



राष्ट्रीय कृषि मौसम परामर्शी सेवाएं बुलेटिन National Agromet Advisory Services Bulletin

जारी करने की तिथि / Date of issue: 27 July 2026

आधारित / based on

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

वैधता / Validity: 24 July-06 August 2026

जारीकर्ता / Issued by

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India Meteorological Department (IMD)

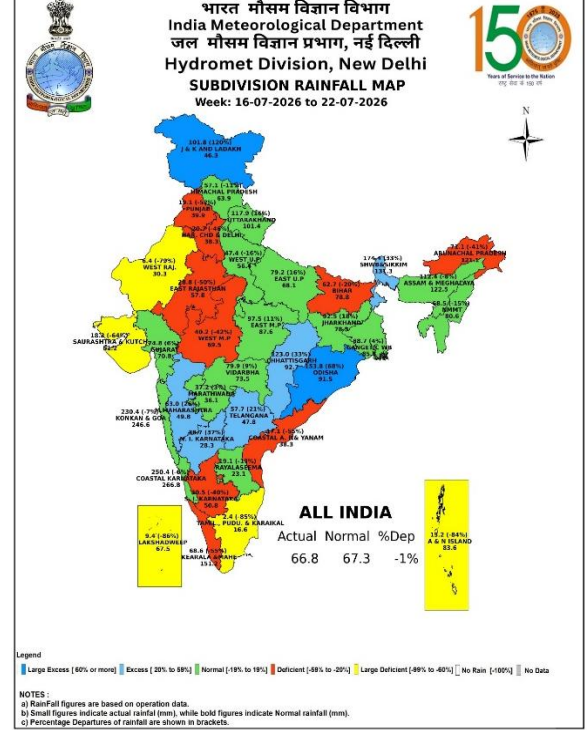
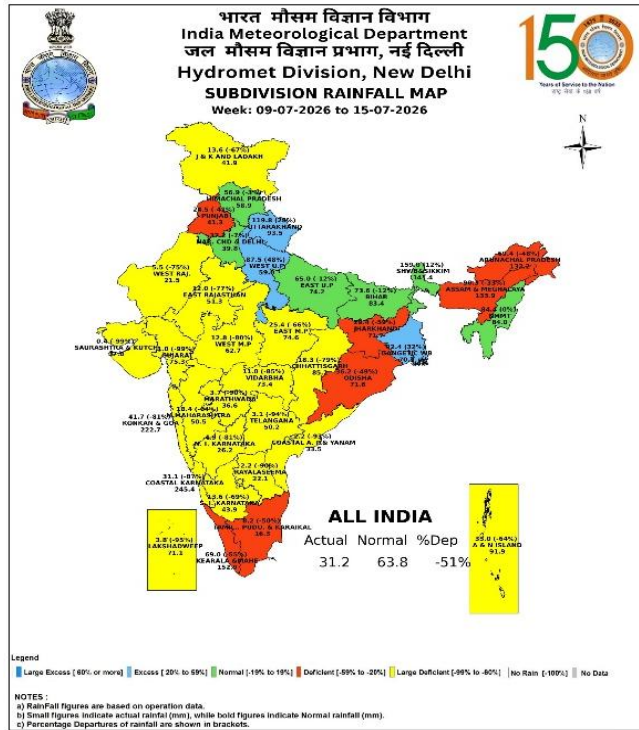
पृथ्वी प्रणाली विज्ञान संगठन
Earth System Science Organization

वास्तविक वर्षा तथा विस्तारित अवधि पूर्वानुमान

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

Realized Rainfall

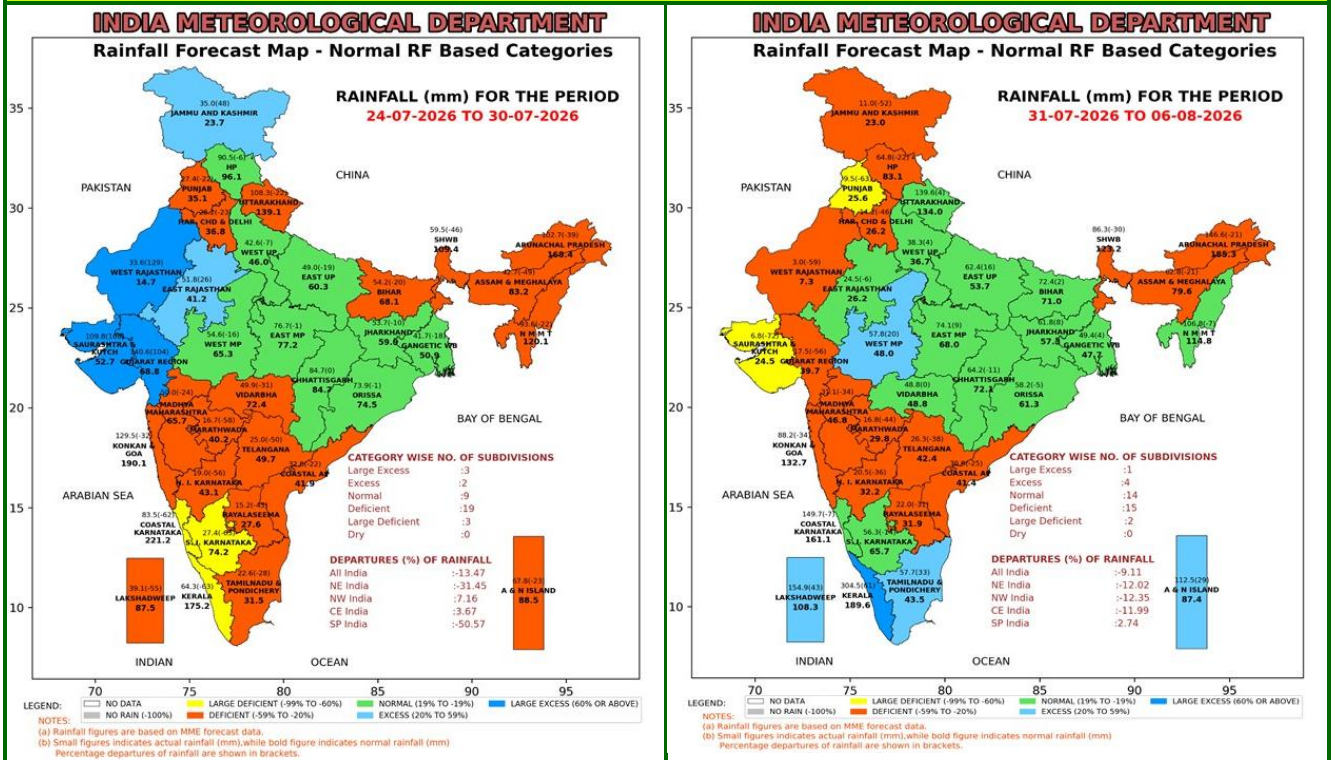
(09th July to 22nd July 2026)



- Normal or above normal rainfall occurred in both the weeks over Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal & Sikkim and Nagaland-Manipur-Mizoram-Tripura (NMMT).
- Normal or above normal rainfall occurred in either of the two weeks over Jammu & Kashmir, Haryana-Chandigarh-Delhi, Bihar, Jharkhand, Assam & Meghalaya, Odisha, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Goa, East Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Telangana, Rayalaseema, North Interior Karnataka and Costal Karnataka.
- 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 – 22nd July, 2026) (24th July to 06th August, 2026)



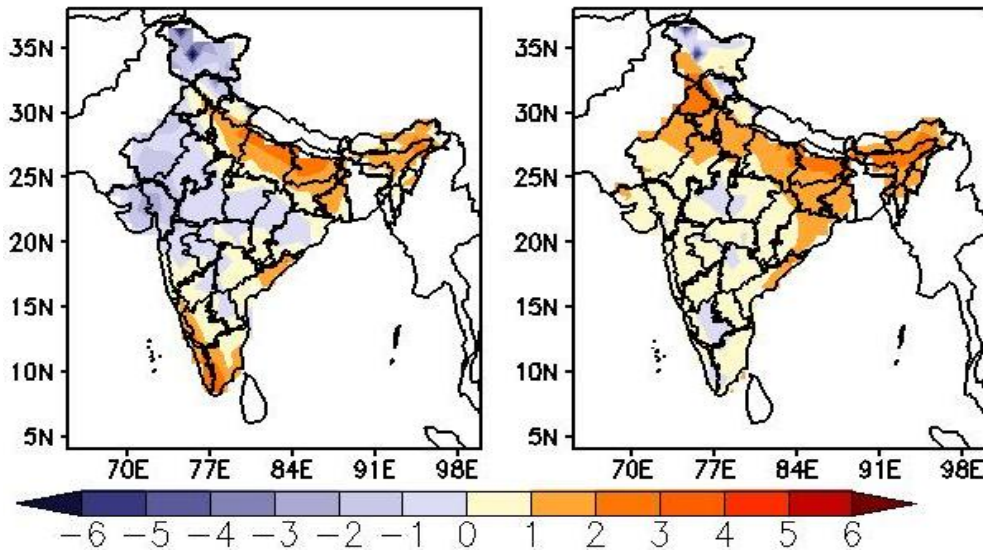
- **Week 1 (24.07.2026 to 30.07.2026):** Rainfall is likely to be above normal over Gujarat and some parts of Rajasthan. However, it is likely to be below normal over Keralam, Karnataka, Goa, Maharashtra, Telangana, some parts of West Madhya Pradesh and North East India.
- **Week 2 (31.07.2026 to 06.08.2026):** Rainfall is likely to be above normal over Keralam, West MP, East Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. However, it is likely to be below normal over Gujarat, Konkan-Goa, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Telangana, Coastal Andhra Pradesh, some parts of Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir.

**Maximum and Minimum temperature anomaly ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) forecast
for the next 2 weeks (IC – 22nd July, 2026)
(24th July to 06th August, 2026)**

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

(Week1: 24Jul–30Jul)

(Week2: 31Jul–06Aug)



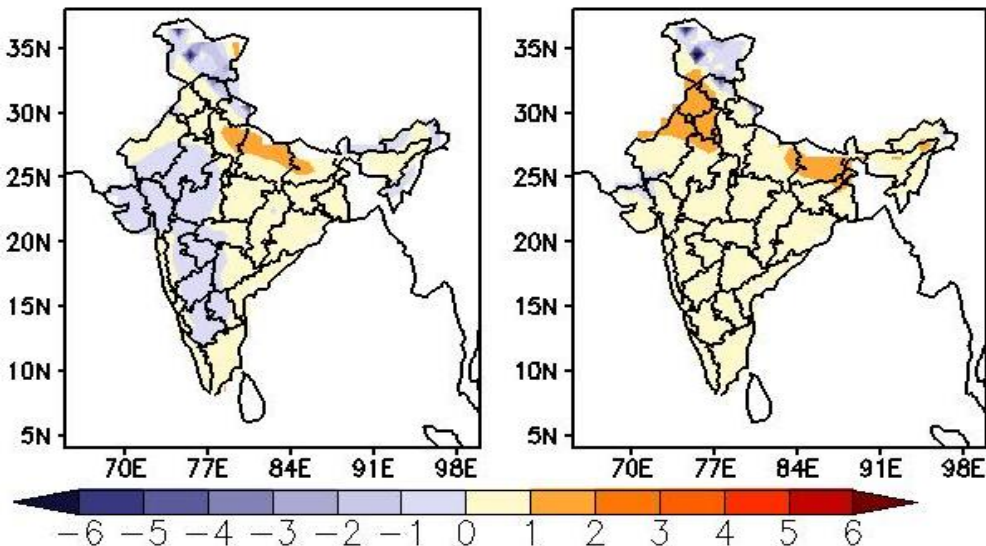
Maximum Temperature (Tmax)

- **Week 1 (24.07.2026 to 30.07.2026):** Maximum temperature is likely to be above normal over North East India, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, Gangetic West Bengal and many parts of South India.
- **Week 2 (31.07.2026 to 06.08.2026):** Maximum temperature is likely to be above normal over North West India, East India, North East India and parts of Coastal Andhra Pradesh.

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

(Week1: 24Jul–30Jul)

(Week2: 31Jul–06Aug)



Minimum Temperature (Tmin)

- **Week 1 (24.07.2026 to 30.07.2026):** Minimum temperature is likely to be above normal over many parts of Uttar Pradesh and some parts of Bihar.
- **Week 2 (31.07.2026 to 06.08.2026):** Minimum temperature is likely to be above normal over Punjab, Haryana, some parts of Bihar and West Rajasthan.

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 rainfall status of the southwest monsoon 2026

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).

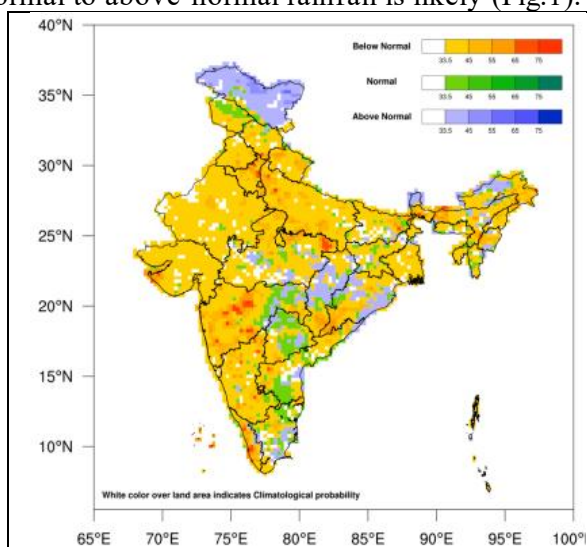


Fig. 1 Monthly rainfall outlook for July 2026
(Source: IMD)

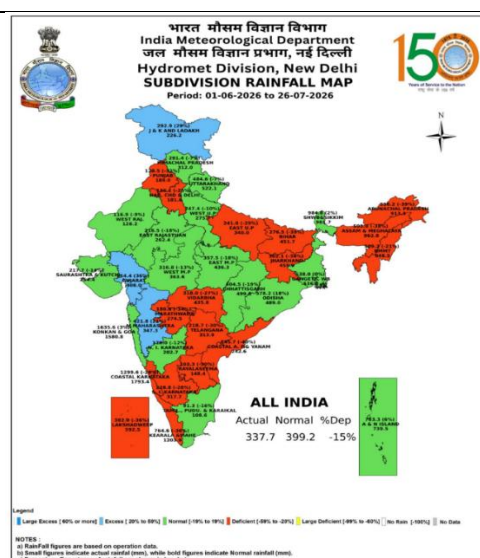


Fig. 2. Meteorological Sub-division wise SWM seasonal rainfall status as on 26th July 2026
(Source: IMD)

Southwest monsoon has set in over Kerala on 04th June 2026 and progressed over other parts of India. By 09th July 2026, the monsoon had covered the entire country. Country as a whole, the rainfall deficit is at -15% (as on 26th July 2026). Out of 36 meteorological sub-divisions, 17 are under deficit, 16 are under normal and 03 are under above-normal rainfall category. Among the 734 districts, 389 districts are still under 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.
- ICAR-CRIDA has conducted online state-specific interface meetings with 15 states (AP, Telangana, Bihar, Jharkhand, Punjab, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Karnataka, WB, Gujarat, UP, MP, Odisha, Assam and Tamil Nadu) 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.

Strategic Agricultural Planning based on Rainfall till 06 August 2026

Agromet Advisories

Kerala

Kerala received 764.6 mm of rainfall (-36% deficit) from 01 June to 26 July 2026. Kerala's extended-range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (24-30 July to 31 July-06 August 2026) indicates a large deficit rainfall in week 1 and a large excess rainfall for week 2.

- Rice: As rainfall intensity decreases, spray 10 g of Sampoorana Paddy Mixture in 1 litre of water to prevent micronutrient deficiency in rice. Sampoorana Paddy Mixture contains essential micronutrients such as magnesium, sulphur, boron, zinc, copper, iron, manganese, and molybdenum.
- Banana: During humid weather, there is a risk of pseudostem weevil infestation. As a preventive measure, spray Nanma 5% at the rate of 50 ml per litre of water, ensuring complete coverage of the plant. Apply when the banana plant is 4 to 5 months old, just before bunch emergence.
- Pepper: During the rainy season, to prevent quick wilt disease, mix 2 kg of Trichoderma with 90 kg of farmyard manure (FYM) and 10 kg of neem cake. Keep the mixture moist for two weeks. Apply 2.5 kg of this mixture around the base of each mature pepper vine. If the disease is severe, drench the basin of each plant with 3 g of copper oxychloride (COC) mixed in 1 litre of water.
- Turmeric: Weather conditions are favorable for shoot borer infestation. Spray Flubendiamide (Fame) at the rate of 1 ml in 10 litres of water. Repeat the spray 2 to 3 times at weekly intervals.
- General Advisory: Under humid conditions, spray and drench plants with *Pseudomonas fluorescens* at the rate of 20 g per litre of water. Repeat the application at weekly intervals as a preventive measure against diseases.

Tamil Nadu

Tamil Nadu received 91.3 mm of rainfall (-16% of normal) from 01 June to 26 July 2026. Tamil Nadu's extended-range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (24-30 July to 31 July-06 August 2026) indicates deficit rainfall in week 1 and excess rainfall for week 2.

- Rice, Cotton, and Cluster Bean: Provide need-based irrigation according to the water requirement of each crop.
- Banana: As wind speed is expected to be gentle to moderate, provide staking or support for banana plants that are more than five months old to prevent lodging. Also, provide need-based irrigation.
- Moringa: To manage bud worm, leaf caterpillar, and leaf webber, spray *Bacillus thuringiensis* at the rate of 2 ml per litre of water.
- Livestock: As high temperatures of 39°C to 40°C are expected over the next five days, ensure that livestock have adequate drinking water and sufficient shade to protect them from heat stress.

Karnataka

Coastal Karnataka received 1290.6 mm (-28% deficit) of rainfall, North Interior Karnataka received rainfall of 178 mm (-12% of normal), and South Interior Karnataka received rainfall of 228.8 mm (-28% deficit) from 01 June to 26 July 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (24-30 July to 31 July-06 August 2026) is a large deficit rainfall over Coastal Karnataka, South Interior Karnataka and deficit rainfall over North Interior Karnataka for week 1 and normal rainfall over Coastal Karnataka and South Interior Karnataka and deficit rainfall over North Interior Karnataka for week 2.

South Interior Karnataka

- Spray a 1% potassium chloride solution on the foliage before *kharif* crops begin to show early signs of wilting. This improves the crop's drought tolerance and helps reduce moisture stress.
- Postpone the sowing of *kharif* crops until adequate soil moisture is available in the field.

- Carry out intercultural operations to break soil compaction and improve soil aeration. Apply mulch to conserve soil moisture and reduce water loss.
- Provide one or two protective irrigations to standing crops to help them overcome water stress.
- Conserve soil moisture in situ by repairing and strengthening field bunds. This helps prevent runoff and ensures that rainwater is retained in the soil.
- Provide clean, cool drinking water to livestock three to four times a day, and ensure that water is available at all times.
- Regularly monitor livestock for tick and mite infestations. If an infestation is observed, use approved acaricides as recommended.

Andhra Pradesh

Coastal Andhra received 145.7 mm (-40% of deficit) and 103.3 mm (-30% of deficit) of rainfall in the Rayalaseema region from 01 June to 26 July 2026. The extended-range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (24-30 July to 31 July-06 August 2026) shows deficit rainfall over Coastal Andhra Pradesh and Rayalaseema for week 1 and week 2.

- Rainfed Crops: Farmers are advised to take up the sowing of groundnut, red gram, castor, cotton, and bajra under adequate soil moisture conditions on or before July 31.
- Groundnut: Early-sown groundnut is at the vegetative to flowering stage. As dry weather conditions are prevailing, spray NPK 19:19:19 at the rate of 5 g per litre of water as a foliar spray to help the crop tolerate moisture stress and reduce the effects of drought. Where irrigation facilities are available, provide one supplemental irrigation at the flowering stage.
- Red gram: Take up sowing only after receiving adequate rainfall. Farmers are advised to select medium-duration varieties such as PRG-176 and LRG-52, and complete sowing by July 31. Before sowing, treat the seeds with Rhizobium at the rate of 10 g per kg of seed.
- Castor: Farmers are advised to choose high-yielding varieties such as Haritha, Kiran, Jwala, and Pragathi, or hybrids such as DCH-117, PCH-111, GCH-8, ICH-66, and ICH-5. At the time of sowing, apply the recommended fertilizer dose of 12 kg nitrogen, 16 kg phosphorus, and 12 kg potassium per acre.
- Cotton: The cotton crop is at the vegetative to flowering stage. During the vegetative stage, spray NPK 19:19:19 at the rate of 5 g per litre of water as a foliar spray. At the flowering stage, spray potassium nitrate (13:0:45) at the rate of 5 g per litre of water. These foliar sprays help the crop withstand moisture stress and reduce the adverse effects of drought.

Odisha

Odisha received rainfall of 578.2 mm (18% of normal) from 01 June to 26 July 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (24-30 July to 31 July-06 August 2026) over Odisha is normal rainfall for week 1 and week 2.

- Rainwater Conservation: Conserve rainwater for rice transplanting operations. Reserve 10% of the cultivable land for harvesting and storing excess runoff water to provide supplemental irrigation during dry spells.
- Rice: In low-lying fields, transplant 21-day-old rice seedlings into the main field.
- Rice Nursery: Do not allow standing water to remain in the paddy nursery. Ensure proper drainage.
- Maize and Pulses: Provide adequate drainage in fields where kharif maize, pulses, or other crops have been sown to prevent waterlogging.
- Vegetable Nursery: Cover the nursery with polythene sheets to protect seedlings from rain and make proper drainage arrangements.
- Rice Fields: Strengthen field bunds to retain rainwater in the main rice field for timely puddling and transplanting.
- Sugarcane: If the sugarcane crop is 4 to 5 months old, carry out wrapping and propping in medium- and long-duration varieties to keep the canes upright and prevent lodging.

- **Livestock:** Keep animal sheds clean and dry. Provide sufficient feed and clean drinking water, and store feed in a safe, dry place to protect it from rain. Ensure that livestock receive timely vaccinations.
- **Weather Advisory:** As thunderstorms with lightning are expected over the next five days, avoid all outdoor activities when thunder is heard or lightning is seen. Do not take shelter under tall trees, electric poles, or isolated sheds. If no safe shelter is available, crouch low with your feet together in an open area until the storm passes.

Madhya Pradesh

East Madhya Pradesh received rainfall of 357.5 mm (-18% of normal), and West Madhya Pradesh received rainfall of 316.8 mm (-13% of normal) from 01 June to 26 July 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (24-30 July to 31 July-06 August 2026) is normal rainfall over East Madhya Pradesh and West Madhya Pradesh during week 1, and normal rainfall over East Madhya Pradesh and excess rainfall over West Madhya Pradesh during week 2.

- **kharif Crops:** Carry out hoeing and weeding in all kharif crops that are 15 to 20 days old or older. These operations promote better root growth, improve soil aeration, and help conserve soil moisture.
- **Pest and Disease Monitoring:** Regularly monitor crop fields and orchards for insect pests and disease incidence. If severe infestation is observed, contact the nearest Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK) for appropriate management advice.
- **Soil and Water Conservation:** Complete field bund construction and other land configuration practices to conserve soil and rainwater.
- **Intercultural Operations:** Follow cultural practices such as manual weeding and the use of dora, kulpa, or a hand hoe for weed management. Also, prepare drainage channels to remove excess rainwater from the fields.
- **Sugarcane:** Tie the sugarcane plants together to prevent lodging during strong winds. Carry out intercultural operations, followed by earthing up, to improve crop stability and growth.
- **Nursery Preparation:** Prepare nursery beds for sowing kharif onion, chilli, and brinjal seeds.
- **Drainage Management:** Prepare proper drainage channels in pigeon pea, oilseed crops, nurseries, and vegetable fields to prevent waterlogging and protect crop health.

Maharashtra

Konkan received rainfall of 1635.6 mm (3% of normal), 421.8 mm (21% of excess) rainfall over Madhya Maharashtra, 180.6 mm (-34% deficit) rainfall over Marathwada, and 316 mm (-27% deficit) rainfall over Vidarbha from 01 June to 26 July 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (24-30 July to 31 July-06 August 2026) is a deficit rainfall over Konkan, Madhya Maharashtra, Marathwada and Vidarbha for week 1, and deficit rainfall over Konkan, Madhya Maharashtra, Marathwada and normal rainfall over Vidarbha for week 2.

Madhya Maharashtra

- **Soybean, Cotton, and Pigeon pea:** Carry out light hoeing in soybean fields for effective weed management and to conserve soil moisture.
- **Sugarcane:** Due to cloudy weather, there is a higher risk of *Pyrilla* pest infestation in sugarcane. To monitor and reduce the adult moth population, install one light trap for every five acres. Place the trap 6 inches above the crop canopy and operate it from 6:00 PM to 10:00 PM.
- **Livestock:** During the monsoon season, the population of stable flies, mosquitoes, and ticks around livestock increases. Spray recommended insecticides as advised by a veterinary doctor to control these pests. Vaccinate livestock against monsoon-related diseases according to the veterinarian's recommendations. In particular, ensure that goats and sheep are vaccinated against enterotoxaemia at the appropriate time to prevent the disease during the monsoon season.

Vidarbha

- In timely sown soybean crop, undertake inter-culture operation (weeding/hoeing) during clear weather for management of weeds and improved soil aeration.
- Need-based gap filling may be undertaken to maintain optimum plant population in irrigated fields. In timely sown all kharif crops fertilizer dose of nitrogen should be carried out after one month of sowing. In earlier-sown pigeon pea, undertake intercultural operations (weeding/hoeing) during clear weather for effective weed management and improved soil aeration.
- In timely sown pigeon pea crop, undertake interculture operations (weeding/hoeing) during clear weather for management of weeds and improved soil aeration

Chhattisgarh

The rainfall received over Chhattisgarh was 404.5 mm (-19% normal) from 01 June to 26 July 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (24-30 July to 31 July-06 August 2026) over Chhattisgarh is normal rainfall for week 1 and week 2.

- Paddy: According to the weather forecast, overcast conditions with moderate rainfall are expected over the next few days. Farmers are advised to complete paddy sowing using the Lehi method and ensure proper drainage of excess water from the field.
- Soybean: Farmers are advised to postpone the application of herbicides for a few days due to the expected rainfall. Ensure that excess water is drained from the field to prevent waterlogging.
- Pigeon pea: Complete the sowing as early as possible. Also, drain excess water from the field and delay herbicide application for a few days until weather conditions improve.
- Maize and Groundnut: Farmers are advised to postpone herbicide application for a few days and ensure proper drainage of excess water from the fields.
- Green Gram and Black Gram: Farmers are advised to complete the sowing and maintain proper drainage to remove excess water from the fields.
- Banana: Farmers are advised to grow suitable banana varieties such as Basrai Dwarf, Robusta, Sonkela, G-9, and Udayan. At the time of planting, apply 450 g of phosphorus and 250 g of potash per plant. Maintain effective drainage channels to remove excess water and prevent waterlogging in the field.

Gujarat

Rainfall of 554.4 mm (36% excess) was received over Gujarat from 01 June to 26 July 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (24-30 July to 31 July-06 August 2026) over Gujarat is a large excess rainfall for week 1 and deficit rainfall for week 2.

- Drain out excess rainwater from standing sugarcane crop fields. Postpone application of any inputs in the field. Prop the sugarcane canes with strong bamboo or tie the canes together in a clump with sugarcane leaves to protect against wind and heavy rain.
- Perform gap filling in the cotton field immediately using healthy seedlings where seeds failed to germinate to ensure a uniform plant population and carry out thinning to maintain only one healthy plant per hill at optimum moisture conditions.
- Undertake the thinning operation by maintaining the 10 -12 cm distance between two plants in sown soybean crop.
- Provide wooden or bamboo supports to young mango plants to protect them against strong winds and heavy rainfall. Drain out excess rainwater from mango and sapota orchards.

Assam

Rainfall of 593.8 mm (-38% deficit) was received over Assam from 01 June to 26 July 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (24-30 July to 31 July-06 August 2026) over Assam is deficit rainfall for week 1 and week 2.

- Sali Rice: Continue transplanting Sali rice seedlings into the main field. For short-duration high-yielding varieties, transplant seedlings that are 21 days old. For medium- and long-duration varieties, use seedlings that are 30 to 35 days old.
- Jute: Avoid waterlogging in jute fields. Drain excess water immediately by making field ditches 20 cm wide and 20 cm deep along the field gradient at 10-metre intervals.
- Citrus: Maintain proper orchard sanitation by collecting and disposing of fallen fruits to reduce the infestation of fruit-sucking moths. For effective control, use bait prepared with Emamectin Benzoate or Flubendiamide, mixed with 1% molasses and fruit juice, as recommended.
- Sugarcane: To prevent lodging due to rainfall, provide mechanical support to the crop by using bamboo stakes or by tying four to five canes together with their leaves.

Jharkhand

Rainfall of 302.1 mm (-34% deficit) was received over Jharkhand from 01 June to 26 July 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (24-30 July to 31 July-06 August 2026) over Jharkhand is normal rainfall for week 1 and week 2.

- Maize: The early-sown maize crop is currently at the four-week stage. Farmers are advised to carry out weeding and hoeing, apply urea at the rate of 26 kg per acre, and perform earthing up to support healthy crop growth.
- Finger Millet (Ragi): Farmers are advised to transplant three-week-old finger millet seedlings in the main field. Ensure proper drainage facilities before transplanting. Maintain a spacing of 30 cm between rows and 10 cm between plants.
- Pigeon pea: Timely sown pigeon pea crop is at the vegetative stage. Farmers are advised to remove excess water by making drainage channels along the slope of the field. Farmers who have not yet sown the crop are advised to adopt intercropping systems with crops such as jowar, rice, maize, groundnut, soybean, urd bean, moong bean, and okra. Maintain the following row ratios: Arhar + Jowar: 1:1, Arhar + Maize: 1:1, Arhar + Groundnut: 1:3, Arhar + Soybean: 1:2, Arhar + Urd bean/Moong bean: 1:2, Arhar + Okra: 1:1, Apply fertilizers according to the recommended nutrient requirements of the crops.
- Paddy: Farmers are advised to transplant 20 to 25-day-old paddy seedlings in well-prepared fields. Maintain a spacing of 20 cm × 10 cm (row-to-row × plant-to-plant). Apply fertilizers before transplanting as per recommendation: 100 kg nitrogen, 60 kg phosphorus, 40 kg potash, and 25 kg zinc sulphate per hectare.

Bihar

Rainfall of 276.5 mm (-39% deficit) was received over Bihar from 01 June to 26 July 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (24-30 July to 31 July-06 August 2026) over Bihar is deficit rainfall for week 1 and normal rainfall for week 2.

- Sesame: In upland areas where rice cultivation is not possible due to insufficient early monsoon rainfall, farmers are advised to adopt sesame as an alternative crop. Complete sesame sowing within this week.
- Pigeon pea: Farmers are advised to sow *kharif* pigeon pea in well-drained upland fields. Wherever possible, adopt raised-bed or ridge sowing to reduce the risk of waterlogging.
- Chilli: Farmers are advised to raise chilli nurseries on raised seedbeds. For North Bihar, recommended open-pollinated varieties include Arka Lohit, Shimla Mirch, Pusa Jwala, Pusa Sadabahar, Kashi Anmol, Kashi Gaurav, Pant C-1, and Punjab Lal. Recommended hybrid varieties include Arka Shweta, Konkan Kirti, Arka Meghana, Arka Harita, Kashi Surkh, Kashi Ageti, and Kashi Tej.
- Yam Bean: Farmers can start sowing yam bean in well-drained upland areas. Recommended varieties for North Bihar are Rajendra Mishrikand-1 and Rajendra Mishrikand-2. For July sowing,

use 15 to 20 kg of seed per hectare and maintain a spacing of 30 cm × 30 cm. Apply 200 quintals of compost, 80 kg nitrogen, 60 kg phosphorus, and 80 kg potash per hectare.

- Onion nursery: Carry out weeding in 25 to 35-day-old onion nurseries. Keep the nursery free from weeds to ensure healthy seedling growth.

Uttar Pradesh

East Uttar Pradesh received rainfall of 241 mm (-29% deficit), and West Uttar Pradesh received rainfall of 247.4 mm (-10% normal) from 01 June to 26 July 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (24-30 July to 31 July-06 August 2026) is normal rainfall over East Uttar Pradesh and West Uttar Pradesh during week 1 and week 2.

West Uttar Pradesh

- Farmers are advised to continue transplanting rice regularly. Direct sowing may be done with short-duration rice varieties such as Govind, Manhar, Narendra-80, NDR-97, Pant-12, IR-50, Ashwani, Shakat-4, and Baranideep. Treat seeds with Streptocycline @ 4 g in 45 litres of water for 35 kg seed to manage bacterial blight.
- As light to moderate rainfall is forecast during the coming week, farmers are advised to drain excess water from the fields. After rainfall, sowing of short-duration maize hybrid varieties such as Vivek Shankar, Makka-27, Shakti-1, Pro-303, KH-9051, MM-113, and X-1123 may be taken up. Composite varieties such as Kanchan, Gaurav, Surya, Pragati, Naveen, Shweta, and Navjot should be sown using 18–20 kg/ha treated seed. Sowing should be carried out under proper soil moisture conditions.
- Farmers are advised to start sowing with recommended varieties such as SPB-1388 (Bundela), CSB-15, Versa, Vijeta, and hybrid varieties CSH-23, CSH-13, CSH-18, CSH-14, CSH-09, and CSH-16. Sowing should be undertaken in the absence of rainfall.
- Farmers are advised to prepare for pearl millet sowing by arranging seeds and fertilizers. Sowing should be started at the optimum time with recommended varieties such as ICMB-155, WCC-75, PC-70, ICTP-8203 and hybrid varieties such as Pusa-322, Pusa-23, and ICMH-451. Use 4–5 kg seed per hectare and apply 80:40:40 kg/ha NPK fertilizer. Sowing should be undertaken in the absence of rainfall.
- Farmers are advised to sow pigeon pea after rainfall using high-yielding and short-duration varieties such as PDA-11, Pusa-9, Azad, Maveya-2002, IPM-203, Narendra Arhar-2, Amar, and Pusa-2.
- Farmers are advised to start sowing with recommended varieties such as IP-149, UPT-1, IPM-97, IPM-100, and IPM-151. Use 8–10 kg seed per hectare and apply 40:20:20 kg/ha NPK fertilizer. Sowing should be undertaken in the absence of rainfall.
- Farmers are advised to sow short-duration groundnut varieties such as TG-37A, CSMG-84-1, CSMG-884, G-201, and MA-10 using 70–75 kg/ha of treated seed through line sowing at 50 cm spacing. Apply 20:30:45 NPK, 250 kg gypsum, and 4 kg boron per hectare. Sowing should be undertaken after rainfall.

Haryana

Rainfall of 136.1 mm (-25% deficit) was received over Haryana from 01 June to 26 July 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (24-30 July to 31 July-06 August 2026) over Haryana is deficit rainfall for week 1 and week 2.

- Cotton: Due to the possibility of rainfall, farmers are advised to avoid irrigation and chemical sprays. The expected weather conditions may favour pest incidence; therefore, farmers should regularly monitor the crop for insect pests and diseases.
- Paddy: As light to moderate rainfall is expected, farmers are advised to complete rice transplanting at the earliest. Avoid deep planting of seedlings and follow proper weed management practices.

- Bajra, Guar, and Maize: Due to the possibility of light to moderate rainfall, farmers are advised to postpone sowing of bajra and guar. In two-week-old bajra crops, thinning and gap filling/transplanting can be carried out on rainy days to maintain the recommended plant population.

Punjab

Rainfall of 128.5 mm (-32% deficit) was received over Punjab from 01 June to 26 July 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (24-30 July to 31 July-06 August 2026) over Punjab is deficit rainfall for week 1 and a large deficit rainfall for week 2.

- Weed Management: To control weeds, 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. Mix the required quantity of herbicide in 200 litres of water per acre and apply uniformly.
- Basmati Rice: 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. Transplant CSR 30 and Pusa Basmati 1509 during the second fortnight of July.
- Maize: The maize borer attacks the growing points of plants and causes dead hearts. Control the pest by spraying Coragen 18.5 SC (Chlorantraniliprole) at the rate of 30 ml in 60 litres of water per acre. Start spraying when the crop is 2 to 3 weeks old. Maize borer can also be managed using the biological control agent Trichogramma as per recommended practices.
- Rice: If more than 5% dead hearts are observed in rice fields due to stem borer infestation, spray any one of the recommended insecticides: Fame 480 SC (Flubendiamide 39.35%) – 20 ml per acre, Takumi 20 WG (Flubendiamide 20%) – 50 g per acre, Coragen 18.5 SC (Chlorantraniliprole) – 60 ml per acre, Mortar 75 SG (Cartap Hydrochloride) – 170 g per acre, Chlorpyrifos 20 EC – 1 litre per acre, Ecotin (Azadirachtin 5%) – 80 ml per acre, Mix the recommended dose in 100 litres of water per acre and spray uniformly.

Himachal Pradesh

Rainfall of 291.4 mm (-7% of normal) was received over Himachal Pradesh from 01 June to 26 July 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (24-30 July to 31 July-06 August 2026) over Himachal Pradesh is normal rainfall for week 1 and deficit rainfall for week 2.

- Paddy: Rainfall is expected in the coming days. Farmers are advised to complete paddy transplanting at the earliest. Construct strong field bunds to conserve rainwater. Bunds should be higher and wider to store more rainwater in the field. In case of rice blast disease, spray Bavistin at 15-day intervals as recommended.
- Maize: In already sown maize fields, carry out intercultural operations and hoeing. Apply the first top dressing of nitrogen at this stage using 85 kg of urea per hectare. Weeding and hoeing help improve root growth and conserve soil moisture.
- Soybean: As rainfall is expected during the next five days, farmers are advised to complete sowing of soybean. Ensure proper drainage facilities in the fields to avoid waterlogging.
- Mash and Moong: Maintain proper drainage in the fields. Carry out intercultural operations and keep the crop weed-free. In irrigated areas, timely weed management is recommended for healthy crop growth.
- Vegetable Crops: Farmers in the low and mid-hill regions are advised to take up sowing of ginger, colocasia, and turmeric. Use healthy rhizomes for planting. Before sowing, treat the rhizomes with Bavistin at 10 g in 10 litres of water for 30 minutes.
- Tea and Orchards: Carry out tea plucking at 8 to 10-day intervals to maintain quality and productivity. Regularly monitor orchards for mites and mealy bug infestation. If mealy bugs are observed, apply recommended chemicals for effective control.

Jammu

Rainfall of 292.9 mm (29% of normal) was received over Jammu from 01 June to 26 July 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (24-30 July to 31 July-06 August 2026) over Jammu is excess rainfall for week 1 and deficit rainfall for week 2.

- **Paddy:** Due to the current rainfall and the possibility of further rain, farmers are advised to strengthen the bunds of paddy fields for in-situ rainwater conservation. The stored water can be used for puddling operations. Transplant 20 to 30-day-old rice seedlings with 4 to 6 leaves. Recommended varieties include IET-1410, PC-19, SJR-5, Jaya, Basmati 370, and Ranbir Basmati.
- **Crop Protection:** Make proper arrangements to drain excess rainwater from the fields. Do not allow water to stagnate. Regularly monitor crops for cutworm infestation. Postpone the application of chemical plant protection measures until weather conditions become favourable.
- **Weed Management:** Ensure proper drainage and prevent water stagnation in fields. Carry out weeding and hoeing operations during clear weather, especially at the two-leaf stage of the crop.
- **Cucurbit Crops:** Avoid direct contact of cucurbit fruits with the soil. Provide proper support to the plants and cushioning for fruits to prevent damage and improve fruit quality.
- **Nitrogen management:** Drain excess rainwater from fields and avoid water stagnation. Postpone the application of the split dose of nitrogen fertiliser until weather conditions improve.

Rajasthan

East Rajasthan received rainfall of 216.5 mm (-18% normal), and West Rajasthan received rainfall of 116.9 mm (-9% normal) from 01 June to 26 July 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (24-30 July to 31 July-06 August 2026) is excess rainfall over East Rajasthan and a large excess rainfall over West Rajasthan during week 1, and normal rainfall over East Rajasthan and deficit rainfall over West Rajasthan during week 2.

- **General advisory:** Rainfall is expected in the coming days. Farmers are advised to postpone insecticide and herbicide sprays in vegetables and field crops until weather conditions improve. Construct field bunds to conserve soil moisture.
- **Maize and Black Gram Intercropping:** Farmers who have not yet sown maize are advised to avoid late sowing of maize. Instead, they can adopt early-maturing maize varieties intercropped with black gram in a 2:2 row ratio. For weed control in maize and black gram intercropping, apply Alachlor at 2.0 kg per hectare, mixed in 600 litres of water, within two days after sowing. In maize crops that are 20 to 30 days old, maintain a weed-free field through weeding and hoeing.
- **Soybean:** At 15 to 20 days after sowing, remove excess plants and maintain a plant-to-plant spacing of 30 cm. For weed control in standing soybean crops, spray Imazethapyr at 100 g per hectare, mixed in 600 litres of water.
- **Pulses:** Farmers are advised to sow pulses instead of maize after July 15. Recommended varieties are:
- **Green gram:** Pusa Vishal, Pusa 5931, SML-668, K-851, RMG-62, ML-267, RMG-268, GM-4, and RMG-492.
- **Black gram:** PU-31, Pratap Urd, T-9, Barkha, and KU-96-3.
- **Before sowing,** treat seeds with crop-specific Rhizobium culture and phosphate-solubilizing bacteria for better crop establishment.
- **Cotton:** To control mealy bug infestation, spray Profenofos 50 EC at 1.25 litres per hectare as recommended.
- **Sorghum:** To manage shoot fly infestation, complete sorghum sowing within one week after the first monsoon rainfall. Recommended improved varieties include:
- **Grain purpose:** CSV-15, CSV-17, Pratap Sorghum-1430, and CSV-23.

- Fodder purpose (multicut): MP Charri and SSG-59-3.
- Fodder purpose (single cut): Rajasthan Charri-1, Rajasthan Charri-2, and Pratap Charri-1080.

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