

## All India Coordinated Research Project on Agrometeorology

अखिल भारतीय समन्वित कृषि-मौसम विज्ञान अनुसंधान परियोजना

(AICRPAM)

### केंद्रीय बारानी कृषि अनुसंधान संस्थान

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अगस्त 2025 के दौरान जारी मौसम की स्थिति और कृषि मौसम संबंधी सलाह

## Weather conditions and Agromet advisories issued during August 2025

### 1. सामान्य मौसम की स्थिति

#### 1. General Weather Conditions

01 जून से 31 अगस्त 2025 के दौरान पूरे देश में 743 मिमी बारिश हुई है, जो इसी अवधि के लिए सामान्य वर्षा (700 मिमी) की तुलना में 6% अधिक है। 36 मौसम विज्ञान उप-विभागों में से 09, 05, 03, 08, और 11 उप-विभागों में क्रमशः बहुत अधिक, अधिक, सामान्य, कम, और बहुत कम भी बारिश नहीं हुई, जैसा कि चित्र 1 में दर्शाया गया है।

During 01 June - 31 August 2025, the country as a whole has received 743 mm of rainfall, which is 6% excess, compared to the normal rainfall (700 mm) for the same period. Out of 36 meteorological subdivisions, rainfall was large excess, excess, normal, deficient and large deficient in 09, 05, 03, 08 and 11 subdivisions (s), respectively as depicted in Fig. 1.

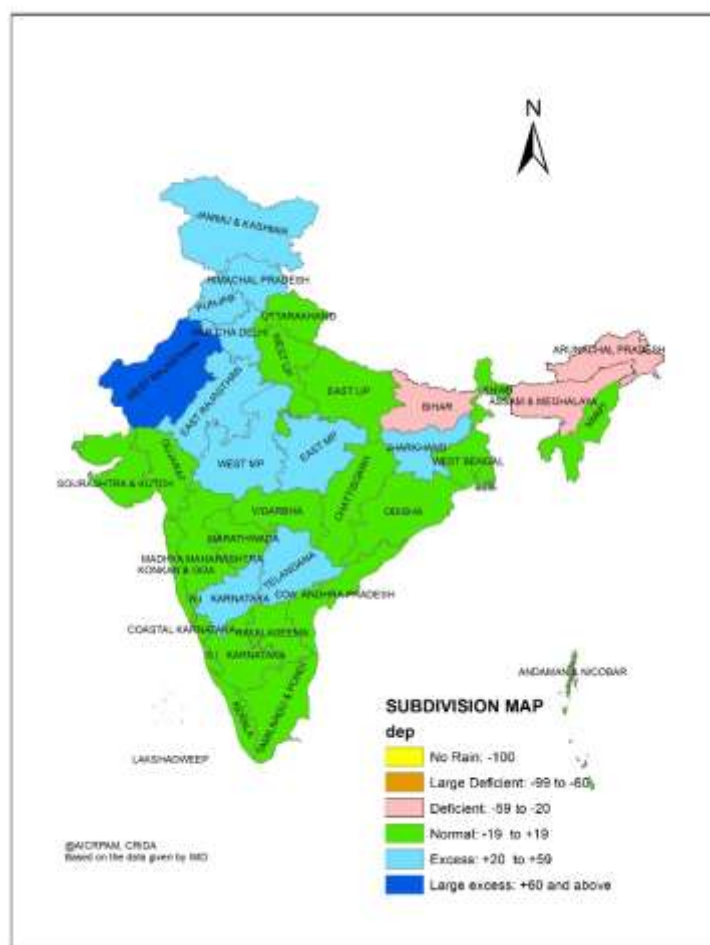


Fig. 1: Seasonal rainfall status (01 June – 31 August 2025) in 36 meteorological subdivisions, India

## 1. Agromet advisories issued by AICRPAM centres during August 2025

Date of issue	Advisory issued for the region	Agromet Advisory issued
01-08-2025	Punjab	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In case of water stagnation in the field due to rain, drain away the excess water. If rainfall does not occur, irrigate the crop at 7- to 12-day intervals. To prevent lodging, prop up the crop at the end of this month by using the trash twist method.</li> <li>Do not spray any pesticides in the coming days, as there are chances of rainfall. Drain excess water from the fields. If rainfall does not happen, irrigate the crop.</li> <li>To the rice crop, irrigation should be given two days after the ponded water has infiltrated into the soil, but fields should not be allowed to develop cracks. The last dose of nitrogen (30 kg urea/acre) may be applied if it has not already been given.</li> </ul>
	Assam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Complete the transplanting of the <i>sali</i> rice seedling in the main field by this week. Before transplanting, apply recommended doses of fertilizer to obtain a higher yield. For semi dwarf varieties, 9 kg, 17 kg, and 9 kg and for tall varieties, 3 kg, 8 kg and 2 kg Urea, SSP and MOP, respectively, are required per bigha of land.</li> <li>It is advised to prepare land in fertile upland areas for sesame cultivation. Collect the recommended varieties of sesame like Gauri, Madhavi, Vinayak, Punjab Til No-1, etc. Before sowing, 13 quintals of FYM, along with 9 kg urea, 17 kg SSP and 5 kg MOP should be thoroughly incorporated per bigha of land.</li> <li>High humidity coupled with water stagnation due to incessant rainfall during the past few days may aggravate the incidence of ‘Gummosis’ disease in the citrus crops. As a preventive measure against the disease, proper drainage facilities should be provided to remove the excess water from the orchard. In already infected crops, the affected portion should be scraped out without injuring the wood, followed by smearing it with Bordeaux paste.</li> </ul>

	<b>Jharkhand</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>June-July is the best time for sowing of tomato in a raised bed and a netshed for nursery seedlings. Treat the seeds with <i>Trichoderma viride</i> @ 4g/kg seeds. The seed treatment must be done 24 hours before sowing of seeds. Improved varieties – Swarna Lalima, Arka Aabha, Swarna Sampada, Swarna Smraddhi, pusa hybrid-1, Suraksha. Keep the distance between rows 60 cm and the distance between plants 30 cm; for hybrid varieties, keep the distance 60 X 60 cm.</li> <li>Prevailing high temperature conditions may lead to infestation of rice thrips in the rice nursery. To protect the crop from the same, apply Fipronil 5 SC @ 2ml/l of water or Thiamethoxam @ 0.4g/g/litre of water</li> </ul>
	<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In paddy, Rainfall is expected and advised to complete and transplant. Farmers are advised to make a bund for conserving rainwater in the field. The bund should be higher and wider so that more rainwater can be conserved in the field. Spraying of Bavistin in case of rice blast disease at 15 intervals is advised.</li> <li>In Soybean, Rains expected in the next five days, advised sowing. Ensure drainage in the field.</li> <li>In vegetables, Rains are expected in all parts of HP. Advised to skip irrigation if no rain occurs; light irrigation is advised. Ensure drainage in the field. Ensure weed free conditions in vegetable crops should be ensured for optimum growth.</li> </ul>
	<b>Chhattisgarh</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For control of narrow &amp; broad leaf weeds, spray weedicide as per need, like Bispyribac sodium (Nominee gold, Ador, Strider, Bisforce and other similar products) @ 200-250 gm/ha within 20-25 days of paddy sowing (use 25 sprayers in a sprayer of 15 litre capacity).</li> <li>Seed rate- 90 kg / ha. The germinated paddy seeds are sown by top dressing or broadcasting method, or drum seeder in the field, when there is continuous rainfall. Seed treatment should be done by treating with a solution of 1.7 kg common salt in 10 litres of water, and after that washing them two to three times with clean water, and then treating with 2.5 grams of Carbendazim per kg of seed.</li> </ul>
	<b>Kerala</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In rice (<i>virippu</i>), since the rainfall intensity is reduced, spray 10 grams of the sampoorna mixture of paddy in one litre of water to reduce the micronutrient deficiency in paddy. Sampoorna mixture of paddy is available at the Kerala Agricultural University, and it contains micro nutrients like magnesium, sulphur, boron, zinc, copper, iron, manganese and molybdenum. Chemical fertilisers at the rate of 15 kg of urea and 8 kg of potash can be applied to one acre of paddy field</li> </ul>

		<p>during the tillering stage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In banana, Application of Flubendiamide 39.5 SC 2 ml per 10 litres of water or Chlorantraniliprole 18.5 SC 3ml per litre of water can be applied against leaf-eating caterpillars.</li> <li>• In coconut, since sufficient soil moisture is available, coconut plants can be applied with 361 grams of urea, 592 grams of rock phosphate and 668 grams of muriate of potash per matured coconut plant. The intermittent rainfall is most conducive to the incidence of bud rot disease in coconut. Hence, prophylactic application of Bordeaux mixture (1%) is recommended. Crown cleaning can be done to maintain the favourable microclimate.</li> </ul>
08-08-2025	Tamil Nadu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In paddy, farmers are requested to provide support trees using wooden poles. Windbreaks like Shevri (<i>Susana egyptifolia</i>) can be raised along the border of the field to avoid damage due to heavy and hot winds.</li> <li>• In coconut, an increase in temperature with button shedding is noticed. Root feeding with TNAU coconut tonic @ 200 ml/palm twice a year at a month's interval, increases the number and size of nuts.</li> <li>• In cotton, irrigation is advisable based on local weather conditions and crop requirements.</li> </ul>
	Bihar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plant early varieties of cauliflower like Kunwari, Pusa Himjyoti, Pant Shuvra, Pusa Kartik, Pusa Deepali and Pant gobi-3. While preparing the field, use 20 to 25 tons of rotten cow dung manure, 30 kg nitrogen, 60 to 80 kg phosphorus, and 40 to 60 kg potash per hectare. In fields deficient in boron and molybdenum elements, use 10-15 kg of borax and 1-2 kg of ammonium molybdate. While planting, a spacing of 45x45 cm should be maintained.</li> <li>• Since heavy rainfall has occurred, transplanting of rice should be finished by 10th August. At this transplanting window, only short-duration paddy should be transplanted. Remove weeds from the rice field. Application of nitrogen @30 kg per hectare is advised to the rice crop, which is in the 30-35 days stage.</li> </ul>

	<b>Eastern Uttar Pradesh</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Farmers are advised to continue transplanting of medium/short duration of rice varieties should be taken up regularly. Short-duration rice varieties, viz, Govind, Manhar, Narandra-80, NDR97, Pant-12, IR-50, Ashwani, Shakat-4, and Baranideep, could be used for the SRI method of rice planting or direct seeding. Seed should be treated with Streptocycline 4.0 g with 45 L. water for 35 kg of seed soaking for the control of Bacterial blight. In the light soils rice nursery, spray a 2.0% solution of N with 2% potash.</li> <li>Farmers are advised that weeding should be done and plant population should be maintained by thinning. Drain out excess water from the field.</li> <li>Farmers are advised not to irrigate vegetable crops like bhindi, taroi, bottlegourd, tinda, pumpkin, etc.</li> </ul>
<b>15-08-2025</b>	<b>Vidarbha</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In soybean fields, draining excess water stagnation creates water conservation furrows for every three rows of soybean crop after the current spell of rains. For stem fly infestation, erect yellow sticky trap @ 4 to 5 per acre for monitoring. For management, remove and destroy damaged plant parts. For the above ETL level incidence, spray of chlorantraniliprole 18.5% @ 3ml/10L water, which will also control defoliators after the current spell of rains.</li> <li>In the cotton crop, postpone inter-culture operation (weeding/hoeing) and spraying till the current spell of rains.</li> <li>In the pigeon pea crop, postpone intercultural operation (weeding/hoeing) till the current spell of rains. Install pheromone traps @ 5/ha for monitoring of Helicoverpa. Monitor for the presence of eggs &amp; small larvae.</li> </ul>
	<b>Madhya Maharashtra</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In pulses, remove the weeds which are alternate hosts for the borer complex in pigeonpea. Remove water stagnation from the field. The apical buds of the crop should be nipped (cut) 5 cm from above after 45 days of sowing.</li> <li>In Banana, A dose of 82 grams of urea should be given per plant after 75 days of planting using the ring method. Since viral diseases are spread through aphids, to control this pest, spray a mixture of Dimethoate (30 EC) 20 ml + Neem extract 50 ml + 10 litres of water.</li> </ul>

	<b>Haryana</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Given light rainfall, farmers are advised not to irrigate the crop. Apply the second split dose of urea at boll formation, preferably after the rainfall. The anticipated weather is favourable for insect pests, particularly white fly and jassid. If infestation is above ETL (6-8 adults/leaf for white fly and 2 nymphs/leaf for jassid), then spray the crop with 60 g Flonicamid (Ulala) 50 WG or 400 ml Afidopyropen 50 G/L (Sefina) per acre in 175-200 litres of water. Keep vigil on pink bollworm infestation.</li> <li>In monsoon, due to the prevalence of hot and humid weather, the animals may feel discomfort, and to relax them, keep animals in air-conditioned or ventilated sheds or arrange fans in the animal house. Clean the surrounding area of the animal house to avoid infestation by houseflies. To keep them healthy, give 50 grams of iodised salt or 50 to 100 grams of mineral mixture daily with green fodder.</li> </ul>
	<b>South Interior Karnataka</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continue sowing operation, good soil moisture available for sowing operation.</li> <li>Undertake intercultural operations to control the weeds and to increase the moisture availability to crops.</li> <li>Application of top-dress fertiliser to the Maize crop is recommended.</li> </ul>
	<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rice crop is at the nursery to transplanting stage. Farmers are advised to pinch off the leaf tips before transplanting in the main field and also make 20 cm alleyways at every 2 meters apart to facilitate free aeration and for uniform application of fertilisers, herbicides and pest management practices.</li> <li>Red gram crop is at the vegetative stage. Farmers are advised to utilise available soil moisture and take up intercultural with gorrus (or) guntakas at 30 and 60 days after sowing. Farmers are also advised to take up thinning to maintain optimum plant population.</li> <li>In the Godavari &amp; North Coastal zone of Andhra Pradesh, farmers are advised to maintain proper drainage in sugarcane fields to avoid water stagnation, as excess moisture can cause root damage and promote pests and diseases. Strengthen ratoon crops by earthing up soil around the base to prevent lodging.</li> </ul>

<b>22-08-2025</b>	<b>Odisha</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In direct sown rice, where herbicide has not been applied, “Beushening” may be done after accumulation of enough water (at least 7-10 cm standing water) at 25-30 days after sowing.</li> <li>• Drain out the excess water from the jute field as it affects the quality of the fibre.</li> </ul>
	<b>Rajasthan</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Due to the high humidity and temperature in the environment, there is a possibility of increasing the outbreak of sucking pests, so for their prevention, Spray Nimbidin @ 3 ml per litre of water. Spray should be done when the sky is clear.</li> <li>• Farmers are advised to transplant Chilli, Brinjal and Early Cauliflower in a raised bed. Proper drainage should be maintained in the field.</li> </ul>
	<b>Uttarakhand</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In rainfed mid-hilly regions, sowing of vegetable peas should be done. Seed treatment should be done before sowing.</li> <li>• If the upper stripe of a chilly crop is drying after turning black, then infected branches should be removed by plucking the infested part to save the crop, and a 0.1% Carbendazim solution should be sprayed.</li> <li>• In rainfed mid-hilly regions, direct sowing of radish, coriander, rye, etc., should be done.</li> </ul>
	<b>Jammu</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In maize, due to rain in the past days and further chances of rain in the next 5 days decided to drain out excess rainwater from the fields. Do not allow water to stagnate in fields. Postpone fertiliser application till the weather gets clear.</li> <li>• Rainy season plantation of new orchards and gap filling can be undertaken after receipt of rain during clear weather. Keep the basin area clean. To control fruit flies in fallen fruit, harvest guava fruit when hard. Use pheromone traps.</li> </ul>