



राष्ट्रीय कृषि मौसम परामर्शी सेवाएं बुलेटिन National Agromet Advisory Services Bulletin

जारी करने की तिथि / Date of issue: 31 August 2026

आधारित / based on

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

वैधता / Validity: 28 August - 10 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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Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)

और

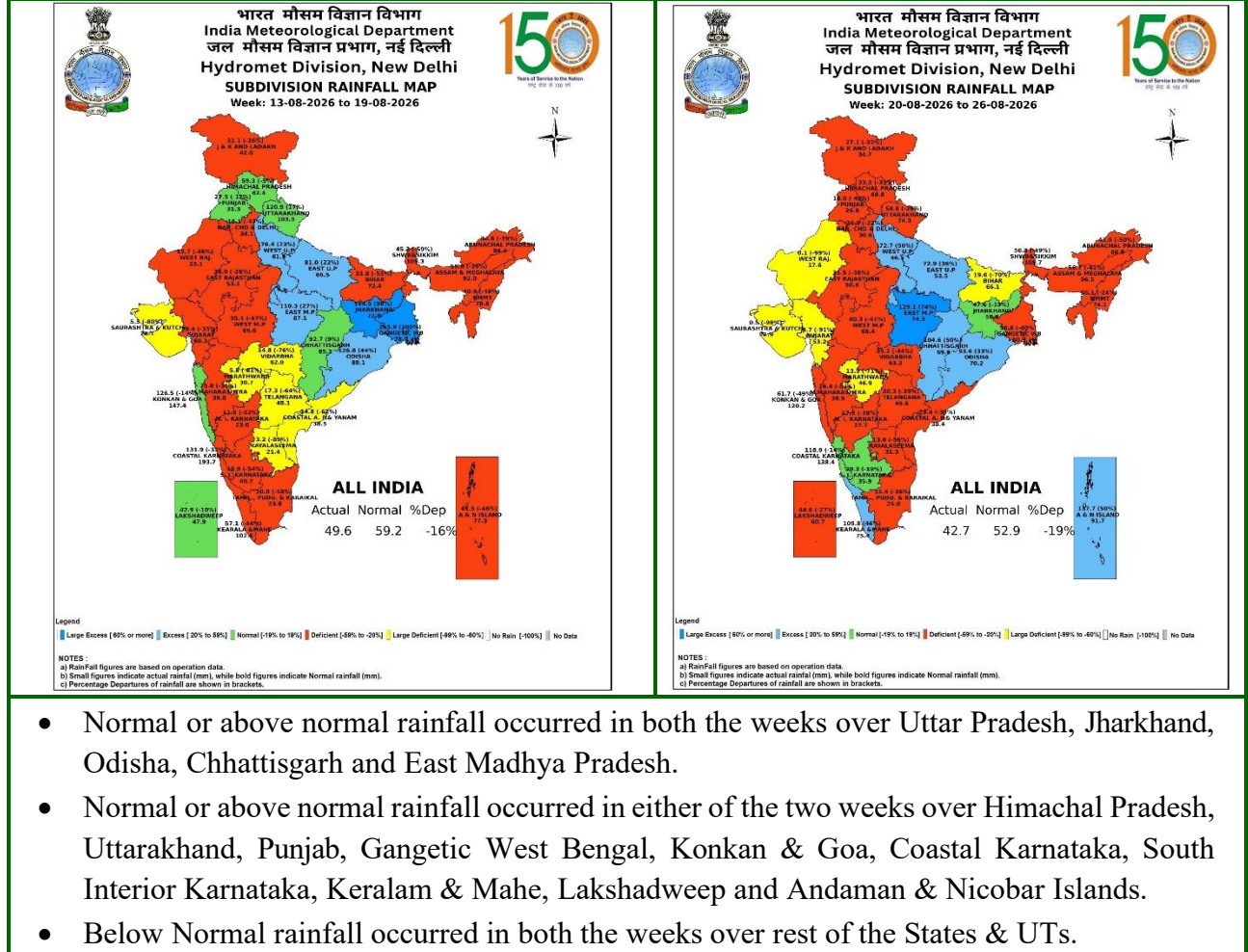
भारतीय मौसम विज्ञान विभाग
India Meteorological Department (IMD)

पृथ्वी प्रणाली विज्ञान संगठन
Earth System Science Organization

वास्तविक वर्षा तथा विस्तारित अवधि पूर्वानुमान

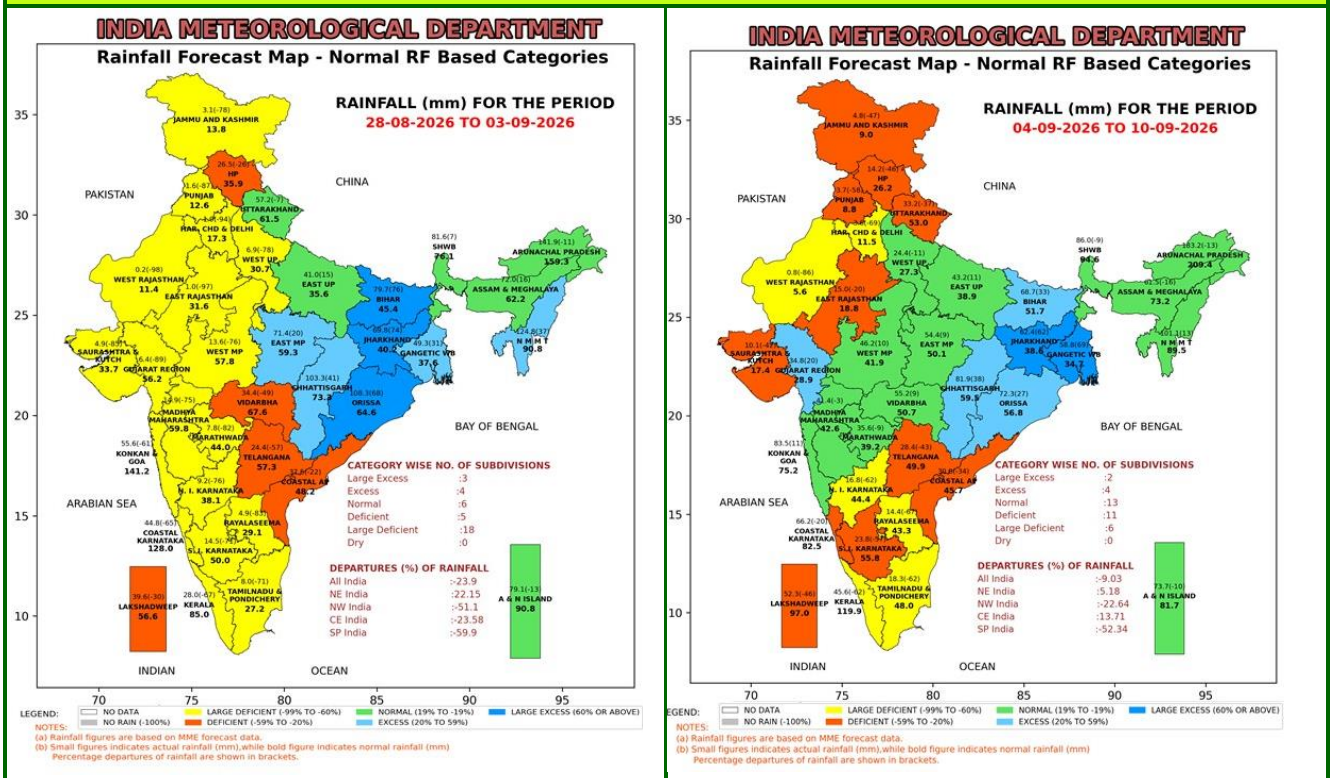
Realized Rainfall and Extended Range Forecast (वर्षा और तापमान) (Rainfall and Temperature)

Realized Rainfall (13th to 26th August, 2026)



Extended Range Forecast System

Rainfall forecast maps for the next 2 weeks (IC – 26th August, 2026) (28th August to 10th September, 2026)



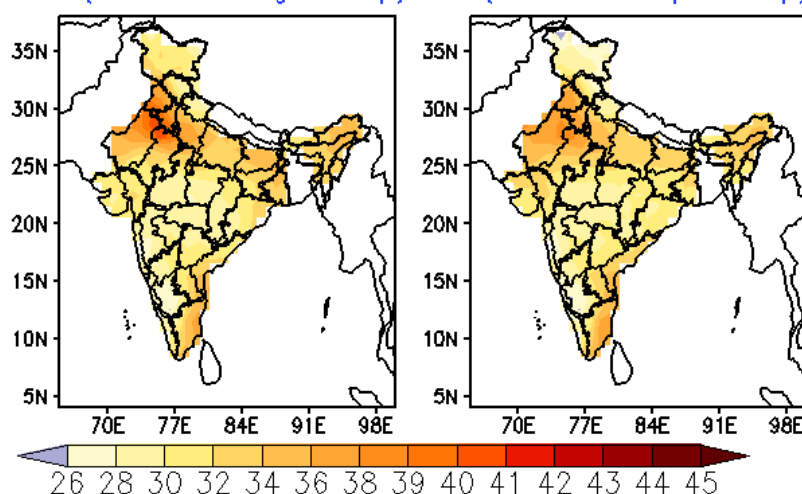
- Week 1 (28.08.2026 to 03.09.2026):** Rainfall is likely to be above normal over East India, Nagaland-Manipur-Mizoram-Tripura (NMMT) & Chhattisgarh and some parts of East Madhya Pradesh. However, it is likely to be below normal over South India, West India, East Rajasthan, West Madhya Pradesh and West Uttar Pradesh.
- Week 2 (04.09.2026 to 10.09.2026):** Rainfall is likely to be above normal over East India, Chhattisgarh, Konkan & Goa and Manipur. However, it is likely to be below normal over South India.

**Maximum and Minimum temperature anomaly ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) forecast
for the next 2 weeks (IC – 26th August, 2026)
(28th August to 10th September, 2026)**

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

(Week1: 28Aug–03Sep)

(Week2: 04Sep–10Sep)

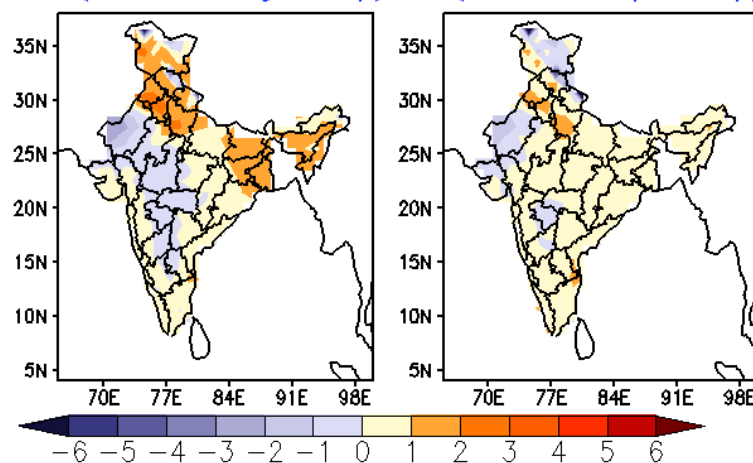


- Maximum Temperature (Tmax)
- **Week 1 (28.08.2026 to 03.09.2026):** Maximum temperature is likely to be above normal over many parts of North West India, East India, North East India, Keralam & Mahe and Tamil Nadu-Puducherry-Karaikal.
- **Week 2 (04.09.2026 to 10.09.2026):** Maximum temperature is likely to be above normal over many parts of North West India, North East India and Tamil Nadu-Puducherry-Karaikal.

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

(Week1: 28Aug–03Sep)

(Week2: 04Sep–10Sep)



Minimum Temperature (Tmin)

- **Week 1 (28.08.2026 to 03.09.2026):** Minimum Temperature is likely to be above normal over many parts of North West India, East India, Assam and Nagaland-Manipur-Mizoram-Tripura (NMMT).
- **Week 2 (04.09.2026 to 10.09.2026):** Minimum temperature is likely to be above normal over some parts of West Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana-Chandigarh-Delhi.

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).

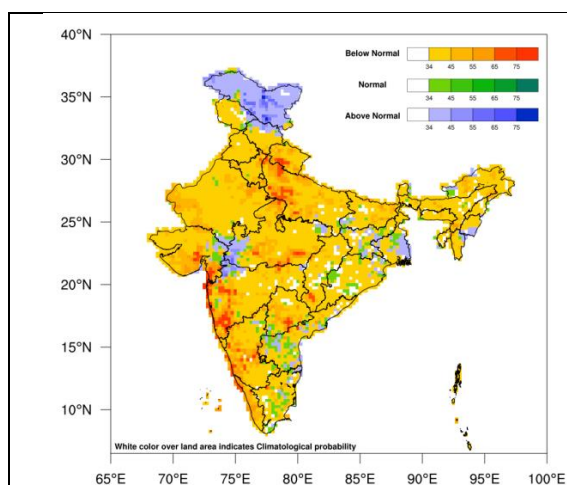


Fig. 1 Monthly rainfall outlook for August + September 2026 (Source: IMD)

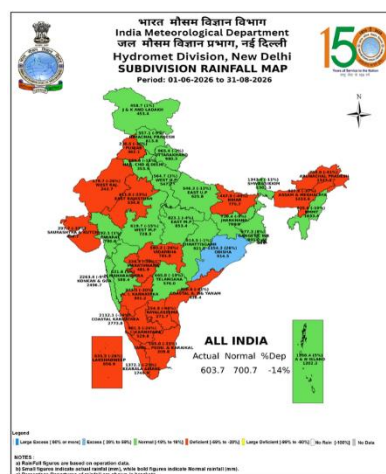


Fig. 2. Meteorological Sub-division wise SWM seasonal rainfall status as on 31st August 2026 (Source: IMD)

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 31st August 2026, country as a whole, the rainfall deficit is at -14%. Out of 36 meteorological sub-divisions, 16 are under deficit, 19 are under normal and 01 is under above-normal rainfall category (Fig.2). Out of 734 districts, 347 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 10 September 2026

Agromet Advisories

Kerala

Kerala received 1370.4 mm of rainfall (-21% deficient) from 01 June to 30 August 2026. Kerala's extended-range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (28 August-03 September to 4 September-10 September) indicates large deficient rainfall in week 1 and week 2.

- Rice – Panicle emergence stage: To prevent bacterial leaf blight, spray supernatant prepared by dissolving 20 g cow dung/L water and mixing with 20 g *Pseudomonas* during rainy season.
- Coconut: Maintain field sanitation. Fill the top three leaf axils with 25 g neem cake + 200 g sand or naphthalene balls + sand; repeat every 45 days. After crown cleaning, apply cartap hydrochloride 4G/fipronil 0.3G/carbosulfan 6G @ 20 g + 200 g sand in the top three leaf axils. Mist-net balls may also be inserted around leaf spindles.
- Black pepper: To prevent quick wilt during continuous rainfall, spray 1% Bordeaux mixture or copper oxychloride @ 3 g/L. Apply Trichoderma-enriched cow dung @ 1 kg/pit around vine bases.
- Nutmeg: For rainy-season leaf fall, spray 1% Bordeaux mixture and ensure proper drainage.
- Rubber: Maintain sanitation and remove infected fallen leaves. During re-foliation, use 1% Bordeaux mixture, 0.2% mancozeb or 0.05% carbendazim; for mature rubber, apply micronized oil-dispersible copper oxychloride at light-green leaf stage.
- Cow: Vaccinate against foot-and-mouth disease and prevent rat breeding around cattle sheds to reduce leptospirosis risk.

Karnataka

Coastal Karnataka received 2101.9 mm of rainfall (-24% deficit), North Interior Karnataka received 273.1 mm (-19% normal), and South Interior Karnataka received 398.8 mm (-24% deficient) from 01 June to 30 August 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (28 August-03 September to 4 September-10 September) is large deficit rainfall over Coastal Karnataka, South and 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

- Redgram – Vegetative stage: Provide protective irrigation. Spray 1% potassium chloride before wilting symptoms to improve drought tolerance. Carry out intercultural operations and use mulch to conserve soil moisture.
- Maize – Vegetative stage: Provide protective irrigation. Carry out intercultural operations and mulching to conserve soil moisture.
- Groundnut – Vegetative stage: Provide protective irrigation. Carry out intercultural operations and mulching to conserve soil moisture.
- Animal Husbandry: Construct dairy sheds in an east–west direction with good ventilation. Keep shelters dry and clean. Provide clean, cool water 3–4 times/day and adequate water at all times. Monitor ticks/mites and use approved acaricides if needed. Provide balanced feed and mineral supplements.

North Interior Karnataka

- Sugarcane – Cane development stage: Apply N and K top dressing. For root grub, apply *Metarhizium anisopliae* @ 10 kg mixed with dry organic manure/vermicompost. For early shoot borer, spray imidacloprid @ 0.5 ml/L; for scale insect, spray acephate @ 1 ml/L.
- Pigeonpea – Vegetative stage: For ash weevil, spray quinalphos @ 2 ml/L; for leaf webber, spray profenofos @ 1 ml/L. Nip terminal buds 5–6 cm at 45–50 days after sowing to promote branching and yield.

- Maize – Vegetative stage: For stem borer, apply carbofuran 3% granules in the whorl. Apply N @ 45, 45 and 15 kg/ha at 35, 50 and 65 DAS. If Fall Armyworm damage exceeds 20%, spray spinetoram 11.7 SC @ 0.5 ml/L, chlorantraniliprole 18.5 SC @ 0.3 ml/L or thiamethoxam 12.6% + lambda-cyhalothrin 9.5% ZC @ 0.25 ml/L, directing the spray into whorls; repeat after 15 days if needed, rotating chemicals.
- Groundnut – Vegetative to flowering stage: For leaf miner, spray quinalphos 25 EC @ 2 ml/L or dimethoate 30 EC @ 2 ml/L.
- Sunflower – Before sowing: Treat seed with imidacloprid 70 WS @ 5 g/kg seed to manage necrosis virus.
- Onion – Vegetative stage: For bulb rot, spray carbendazim @ 1 g/L.
- Citrus – Fruit development to harvest: Remove dried twigs/branches. For canker, spray copper oxychloride 50 WP @ 3 g + streptomycin sulphate @ 0.5 g/L or 1% Bordeaux mixture.
- Grapes – Vegetative stage: For fungal diseases, spray 1% Bordeaux mixture 2–3 days after pruning; for anthracnose, spray thiophanate-methyl @ 1 ml/L.
- Pomegranate – Fruit development to harvest: For bacterial blight, spray streptomycin sulphate @ 0.5 g + copper oxychloride @ 2 g/L. Apply 00:52:34 @ 7 g/L thrice at 15–20-day intervals. Bag fruits against sucking moths; if delayed, spray azadirachtin/neem oil 1% @ 3 ml/L + fish oil resin soap @ 1 ml/L. For fruit rot, spray ketazin @ 1 ml/L, Capritop @ 3 g/L or difenoconazole @ 1 ml/L. Apply micronutrients: ZnSO₄ + MgSO₄ + borax + calcium @ 1 g/L each.
- Chilli – Flowering stage: To reduce flower drop, spray NAA @ 50 ppm. For Murda complex, spray dimethoate 30 EC @ 1.7 ml/4 L. For thrips/whitefly, spray imidacloprid 17.8% SL @ 0.5 ml/L at seedling stage and 19:19:19 @ 1 g/L.
- Cows/Bufaloes: Vaccinate against FMD, Black Quarter and Haemorrhagic Septicaemia. For milch animals, provide 1 kg feed + 50 g mineral mixture per 2 L milk yield.
- Sheep/Goats: Vaccinate against enterotoxaemia, bluetongue and haemorrhagic septicaemia.
- Chickens: Vaccinate every 6 months against Stork disease and deworm with albendazole.

Tamilnadu

Tamil Nadu received 164.9 mm of rainfall (-20% normal) from 01 June to 30 August 2026. Tamil Nadu's extended-range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (28 August-03 September to 4 September-10 September) indicates large deficient rainfall in week 1 and 2.

- Rice – Milky stage: Provide need-based irrigation.
- Banana – All stages: Provide staking for banana plants over 5 months old and give need-based irrigation.
- Moringa – Flowering to pod formation: Provide irrigation as per crop requirement.
- Onion – Flowering stage: Provide irrigation as per crop requirement.
- Paddy – Milky stage: For earhead bugs, dust/spray during flowering and repeat after 1 week: quinalphos 1.5% D @ 25 kg/ha, NSKE 5%, or 10% leaf extract of Notchi, Ipomoea or Prosopis.
- Onion – Flowering stage: For tip drying, spray zinc sulphate @ 0.25–0.50% in nursery at 5 weeks after germination and 0.5% in field, based on local weather.
- Moringa – Flowering to pod formation: For budworm, leaf caterpillar and leaf webber, spray *Bacillus thuringiensis* @ 2 ml/L. For pod fly, spray spinosad 45 SC @ 2.5 ml/10 L.
- Livestock: High wind and low humidity may increase water requirement; ensure adequate clean drinking water.
- 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 1129.3 mm (25% excess) from 01 June to 30 August 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (28 August-03 September to 4 September-10 September) over Odisha is large excess rainfall for week 1 and excess rainfall for week 2.

- Rice – Tillering stage: Keep drainage outlets open to remove excess water. Withhold fertilizer and pesticide applications until rainfall subsides.
- Green gram/Black gram – Vegetative stage: Ensure proper drainage to remove excess water.
- Sugarcane – Vegetative/formative stage: Tie leaves of 4–5 plants together and provide staking to prevent lodging.
- Banana – Vegetative to fruiting stage: Provide staking and ensure proper drainage.
- Papaya – Vegetative to fruiting stage: Provide bamboo/stick staking during fruit development to protect against wind and fruit load.
- Vegetables – Sowing to harvesting: Harvest mature produce. Protect tomato, chilli and brinjal nurseries with plastic/polythene covers. Keep drainage channels open. Avoid fertilizer and pesticide application until rainwater recedes; thereafter wash muddy leaves or remove affected leaves.
- Paddy – Tillering stage: For sheath rot/blight, spray tebuconazole 50% + trifloxystrobin 25% WG @ 80 g/acre or propiconazole 25% EC @ 200 ml/acre during clear weather. After rainfall recedes, control swarming caterpillar with chlorpyrifos 50% + cypermethrin 5% EC @ 400 ml/acre or lambda-cyhalothrin @ 400 ml/acre.
- Vegetables – Sowing to harvesting: For wilt/root rot, drench the root zone with metalaxyl 8% + mancozeb 64% WP @ 20 g/10 L water during clear weather and ensure proper drainage.
- Fishery: Pump out water to reduce pond level by 2–3 ft. Install bamboo/nylon mesh at inlets/outlets and nylon nets on bunds to prevent fish escape and entry of unwanted fish. After rain, apply alkydimethyl-benzyl ammonium chloride @ 3 ppm as disinfectant to address reduced salinity.
- Livestock: Keep sheds clean and dry; provide sufficient feed and clean drinking water and keep animals indoors. Ensure deworming and vaccination against FMD, HS and BQ.

Konkan received rainfall of 2258.4 mm (-9% normal), 631 mm (8% normal) rainfall over Madhya Maharashtra, 336.2 mm (-29% deficient) rainfall over Marathwada, and 579.2 mm (-25% deficient) rainfall over Vidarbha from 01 June to 30 August 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (28 August-03 September to 4 September-10 September) is large deficient rainfall over Konkan, Marathwada and Madhya Maharashtra and deficient rainfall over Vidarbha for week 1, normal rainfall over Konkan, Marathwada, Madhya Maharashtra and Vidarbha for week 2.

Konkan

- Rice – Early/booting & tillering stages: Maintain ~5 cm water at tillering. Apply 2nd split urea @ 870 g/guntha during dry spells and carry out weeding as needed.
- Finger millet/Proso millet – Tillering stage: After 1 month of transplanting, apply 2nd N dose @ 870 g urea/guntha after weeding, during low-rainfall periods.
- Groundnut – Flowering to pegging stage: At 50–55 DAS, roll an empty drum over the crop to improve peg penetration and pod formation.
- Niger – Branching stage: Carry out weeding and apply urea @ 275 g/guntha at 5 cm depth along crop rows.
- Mango – Vegetative stage: Apply paclobutrazol annually (15 July–31 August) to trees >10 years based on canopy diameter; apply 0.75 g a.i./m or 3 ml/m of 23% formulation. Apply in holes/trench around the tree during a dry spell and keep the basin weed-free.
- Cashewnut – Vegetative stage: In August, apply to ≥4-year grafts: 4 baskets FYM/green manure + 2 kg urea + 1.5 kg SSP + 500 g MOP/tree. Apply proportionally ($\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$) for 1-, 2- and 3-year grafts during dry spells.

- Arecanut – Vegetative stage: Apply 1st split in Aug–Sept: 1 basket FYM/compost + 12 kg green manure + 160 g urea + 500 g SSP + 125 g MOP/palm in a ring trench 1 m from the base. Apply during dry spells.
- Turmeric – Vegetative/tillering stage: Earthing-up at 2.5–3 months after planting when 3–5 leaves develop; heap soil from furrows around both sides of rhizomes.
- Rice – Booting/tillering stage: For caseworm, drag a heavy rope across the crop, drain water after 1–2 hours and destroy collected cases. If needed, spray deltamethrin 1.8% EC @ 13 ml/10 L, cartap hydrochloride 50% SP @ 12 g/10 L or lambda-cyhalothrin 5% EC @ 10 ml/10 L. For blast, spray 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 during rain-free periods.
- Finger millet/Proso millet – Tillering stage: For blast, spray any recommended fungicide listed for rice. For aphids, spray imidacloprid 17.8% SL @ 3 ml/10 L. For snails, place gliricidia/cabbage/cauliflower leaf heaps in the evening, collect snails next morning and destroy in kerosene-mixed water.
- Coconut – Vegetative stage: For bud rot, 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.
- Cucurbits – Flowering to fruit set: Install Cue-Lure traps from flowering, hanging them in the bower 1–2 ft above ground to manage fruit fly.
- Cow/Buffalo/Goat: Vaccinate eligible animals against FMD. Isolate infected animals and seek immediate veterinary treatment/vaccination if symptoms such as fever, reduced feed/water intake and mouth/hoof blisters occur.

Marathwada

- Soybean – Flowering to pod formation: Manage irrigation through micro-irrigation as per water availability. Under water stress, spray 1% potassium nitrate (13:00:45) @ 100 g/10 L water.
- Cotton – Vegetative to square formation: Carry out intercultural operations for weed management and soil moisture conservation. Under water stress, spray 1% potassium nitrate (13:00:45) @ 100 g/10 L water.
- Pigeon pea – Vegetative stage: Manage irrigation through micro-irrigation as per requirement and water availability. Carry out intercultural operations and nipping at 45 days after sowing for better branching. Under water stress, spray 1% potassium nitrate (13:00:45) @ 100 g/10 L water.
- Turmeric – Vegetative to rhizome formation: Provide irrigation as required and carry out intercultural operations for weed control. Apply N @ 25 kg + 00:52:34 @ 15.5 kg/acre through drip irrigation in 3–4 splits after 60 days of cultivation.
- Cotton – Vegetative to square formation: For aphids and thrips, spray 5% NSKE or Verticillium lecanii @ 1 kg/acre, flonicamid 50% @ 60 g/acre, dinotefuran 20% @ 60 g/acre or fipronil 5% @ 600 ml/acre during clear weather.
- Soybean – Flowering to pod formation: For leaf-eating caterpillars/stem borer, spray profenofos 50% @ 400 ml/acre, ethion 50% @ 600 ml/acre or thiamethoxam 12.6% + lambda-cyhalothrin 9.5% @ 50 ml/acre; if incidence is high, spray chlorantraniliprole 18.5% @ 60 ml/acre during clear weather. For yellow mosaic, remove and destroy infected plants and spray acetamiprid 25% + bifenthrin 25% WG @ 100 g/acre or beta-cyfluthrin 8.49% + imidacloprid 19.81% OD @ 140 ml/acre. Do not mix or spray any other pesticide with these insecticides.
- Livestock: During rainy season, provide clean and dry feed with proper feeding management. Deworm goats as advised by a veterinarian.

Chhattisgarh

The rainfall received over Chhattisgarh was 896.1 mm (-2% normal) from 01 June to 30 August 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (28 August-03 September to 4 September-10 September) over Chhattisgarh is excess rainfall for week 1 and 2.

- Paddy – Tillering to panicle initiation stage: Spray insecticides and apply fertilizers only during clear weather.
- Sugarcane – Grand growth stage: Spray insecticides only during clear weather.
- Fruit crops – Flowering to fruiting stage: Provide bamboo support to flowering/fruiting banana plants. Ensure proper drainage in banana and papaya plantations and keep fields weed-free.
- Vegetable crops – Branching stage: Carry out intercultural operations 20–25 days after sowing for weed control. Provide staking to bitter gourd, bottle gourd and other creeper/pumpkin vegetables.
- Paddy – Bacterial leaf blight: Use balanced fertilizers; if disease occurs, apply potash fertilizer @ 8–10 kg/ha.
- Paddy – For Sheath blight spray hexaconazole 5 EC @ 1 L/ha and for Stem bore spray cartap hydrochloride 50 WP @ 1 kg/ha or chlorantraniliprole @ 150 ml/ha in 500 L water.
- Arhar – Stem blight: Spray copper-based fungicide @ 1.25 kg/ha or metalaxyl MZ @ 750 g/ha, 2–3 times at 10–12-day intervals.
- Groundnut – Leaf spot/rust: Spray carbendazim @ 250 g/ha + mancozeb @ 1 kg/ha, 2–3 times at 10–12-day intervals.
- Maize – Fall armyworm: Spray emamectin benzoate @ 250–300 ml/ha or chlorantraniliprole @ 120–150 ml/ha.
- Green gram/Black gram – Yellow mosaic: Spray imidacloprid @ 200–250 ml/ha for whitefly control.
- Cattle – Rainy season: Provide anti-parasitic and anti-helminthic treatment. Feed 25–30 kg green fodder/day in a 3:1 green:dry ratio and mineral mixture @ 25–30 g/day. For 3-month-old pregnant cows, provide 10–15 kg green fodder + 30–50 g mineral mixture + 30 g common salt/day.
- Poultry: Vaccinate against Ranikhet disease with F-1 at 7 days and R2B at 8 weeks.
- Newborn calves: Provide colostrum within 2 hours of birth.

Assam

Rainfall of 890.8 mm (-37% deficient) was received over Assam from 01 June to 30 August 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (28 August-03 September to 4 September-10 September) over Assam is normal rainfall for week 1 and week 2.

- Paddy – Tillering stage: Continue need-based weeding and top-dress urea @ 4.5 kg/bigha for semi-dwarf medium/long-duration varieties and 1.5 kg/bigha for tall varieties at 20–30 days after transplanting. In flood-damaged areas, sow pre-germinated Luit, Kopilee or Dishang directly in puddled fields up to the last week of August, or transplant aged local varieties like Monoharsali, Andreusali and Prasadbhog with more seedlings/hill and recommended NPK + organic matter.
- Sesamum – Sowing/emergence stage: Complete sowing by August using AST-1. Apply 9 kg urea + 17 kg SSP + 5 kg MOP/bigha during final land preparation; seed rate 540 g/bigha. Ensure drainage of excess water.
- Green gram/Black gram – Sowing stage: Postpone sowing during light–moderate rainfall. Use recommended varieties and complete sowing by mid-September; delayed sowing may reduce yield due to cold stress during podding.
- Citrus – Sowing stage: Complete Assam lemon planting by August and provide surface drains at regular intervals for excess-water drainage.
- Paddy – Swarming caterpillar: Install 7 bamboo T-perches/bigha for predatory birds. In flood-affected areas, spray bunds with fipronil 5% SC @ 1 ml/L; on infestation, spray lambda-cyhalothrin 5 EC @ 1.5 ml/L or chlorantraniliprole 18.5% SC @ 1 ml/3 L at 7-day intervals; 3 sprays are required.
- Citrus – Vegetative/fruiting stage: For trunk borer, pierce the holes with wire and plaster with wet soil, or plug with kerosene-soaked cotton/cloth and seal with mud.

- Cow: Vaccinate cows, buffaloes and goats against BQ, HS, FMD and anthrax. Avoid feeding water-submerged rotten grass.
- Poultry: Provide laying hens and ducks recommended mineral and calcium supplements as advised by a veterinarian.
- Fishery: Supplement fish feed with rice bran + mustard oil cake in 1:1 ratio using feeding trays/bags at different depths. Keep Eichhornia in one corner of the pond to reduce temperature.
- Contingency plan: Due to possible heavy rain, thunderstorm and lightning, provide mechanical support to banana, citrus and papaya and ensure drainage. Harvest mature vegetables/fruits and shift them to safer locations. Shift fruit, flower and vegetable seedlings to safe places or provide firm temporary bamboo/net/plastic sheds. Withhold irrigation in vegetables and horticultural crops.

Uttar Pradesh

East Uttar Pradesh received rainfall of 535.2 mm (-14% deficient), and West Uttar Pradesh received rainfall of 560.5 mm (3% normal) from 01 June to 30 August 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (28 August-03 September to 4 September-10 September) is large deficient rainfall over West Uttar Pradesh and normal rainfall over East Uttar Pradesh for week 1 and normal rainfall over East Uttar Pradesh and West Uttar Pradesh for week 2.

East Uttar Pradesh

- Paddy – Active tillering stage: Maintain a thin water layer of 2–5 cm. If algae or poor root growth occurs, drain the field for 2–3 days and refill. Apply the second split of N (urea) only after draining excess water and when leaves are dry.
- Black gram – Late vegetative to branching stage: Keep drainage furrows completely clear to prevent stagnant water, root rot and yield loss.
- Sugarcane – Grand growth stage: Carry out propping and tying.
- Maize – Tasseling stage: Carry out intercultural operations, top-dressing of fertilizers and weeding.
- Pigeon pea – Emergence stage: Sow long-duration varieties such as Bahar, Narendra Arhar-1 and Narendra Arhar-2 during clear weather. Treat seeds with Rhizobium culture and an appropriate fungicide before sowing.
- Cow/Buffalo: Bathe animals before morning milking, provide fresh drinking water 3 times/day and balanced feed. Vaccinate against FMD and consult the local veterinary hospital for healthcare needs.
- Fisheries: Maintain clean pond water and remove debris. Ensure adequate oxygen and fresh-water replenishment. Feed balanced floating pellets twice daily. Monitor for infections, use preventive water treatments and consult a fishery expert/veterinarian when needed.

West Uttar Pradesh

- Paddy – Tillering/booting/PI stage: Due to below-normal rainfall, no irrigation is required. After weeding, top-dress $\frac{1}{4}$ urea at tillering stage.
- Sorghum – Vegetative stage: Carry out shallow hoeing at proper moisture and drain excess water.
- Pearl millet – Tillering stage: Complete weeding and thinning within 15–20 days after sowing and drain excess water.
- Pigeon pea – Vegetative stage: Carry out weeding and thinning to maintain proper plant population; drain excess water.
- Groundnut – Vegetative/pegging stage: Complete earthing-up before pegging and drain excess water.
- Black gram/Green gram – Vegetative stage: Carry out weeding and thinning and drain excess water.
- Paddy – Tillering/booting/PI stage: For stem borer, leaf roller, hispa, banka and shoot borer, spray cartap hydrochloride 50% SP @ 1000 g/ha in 500 L water or broadcast chlorantraniliprole 0.40% GR @ 10 kg/ha.
- Maize – Silking/grain filling stage: For stem borer, broadcast chlorantraniliprole 0.40% GR @ 10 kg/ha and drain excess water.

- Sorghum – Vegetative stage: For shoot borer, dust carbofuran 3G @ 20 kg/ha.
- Black gram/Green gram – Vegetative/branching stage: Carry out weeding; if whitefly is observed, spray imidacloprid @ 250 ml/ha in 500 L water and drain excess water.
- Cow/Buffalo: Bathe animals before milking and provide fresh drinking water. Feed milch animals a balanced diet with 50% green fodder. Ensure routine immunization against diseases such as anthrax, haemorrhagic septicemia (Gala Ghotu) and surra, and consult the veterinary hospital as needed.

Madhya Pradesh

West Madhya Pradesh received rainfall of 619.7 mm (-14% normal), and East Madhya Pradesh received rainfall of 814.7 mm (-4% normal) from 01 June to 30 August 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (28 August-03 September to 4 September-10 September) is large deficient rainfall over West Madhya Pradesh and excess rainfall over East Madhya Pradesh for week 1 and normal rainfall over East Madhya Pradesh and West Madhya Pradesh for week 2.

- Paddy/Rice – Boot stage: Construct field bunds for soil and water conservation. Apply the remaining N dose to June-sown crop and monitor stem borer and hopper incidence.
- Soybean – Pod initiation stage (June sown): Monitor leaf-eating caterpillars and rogue out mosaic plants. Maintain drainage channels, monitor different field locations and install bird perches.
- Maize – Cob stage (June sown): Ensure drainage of excess water and manage fall armyworm as required.
- Sugarcane – Cane stage: Tie canes to prevent lodging and complete earthing-up. Drench soil with insecticide for termite control. Monitor/control *Pyrilla* and red rot in consultation with nearby KVK personnel.
- Vegetables – Nursery/fruitlet stage: Monitor and properly manage fertilizer in kharif onion, chilli and brinjal nurseries. Monitor fruit borer in tomato, chilli and brinjal; if >1 borer/plant, apply control measures after KVK consultation. Follow intercultural practices for weed control, maintain drainage and prepare marigold nursery in a net house.
- Fruit crops – Planting stage: Prepare pits for rainy-season planting of papaya, mango, guava and other fruit crops using recommended pit size and fertilizer application.
- Brinjal – Fruiting stage: For fruit and shoot borer, spray spinosad 45 SC @ 10 ml a.i./ha or quinalphos 25 EC @ 1.5–2 ml/L during late evening.
- Okra – Fruiting stage: Rogue out mosaic plants. For whiteflies and sucking pests, spray imidacloprid 17.8 SL @ 60–90 ml/acre.
- Soybean – Flower initiation stage: For semilooper, tobacco caterpillar and *Helicoverpa*, spray quinalphos 25 EC @ 1 L/ha or lambda-cyhalothrin 4.9 CS @ 300 ml/ha. For yellow mosaic/whitefly, destroy affected plants and spray thiamethoxam + lambda-cyhalothrin @ 125 ml/ha or beta-cyfluthrin + imidacloprid @ 350 ml/ha.
- Cattle & Poultry: Immunize against rainy-season diseases and deworm calves. Keep poultry litter dry to prevent excess moisture. Create smoke in cattle sheds to reduce mosquitoes and other insects.

Odisha

Odisha received rainfall of 1129.3 mm (25% excess) from 01 June to 30 August 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (28 August-03 September to 4 September-10 September) over Odisha is large excess rainfall for week 1 and excess rainfall for week 2.

- Rice – Tillering stage: Keep drainage outlets open to remove excess water. Withhold fertilizer and pesticide applications until rainfall subsides.
- Green gram/Black gram – Vegetative stage: Ensure proper drainage to remove excess water.
- Sugarcane – Vegetative/formative stage: Tie leaves of 4–5 plants together and provide staking to prevent lodging.

- Banana – Vegetative to fruiting stage: Provide staking and ensure proper drainage.
- Papaya – Vegetative to fruiting stage: Provide bamboo/stick staking during fruit development to protect against wind and fruit load.
- Vegetables – Sowing to harvesting: Harvest mature produce. Protect tomato, chilli and brinjal nurseries with plastic/polythene covers. Keep drainage channels open. Avoid fertilizer and pesticide application until rainwater recedes; thereafter wash muddy leaves or remove affected leaves.
- Paddy – Tillering stage: For sheath rot/blight, spray tebuconazole 50% + trifloxystrobin 25% WG @ 80 g/acre or propiconazole 25% EC @ 200 ml/acre during clear weather. After rainfall recedes, control swarming caterpillar with chlorpyrifos 50% + cypermethrin 5% EC @ 400 ml/acre or lambda-cyhalothrin @ 400 ml/acre.
- Vegetables – Sowing to harvesting: For wilt/root rot, drench the root zone with metalaxyl 8% + mancozeb 64% WP @ 20 g/10 L water during clear weather and ensure proper drainage.
- Fishery: Pump out water to reduce pond level by 2–3 ft. Install bamboo/nylon mesh at inlets/outlets and nylon nets on bunds to prevent fish escape and entry of unwanted fish. After rain, apply alkydimethyl-benzyl ammonium chloride @ 3 ppm as disinfectant to address reduced salinity.
- Livestock: Keep sheds clean and dry; provide sufficient feed and clean drinking water and keep animals indoors. Ensure deworming and vaccination against FMD, HS and BQ.

Punjab

Rainfall of 230.2 mm (-36% deficient) was received over Punjab from 01 June to 30 August 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (28 August-03 September to 4 September-10 September) over Punjab is large deficient rainfall for week 1 and deficient rainfall for week 2.

- Maize – Tasseling/silking stage: Drain excess water to prevent stalk rot. After flooding, apply 3% urea spray twice at weekly intervals or additional N @ 12–24 kg (25–50 kg urea)/acre for moderate–severe damage. Apply final N dose: 37 kg urea/acre for early hybrids/high-yielding varieties or 25 kg/acre for local maize/Pearl Popcorn/Kesri.
- Paddy – Panicle emergence stage: Irrigate 2 days after ponded water infiltrates, without allowing cracks. Apply final N @ 30 kg urea/acre; with LCC, apply 25 kg/acre only if 6/10 leaves are lighter than shade 4. For DSR, apply 43 kg urea/acre at 6 and 9 weeks. Correct zinc deficiency with 10 kg zinc sulphate (21%) or 6.5 kg (33%)/acre; for iron deficiency, spray 1% ferrous sulphate 2–3 times at weekly intervals.
- Cotton – Flowering/boll formation stage: Control weeds with directed spray of Gramoxone 24 SL @ 500 ml/acre or glufosinate ammonium 13.5 SL @ 900 ml/acre. Apply urea @ 33 kg/acre for varieties and 45 kg/acre for Bt cotton at first flowering. Apply 2% potassium nitrate (13:0:45) spray 4 times at weekly intervals from flower initiation.
- Maize – Tasseling/silking stage: For banded leaf and sheath blight, spray Amistar Top 325 SC @ 100 ml/200 L water. For maize borer, spray chlorantraniliprole 18.5 SC @ 30 ml/60 L water/acre or use *Trichogramma chilonis* trichocards twice/acre at 10 and 17 days.
- Cotton – Flowering/boll formation stage: For whitefly, spray only when ETL reaches 6 adults/leaf; for jassid, spray when yellowing/curling occurs on 50% plants. Manage mealybug with sufloxaflo 21.8 SC @ 150 ml/acre. Follow recommended insecticides for bollworms/tobacco caterpillar when damage exceeds 5%.
- Paddy – Panicle emergence stage: For bacterial leaf blight, avoid ponding water and excess N; chemical sprays are not helpful. For sheath blight, false smut, stem borer and leaf folder, use recommended fungicides/insecticides at the stated ETL. Prefer neem-based biopesticides at pest initiation.
- Dairy animals: Use fans/foggers as needed. Protect wounds from flies and seek veterinary treatment for maggot wounds. Control flies, lice and ticks with recommended treatments; deworm as advised.

Provide adequate green fodder, frequent small meals, salt/mineral supplements and sufficient water; monitor for anemia, tick-borne disease and fever.

- Poultry: Provide 15–20% protein with minerals/vitamins, keep litter dry, feed during cooler hours, ensure continuous cool water/electrolytes, maintain shed temperature $\leq 26^{\circ}\text{C}$, control flies and avoid storing feed >15 days. Vaccinate/debeak up to 14–16 weeks as appropriate.

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 (28 August-03 September to 4 September-10 September) over Jammu is large deficient rainfall for week 1 and deficient for week 2.

- Paddy – Tillering stage: Irrigate basmati and non-basmati rice during dry spells. Apply 2nd N dose before panicle initiation (55–65 DAT). Rogue out plants showing Bakanae (foot rot), especially in Pusa Basmati 1121.
- Maize – Tasseling stage: Carry out weeding, hoeing and earthing up. Apply 2nd N dose to 30–40-day-old late-sown maize during clear weather.
- Vegetables – Fruiting stage: Keep fields weed-free. Ensure drainage and proper earthing-up in turmeric. Remove yellow-leaf plants in okra. Install pheromone traps @ 4/kanal in brinjal if *Helicoverpa*/fruit & shoot borer incidence occurs.
- Kharif Mash – Vegetative stage: In 30–40-day-old crops, carry out thinning, weeding and hoeing at optimum soil moisture.
- Paddy – Tillering stage: For brown spot, spray mancozeb @ 2.5 g/L during clear weather; repeat after 10–15 days. For bacterial leaf blight, apply streptomycin 40 g + copper oxychloride 200 g/200 L water/acre during clear weather.
- Maize – Vegetative stage: For stem borer, apply cartap hydrochloride/carbofuran granules @ 5 g/plant. For fall armyworm in late-sown maize, apply chlorantraniliprole 18.5 SC @ 7.5 ml/kanal or thiamethoxam @ 0.4 ml/L in the whorl. For Maydis leaf blight, spray carbendazim @ 2 g/L during clear weather.
- Vegetables – Fruiting stage: For fruit borer in tomato and bhindi, spray imidacloprid @ 1 ml/3 L during clear weather. For fruit fly in cucurbits, spray malathion @ 1.5 ml/L during clear weather.
- Sericulture – Mulberry/Cocoon: Transplant mulberry saplings. Store April-harvested cocoons loosely in muslin bags on wire-mesh racks to prevent rodent damage.
- Fisheries – Carp farming: Farmers yet to stock may use quality carp seed from reliable sources. For stocked ponds, provide supplementary feed @ 2–3% of estimated fish biomass.

Andhra Pradesh

Rainfall of 259.3 mm (-40% deficit) was received over Andhra Pradesh from 01 June to 30 August 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (28 August-03 September to 4 September-10 September) over Andhra Pradesh is deficient rainfall for week 1 and week 2.

- General advisory – Crop establishment: Under prevailing conditions, cultivate contingency crops suitable for August sowing such as fodder jowar, greengram, bajra, cowpea, horse gram and foxtail millet.
- Groundnut – Pegging to pod development stage: Under borewell conditions, monitor sucking pests and *Helicoverpa*. Install sticky traps @ 10/acre, pheromone traps @ 4/acre and bird perches @ 4/acre. At ETL, spray imidacloprid 17.8 SL @ 0.4 ml/L for sucking pests. For *Helicoverpa*, spray quinalphos 2 ml + neem oil 5 ml/L initially; later use novaluron 25% EC @ 1 ml/L or emamectin benzoate 5% SG @ 0.5 g/L. Under rainfed conditions, spray 19:19:19 @ 5 g/L to reduce drought effects.
- Redgram – Vegetative stage: Carry out intercultivation with gorrus/guntakas at 30 and 60 DAS and thinning to maintain optimum plant population.

- Castor – Vegetative stage: Apply urea @ 13 kg/acre at 30–35 and 60–65 DAS; in hybrids, apply an additional 13 kg/acre at 90–95 DAS under adequate soil moisture.
- Cotton – Vegetative to flowering stage: Apply urea + potash @ 10 kg/acre at 30, 60 and 90 DAS using available soil moisture. For magnesium deficiency, spray MgSO₄ @ 10 g/L 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 per local weather conditions.
- Livestock/poultry: Establish perennial fodder where irrigation is available; do not feed maize/sorghum fodder before 45–50 days. Provide silage, hay, legume fodder, cool clean water, shade and ventilation, and monitor for heat stress.

Haryana

Rainfall of 288.6 mm (-18% normal) was received over Haryana from 01 June to 30 August 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (28 August-03 September to 4 September-10 September) over Haryana is large deficient rainfall for week 1 and week 2.

- Cotton – Vegetative-flowering to boll formation stage: Drain excess rainwater and ensure proper drainage. Withhold irrigation for the next 3 days due to expected rain. Monitor whitefly incidence under high humidity.
- Paddy – Tillering to stem development stage: Withhold irrigation for the next 3 days if rain is expected. Carry out manual weeding as needed. Apply N fertilizers in the evening and avoid mixing urea with pesticides. Monitor root weevil; if infestation occurs, apply Carbaryl 4G/Sevidal 4G @ 10 kg/acre during clear weather.
- Vegetables/Fruits – Planting/vegetative/harvesting stage: Monitor sucking pests and spray as per university recommendations during clear weather. Harvest vegetables during clear weather and avoid entering muddy fields. Withhold irrigation, agrochemical sprays and intercultural operations for the next 3 days due to expected rain.
- Poultry – Weather-based management: Keep birds in well-ventilated, dry shelters; maintain cleanliness and dryness and remove wet litter to prevent house flies and other pests.
- Livestock – Weather-based management: Keep animals in well-ventilated areas and provide clean drinking water and green forage. Provide 50 g iodized salt + 50–100 g mineral mixture daily. Keep the shed surroundings clean and free of tall grass/weeds to reduce house-fly infestation.

Bihar

Rainfall of 458 mm (-40% deficit) was received over Bihar from 01 June to 30 August 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (28 August-03 September to 4 September-10 September) over Bihar is large excess rainfall for week 1 and excess for week 2.

- Rice – Tillering stage: Monitor for stem borer and leaf folder; if observed, broadcast Chlorantraniliprole 4G @ 20–25 kg/ha uniformly in the late afternoon. In late-sown rice, monitor for Khaira disease; if symptoms appear, spray zinc sulphate @ 5 kg + lime @ 2.5 kg in 500 L water/ha. Monitor BPH at the plant base; if severe, spray Imidacloprid 17.8% SC @ 1 ml/3 L water.
- Maize – Vegetative stage: Monitor for stem borer and fall armyworm (FAW). For stem borer symptoms (drying/wilting central whorl), apply Carbofuran 3G @ 7 kg/ha in the whorl. For FAW, spray Emamectin benzoate @ 0.5–0.6 g/15 L water; if required, spray Coragen @ 0.5–0.6 ml/15 L water 7 days later.
- Pigeon pea – Sowing stage: Sow from 25 August–15 September using Sharad, Pusa-9 or Rajendra Arhar-1 at 45–50 kg/ha and 30 × 10–15 cm spacing. Apply 20 kg N + 45 kg P + 20 kg K + 20 kg S/ha; top-dress 10 kg N (22 kg urea)/ha at 25–30 DAS followed by weeding. In zinc-deficient soils, apply zinc sulphate @ 25 kg/ha at sowing.

- Pointed gourd – Sowing stage: Complete sowing using Rajendra Parwal-1, -2, -3, Swarna Rekha, Swarna Alaukik or Swarna Suruchi at 150 × 100 cm spacing. Apply FYM @ 20–25 t/ha + 60 kg N + 50 kg P + 40 kg K/ha.
- Yam bean – Sowing stage: Sow in uplands using Rajendra Mishrikand-1 or -2. August: 30–40 kg seed/ha at 30 × 15 cm; September: 50–55 kg/ha at 15 × 15 cm. Apply compost @ 200 q/ha + 80 kg N + 60 kg P + 80 kg K/ha; apply ½ N + full P & K basally and remaining ½ N at 40–45 DAS.
- Sweet potato – Land preparation: Prepare well-drained sandy-loam soil by 2–3 ploughings and levelling. Incorporate compost @ 100 q/ha; apply 60 kg N + 40 kg P + 60 kg K/ha during final preparation. Plant at 30 × 30 cm from the last week of August–September. Recommended varieties: Rajendra Shakarkand-5, -35, -47, -43, Shree Bhadra, Kalmegh and -92.
- Brinjal – Early shoot & fruit borer management: Apply Furadan 3G @ 1 g/plant around the root zone and incorporate into soil at 10 days after transplanting. In standing crops, monitor regularly, remove and bury infested shoots/fruits before spraying. If infestation is high, spray Spinosad 48 EC @ 1 ml/4 L water.

West Bengal

Rainfall of 964.3 mm (8% normal) was received over West Bengal from 01 June to 30 August 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (28 August-03 September to 4 September-10 September) over West Bengal is large excess rainfall for week 1 and large excess for week 2.

- Kharif rice – Vegetative stage: Maintain 2–3 cm standing water and clear drainage channels. Postpone urea top-dressing until rain stops; apply 15–20 kg urea/acre with neem cake during clear weather. Carry out hand-weeding or spray bispyribac-sodium 10% SC @ 80–100 ml/acre during dry intervals.
- Brinjal – Fruiting stage: Suspend irrigation and clear furrows for drainage. Withhold soil-applied NPK/urea; spray 19:19:19 @ 5 g/L + micronutrients on dry foliage. Carry out shallow hoeing, weeding and earthing-up. Avoid harvesting during rain/heavy dew; harvest only on dry mornings and store produce in clean crates under covered, ventilated conditions after removing damaged fruits.
- Banana – Shooting/fruitle stage: Ensure rapid drainage and suspend irrigation/top-dressing during saturation. Apply potassium fertilizers only when soil is moist, not saturated. Keep basins weed-free and provide bamboo/wire support to heavy bunches. Harvest mature bunches during clear weather, keeping them off wet ground. For Sigatoka, prune/burn infected leaves and spray propiconazole 25% EC @ 1 ml/L or carbendazim 50% WP @ 1 g/L + sticker. For stem weevil, clean trunk base and apply neem cake @ 250 g/plant.
- Kharif rice – Vegetative stage: Monitor yellow stem borer and leaf folder; install pheromone traps @ 4–5/acre. At ETL, use chlorantraniliprole 0.4% G @ 4 kg/acre or 18.5% SC @ 0.3 ml/L. For early blast/sheath blight under high humidity, spray tricyclazole 75% WP @ 0.6 g/L or hexaconazole 5% EC @ 2 ml/L during clear weather.
- Brinjal – Fruiting stage: For fruit and shoot borer, remove and destroy infested shoots/fruits and install pheromone traps @ 12/ha. Spray spinosad 45% SC @ 0.3 ml/L or emamectin benzoate 5% SG @ 0.4 g/L. For fruit/root rot, spray copper oxychloride 50% WP @ 3 g/L or chlorothalonil 75% WP @ 2 g/L during dry spells with sticker @ 0.5 ml/L.

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