of Indoxacarb or 0.2 g of Enamectin benzoate dissolved in one litre of water.
- In grapes, to manage fungal diseases, spray 1% Bordeaux mixture 2–3 days after pruning. To control anthracnose disease, spray 1 ml of Thiophanate methyl dissolved in one litre of water.
- In pomegranate, to manage bacterial blight disease, spray the crop with a solution of Streptomycin sulphate (0.5 g) + Copper oxychloride (2 g) dissolved in one litre of water.

South Interior Karnataka

- Procure good-quality seeds and fertilizers for *kharif* sowing.
- Before sowing, conduct a germination test on the procured seeds.
- Continue sowing operations based on sufficient soil moisture available in the crop field.
- Under ideal conditions for sowing red gram varieties (BRG-1, BRG-2, and BRG-5), seed treatment with rhizobium and *Trichoderma* biofertilizer is recommended before sowing.
- Recommended maize varieties: Ganga-11, Deccan-103, Vijaya Composite, Composite NAC-6004, NAC-6002, and Hybrid Nityashree (NAH-2049).

- Soil Testing: Collect soil samples before applying any amendments to ensure precise nutrient application.
- In-situ Moisture Conservation: Repair and strengthen field bunds to prevent runoff and ensure that every drop of early monsoon rain is retained in the soil.
- Provide shade, proper ventilation, and sprinkle water on shed roofs if needed during peak afternoon heat. Continue vaccination and deworming schedules and observe animals for signs of heat stress (panting, reduced feed intake).

Andhra Pradesh

Coastal Andhra received 38.8 mm (-16% normal) and 55.9 mm (43% excess) of rainfall in the Rayalaseema region from 01 June to 14 June 2026. The extended-range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (12-18 June to 19-25 June 2026) shows normal rainfall over Coastal Andhra Pradesh and large excess rainfall over Rayalaseema for week 1 and excess rainfall over Coastal Andhra Pradesh and large excess rainfall over Rayalaseema for week 2.

- Due to the likely El Niño conditions, farmers are advised to build water-harvesting structures such as farm ponds to store rainwater for dry periods. This helps protect crops and ensures sustainable production.
- Farmers are advised to utilize the available soil moisture and take up summer ploughing. It is suggested to select high-yielding varieties (Kadiri-7, K-8 Bold, K-6, Kadiri Amaravathi, Kadiri Chitravati, Kadiri Harithandhra, Dheeraj, Nithya Harith, Dharani, Kadiri Lepakshi, and TCGS-1694) and arrange all inputs in advance for *kharif* sowing.
- Cotton-growing farmers are advised to select short-duration cultivars and take up sowing on a community basis to avoid the spread of pink bollworm. Farmers should install pheromone traps at the rate of 4–6 per acre, 40 days after sowing.
- The present weather is favourable for the incidence of root rot infestation. To control it, spray 1% Bordeaux mixture or 0.2% Carbendazim (2 g per litre of water). Apply 20 litres of the fungicidal solution to the entire basin of the infected plant immediately after irrigation.
- Animals should be fed silage, hay, and legume-based feed to maintain energy levels. Regular monitoring for signs of heatstroke, such as panting and drooling, is important. Fresh and clean drinking water must be available at all times to prevent dehydration.

Odisha

Odisha received rainfall of 38.2 mm (43% deficit) from 01 June to 14 June 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (12-18 June to 19-25 June 2026) over Odisha is deficit rainfall for week 1 and normal rainfall for week 2.

- Based on the rainfall forecast for the next five days, farmers are advised to withhold irrigation, fertilizer application, and pesticide use for the time being.
- As most parts of Odisha have already received substantial summer rainfall, initial land preparation should be done for dry nurseries for *kharif* rice.
- For paddy cultivation, always use certified seeds. A germination test is advisable before sowing. Apply 2 tons of well-decomposed FYM per acre during final land preparation.
- Prepare nursery beds, and sowing may be done after monsoon showers in rainfed transplanted rice areas.
- For one acre of paddy transplanting, 400 m² (10 decimals) of land is required for nursery raising.
- Mature fruits such as mango, litchi, jackfruit, pineapple, pomegranate, and lemon should be harvested.
- As thunderstorms with lightning are expected over the next five days, farmers are advised not to stay in open fields, near trees, or water bodies during thunderstorms. If no shelter is available, crouch low with your feet together in an open area.

- Unplug farm equipment, motors, and irrigation pumps to avoid damage.
- As hot and humid weather is forecast for the next three days, use an umbrella or a wet cloth on the head to protect from sun rays during the daytime. Farmers are advised to avoid working during peak hot hours (12 PM to 4 PM).
- Since thunderstorms and lightning activity are likely, keep animals away from water bodies and metal farm equipment. Do not allow animals to congregate under trees.
- Provide mechanical support/staking to banana, papaya, cucurbits, and similar crops to protect them against gusty winds.

Madhya Pradesh

East Madhya Pradesh received rainfall of 14.8 mm (48% deficit), and West Madhya Pradesh received rainfall of 26.5 mm (-6% normal) from 01 June to 14 June 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (12-18 June to 19-25 June 2026) is deficit rainfall over East Madhya Pradesh and West Madhya Pradesh during week 1, and deficit rainfall over East Madhya Pradesh and normal rainfall over West Madhya Pradesh during week 2.

- Due to the extreme rise in day temperatures, irrigate vegetables, nurseries, fodder crops, and orchards at weekly intervals, preferably in the early morning or late evening hours.
- Because of high daytime temperatures, pesticide sprays should be applied in the late evening hours.
- Prepare land for sowing *kharif* season crops. Arrange necessary inputs such as seeds, fertilisers, seed-treatment chemicals, and seed-inoculated bacteria in advance.
- Begin preparing paddy nurseries for transplanted paddy. For one hectare of field, an area of 800–1000 m² is required for nursery raising. Before sowing, seeds should be treated with fungicide and procured from certified agencies.
- In soybean cultivation, construct raised beds using the broad-bed-furrow land configuration for sowing. Ensure proper drainage in the field.
- In sugarcane, apply irrigation at weekly intervals. For *rabi*-sown canes, carry out earthing up followed by irrigation.
- Farmers are advised to establish new orchards by digging pits and keeping them open to kill harmful insect pests and weed seeds.

Gujarat

Rainfall of 10.2 mm (65% deficit) was received over Gujarat from 01 June to 14 June 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (12-18 June to 19-25 June 2026) over Gujarat is a large deficit of rainfall for week 1 and a deficit of rainfall for week 2.

- Prepare nurseries for raising seedlings of tobacco crops. Select varieties for irrigated areas: Anand-2, Anand-119, Gujarat Tobacco-5, Anand Bidi Tobacco-10, Gujarat Anand Bidi Tobacco-11, GTH-1, and GABTH-2. For unirrigated areas, select Gujarat Tobacco-4 and Gujarat Tobacco-7.
- If irrigation facilities are available, pre-sowing of *kharif* groundnut should be done. Recommended spreading varieties include GJG-17, GJG-HPS-1, and GG-41. Semi-spreading varieties include GG-20, GJG-22, GG-23, and GG-HPS-2 for early sowing.
- If irrigation facilities are available, cotton sowing should be done from the end of May through June. Otherwise, sowing should be carried out after sufficient rainfall, preferably in the second fortnight of July.
- Banana plants should be propped with bamboo poles, placing them against the stems on the leaning side at the bunch development stage, especially during high and gusty wind conditions.

Maharashtra

Konkan received rainfall of 55.8 mm (73% deficit), 15.6 mm (73% deficit) rainfall over Madhya Maharashtra, 26.5 mm (51% deficit) rainfall over Marathwada, and 15.1 mm (68% deficit) rainfall over

Vidarbha from 01 June to 14 June 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (12-18 June to 19-25 June 2026) is a large deficit rainfall over Konkan, deficit rainfall over Madhya Maharashtra, excess rainfall over Marathwada and normal rainfall over Vidarbha. for week 1, excess rainfall over Konkan, Madhya Maharashtra, Marathwada and normal rainfall over Vidarbha for week 2.

Konkan

- For rice nursery bed preparation, plough the land thoroughly and break the clods. Incorporate 100 kg of farmyard manure per guntha into the soil. Considering the land slope and drainage, prepare raised nursery beds at elevated, well-drained locations with a bottom width of 120 cm, top width of 90 cm, and height of 10–15 cm.
- If adequate irrigation facilities are available, start sowing finger millet or proso millet nurseries on raised nursery beds. Apply 1 kg of urea per guntha at the time of sowing. Before sowing, treat the seeds with Thiram fungicide @ 2.5 g per kg of seed. Sow the seeds in rows, maintaining 10 cm spacing between rows on the nursery beds.
- For new mango plantations, dig pits of 1 × 1 × 1 m size. Fill the pits with a mixture of good soil, 3–4 baskets (ghamela) of compost or farmyard manure, and 3 kg of single super phosphate. For termite control, mix 50 g of 1.5% chlorpyrifos powder per pit. With the onset of the monsoon, proceed with planting.

Marathwada

- Soybean sowing can be done at a spacing of 45 × 5 cm, with a sowing depth of 2.5–3.0 cm. A seed rate of 65 kg/ha is required. Seed treatment should be done with Carboxin 37.5% + Thiram 37.5% (combi-fungicide) @ 3 g per kg seed, or with Azoxystrobin 2.5% + Thiophanate Methyl 11.25% + Thiamethoxam 25% FS per kg seed.
- *kharif* sorghum should be sown in rows 45 cm apart, with a plant-to-plant distance of 12.5 cm. The sowing depth should be 3–4 cm. To ensure a good stand, use 7.5 kg/ha seed for hybrid varieties and 10 kg/ha seed for improved varieties.
- Pearl millet should be sown at a spacing of 45 × 15 cm, with a sowing depth not exceeding 4 cm. A seed rate of 3–4 kg/ha is required. For disease control in bajra, treat seeds with Metalaxyl 35% SD @ 6 g/kg seed.

Vidarbha

- For using own soybean seeds, conduct a simple germination test well in advance to check seed viability. Avoid sowing soybean crops until sufficient monsoon rains are received.
- Complete preparatory tillage operations for cotton. Select and procure recommended crop varieties, but avoid sowing until adequate monsoon rains are received.
- 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, BSMR853) and long duration varieties for heavy soil type (ICPL-87119, C-11).

Chhattisgarh

The rainfall received over Chhattisgarh was 20 mm (53% deficit) from 01 June to 14 June 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (12-18 June to 19-25 June 2026) over Chhattisgarh is normal rainfall for week 1 and week 2.

- According to the weather forecast, moderate cloud cover with medium rainfall is expected in the coming days. Therefore, farmers are advised to prepare fields for line sowing of paddy.
- With the forecast of moderate cloud cover and medium rainfall, farmers are also advised to prepare fields for line sowing of soybean.
- Similarly, farmers should prepare fields for line sowing of arhar (pigeon pea) under the expected weather conditions.

- In sugarcane, maize, and groundnut, farmers are advised to carry out insecticide spraying only when the weather is clear.

West Bengal

Gangetic West Bengal received rainfall of 85.2 mm (4% normal), and Sub-Himalayan West Bengal received 152.9 mm (-14% normal) from 01 June to 14 June 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks for West Bengal (12-18 June to 19-25 June 2026) is deficit rainfall over Gangetic West Bengal and normal rainfall over Sub-Himalayan West Bengal during week 1, and deficit of rainfall over Gangetic West Bengal and Sub-Himalayan West Bengal for week 2.

- Under the prevailing weather conditions, farmers are advised to provide light irrigation at 5–7-day intervals, preferably during the early morning or late afternoon, to minimize evaporation losses. Proper drainage should be maintained to prevent waterlogging and root damage.
- For ongoing or late planting of Elephant Foot Yam, farmers are advised to use healthy and disease-free seed corms of recommended varieties such as Gajendra, Bidhan Kusum, and Sree Padma to ensure better crop establishment and yield potential.
- Maintain light and regular irrigation in mango orchards to reduce heat and moisture stress during fruit development and maturity stages. Avoid excess irrigation and ensure proper drainage after rainfall to prevent water stagnation.

Assam

Rainfall of 98 mm (52% deficit) was received over Assam from 01 June to 14 June 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (12-18 June to 19-25 June 2026) over Assam is normal rainfall for week 1 and deficit rainfall for week 2.

- In Sali rice, as the monsoon season has already entered Assam since 7–8 June 2026, there is a higher possibility of moderate rainfall in the next five days. Nursery sowing of pre-germinated Sali rice seeds may be continued.
- Due to sufficient rainfall received during the past week, it is advised to avoid waterlogging in jute fields. Remove excess water immediately by creating field ditches 20 cm wide and 20 cm deep, along the gradient, at 10 m intervals.
- In citrus, proper sanitation and disposal of fallen fruits will help reduce infestation of sucking pests such as the fruit-sucking moth. Baiting with pesticides like Emamectin Benzoate or Flubendiamide mixed with 1% molasses and fruit juice can effectively control the pest.
- From June to September, heavy infestation of leaf and root rot occurs in betel vine. To manage this, apply four drenches and eight sprays of Bordeaux mixture—1.0% for drenches and 0.5% for sprays—at 15-day intervals.

Jharkhand

Rainfall of 16.2 mm (67% deficit) was received over Jharkhand from 01 June to 14 June 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (12-18 June to 19-25 June 2026) over Jharkhand is deficit of rainfall for week 1 and week 2.

- Farmers who plan to cultivate paddy, maize, or groundnut in upland areas are advised to adopt intercropping. In case of irregular rainfall, if one crop fails, some yield can still be obtained from the other.
- Prepare the field for sowing pigeon pea. Purchase seeds only from certified sources. Before sowing, treat the seeds with Thiram (2 g) + Carbendazim (1 g) per kg of seed. Ensure sufficient soil moisture in the field for good germination.
- Farmers intending to cultivate *kharif* maize should first carry out deep ploughing, followed by two to three ploughings with a plough. During the final land preparation, apply well-rotted cow dung manure at the rate of 5 tonnes per acre.

Bihar

Rainfall of 37.7 mm (20% deficit) was received over Jharkhand from 01 June to 14 June 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (12-18 June to 19-25 June 2026) over Jharkhand is normal rainfall for week 1 and week 2.

- Sufficient rain has improved soil moisture. Weather is good for nursery sowing of medium-duration rice (Santosh, Sita, Saroj, Sahabhagi Dhan, Rajendra Sweta) and aromatic rice (Rajendra Suvasini, Rajendra Kasturi, Rajendra Bhagwati). Complete nursery preparation and sowing by 25 June.
- Sow kharif maize in upland areas. In North Bihar, finish sowing by 15 June. Apply 100–150 quintals FYM/ha with 30 kg N, 60 kg P, and 50 kg K/ha as basal dose. Varieties: Shaktimaan-2, Shaktimaan-5, Shaktimaan-6, Rajendra Shankar Makka-3.
- In summer vegetables (okra, pumpkin, cucumber, sponge gourd, bottle gourd), do weeding and soil loosening. Watch for caterpillars and fruit borers. Spray Dimethoate 30 EC @ 1 ml/litre water if pests appear.
- In chilli, remove virus-infected plants and bury them away from fields. Spray Imidacloprid @ 0.3 ml/litre water to control insect vectors.
- Start turmeric sowing. Varieties: Rajendra Sonia, Rajendra Sonali. Apply 25–30 tonnes FYM/ha and fertilizers (60–75 kg N, 50–60 kg P, 100–120 kg K, 20–25 kg ZnSO₄/ha). Use healthy rhizomes (30–35 g, 4–5 buds). Sow at 30 × 20 cm spacing, 5–6 cm depth. Treat rhizomes with Dithane M-45 @ 2.5 g and Bavistin @ 0.1% per kg seed before sowing.

Uttar Pradesh

East Uttar Pradesh received rainfall of 22.1 mm (-13% normal), and West Uttar Pradesh received rainfall of 31.1 mm (72% large excess) from 01 June to 14 June 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (12-18 June to 19-25 June 2026) is deficit rainfall over East Uttar Pradesh and excess rainfall over West Uttar Pradesh during week 1, and a large deficit rainfall over East Uttar Pradesh and West Uttar Pradesh during week 2.

East Uttar Pradesh

- Farmers are advised to undertake nursery sowing of medium-duration rice varieties such as Narendra Dhan-359, Malviya Dhan-36, Narendra Dhan-2064, Narendra Dhan-2026, or hybrid varieties like Arize-6444, Arize-6201, NDR-2064, PRH-10, and JKRH-401. Nursery raising should be done during the second week of June.
- With dry weather conditions appearing this week, farmers are advised to sow maize crops if irrigation facilities are available. Recommended maize varieties include hybrids such as Dakan-107, Malika, VNR-4226, DKC-7074, Malviya-2, JH-3459, Prakash, PSM-5, Pro-303, KH-510, MMH-113, and composite varieties such as Novjoti, Pusa-2, Prabhat, and Azad Uttam. Use 18–20 kg/ha of treated seed.
- After irrigation in spring sugarcane, apply top dressing with urea at the rate of 50 kg per acre, followed by hoeing.

West Uttar Pradesh

- Farmers are advised to undertake nursery sowing of medium-duration rice varieties such as Narendra Dhan-359, Malviya Dhan-36, Narendra Dhan-2064, Narendra Dhan-2026, or hybrid varieties like Arize-6444, Arize-6201, PHB-71, KRH-2, PRH-10, and JKRH-401.
- Farmers are advised to sow maize crops if irrigation facilities are available. Recommended maize varieties include hybrids such as Dakan-107, Malika, VNR-4226, DKC-7074, Malviya-2, JH-3459, Prakash, PSM-5, Pro-303, KH-510, MMH-113, and composite varieties such as Novjoti, Pusa-2, Prabhat, and Azad Uttam. Use 18–20 kg/ha of treated seed.

- Under irrigated conditions, sow early-maturing recommended pigeon pea varieties such as Paras, UPAS-120, Type-21, and Pusa-992. Seeds should be treated with Rhizobium culture and a mixture of 2.0 g Thiram + 1.0 g Carbendazim per kg of seed.
- In zaid urd/moong and sunflower, farmers are advised to harvest the mature crop promptly after 14 June.

Uttarakhand

Rainfall of 22 mm (2% normal) was received over Uttarakhand from 01 June to 14 June 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (12-18 June to 19-25 June 2026) over Uttarakhand is normal rainfall for week 1 and deficit rainfall for week 2.

- In rice, farmers are advised to continue transplanting paddy. In case of zinc deficiency in soil, apply zinc sulphate @ 25 kg/ha to prevent khaira disease.
- In barnyard millet, maintain proper drainage in the crop field. Carry out weeding, thinning, and gap filling to maintain the desired plant spacing.
- In amaranth, weeding, thinning, and gap filling should be done to maintain the desired plant spacing.
- Continue sowing of cowpea, horse gram, soybean, and other pulse crops. Seed treatment with Rhizobium culture should be done. Weeding, hoeing, and gap filling should be carried out in crops sown last month.
- In potatoes, maintain proper drainage in the crop field. Dig up mature early variety crops and keep harvested produce in safe storage places.
- Harvest mature fruits. Prepare value-added products like squash, chutney, and candy from healthy fruits.

Himachal Pradesh

Rainfall of 38.9 mm (8% normal) was received over Himachal Pradesh from 01 June to 14 June 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (12-18 June to 19-25 June 2026) over Himachal Pradesh is excess rainfall for week 1 and deficit rainfall for week 2.

- Do deep ploughing of fields after harvesting *rabi* crops. This helps destroy insect eggs, pupating stages, and weed seeds.
- After harvesting rabi crops, farmers are advised to test their soil through certified agencies and carry out laser levelling if required.
- Green manure crops such as cluster bean, daincha, senai, and lobia may be sown. Ensure proper soil moisture for good germination.
- Maize sowing is advised only after ensuring adequate soil moisture or after rainfall.
- Complete sowing of paddy nurseries and ensure proper soil moisture before sowing. Treat seeds against fungal diseases with Bavistin @ 2.5 g/kg of seed.
- In high hill regions, carry out intercultural operations in peas, French bean, ogla, and phafra. Sowing of palak, radish, turnip, and carrot may be done, along with transplanting of cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, and exotic vegetables. Apply urea doses to peas, turnip, carrot, and palak. Potato sowing is also advised.
- Farmers should store harvested produce in a cool, dry place, taking necessary precautions to avoid storage pest attacks such as potato tuber moth.

Punjab

Rainfall of 18.51 mm (14% normal) was received over Punjab from 01 June to 14 June 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (12-18 June to 19-25 June 2026) over Punjab is excess rainfall for week 1 and deficit of rainfall for week 2.

- Start sowing maize from the beginning of the month in sub-mountainous districts or areas prone to damage by water stagnation. If there are no weeds or stubbles from the previous crop, maize can be sown without preparatory cultivation.
- In paddy, apply the second dose of nitrogen @ 26 kg urea/acre to nurseries sown during mid-May.
- In cotton, where itsit (weeds) emerge after the first irrigation or rainfall, apply Stomp 30 EC @ 1 litre/acre dissolved in 200 litres of water as a post-emergence spray after the first irrigation. If weeds emerge before herbicide application, carry out light hoeing/interculture, as Stomp does not control already emerged weeds.

Jammu

Rainfall of 23 mm (23% deficit) was received over Jammu from 01 June to 14 June 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (12-18 June to 19-25 June 2026) over Jammu is normal rainfall for week 1 and a deficit for week 2.

- In paddy, nursery raising of Basmati 370 and Ranbir Basmati is recommended. Treat seeds with Carbendazim or Bavistin @ 2 g/kg before nursery raising. Weeding in the nursery is recommended by mechanical methods or by using Butachlor granules 5G @ 30 kg/ha in puddled soil after emergence of the first leaf.
- Farmers may go for land preparation after the receipt of rain. Apply 15 tons of well-rotted FYM and incorporate thoroughly into the soil with the first ploughing. Reduce 25% of N, P, and K from the recommended dose.
- In horticultural crops, postpone irrigation due to the chances of rainfall. Remove water sprouts and keep the area clean.
- In vegetable crops, postpone irrigation due to the chances of rainfall. Spray Prophenfos @ 1 ml/litre of water during clear weather to control shoot and fruit borer in brinjal and fruit borer in tomato. Monitor tomato crops for leaf curl and remove virus-infected plants.

Rajasthan

East Rajasthan received rainfall of 35.2 mm (100% large excess), and West Rajasthan received rainfall of 16.5 mm (27% excess) from 01 June to 14 June 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (12-18 June to 19-25 June 2026) is deficit rainfall over East Rajasthan and excess rainfall over West Rajasthan during week 1, and deficit rainfall over East Rajasthan and a large deficit rainfall over West Rajasthan during week 2.

- Procure improved varieties of maize, groundnut, and pulses from reliable sources for the ensuing Kharif sowing. Incorporate farmyard manure (FYM) into the fields.
- For green manuring, plough down Sanai and Dhaincha fields at the 50% flowering stage and mix thoroughly into the soil.
- For control of yellow mosaic virus in green gram, spray Diamethoate 30 E.C. @ 1 ml/litre of water.
- Farmers are advised to prepare nurseries for tomato. Seeds should be sown in the nursery after treatment with Thiram @ 2.0–2.5 g/kg of seed.
- Carry out hoeing and weeding operations in cotton.
- The first to second week of June is the appropriate time for sowing groundnut. Based on soil testing, farmers are advised to mix 250 kg gypsum per hectare before final ploughing. At the time of sowing, apply SSP @ 375 kg/ha and urea @ 35 kg/ha behind the plough.
- Farmers planning to establish new orchard gardens are advised to dig pits as per requirement and keep them open in the hot June climate to kill harmful insect pests and weed seeds.
- Provide a balanced diet to milch animals to enhance milk production.

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