



राष्ट्रीय कृषि मौसम परामर्शी सेवाएं बुलेटिन National Agromet Advisory Services Bulletin

जारी करने की तिथि / Date of issue: 24 August 2026

आधारित / based on

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

वैधता / Validity: 21 August - 03 September 2026

जारीकर्ता / Issued by

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

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

और

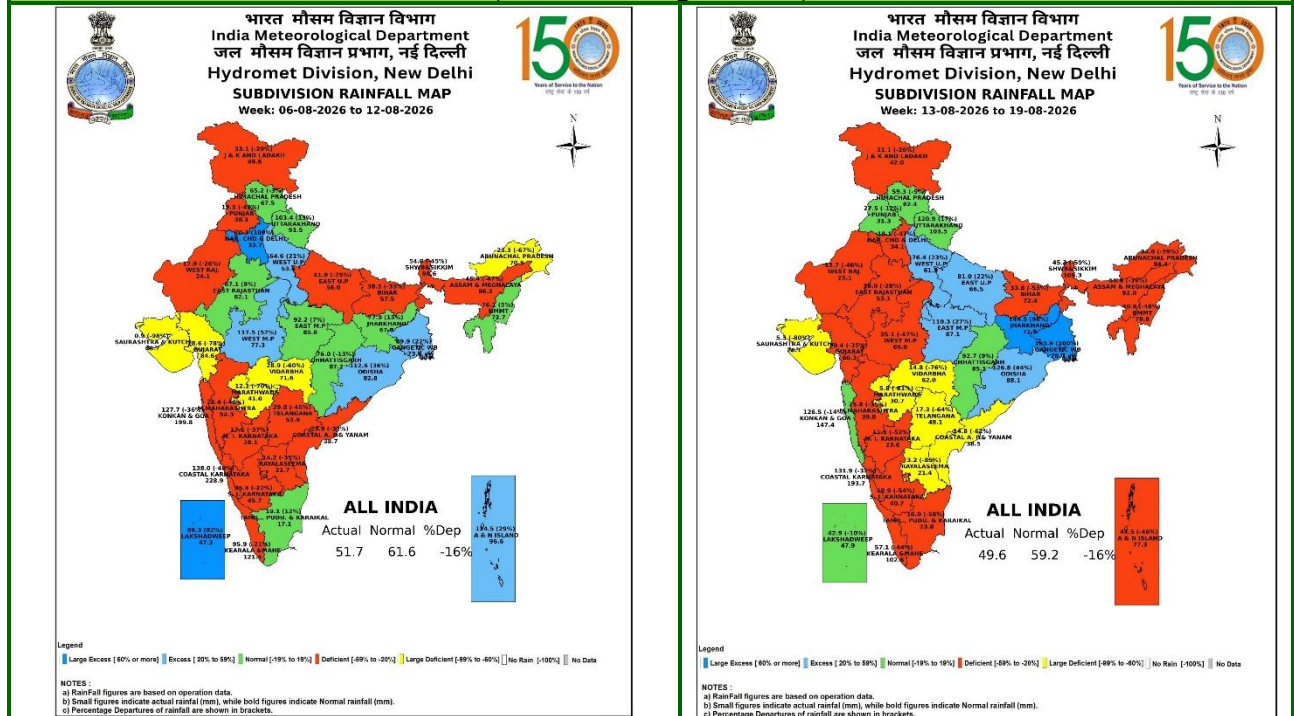
भारतीय मौसम विज्ञान विभाग
India Meteorological Department (IMD)

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)

Realized Rainfall (06th to 19th August, 2026)

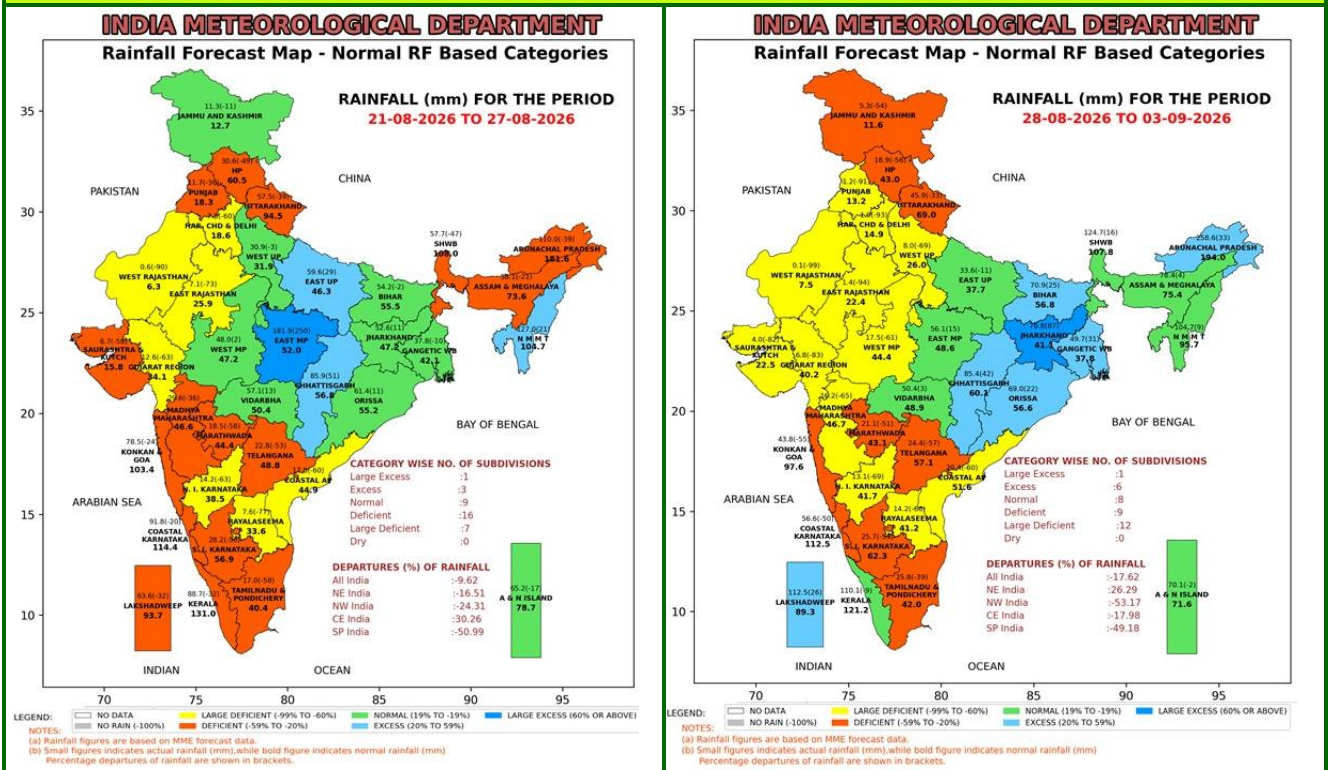


- Normal or above normal rainfall occurred in both the weeks over Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Uttar Pradesh, Gangetic West Bengal, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, East Madhya Pradesh and Lakshadweep.
- Normal or above normal rainfall occurred in either of the two weeks over Punjab, Haryana-Chandigarh-Delhi, East Uttar Pradesh, Nagaland-Manipur-Mizoram-Tripura (NMMT), West Madhya Pradesh, East Rajasthan, Konkan & Goa, Tamil Nadu-Puducherry-Karaikal and Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
- Below normal rainfall occurred in both the weeks over rest of the States & UTs.

Extended Range Forecast System

Rainfall forecast maps for the next 2 weeks (IC – 19th August, 2026)

(21st August to 03rd September, 2026)



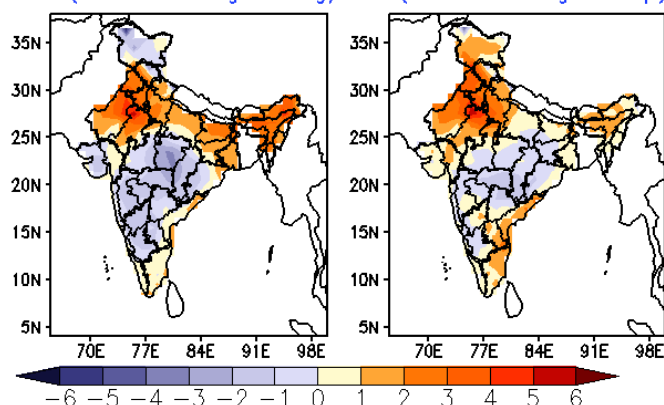
- **Week 1 (21.08.2026 to 27.08.2026):** Rainfall is likely to be above normal over East Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, East Uttar Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, some parts of Nagaland and Tripura. However, it is likely to be below normal over South India, Maharashtra, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Rajasthan and Gujarat.
- **Week 2 (28.08.2026 to 03.09.2026):** Rainfall is likely to be above normal over Chhattisgarh & Jharkhand, many parts of Nagaland and some parts of Bihar, Odisha, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and Kerala. However, it is likely to be below normal over South India, many parts of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan, West Madhya Pradesh, West Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Punjab, Haryana and Jammu & Kashmir.

**Maximum and Minimum temperature anomaly ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) forecast
for the next 2 weeks (IC – 19th August, 2026)
(21st August to 03rd September, 2026)**

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

(Week1: 21Aug–27Aug)

(Week2: 28Aug–03Sep)



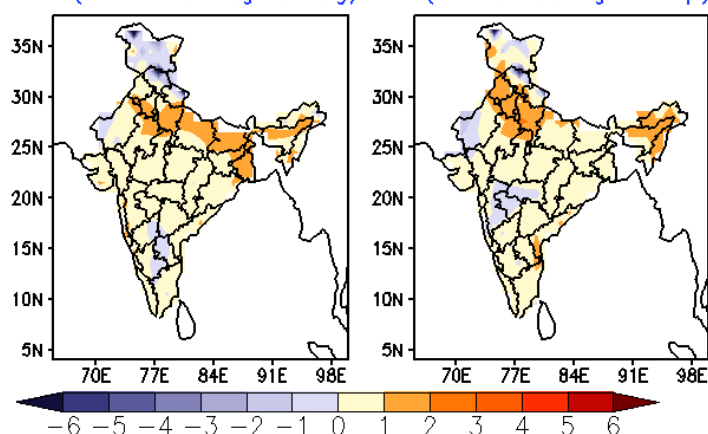
Maximum Temperature (Tmax)

- **Week 1 (21.08.2026 to 27.08.2026):** Maximum temperature is likely to be above normal over many parts of North West India, East India, North East India and Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.
- **Week 2 (28.08.2026 to 03.09.2026):** Maximum temperature is likely to be above normal over many parts of North West India & Assam, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh.

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

(Week1: 21Aug–27Aug)

(Week2: 28Aug–03Sep)



Minimum Temperature (Tmin)

- **Week 1 (21.08.2026 to 27.08.2026):** Minimum temperature is likely to be above normal over Bihar, Gangetic West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, some parts of Haryana and isolated pockets of Rajasthan.
- **Week 2 (28.08.2026 to 03.09.2026):** Minimum temperature is likely to be above normal over West Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, many parts of Northeast India and isolated pockets of Rajasthan.

Progress & Rainfall outlook for SW Monsoon 2026

(Issued by IMD)

As per the IMD press release dated 29 May 2026, the southwest monsoon seasonal (Jun-Sep) rainfall over India is most likely to be below normal, estimated at 90% of the Long Period Average (LPA), with a model uncertainty of $\pm 4\%$. The LPA for the period 1971-2020 is 87 cm. This forecast indicates an increased likelihood of spatial and temporal variability in rainfall distribution, including possible prolonged dry spells and uneven rainfall events, which may influence rainfed agricultural operations.

Monthly rainfall outlook for August and rainfall status of the southwest monsoon 2026

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 period, based on 1971-2020 data, is 254.9 mm. During this period, below-normal monthly rainfall is very likely over most parts of the country, except over some parts of Northwest and Central India and isolated areas of East and Northeast India, where normal to above-normal rainfall is likely (Fig. 1).

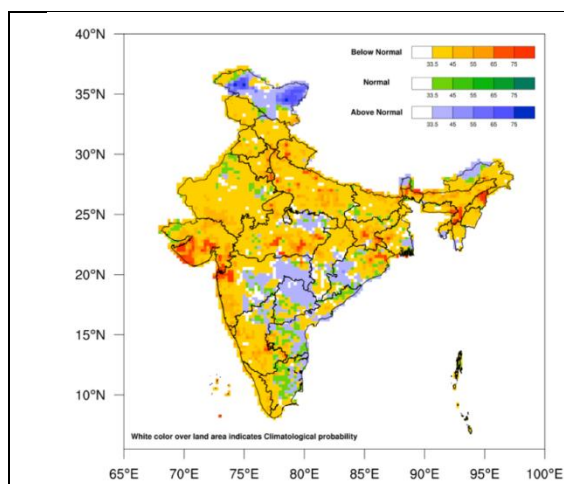


Fig. 1 Monthly rainfall outlook for August 2026
(Source: IMD)

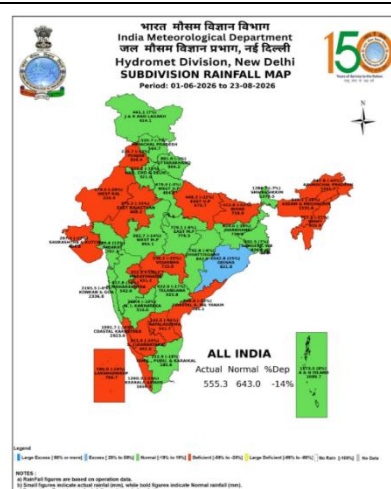


Fig. 2. Meteorological Sub-division wise SWM seasonal rainfall status as on 24th August 2026
(Source: IMD)

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 24th August 2026, country as a whole, the rainfall deficit is at -14%. Out of 36 meteorological sub-divisions, 17 are under deficit, 18 are under normal and 01 is under above-normal rainfall category (Fig.2). Out of 734 districts, 353 districts are still under deficit or large deficit rainfall category.

Planning for the upcoming *kharif* 2026 season

- In view of the anticipated below-normal Southwest Monsoon (SWM) during 2026, Scientists / Subject Matter Specialists (SMSs) from ICAR and IMD are issuing advisories for the implementation of contingency plans through the Gramin Krishi Mausam Sewa (GKMS) programme.
- Following the issuance of the updated LRF by IMD, ICAR-CRIDA has already conducted online state-specific interface meetings for Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Gujarat, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, and Odisha with officials from State Agriculture Departments, State Agricultural Universities (SAUs), ICAR institutes, and Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) to facilitate the implementation of District Agricultural Contingency Plans (DACPs) and preparedness for *kharif* 2026. Similar meetings for other states will be conducted in the coming days.

Strategic Agricultural Planning based on Rainfall till 03 September 2026

Agromet Advisories

Kerala

Kerala received 1260.3 mm of rainfall (-24% deficient) from 01 June to 23 August 2026. Kerala's extended-range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (21-27 August to 28 August-03 September 2026) indicates deficient rainfall in week 1 and normal rainfall in week 2.

- Rice (*virippu*, Panicle Emergence Stage): With reduced rainfall, spray Sampoorna paddy micronutrient mixture @ 10 g/L. For bacterial leaf blight, spray cow-dung supernatant (20 g/L) mixed with *Pseudomonas* @ 20 g/L.
- Rice (*pokkali*, Panicle Emergence Stage): For stem borer, release *Trichogramma japonicum* @ 5 cc/ha weekly from 15–30 days after transplanting, starting when pest activity is observed.
- Banana: For pseudostem weevil, use Beauveria-treated pseudostem traps. Avoid pesticide sprays during rainy periods; use only registered treatments if severe infestation occurs.
- Coconut: Ensure good drainage. For bud rot, remove affected tissues and apply 1% Bordeaux mixture. For rhinoceros beetle, remove beetles manually and use fishnet traps in the leaf axils; apply Bordeaux paste to damaged holes.
- Black Pepper (Rainy Season, Quick Wilt): Apply Trichoderma-enriched FYM + neem cake mixture @ 2.5 kg/vine. Ensure proper drainage; use copper oxychloride treatment only for severe infection as recommended.
- Nutmeg (Rainy Season, Leaf Fall): Spray 1% Bordeaux mixture as a preventive measure and maintain proper drainage.
- Vegetables: Apply Trichoderma-enriched organic manure with bone meal/neem cake @ 50 kg/cent as basal manure. Biofertilizers such as *Azospirillum* and VAM may be applied as recommended.
- Cardamom (Azhukal/Rhizome Rot): Maintain sanitation and clean drainage channels. Apply 1% Bordeaux mixture and Trichoderma; use copper oxychloride soil drenching as recommended. Monitor for shoot/panicle borer.
- Livestock: Keep feed stores dry and maintain clean sheds to prevent food poisoning and leptospirosis. Control rats around sheds and vaccinate animals against FMD as per schedule.

Karnataka

Coastal Karnataka received 1991.7 mm of rainfall (-24% deficit), North Interior Karnataka received 260.4 mm (-16% normal), and South Interior Karnataka received 371.9 mm (-24% deficient) from 01 June to 23 August 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (21-27 August to 28 August-03 September 2026) is deficit rainfall over Coastal Karnataka and South Interior Karnataka and large deficit rainfall over North Interior Karnataka for week 1 and deficit rainfall over Coastal Karnataka and South Interior Karnataka and large deficit rainfall over North Interior Karnataka for week 2.

South Interior Karnataka

- Due to delayed *kharif* season and low soil moisture, sow short-duration pulses such as cowpea, black gram, green gram and horse gram. Postpone late-*kharif* sowing until adequate moisture is available.
- Spray 1% potassium chloride on foliage before early wilting symptoms to improve drought tolerance. Provide 1-2 protective irrigations where possible.
- Carry out intercultural operations to break soil crusting and conserve moisture. Repair and strengthen field bunds to reduce runoff and retain rainwater. Use mulching to further conserve soil moisture.
- Prefer short-duration crops/varieties where moisture shortage has shortened the effective cropping season.

- Provide clean, cool drinking water 3-4 times/day and ensure continuous availability. Monitor and control ticks/mites with approved acaricides. Provide balanced feed and mineral supplements. Ensure shade and ventilation; sprinkle water on sheds during peak heat. Continue vaccination and deworming schedules and monitor for heat stress signs.

Tamil Nadu

Tamil Nadu received 152.9 mm of rainfall (-18% normal) from 01 June to 23 August 2026. Tamil Nadu's extended-range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (21-27 August to 28 August-03 September 2026) indicates deficient rainfall in week 1 and 2.

- Rice (Flowering): Provide need-based irrigation.
- Banana (All Stages): Provide staking support to banana plants older than 5 months and give need-based irrigation.
- Moringa (Flowering to Pod Formation): Provide irrigation based on crop requirement.
- Onion (Flowering): Provide need-based irrigation.
- Paddy (Flowering, Earhead Bug): At flowering, use neem seed kernel extract 5% or suitable botanical leaf extract; repeat after 1 week if required. Prefer biological/botanical options and use registered insecticides only as per label recommendations.
- Onion (Flowering, Tip Drying): For zinc deficiency, spray 0.5% zinc sulphate in the field as needed, based on local weather and crop symptoms.
- Moringa (Flowering to Pod Formation): For bud worm, leaf caterpillar and leaf webber, spray *Bacillus thuringiensis* @ 2 ml/L. For pod fly, use spinosad 45 SC @ 2.5 ml/10 L as per label recommendations.
- Livestock: Due to high winds and low humidity, ensure adequate clean drinking water is available at all times.
- Contingency Plan: With no rainfall, provide need-based irrigation and closely monitor flowering paddy for earhead bugs; prioritize neem seed kernel extract or other botanical measures, with repeat application after 1 week if required.

Odisha

Odisha received rainfall of 1042.8 mm (25% excess) from 01 June to 23 August 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (21-27 August to 28 August-03 September 2026) over Odisha is normal rainfall for week 1 and excess rainfall for week 2.

- In paddy (Tillering Stage), manage yellow stem borer by applying recommended granular insecticides only when necessary and according to the current label and local university recommendations. For blast management, drain excess water and apply a registered fungicide during clear weather if symptoms appear.
- In pigeon pea (Vegetative Stage), maintain proper drainage to prevent waterlogging and monitor for leaf webber. Adopt need-based integrated pest management and use biological or registered insecticide options only when infestation reaches the economic threshold level.
- In Black Gram and Green Gram (Vegetative Stage), monitor for *Cercospora* leaf spot and root rot. Maintain proper drainage and, when symptoms appear, use recommended biological or registered fungicidal treatments according to label directions.
- In Maize (Vegetative Stage), monitor regularly for fall armyworm. Encourage bird perches and biopesticides such as *Beauveria bassiana* as part of integrated pest management, and use registered insecticides directed into the whorl only when infestation warrants chemical control.
- In Sugarcane (Vegetative Stage), monitor for red rot and remove affected plants promptly. After rainfall has ceased and under suitable weather conditions, use recommended registered fungicides if disease symptoms are confirmed.

- In Tomato (Planting Stage), August–September is suitable for planting in the recommended production areas. Select locally recommended varieties and use healthy, quality seed for nursery raising and transplanting.
- In Papaya (Vegetative to Fruiting Stage), monitor for mealybug infestation. At the initial stage, use neem-based products or insecticidal soap; if infestation becomes severe, use a registered insecticide according to label recommendations and rotate chemical groups to reduce resistance.
- In Brinjal (Vegetative to Fruiting Stage), monitor shoot and fruit borer and install pheromone traps for early detection and mass trapping. Remove and destroy infested shoots and fruits, and use registered insecticides alternately only when infestation crosses the recommended economic threshold.
- In Chilli (Vegetative Stage), maintain field sanitation and regularly monitor for thrips and foliar diseases. Use neem-based products or other recommended IPM measures at the initial stage and apply registered insecticides or fungicides only when required and under suitable weather conditions.
- In Cucurbits (Vegetative to Fruiting Stage), monitor for red pumpkin beetle and adopt integrated pest management. Use neem-based or biological measures during early infestation and resort to registered insecticides only when pest pressure warrants treatment.
- In Coconut (Vegetative to Fruiting Stage), monitor for black-headed caterpillar and remove severely affected fronds. Use biological control such as *Bracon* parasitoid cards where recommended, with registered insecticides used only when necessary and during clear weather.
- In Okra (Vegetative to Fruiting Stage), regularly monitor for aphids, jassids, thrips and whiteflies. Use neem-based products at the early stage of infestation and apply registered insecticides based on pest severity and label recommendations, avoiding repeated use of the same chemical group.
- In Dairy Animals, maintain clean, dry and well-drained cattle sheds during the rainy season to reduce mastitis risk. Maintain proper udder hygiene, monitor animals for abnormal milk or udder swelling, and consult a veterinarian promptly if mastitis symptoms are observed.
- In Fish Farming, provide supplementary feed according to fish biomass and monitor feeding response. Regularly check pond water quality, including pH and temperature, and maintain suitable pond fertility and water quality through locally recommended pond management practices.

Gujarat

Rainfall of 789.6 mm (12% normal) was received over Gujarat from 01 June to 23 August 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (21-27 August to 28 August-03 September 2026) over Gujarat is a large deficient of rainfall for week 1 and 2.

- In Soybean (Vegetative Stage), carry out intercultural operations and hand weeding during suitable vapsa (optimum soil moisture) conditions. Provide adequate drainage channels to remove excess rainwater and prevent waterlogging in standing crops.
- In Pearl Millet (Vegetative Stage), regularly monitor for shoot fly and remove and destroy damaged plants during the early crop stage. At initial infestation, prefer *Beauveria bassiana* as a biological control measure and apply registered insecticides only if infestation becomes severe and weather conditions are suitable.
- In Black Gram (Vegetative Stage), monitor for aphids, whiteflies, leafhoppers and thrips. Use neem seed kernel extract or *Verticillium lecanii* at the initial stage of infestation, and adopt neem-based registered insecticides only when pest pressure is high and beneficial insects are insufficient.
- In Sesame (Flowering Stage), monitor for leaf webber and mites and take control measures when infestation crosses the economic threshold level. Prefer neem-based management where appropriate and use registered insecticides or acaricides according to label recommendations. Monitor for *Alternaria* and other fungal leaf spots and apply a recommended fungicide if symptoms appear.

- In Livestock, keep animals under shelter during rainfall and maintain clean, dry housing. Monitor for ticks and use veterinary-approved acaricides when required. Provide adequate good-quality dry and green fodder, along with balanced feed and mineral supplementation according to milk yield.

Maharashtra

Konkan received rainfall of 2195.5 mm (-6% normal), 617.8 mm (14% normal) rainfall over Madhya Maharashtra, 322.3 mm (-25% deficient) rainfall over Marathwada, and 538.2 mm (-25% deficient) rainfall over Vidarbha from 01 June to 23 August 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (21-27 August to 28 August-03 September 2026) is deficient rainfall over Konkan, Marathwada and Madhya Maharashtra and normal rainfall over Vidarbha for week 1, deficient rainfall over Konkan and Marathwada, large deficient rainfall over Madhya Maharashtra and normal rainfall over Vidarbha for week 2.

Konkan

- In Rice (Tillering Stage), maintain about 5 cm water depth while ensuring proper drainage of excess water. If 30-40 days have elapsed after transplanting, apply the second split dose of urea at the recommended rate during a dry spell or when rainfall intensity is low.
- In Finger Millet/Proso Millet (Tillering Stage), carry out weeding before fertilizer application. If one month has elapsed after transplanting, apply the second split dose of nitrogen fertilizer during a dry spell or when rainfall intensity is low.
- In Groundnut (Flowering to Pegging Stage), if the crop is 50–55 days old, roll an empty drum carefully over the crop to help pegs enter the soil and improve pod formation.
- In Niger (Branching Stage), carry out weeding and intercultural operations according to weed infestation and crop condition.
- In Mango (Vegetative Stage), for regular bearing in fully grown trees above 10 years, apply paclobutrazol during the recommended period and only under rain-free or low-rainfall conditions. Follow the recommended dose based on average canopy diameter and apply uniformly around the tree in a ring or soil holes.
- In Cashew nut (Vegetative Stage), apply the recommended August fertilizer dose to cashew grafts during a dry spell or when rainfall intensity is low. Use farmyard manure/green manure along with urea, single super phosphate and muriate of potash according to tree age, applying them through the ring method.
- In Areca nut (Vegetative Stage), apply the first split dose of fertilizer during August–September during a dry spell. Apply manure/green manure, urea, single super phosphate and muriate of potash in a circular trench around the palm as recommended.
- In Turmeric (Vegetative to Tillering Stage), carry out earthing-up about 2.5–3 months after planting when the crop has developed 3–5 leaves. Use soil from the furrows or inter-row spaces to cover the developing rhizomes and promote proper rhizome growth.
- In Coconut (Vegetative Stage), monitor for bud rot under high-humidity conditions. During clear weather, use recommended protective fungicide treatment such as 1% Bordeaux mixture or 0.25% copper oxychloride, ensuring coverage of the lower spindle region. Repeat treatment as recommended if disease risk persists.
- In Cucurbitaceous Crops (Flowering to Fruit Set Stage), monitor for fruit fly infestation from the beginning of fruiting. Install Cue-Lure-based traps in the bower at about 1–2 feet above ground for integrated fruit fly management.
- In Cow, Buffalo and Goat, ensure that all eligible animals receive FMD vaccination as per the recommended veterinary schedule. Isolate suspected infected animals from healthy animals and consult a veterinary officer immediately if fever, reduced feed intake or blisters in the mouth and between the hooves are observed.

Marathwada

- In Soybean (Flowering to Pod Formation Stage), manage irrigation according to crop requirement and water availability, preferably through micro-irrigation. If water stress is observed, apply a 1% potassium nitrate foliar spray during suitable weather conditions.
- In Cotton (Vegetative to Square Formation Stage), carry out intercultural operations for weed control and soil moisture conservation. If water stress occurs, provide need-based irrigation and consider a 1% potassium nitrate foliar spray under suitable weather conditions.
- In Pigeon pea (Vegetative Stage), provide need-based irrigation through micro-irrigation and carry out intercultural operations for weed management. Perform nipping around 45 days after sowing to encourage branching. If water stress occurs, apply a 1% potassium nitrate foliar spray during suitable weather conditions.
- In Turmeric (Vegetative to Rhizome Formation Stage), provide irrigation according to crop requirement and carry out intercultural operations for weed management. Under drip irrigation, apply the recommended nitrogen and 00:52:34 fertilizer dose in 3–4 splits after 60 days of cultivation.
- In Cotton (Vegetative to Square Formation Stage), monitor regularly for aphids and thrips. At the initial stage, prefer neem seed kernel extract or *Verticillium lecanii* as biological/biopesticide options. If infestation warrants chemical control, use a registered insecticide according to label recommendations during clear weather.
- In Soybean (Flowering to Pod Formation Stage), monitor for defoliating caterpillars and stem borer and adopt need-based integrated pest management. Use biological measures where appropriate and apply registered insecticides only when infestation reaches the recommended threshold and during clear weather. For yellow mosaic, remove and destroy infected plants promptly and manage the vector using recommended registered insecticides; do not mix incompatible pesticides in the spray tank.
- In Livestock, keep animal feed clean, dry and properly stored during the rainy season. Plan feed requirements in advance and follow veterinary advice for deworming goats and other livestock.

Vidarbha

- In Soybean (Vegetative to Flower Initiation Stage), provide light, need-based irrigation in irrigated areas. Carry out intercultural operations such as weeding and hoeing during clear weather and suitable vapsa (optimum soil moisture) conditions for effective weed management.
- In Cotton (Vegetative to Square Formation Stage), provide light, need-based irrigation in irrigated areas. Undertake intercultural operations such as weeding and hoeing during clear weather to manage weeds and conserve soil moisture.
- In Pigeon pea (Vegetative Stage), provide light, need-based irrigation in irrigated areas. Carry out timely intercultural operations in both timely and late-sown crops during clear weather to control weeds and improve soil aeration.
- In Cotton (Vegetative to Square Formation Stage), monitor aphids and jassids regularly. At the initial stage, use neem-based products or azadirachtin as recommended. If infestation crosses the economic threshold level, use a registered insecticide according to label recommendations and during clear weather.
- In Soybean (Vegetative to Flower Initiation Stage), install pheromone traps for pest surveillance and yellow sticky traps where stem fly incidence is reported. Remove and destroy damaged plant parts. If stem fly damage crosses the economic threshold level, use recommended registered insecticides during clear weather, following label directions.

Madhya Maharashtra

- Soybean (Vegetative/Flower Initiation): In irrigated areas, provide light irrigation as needed. Carry out weeding/hoeing during clear weather under proper Vapsa conditions.
- Cotton (Vegetative/Square Formation): Provide light irrigation as needed in irrigated areas. Conduct weeding/hoeing during clear weather. For early aphid/jassid incidence, spray 5% neem extract or

azadirachtin 300 ppm @ 50 ml/10 L water. At ETL (≥ 10 aphids or 2–3 jassids/leaf), use recommended azadirachtin or registered insecticide.

- Pigeon pea (Vegetative): Provide need-based light irrigation in irrigated areas. Carry out weeding/hoeing during clear weather to control weeds and improve soil aeration.
- Soybean (Vegetative/Flower Initiation): Install 4–5 pheromone traps/ha and yellow sticky traps @ 4–5/acre for stem-fly monitoring. Remove and destroy damaged plant parts. At $>10\%$ damaged plants, spray chlorantraniliprole 18.5% @ 3 ml/10 L during clear weather.
- Livestock: Ensure adequate feed and medicines during disruptions. Monitor for external/internal parasites during the rainy season and consult a veterinarian for appropriate treatment.

Chhattisgarh

The rainfall received over Chhattisgarh was 792.8 mm (-6% normal) from 01 June to 23 August 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (21-27 August to 28 August-03 September 2026) over Chhattisgarh is excess rainfall for week 1 and 2.

- In Paddy (Tillering to Panicle Initiation Stage), due to the possibility of overcast sky with light to moderate rainfall, delay fertilizer and insecticide application for a few days and resume during a suitable dry spell.
- In Paddy (Post-transplanting to Tillering Stage), postpone fertilizer, herbicide and fungicide applications during rainy and overcast conditions and carry out these operations during suitable dry weather.
- In Sugarcane (Grand Growth Stage), delay insecticide application during periods of overcast sky and light to moderate rainfall and apply only during suitable clear weather.
- In Banana (Planting Stage), use suitable varieties such as Basrai Dwarf, Robusta, Sonkela, G-9 and Udayan. Apply the recommended phosphorus and potash dose at planting and maintain proper drainage.
- In Papaya (Planting Stage), suitable varieties such as Pusa Nanha and Pusa Dwarf can be planted after removing the seedlings from polybags. Apply well-decomposed farmyard manure and the recommended NPK dose at planting and maintain proper drainage.
- In Vegetable Crops (Branching Stage), carry out intercultural operations 20–25 days after sowing in crops such as bitter melon, bottle melon and cowpea for weed management. Provide staking to bitter melon, bottle melon and other trailing cucurbit crops.
- In Paddy (Bacterial Leaf Blight), maintain balanced fertilizer application and avoid excessive nitrogen. If symptoms are observed, maintain proper field drainage and follow locally recommended disease-management measures.
- In Paddy (Sheath Blight), monitor the crop regularly and, if symptoms are observed, apply a registered fungicide such as hexaconazole according to the label-recommended dose during suitable dry weather.
- In Paddy (Stem Borer), regularly monitor for dead hearts and white ears. Prefer biological control measures such as *Trichogramma* where recommended, and use a registered insecticide such as chlorantraniliprole or cartap hydrochloride only when infestation reaches the recommended threshold.
- In Arhar (Stem Blight), maintain proper drainage and avoid waterlogging. If symptoms are observed, apply a suitable registered copper-based or systemic fungicide according to label recommendations during clear weather.
- In Groundnut (Leaf Spot or Rust), regularly monitor for disease symptoms. If infestation reaches the recommended threshold, apply a suitable registered fungicide according to label recommendations and avoid repeated use of the same fungicide group.
- In Livestock, keep cattle sheds clean and dry during the rainy season and follow veterinary advice for deworming and control of external parasites. Provide adequate green and dry fodder along with balanced feed and mineral supplementation according to the animal's requirements.

- In Poultry, follow the recommended vaccination schedule for Newcastle disease (Ranikhet disease) in consultation with a veterinarian and maintain clean, dry and well-ventilated housing.
- In new born calves, ensure that adequate colostrum is provided as soon as possible after birth, preferably within the first few hours of life.

Assam

Rainfall of 849.1 mm (-36% deficient) was received over Assam from 01 June to 23 August 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (21-27 August to 28 August-03 September 2026) over Assam is deficient rainfall for week 1 and normal rainfall for week 2.

- In Paddy (Tillering Stage), carry out need-based weeding and top dressing with urea at 20–30 days after transplanting. Apply urea @ 4.5 kg/bigha for semi-dwarf medium- and long-duration Sali rice varieties and 1.5 kg/bigha for tall medium- and long-duration varieties. In flood-affected areas where the crop is completely damaged, sow pre-germinated seeds of photo-insensitive short-duration varieties such as Luit, Kopilee and Dishang directly in the puddled field up to the last week of August. Alternatively, transplant aged seedlings of local varieties such as Monoharsali, Andreusali and Prasadbhog with more seedlings per hill, along with recommended NPK and adequate organic manure.
- In Sesamum (Emergence/Vegetative Stage), complete sowing during August in well-drained, fertile sandy loam soil. AST-1 is a recommended variety. Apply urea @ 9 kg, SSP @ 17 kg and MOP @ 5 kg per bigha during final land preparation, with a seed rate of about 540 g/bigha.
- In *kharif* Pulses (Green Gram and Black Gram) (Sowing Stage), sow the crops in the main field when suitable soil moisture is available following light to moderate rainfall. Treat the seeds with Rhizobium culture before sowing; about 150 g of Rhizobium culture is sufficient for 3–4 kg of seed.
- In Radish (Sowing Stage), start sowing early varieties such as Early Deshi, Pusa Chetki and Pusa Himani in the seedbed. Treat the seeds with a suitable registered seed-treatment fungicide as per label recommendations and use about 1.3 kg seed per bigha.
- In Bottle Gourd (Fruiting Stage), maintain proper field sanitation to reduce fruit fly infestation. Collect and destroy infested fruits and avoid unnecessary pesticide application for the next 3–4 days.
- In Sali Rice (Tillering Stage), install about 7 bamboo T-shaped bird perches per bigha to encourage predatory birds for natural control of insect pests. In low-lying fields with excess water, provide proper drainage to improve aeration and reduce pest and disease incidence.
- In Cattle, vaccinate calves against Black Quarter (BQ) disease during the monsoon season as per the veterinary vaccination schedule. Provide pregnant cows with balanced feed and mineral supplementation to support animal health and milk production.
- In Backyard Poultry, farmers may select improved varieties such as Kamrupa, Vanaraja and Rainbow Rooster for better egg production and overall performance.

Jharkhand

Rainfall of 620 mm (-16% normal) was received over Jharkhand from 01 June to 23 August 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (21-27 August to 28 August-03 September 2026) over Jharkhand is normal rainfall for week 1 and large excess rainfall for week 2.

- In Maize (Knee-high to Cobbing Stage), maintain adequate soil moisture while avoiding waterlogging. Apply nitrogen as recommended, keep the field weed-free, and regularly monitor for stem borer and Fall Armyworm infestation. Take need-based control measures when larvae or damage symptoms are observed.
- In Finger Millet (Vegetative Stage), carry out intercultural operations in 20–25-day-old crops for weed management, followed by the recommended top-dressing of urea. Avoid fertilizer application when heavy rainfall is expected.

- In Pigeon pea (Vegetative Stage), provide proper drainage channels to remove excess rainwater and prevent waterlogging, as prolonged wet conditions favour stem and root rot. Remove severely affected plants and adopt need-based disease management measures.
- In Aerobic Rice (Sowing Stage), farmers who have not yet sown or transplanted rice may consider direct sowing of suitable aerobic rice varieties on appropriate medium or low lands under irregular rainfall conditions. Maintain soil moisture near saturation without prolonged waterlogging.
- In Direct-Seeded Rice (Vegetative Stage), carry out beushening, weeding and gap filling under suitable soil-moisture conditions. Drain excess water before fertilizer application and maintain adequate moisture thereafter.
- In Chilli, Brinjal and Early Cauliflower (Nursery Stage), prepare healthy nursery beds and use suitable shade/net protection to reduce excessive sunlight and vector-borne diseases. Maintain proper drainage and avoid excess moisture in the nursery.
- In Rice (Vegetative Stage), regularly monitor for stem borer and remove and destroy dead hearts and white ears. Avoid excessive nitrogen application and adopt need-based pest management during clear weather.
- In Chilli and Brinjal (Vegetative to Fruiting Stage), monitor for fruit rot following rainfall. Remove affected plant parts and use recommended fungicides only when disease symptoms are observed, following label recommendations and suitable weather conditions.
- In Bitter Gourd and Other Cucurbit Crops (Fruiting Stage), monitor for fruit fly infestation. Collect and destroy infested fruits and install pheromone traps at recommended density to reduce pest pressure.
- In Pointed Gourd (Vegetative to Fruiting Stage), monitor for fruit and vine rot and leaf blight. Remove and destroy infected fruits and vines and adopt need-based fungicidal management during dry and suitable weather conditions.
- In Finger Millet (Vegetative Stage), monitor for blast under high humidity and frequent rainfall. Avoid excessive nitrogen application and use a recommended fungicide if disease symptoms appear.
- In Livestock (Cows and Buffaloes), maintain clean, dry and well-drained sheds during the rainy season and provide adequate clean drinking water. Monitor animals for gastrointestinal parasites and other infections, maintain timely vaccination and deworming under veterinary guidance, and isolate sick animals from healthy ones.

Uttar Pradesh

East Uttar Pradesh received rainfall of 448.2 mm (-22% deficient), and West Uttar Pradesh received rainfall of 479.4 mm (-3% normal) from 01 June to 23 August 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (21-27 August to 28 August-03 September 2026) is normal rainfall over West Uttar Pradesh and excess rainfall over East Uttar Pradesh for week 1 and normal rainfall over East Uttar Pradesh and Large deficient rainfall over West Uttar Pradesh for week 2.

East Uttar Pradesh

- In Rice/Paddy (Active Tillering), maintain a thin water layer of 2–5 cm; if algae growth or poor root development is observed, drain the field for 2–3 days and then refill. Apply the second split dose of nitrogen (urea) as top dressing only after draining excess water and once leaves are dry.
- In Black Gram (Late Vegetative to Branching), keep drainage furrows completely clear, as stagnant water can trigger root rot and cause a drastic yield drop.
- In Sugarcane (Grand Growth Stage), carry out intercultural operations including propping and tying of canes.
- In Maize (Tasseling), carry out intercultural operations including top dressing of fertilizers and weeding.

- In Pigeon pea (Emergence), sow long-duration varieties such as Bahar, Narendra Arhar-1 and Narendra Arhar-2 only during clear weather. Bio-treat seeds with Rhizobium culture and an appropriate fungicide prior to sowing to enhance nitrogen fixation and prevent seedling diseases.
- In Livestock (Cow/Buffalo), bathe animals in the morning prior to milking to maintain hygiene, and provide fresh drinking water three times a day. Feed a well-balanced diet to support health and milk production, administer the Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) vaccine, and consult a veterinary hospital for medical needs.
- In Fisheries, maintain clean pond water and clear debris regularly to prevent disease, ensuring adequate oxygen levels and fresh water replenishment. Feed a well-balanced commercial floating pellet diet twice daily, monitor stock regularly for signs of infection, apply preventive water treatments, and consult a fishery or veterinary expert as needed.

West Uttar Pradesh

- In Paddy (Tillering Stage), carry out timely weeding and apply the recommended first split/top dressing of urea 20–25 days after planting under suitable weather conditions. Monitor for grassy and broad-leaved weeds and adopt need-based herbicide application as per label recommendations. Maintain proper drainage during periods of excess rainfall.
- In Sorghum (Emergence to Vegetative Stage), carry out timely weeding and thinning to maintain optimum plant population. Drain excess rainwater from the field to prevent waterlogging.
- In Pearl Millet (Sowing to Vegetative Stage), complete sowing under suitable soil-moisture conditions using locally recommended varieties/hybrids. Carry out weeding and thinning within 15–20 days after sowing and provide adequate drainage to remove excess rainwater.
- In Pigeon pea (Sowing to Emergence Stage), carry out timely weeding and thinning to maintain proper plant population. Ensure adequate drainage and remove excess rainwater from the field.
- In Groundnut (Emergence to Vegetative Stage), carry out timely earthing-up and maintain proper field drainage to prevent waterlogging following rainfall.
- In Black Gram (Emergence to Vegetative Stage), carry out timely weeding and thinning to maintain optimum plant population. Drain excess rainwater and avoid prolonged waterlogging.
- In Green Gram (Sowing to Emergence Stage), farmers may sow suitable late-sown varieties in vacant fields where soil moisture is adequate. Ensure proper land preparation, drainage and timely weed management after emergence.
- In Maize (Vegetative Stage), carry out weeding and apply the recommended top dressing of urea at the knee-high stage. Monitor for stem borer infestation and adopt need-based control measures when pest incidence exceeds the economic threshold level. Drain excess rainwater from the field.
- In Paddy (Tillering Stage), regularly monitor for leaf roller and rice hispa infestation. If pest incidence reaches the recommended threshold, adopt need-based pest management using registered insecticides during clear weather and according to label recommendations.
- In Groundnut (Emergence to Vegetative Stage), monitor regularly for white grub and termite infestation. Adopt integrated pest management measures and use only registered soil insecticides where infestation warrants chemical control.
- In Livestock (Cows and Buffaloes), provide adequate green fodder, concentrate feed and mineral supplementation according to animal requirements. Maintain clean and well-drained housing during the rainy season and ensure timely vaccination and routine veterinary care to prevent seasonal and infectious diseases.

Uttarakhand

Rainfall of 891 mm (-1% normal) was received over Uttarakhand from 01 June to 23 August 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (21-27 August to 28 August-03 September 2026) over Uttarakhand is deficient rainfall for week 1 and 2.

- In Barnyard Millet (Panicle Initiation Stage), carry out timely weeding to reduce weed competition and support proper panicle development.
- In Rice (Panicle Initiation Stage), apply the recommended urea dose only when a dry weather window is available. Regularly monitor the crop for blast symptoms, particularly on the upper leaves, and adopt need-based disease management during clear weather. Avoid spraying before expected rainfall.
- In Toriya/Rapeseed (Sowing Stage), in rainfed mid-hill areas, prepare the field after rainfall subsides and ensure suitable soil moisture for timely sowing.
- In Kiwi (Fruit Development Stage), maintain proper drainage around vines and keep the collar area free from water stagnation. Strengthen trellis systems and support fruiting canes before heavy rain and strong winds. Remove fallen, damaged and rotting fruits and monitor for fruit rot after rainfall.
- In Vegetable Pea (Sowing Stage), sow only after excess water has drained and suitable soil moisture is available. Avoid sowing in waterlogged fields and use appropriately treated seed to support healthy establishment.
- In Chilli (Flowering to Fruiting Stage), harvest mature red fruits during available dry weather windows. Remove and destroy rotting fruits from plants and the field to reduce disease spread.
- In Rajma (Pod Development Stage), maintain proper drainage and prevent water stagnation. Regularly monitor pods and foliage for anthracnose, angular leaf spot and other fungal diseases, and adopt need-based fungicidal management during clear weather.
- In Cattle and Buffaloes, provide a leak-proof, well-maintained and well-drained shelter with a slightly sloping floor to prevent water accumulation and hoof problems. Avoid feeding mouldy or fermented fodder and provide balanced feed with mineral and vitamin supplementation. Monitor animals daily for signs of illness and seek veterinary attention when required.
- In Goats and Sheep, keep housing and hooves clean and dry during the rainy season. Regularly inspect hooves and use appropriate disinfectant foot baths when required to reduce the risk of hoof infections.

Rajasthan

Rainfall of 179.5 mm (-20% deficient) was received over West Rajasthan and East Rajasthan received a rainfall of 375.2 mm (-23% deficient) from 01 June to 23 August 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (21-27 August to 28 August-03 September 2026) over West Rajasthan and East Rajasthan is large deficient rainfall for week 1 and 2.

- In General Field Management (All Crops), arrange proper on-farm storage of rainwater in a portion of the field in view of the forecast, for use during subsequent dry spells; before spraying insecticides or weedicides, ensure no rainfall is expected for 3–4 hours, otherwise postpone the spray.
- In Maize (Tasseling), top-dress the remaining dose of urea (40 kg/ha) in view of expected rainfall in the coming days. For Fall Armyworm control, apply a foliar spray of Emamectin Benzoate 5 SG @ 0.4 g/litre water during clear weather.
- In Soybean (Vegetative Stage), monitor for girdle beetle and spray acephate 75 SP @ 1 g/litre or triazophos 40 EC @ 1 ml/litre at 20-day intervals for control.
- In Cotton (Bt, Standing Crop), to prevent root rot disease, drench the crop with mancozeb (Dithane M-45) @ 3 g/litre water.
- In Cabbage and Cauliflower (Nursery Stage), proceed with nursery raising.
- In Livestock (General), prepare silage from surplus green fodder and preserve dried fodder for later use. Keep calves and milch animals tied in dry areas, and feed dry roughage during the rainy season to help prevent diarrhoea.
- In Livestock (General), monitor for Lumpy Skin Disease, a viral disease transmitted by mosquito/arthropod bite causing mild fever, mouth/throat/respiratory ulcers, weakness, reduced milk yield, and in severe cases abortion or death. Isolate affected animals from healthy stock; for

fever, administer meloxicam and paracetamol under veterinary guidance, apply antiseptic ointment on lesions, and provide multivitamin supplementation.

Punjab

Rainfall of 225.7 mm (-33% deficient) was received over Punjab from 01 June to 23 August 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (21-27 August to 28 August-03 September 2026) over Punjab is deficient rainfall for week 1 and large deficient rainfall for week 2.

- In Maize (Tasseling and Silking), drain excess standing water promptly as the crop is highly sensitive to waterlogging, which also helps control stalk rot; where flooding damage is moderate to severe, apply two sprays of 3% urea solution at weekly intervals or an additional 25–50 kg urea/acre. Apply the last dose of nitrogen (37 kg urea/acre for early-sown hybrids/HYVs, 25 kg urea/acre for local maize/Pearl Popcorn/Kesri) at tassel appearance.
- In Maize (Tasseling and Silking), monitor for banded leaf and sheath blight and spray Amistar Top 325 SC @ 100 ml/200 litres water on appearance of symptoms. For maize borer, prefer biological control with *Trichogramma chilonis* (tricho cards - 40,000 eggs/acre, two releases 7 days apart starting at 10 days crop age); use Coragen 18.5 SC (chlorantraniliprole) @ 30 ml/60 litres water/acre only if infestation is significant.
- In Paddy (Booting), irrigate two days after ponded water infiltrates, avoiding soil cracking; apply the last dose of nitrogen (30 kg urea/acre, or per leaf colour chart criteria) if not already applied. In DSR, apply second and third urea doses (~43 kg/acre each) at 6 and 9 weeks after sowing. Correct zinc deficiency in patches with additional zinc sulphate mixed with dry soil, and treat iron deficiency (yellowing/whitening of young leaves in sandy soils) with 2–3 foliar sprays of 1% ferrous sulphate solution (not soil application).
- In Paddy (Booting), do not spray for bacterial leaf blight; avoid water ponding and additional nitrogen, which aggravate the disease. Monitor for sheath blight and false smut, keeping bunds weed-free, and apply a recommended registered fungicide according to label recommendations if disease incidence is significant in prone areas.
- In Paddy (Booting), monitor stem borer (spray when dead-heart incidence exceeds 5% ETL, 2% in basmati) and leaf folder (mechanical rope-dragging before flowering when water is standing; spray at 10% leaf damage ETL) using a registered insecticide such as chlorantraniliprole or flubendiamide, preferring neem-based bio-pesticides at pest initiation. Monitor planthoppers from July–October and apply a registered insecticide (e.g., triflumezopyrim, dinotefuran, or neem-based options) directed toward the plant base when populations are significant, preferring neem extract at initiation.
- In Cotton (Flowering), apply a directed spray of a non-selective herbicide (e.g., paraquat or glufosinate ammonium) using a protective hood for inter-row weed control at 6–8 weeks after sowing. Apply urea at first flower appearance (33 kg/acre for varieties, 45 kg/acre for Bt cotton) based on PAU LCC readings, and give four weekly foliar sprays of 2% potassium nitrate starting at flower initiation.
- In Cotton (Flowering), monitor whitefly (spray at 6 adults/leaf threshold), jassid (spray at 50% plants showing leaf yellowing/curling), and mealybug, using a registered insecticide/acaricide as per label recommendations, preferring neem-based options where suitable. Monitor bollworm and tobacco caterpillar and initiate control with recommended registered insecticides once shed fruiting body damage exceeds 5% ETL.
- In Livestock (Dairy Animals), provide cooling through intermittent fogging/sprinklers and fans during hot, humid conditions, and control flies, lice and ticks with a registered acaricide spray on animals and sheds (avoiding animals below 6 months), following label instructions to prevent feed/water contamination. Protect wounds from flies with repellent ointment and seek veterinary care for maggot wounds. Deworm with broad-spectrum anthelmintics (avoiding levamisole in advanced pregnancy).

- In Livestock (Dairy Animals), during green fodder scarcity, feed silage or sugar beet pulp with wheat straw in small frequent meals, along with 30–35 kg green fodder, salt and sodium bicarbonate to prevent acidosis in lactating animals, and 1 kg concentrate per 2.5 kg (cow) or 2 kg (buffalo) milk yield. Ensure ad-lib clean drinking water, monitor urine colour and mucous membranes for signs of dehydration or anaemia, and consult a veterinarian if rectal temperature exceeds 102°F.
- In Livestock (Poultry), provide a 15–20% protein ration with adequate minerals and vitamin C to offset reduced summer feed intake, restrict feeding during peak afternoon heat, and keep sufficient cool water with electrolytes available. Maintain house temperature below 26°C, control litter dampness to prevent coccidiosis, control flies (especially in cage housing), and avoid storing compound feed beyond 15 days to prevent aflatoxin build up. Place nests 1–2 weeks before egg production begins, complete debeaking and vaccination by 14–16 weeks of age, and minimize disturbance once laying starts.

Jammu

Rainfall of 441.1 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 (21-27 August to 28 August-03 September 2026) over Jammu is normal rainfall for week 1 and a deficient for week 2.

- In Paddy (Tillering), postpone irrigation if rainfall is expected. Apply the first top dose of nitrogen at mid-tillering (30–35 days crop age) and the second nitrogen dose just before panicle initiation (55–65 DAT), both during clear weather. Rogue out plants affected by Bakanae (foot rot) disease, particularly in Pusa Basmati 1121, to prevent spread.
- In Paddy (Tillering), monitor for brown spot and apply mancozeb @ 2.5 g/litre water during clear weather, giving 2–3 sprays at 10–15-day intervals. For bacterial leaf blight, apply Streptomycin (40 g) + Copper Oxychloride (200 g) in 200 litres water per acre during clear weather.
- In Maize (Tasseling), carry out intercultural operations (weeding, hoeing, earthing up) during clear weather, and top-dress the second dose of urea nitrogen in clear weather if the crop is 30–40 days old.
- In Maize (Vegetative Stage), monitor for stalk rot and spray mancozeb @ 0.25% during clear weather. For stem borer, apply cartap hydrochloride or carbofuran granules @ 5 g/plant. For fall armyworm, apply chlorantraniliprole 18.5 SC @ 7.5 ml/kanal or thiamethoxam @ 0.4 ml/litre in early morning during clear weather. For Maydis leaf blight (southern corn leaf blight), spray carbendazim @ 2 g/litre water, all during clear weather.
- In Turmeric (Fruiting), keep the field weed-free and ensure adequate drainage, with sufficient earthing up to keep rhizomes covered at optimum soil moisture.
- In Okra (Fruiting), remove and destroy yellow-leaf-affected plants promptly upon observation.
- In Brinjal (Fruiting), install pheromone traps @ 4/kanal for monitoring and control of *Helicoverpa* and fruit and shoot borer where infestation is observed.
- In Vegetable Crops (Fruiting), begin field preparation for rabi season crops so that nurseries are ready by 20th–25th September.
- In Pulses/Mash (Vegetative Stage), top-dress nitrogenous fertilizer only during clear weather, and carry out intercultural operations (thinning, weeding, hoeing) at optimum soil moisture.
- In Apiculture, protect bee colonies from rain by reducing hive entrances, provide need-based sugar feeding, and protect hives from ant infestation.
- In Livestock (General), deworm all animals against helminths using clostanel or fenbendazole regularly over a 3-month cycle, and vaccinate against Foot and Mouth Disease. Supplement dairy animals with dicalcium phosphate @ 60–80 mg/day to maintain milk yield and health.
- In Livestock (General), house animals under closed, well-ventilated, thatch-covered sheds with regular water sprinkling to mitigate summer heat stress. Ensure adequate water and electrolyte supply (at least 4–5 times daily), and supplement sheep and goats with a high-protein diet to aid heat acclimatization.

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