



राष्ट्रीय कृषि मौसम परामर्शी सेवाएं बुलेटिन National Agromet Advisory Services Bulletin

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जारीकर्ता / Issued by

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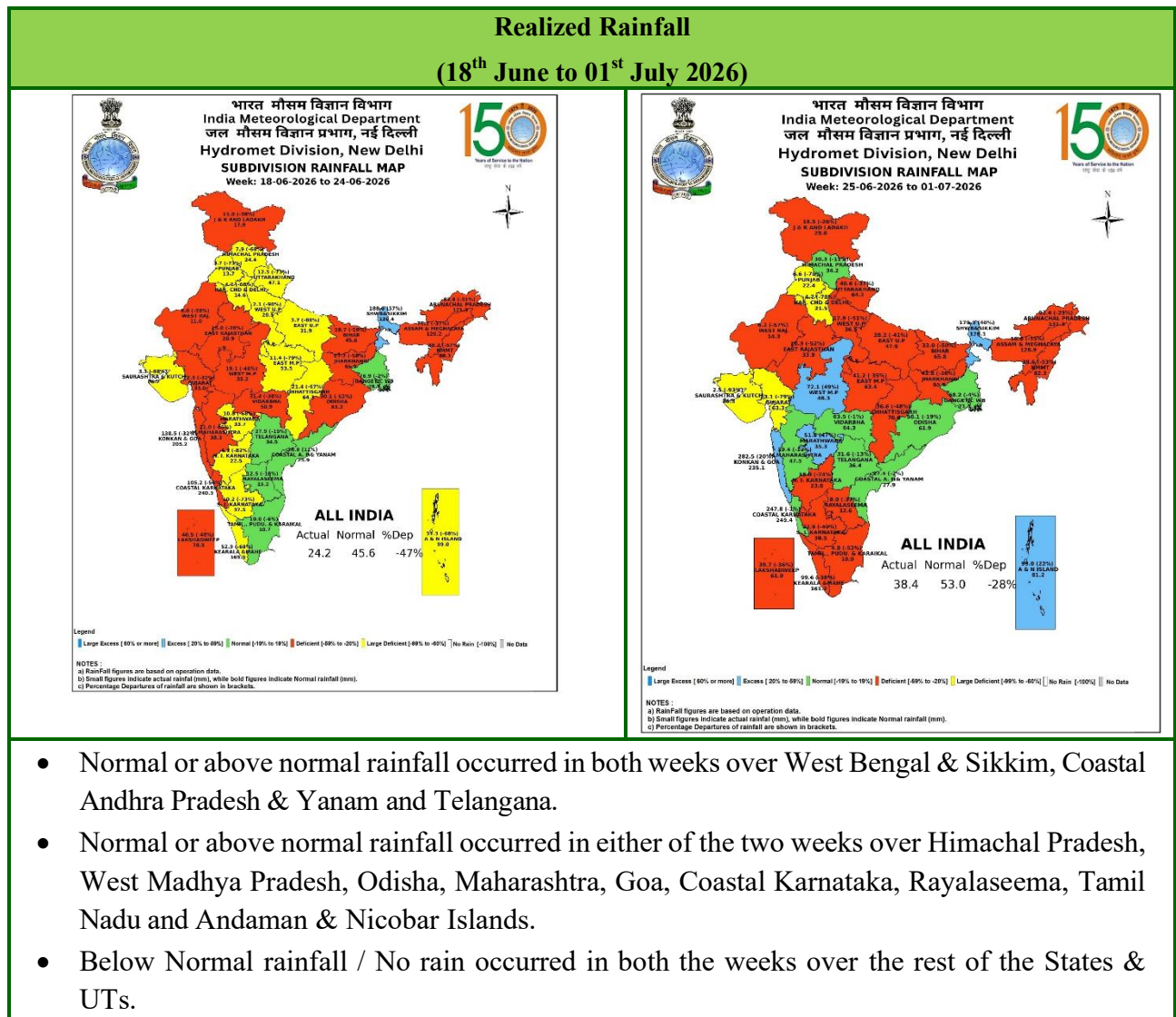
और

भारतीय मौसम विज्ञान विभाग
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पृथ्वी प्रणाली विज्ञान संगठन
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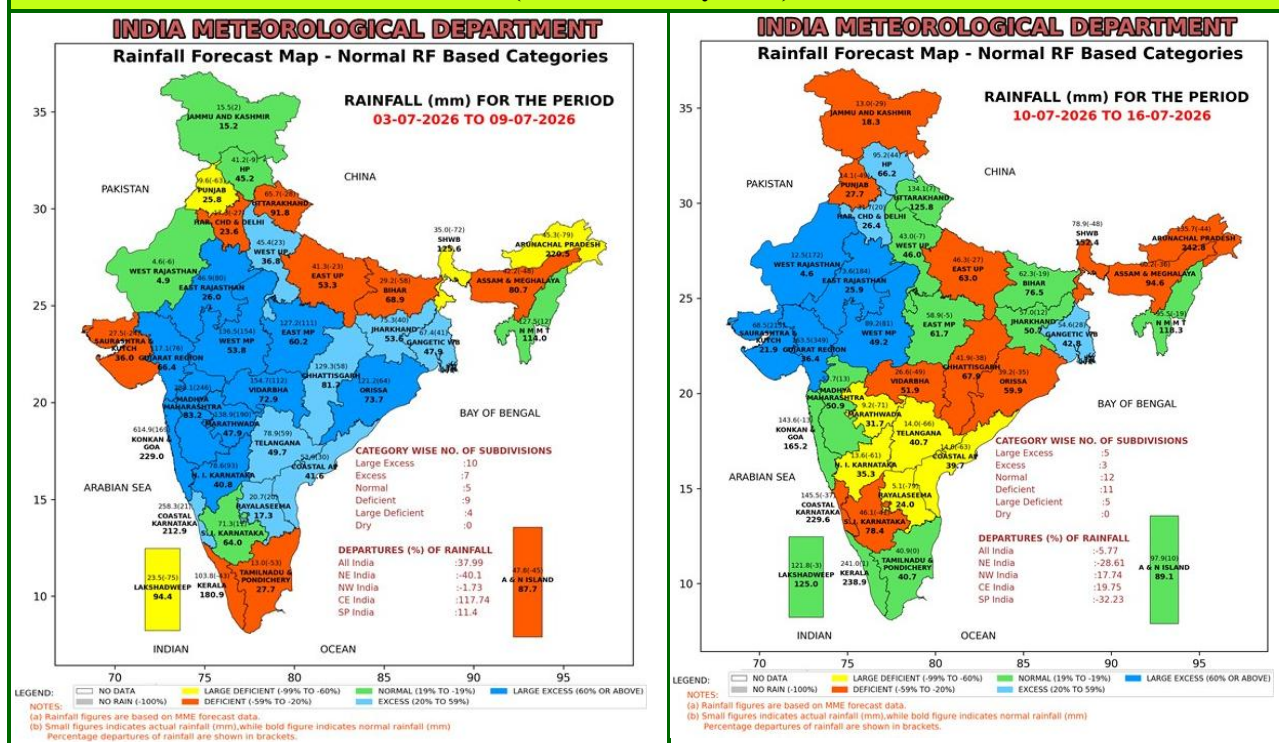
वास्तविक वर्षा तथा विस्तारित अवधि पूर्वानुमान

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



Extended Range Forecast System

Rainfall forecast maps for the next 2 weeks (IC - 01st July, 2026) (03rd to 16th July 2026)



- **Week 1 (03.07.2026 to 09.07.2026):** Rainfall is likely to be above normal over West India, Central India and many parts of East India, East Rajasthan, North Karnataka, Telangana, Coastal Andhra Pradesh and Nagaland-Mizoram-Manipur-Tripura. However, it is likely to be below normal over Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Saurashtra & Kutch, Sikkim, Assam & Meghalaya, East UP, Bihar, Arunachal Pradesh and Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
- **Week 2 (10.07.2026 to 16.07.2026):** Rainfall is likely to be above normal over Gujarat, West Madhya Pradesh, East & West Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Gangetic WB and Uttarakhand. However, it is likely to be below normal over Sikkim, Assam & Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, South Interior Karnataka and Coastal Karnataka, Vidarbha, East UP, Chhattisgarh and Odisha.

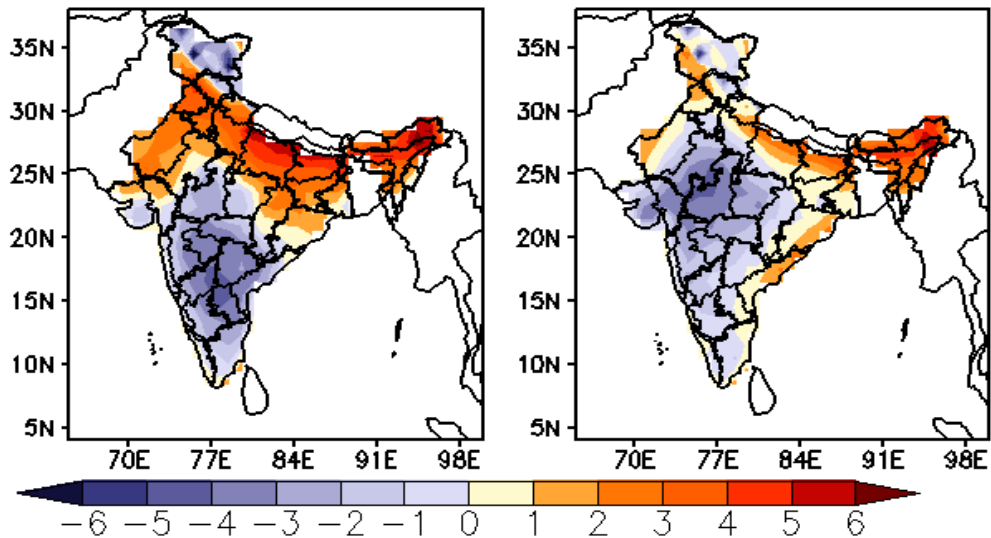
Maximum and Minimum temperature anomaly ($^{\circ}$ C) forecast

for the next 2 weeks (IC - 1st July, 2026)
(03rd to 16th July 2026)

MME forecast Tmax anomaly (Deg C)

(Week1: 03Jul–09Jul)

(Week2: 10Jul–16Jul)



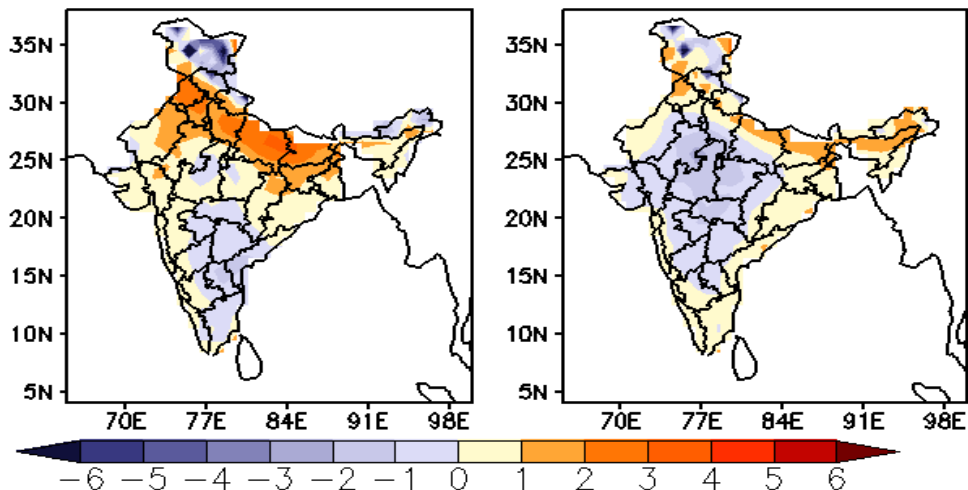
Maximum Temperature (Tmax)

- **Week 1 (03.07.2026 to 09.07.2026):** Maximum temperature is likely to be above normal over many parts of North West India, East India and North East India.
- **Week 2 (10.07.2026 to 16.07.2026):** Maximum temperature is likely to be above normal over West Rajasthan, North East India, East Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and coastal regions of Odisha & north Coastal Andhra Pradesh.

MME forecast Tmin anomaly (Deg C)

(Week1: 03Jul–09Jul)

(Week2: 10Jul–16Jul)



Minimum Temperature (Tmin)

- **Week 1 (03.07.2026 to 09.07.2026):** Minimum Temperature is likely to be above normal over many parts of North West India, Bihar, Jharkhand and some parts of West Bengal & Chhattisgarh.
- **Week 2 (10.07.2026 to 16.07.2026):** Minimum temperature is likely to be above normal over Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar and some parts of East UP, Punjab and Jammu & Kashmir.

Progress & Rainfall outlook for SW Monsoon 2026

(Issued by IMD)

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

Monthly rainfall outlook for July and progress of the southwest monsoon 2026 over the country

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

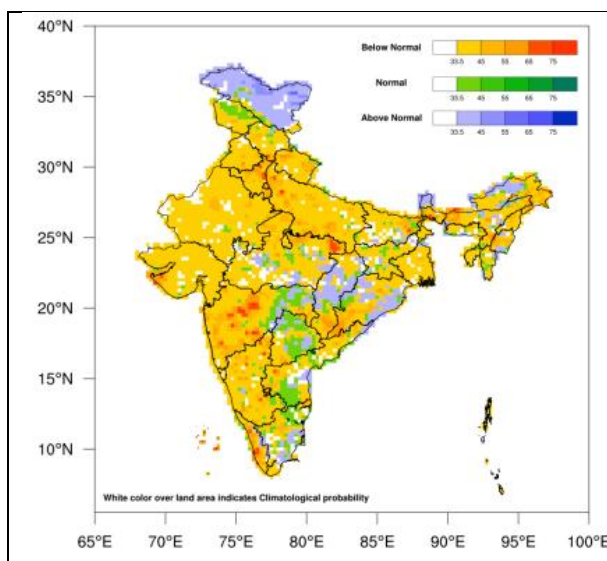


Fig. 1 Monthly rainfall outlook for July 2026
(Source: IMD)

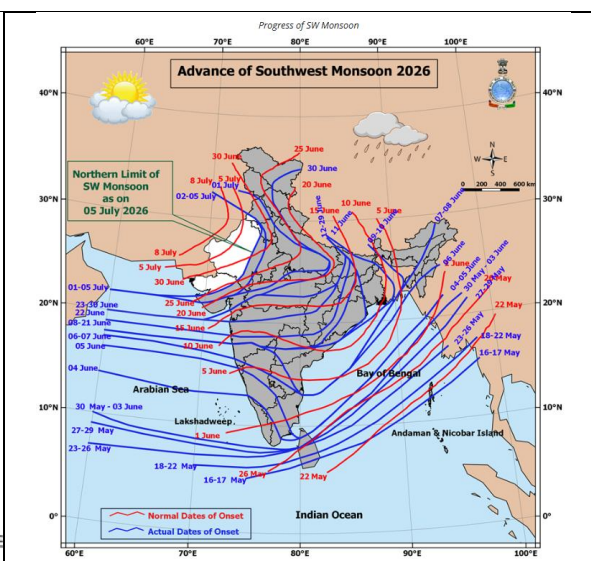


Fig. 2. Progress of the southwest monsoon across the country (Source: IMD)

Southwest monsoon has set in over Kerala on 04th June 2026 and has progressed to other parts of India. As of 05 July, the monsoon has covered almost all parts of India except western parts of Gujarat and Rajasthan and some parts of Punjab and Haryana (**Fig. 2**). Conditions are favourable for further advance of southwest monsoon into some more parts of Gujarat, remaining parts of Haryana & Punjab and some more parts of Rajasthan during next 3 days.

Planning for the upcoming *kharif* 2026 season

- In view of the anticipated below-normal Southwest Monsoon (SWM) during 2026, Scientists / Subject Matter Specialists (SMSs) from ICAR and IMD are issuing advisories for the implementation of contingency plans through the Gramin Krishi Mausam Sewa (GKMS) programme.
- ICAR-CRIDA has conducted online state-specific interface meetings with 14 states (AP, Telangana, Bihar, Jharkhand, Punjab, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Karnataka, WB, Gujarat, UP, MP, Odisha and Assam) involving officials from State Agriculture Departments, State Agricultural Universities (SAUs), ICAR institutes, and Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) to facilitate the implementation of District Agricultural Contingency Plans (DACPs) and preparedness for *kharif* 2026. Similar meetings for other states will be conducted in the coming days.

Strategic Agricultural Planning based on Rainfall till 16 July 2026

Agromet Advisories

Kerala

Kerala received 553.8 mm of rainfall (-27% deficit) from 01 June to 05 July 2026. Kerala's extended-range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (03-09 July to 10-16 July 2026) indicates deficit rainfall in week 1 and normal rainfall for week 2.

- Rice: Apply the first dose of fertilizers for short-duration varieties at the rate of 40 kg urea, 78 kg rock phosphate, and 12 kg potash per acre.
- Banana: During the rainy season, there is a risk of rhizome rot. As a prophylactic measure, drench the basin with 3 litres of *Pseudomonas* solution (prepared by mixing 20 g of *Pseudomonas* in 1 litre of water) per plant. Ensure proper drainage facilities.
- Arecanut and Coconut: Due to high atmospheric moisture during the rainy season, there is a possibility of Mahali disease. In this disease, rotting of the nuts begins at the perianth and gradually spreads to affect the entire nut.
- Black Pepper: During the rainy season, as a prophylactic measure against foot rot disease, spray 2.5 g of copper oxychloride or 2 g of copper hydroxide per litre of water and drench the basin around the plant.
- Cucurbitaceous Vegetables: During the rainy season, there is a risk of downy mildew infection. Spray 2.5 g of mancozeb per litre of water, ensuring thorough coverage of the undersides of the leaves. Ensure proper drainage facilities. Avoid applying pesticides during rainy periods.

Tamil Nadu

Tamil Nadu received 77.7 mm of rainfall (-33% deficit) from 01 June to 05 July 2026. Tamil Nadu's extended-range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (03-09 July to 10-16 July 2026) indicates deficit rainfall in week 1 and normal rainfall for week 2.

- Rice, Cluster Bean, and Cotton: Provide irrigation based on the water requirements of the crops.
- Banana: As moderate to gentle winds are expected, provide support (staking) to banana plants that are more than five months old to prevent lodging.
- Paddy: To manage earhead bugs, dust Quinalphos 1.5% D at the rate of 25 kg/ha during the flowering stage and repeat the application one week later.

Karnataka

Coastal Karnataka received 744.1 mm (-29% deficit) of rainfall, North Interior Karnataka received rainfall of 103.7 mm (-13% of normal), and South Interior Karnataka received rainfall of 120 mm (-33% deficit) from 01 June to 05 July 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (03-09 July to 10-16 July 2026) is excess rainfall over Coastal Karnataka, a large excess rainfall over North Interior Karnataka, normal rainfall over South Interior Karnataka for week 1 and deficit rainfall over Coastal Karnataka and South Interior Karnataka and a large deficit over North Interior Karnataka for week 2.

South Interior Karnataka

- Postpone the sowing of *kharif* crops due to inadequate soil moisture in the field.
- Carry out intercultural operations to break soil crusting and reduce soil compaction caused by insufficient soil moisture. Mulching is recommended to conserve soil moisture.
- Provide one or two protective irrigations to standing crops to minimise moisture stress.
- Recommended maize varieties: Ganga-11, Deccan-103, Vijaya Composite, Composite NAC-6004, Composite NAC-6002, and Hybrid Nityashree (NAH-2049).

- **Soil Testing:** Collect soil samples before applying any soil amendments. This helps ensure accurate and efficient nutrient management.
- **In-situ Moisture Conservation:** Repair and strengthen field bunds to reduce runoff and maximise the retention of monsoon rainwater in the soil.

Andhra Pradesh

Coastal Andhra received 122.9 mm (-6% of normal) and 79.4 mm (-1% of normal) of rainfall in the Rayalaseema region from 01 June to 05 July 2026. The extended-range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (03-09 July to 10-16 July 2026) shows excess rainfall over Coastal Andhra Pradesh and Rayalaseema for week 1, and a large deficit of rainfall over Coastal Andhra Pradesh and Rayalaseema for week 2.

- Due to the likelihood of El Niño conditions, farmers are advised to construct water harvesting structures such as farm ponds to store rainwater for use during dry spells. This will help protect crops and ensure sustainable production.
- **Rainfed Crops:** Farmers are advised to take up sowing only after receiving a cumulative rainfall of 50 mm in red soils and 75 mm in black soils following the onset of the Southwest (SW) monsoon.
- **Groundnut:** Utilise the available soil moisture to carry out summer ploughing. Farmers are advised to select high-yielding varieties such as Kadiri-7, K-8 Bold, K-6, Kadiri Amaravathi, Kadiri Chitravati, Kadiri Harithandhra, Dheeraj, Nithya Harith, Dharani, Kadiri Lepakshi, and TCGS-1694, and keep all required inputs ready for kharif sowing.
- **Red gram:** Farmers are advised to undertake summer ploughing by utilizing the available soil moisture. Select medium-duration varieties such as LRG-41, LRG-52, LRG-105, TRG-59, ICPL 85063, ICPL 87119, and PRG-176. Seeds should be procured from reliable sources such as Agricultural Research Stations, Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs), the Department of Agriculture, and other reputed seed suppliers.
- **Cotton:** Farmers are advised to select short-duration cultivars and undertake community-based sowing to minimise the spread of pink bollworm. Install 4–6 pheromone traps per acre at 40 days after sowing (DAS) for effective monitoring and management of the pest.

Odisha

Odisha received rainfall of 265.5 mm (4% of normal) from 01 June to 05 July 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (03-09 July to 10-16 July 2026) over Odisha is a large excess of rainfall for week 1 and deficit rainfall for week 2.

- Devote 10% of the cultivable area to harvesting and storing excess runoff water to provide supplemental irrigation during dry spells.
- Repair water harvesting structures and field bunds to store excess rainwater for use during early- or mid-season droughts.
- Harvest mature fruits and vegetables such as mango, litchi, jackfruit, and pineapple.
- Provide adequate drainage in fields where *kharif* maize, pulses, and other upland crops have been sown. Do not allow water to stagnate in paddy nurseries.
- Cover vegetable nurseries with polythene sheets to protect them from heavy rainfall and ensure proper drainage arrangements.
- In sugarcane, if the crop is 4–5 months old, carry out wrapping and propping in medium- and long-duration varieties to keep the canes erect.
- Grow arhar (pigeon pea) as an intercrop with groundnut in a 6:2 row ratio (groundnut: arhar) to improve profitability and soil health.
- Fishermen are advised not to venture into the sea along the Odisha coast from 03 to 7th July 2026.
- Keep animal sheds clean and dry. Provide adequate feed and clean drinking water to livestock and store feed in a safe place to protect it from heavy rainfall.

Madhya Pradesh

East Madhya Pradesh received rainfall of 139.2 mm (-29% deficit), and West Madhya Pradesh received rainfall of 181.4 mm (17% normal) from 01 June to 05 July 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (03-09 July to 10-16 July 2026) is a large excess of rainfall over East Madhya Pradesh and West Madhya Pradesh during week 1, and normal rainfall over East Madhya Pradesh and a large excess of rainfall over West Madhya Pradesh during week 2.

- **Heat Management:** Due to the extreme rise in day temperatures, irrigate vegetables, nurseries, fodder crops, and orchards at weekly intervals during the early morning or late evening hours. Pesticide sprays should also be carried out in the late evening to avoid evaporation losses and crop injury.
- **Field Preparation for Kharif Crops:** Prepare fields for sowing kharif season crops. Ensure availability of essential inputs such as seeds, fertilisers, seed treatment chemicals, biofertilizers, and herbicides.
- **Monsoon Advisory:** As the southwest monsoon has not yet arrived in the state, farmers are advised to prepare land/fields in advance for kharif sowing and arrange all necessary inputs, including seeds, fertilisers, seed treatment chemicals, biofertilizers, and herbicides.
- **Seed Quality Management:** Collect good-quality seeds for sowing. Conduct a germination test; ensure germination percentage is above 70% for pulses and above 80% for cereals and millets.
- **Paddy Nursery Preparation:** Begin preparation of nurseries for transplanted paddy under irrigated conditions. For one hectare of transplanting, an area of 800–1000 m² is required for nursery raising. Treat seeds with recommended fungicides before sowing. Seeds should be procured from certified agencies.
- **Land Configuration:** Prepare raised beds or adopt a broad-bed-furrow system for sowing crops. Ensure proper field drainage arrangements.
- **Vegetable Nurseries:** Prepare nurseries for early cauliflower, tomato, chilli, and brinjal. Use certified seeds with high germination percentage and treat seeds with recommended fungicides before sowing.

Maharashtra

Konkan received rainfall of 850.7 mm (-4% of normal), 144.7 mm (-25% deficit) rainfall over Madhya Maharashtra, 115.2 mm (-28% deficit) rainfall over Marathwada, and 185.9 mm (-15% of normal) rainfall over Vidarbha from 01 June to 05 July 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (03-09 July to 10-16 July 2026) is a large excess of rainfall over Konkan, Madhya Maharashtra, Vidarbha, and Marathwada for week 1, and normal rainfall over Konkan, Madhya Maharashtra, a large deficit of rainfall over Marathwada and a deficit of rainfall over Vidarbha for week 2.

Konkan

- **Rice:** As heavy to very heavy rainfall is forecast, the application of the second split dose of urea to rice nurseries should be postponed until further agricultural advisories are issued.
- **Finger Millet / Proso Millet:** After sowing, ensure that water does not stagnate in the nursery. Make proper drainage arrangements to remove excess water.
- **Groundnut:** In areas where sowing has already been completed, make proper arrangements to drain excess water from the fields and prevent water stagnation.
- **Niger:** As heavy to very heavy rainfall is forecast, sowing operations should be postponed until further agricultural advisories are issued. In areas where sowing has already been completed, ensure proper drainage to remove excess water and prevent water stagnation.
- **Cashewnut:** Due to the forecast of heavy to very heavy rainfall, the planting of cashewnut grafts should be postponed until further agricultural advisories are issued.

Marathwada

- Soybean: Sow the crop only after the soil attains optimum moisture and reaches vapsa condition. Apply 30:60:30 kg N:P:K per hectare along with 20 kg sulfur per hectare as a basal dose at the time of sowing. Soybean sowing can be carried out up to 15th July.
- Cotton: Sow the crop under optimum soil moisture and vapsa conditions. For rainfed Bt. cotton, the recommended fertiliser dose is 120:60:60 kg N:P:K per hectare. Apply 48:60:60 kg N:P:K per hectare as a basal dose at the time of sowing.
- Pigeon pea: Sow the crop only after the soil attains optimum moisture and reaches vapsa condition. Apply 25:50:00 kg N:P:K per hectare as a basal dose at the time of sowing. Pigeon pea sowing can be carried out up to 15th July.
- Sugarcane: Carry out earthing-up operations and apply the fourth dose of nitrogen fertiliser immediately after earthing-up.

Vidarbha

- In rainfed crop intercropping is suggested instead of sole crop. The university-recommended intercropping pattern is suggested below; Soybean: sorghum: pigeon pea: sorghum (6:1:1:1 rows) / Soybean: pigeon pea (2:1 or 4:2 or 5:1 rows).
- Do not hurry to sow till receipt of good monsoon rains. Undertake sowing only after receipt of sufficient 75 mm-100 mm rains for the cotton crop.
- Pigeon pea varieties to be chosen as per the soil type are: early duration varieties for medium soil type (TAT-10, ICPL 87, AKT-8811), medium duration varieties for medium to heavy soil type (BSMR-736, PKV Tara, BSMR853) and long duration varieties for heavy soil type (ICPL-87119, C-11).

Chhattisgarh

The rainfall received over Chhattisgarh was 166.9 mm (-30% deficit) from 01 June to 05 July 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (03-09 July to 10-16 July 2026) over Chhattisgarh is excess rainfall for week 1 and deficit for week 2.

- According to the weather forecast, an overcast sky with moderate rainfall is likely over the coming days. Therefore, farmers are advised to undertake line sowing of paddy and spray herbicides only when the weather is clear.
- Farmers are advised to complete the sowing of soybean, pigeon pea (arhar), groundnut, and maize crops.
- Gourd and pumpkin should be raised in polybags. Bitter melon and amaranthus should be cultivated using the ridge and furrow method.
- Sugarcane: Farmers are advised to spray the recommended insecticides only when the weather is clear.
- Papaya: Raise seedlings in polybags so that they can be transplanted into the main field with the onset of the monsoon. Recommended varieties include Pusa Nanha and Pusa Dwarf.

Gujarat

Rainfall of 134.4 mm (-28% deficit) was received over Gujarat from 01 June to 05 July 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (03-09 July to 10-16 July 2026) over Gujarat is a large excess of rainfall for week 1 and week 2.

- Sugarcane: At 6, 7, and 8 months after planting, remove dry and senescent leaves and use them as mulch. Manually remove the lower dry leaves from the cane. This improves air circulation within the field, enhances sunlight penetration, and reduces hiding places for harmful pests.
- Groundnut: If sufficient rainfall has been received for sowing, begin groundnut sowing immediately. Select semi-spread varieties such as GG-20, GJG-22, GG-23, and GG HPS-2, or erect (bunch) varieties such as GJG-32, GG-35, GG-37, GG-38, GG-39, GG-40, and GJG-9 for timely sowing.

- **Banana:** During the bunch development stage under high and gusty wind conditions, provide support to banana plants by propping them with bamboo poles placed against the stem on the leaning side to prevent lodging.

Assam

Rainfall of 288.3 mm (-50% deficit) was received over Assam from 01 June to 05 July 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (03-09 July to 10-16 July 2026) over Assam is deficit rainfall for week 1 and week 2.

- Taking advantage of light to moderate rainfall in the coming five days, transplanting of sali rice seedlings may be continued in the main field.
- **Jute:** Avoid waterlogging in jute fields. Remove excess water immediately by constructing field ditches of 20 cm width and 20 cm depth along the slope at 10 m intervals.
- **Citrus:** Proper field sanitation and disposal of fallen fruits help reduce infestation of sucking pests such as the fruit-sucking moth. Baiting with insecticides such as Emamectin benzoate or Flubendiamide, mixed with 1% molasses and fruit juice, is effective in controlling the pest.
- **Sesame:** Begin land preparation in fertile upland areas for sesame cultivation. Procure recommended varieties such as Gauri, Madhavi, Vinayak, and Punjab Til No. 1.
- **Betel vine:** From June to September, there is a heavy incidence of leaf and root rot. To manage this, apply Bordeaux mixture at 1.0% and 0.5% concentrations as four drenches and eight sprays, respectively, at 15-day intervals.

Uttar Pradesh

East Uttar Pradesh received rainfall of 66.7 mm (-53% deficit), and West Uttar Pradesh received rainfall of 71.6 mm (-31% deficit) from 01 June to 05 July 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (03-09 July to 10-16 July 2026) is deficit rainfall over East Uttar Pradesh and excess rainfall over West Uttar Pradesh during week 1, and deficit rainfall over East Uttar Pradesh and normal rainfall over West Uttar Pradesh during week 2.

West Uttar Pradesh

- **Paddy:** Transplanting should be done when seedlings are 10–15 cm tall or have 2–3 leaves. Seedlings should be treated with *Trichoderma viride* @ 4.0% water solution before transplanting. If nursery raising is not possible, direct sowing may be adopted using short-duration paddy varieties.
- **Maize:** Farmers are advised to drain excess water from maize fields. Sowing should be undertaken after 9th July under optimum soil moisture conditions using hybrid varieties such as Azad Hybrid-1, Azad Hybrid-2, DEKALB-7074, Ganga-11, HQPM-5, Sartaj, MS Maize-2, and composite varieties such as Prabhat, Azad Uttam, Pragati, Gaurav, Pro-316 (4640), Bio-9681, and Y-1402K.
- **Sorghum (Jowar):** Farmers are advised to drain excess water from fields. After rainfall, sowing should be undertaken by treating seeds with 2.5 g Thiram or 2.0 g Agrosan GN per kg of seed. Recommended composite varieties include Varsha, CSV-13, CSV-15, SPB-1388, Vijeta, and hybrid varieties such as CSH-16, CSH-9, CSH-14, CSH-18, CSH-13, and CSH-23. To ensure good crop stand, use 12–15 kg seed per hectare. Seeds should be sown in rows 45 cm apart at a depth of 3–4 cm and should be procured from reliable sources.
- **Pearl Millet:** In view of light to moderate rainfall forecast in the coming week, farmers are advised to arrange seeds and fertilizers. Sowing should begin in the second week of July with recommended varieties such as ICMB-155, WC-C 75, PC-70, ICTP-8203, and hybrid varieties like Pusa-322, Pusa-23, and ICMH-451, using 4–5 kg seed per hectare and applying 80:40:40 kg/ha of NPK fertilizer.
- **Sawa (Barnyard Millet):** With light to moderate rainfall expected in the coming week, farmers are advised to arrange seeds and fertilizers. Sowing should begin with recommended varieties such as IP-149, UPT-1, IPM-97, IPM-100, and IPM-151, using 8–10 kg seed per hectare and applying 40:20:20 kg/ha of NPK fertilizer.

- Sesame: Optimum sowing time begins after 8th July. Recommended varieties include Shekhar, Pragti, Type-78, Tarun, RT-351, and RT-346. Ensure proper drainage by removing excess rainwater from the field before sowing.

Uttarakhand

Rainfall of 177.8 mm (-23% deficit) was received over Uttarakhand from 01 June to 05 July 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (03-09 July to 10-16 July 2026) over Uttarakhand is a deficit rainfall for week 1 and normal rainfall for week 2.

- Rice: Strengthen field bunds and keep fields free from weeds. Ensure optimum nutrient levels in the field once the rains subside.
- Soybean: Ensure proper drainage in the field. A light dose of nitrogenous fertilizer may be applied during the early vegetative stage, as waterlogging can reduce nitrogen fixation.
- Maize: Ensure proper drainage and complete earthing-up to prevent crop lodging. Apply urea as a top dressing once the rains subside.
- Plum: Harvest mature fruits and store them in a safe place. Prepare value-added products such as squash, chutney, and candy using healthy fruits.
- Tomato: Maintain proper drainage in the field. Harvest mature fruits regularly and ensure proper staking of plants.
- French Bean: Harvest mature pods in time and avoid water stagnation in the field.

Punjab

Rainfall of 55.1 mm (-25% deficit) was received over Punjab from 01 June to 05 July 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (03-09 July to 10-16 July 2026) over Punjab is a large deficit rainfall for week 1 and a deficit of rainfall for week 2.

- Weed Management: For weed control, apply Atrazine 50 WP as a pre-emergence herbicide at the rate of 500 g per acre in light-textured soils and 800 g per acre in heavy-textured soils, using 200 litres of water per acre.
- Paddy (Basmati): Complete transplanting of Punjab Basmati 7, Punjab Basmati 5, Pusa Basmati 1637, Pusa Basmati 1718, and Pusa Basmati 1121 during the first fortnight of July. Varieties such as CSR 30 and Pusa Basmati 1509 should be transplanted during the second fortnight of July.
- Cotton: Cotton is highly sensitive to standing water during early growth stages. Therefore, ensure proper drainage and remove excess water from cotton fields promptly.
- Maize: The maize borer feeds on the growing points of plants, resulting in the formation of dead hearts. To control this pest, spray Coragen 18.5 SC (chlorantraniliprole) @ 30 ml in 60 litres of water per acre. Spraying should be initiated when the crop is 2–3 weeks old. The maize borer can also be effectively managed using Trichogramma, a bio-control agent, as per PAU recommendations.

Himachal Pradesh

Rainfall of 115.1 mm (-10% of normal) was received over Himachal Pradesh from 01 June to 05 July 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (03-09 July to 10-16 July 2026) over Himachal Pradesh is normal rainfall for week 1 and excess rainfall for week 2.

- Paddy: Rainfall is expected; therefore, farmers are advised to prepare fields for puddling and undertake transplanting after the rains. Farmers may also opt for direct-seeded rice (DSR) after ensuring adequate soil moisture, using a seed rate of 60 kg/ha.
- Intercultural Operations: In already sown crops, intercultural operations such as hoeing are recommended. The first top dressing of nitrogen should also be applied at this stage at a rate of 85 kg urea per hectare. Maize sowing may be undertaken in areas where it has not yet been sown.

- Soybean: With rainfall expected in the next five days, sowing is advised. Recommended varieties include Shivalik, Green Soya, Palam Soya, Him Soya, and Him Palam Green Soya, with a seed rate of 75–100 kg/ha.
- Pulse Crops (Mash, Moong, and Kulthi): At the end of June or with the onset of monsoon, sow recommended varieties with a seed rate of 18–20 kg/ha: Mash: Him Mash-1, UG-218, Palampur-93; Moong: Suketi-1, SML-668, Shining Moong No.-1, Pusa Baisakhi, Kulthi: BLG-1, Baiju, HPK-4
- Vegetable Crops: Rainfall is expected across all parts of Himachal Pradesh. Irrigation may be skipped if rain occurs; otherwise, light irrigation may be provided. Weeding and hoeing should be carried out in vegetable crops to ensure optimum growth.

Jammu

Rainfall of 56.3 mm (-16% normal) was received over Jammu from 01 June to 05 July 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (03-09 July to 10-16 July 2026) over Jammu is normal rainfall for week 1 and a deficit rainfall for week 2.

- Paddy: Apply urea to rice seedlings in the nursery during clear weather, as soon as the standing water from rainfall recedes. Keep the rice nursery and bunds free from weeds. Irrigate the nursery as per requirement.
- Maize: If not already sown, farmers may undertake sowing of maize varieties such as Vivek-25, Vivek QPM-9, HM-5, and HQPM-1 at a seed rate of 20–30 kg/ha, after receipt of rainfall and at optimum soil moisture (vattar condition). Treat seeds with Bavistin @ 3 g/kg of seed before sowing.
- Moong and Mash: Sowing of moong and mash may be undertaken after rainfall when the soil reaches optimum moisture (vattar condition). Recommended varieties include Mash: Pant U-19, Uttara, NDU 99-3, Moong: KM-2241, IPM 2-3, Pusa 0672, Satya
- Treat seeds with Rhizobium culture before sowing to improve yield. If the crop is already sown, ensure proper drainage to remove excess rainwater.
- Field Management: Postpone irrigation due to the likelihood of rainfall. Harvest mature fruits immediately. Ensure proper drainage of excess rainwater from fields.
- Green Manure : Incorporate dhaincha before the flowering stage and plough it into the soil during puddling in rice fields.
- Rainy Season Annual Flowers: Transplant rainy season annuals such as gaillardia, balsam, cosmos, portulaca, kochia, sunflower, morning glory, gomphrena, and celosia after rainfall when the soil reaches optimum moisture (vattar condition).

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