



राष्ट्रीय कृषि मौसम परामर्शी सेवाएं बुलेटिन National Agromet Advisory Services Bulletin

जारी करने की तिथि / Date of issue: 20 July 2026

आधारित / based on

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

वैधता / Validity: 17-30 July 2026

जारीकर्ता / Issued by

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

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

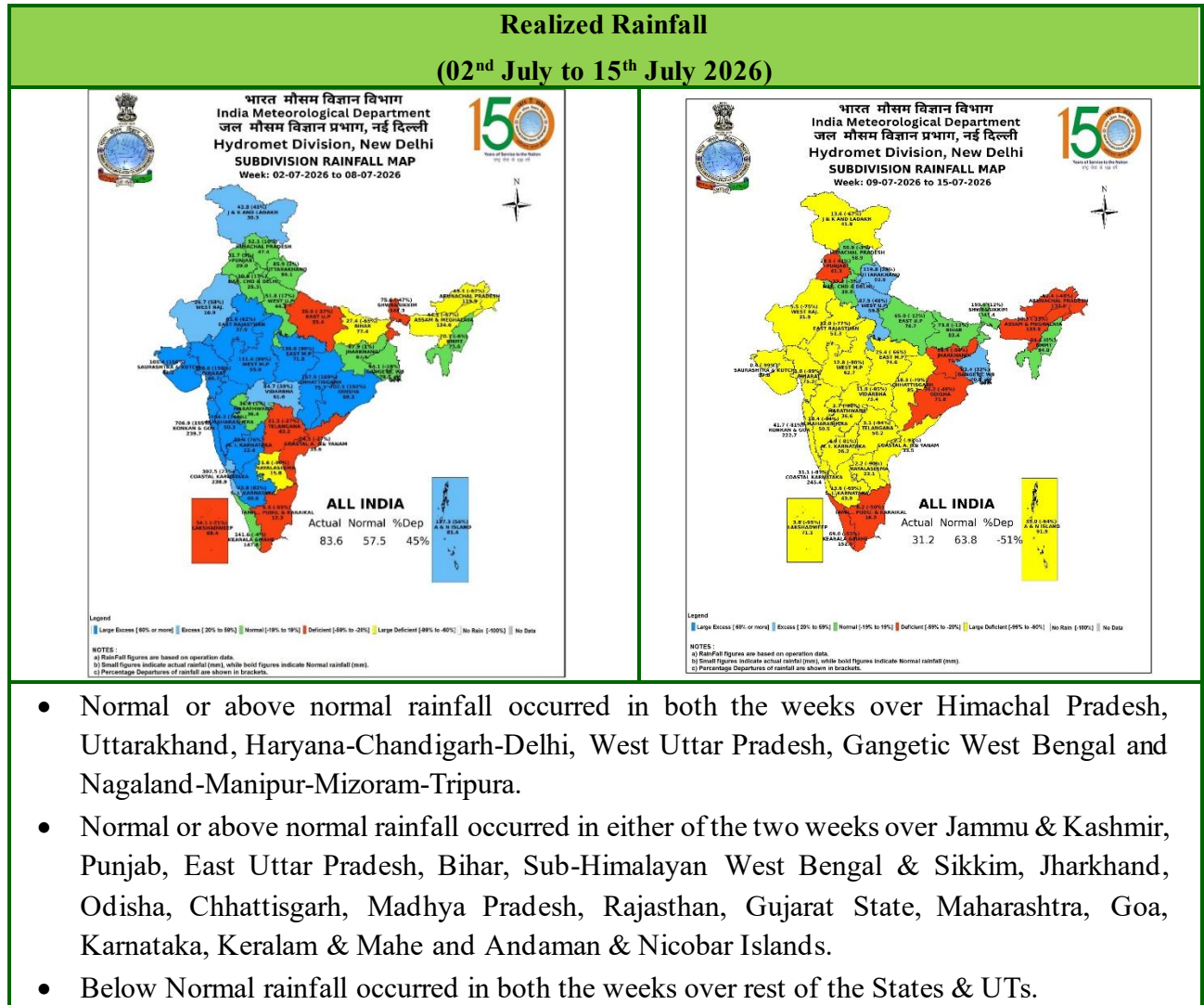
और

भारतीय मौसम विज्ञान विभाग
India Meteorological Department (IMD)

पृथ्वी प्रणाली विज्ञान संगठन
Earth System Science Organization

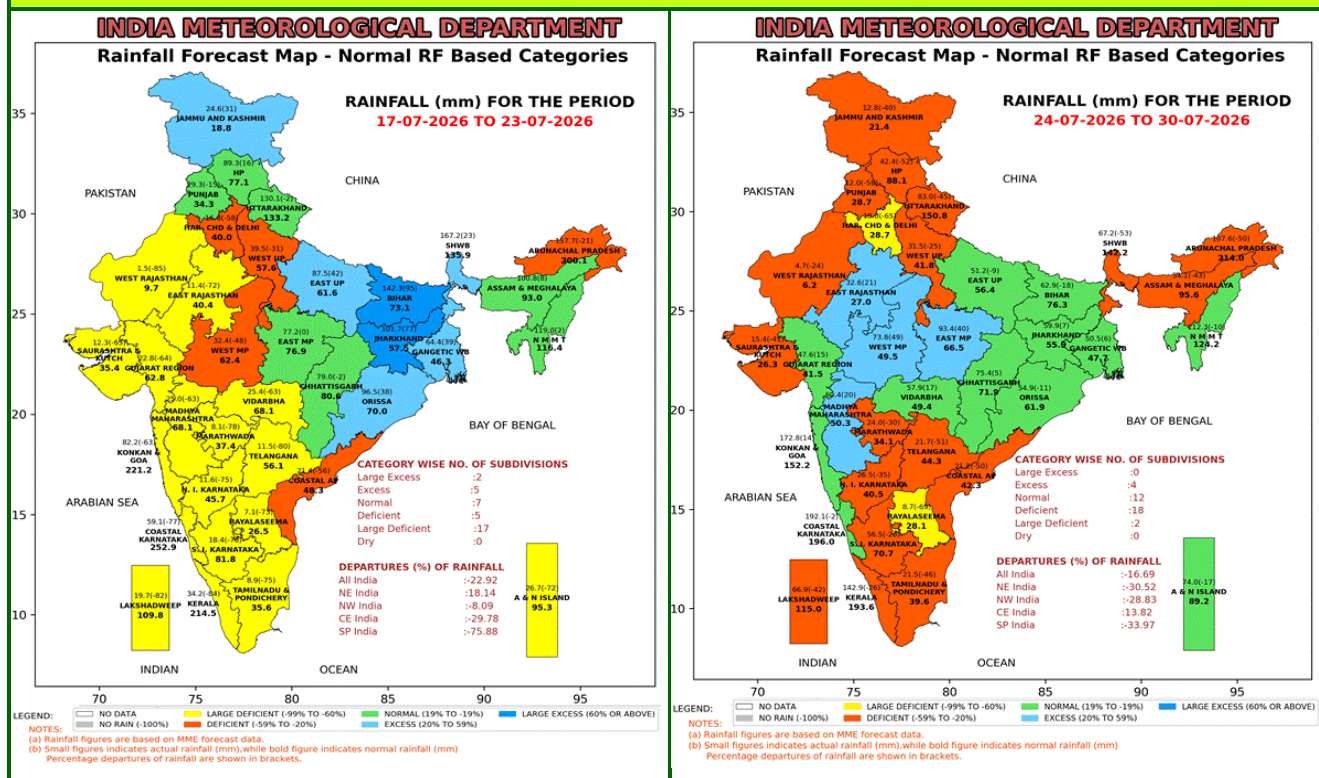
वास्तविक वर्षा तथा विस्तारित अवधि पूर्वानुमान

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 – 15th July, 2026) (17th to 30th July 2026)



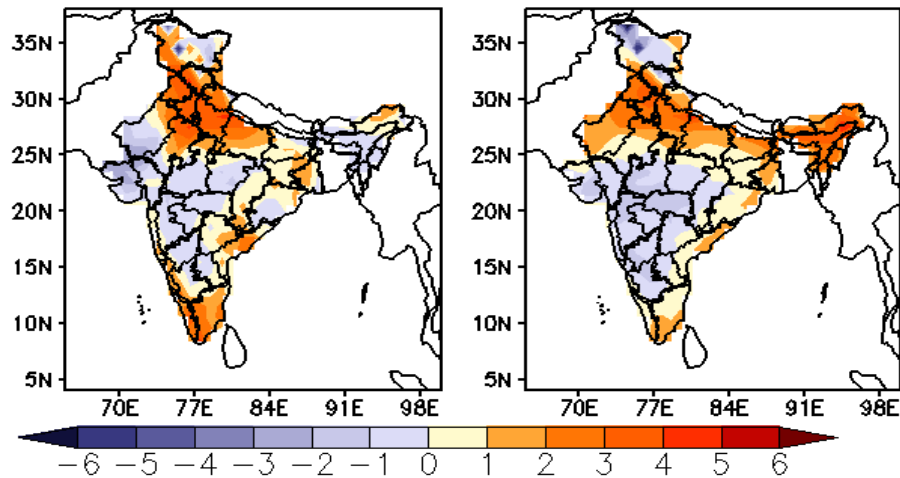
- **Week 1 (17.07.2026 to 23.07.2026):** Rainfall is likely to be above normal over many parts of East India, East Uttar Pradesh and. However, it is likely to be below normal over many parts of West India, South India and some parts of Madhya Pradesh, East Rajasthan, Haryana, West Uttar Pradesh and Arunachal Pradesh.
- **Week 2 (24.07.2026 to 30.07.2026):** Rainfall is likely to be above normal over Central India and some parts of West India. However, it is likely to be below normal over Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Keralam, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

**Maximum and Minimum temperature anomaly ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) forecast
for the next 2 weeks (IC – 15th July, 2026)
(17th to 30th July 2026)**

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

(Week1: 17Jul–23Jul)

(Week2: 24Jul–30Jul)



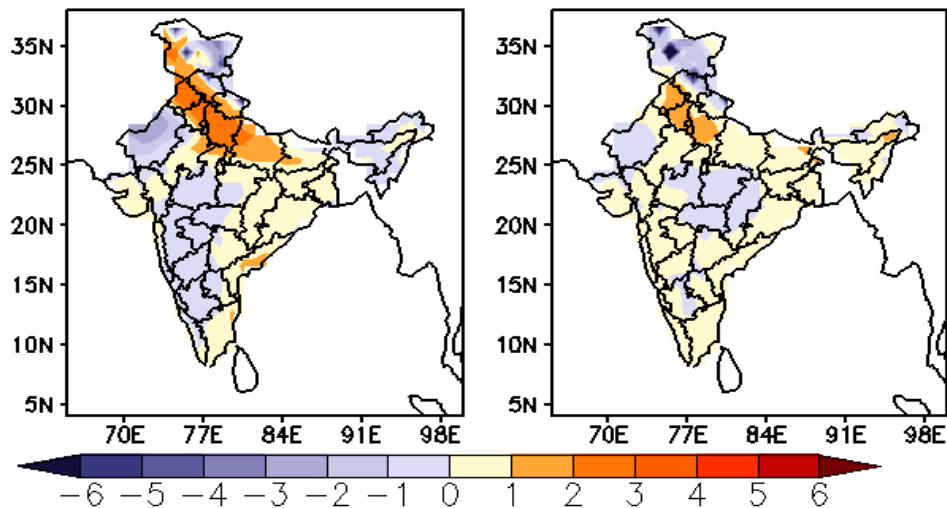
Maximum Temperature (Tmax)

- **Week 1 (17.07.2026 to 23.07.2026):** Maximum temperature is likely to be above normal over Keralam, Tamil Nadu and many parts of North West India, East India & Coastal Andhra Pradesh.
- **Week 2 (24.07.2026 to 30.07.2026):** Maximum temperature is likely to be above normal over many parts of North West India, East India, North East India, Tamil Nadu and Coastal Andhra Pradesh.

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

(Week1: 17Jul–23Jul)

(Week2: 24Jul–30Jul)



Minimum Temperature (Tmin)

- **Week 1 (17.07.2026 to 23.07.2026):** Minimum Temperature is likely to be above normal over many parts of North West India.
- **Week 2 (24.07.2026 to 30.07.2026):** Minimum temperature is likely to be above normal over Punjab, Haryana and West Uttar Pradesh.

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 July and progress of the southwest monsoon 2026 over the country

The average rainfall for the country as a whole during July 2026 is most likely to be below normal (<94% of LPA). The LPA of rainfall over the country as a whole during July based on 1971–2020 data, is 280 mm. During July 2026, below-normal rainfall is likely across most parts of the country except some areas of Northwest and Northeast India, East-central India and the eastern peninsular region, where normal to above-normal rainfall is likely (Fig.1).

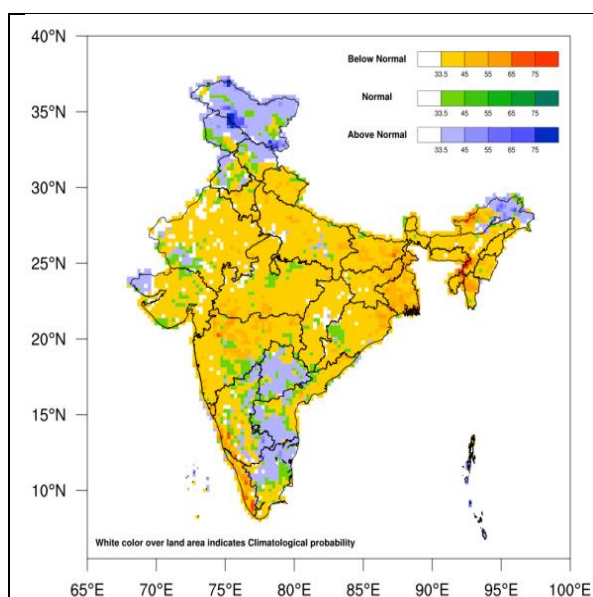


Fig. 1 Monthly rainfall outlook for July 2026
(Source: IMD)

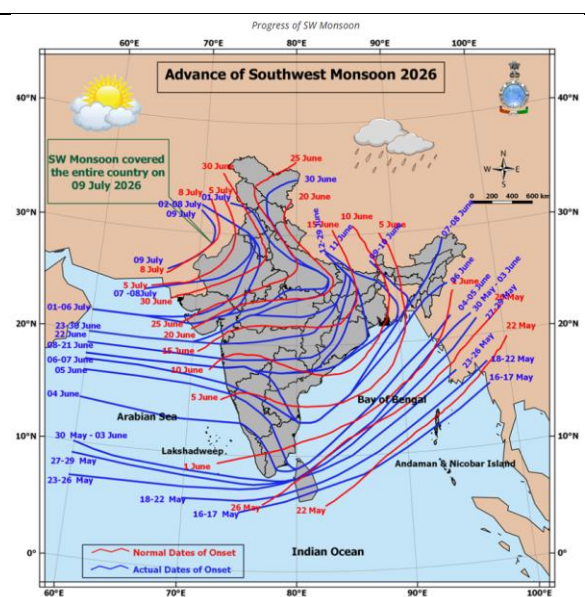


Fig. 2. Progress of southwest monsoon over the country as on 09th July 2026 (Source: IMD)

The southwest monsoon set in over Kerala on 4 June 2026 and subsequently advanced across the rest of the country. By 9 July 2026, the monsoon had covered the entire country (Fig. 2). As of 20 July 2026, cumulative rainfall over the country as a whole was below normal (-23%). Among the four homogeneous rainfall regions, East & Northeast India, Northwest India, and the Southern Peninsula recorded deficit rainfall, while Central India experienced normal rainfall. At the meteorological sub-division level, 23 sub-divisions were under the deficit rainfall category, whereas the remaining 13 sub-divisions received normal rainfall.

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 with 15 states (AP, Telangana, Bihar, Jharkhand, Punjab, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Karnataka, WB, Gujarat, UP, MP, Odisha, Assam and Tamil Nadu) involving 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.

Strategic Agricultural Planning based on Rainfall till 30 July 2026

Agromet Advisories

Kerala

Kerala received 704.1 mm of rainfall (-34% deficit) from 01 June to 19 July 2026. Kerala's extended-range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (17-23 July to 24-30 July 2026) indicates a large deficit rainfall in week 1 and deficit rainfall for week 2.

- Rice: During the rainy season, there is a chance of bacterial leaf blight in paddy. To control and prevent the disease, dissolve 20 g of cow dung in 1 litre of water and spray the supernatant liquid after mixing it with 20 g of *Pseudomonas*. Pesticides should not be applied during rainy periods.
- Banana: During the rainy season, there is a chance of rhizome rot in banana. As a prophylactic measure, drench the basin with 3 litres of *Pseudomonas* solution (20 g per litre of water) during a non-rainy period. Ensure proper drainage facilities to prevent waterlogging.
- Coconut: The present weather conditions are highly favourable for the development of Mahali disease. Crown cleaning and prophylactic spraying of 1% Bordeaux mixture with a suitable sticker are recommended during a non-rainy period.
- Cowpea: During the rainy season, there is a chance of anthracnose disease in cowpea. To control the disease, spray Carbendazim at 1 g per litre of water. Pesticides should not be applied during rainy periods.
- General Advisory: Shade regulation and mulching around the basin are recommended. Drench the basin with 0.3% Copper Oxychloride and apply Trichoderma-enriched farmyard manure (FYM). Prophylactic spraying of 1% Bordeaux mixture with a suitable sticker is recommended during a non-rainy period.

Tamil Nadu

Tamil Nadu received 86.8 mm of rainfall (-2% of normal) from 01 June to 19 July 2026. Tamil Nadu's extended-range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (17-23 July to 24-30 July 2026) indicates a large deficit rainfall in week 1 and a deficit rainfall for week 2.

- Rice, Cotton and Cluster Bean: Provide irrigation based on crop requirement (need-based irrigation).
- Banana: Since the wind speed is expected to be moderate to gentle, provide support (staking) to banana plants that are more than five months old to prevent lodging. Irrigation should be provided based on crop requirements (need-based irrigation).
- As high temperatures (39 - 40°C) are expected over the next five days, ensure adequate drinking water and shade facilities for livestock to protect them from heat stress.

Karnataka

Coastal Karnataka received 1056.2 mm (-31% deficit) of rainfall, North Interior Karnataka received rainfall of 142.9 mm (-17% of normal), and South Interior Karnataka received rainfall of 192.9 mm (-29% deficit) from 01 June to 19 July 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (17-23 July to 24-30 July 2026) is a large deficit rainfall over Coastal Karnataka, South Interior Karnataka and North Interior Karnataka, for week 1 and normal rainfall over Coastal Karnataka, deficit rainfall over South Interior Karnataka and North Interior Karnataka for week 2.

South Interior Karnataka

- Apply a 1% Potassium chloride foliar spray before *kharif* crops begin to show early symptoms of wilting. This helps improve the plants' drought tolerance and effectively mitigates moisture stress.
- Postpone the sowing of *kharif* crops due to inadequate soil moisture in the field.
- Intercultural operations are recommended due to low soil moisture and soil compaction. Mulching is also recommended to conserve soil moisture.

- Provide one or two protective irrigations to standing agricultural crops to overcome moisture stress.
- In-situ moisture conservation: Repair and strengthen field bunds to prevent runoff and ensure that every drop of monsoon rain is retained in the soil.
- Provide clean and cool drinking water 3–4 times a day. Ensure sufficient drinking water is available at all times.
- Monitor livestock for tick and mite infestations, and use approved acaricides if necessary.

Andhra Pradesh

Coastal Andhra received 138.5 mm (-32% of deficit) and 92.3 mm (-25% of deficit) of rainfall in the Rayalaseema region from 01 June to 19 July 2026. The extended-range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (17-23 July to 24-30 July 2026) shows deficit rainfall over Coastal Andhra Pradesh and large deficit rainfall over Rayalaseema for week 1 and week 2.

- Due to the likely El Niño conditions, farmers are advised to construct water-harvesting structures such as farm ponds to store rainwater for use during dry periods. This will help protect crops and ensure sustainable agricultural production.
- Farmers are advised to take up sowing of rainfed crops only after receiving a cumulative rainfall of 50 mm in red soils and 75 mm in black soils following the onset of the Southwest (SW) monsoon. Groundnut: Select high-yielding varieties such as Kadiiri Amaravathi, Kadiiri Chitravati, Kadiiri Harithandhra, and TCGS-1694, and ensure that all inputs are arranged in advance for kharif sowing.
- Red gram: Select medium-duration varieties such as LRG-52, LRG-105, ICPL 85063, ICPL 87119, and PRG-176. Seeds should be procured from reliable sources such as Agricultural Research Stations, Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs), the Department of Agriculture, and other reputed agencies.
- Early-sown groundnut is at the vegetative stage. As dry weather conditions are prevailing, farmers are advised to apply a foliar spray of 19:19:19 @ 5 g per litre of water to help the crop withstand moisture stress and minimise the adverse effects of drought.
- The present weather conditions are favourable for the incidence of pinworm in tomato. Farmers are advised to spray Emamectin benzoate @ 0.4 g or Spinosad @ 0.3 ml per litre of water for effective management.

Odisha

Odisha received rainfall of 462.7 mm (14% of normal) from 01 June to 19 July 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (17-23 July to 24-30 July 2026) over Odisha is an excess rainfall for week 1 and normal rainfall for week 2.

- Nursery sowing should be completed by the end of the second fortnight of July.
- Do not allow standing water in the paddy nursery.
- Make proper drainage arrangements in fields where *kharif* maize, pulses, or other crops have been sown.
- Cover vegetable nurseries with polythene sheets to protect them from rain and ensure adequate drainage.
- Conserve rainwater in the main rice field by strengthening field bunds to facilitate timely puddling and transplanting.
- If the sugarcane crop is 4–5 months old, wrapping and propping should be carried out in medium- and long-duration varieties to keep the canes erect.
- Keep animal sheds clean and dry. Provide sufficient feed and clean drinking water to animals, and store feed in a safe place to protect it from rain. Ensure timely vaccination of livestock.
- Due to continuous rainfall during the previous week, the risk of wilt and root rot diseases has increased in vegetable crops. If symptoms of wilt or root rot are observed, drench the root zone

during clear weather with Metalaxyl 8% + Mancozeb 64% WP @ 20 g per 10 litres of water, and ensure proper field drainage to prevent further disease spread.

- Ensure proper ventilation inside poultry sheds. Prevent rainwater from entering the poultry house and disinfect the sheds regularly to reduce disease incidence.
- During clear weather, apply Chlorantraniliprole 0.4% GR @ 400 g, or Cartap Hydrochloride 4% GR @ 800 g, or Fipronil 0.3% GR @ 1 kg in a 10-decimal nursery area, 7 days before transplanting, to manage gall midge, stem borer, caseworm, and leaf folder for up to 3 weeks after transplanting.

Madhya Pradesh

East Madhya Pradesh received rainfall of 272.9 mm (-23% deficit), and West Madhya Pradesh received rainfall of 253.1 mm (-10% of normal) from 01 June to 19 July 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (17-23 July to 24-30 July 2026) is normal rainfall over East Madhya Pradesh and deficit rainfall over West Madhya Pradesh during week 1, and excess rainfall over East Madhya Pradesh and West Madhya Pradesh during week 2.

- In direct-seeded rice, apply post-emergence herbicides such as Bispyribac Sodium 10% SC @ 120 ml/acre or Fenoxaprop-p-ethyl 9% EC @ 260 ml/acre at 20 days after sowing (DAS) under moist soil conditions.
- Control weeds by spraying suitable post-emergence herbicides at 15–20 days after sowing.
- Regularly monitor June-sown crops for the incidence of leaf-eating caterpillars.
- Tie sugarcane plants together to prevent lodging due to strong winds. Carry out intercultural operations followed by earthing up in the field.
- Prepare nursery beds for sowing *kharif* onion, chilli, and brinjal seeds.
- Farmers are advised to dig pits for establishing new orchards and keep them open for a few days to expose and destroy harmful insect pests and weed seeds.
- In okra, rogue out mosaic-infected plants. Spray Imidacloprid 17.8% SL @ 60–90 ml per acre to control whiteflies and other sucking pests.

Maharashtra

Konkan received rainfall of 1316.9 mm (-3% of normal), 301.1 mm (3% of normal) rainfall over Madhya Maharashtra, 146 mm (-37% deficit) rainfall over Marathwada, and 230.3 mm (-36% deficit) rainfall over Vidarbha from 01 June to 19 July 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (17-23 July to 24-30 July 2026) is a large deficit rainfall over Konkan, Madhya Maharashtra, Marathwada and Vidarbha for week 1, and normal rainfall over Konkan, excess rainfall over Madhya Maharashtra, deficit rainfall over Marathwada and normal rainfall over Vidarbha for week 2.

Madhya Maharashtra

- Light hoeing should be carried out in soybean for weed management and soil moisture conservation. As per the forecast received from RMC Mumbai, light to moderate rainfall is likely at isolated places on 17 and 19 July and at scattered places on 18 July. Therefore, in areas that have not received rainfall, irrigation may be provided based on crop requirement.
- As per the forecast received from RMC Mumbai, light to moderate rainfall is likely at isolated places on 17 and 19 July and at scattered places on 18 July. Therefore, in areas that have not received rainfall, irrigation should be provided in cotton based on crop requirement, preferably through a sprinkler irrigation system.
- Provide irrigation in turmeric based on crop requirements. Intercultural operations should also be carried out for effective weed management.
- For the management of snails, farmers are advised to collect snails after rainfall and place them in a plastic bag. Kill the collected snails by adding salt or lime powder. While collecting or handling snails, always wear gloves and a face mask instead of using your bare hands.

Vidarbha

- In timely-sown soybean, undertake intercultural operations (weeding/hoeing) during clear weather for effective weed management and improved soil aeration.
- For weed control in timely sown cotton, apply the recommended early post-emergence herbicide (as per label claim) at the appropriate crop stage under suitable soil moisture conditions.
- In earlier-sown pigeon pea, undertake intercultural operations (weeding/hoeing) during clear weather for effective weed management and improved soil aeration.
- Undertake maintenance and repair of animal shelters and water points. Ensure proper care and management of livestock during the rainy season.

Chhattisgarh

The rainfall received over Chhattisgarh was 317.3 mm (-22% deficit) from 01 June to 19 July 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (17-23 July to 24-30 July 2026) over Chhattisgarh is normal rainfall for week 1 and week 2.

- According to the weather forecast, there is a possibility of overcast conditions with light to moderate rainfall in the coming days. Therefore, farmers are advised to undertake line sowing in paddy and spray post-emergence herbicides during clear weather, preferably in the morning or evening.
- In soybean, farmers are advised to spray the recommended herbicide for weed control during clear weather, preferably in the morning or evening.
- Farmers are advised to complete the sowing of arhar, groundnut, and maize crops.
- In sugarcane, farmers are advised to spray the recommended insecticide during clear weather, preferably in the morning or evening.
- In green gram, farmers are advised to complete the sowing of green gram/black gram and ensure proper drainage of excess water from the field.

Gujarat

Rainfall of 245.9 mm (-26% normal) was received over Gujarat from 01 June to 19 July 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (17-23 July to 24-30 July 2026) over Gujarat is a large deficit rainfall for week 1 and normal rainfall for week 2.

- For transplanting of paddy, puddle the field using a power tiller, mini tractor, or bullocks just before transplanting. Level the puddled field properly and apply the recommended quantity of organic manures along with the basal dose of fertilizers before transplanting.
- Since the region has received adequate rainfall for cotton sowing, farmers are advised to proceed with sowing operations. However, sowing should be undertaken only when the soil attains "Vapsa" (optimum workable moisture) condition.
- Procure healthy and disease-free planting material from authorised or government nurseries for new plantations. Apply 10% Bordeaux paste to cut or pruned branches of fruit trees during clear weather conditions.

Assam

Rainfall of 513 mm (-39% deficit) was received over Assam from 01 June to 19 July 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (17-23 July to 24-30 July 2026) over Assam is normal rainfall for week 1 and deficit rainfall for week 2.

- Transplanting of Sali rice seedlings may be continued in the main field. In general, the optimum age of seedlings at transplanting is 21 days for short-duration high-yielding varieties and 30–35 days for medium- and long-duration varieties. Prior to transplanting, ensure proper field preparation and puddling.
- Avoid waterlogging in jute fields. Remove excess water immediately by providing field drainage channels of 20 cm width and 20 cm depth along the field gradient at 10 m intervals.

- Maintain proper field sanitation and dispose of fallen fruits to reduce the infestation of sucking pests such as the fruit-sucking moth in citrus. Baiting with Emamectin Benzoate or Flubendiamide mixed with 1% molasses and fruit juice is recommended for effective pest management.
- The prevailing weather is favourable for the preparation of the main field for sesame cultivation. The optimum sowing period is July to the first fortnight of August. Farmers are advised to procure recommended sesame varieties such as Gauri, Madhavi, Vinayak, and Punjab Til No. 1.
- As humid weather conditions prevail, there is a possibility of red rot disease in sugarcane. To minimize disease incidence, avoid water stagnation, as excess moisture and high humidity favour the spread of the fungal pathogen.

Jharkhand

Rainfall of 225.2 mm (-41% deficit) was received over Jharkhand from 01 June to 19 July 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (17-23 July to 24-30 July 2026) over Jharkhand is a large excess of rainfall for week 1 and a deficit of rainfall for week 2.

- Farmers who want to cultivate paddy, maize or groundnut in the uplands should go for intercropping; in case of irregular rainfall, if one crop is destroyed, then some yield is obtained from the other crop.
- Farmers are advised to go for transplanting of finger millet crops that are 3 weeks old. Ensure a drainage facility before transplanting.
- Interested farmers who are likely to go for *kharif* maize should go for first deep ploughing, afterwards do two to three ploughings with the plough, and at the time of final preparation, apply well-rotted cow dung manure at the rate of 5 tonnes per acre.
- Farmers are advised to transplant 20- 25-day-old paddy seedlings in prepared fields with a spacing of 20 x 10 (R x P) cm. Nitrogen 100 kg/ha, Phosphorus 60 kg /ha, Potash 40 kg /ha and zinc sulphate 25 kg/ ha should be used before transplanting.

West Bengal

Gangetic West Bengal received rainfall of 416.7 mm (-7% of normal), and Sub-Himalayan West Bengal received 852.9 mm (6% of normal) from 01 June to 19 July 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks for West Bengal (17-23 July to 24-30 July 2026) is excess rainfall over Gangetic West Bengal and Sub-Himalayan West Bengal during week 1, and a normal rainfall over Gangetic West Bengal and deficit rainfall over Sub-Himalayan West Bengal for week 2.

- Land preparation should utilize the continuous light showers (cumulative rainfall) to complete thorough field puddling and level the main field. This will improve water retention and reduce secondary pumping costs.
- Land preparation for bitter melon under these damp monsoon conditions should be carried out exclusively on raised beds with deep furrow channels to prevent waterlogging around the sensitive collar region.
- Okra fields should be managed with strict emphasis on surface drainage. Any standing water between rows may lead to root asphyxiation, leaf chlorosis, and extensive fruit drop.
- Farmers should install Methyl Eugenol pheromone traps @ 6 traps per acre to manage fruit flies. Apply a prophylactic foliar spray of Mancozeb 75% WP @ 2.5 g/L or Metalaxyl 8% + Mancozeb 64% WP @ 2 g/L as a systemic protection measure to prevent downy mildew and reduce vine defoliation.

Bihar

Rainfall of 216.1 mm (-44% deficit) was received over Bihar from 01 June to 19 July 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (17-23 July to 24-30 July 2026) over Bihar is a large excess rainfall for week 1 and normal rainfall for week 2.

- Considering the rainfall forecast, farmers are advised to transplant 22–25-day-old paddy seedlings in fields where irrigation facilities are available.
- Farmers may adopt sesame as a resilient alternative crop in upland areas where rice cultivation is not feasible due to deficient early monsoon rainfall this year. Sesame can be sown up to mid-July; however, seeds should be treated with Thiram @ 2 g per kg of seed before sowing to prevent seed-borne diseases.
- Sowing of black gram (urdbean) is advised. Recommended varieties include T-9, Pant U-19, Pant Urd-31, Uttara, and Navin. A seed rate of 20–25 kg/ha should be followed.
- Farmers may begin land preparation for *kharif* pigeon pea cultivation in well-drained upland fields. Under the agro-climatic conditions of North Bihar, recommended pigeon pea varieties are Bahar, Pusa-9, Rajendra Arhar-1, and Rajendra Arhar-2.
- During the rainy season, avoid feeding wet or rain-soaked fodder to goats. Clean and disinfect goat sheds regularly using disinfectants such as lime and bleaching powder.

Uttar Pradesh

East Uttar Pradesh received rainfall of 177.5 mm (-37% deficit), and West Uttar Pradesh received rainfall of 200.6 mm (-8% normal) from 01 June to 19 July 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (17-23 July to 24-30 July 2026) is excess rainfall over East Uttar Pradesh and deficit rainfall over West Uttar Pradesh during week 1 and normal rainfall over East Uttar Pradesh and deficit rainfall over West Uttar Pradesh during week 2.

West Uttar Pradesh

- Farmers are advised to continue transplanting rice regularly. Direct sowing may be done with short-duration rice varieties such as Govind, Manhar, Narendra-80, NDR-97, Pant-12, IR-50, Ashwani, Shakat-4, and Baranideep. Treat seeds with Streptocycline @ 4 g in 45 litres of water for 35 kg seed to manage bacterial blight.
- As light to moderate rainfall is forecast during the coming week, farmers are advised to drain excess water from the fields. After rainfall, sowing of short-duration maize hybrid varieties such as Vivek Shankar, Makka-27, Shakti-1, Pro-303, KH-9051, MM-113, and X-1123 may be taken up. Composite varieties such as Kanchan, Gaurav, Surya, Pragati, Naveen, Shweta, and Navjot should be sown using 18–20 kg/ha treated seed. Sowing should be carried out under proper soil moisture conditions.
- Farmers are advised to start sowing with recommended varieties such as SPB-1388 (Bundela), CSB-15, Versa, Vijeta, and hybrid varieties CSH-23, CSH-13, CSH-18, CSH-14, CSH-09, and CSH-16. Sowing should be undertaken in the absence of rainfall.
- Farmers are advised to prepare for pearl millet sowing by arranging seeds and fertilizers. Sowing should be started at the optimum time with recommended varieties such as ICMB-155, WCC-75, PC-70, ICTP-8203 and hybrid varieties such as Pusa-322, Pusa-23, and ICMH-451. Use 4–5 kg seed per hectare and apply 80:40:40 kg/ha NPK fertilizer. Sowing should be undertaken in the absence of rainfall.
- Farmers are advised to sow pigeon pea after rainfall using high-yielding and short-duration varieties such as PDA-11, Pusa-9, Azad, Maveya-2002, IPM-203, Narendra Arhar-2, Amar, and Pusa-2.
- Farmers are advised to start sowing with recommended varieties such as IP-149, UPT-1, IPM-97, IPM-100, and IPM-151. Use 8–10 kg seed per hectare and apply 40:20:20 kg/ha NPK fertilizer. Sowing should be undertaken in the absence of rainfall.
- Farmers are advised to sow short-duration groundnut varieties such as TG-37A, CSMG-84-1, CSMG-884, G-201, and MA-10 using 70–75 kg/ha of treated seed through line sowing at 50 cm spacing. Apply 20:30:45 NPK, 250 kg gypsum, and 4 kg boron per hectare. Sowing should be undertaken after rainfall.

Uttarakhand

Rainfall of 368.6 mm (-13% of normal) was received over Uttarakhand from 01 June to 19 July 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (17-23 July to 24-30 July 2026) over Uttarakhand is normal rainfall for week 1 and deficit rainfall for week 2.

- Finger Millet: Complete gap filling after the rain subsides. Ensure proper weeding for better crop growth.
- Soybean: Carry out weeding operations and maintain proper drainage in the crop field.
- Ginger: During the rhizome formation stage, ensure proper drainage in the field. Complete weeding operations during rain-free periods.
- Guava: Maintain orchard sanitation and remove affected fruits to prevent further infestation of fruit flies. Farmers are advised to cover immature fruits on the trees to protect them.

Haryana

Rainfall of 109.1 mm (-24% deficit) was received over Haryana from 01 June to 19 July 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (17-23 July to 24-30 July 2026) over Haryana is deficit rainfall for week 1 and a large deficit rainfall for week 2.

- Due to the possibility of rainfall, farmers are advised to drain excess rainwater from cotton fields. Ensure proper drainage in standing crops to prevent waterlogging and root damage caused by heavy rainfall. Immediately remove excess water from furrows in the field.
- Farmers are advised to continue rice transplanting. Apply Carben-dazim @ 1 g per square metre mixed with sand in the nursery 7 days before transplanting to protect against bakanae disease. Avoid deep planting of seedlings.
- Farmers are advised to postpone the sowing of bajra and guar. If weather conditions remain clear, sowing may be undertaken.

Punjab

Rainfall of 86.7 mm (-41% deficit) was received over Punjab from 01 June to 19 July 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (17-23 July to 24-30 July 2026) over Punjab is normal rainfall for week 1 and deficit rainfall for week 2.

- For weed control, apply Atrazine 50 WP as a pre-emergence herbicide at 500 g per acre in light-textured soils and 800 g per acre in heavy-textured soils by mixing with 200 litres of water.
- Complete transplanting of Punjab Basmati-7, Punjab Basmati-5, Pusa Basmati-1637, Pusa Basmati-1718, and Pusa Basmati-1121 during the first fortnight of July. CSR-30 and Pusa Basmati-1509 should be transplanted during the second fortnight of July.
- Cotton is highly sensitive to waterlogging during the early growth stages. Therefore, drain out excess water from cotton fields to avoid crop damage.
- Maize borer feeds on the growing points of plants and causes dead hearts. Control this pest by spraying Coragen 18.5 SC (Chlorantraniliprole) @ 30 ml in 60 litres of water per acre. Initiate spraying when the crop is 2–3 weeks old. Maize borer can also be managed using Trichogramma, a bio-agent, as per PAU recommendations.
- Regularly monitor whitefly infestation in cotton crops and alternate host crops such as brinjal, potato, tomato, okra, moong, mash, and guar.
- Rice fields showing more than 5% dead hearts due to stem borer infestation should be sprayed with any one of the following: Fame 480 SC (Flubendiamide 39.35%) @ 20 ml, Takumi 20 WG (Flubendiamide 20%) @ 50 g, Coragen 18.5 SC (Chlorantraniliprole) @ 60 ml, Mortar 75 SG (Cartap Hydrochloride) @ 170 g, Chlorpyrifos 20 EC @ 1 litre, or Ecotin (Azadirachtin 5%) @ 80 ml mixed in 100 litres of water per acre.

Himachal Pradesh

Rainfall of 211.6 mm (-14% of normal) was received over Himachal Pradesh from 01 June to 19 July 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (17-23 July to 24-30 July 2026) over Himachal Pradesh is normal rainfall for week 1 and deficit rainfall for week 2.

- Paddy: Rainfall is expected; therefore, farmers are advised to prepare fields for puddling and transplanting after rainfall. Farmers are also advised to take up direct-seeded rice cultivation with a seed rate of 60 kg/ha after ensuring proper soil moisture conditions.
- Maize: Intercultural operations are advised. The first top dressing of nitrogen should also be carried out at this stage by applying 85 kg urea/ha.
- Soybean: Intercultural operations are advised. Weeding should be carried out if the crop is 20–25 days old.
- Mash and Moong: With the onset of the monsoon, farmers are advised to sow approved varieties of mash (Him Mash-1, UG-218, Palampur-93), moong (Suketi-1, SML-668, Shining Moong No.-1, and Pusa Baisakhi), and kulthi (BLG-1, Baiju, HPK-4) using a seed rate of 18–20 kg/ha.
- Vegetable Crops: Rainfall is expected in all parts of Himachal Pradesh. Farmers are advised to skip irrigation. Carry out weeding and hoeing in vegetable crops for optimum growth. Provide staking to improve air circulation, enhance fruit quality, and reduce disease incidence. Regularly monitor crops for powdery mildew and fruit fly infestation.
- Orchards: Plucking should be carried out at 10-day intervals to maintain fruit quality and productivity. Avoid harvesting during rainy days. Monitor orchards for mite and mealybug infestations, which are likely under the prevailing weather conditions. Apply recommended chemicals for the management of mealybugs.

Jammu

Rainfall of 148.3 mm (-17% of normal) was received over Jammu from 01 June to 19 July 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (17-23 July to 24-30 July 2026) over Jammu is excess rainfall for week 1 and deficit rainfall for week 2.

- Farmers are advised to strengthen the bunds of paddy fields for in-situ storage of rainwater and utilize the stored water for puddling. Transplanting of 20–30-day-old rice seedlings with 4–6 leaves (varieties: IET-1410, PC-19, SJR-5, Jaya, Basmati-370, and Ranbir Basmati) is recommended after receiving adequate rainfall.
- Make proper arrangements to drain excess rainwater from the fields. Do not allow rainwater to stagnate in already sown maize fields.
- Farmers may continue sowing moong and mash during clear weather under optimum soil moisture (vattar) conditions. Recommended varieties include Mash: Pant U-19, Uttara, NDU-99-3; Moong: KM-2241, IPM-2-3, Pusa-0672, and Satya. Treat seeds with Rhizobium culture before sowing to obtain better yields. If the crop has already been sown, drain out excess water from the field.
- In cucurbit crops, protect fruits from direct contact with the soil. Apply cushioning materials such as straw, leaves, or other suitable materials beneath the fruits to prevent rotting.
- Sowing of mixed fodder crops may be undertaken during clear weather conditions.

Rajasthan

East Rajasthan received rainfall of 149 mm (-25% deficit), and West Rajasthan received rainfall of 68 mm (-32% deficit) from 01 June to 19 July 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (17-23 July to 24-30 July 2026) is a large deficit rainfall over East Rajasthan and West Rajasthan during week 1, and excess rainfall over East Rajasthan and deficit rainfall over West Rajasthan during week 2.

- Where sufficient moisture is available in the field, farmers are advised to complete maize sowing. Improved maize varieties include Pratap QPM-1, HQPM-1, HQPM-5, PEHM-2, Pratap Hybrid Maize-1, Pratap Makka-9, and Pratap Hybrid Makka-3. Before sowing, seeds should be treated with fungicide along with PSB or Azotobacter.
- Farmers are advised to sow soybean when sufficient moisture is available in the field. Use 80 kg certified seed per hectare for sowing. Before sowing, treat seeds with Thiram or Carbendazim @ 1 g per 3 kg seed. Seed treatment with Rhizobium culture is also essential before sowing. Improved soybean varieties include Pratap Soya-1, Pratap Raj Soya-24, and NRC-37.
- Farmers are advised to procure improved varieties of green gram and black gram. Recommended green gram varieties include Pusa Vishal, Pusa-5931, SML-668, K-851, RMG-62, ML-267, RMG-268, GM-4, and RMG-492. Recommended black gram varieties include PU-31, Pratap Urd, T-9, Barkha, and KU-96-3. Seed treatment with crop-specific Rhizobium culture and phosphorus-solubilizing bacteria (PSB) is also recommended before sowing.
- Improved groundnut varieties include Pratap Groundnut-1, Pratap Groundnut-2, JL-24, and GG-1. Based on soil test recommendations, farmers are advised to apply 250 kg gypsum per hectare before the final ploughing. At the time of sowing, apply SSP @ 375 kg/ha and urea @ 35 kg/ha behind the plough.
- To control shoot fly in sorghum, complete sowing within one week after receiving the first monsoon rainfall. Improved sorghum varieties include CSV-15, CSV-17, Pratap Sorghum-1430, and CSV-23. For fodder purposes, recommended varieties include MP Charri and SSG-59-3 (multicut) and Rajasthan Charri-1, Rajasthan Charri-2, and Pratap Charri-1080 (single cut).
- To maximize production and reduce losses, farmers are advised to adopt intercropping practices. In maize-based intercropping, sow one row of soybean after every one row of maize at 30 cm spacing. In groundnut, sow two rows of sesame after every six rows of groundnut at 30 cm spacing.
- Provide a balanced diet to milch animals to enhance milk production.

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