



राष्ट्रीय कृषि मौसम परामर्शी सेवाएं बुलेटिन  
**National Agromet Advisory Services Bulletin**

जारी करने की तिथि/ **Date of issue: 02 March 2026**

आधारित/**based on**

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

वैधता/**Validity: 27 February-12 March 2026**

जारीकर्ता/**Issued by**

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

केंद्रीय बारानी कृषि अनुसंधान संस्थान  
**Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture (CRIDA)**

भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद  
**Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)**

और

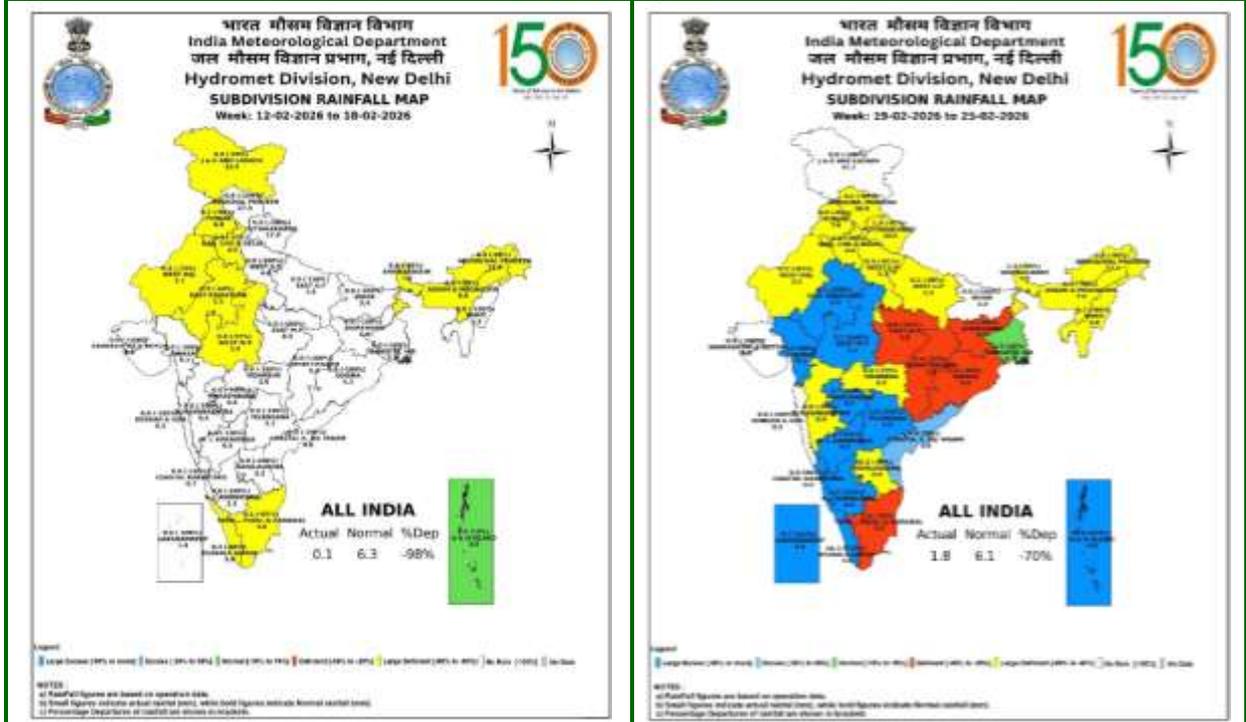
भारतीय मौसम विज्ञान विभाग  
**India Meteorological Department (IMD)**

पृथ्वी प्रणाली विज्ञान संगठन  
**Earth System Science Organization**

वास्तविक वर्षा तथा विस्तारित अवधि पूर्वानुमान

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

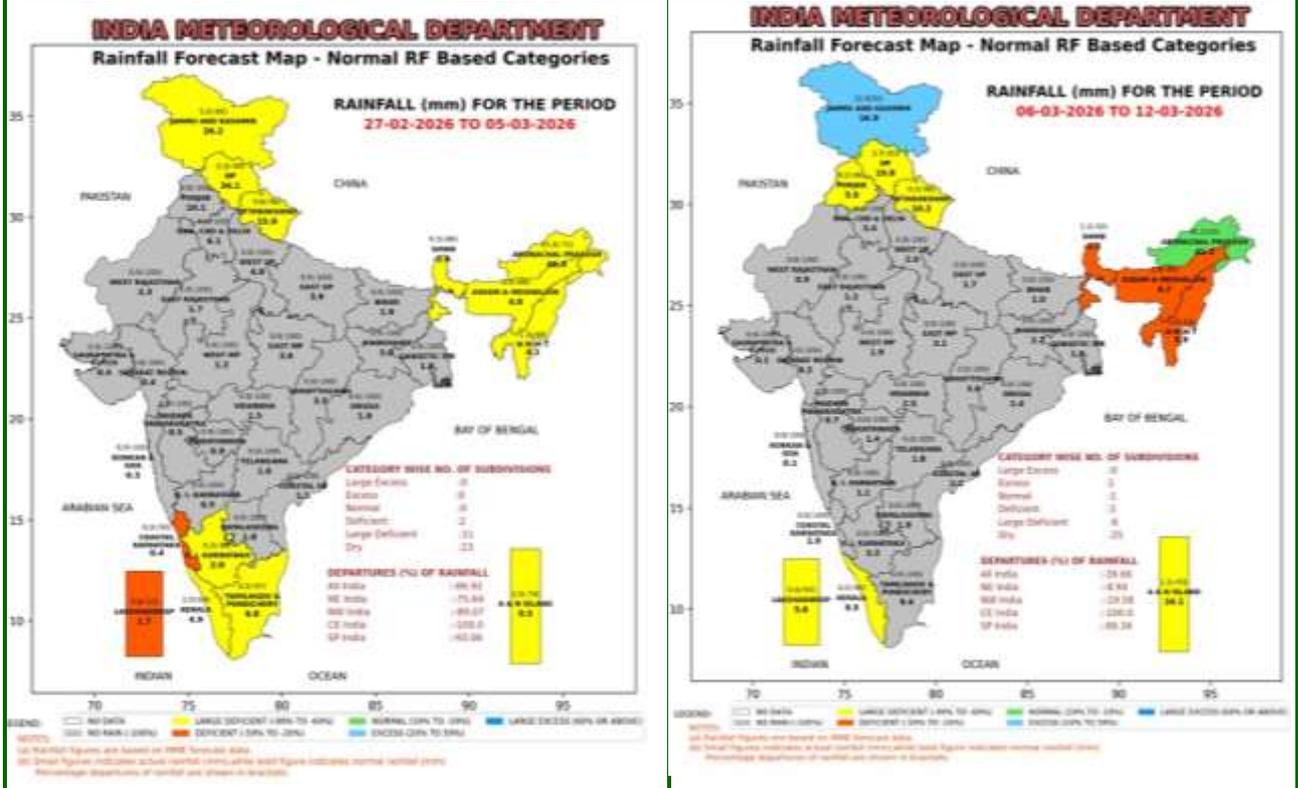
**Realized Rainfall**  
(12<sup>th</sup> to 25<sup>th</sup> February 2026)



- Normal or above normal rainfall occurred in both the weeks over Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
- Normal or above normal rainfall occurred in either of the two weeks over East Rajasthan, West Madhya Pradesh, Gangetic West Bengal, Gujarat Region, Marathwada, Telangana, Coastal Andhra Pradesh & Yanam, Karnataka, Kerala & Mahe, Lakshadweep.
- 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- 25<sup>th</sup> February, 2026)  
(27<sup>th</sup> February to 12<sup>th</sup> March 2026)**



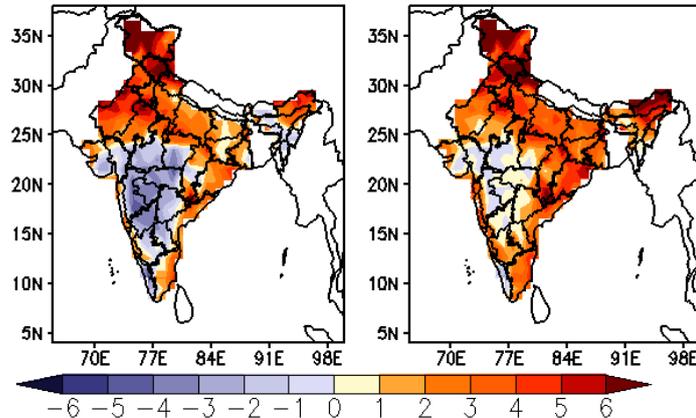
- **Week 1 (27.02.2026 to 05.03.2026):** Rainfall is likely over some parts of Jammu & Kashmir and Arunachal Pradesh.
- **Week 2 (06.03.2026 to 12.03.2026):** Rainfall is likely over Jammu & Kashmir, isolated areas over Himachal Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh & Assam and over some parts of Nagaland.

**Maximum and Minimum temperature anomaly ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) forecast  
for the next 2 weeks (IC-25<sup>th</sup> February, 2026)  
(27<sup>th</sup> February to 12<sup>th</sup> March 2026)**

**MME forecast Tmax anomaly (Deg C)**

(Week1: 27Feb-05Mar)

(Week2: 06Mar-12Mar)



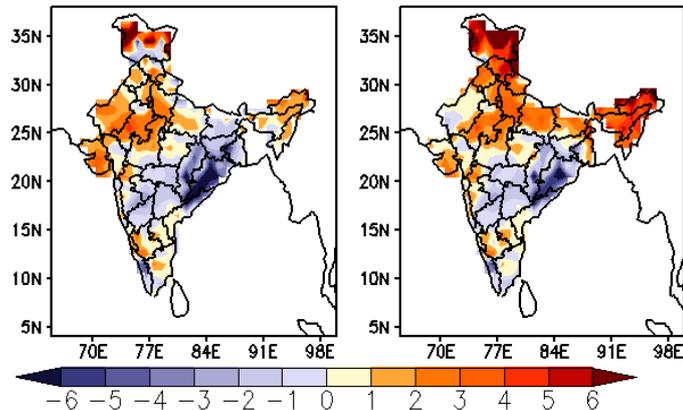
**Maximum Temperature (Tmax)**

- **Week 1 (27.02.2026 to 05.03.2026):** Maximum temperature is likely to be above normal over North West India, East India, many parts of North East India, Chhattisgarh, Tamil Nadu, Coastal Andhra Pradesh, Coastal Karnataka, Konkan-Goa and some parts of Saurashtra-Kutch. However, it is likely to be below normal over many parts of Central India, Maharashtra, Telangana, Rayalaseema, Karnataka and Kerala.
- **Week 2 (06.03.2026 to 12.03.2026):** Maximum temperature is likely to be above normal over most parts of India except some parts of Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Kerala.

**MME forecast Tmin anomaly (Deg C)**

(Week1: 27Feb-05Mar)

(Week2: 06Mar-12Mar)



**Minimum Temperature (Tmin)**

- **Week 1 (27.02.2026 to 05.03.2026):** Minimum temperature is likely to be below normal over many parts of East India, Maharashtra and Kerala. However, it is likely to be above normal over many parts of North West India, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat state, some parts of Madhya Maharashtra, South Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Rayalaseema, Southern parts of Coastal Andhra Pradesh and North East India
- **Week 2 (06.03.2026 to 12.03.2026):** Minimum temperature is likely to be below normal over Odisha, Chhattisgarh, many parts of Maharashtra, North Karnataka and Kerala. However, it is likely to be above normal over North West India, Bihar, North East India, many parts of Gujarat state, some parts of Madhya Maharashtra, South Karnataka and Rayalaseema.

## Strategic Agricultural Planning based on Rainfall till 12 March 2026

### Agromet Advisories

#### Kerala

Kerala received 4.8 mm (1095% large excess) of rainfall from 01 January to 01 March 2026. Kerala's extended-range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (27 February-05 February to 06-12 March 2026) in Kerala indicates a large deficit of rainfall for week 1 and week 2.

- Under dry and sunny weather, harvesting can be undertaken in fully matured paddy fields. Ensure harvesting is done during clear weather to avoid grain discolouration and post-harvest losses.
- In bananas, during dry weather, ensure proper irrigation. Provide propping to prevent lodging due to wind. Remove excess suckers before bunch emergence.
- There is a chance of whitefly attack on coconut leaves during dry spells. They are usually controlled by beneficial insects available in nature. If the attack is severe, spray a 2% neem oil emulsion on the leaves.
- During warm and moist soil conditions, nematode infestation may increase. Mix 10 g *Pochonia chlamydosporos* with 2 kg fine cow dung/compost and apply to plant basins.
- During dry weather, clear and burn weeds and crop residues. Plough/dig land and apply lime. Prepare beds of convenient length 1 m, width 25 cm, height with a spacing of 40 cm between the beds. Provide drainage channels. For irrigated ginger, the best-suited time for planting is the middle of February. Otherwise, the best time for planting ginger is during the first fortnight of April.
- During high soil moisture conditions, rhizome rot incidence may increase. As a prophylactic measure, drench the soil with 0.25% copper oxychloride solution (2–3 litres per plant). Apply Trichoderma to manage rhizome rot and *azhukal* disease.
- During dry weather, sucking pests like whiteflies and mealybugs increase. Spray *Lecanicillium lecanii* at 20 g per litre at weekly intervals from the initial stage of infestation.

#### Tamil Nadu

Tamil Nadu received 0.1 mm (-88% large deficit) of rainfall from 01 January to 01 March 2026. Kerala's extended-range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (27 February-05 February to 06-12 March 2026) in Tamil Nadu indicates a large deficit of rainfall for week 1 and no rain for week 2.

- In paddy, maintain the water level in the field. Apply the recommended dose of N and K during tillering to avoid nutrient deficiency.
- In bananas, earthing up and propping should be practised to avoid lodging.
- Warm, moderate-to-high humidity conditions favours boll worm incidence. To control spray: Phosalone 35% EC @ 2.5 l/ha, Quinalphos 25 EC @ 2.0 l/ha, or Emamectin benzoate 5% SG @ 190-220 g/ha.
- In chilli, Prevailing weather is conducive for Gram caterpillar @ Emamectin benzoate 5 % SG @ 4 g/10 lit.
- In sunflower, the expected weather with low cloud cover and moderate to high humidity are conducive for the incidence of head borer. To control the pest, spray 5% Neem oil or 5% Neem Seed Kernel extract before egg laying.

#### Karnataka

Coastal Karnataka received 0.0 mm (-100% no rain) rainfall, North Interior Karnataka received rainfall of 0.0 mm (-100% no rain), and South Interior Karnataka received rainfall of 0.0 mm (5% no rain) from 01 January to 01 March 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (27 February-05 February to 06-12 March 2026) is a deficit rainfall over Coastal Karnataka, no rain over

North Interior Karnataka and a large deficit rainfall over South Interior Karnataka for week 1 and no rainfall over Coastal Karnataka, North Interior Karnataka and South Interior Karnataka for week 2.

#### *South Interior Karnataka*

- Right time for harvesting, drying, cleaning and storage of rabi crops.
- Apply neem leaves/neem powder in grain bags as a natural repellent.
- For long-term storage of pulses, store with tri-sodium phosphate treated gunny sacks to reduce bruchid attack.
- Provide clean and cool drinking water 3–4 times/day. Ensure sufficient water availability at all times. Monitor for tick and mite infestations; use approved acaricides if needed. Provide balanced feed and mineral supplements.
- Ensure proper airflow in poultry sheds. Use fans if necessary. Provide cool water with electrolytes during hot hours.

#### *North Interior Karnataka*

- The sorghum crop is in the grain filling stage. The crop is sensitive to moisture and nutritional stress; if possible, give supplementary irrigation.
- Necessary plant protection measures may be taken up, looking at the rainfall conditions.
- Harvesting of maize, cotton, pigeon pea, chilli and sugarcane may be taken up, looking at the rainfall conditions and with all precautionary measures.
- Care should be taken to maintain 60% moisture in vermicompost pits.
- Conserve the soil moisture by adopting mulching practices in horticultural crops.
- Weather is congenial for the occurrence of leaf reddening, take up spraying of Magnesium Sulphate @ 10 grams per litre of water and 2 per cent urea solution. Cotton picking may be taken up.
- Weather conditions are congenial for Fall army worm: To manage, spray the crop with 0.2-gram Emamectin benzoate or 4.0 ml Phenytoin dissolved in 10liters of water.
- In chickpea, to manage pod borer in chickpea, take up spraying of 0.2-gram Emamectin benzoate dissolved in one litre of water.

#### **Andhra Pradesh**

Coastal Andhra received 0.0 mm (-100% no rain) and 0.0 mm (-100% no rain) of rainfall in the Rayalaseema region from 01 January to 01 March 2026, the extended-range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (27 February-05 February to 06-12 March 2026) shows no rainfall over Coastal Andhra Pradesh and Rayalaseema for week 1 and week 2.

- Groundnut crop is at the pod development stage. These stages are very critical for moisture stress. Farmers are advised to give irrigation frequently, based on soil conditions, at an 8 to 10-day interval.
- In the North Coastal Zone of Andhra Pradesh, present weather conditions are favourable for the occurrence of blast in paddy. Spray tricyclazole @ 0.6 g/L.
- The present weather conditions are favourable for bacterial leaf blight incidence in pomegranate. For the control of bacterial leaf blight, farmers are advised to spray copper oxychloride @3.0 g + streptomycin @ 0.5gm/L of water.
- In maize, the present dry weather conditions are favourable for fall armyworm. Monitor whorls regularly. Spray Neem oil @ 5 ml/L against early infestations.
- In chillies, Present weather conditions are favourable for the incidence of black thrips in chilli. To control black thrips, install 25-35 blue sticky traps per acre and also to spray diafenthiuron @1.5 g per litre of water is recommended.

#### **Odisha**

Odisha received rainfall of 0.0 mm (-100% no rain) from 01 January to 01 March 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (27 February-05 February to 06-12 March 2026) over Odisha is no rainfall for week 1 and week 2.

- February-March is the ideal time for sowing of Cowpea, Cluster bean, Pumpkin, Cucumber and Watermelon.
- Farmers who have already transplanted should apply 35 kg of Urea per acre at 3 weeks after transplanting at the active tillering stage for high-yielding paddy varieties.
- For controlling stem and root borer in cashew, remove a minimum width of the bark (only the damaged or tunnelled portions), retaining at least 50% of the bark circumference.
- Increased difference between daily maximum and minimum temperature favours the infestation of blast in the main field. Spray Tebuconazole 50% + Trifloxystrobin 25% WG @ 80 g/acre or Isoprothiolane 40 EC @ 300 ml/acre in 200 litres of water. Repeat the spray at 7-10 days' interval.
- Harvest the potato crop that is at 75-85 days after planting, and when the majority of the leaves turn yellowish brown. For harvesting, stop the irrigation 15 days before. All the harvested tubers should be kept in a shed for 24 hours. Remove all the damaged and rotten tubers.
- Harvest the mustard crop as soon as the pods turn yellowish-brown. The crop is liable to shattering, hence it should be harvested just before the pods open to avoid losses. The harvested crop should be stacked in threshing floor for 5 days before threshing. After drying the seeds in sunlight for a few days, bring the moisture content of the seeds up to 8 %.
- In paddy, to control BLB, remove the weeds and keep the field clean. Avoid excess use of "Nitrogenous" Fertiliser. Apply MOP @ 6-8kg/acre. Spray Copper Hydroxide 53.8% DF @ 600g/acre or 200g Plantomycin along with Copper Oxy Chloride 50% WP @ 600g/acre.

### **Madhya Pradesh**

East Madhya Pradesh received rainfall of 0.0 mm (-100% no rain) and West Madhya Pradesh received rainfall of 0.0 mm (100% no rain) from 01 January to 01 March 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (27 February-05 February to 06-12 March 2026) is no rainfall over East Madhya Pradesh and West Madhya Pradesh for week 1 and week 2.

- In Moong, urd (summer season), sowing in the first week of March. Green gram (Mung) varieties for East MP region: Samrat, Virat, Shikha mung, MH1142, PDM 139. Black gram (Urd) varieties: T9, PU31, PU94.
- In wheat, the fifth irrigation is at 75-80 days old crop, in the grain formation stage.
- In lentil and chickpea, Monitoring of pod borer in the field due to the temperature rise.
- Monitoring of aphids in mustard.
- In sugarcane, for rabi sown canes, intercultural operations are practiced. Due to a sudden rise in temperature, light irrigation is applied in autumn-sown canes
- In fruit crops, Apply fertilizers under the fruit trees as per the recommendations. Stop irrigation in the mango orchard, as it is in the flower initiation stage.

### **Gujarat**

The rainfall received over Gujarat was 0.0 mm (-100% no rain) from 01 January to 01 March 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (27 February-05 February to 06-12 March 2026) over Gujarat is no rainfall for week 1 and week 2.

- Apply a split dose of Nitrogen fertiliser in sugarcane as per recommendation- 2nd dose 30% of 250 kg N/ha at 3- 3.5 months after planting, 3rd dose 20% of 250 kg N/ha at 4-4.5 months after planting and 4<sup>th</sup> dose 35% of 250 kg N/ha at 5.5-6 months after planting (before final earthing up)
- Apply the recommended 1st split dose of Nitrogen (40 kg/ha) at 20-25 days after transplanting of summer paddy and 2nd split dose of Nitrogen (20 kg/ha) at 40-45 (DATP). Before application of

fertilizer drain water from field and apply 1 day after. Keep the field weed-free by hand weeding and intercultural operations with a paddy weeder.

- To control leaf blight and rust in wheat, at the beginning of the disease, apply a spray of Mancozeb 75 WP 27 g in 10 litres of water twice at 15 days of interval.
- Spraying of Hexaconazole 5 EC @ 10 ml. or Wettable sulphur @ 25 g. per 10 litres for control of powdery mildew of mango in clear weather conditions. Do smudging with some Neem-based and other botanicals to induce flowering in mango during clear weather conditions.

### **Maharashtra**

Konkan received rainfall of 0.0 mm (-100% no rain), 0.0 mm (-100% no rain) rainfall over Madhya Maharashtra, 0.0 mm (-100% no rain) rainfall over Marathwada, and 0.0 mm (-100% no rain) rainfall over Vidarbha from 01 January to 01 March 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (27 February-05 February to 06-12 March 2026) is no rainfall over Konkan, Madhya Maharashtra, Marathwada and Vidarbha for week 1 and week 2.

#### *Konkan*

- In groundnut, provide irrigation at 8-10-day intervals as per crop requirement to avoid moisture stress.
- In mustard, harvest the mustard crop during the morning hours when about 90 per cent of the pods turn yellow. After harvesting, sun-dry the crop for 2–3 days. Thereafter, thresh the crop by beating with sticks and clean the produce by winnowing to separate the grains from straw and other debris.
- In green gram, for land preparation operations in green gram, carry out deep and cross ploughing, break soil clods, and prepare a fine tilth. Level the field using a plank. Prepare suitably sized flat beds and provide irrigation channels between two beds. Maintain a spacing of 30 cm × 10 cm for sowing. Use 150–200 g seeds per guntha.
- As cowpea is in the flowering to pod development stage, provide light irrigation as per crop requirement to avoid moisture stress.
- To protect mango fruits from fruit fly infestation as well as from intense sunlight, and to obtain spotless fruits with better size and weight, cover mango fruits at the marble to oval-shaped stage with paper or newspaper bags of size 25 × 20 cm, as recommended by Dr Balasaheb Sawant Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth. Care should be taken to avoid injury to the fruit stalk while bagging.
- The fruit-bearing Cashew trees should be irrigated with 150–200 litres of water per tree at an interval of 15 days. Newly planted grafts should be irrigated during summer at an interval of 8 days, providing 30 litres of water per graft for the first two years.
- Apply the third split dose of fertilisers to coconut palms above five years of age by incorporating 5 kg neem cake, 750 g urea, and 667 g muriate of potash per palm in a circular basin around the tree. Apply 1/5th, 2/5th, 3/5th, and 4/5th of this dose to 1, 2, 3 and 4-year-old palms, respectively. Also apply micronutrients (zinc, boron, molybdenum, and copper) @ 200 g per palm along with the second or third fertiliser split.

#### *Madhya Maharashtra*

- As per requirement and soil condition/type, apply irrigation to the wheat crop. Timely sown wheat and late sown wheat may be at the crown root initiation stage. Irrigation is suggested 3-4 days after top dressing of nitrogenous fertiliser (@ 50 kg N/ha. Maintain weed-free conditions to avoid weed crop competition.
- Irrigation may be given to groundnut for maintaining the field capacity to ensure better germination.
- Rainfed safflower is approaching physiological maturity, while irrigated safflower is in the capitula development stage. Hence, preparation for harvesting is suggested.
- The chickpea in scarcity areas is ready for harvesting. After threshing, the seeds must be sundried before storage so that infestation due to storage pests can be reduced.

### **Marathwada**

- As per the requirement, irrigation management should be done in sugarcane.
- In chickpea, Harvesting should be done of the mature crop and store at safe place
- Harvesting of mature safflower and rabi sorghum crops should be done.
- In summer sesame, Irrigation management should be done on time with an interval of 8 to 10 days in medium soil and with an interval of 12 to 15 days in heavy soil. Irrigation should be done with the help of a sprinkler irrigation system.

### **Vidarbha**

- Apply light irrigation as needed to protect the susceptible field crops.
- In late sown irrigated wheat at the crown root initiation stage, irrigation is advisable, followed by (3-4 days after) top dressing (broadcasting) of nitrogenous fertiliser (@ 50 kg N/ha). Undertake weeding in late sown wheat as the initial 30-40 days is a critical period for weed control.
- With assured irrigation facility, complete the sowing of summer groundnut (TAG 24) preferably BBF sowing with sprinkler irrigation. Seed treatment with Trichoderma 5g/kg seed and Rhizobium and PSB (each 250 g / 10-15 kg seed) is advisable.

### **Chhattisgarh**

The rainfall received over Chhattisgarh was 0.0 mm (-100% no rain) from 01 January to 01 March 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (27 February-05 February to 06-12 March 2026) over Chhattisgarh is no rainfall for week 1 and week 2.

- In winter vegetables, Tomato, brinjal, chillies, capsicum and winter vegetables viz., cauliflower, cabbage, knolkhol should be given inter-cultural operation and nitrogenous fertiliser should be applied at every four-day interval as per requirement.
- Lathyrus & linseed/ safflower crop is at the Fruit Maturity stage.
- The seed rate of the sugarcane crop should be kept at 75000 two-budded setts/ha. Before sowing sugarcane, dip in Tebuconazole 0.1% @ 0.1 gram/ lit. of water solution for 15-20 minutes.
- Farmers are advised to uproot bacterial wilt-affected plants of brinjal and tomato vegetable crops and not irrigate the field for up to one week. Adopt a drip irrigation system because infestation is less in it.

### **Assam**

Rainfall of 0.7 mm (-17% no rain) was received over Assam from 01 January to 01 March 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (27 February-05 February to 06-12 March 2026) over Assam is a deficit of rainfall for week 1 and a large deficit of rainfall for week 2.

- Since there are no possibilities of getting heavy rainfall in the coming 5 days, go for top dressing of urea in boro paddy at panicle initiation stage (after about 60-65 days of transplanting). In areas with assured irrigation facilities, apply 6 kg of Urea per bigha of land.
- Continue land preparation operation for cultivation of Summer Green gram and Black gram. Select recommended varieties like K 851, Pratap (SG-1), etc., for Green Gram and Pant U 19, SBC 40, etc., for Black Gram, for obtaining higher yield.
- Start land preparation for planting of tubers or vine cuttings of Ivy Gourd (*Kunduli*). Tuberous roots collected from healthy, disease-free mother plants can be directly planted in the main field in pits of size 30 cm length, 30 cm breadth and 30 cm depth. The vine cuttings may be directly planted in the main field or may be rooted in a nursery before final planting.
- Continue land preparation in well-drained sandy loam and fertile soils for okra cultivation. Select well-drained sandy loam to clay loam soil rich in organic matter and apply 7.5 kg Urea, 42 kg SSP and 11.3 kg MOP along with 1.3 tons of FYM per bigha of land.

## West Bengal

Gangetic West Bengal received rainfall of 0.0 mm (-100% no rain), and Sub-Himalayan West Bengal received 3.0 mm (237% large excess) from 01 January to 01 March 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks for West Bengal (27 February-05 February to 06-12 March 2026) is no rainfall over Gangetic West Bengal and a large deficit rainfall over Sub-Himalayan West Bengal during week 1, and no rainfall over Gangetic West Bengal and deficit rainfall over Sub-Himalayan West Bengal during week 2.

- Harvest when 70–80% pods turn yellowish-brown, and the seeds become hard. Complete harvesting during early morning or evening to reduce shattering loss. Cut plants close to the ground and tie in small bundles. Keep bundles upright in the field for 5–7 days for proper sun drying.
- The field should be ploughed 3–4 times to obtain fine tilth, and all weeds and previous crop residues must be removed. Apply well-decomposed farmyard manure or compost @ 20–25 t/ha during final land preparation to improve soil fertility and moisture-holding capacity.
- Maintain optimum soil moisture through light irrigation at 7–10-day intervals, depending on soil type; however, avoid water stagnation as it may lead to flower drop. Do not apply heavy irrigation during full bloom.
- Higher humidity increases late blight and fruit borer incidence. Spray Copper oxychloride @2 g/l of water or Metalaxyl + Mancozeb @2 g/l of water. Drench *Trichoderma harzianum* biopesticide 5 g/l of water. Install pheromone traps (10/acre).

## Jharkhand

Rainfall of 0.0 mm (-100% no rain) was received over Jharkhand from 01 January to 01 March 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (27 February-05 February to 06-12 March 2026) over Jharkhand is no rainfall for week 1 and week 2.

- Farmers are advised to provide irrigation at this stage for better productivity of crops.
- When the potato leaves start turning yellow, dig out the potatoes and ensure safe storage so that the potatoes do not spoil due to moisture. An increase in air temperature is followed by an increase in soil temperature at a depth of 05-10 cm, which will drastically reduce the tuber yield, so farmers should go for frequent irrigation to maintain the soil temperature.
- To increase the number of pods in the pea crop, make a solution of 20 grams of urea per litre of water and spray it on the stalks. It also protects from frost.
- Onion, being a shallow-rooted crop, needs frequent light irrigation to maintain optimum soil moisture for proper growth and bulb development. Rabi crop needs 10-15 irrigations at 7-10days interval, depending upon the soil moisture condition.
- In maize crops, which are knee-length (30 days old) or in the silking stage, apply 26 kg urea per acre after irrigation.
- Provide light irrigation to standing vegetables and crops during morning hours to prevent damage from temperature and moisture stress. Use low-cost polythene covers or straws, etc., above the vegetable nursery to maintain soil temperature. In the moisture stress area, farmers should go for foliar spray of 2% DAP + 1% MOP during the flowering stage of vegetables.
- One irrigation is needed in a 50-60-day-old late-sown mustard crop. To meet the deficiency of Sulfur to increase oil content, apply 200-gram sulfur per acre.
- Irrigate banana and papaya plants once a week, and provide support to banana plants when they start flowering.

- To prevent flower and fruit drop in mango and litchi plants, farmers are advised to spray NAA (25 ppm) @ 3 ml per litre of water.

### **Bihar**

Rainfall of 0.0 mm (-100% no rain) was received over Bihar from 01 January to 01 March 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (27 February-05 February to 06-12 March 2026) over Bihar is no rainfall for week 1 and a large deficit for week 2.

- In view of dry weather, farmers are advised to dig out potato tubers from the field that is in matured stage. It is advised to cut the upper vegetative parts of the crop for seed purposes. Stop the irrigation in the crop 15 days before harvesting.
- Ensure proper soil moisture in early sown rabi maize, which is in the tassel/silking stage. If the attack of stem borer and Fall Army worm is more than ETL spray Emamectin Benzoate @ 0.4-0.5g per litre of water.
- In view of the weather, farmers are advised to start field preparation for sowing of early crop of lady's finger A-4, Parbani Kranti, Arka Anamika, etc., for early sowing of okra. Seed rate: 10-15 kilograms per acre. Okra seeds should be soaked in water for 24 hours for germination before sowing.
- Regular monitoring is advised for thrips infestation in onions. The adults, as well as nymphs, damage the crop. The leaves of a damaged plant become curled, wrinkled and gradually dry up. The damaged plants do not form bulbs. If the insect population is above ETL, spraying of Profenofos@1ml/L or Imidacloprid @ 1ml/4 liter of water is advised.

### **Uttar Pradesh**

Eastern Uttar Pradesh received rainfall of 0.0 mm (-100% no rain), and Western Uttar Pradesh received rainfall of 0.0 mm (-100% no rain) from 01 January to 26 January 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (23-29 January to 30 January-05 February 2026) is no rainfall over Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Western Uttar Pradesh during week 1 and week 2.

#### *Western Uttar Pradesh*

- Farmers are advised that irrigation should be done at the flowering, anthesis and milking stage. Top dressing the remaining dose of urea at optimum moisture during the PI stages of the late sown wheat crop.
- Farmers are advised that light irrigation should be done at anthesis and milking of barley crops.
- Farmers are advised to sowing should be done at proper moisture condition in vacant field of pea, potato and mustard seed should be treated with 2.5 g Thiram or 2.0 g Agro-san G.N @ 3.0 g/kg of seed composite varieties ie; Novjoti, Pusa-2, Sweta and Azad uttam and hybrid varieties ie; Hybrid Dakan-107, Malveya hybrid-2, JH-3459, Prakash, PSM-5, Pro-303, KH-510, MMH-113, Mallika, PHB-1899, DKC-9108, DKC-7074 should be sown with 18-20 kg/ha treated seed.
- High day and night temperature forecast during this week, farmers are advised to be watchful insect and pests. If seen, pad borer spray Fenvalerate 20% EC @ 2.0 lt. or Novaluron 10% EC @ 750 ml/ha with 500 to 600 lt. water solution in clear sky weather.
- Harvest mature crops and watchful insect and pests in late-sown crops due to higher temperatures during this week. If seen Aphid, spray Imidacloprid 17.8% S L @ 300ml/ha with 500 to 600 lt. water solution.
- Watchful insect and pest. If seen, pad borer spray Fenvalerate 20% EC @ 2.0 lt. or Novaluron 10% EC @ 750 ml/ha with 500 to 600 lt. water solution.

### **Himachal Pradesh**

Rainfall of 0.0 mm (-100% no rain) was received over Himachal Pradesh from 01 January to 01 March 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (27 February-05 February to 06-12 March 2026) over Himachal Pradesh is a large deficit of rainfall for week 1 and week 2.

- In wheat (Timely & Late sown crop): Ensure a weed-free crop. Apply irrigation if available.
- Thinning and weeding is recommended in a timely sown mustard crop.
- Farmers are advised to start earthing-up in potatoes if the crop has attained a height of 15-22 cm. If so required, the practice may be repeated after 15 days. Due to high relative humidity, infection of blight may occur in potatoes and tomatoes.
- Before sowing vegetables like beans, okra, etc., treat the seeds with Bavistin 50 WP. (2 grams per kg seeds) must be treated with a fungicide.
- In areas where symptoms of yellow rust appear in the wheat crop in the form of yellow powder/stripes on the leaves or susceptible varieties, then the farmers are advised to spray the fungicides as soon as the symptoms appear. These are Tilt (Propiconazole) 25 EC/Folicure (Tebuconazole) 25 EC/Bayleton 25 WP @ 0.1%, i.e. 30ml or 30 g per 30 litres of water per kanal, and repeat the spray after 15 days interval.

### **Jammu**

Rainfall of 0.0 mm (-100% no rain) was received over Jammu from 01 January to 01 March 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (27 February-05 February to 06-12 March 2026) over Jammu is a large deficit of rainfall for week 1 and a large excess of rainfall for week 2.

- Apply irrigation as per requirement of the crop. Monitor zinc deficiency in very late sown wheat crop, if yellow patches develop between the mid-vein and edge of young to middle leaves, spray zinc sulphate @ 0.2% in
- Farmers who have prepared their cucurbit nursery in a poly bag under protection may go for transplanting in the main field. Apply ash added with kerosene oil @ 10ml in 1kg of ash, and apply in morning hours so that it may stick to leaves.
- If brown rust is observed in early sown wheat crop, apply Propiconazole (Tilt) @ 25ml in 25 litres. of water/kanal.
- If a considerable population of syrphid fly (mimic bees/wasps in appearance) and ladybird beetle is found in a mustard field, avoid chemical control of aphid, as they are predators of aphid.

### **Rajasthan**

East Rajasthan received 0.0 mm (-100% no rain) of rainfall, and 0.0 mm (-100% no rain) of rainfall was received over West Rajasthan from 01 January to 01 March 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (27 February-05 February to 06-12 March 2026) shows no rainfall over East Rajasthan and West Rajasthan for week 1 and week 2.

- At present timely sown wheat crop reaches at milking stage, and it is a critical stage for irrigation. So, it is advised that farmers please give irrigation to the wheat crop. For the control of termites in standing crop give chlorpyrifos 20 E.C. 4 litres per ha. With irrigation water.
- For the control of termites in barley. Apply chlorpyrifos 20 e.c. @ 4 litre/ha. With irrigation water.
- To control wilt in gram, spray with carbendazim 1.0 gm/litre water.
- When the mustard leaves fall, and the pods turn yellow, then harvest the crop; otherwise, shattering losses may occur.
- Keeping the weather in view, constant monitoring of the timely sown onion crop against the attack of thrips and infection of purple blotch should be done. Spraying of Confidor @ 0.5 ml per 3 litres of water with sticky material (Tipol 1.0 gram/litre) is advised for thrips, and need-based spraying of

Dithane-M -45 @ 3grams per litre of water with sticky material (Tipol 1.0 gram /litre) is advised for purple blotch disease.

- Prepare seedlings of early cucurbitaceous crops in small polythene bags.
- Dusting of Quinalphos 1.5% @ 25 kg /ha in opium for the control of pod borer.
- Keeping increasing temperature in view, start field preparation for sowing of early crop of okra improved varieties is A-4, Parbani Kranti and Arka anamika cultivars.
- Get vaccination of enterotoxaemia in sheep.

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