



राष्ट्रीय कृषि मौसम परामर्शी सेवाएं बुलेटिन
National Agromet Advisory Services Bulletin

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

वैधता / Validity: 05-18 June 2026

जारीकर्ता / Issued by

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AICRP on Agro-Meteorology (AICRPAM)

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Earth System Science Organization

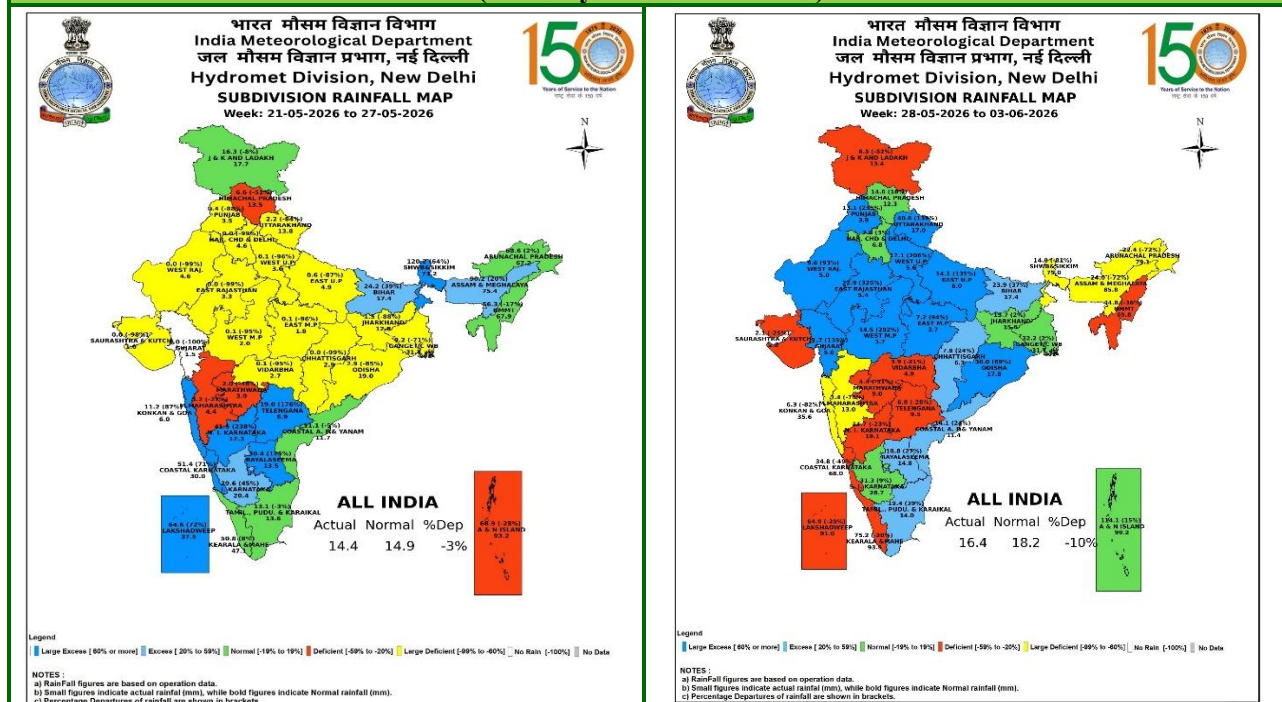
वास्तविक वर्षा तथा विस्तारित अवधि पूर्वानुमान

Realized Rainfall and Extended Range Forecast

(वर्षा और तापमान)
(Rainfall and Temperature)

Realized Rainfall

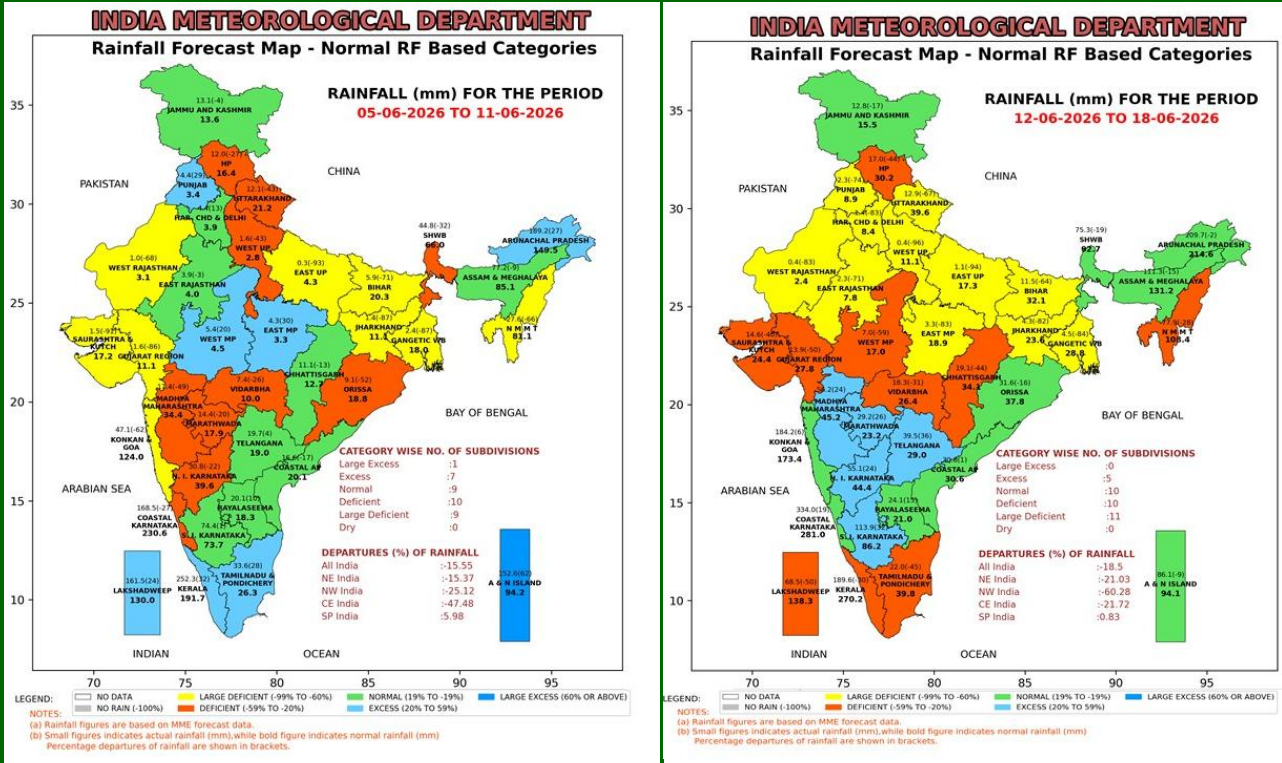
(21st May to 03rd June 2026)



- Normal or above normal rainfall occurred in both the weeks over Bihar, Andhra Pradesh & Yanam, South Interior Karnataka and Tamil Nadu Puducherry & Karaikal.
- Normal or above normal rainfall occurred in either of the two weeks over Jammu-Kashmir & Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana-Chandigarh-Delhi, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal & Sikkim, Assam & Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland -Manipur-Mizoram & Tripura, Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat Region, Konkan & Goa, Coastal Karnataka, North Interior Karnataka, Telangana, Kerala & Mahe, Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
- Below Normal rainfall / No rain occurred in both the weeks over rest of the States & UTs.

Extended Range Forecast System

Rainfall forecast maps for the next 2 weeks (IC – 03rd June, 2026) (05th to 18th June 2026)



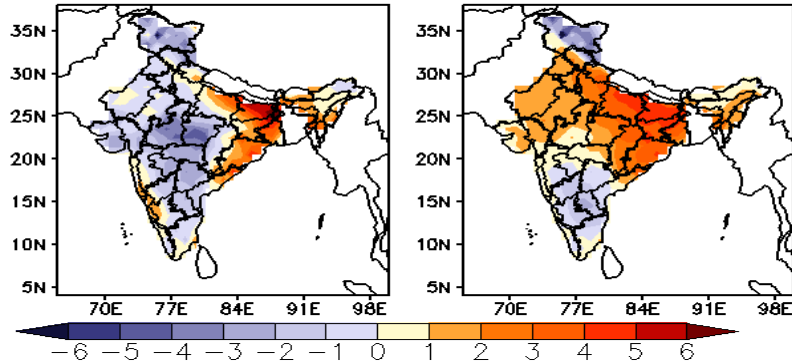
- Week 1 (05.06.2026 to 11.06.2026):** Rainfall is likely to be above normal over Kerala and over some parts of South Interior Karnataka & Arunachal Pradesh. However, it is likely to be below normal over Coastal Karnataka, Konkan & Goa, Gujarat, Odisha, East India and Nagaland- Manipur-Mizoram-Tripura. Rainfall activity is likely over South India, over many parts of Maharashtra and North East India, over some parts of Central India, Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and at isolated places over Uttarakhand.
- Week 2 (12.06.2026 to 18.06.2026):** Rainfall is likely to be above normal in Karnataka, Maharashtra and Telangana. However, it is likely to be below normal over Kerala, Central India, East India, Nagaland-Manipur-Mizoram-Tripura, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh. Rainfall activity is likely over West India, Vidarbha and South India, over some parts of Central India, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, North East India, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and at isolated places over Uttarakhand.

**Maximum and Minimum temperature anomaly ($^{\circ}$ C) forecast
for the next 2 weeks (IC – 03rd June, 2026)
(05th to 18th June 2026)**

MME forecast Tmax anomaly (Deg C)

(Week1: 05Jun–11Jun)

(Week2: 12Jun–18Jun)



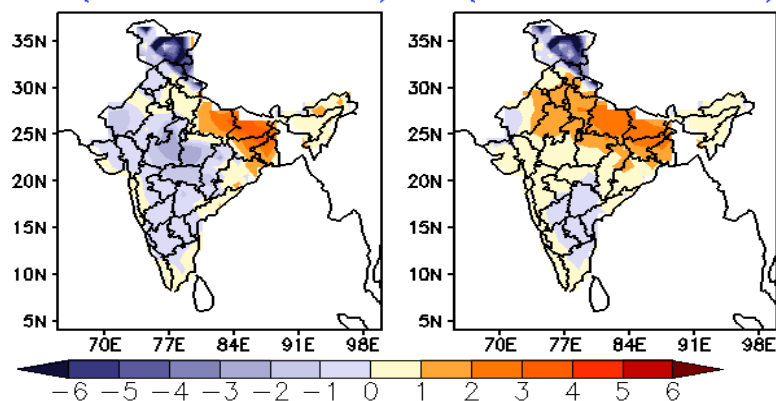
Maximum Temperature (Tmax)

- **Week 1 (05.06.2026 to 11.06.2026):** Maximum temperature is likely to be above normal over East India and over many parts of North East India, Coastal Karnataka & East Uttar Pradesh.
- **Week 2 (12.06.2026 to 18.06.2026):** Maximum temperature is likely to be above normal over North West India, East India, North East India, Central India and Gujarat.

MME forecast Tmin anomaly (Deg C)

(Week1: 05Jun–11Jun)

(Week2: 12Jun–18Jun)



Minimum Temperature (Tmin)

- **Week 1 (05.06.2026 to 11.06.2026):** Minimum Temperature is likely to be above normal over East India, North East India and East Uttar Pradesh.
- **Week 2 (12.06.2026 to 18.06.2026):** Minimum temperature is likely to be above normal over East India and North East India, over many parts of North West India and Central India.

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 June and progress of southwest monsoon 2026 over the country

The average rainfall for the country as a whole during June 2026 is most likely to be below normal (<92% of LPA). The LPA of rainfall over the country as a whole during June 2026, based on 1971–2020 data, is 165.4 cm. During June 2026, below-normal monthly rainfall is very likely over most parts of the country, except over some parts of Northwest India, Northeast India, and the South Peninsula, and in isolated pockets of central India, where normal to above-normal rainfall is likely.

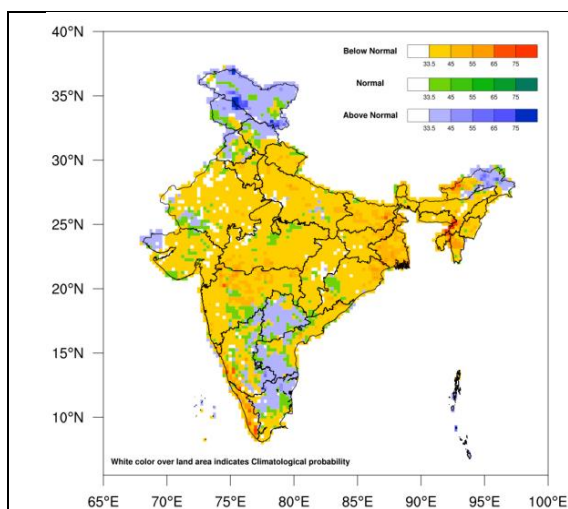


Fig. 1 Monthly rainfall outlook for June 2026
(Source: IMD)

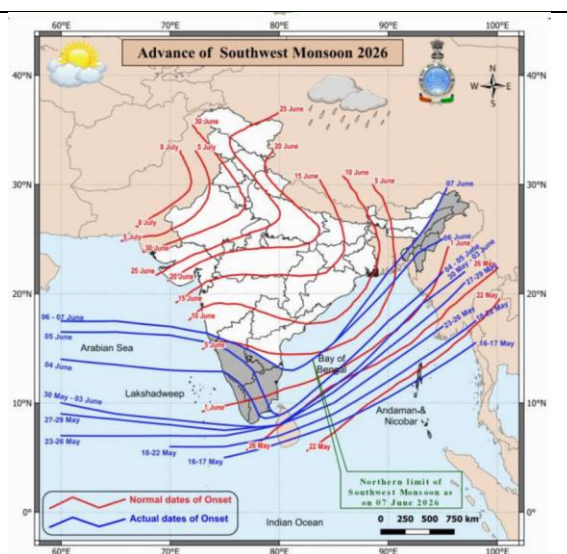


Fig. 2 Advance of Southwest monsoon across the Country (Source: IMD)

IMD has declared the onset of southwest monsoon over Kerala on 04th June 2026. As on 07th June, the monsoon has covered Kerala, southern & coastal Karnataka, Nagaland, Mizoram and Manipur (Fig. 2). Conditions are favourable for further advance in to some more parts of Karnataka, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh during next 3-4 days. In such isolated pockets of these states, normal to above-normal rainfall is likely.

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, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Rajasthan 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 18 June 2026

Agromet Advisories

Kerala

Kerala received 152.5 mm of rainfall (26% of excess) from 01 June to 07 June 2026. Kerala's extended-range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (05-11 June to 12-18 June 2026) indicates excess rainfall in week 1 and deficit rainfall in week 2.

- To control thrips in rice, apply a spray solution prepared by mixing 2 grams of Thiomethoxam in 10 litres of water. Pesticides should not be applied during rainy periods.
- The incidence of Sigatoka disease in banana is likely to increase under rainy conditions. To prevent the disease, spray a solution of Pseudomonas at 20 g per litre of water on the leaves. Waterlogged conditions significantly increase the risk of rhizome rot in banana.
- Coconut should be planted in areas with good drainage, as the crop cannot withstand water stagnation. When soil moisture is sufficient for digging, prepare pits of 1 m × 1 m × 1 m. In laterite soils, larger pits of 1.2 m × 1.2 m × 1.2 m are required.
- Adopt clean cultivation practices by collecting and burning fallen nuts. Apply prophylactic spraying of Bordeaux mixture (1%) to bunches and leaves once before the onset of the southwest monsoon, followed by two additional applications at 40–45-day intervals.
- During the rainy season, as a prophylactic measure to control quick wilt in pepper, mix 2 kg of Trichoderma with 90 kg of FYM and 10 kg of neem cake. Keep the mixture for two weeks with adequate moisture. Apply 2.5 kg of this mixture at the base of each mature pepper vine.
- Prepare the field for dry ginger cultivation using disease-free planting materials. Based on current weather conditions, the risk of leaf rust disease is high. A prophylactic spray of 0.5% Bordeaux mixture, applied 3–4 times, is recommended.

Karnataka

Coastal Karnataka received 99.7 mm (-9% normal) rainfall, North Interior Karnataka received rainfall of 33.4 mm (25% excess), and South Interior Karnataka received rainfall of 26.2 mm (-15% normal) from 01 June to 07 June 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (05-11 June to 12-18 June 2026) is deficit rainfall over Coastal Karnataka and North Interior Karnataka, normal rainfall over South Interior Karnataka for week 1 and normal rainfall over Coastal Karnataka, excess rainfall over North Interior Karnataka and South Interior Karnataka for week 2.

North Interior Karnataka

- In sugarcane cultivation, inter-cultivation should be carried out at 50, 65, 80, and 95 days after planting, followed by earthing up at 120 days after planting.
- In citrus, to manage bacterial blight disease, spray the crop with 3 grams of Copper Oxychloride or 1% Bordeaux mixture dissolved in one litre of water, or apply 300 ppm Streptomycin (3 grams in 10 litres of water).
- In grapes, to manage fungal diseases, spray 1% Bordeaux mixture 2–3 days after pruning. To control anthracnose disease, spray 1 ml of Thiophanate methyl dissolved in one litre of water.
- In pomegranate, to manage bacterial blight disease, spray the crop with a solution containing 0.5 g of Streptomycin sulphate and 2 g of Copper Oxychloride dissolved in one litre of water.

South Interior Karnataka

- Procure good-quality seeds and fertilizers for *kharif* sowing.
- A germination test of the procured seeds is recommended before sowing.
- For sowing of redgram varieties BRG-1, BRG-2, and BRG-5, seed treatment with Rhizobium and Trichoderma biofertilizer is recommended under ideal conditions.

- Recommended maize varieties include Ganga-11, Deccan-103, Vijaya Composite, Composite NAC-6004, Composite NAC-6002, and Hybrid Nityashree (NAH-2049).
- Soil testing should be conducted before applying any amendments to ensure precise nutrient application.
- For in-situ moisture conservation, repair and strengthen field bunds to prevent runoff and retain every drop of early monsoon rain in the soil.
- Apply well-decomposed farmyard manure (FYM) or compost at 10–12 tons per hectare at least 15–20 days before sowing to improve soil structure and water-holding capacity.
- Application of tank silt at 20–25 tons per acre is recommended to improve the soil's water-holding capacity.
- If early showers occur, sow green manure crops such as Sunnhemp or Dhaincha and incorporate them into the soil after 45 days to enhance nitrogen levels.
- In poultry management, ensure proper airflow in sheds. Use fans, if necessary, provide cool water with electrolytes during hot hours, and supplement water with electrolytes and vitamins to improve immunity.

Andhra Pradesh

Coastal Andhra received 10.2 mm (-17% deficit) and 19.1 mm (-4% normal) of rainfall in the Rayalaseema region from 01 June to 07 June 2026, the extended-range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (05-11 June to 12-18 June 2026) shows normal rainfall over Coastal Andhra Pradesh and Rayalaseema for week 1 and week 2.

- Due to the likely El Niño conditions, farmers are advised to construct water-harvesting structures such as farm ponds to store rainwater for dry periods. This will help protect crops and ensure sustainable production.
- Groundnut: Farmers are advised to utilize the available soil moisture and undertake summer ploughing. It is suggested 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 to arrange all inputs in advance for Kharif sowing.
- Redgram: Farmers are advised to carry out summer ploughing with the available soil moisture. Medium-duration varieties such as LRG-41, LRG-52, LRG-105, TRG-59, ICPL 85063, ICPL 87119, and PRG-176 are recommended. Seeds should be procured from reliable sources such as Agricultural Research Stations, KVKs, Departments, and other reputed firms.
- Cotton: Cotton-growing farmers are advised to select short-duration cultivars and undertake sowing on a community basis to reduce the spread of pink bollworm. Farmers are further advised to install pheromone traps at the rate of 4–6 per acre, 40 days after sowing. It is strictly recommended to sow a refuge crop (non-Bt cotton or red gram) around Bt cotton fields to prevent resistance build-up in bollworms against Bt cotton.

Odisha

Odisha received rainfall of 14.7 mm (-40% deficit) from 01 June to 07 June 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (05-11 June to 12-18 June 2026) over Odisha is deficit rainfall for week 1 and normal rainfall for week 2.

- Farmers are advised to always use certified seeds and conduct a germination test before sowing. For paddy cultivation, use 20 kg of seeds per acre. Yield can be increased by up to 15% by using improved or high-yielding varieties (HYVs).
- In rainfed uplands, farmers are encouraged to cultivate non-paddy crops such as pulses, oilseeds, cotton, sunflower, and vegetables, either as sole crops or in mixed cropping systems. Seeds should be collected in advance.
- Under dry conditions, adequate irrigation should be provided to sustain crop growth.

- Apply mulches to maintain higher soil moisture levels.
- Considering the forecast of high daytime temperatures along with hot and humid conditions in some areas, farmers are advised to avoid working during peak hot hours (12 PM to 4 PM). They should use wide-brimmed hats or cloth coverings for the head and neck, and wear loose, light clothing.
- Provide mechanical support or staking to crops such as banana, papaya, and cucurbits to protect them against gusty winds.
- Protect mango fruits on trees by netting to reduce damage from heavy winds.
- As thunderstorms with lightning are expected over the next five days, farmers are advised not to stay in open fields, near trees, or water bodies during storms. If no shelter is available, crouch low with feet together in an open area.
- Unplug farm equipment, motors, and irrigation pumps to prevent damage during thunderstorms.
- For planting fruit crops in July and August, dig pits before the onset of the monsoon. This allows solarisation of the soil removed from the pits, helping to kill hibernating insects and their eggs.
- Provide clean and adequate drinking water to cattle. Allow grazing during morning or afternoon hours when weather conditions are clear.
- For paddy cultivation, certified seeds should always be used, and a germination test is recommended before sowing. Apply 2 tons of well-decomposed farmyard manure (FYM) per acre during final land preparation.
- With hot and humid conditions forecast for the next five days, farmers are advised to use umbrellas or wet clothes on the head to protect against sun rays and avoid working during peak hot hours (12 PM to 4 PM).

Madhya Pradesh

East Madhya Pradesh received rainfall of 5 mm (-39% deficit), and West Madhya Pradesh received rainfall of 20.4 mm (146% large excess) from 01 June to 07 June 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (05-11 June to 12-18 June 2026) is excess rainfall over East Madhya Pradesh and West Madhya Pradesh during week 1, and a large deficit rainfall over East Madhya Pradesh and deficit rainfall over West Madhya Pradesh during week 2.

- Due to the extreme rise in daytime temperatures, irrigate vegetables, nurseries, fodder crops, and orchards at weekly intervals, preferably during early morning or late evening hours.
- With rising daytime temperatures, pesticide sprays should be applied in the late evening hours.
- Prepare land for sowing *khariif* season crops and arrange necessary inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, seed-treatment chemicals, and seed-inoculated bacteria.
- In moong/urd, stop irrigation once pods reach the maturity stage.
- Begin preparation of paddy nurseries for transplanted paddy. For one hectare of field, an area of 800–1000 m² is required for the nursery. Before sowing, seeds should be treated with fungicide and procured from certified agencies.
- For soybean cultivation, construct raised beds using a broad-bed furrow land configuration. Ensure proper drainage in the field.
- In rabi-sown sugarcane, apply irrigation at weekly intervals. Follow earthing operations with irrigation to promote crop growth.

Gujarat

Rainfall of 10.2 mm (-18% normal) was received over Gujarat from 01 June to 07 June 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (05-11 June to 12-18 June 2026) over Gujarat is a large deficit of rainfall for week 1 and a deficit of rainfall for week 2.

- After 6, 7, and 8 months of planting, remove dry leaves and use them as mulch. Depending on soil and climatic conditions, apply irrigation at intervals of 15–17 days during the summer season.

- Prepare the field for a paddy nursery by ploughing and harrowing. Apply well-decomposed FYM or compost and prepare raised beds 1 m wide and of convenient length. One-tenth of the transplanting area (i.e., 1000 sq. m nursery area for transplanting in 1 ha field) should be used for nursery preparation.
- Avoid harvesting sesame during periods of rain forecast. Harvest the mature crop only during clear weather conditions. Shift the harvested produce to safer places or cover it with tarpaulin sheets in the field.
- Harvest mature mango fruits at physiological maturity and send them to market. For new plantations, prepare pits by filling them with 10 kg FYM, 1 kg SSP, and 1 kg MOP. Procure healthy and disease-free planting material from authorised government nurseries for establishing new plantations.

Maharashtra

Konkan received rainfall of 17.3 mm (-74% large deficit), 6.8 mm (-75% large deficit) rainfall over Madhya Maharashtra, 16.1 mm (-18% normal) rainfall over Marathwada, and 4.5 mm (-66% large deficit) rainfall over Vidarbha from 01 June to 07 June 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (05-11 June to 12-18 June 2026) is a large deficit rainfall over Konkan, deficit rainfall over Madhya Maharashtra, Vidarbha and Marathwada for week 1 and normal rainfall of rainfall over Konkan, excess rainfall over Madhya Maharashtra, Marathwada and Vidarbha for week 2.

Marathwada

- For sowing of soybean, farmers are advised to use early varieties such as MAUS-71 (Samruddhi), MAUS-158, MAUS-612, Jawahar (JS-335), and Shakti (MAUS-81). Medium-late varieties such as Prasad (MAUS-1), Paratkar (MAUS-61), MAUS-162, and Pratishtha (MAUS 61-2) are also recommended. Farmers should check the germination percentage of soybean seeds before sowing.
- For Kharif sorghum cultivation, farmers are advised to use hybrid varieties such as CSH-14, CSH-16, and CSH-25 (Parbhani Sainath). Improved varieties such as Parbhani Shakti, PVK-809, and PVK-801 (Parbhani Shweta) are also recommended.
- For pearl millet cultivation, farmers are advised to use hybrid varieties such as Saburi, Shradha, Shanti, AHB-1269, and AHB-1200 (Fe). Improved varieties such as ICTP, Samrudhi, and Parbhani Sampada are also suitable.

Vidarbha

- Farmers are advised to undertake preparatory tillage operations for the soybean crop. When using their own seeds, a simple germination test should be conducted well in advance to ensure seed viability.
- Preparatory tillage operations should also be carried out for the cotton crop. Crop rotation is recommended in fields that were heavily infested with pink bollworm during the previous season to break its life cycle. Pre-monsoon sowing of cotton should be avoided.
- Pigeon pea varieties should be selected according to soil type: Early-duration varieties for medium soils: TAT-10, ICPL 87, AKT-8811. Medium-duration varieties for medium to heavy soils: BSMR-736, PKV Tara, BSMR-853. Long-duration varieties for heavy soils: ICPL-87119, C-11

Chhattisgarh

The rainfall received over Chhattisgarh was 6.5 mm (-45% deficit) from 01 June to 07 June 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (05-11 June to 12-18 June 2026) over Chhattisgarh is normal rainfall for week 1 and deficit rainfall for week 2.

- According to the weather forecast, light cloud cover with occasional rainfall is expected in the coming days. Farmers are advised to prepare fields for line sowing of paddy, arhar, groundnut, maize, and soybean crops.
- In sugarcane, farmers are advised to apply nitrogen fertilizer and irrigate the crop as per requirement.

- Deep plough the soil with an MB plough and cover it with polythene sheets to eliminate weeds, soil-borne diseases, and insect eggs. Prepare the field thoroughly for cultivation and arrange seeds in advance.

West Bengal

Gangetic West Bengal received rainfall of 31.7 mm (-12% normal), and Sub-Himalayan West Bengal received 64.7 mm (-20% deficit) from 01 June to 07 June 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks for West Bengal (05-11 June to 12-18 June 2026) is a large deficit of rainfall over Gangetic West Bengal and deficit rainfall over Sub-Himalayan West Bengal during week 1, and a large deficit of rainfall over Gangetic West Bengal and normal rainfall over Sub-Himalayan West Bengal for week 2.

- Under the prevailing weather conditions, farmers are advised to provide light irrigation at 5–7-day intervals, preferably during the early morning or late afternoon, to minimize evaporation losses. Proper drainage should be maintained to prevent waterlogging and root damage.
- For ongoing or late planting of Elephant Foot Yam, farmers are advised to use healthy and disease-free seed corms of recommended varieties such as Gajendra, Bidhan Kusum, and Sree Padma to ensure better crop establishment and yield potential.
- Maintain light and regular irrigation in mango orchards to reduce heat and moisture stress during fruit development and maturity stages. Avoid excess irrigation and ensure proper drainage after rainfall to prevent water stagnation.

Assam

Rainfall of 39.8 mm (-57% deficit) was received over Assam from 01 June to 07 June 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (05-11 June to 12-18 June 2026) over Assam is normal rainfall for week 1 and week 2.

- In Sali rice, with the onset of the monsoon season in Assam and the forecast of moderate rainfall over the next five days, nursery sowing of pre-germinated seeds may be continued.
- As light to moderate rainfall is projected, farmers are advised to avoid waterlogging in jute fields. Excess water should be removed immediately by creating field ditches 20 cm wide and 20 cm deep, along the gradient, at intervals of 10 m.
- Proper sanitation and disposal of fallen fruits will help reduce infestation of sucking pests such as the Fruit Sucking Moth in citrus. Baiting with pesticides like Emamectin Benzoate or Flubendiamide mixed with 1% molasses and fruit juice is effective in controlling the pest.
- Farmers are advised to collect recommended varieties of summer bottle gourd such as Pusa Summer Prolific Long, Pusa Summer Prolific Round, Pusa Meghdoot, and Pusa Manjiri. Seedlings may be raised under shade nets to protect them from extreme weather conditions.
- From June to September, heavy infestation of leaf and root rot is common in betelvine. To manage this, apply four drenches and eight sprays of Bordeaux mixture at 1.0% and 0.5% concentrations, respectively, at 15-day intervals.

Jharkhand

Rainfall of 6.4 mm (-47% deficit) was received over Jharkhand from 01 June to 07 June 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (05-11 June to 12-18 June 2026) over Jharkhand is a large deficit of rainfall for week 1 and week 2.

- Farmers intending to cultivate paddy, maize, or groundnut in upland areas are advised to adopt intercropping. In case of irregular rainfall, if one crop fails, yield can still be obtained from the other. Recommended intercropping systems include Arhar + groundnut/paddy/urad.

- Prepare the field for sowing pigeon pea. Seeds should be procured only from certified sources. Before sowing, treat seeds with Thiram (2 g) + Carbendazim (1 g). Adequate soil moisture is essential for good germination.
- Farmers planning to cultivate Kharif maize should undertake one deep ploughing, followed by two to three ploughings with a plough. During final land preparation, apply well-rotted cow dung manure at the rate of 5 tonnes per acre.
- Prepare land for paddy cultivation and arrange seeds of improved varieties. Recommended varieties are: High land: Birsa Vikas Dhan 109, 110, 111, Birsa Dhan-108, Vandana, Medium land: Sahbhagi Dhan, IR-36, IR-64, Lalat, Naveen, Birasmati, Low land: Rajshree, Swarna, Sambha Mahsuri Before sowing, treat seeds with Bavistin fungicide at the rate of 2 g per kg of seed.

Uttar Pradesh

East Uttar Pradesh received rainfall of 6.2 mm (-38% deficit), and West Uttar Pradesh received rainfall of 5.5 mm (-32% deficit) from 01 June to 07 June 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (05-11 June to 12-18 June 2026) is a large deficit rainfall over East Uttar Pradesh and deficit rainfall over West Uttar Pradesh during week 1, and a large deficit rainfall over East Uttar Pradesh and West Uttar Pradesh during week 2.

West Uttar Pradesh

- Farmers are advised to undertake nursery sowing of medium-duration rice varieties such as Narendra Dhan-359, Malviya Dhan-36, Narendra Dhan-2064, and Narendra Dhan-2026, or hybrid varieties such as Arize-6444, Arize-6201, PHB-71, KRH-2, PRH-10, and JKRH-401. The nursery should be raised during the second week of June.
- With dry weather conditions prevailing this week, farmers are advised to sow maize if irrigation facilities are available. Recommended maize varieties include hybrids such as Dakan-107, Malika, VNR-4226, DKC-7074, Malveya-2, JH-3459, Prakash, PSM-5, Pro-303, KH-510, MMH-113, and composite varieties such as Novjoti, Pusa-2, Prabhat, and Azad Uttam. Sowing should be done with 18–20 kg/ha of treated seed.
- In irrigated conditions, sow early-maturing pigeon pea varieties such as Paras, UPAS-120, Type-21, and Pusa-992. Seeds should be treated with Rhizobium culture and a mixture of 2.0 g Thiram + 1.0 g Carbendazim per kg of seed.
- With hot and dry weather likely to occur this week, farmers are advised to harvest mature crops promptly.

Uttarakhand

Rainfall of 18.2 mm (-14% normal) was received over Uttarakhand from 01 June to 07 June 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (05-11 June to 12-18 June 2026) over Uttarakhand is deficit rainfall for week 1 and a large deficit rainfall for week 2.

- In rice, transplant prepared seedlings. For weed control, apply the recommended dose of Butachlor by mixing it thoroughly with dry sand within 2–3 days of transplanting. Avoid overflowing water from crop fields for a few days.
- Continue sowing of finger millet and construct suitable drainage channels along the edges of crop fields.
- Sow soybean, horse gram, and other pulse crops. Intercultural operations are advised in early-sown crops.
- In pigeon pea, carry out weeding, hoeing, and thinning operations.
- In chilli, undertake transplanting. Root treatment should be performed before transplanting.
- Farmers are advised to use anti-hail nets over apple fruit plants to prevent damage from hailstorms.

Himachal Pradesh

Rainfall of 12.7 mm (-3% normal) was received over Himachal Pradesh from 01 June to 07 June 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (05-11 June to 12-18 June 2026) over Himachal Pradesh is deficit rainfall for week 1 and week 2.

- After harvesting rabi crops, farmers are advised to carry out deep ploughing of fields. This helps in destroying insect eggs, pupating stages, and weed seeds.
- Following rabi harvest, farmers should get their soil tested through certified agencies and undertake laser levelling if required.
- Farmers are encouraged to sow green manure crops such as cluster bean, daincha, senai, and lobia, ensuring adequate moisture for proper germination.
- Maize sowing should be undertaken only after ensuring sufficient soil moisture or after rainfall.
- Farmers are advised to complete sowing of paddy nursery and ensure proper soil moisture before sowing. Seeds should be treated with Bavistin at 2.5 g/kg to prevent fungal diseases.
- In high hill regions, intercultural operations should be carried out in peas, French bean, ogla, and phafra. Sowing of palak, radish, turnip, and carrot is recommended, along with transplanting of cabbage, cauliflower, broccoli, and exotic vegetables. Intercultural operations and urea application are advised for peas, turnip, carrot, and palak. Potatoes can also be sown in these regions.
- Farmers should store harvested produce in a cool, dry place, adopting necessary precautions to prevent storage pest attacks such as Potato Tuber Moth.

Punjab

Rainfall of 3.1 mm (-36% deficit) was received over Punjab from 01 June to 07 June 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (05-11 June to 12-18 June 2026) over Punjab is excess rainfall for week 1 and a large deficit of rainfall for week 2.

- Farmers are advised to undertake timely sowing of recommended Kharif maize cultivars to ensure optimum yield.
- In paddy, seedlings are currently growing in the nursery and should be monitored carefully for healthy establishment.

Jammu

Rainfall of 10.6 mm (-11% deficit) was received over Jammu from 01 June to 07 June 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (05-11 June to 12-18 June 2026) over Jammu is normal rainfall for week 1 and week 2.

- In rice, nursery raising of Basmati 370 and Ranbir Basmati is recommended. Seeds should be treated with Carbendazim or Bavistin at 2 g/kg before nursery raising. Weeding in the nursery can be done mechanically or by applying Butachlor granules 5G at 30 kg/ha in puddled soil after the emergence of the first leaf. If required, apply urea to rice seedlings just after water disappears from the field.
- Farmers are advised to start land preparation to conserve in-situ moisture for early-sown maize. Apply 15 tonnes of well-rotted FYM and incorporate thoroughly into the soil during the first ploughing. Reduce the recommended dose of N, P, and K fertilizers by 25%.
- In horticulture crops, need-based irrigation is recommended due to high temperatures and increased evaporation rates. Remove water sprouts and maintain cleanliness in the orchard area.
- Apply irrigation as per requirement under high temperature and evaporation conditions. Monitor tomato crops for leaf curl disease and remove virus-infected plants promptly to prevent further spread.

Rajasthan

East Rajasthan received rainfall of 24.9 mm (329% large excess), and West Rajasthan received rainfall of 12.1 mm (158% large excess) from 01 June to 07 June 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (05-11 June to 12-18 June 2026) is normal rainfall over East Rajasthan and deficit rainfall over West Rajasthan during week 1, and a large deficit rainfall over East Rajasthan and West Rajasthan during week 2.

- Optimum moisture levels should be maintained in cucurbitaceous crops, as dry conditions may lead to poor pollination and reduced yield. For planting fruit orchards, dig pits at the recommended spacing and leave them open; transplant fruit plants after receiving rainfall.
- Undertake deep summer ploughing at 15–20-day intervals, 2–3 times, for the management of cyst, reniform, and root-knot nematodes in maize, pulse-oilseeds, and vegetable crops. For orchards of guava, pomegranate, and citrus, dig pits at the recommended spacing of 6 × 6 m and leave them open.
- To control shoot and fruit borer in brinjal, collect and bury infested fruits and shoots. If pest populations exceed ETL, spray Spinosad 48 EC at 1 ml per 4 litres of water on clear days.
- With rising temperatures, farmers are advised to provide irrigation in summer green gram.
- The red beetle causes damage to germinated and new leaves of cucurbit crops. For control, dust Carbaryl 5% at 25 kg/ha during morning or evening hours.
- For the control of yellow mosaic virus in chili, watermelon, muskmelon, and okra, spray Imidacloprid at 8 ml in 15 litres of water twice at 8-day intervals. Five days after Imidacloprid spray, apply Bavistin at 2 g per litre to manage other foliar blights.
- Considering the possibility of strong winds, farmers are advised to harvest okra fruits and other vegetables promptly to avoid losses.
- Provide clean and sufficient drinking water to livestock to ensure smooth physiological processes and prevent a reduction in milk production.

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