



राष्ट्रीय कृषि मौसम परामर्शी सेवाएं बुलेटिन National Agromet Advisory Services Bulletin

जारी करने की तिथि / Date of issue: 21 September 2026

आधारित / based on

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

वैधता / Validity: 18 September – 1 October 2026

जारीकर्ता / Issued by

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AICRP on Agro-Meteorology (AICRPAM)

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Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)

और

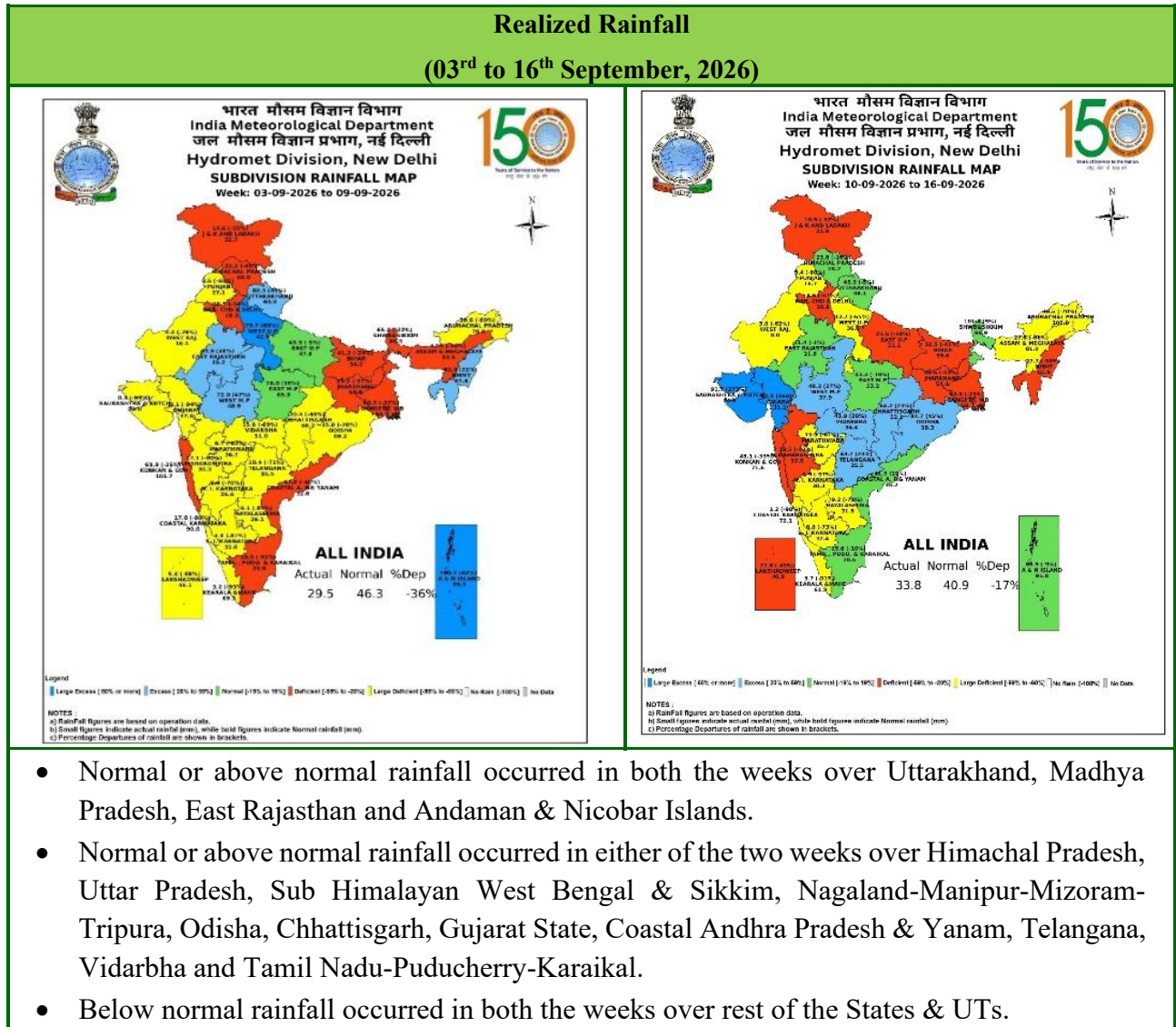
भारतीय मौसम विज्ञान विभाग
India Meteorological Department (IMD)

पृथ्वी प्रणाली विज्ञान संगठन
Earth System Science Organization

वास्तविक वर्षा तथा विस्तारित अवधि पूर्वानुमान

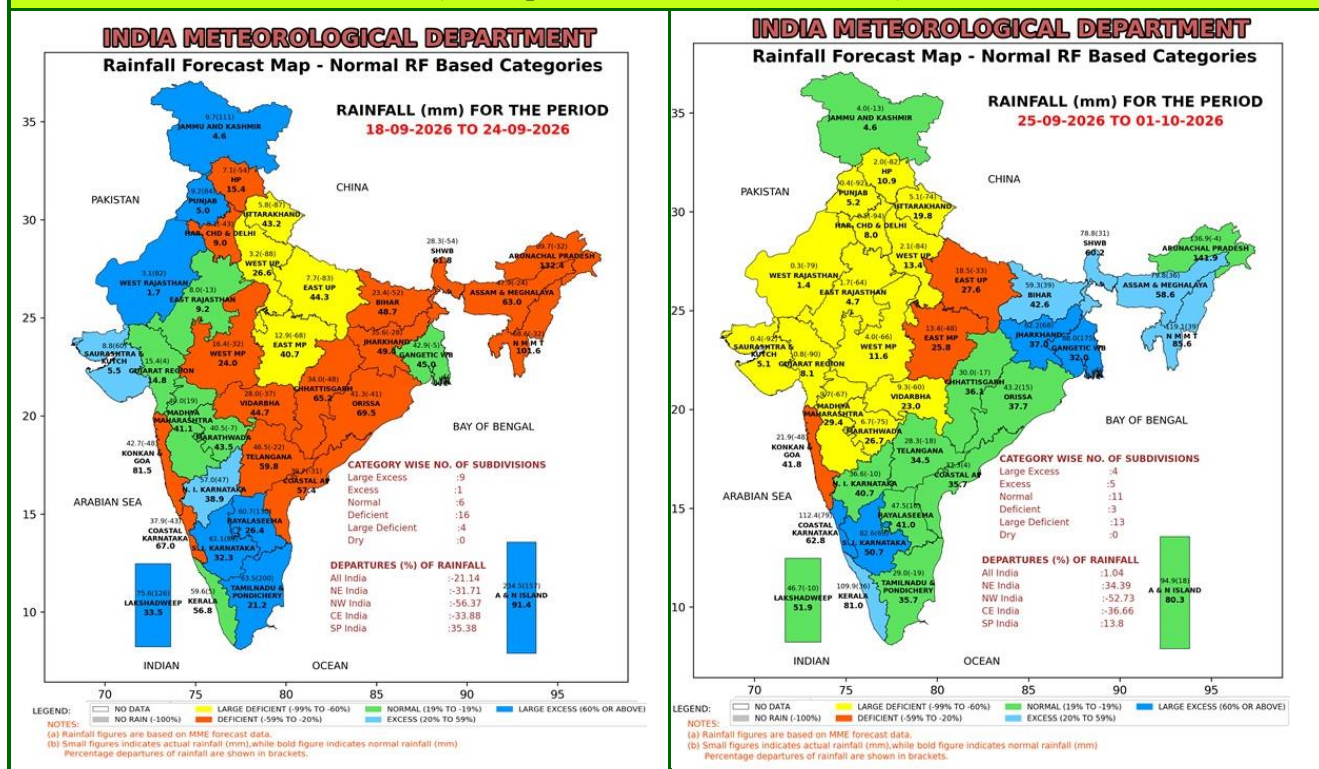
Realized Rainfall and Extended Range Forecast (वर्षा और तापमान) (Rainfall and Temperature)

Realized Rainfall (03rd to 16th September, 2026)



Extended Range Forecast System

Rainfall forecast maps for the next 2 weeks (IC - 16th September, 2026) (18th September to 01st October, 2026)



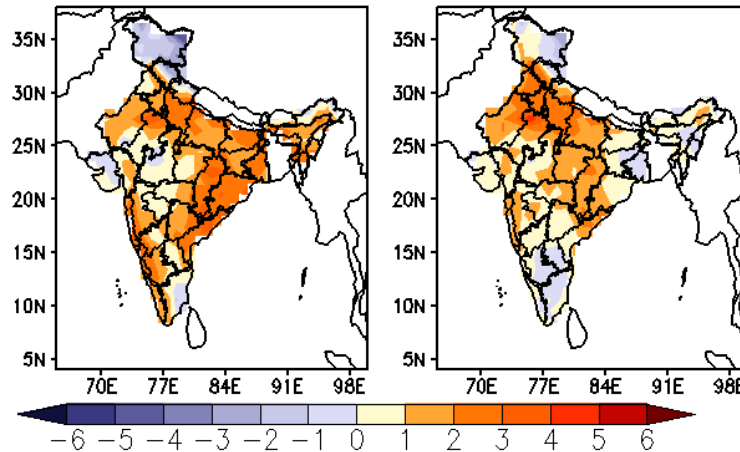
- Week 1 (18.09.2026 to 24.09.2026):** Rainfall is likely to be above normal over Tamil Nadu-Puducherry-Karaikal, Karnataka and Rayalaseema. However, it is likely to be below normal over North East India, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, East Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Coastal Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.
- Week 2 (25.09.2026 to 01.10.2026):** Rainfall is likely to be above normal over many parts of North East India, Gangetic West Bengal, Jharkhand, Bihar and South Karnataka & adjoining regions of Keralam. However, it is likely to be below normal over Maharashtra, western and north-western part of India.

**Maximum and Minimum temperature anomaly ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) forecast
for the next 2 weeks (IC - 16th September, 2026)
(18th September to 01st October, 2026)**

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

(Week1: 18Sep–24Sep)

(Week2: 25Sep–01Oct)



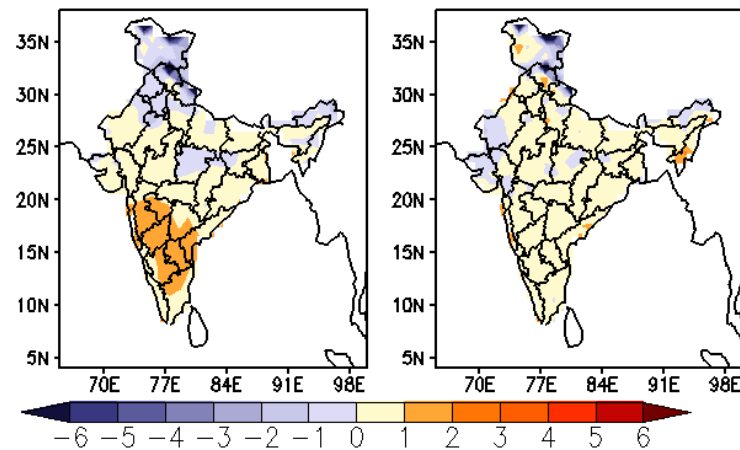
Maximum Temperature (Tmax)

- **Week 1 (18.09.2026 to 24.09.2026):** Maximum temperature is likely to be above normal over most parts of the country except Jammu & Kashmir, Saurashtra & Kutch and Tamil Nadu-Puducherry-Karaikal.
- **Week 2 (25.09.2026 to 01.10.2026):** Maximum temperature is likely to be above normal over most parts of the country except some parts of South India and Gangetic West Bengal.

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

(Week1: 18Sep–24Sep)

(Week2: 25Sep–01Oct)



Minimum Temperature (Tmin)

- **Week 1 (18.09.2026 to 24.09.2026):** Minimum temperature is likely to be above normal over some parts of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. However, it is likely to be below normal over many parts of North West India.
- **Week 2 (25.09.2026 to 01.10.2026):** Minimum temperature is likely to be close to normal in most parts of the country.

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 August + September 2026 and rainfall status of the southwest monsoon 2026 over the country

The average rainfall for the country as a whole during August is most likely to be below normal ($<94\%$ of LPA). The LPA of rainfall over the country as a whole during the August-September period, based on 1971-2020 data, is 423 mm. During this period, below-normal monthly rainfall is very likely over most parts of the country, except over some parts of Southern Peninsula, Central India, northern parts of NW India and East & North East India, where normal to above-normal rainfall is likely (Fig. 1).

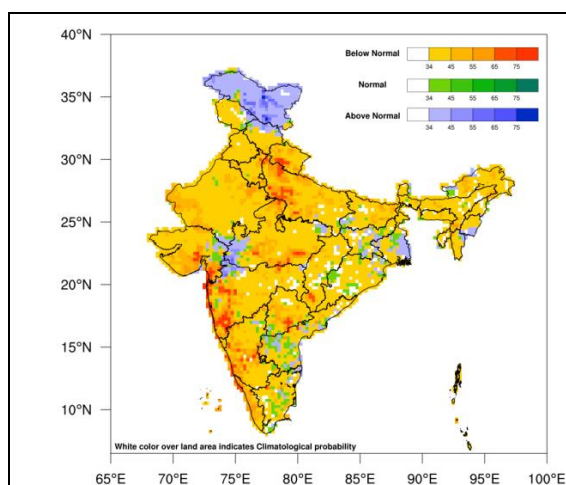


Fig. 1 Monthly rainfall outlook for August + September 2026 (Source: IMD)

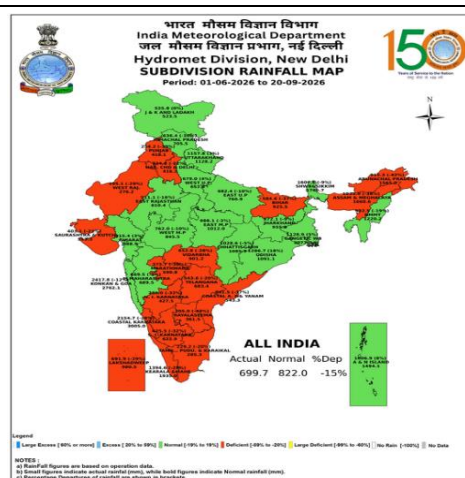


Fig. 2. Meteorological Sub-division wise SWM seasonal rainfall status as on 21st September 2026 (Source: IMD)

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 21st September 2026, country as a whole, the rainfall deficit is at -15%. Out of 36 meteorological sub-divisions, 18 are under deficit and 18 are under normal rainfall category (Fig.2). Out of 734 districts, 346 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.

Strategic Agricultural Planning based on Rainfall till 24 September 2026

Agromet Advisories

Kerala

Kerala received 1394.6 mm of rainfall (-28% deficient) from 01 June to 20 September 2026. Kerala's extended-range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (18 September-24 September to 25 September-1 October) indicates normal rainfall in week 1 and excess rainfall week 2.

- Rice – Milky stage: Monitor for rice bugs. Spray fish jaggery extract @ 20 ml/L or *Pseudomonas fluorescens* @ 20 g/L. If severe, spray Azadirachtin @ 10 ml/L or Malathion @ 2 ml/L.
- Coconut – Fertilizer application: Apply 2nd dose: irrigated—550 g urea + 700 g Rajphos + 800 g potash/palm; rainfed—500 g urea + 800 g Rajphos + 1 kg potash/palm.
- Black pepper – Vegetative stage: Regulate shade. As preventive measure, spray 1% Bordeaux mixture + Quinalphos @ 2 ml/L; if infestation occurs, spray Hexaconazole @ 5 ml + Cyhalothrin @ 3 ml/5 L water.
- Ginger – Vegetative stage: For *Phyllosticta* leaf spot, spray 1% Bordeaux mixture or Copper oxychloride @ 2 g/L or Copper hydroxide @ 1.5 g/L at fortnightly intervals as needed. Remove and destroy affected plants.
- Brinjal – Vegetative stage: For bacterial wilt, drench with Copper oxychloride @ 4 g/L.
- Cow – Livestock: Protect against leptospirosis and ectoparasites. Check external wounds and maintain cleanliness of the cattle shed and surroundings.

Karnataka

Coastal Karnataka received 2154.7 mm of rainfall (-28% deficit), North Interior Karnataka received 289 mm (-32% deficit), and South Interior Karnataka received 425.5 mm (-32% deficient) from 01 June to 20 September 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (18 September-24 September to 25 September-1 October) is deficit rainfall over Coastal Karnataka, large excess over South and excess over North Interior Karnataka for week 1 and large excess rainfall over Coastal and South Interior Karnataka and normal rainfall over North Interior Karnataka for week 2.

South Interior Karnataka

- Red gram – Vegetative stage: Provide protective irrigation. Spray 1% potassium chloride before early wilting symptoms to improve drought tolerance. Carry out intercultural operations to reduce soil compaction and conserve moisture through mulching.
- Maize – Cob initiation stage: Provide protective irrigation and use mulching to conserve soil moisture.
- Groundnut – Vegetative stage: Provide protective irrigation. Carry out intercultural operations to address low soil moisture and compaction, and use mulching to conserve moisture.
- Animal husbandry: Construct dairy sheds in an east–west direction for better sunlight and air circulation. Keep shelters dry and clean and prevent animals from standing in wet areas. Provide clean, cool drinking water 3–4 times/day with continuous availability. Monitor ticks and mites and use approved acaricides when needed. Provide balanced feed and mineral supplements.

Tamil Nadu

Tamil Nadu received 229.2 mm of rainfall (-20% deficit) from 01 June to 20 September 2026. Tamil Nadu's extended-range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (18 September-24 September to 25 September-1 October) indicates large excess rainfall in week 1 and normal rainfall 2.

- Banana – All stages: Provide staking/support to banana plants older than 5 months.
- Moringa – Picking stage: Harvest the produce and protect it from rainfall.

- Banana – All stages: Apply press mud @ 5 kg/plant to reduce wilt incidence, or apply *Pseudomonas fluorescens* (Pfl) liquid formulation @ 4 L/ha through drip at 2nd, 4th and 6th months after planting to manage Panama wilt and nematode complex.
- Livestock: Maintain clean, dry animal sheds with proper drainage. Provide clean drinking water and maintain good hygiene to reduce infection risk.

Andhra Pradesh

Rainfall of 341.5 mm (-37% deficit) was received over Andhra Pradesh from 01 June to 20 September 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (18 September-24 September to 25 September-1 October) over Andhra Pradesh is deficient rainfall for week 1 and normal rainfall for week 2.

- Groundnut – Pod development stage: Under borewell conditions, monitor sucking and leaf-eating pests using sticky traps @ 10/acre and pheromone traps @ 4/acre. At ETL, spray imidacloprid 17.8 SL @ 0.4 ml/L water.
- Red gram – Vegetative stage: Carry out intercultivation to maintain a weed-free crop.
- Paddy – Tillering stage: Maintain adequate soil moisture through timely irrigation during dry spells and avoid prolonged moisture stress during early establishment.
- Castor – Vegetative stage: Apply urea @ 13 kg/acre at 30–35 and 60–65 DAS; for hybrids, apply an additional 13 kg/acre at 90–95 DAS under sufficient soil moisture.
- Cotton – Flowering to boll development stage: Apply urea + potash @ 10 kg/acre each at 30, 60 and 90 DAS using available soil moisture. For magnesium deficiency, spray MgSO₄ @ 10 g/L twice at 45 and 75 DAS.
- Maize – Vegetative to silking stage: Monitor fall armyworm using pheromone traps @ 4/acre. If trap catch exceeds 10, spray neem oil @ 5 ml/L; based on pest intensity, use emamectin benzoate @ 0.4 g/L as required.
- Livestock – Dry/heat-stress conditions: Establish perennial fodder grasses where irrigation is available. Avoid feeding young maize/sorghum fodder before 45–50 DAS. Provide silage, hay, legume fodder, cool clean water, shade and proper ventilation; monitor for heat stress signs.

Chhattisgarh

The rainfall received over Chhattisgarh was 1028.6 mm (-5% normal) from 01 June to 20 September 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (18 September-24 September to 25 September-1 October) over Chhattisgarh is deficient rainfall for week 1 and normal rainfall for week 2.

- Paddy – Panicle initiation/ear heading: Apply fertilizer or pesticides only during clear weather. Monitor brown aphid, blast, leaf curl, stem borer and Gundhi bug. Use pheromone traps for stem borer monitoring. For chemical control, follow locally registered label-claim products and doses; the source-listed recommendations should be verified before use.
- Soybean – Vegetative stage: Spray insecticides only during clear weather.
- Arhar – Vegetative stage: Spray fungicide during clear weather and drain excess water from the field. For stem blight, use a recommended copper-based fungicide or Metalaxyl-M + Mancozeb at the recommended label dose and interval.
- Groundnut – Vegetative stage: Carry out fungicide application and weeding during clear weather and drain excess water.
- Maize – Flowering stage: Apply fertilizer/insecticide during clear weather and drain excess water from the field. Monitor fall armyworm and use a currently registered insecticide as per label recommendation.
- Green gram/Black gram – Flowering/pod development: Apply fungicide/insecticide during clear weather and drain excess water.

- Sugarcane – Grand growth stage: Apply insecticide only during clear weather. Monitor whitefly and leaf hopper and use currently registered insecticides as per label recommendations. The source-listed Carbofuran recommendation should not be repeated without verification because pesticide registrations/restrictions change.
- Vegetable crops – Preparatory stage: Arrange seeds of winter vegetables/fruits and prepare nurseries by 15 October.
- Groundnut – Vegetative stage: For leaf spot/rust, use a currently registered fungicide as per label recommendation. The source-listed Carbendazim + Mancozeb dose should be verified before use.
- Green gram/Black gram – Flowering/pod development: For powdery mildew, spray soluble sulphur @ 1.5 kg/ha. For yellow mosaic, manage the vector (whitefly) using a currently registered insecticide as per label recommendation.
- Livestock: For cattle provide anti-parasitic/anti-helminthic treatment as advised by a veterinarian. Provide adequate green and dry fodder and mineral mixture. For poultry vaccinate birds against Ranikhet disease according to the recommended vaccination schedule. For calves provide colostrum to newborn calves within 2 hours of birth.

Maharashtra

Konkan received rainfall of 2417.8 mm (-12% normal), 669.5 mm (-3% normal) rainfall over Madhya Maharashtra, 375.7 mm (-36% deficient) rainfall over Marathwada, and 652.8 mm (-28% deficient) rainfall over Vidarbha from 01 June to 20 September 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (18 September-24 September to 25 September-1 October) is deficient rainfall over Konkan, normal rainfall over Marathwada and Madhya Maharashtra and deficient rainfall over Vidarbha for week 1, deficient rainfall over Konkan, large deficient over Marathwada, Madhya Maharashtra and Vidarbha for week 2.

Konkan

- Rice – Flowering to grain filling/booting/panicle initiation: Maintain 5–10 cm water. During water stress, divert water from available sources to maintain adequate field moisture. For early varieties at flowering, apply 3rd split N as urea @ 435 g/guntha in the afternoon/evening under adequate soil moisture; defer application if soil is dry.
- Cucurbitaceous crops – Flowering to fruit set: Apply 3rd split N @ 10 g urea/vine at 60 DAS. Carry out weeding and earthing-up during fertilizer application, preferably during dry spells.
- Finger millet/Proso millet – Booting to panicle emergence: Monitor for blast under cloudy, humid weather. If observed, spray any one of the recommended fungicides: Tricyclazole 75% WP @ 10 g/10 L, Isoprothiolane 40% EC @ 10 ml/10 L, Copper oxychloride 50% WP @ 20 g/10 L, or Carbendazim 12% + Mancozeb 63% WP @ 20 g/10 L. Spray during rain-free periods and use a sticker.
- Mango/Cashewnut – Vegetative stage: Under humid conditions, prevent dieback by spraying Copper oxychloride @ 0.25% (25 g/10 L) or 1% Bordeaux mixture where spraying has not been done. Spray during a 3 - 4 hour rain-free period with a sticker.
- Coconut – Vegetative stage: For bud rot under high humidity, spray 1% Bordeaux mixture or Copper oxychloride @ 0.25% (25 g/10 L) during clear weather, ensuring coverage of the lower spindle leaf. Repeat after 15–25 days.
- Arecanut – Vegetative stage: Under increased humidity, prevent Mahali/fruit rot by spraying Copper oxychloride @ 0.25% (25 g/10 L) or 1% Bordeaux mixture where spraying has not been done. Spray during a 3 – 4 hour rain-free period with a sticker.
- Cucurbitaceous crops – Flowering to fruit set: Install Cue-Lure traps from flowering, hanging them 1-2 ft above ground in the bower for fruit fly management. For powdery mildew, spray Hexaconazole 5% EC @ 5 ml/10 L if symptoms appear, during a rain-free period with a sticker.

- Cow/Buffalo/Goat – Livestock: Vaccinate all eligible animals against FMD. Isolate infected animals and seek veterinary treatment and vaccination immediately if fever, reduced feed/water intake or mouth/hoof blisters are observed.

Marathwada

- Soybean – Pod formation/pod development: When adequate soil moisture is available, spray 1% 00:52:34 @ 100 g/10 L water for pod development, preferably in the morning or evening.
- Cotton – Flowering to boll formation: Carry out intercultural operations for weed management and soil moisture conservation.
- Pigeon pea – Vegetative stage: Carry out intercultural operations for weed management.
- Turmeric – Rhizome development: Irrigate as required and carry out intercultural operations for weed control. Through drip, apply N @ 25 kg + 00:52:34 @ 15.5 kg/acre in 3–4 splits after 60 days of planting.
- Cotton – Flowering to boll formation: For aphids and thrips, spray 5% NSKE or *Verticillium lecanii* @ 1 kg/acre, or Flonicamid 50% @ 60 g/acre, Dinotefuran 20% @ 60 g/acre or Fipronil 5% @ 600 ml/acre during clear weather.
- Soybean – Pod formation/pod development: For yellow mosaic, remove and destroy infected plants. Spray either Acetamiprid 25% + Bifenthrin 25% WG @ 100 g/acre or Beta-cyfluthrin 8.49% + Imidacloprid 19.81% OD @ 140 ml/acre during clear weather; do not mix with other pesticides. For leaf spot, Rhizoctonia aerial blight and pod blight, use one of the recommended fungicides listed in the advisory.
- Poultry/Goat – Rainy season: Vaccinate against common diseases on schedule. Keep sheds well ventilated, dry and clean, ensure proper drainage and round-the-clock clean drinking water. Maintain clean, dry goat bedding, and carry out regular disinfection and parasite control. During thunderstorm/light to moderate rainfall warnings, keep animals in safe shelters and avoid grazing.

Vidarbha

- Soybean – Pod development: In irrigated areas, provide light irrigation as needed.
- Cotton – Square formation/flowering: Under drought, spray 1% KNO₃ (13:00:45); avoid foliar urea during severe drought. Spray 1% 00:52:34 to support reproductive growth. Under continuous water stress, spray 3% kaolin. Carry out weeding/hoeing under vapsa conditions and open conservation furrows after every two rows.
- Pigeon pea – Growth stage: In irrigated areas, provide light irrigation as needed. Carry out weeding/hoeing under vapsa conditions and open conservation furrows after every two rows during the last hoeing.
- Cotton – Square formation/flowering: For early aphid/jassid incidence, spray 5% neem extract or azadirachtin 0.03% (300 ppm) @ 50 ml/10 L. Above ETL (10 aphids or 2–3 jassids/leaf), spray Azadirachtin 1500 ppm @ 25 ml, Azadirachtin 0.03% @ 50 ml or imidacloprid 17.8% SL @ 2.5 ml/10 L.
- Soybean – Pod development: Install 4–5 pheromone traps/ha for pest surveillance and 4–5 yellow sticky traps/acre for stem fly. Remove and destroy damaged plant parts. At ~10% stem-fly damage, spray chlorantraniliprole 18.5% @ 3 ml/10 L. For green semilooper above ETL (4/m row), spray chlorantraniliprole 18.5% SC @ 3 ml or profenofos 50% EC @ 20 ml/10 L. For girdle beetle above ETL (10% plants), spray chlorantraniliprole 18.5% SC @ 3 ml/10 L. For initial leaf-eating caterpillar incidence, spray azadirachtin 300 ppm @ 50 ml/10 L.
- Livestock – Rainy season: Ensure sufficient feed and medicines during intermittent disruptions. Monitor for increased external and internal parasites and consult a veterinarian for management.

Gujrat

Rainfall of 915.4 mm (-3% normal) was received over Gujarat from 01 June to 20 September 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (18 September-24 September to 25 September-1 October) over Gujarat is normal rainfall for week 1 and large deficient for week 2.

- Sugarcane – Grand growth stage: After 6–8 months, remove dry leaves and use them as mulch. Prop canes with bamboo or tie them together to protect against wind and heavy rain. Drain excess water from the field.
- Pulses – Flowering stage: Apply Ghanjivamrut if required and spray Jivamrut @ 3 L/10 L water. Keep the field weed-free through hand weeding/intercultivation up to 45 DAS. Spray Agniastra or Brahmastra @ 0.5 L/10 L water at the plant base.
- Mango – Plantation/Adult trees: For new grafts, prepare pits with 10 kg FYM + 1 kg SSP + 1 kg MOP and support young plants against rain and strong winds. For adult trees, apply 800 g urea or 1.8 kg ammonium sulphate + 1 kg SSP + 1.3 kg MOP + 100 kg FYM/tree.
- Cotton – Squaring/flowering: For initial infestation, spray neem seed extract @ 500 g or neem oil @ 50 ml/10 L water. For heavy infestation, spray Flonicamid 50 WG @ 3 g or Diafenthiuron 50 WP @ 10 g/10 L during clear weather. Install traps for pest monitoring and management.
- Livestock – Rainy season: Spray phenyl in animal sheds to control flies and mosquitoes. Control ticks and other parasites using chemicals prescribed by the nearest veterinary clinic. Provide balanced feed with mineral mixture, silage, hay and concentrate feed. Use a chaff cutter and store fodder safely to prevent rain damage.

Madhya Pradesh

West Madhya Pradesh received rainfall of 762 mm (-10% normal), and East Madhya Pradesh received rainfall of 988.1 mm (-2% normal) from 01 June to 20 September 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (18 September-24 September to 25 September-1 October) is deficient rainfall over West Madhya Pradesh and large deficient rainfall over East Madhya Pradesh for week 1 and deficient rainfall over East Madhya Pradesh and large deficient over West Madhya Pradesh for week 2.

- Paddy – Panicle formation: Monitor stem borer, leaf folder, hoppers, blast and false smut; consult the nearby KVK for management.
- Soybean – Pod development to physiological maturity: Monitor pod borer and tobacco caterpillar and rogue out mosaic-infected plants. Monitor different field locations and install bird perches.
- Maize – Cob picking: Apply recommended insecticide for fall armyworm. Store harvested produce in a shaded, protected area.
- Sugarcane – Rabi-sown, cane stage: Tie canes to prevent lodging during strong winds and earth up at knee height. Treat soil against termites and monitor pyrilla and red rot with KVK guidance.
- Vegetables – Crop growth: Monitor fruit borer in tomato, chilli and brinjal; if more than one borer/plant is observed, consult KVK before pesticide application. Follow intercultural practices for weed control. Prepare marigold nursery under net house and use quality seeds for carrot and pea. Install 4–6 pheromone traps/acre for borer monitoring and remove, uproot and bury mosaic-infected plants.
- Fruit – Planting/vegetative stage: Prepare pits for rainy-season planting of papaya, mango and guava with recommended pit size and fertilizers. Remove weeds under the canopy. For citrus canker, remove affected leaves/twigs and, as per the source, spray copper oxychloride 180 g + Streptocycline 6 g in 60 L water.
- Brinjal – Fruit and shoot borer: The source recommends Quinalphos 25 EC or Spinosad 45 SC; apply only currently registered, label-claimed products and doses, preferably in the late evening.
- Okra – Vegetative stage: Rogue out mosaic-infected plants. For whiteflies and sucking pests, use a currently registered insecticide as per label recommendation.

- Vegetables – Termites/sucking pests: For termites and whiteflies/sucking pests, use only currently registered products according to label recommendations and apply during suitable clear-weather conditions.
- Soybean – Flower initiation: Monitor semilooper, tobacco caterpillar and Helicoverpa and use a currently registered insecticide as per label recommendation. For yellow mosaic/whitefly, remove affected plants and manage the vector with a registered product as per label.
- Cattle/Poultry – Rainy season: Immunize cattle and poultry against seasonal diseases. Maintain dry poultry litter, deworm dairy calves and use appropriate measures to control mosquitoes and other insects around cattle sheds.

Rajasthan

West Rajasthan received rainfall of 195.1 mm (-29% deficit), and East Rajasthan received rainfall of 511.1 mm (-16% normal) from 01 June to 20 September 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (18 September-24 September to 25 September-1 October) is large excess rainfall over West Rajasthan and normal rainfall over East Rajasthan for week 1 and large deficient rainfall over East and West Rajasthan for week 2.

- General – All crops: Store rainwater in one portion of the field for use during dry spells. Before spraying insecticides or weedicides, ensure 3–4 rain-free hours; otherwise postpone spraying.
- Maize – Tasseling stage: Apply remaining urea @ 40 kg/ha as top dressing. For fall armyworm, spray Emamectin benzoate 5 SG @ 0.4 g/L during clear weather.
- Soybean – Girdle beetle management: Spray Aciphate 75 SP @ 1 g/L or Triazophos 40 EC @ 1 ml/L at 20-day intervals.
- Cotton – B.T. crop: To prevent root rot, drench with Dithane M-45 @ 3 g/L water.
- Cabbage/Cauliflower – Nursery stage: Raise nurseries for cabbage and cauliflower.
- Livestock – Rainy season: Prepare silage from surplus green fodder and preserve dry fodder. Keep calves and milch animals in dry shelters and provide dry roughage to reduce diarrhoea risk. For suspected lumpy skin disease, isolate affected animals and seek veterinary treatment immediately.

Uttar Pradesh

East Uttar Pradesh received rainfall of 682.4 mm (-10% normal), and West Uttar Pradesh received rainfall of 679 mm (4% normal) from 01 June to 20 September 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (18 September-24 September to 25 September-1 October) is large deficient rainfall over West and East Uttar Pradesh for week 1 and deficient rainfall over East Uttar Pradesh and large deficient over West Uttar Pradesh for week 2.

East Uttar Pradesh

- Paddy – Panicle initiation to booting: Maintain adequate soil moisture but avoid prolonged standing water. Drain excess rainwater and keep bunds/drainage channels clear. Avoid excess N and monitor leaf folder, stem borer and leaf/sheath diseases. Use plant-protection measures only during dry weather and avoid spraying before rainfall.
- Black gram – Flowering to pod formation: Maintain good drainage and remove excess water from waterlogged areas. Avoid irrigation and unnecessary fertilizer. Monitor yellow mosaic, sucking pests and pod/foilage feeders; remove severely affected plants. Harvest when most pods turn brown to avoid shattering.
- Sugarcane – Grand growth to early maturity: Continue propping and tying canes and maintain open drainage. Remove excess water from low-lying areas. Monitor lodging and red rot, avoid fertilizer in waterlogged fields and spraying before rainfall, and keep fields weed-free.
- Maize – Silking to grain filling: Maintain proper drainage and avoid water stagnation or unnecessary irrigation. Monitor fall armyworm, stem borer and ear damage; remove heavily infested parts and

encourage biological control. Use only recommended, label-approved insecticides when necessary and avoid spraying during rain.

- Pigeon pea – Vegetative to flower initiation: Maintain good drainage and remove standing water after rainfall. Monitor pod borer, sucking pests, wilt and sterility mosaic; remove severely diseased plants.
- Cow/Buffalo – Livestock: Keep sheds clean, dry and well drained; remove dung and wet bedding regularly. Provide clean water at least 3 times/day, balanced feed and protected fodder. Maintain milking hygiene and routine vaccination, including FMD.
- Fisheries – Fishpond: Check bunds and inlet/outlet structures before rainfall and prevent fish escape. Remove debris/weeds from outlets and monitor turbidity, water level and dissolved oxygen. Provide aeration during prolonged cloudy weather if needed and reduce feeding during heavy rainfall/low fish activity.

West Uttar Pradesh

- Paddy – PI/flowering/milking: Provide light irrigation as needed during PI, flowering and milking stages. Top-dress the remaining urea dose at PI.
- Maize – Milking/dough/maturity: Harvest mature crops under hot, dry weather and protect late-sown crops from birds.
- Sorghum – Vegetative stage: Remove weeds and carry out shallow hoeing under suitable soil moisture.
- Pearl millet – PI/flowering: No irrigation is required due to forecast light rainfall.
- Pigeon pea – Vegetative/branching: Complete weeding in late-sown crops and maintain optimum plant population through thinning.
- Groundnut – Pegging/seed setting: Complete earthing-up before pegging and provide light irrigation as needed.
- Black gram/Green gram – Flowering/pod filling: Monitor for insect pests and remove mosaic-infected plants.
- Toria – Sowing: Start sowing recommended varieties Ta-36, Ta-9, Bhavani, PT-303 and PT-30 using 3–4 kg seed/ha.
- Paddy – PI/flowering/milking: If Gundhi bug reaches 2–3 insects/hill, use a currently registered insecticide as per label recommendation during clear weather.
- Maize – Milking/dough/maturity: Monitor shoot borer and use a currently registered insecticide as per label recommendation during clear weather.
- Sorghum – Vegetative stage: Under hot, dry weather, monitor shoot borer and use a currently registered insecticide as per label recommendation.
- Pigeon pea – Vegetative/branching: Monitor leaf roller and use a currently registered insecticide as per label recommendation if infestation occurs.
- Cow/Buffalo – Livestock: Bathe animals before milking and provide fresh drinking water. Provide a balanced diet with about 50% green fodder. Ensure routine vaccination and consult the nearest veterinary hospital regarding Anthrax, Haemorrhagic Septicaemia and Surra.

Uttarakhand

Rainfall of 1157.8 mm (3% normal) was received over Uttarakhand from 01 June to 20 September 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (18 September-24 September to 25 September-1 October) over Punjab is large deficient rainfall for week 1 and 2.

- Kiwi – Fruit development: Reduce heavy irrigation 2–4 weeks before harvest to improve sugar concentration and fruit firmness. Apply potassium through soil or foliar spray to improve fruit size and sugar content. Lightly prune overlapping/tangled shoots to improve sunlight and keep the canopy dry.
- Okra – Fruiting: Harvest pods every 2–3 days at 3–5 inches length during dry weather.

- Tomato – Fruiting: Reduce heavy irrigation and maintain plant support. Harvest mature fruits at the desired colour to allow remaining green fruits to ripen.
- Maize – Milking/dough stage: Maintain adequate soil moisture through proper irrigation and drainage to prevent kernel abortion. Monitor for fall armyworm and stem borer.
- Cow/Buffalo – Livestock: Keep animals in dry, well-ventilated sheds protected from rain and wind. Keep feed and fodder dry, avoid mouldy or spoiled feed, and maintain shed cleanliness.

Punjab

Rainfall of 254.2 mm (-39% deficient) was received over Punjab from 01 June to 20 September 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (18 September-24 September to 25 September-1 October) over Punjab is large excess rainfall for week 1 and large deficient rainfall for week 2.

- Maize – Grain development to near maturity: Maintain adequate water, especially around tasseling and silking, and drain excess water after heavy rain. For banded leaf/sheath blight, use a recommended fungicide as per label. After waterlogging damage, apply additional N only after drainage and recovery, as required.
- Paddy – Grain development to near maturity: Irrigate 2 days after ponded water infiltrates the soil and stop irrigation 2 weeks before maturity. Remove weeds and off-type plants.
- Cotton – Boll development/picking: Avoid water stress during flowering and fruiting to reduce flower and boll shedding. A final irrigation may be given around the end of September to hasten boll opening.
- Maize – Grain development to near maturity: Monitor fall armyworm and use recommended, label-approved insecticides or biological options such as Bt when required. For fodder maize, follow the specified pre-harvest waiting period after insecticide application.
- Cotton – Boll development/picking: Monitor whitefly, jassid, mealybug, bollworm and tobacco caterpillar. Apply control measures only when recommended thresholds are reached, using registered products as per label directions.
- Paddy – Grain development to near maturity: Monitor leaf folder, planthoppers, stem borer, sheath blight and false smut. Use recommended, label-approved products when thresholds are reached and maintain clean bunds to reduce sheath blight.
- Dairy animals – Livestock: Maintain balanced feeding during early lactation, protect stored feed from fungal growth, prepare for rabi fodder sowing, and maintain adequate concentrate and mineral supplementation. Control ticks, flies and worms as advised, maintain hoof and udder hygiene, segregate pregnant animals before calving, and ensure good ventilation, drainage and cool drinking water.
- Poultry – Livestock: Provide grit and calcium supplementation for shell strength, keep feed dry with toxin binders, provide electrolytes/Vitamin C during heat, maintain dry litter and ventilation, control rodents, provide adequate lighting to layers, source chicks from reputed hatcheries, and maintain visitor restrictions and footbaths.

Jammu

Rainfall of 525.8 mm (7% normal) was received over Jammu from 01 June to 23 August 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (18 September-24 September to 25 September-1 October) over Jammu is large excess rainfall for week 1 and normal for week 2.

- Paddy – Anthesis/panicle initiation: If leaf yellowing starts from the tips, spray zinc sulphate @ 3 g + urea @ 15 kg + Zineb @ 1 kg/ha in 500 L water.
- *khariif* fodder – Vegetative stage: Irrigate as required. Take the first cut at maximum vegetative growth, followed by top dressing with nitrogenous fertilizer.

- Maize – Milking/grain formation: Cover cobs with tassel/paper bags to prevent bird damage and install bird-scaring tape around the field.
- Vegetable crops – Sowing: Prepare beds and sow methi, spinach, coriander, radish, carrot and beetroot. Complete transplanting of suitable crops without delay. Install pheromone traps @ 20/acre for leaf webber management.
- Paddy – Anthesis/panicle initiation: For bacterial leaf blight, drain the field and irrigate after 4 days; avoid field-to-field irrigation. The source recommends streptocycline sulphate + copper oxychloride spray. For brown spot/sheath blight, apply mancozeb + carbendazim @ 2 g/L at 10–15 day intervals. Monitor plant hoppers and blast and manage as recommended. For leaf folder, use flubendiamide or neem kernel extract 5%.
- *kharif* pulses (Moong/Mash) – Pod formation: Destroy young hairy caterpillar larvae when clustered; for high infestation, use the source-recommended treatment during clear, dry weather. Rogue out mosaic-affected plants early and manage whitefly vectors as recommended.
- Horticulture crops – Young/bearing: For citrus canker, prune and destroy infected shoots and follow the source-recommended spray schedule. Collect and destroy fallen fruits, harvest fruit when hard to reduce fruit-fly damage and keep the area weed-free. For citrus drop, follow the source-recommended 2,4-D treatment.
- Fisheries – Fish: Provide supplementary feed @ 3–5% of total fish biomass/day. Partially harvest table-size/previous-year stock if required. Carry out liming and manuring monthly.
- Dairy animals/Sheep/Goat – Livestock: Monitor for lumpy skin disease and contact a veterinary centre/KVK immediately if symptoms occur. Vaccinate against FMD, Gal Ghotu, BQ and HS as appropriate. Provide fresh, clean, cool water, mineral mixture for milking/pregnant animals, adequate green fodder and regular deworming.

Haryana

Rainfall of 324.6 mm (-22% normal) was received over Haryana from 01 June to 20 September 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (18 September-24 September to 25 September-1 October) over Haryana is deficient rainfall for week 1 and large deficient for week 2.

- Cotton – Flowering to boll formation/maturity: Monitor whitefly, jassid and pink bollworm under high humidity. If whitefly exceeds ETL (6–8/leaf), spray Flonicamid 50% WG @ 60 g/acre or Afidopyropen 50 g/L DC @ 400 ml/acre in 175–200 L water. Spray only in clear weather and follow university recommendations for pink bollworm.
- Paddy – Panicle development: Monitor root weevil; if infestation occurs, apply Carbaryl 4G @ 10 kg/acre under clear weather. Withhold irrigation for the next 4 days. Monitor leaf roller and stem borer in early-transplanted rice; if infestation occurs, broadcast Fipronil 0.3G @ 7.5 kg/acre mixed with 10 kg dry sand.
- Vegetables/Fruit plants – Planting/vegetative/picking: Monitor sucking pests regularly and spray as per university recommendations during clear weather. Harvest vegetables during clear weather and avoid entering muddy fields due to expected erratic rainfall.
- Poultry – Rainfall/humid weather: Keep birds in well-ventilated, dry shelters. Maintain cleanliness and dryness and remove wet litter regularly to prevent house flies and other pests.
- Livestock – Rainy/humid weather: Keep animals in well-ventilated areas and provide clean drinking water and adequate green fodder. Provide 50 g iodized salt + 50–100 g mineral mixture daily with feed/fodder. Keep the shed surroundings clear of tall grass/weeds to reduce flies. Improve shed ventilation during high THI conditions.

Jharkhand

Rainfall of 872.1 mm (-9% normal) was received over Jharkhand from 01 June to 20 September 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (18 September-24 September to 25 September-1 October) over Jharkhand is deficient rainfall for week 1 and large excess for week 2.

- Maize – Knee to cobbing: Maintain adequate soil moisture without waterlogging. Topdress nitrogen @ 26 kg/acre, keep the field weed-free and monitor stem borer/FAW; manage promptly if larvae or frass are observed.
- Finger millet – Vegetative stage: Carry out intercultural operations in 20–25-day-old crop, followed by urea @ 22 kg/acre.
- Pigeon pea – Vegetative stage: Provide drainage channels to remove excess water and prevent waterlogging. For stem/root rot, drench affected or early-wilting plants with carbendazim @ 1 g/L.
- Rice – Tillering/booting: Remove weeds and broadcast urea @ 40 kg/acre for dwarf varieties and 45 kg/acre for hybrid varieties.
- Direct-seeded rice – Tillering to booting: Apply urea @ 35 kg/acre at beushaning, followed by weeding and gap filling. Drain excess water during fertilizer application and re-pond after one day.
- Chilli, brinjal & early cauliflower nursery – Sowing: Prepare nursery beds and use shed nets at about 6.5 ft height to reduce vector-borne diseases and protect seedlings from sunlight.
- Potato – Sowing: For early potato, use quality seed of Kufri Ashoka or Kufri Pukhraj. Per acre: 12 q seed (20–30 g sprouted tubers), 40 kg urea, 70 kg DAP, 80 kg MOP and 10 kg sulphur.
- Niger – Sowing: Plough 2–3 times and incorporate FYM @ 2.5 t/acre. Recommended varieties: Birsa Niger-1, Birsa Niger-2, Birsa Niger-3 and Pooja-1. Treat seed with Thiram/Captan/Carbendazim @ 2.5 g/kg seed.
- Rice – Booting to flowering: Monitor Gundhi bug and use light traps; under high infestation, the source recommends Cypermethrin 25 EC @ 0.5 ml/L.
- Chilli & brinjal – Vegetative to fruiting: After rainfall, monitor fruit rot. If observed, spray Carbendazim 50% WP @ 2 g/L or Copper oxychloride 50% WP @ 3 g/L; repeat at 15-day intervals if required.
- Maize – Knee to cobbing: Tie bright ribbons around the field using poles to deter birds.

West Bengal

Rainfall of 1128.9 mm (5% normal) was received over West Bengal from 01 June to 20 September 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (18 September-24 September to 25 September-1 October) over West Bengal is normal rainfall for week 1 and large excess for week 2.

- *kharif* rice – Panicle initiation/flowering: Late-transplanted crop: maintain 3–5 cm water depth, ensure drainage of excess rainwater, and complete final Neem Coated Urea topdressing @ 50–55 kg/ha during dry spells after weeding. Timely-transplanted crop: maintain 3–5 cm water, avoid water stress/deep submergence and chemical spraying during peak morning flowering. Monitor False Smut, Sheath Blight and Rice Hispa; if symptoms appear, spot-spray Propiconazole 25 EC @ 1 ml/L or Copper Oxychloride @ 2.5 g/L during clear weather.
- Chilli – Fruiting: Ensure good drainage to prevent waterlogging, carry out shallow weeding and maintain organic mulch. During dry breaks, spray 1% Potassium Nitrate (13-0-45) or balanced micronutrients. For fruit rot, use Copper Oxychloride 50 WP @ 3 g/L or Carbendazim 50 WP @ 1 g/L; for thrips/mites, Neem oil @ 5 ml/L or Imidacloprid @ 0.3 ml/L during dry hours.
- Guava – Vegetative to fruiting: Maintain clean, well-drained tree basins to prevent waterlogging and wilt. Carry out light weeding, apply balanced NPK with well-decomposed FYM, and spray Zinc Sulphate 0.5% + Boric Acid 0.2% to reduce leaf bronzing and fruit drop.

- *kharif* rice – Vegetative stage: Monitor Yellow Stem Borer and Leaf Folder and install pheromone traps @ 4–5/acre. If stem borer exceeds 1 egg mass/m² or 5% dead hearts, apply Chlorantraniliprole 0.4% G @ 4 kg/acre or Chlorantraniliprole 18.5% SC @ 0.3 ml/L. For early Leaf Blast/Sheath Blight under >90% humidity, spray Tricyclazole 75% WP @ 0.6 g/L or Hexaconazole 5% EC @ 2 ml/L during clear weather.
- Guava – Fruiting: Monitor fruit fly, Anthracnose and wilt under high humidity. Install Methyl Eugenol traps @ 4–5/acre and destroy fallen fruits. For Anthracnose, spray Copper Oxychloride @ 3 g/L; drench tree bases with *Trichoderma viride* or *Pseudomonas fluorescens* for wilt management.

Assam

Rainfall of 1035 mm (-38% deficient) was received over Assam from 01 June to 20 September 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (18 September-24 September to 25 September-1 October) over Assam is deficient rainfall for week 1 and excess rainfall for week 2.

- Paddy – Tillering/panicle initiation: Maintain sufficient standing water during the expected rainfall deficit (18–24 Sept). Complete weeding before topdressing. Apply urea @ 4.5 kg/bigha for semi-dwarf and 1.5 kg/bigha for tall varieties, preferably 20–30 days after transplanting, during early morning or late afternoon.
- Brinjal – Sowing: Start nursery sowing using recommended varieties. Treat seed with Carboxin @ 2 g/kg seed before sowing.
- *kharif* pulses (green & black gram) – Sowing: Carry out weeding and thinning at 20–25 DAS using khurpi/hoe. Remove excess and weak plants to maintain recommended spacing and reduce competition for nutrients, water and sunlight.
- Arecanut – Various stages: Ensure effective drainage during the rainy season to prevent waterlogging. Apply well-decomposed manure and recommended fertilizers to maintain growth and reduce pencil-tip disorder.
- Paddy – Swarming caterpillar/tillering: In flood-affected areas, spray bunds with Fipronil 5% SC @ 1 ml/L to prevent caterpillar movement. In infested crops, spray Lambda-cyhalothrin 5 EC @ 1.5 ml/L or Chlorantraniliprole 18.5% SC @ 1 ml/3 L at 7-day intervals; monitor stem borer and leaf folder and, if observed, spray Acephate @ 1.5 g/L in fair weather.
- Citrus – Vegetative/fruitletting: For trunk borer, pierce the holes with wire to kill grubs and seal with wet soil.
- Cow – Livestock: Avoid feeding water-submerged, rotten grass. Provide mineral mixture to pregnant cows with regular feed. Supplement mineral and vitamin mixture @ 2.5 kg/100 kg feed to maintain health and productivity.
- Poultry – Layers/ducks: Provide recommended mineral and calcium supplements as advised by a local veterinarian.
- Fishery – Fish: Provide supplementary feed using rice bran + mustard oil cake in a 1:1 ratio on feeding trays/bags at different water depths. Keep *Eichhornia* in one corner of the pond to help reduce water temperature.

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