



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: 01-14 May 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)

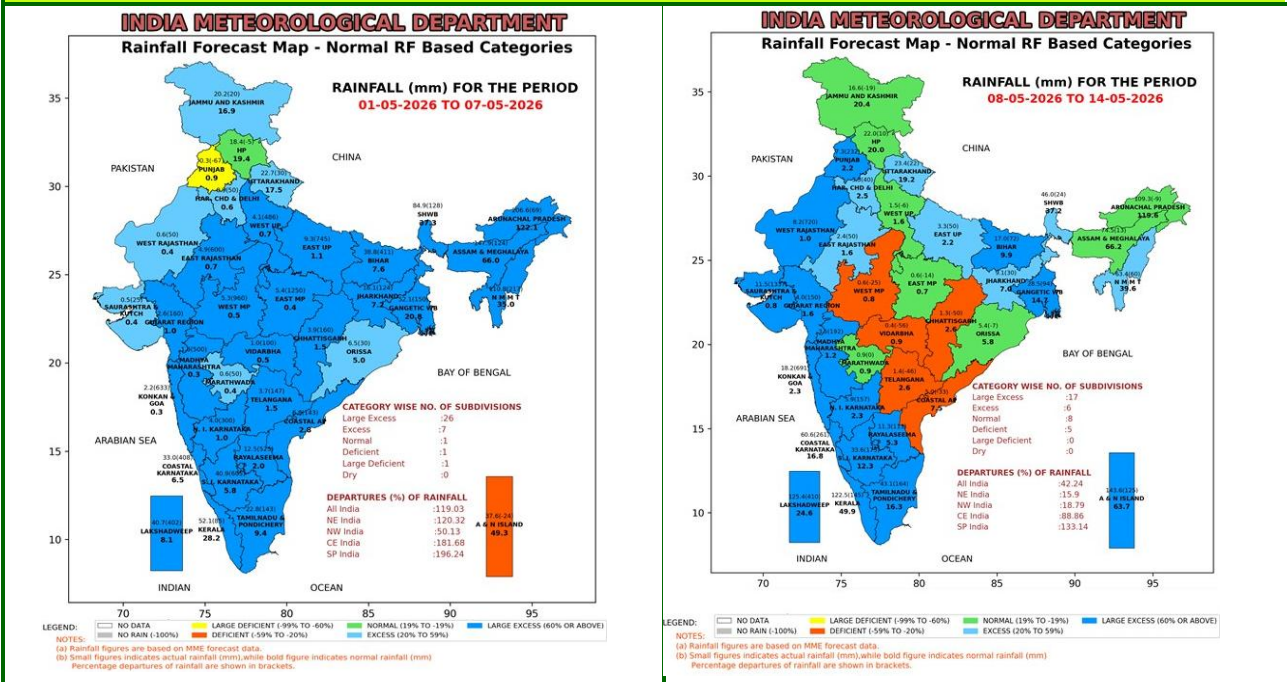
Realized Rainfall
 (16th to 29th April 2026)



- Normal or above normal rainfall occurred in both the weeks over Sub Himalayan West Bengal & Sikkim, Assam & Meghalaya and North Interior Karnataka.
- Normal or above normal rainfall occurred in either of the two weeks over Haryana-Chandigarh-Delhi, Bihar, Nagaland-Manipur-Mizoram-Tripura (NMMT), East Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Maharashtra, Marathwada, Konkan & Goa and Coastal Karnataka.
- 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- 29th April, 2026)
(01st to 14th, May 2026)



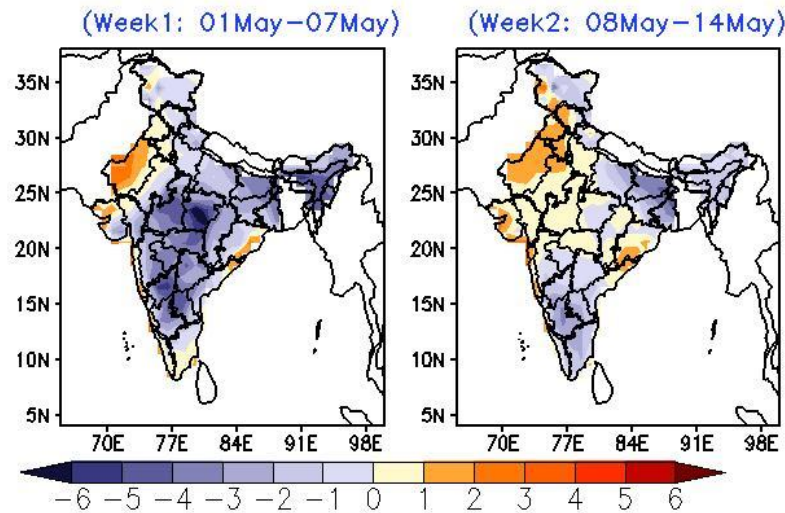
- **Week 1 (01.05.2026 to 07.05.2026):** Rainfall is likely to be above normal over North East India, Bihar, West Bengal & Sikkim, East Uttar Pradesh, Kerala and South Interior Karnataka. Rainfall activity is likely over Jammu & Kashmir, Uttarakhand & Himachal Pradesh, over many parts of East India and South India and at isolated places over Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and East Rajasthan
- **Week 2 (08.05.2026 to 14.05.2026):** Rainfall is likely to be above normal over Kerala, South Interior Karnataka, Coastal Karnataka, Konkan & Goa, Saurashtra-Kutch, Uttarakhand, Bihar and Gangetic West Bengal, over many parts of North East India and some parts of West Rajasthan. Rainfall activity is likely over many parts of East India, South India, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Punjab.

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

for the next 2 weeks (IC – 29th April, 2026)

(01st to 14th, May 2026)

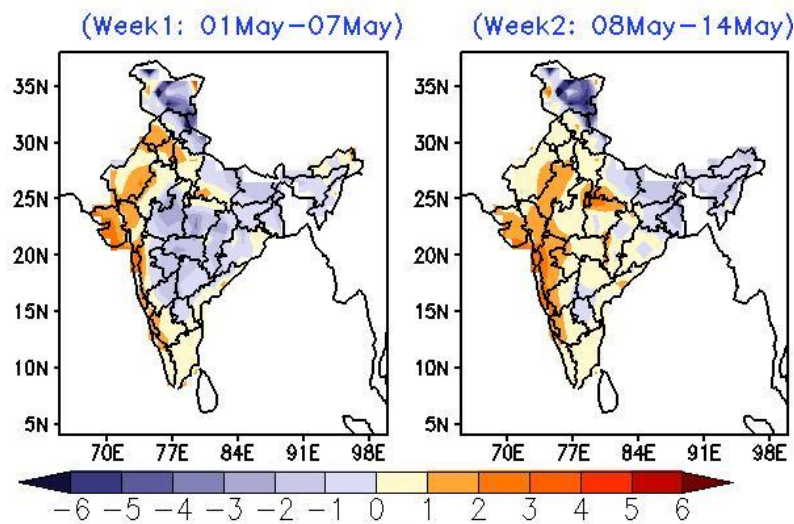
MME forecast Tmax anomaly (Deg C)



Maximum Temperature (Tmax)

- **Week 1 (01.05.2026 to 07.05.2026):** Maximum Temperature is likely to be above normal over West Rajasthan and some parts of Saurashtra-Kutch and Odisha. It is likely to be below normal over rest of the country.
- **Week 2 (08.05.2026 to 14.05.2026):** Maximum temperature is likely to be above normal over many parts of North West India, Gujarat State, West Madhya Pradesh, Vidarbha, Konkan & Goa, Chhattisgarh and Odisha.

MME forecast Tmin anomaly (Deg C)



Minimum Temperature (Tmin)

- **Week 1 (01.05.2026 to 07.05.2026):** Minimum Temperature is likely to be above normal over Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana, Gujarat State, Konkan & Goa and many parts of Uttar Pradesh and South India.
- **Week 2 (08.05.2026 to 14.05.2026):** Minimum temperature is likely to be above normal over many parts of South India, North West India, Central India and West India.

Rainfall outlook for May & SW Monsoon 2026

(Issued by IMD)

The seasonal (Jun-Sep) southwest monsoon rainfall over India is most likely to be below normal, estimated at 92% of the Long Period Average (LPA), with a model uncertainty of $\pm 5\%$. 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.

Status of El Niño in 2026

As per the latest update from NOAA ENSO watch (dated 27 April 2026), ENSO-neutral conditions are present. ENSO-neutral conditions favoured through April-June 2026 (80% chance). In May-July 2026, El Niño is likely to emerge (61% chance) and persist through at least the end of 2026.

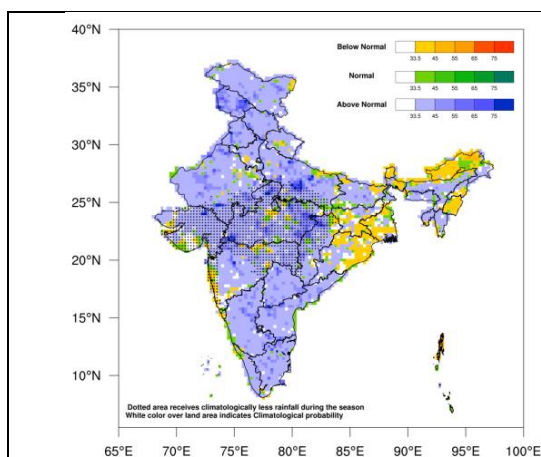


Fig. 1 Monthly rainfall outlook for May 2026
(Source: IMD)

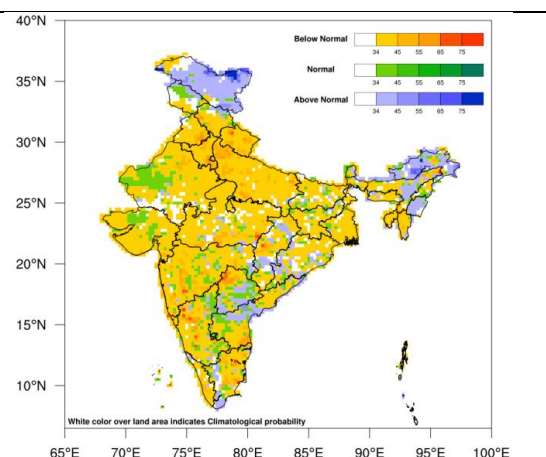


Fig. 2 Probability of rainfall forecast for SW Monsoon 2026
(Source: IMD)

The rainfall during May, 2026 averaged over the country as a whole is most likely to be above normal ($>110\%$ of LPA) (**Fig. 1**). The LPA of rainfall over the country as a whole during May based on data of 1971-2020 is about 61.4 mm. The normal to above-normal rainfall is likely over most parts of the country except some parts of east and northeast India and east central India where below normal rainfall is likely.

Below-normal seasonal rainfall is most likely over many parts of the country, except some areas over the Northeast, Northwest (Ladakh) and South Peninsular India (Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Tamil Nadu), and Chhattisgarh and Odisha (**Fig. 2**). In such isolated pockets of these states, normal to above-normal rainfall is likely.

Planning for the upcoming kharif 2026 season

- Officials are advised to prepare for the possibility of below-normal and erratic rainfall, along with potential mid-season dry spells.
- ICAR-CRIDA, Hyderabad, in collaboration with the State Agriculture Departments, is organizing state-specific interface meetings to strengthen preparedness for Kharif 2026 and to operationalize District Agricultural Contingency Plans.

Strategic Agricultural Planning based on Rainfall till 14 May 2026

Agromet Advisories

Kerala

Kerala received 92.3 mm of rainfall (a-40% deficit) from 01 March to 03 May 2026. Kerala's extended-range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (01-07 May to 08-14 May 2026) indicates a large excess of rainfall in week 1 and week 2.

- Since dry weather condition is prevailed, adequate irrigation should be provided to the coconut. Since air temperature is increasing, it is a desirable practice to bury fresh or dried coconut husk around the coconut palm to conserve soil moisture.
- Keep vigilant about spindle bug and yellowing in arecanut gardens. Irrigate once in 3-5 days at a rate of 175 litres per palm. Protect the palms from direct sunlight by wrapping the stems with areca sheaths or whitewashing the exposed portion.
- It is the ideal time for planting material preparation. Apply mulch and protect the plants from the scorching sun.
- Under dry weather conditions, the risk of white stem borer infestation increases in Coffee. Wherever water is available, provide blossom irrigation and backing irrigation after 20 days. Plants should be pruned immediately after the completion of harvest. Apply chlorpyrifos 2 ml in 1 litre of water to prevent the egg laying of white stem bores.
- In bhindi, use disease-free seed from the disease-free area or healthy plant. Rogue out the infected plants. Place yellow sticky traps in the field or Spray Dimethoate 30EC (1.5 ml per litre of water).

Karnataka

Coastal Karnataka received 40.9 mm (-3% normal) rainfall, North Interior Karnataka received rainfall of 47.3 mm (37% excess), and South Interior Karnataka received rainfall of 56.6 mm (-9% normal) from 01 March to 03 May 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (01-07 May to 08-14 May 2026) is a large excess of rainfall over Coastal Karnataka, North Interior Karnataka and South Interior Karnataka for week 1 and week 2.

North Interior Karnataka

- In sugarcane, do not burn the trash. Spread the trash in between the rows and apply 20 Kg Urea and 20 Kg Super Phosphate fertilizer per acre on the trash.
- In citrus, to manage Bacterial blight disease, spray the crop with 3-gram copper oxychloride or 1 per cent Bordeaux mixture dissolved in one litre of water or 300 ppm Streptomycin (3 grams in 10 litres of water).
- In grapes, before taking up pruning, remove the dead bark on the main stem of the vine by rubbing with a gunny bag and then apply 5 per cent neem-based insecticide or smear the paste on the stem.

South Interior Karnataka

- Give one or two protective irrigations to agricultural and horticultural crops to manage heat stress due to an increase in temperature
- Summer ploughing is recommended to facilitate soil solarisation and weed management.
- Right time for post-harvest technology for harvested crops 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 (TSP) treated gunny sacks to reduce bruchid attack.

- Ensure proper airflow in poultry sheds. Use fans if necessary. Provide cool water with electrolytes during hot hours. Provide electrolytes + vitamins in water for immunity.

Andhra Pradesh

Coastal Andhra received 38.1 mm (-8% normal) and 20.4 mm (-36% deficit) of rainfall in the Rayalaseema region from 01 March to 03 May 2026, the extended-range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (01-07 May to 08-14 May 2026) shows a large excess rainfall over Coastal Andhra Pradesh and no rainfall over Rayalaseema for week 1 and deficit rainfall over Coastal Andhra Pradesh and a large excess rainfall over Rayalaseema for week 2.

- In pomegranate, farmers are advised to provide light irrigation in the early morning or late evening to prevent fruit cracking and maintain quality and also apply dry leaves, paddy straw, or coconut husk around the base to retain soil moisture and regulate root zone temperature.
- Rabi maize crop is at the seed development stage. As the temperatures are increasing, farmers are advised to provide irrigation frequently based on soil conditions at an 8 to 10-day interval.
- Farmers who planted banana seedlings can protect the plants from heat stress by sowing seeds, i.e., sun hemp, dhaincha, cowpea, field bean and cluster bean around the plant. This helps the plants withstand the heat.
- The 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 to spray Diafenthiuron @1.5 g per litre of water is recommended.
- Farmers are advised to provide light irrigation in the early morning or late evening to prevent fruit cracking and maintain quality, and apply dry leaves, paddy straw, or coconut husk around the base to retain soil moisture and regulate root zone temperature
- As temperatures are currently increasing in the district, farmers are advised to provide light irrigation to the mango crop to avoid the fruit drop.

Odisha

Odisha received rainfall of 96.3 mm (57% excess) from 01 March to 03 May 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (01-07 May to 08-14 May 2026) over Odisha is excess rainfall for week 1 and normal rainfall for week 2.

- Farmers are advised to postpone the application of pesticides for the time being.
- Harvest the green gram, black gram and groundnut crop at the physiological maturity stage and make their storage safe. After harvesting, dry the seeds until the optimum moisture content is attained. Clean the entire surface where the storage is to be done.
- As gusty winds are expected, provide Support to standing crops (like maize, sugarcane, banana, papaya) with stakes or earthing up to prevent lodging.
- Initiate summer ploughing in the paddy fields with the availability of soil moisture.
- Regular monitoring for the incidence of insect pests should be done as high temperature Favors to multiply insect population.
- Use a temporary shade net to protect the fruit plants from high temperatures.
- Use an umbrella or a wet cloth on the head to protect from the sun's rays during the daytime.
- Considering the next five days' forecast of high day temperatures along with hot and humid day conditions, farmers are advised to avoid working during peak hot hours (12 PM to 4 PM) and use a wide-brimmed hat or cloth to cover the head and neck.
- Farmers are advised to keep animals and birds indoors with the provision of sufficient clean drinking water.

- As thunderstorms with lightning are expected for the next five days, farmers are advised not to stay in open fields, near trees, or water bodies during thunderstorms. If no shelter is available, crouch low with your feet together in an open area.
- Fishermen are advised not to venture into the sea along & off the Odisha coast from 28th April to 02nd May.

Gujarat

Rainfall of 4.6 mm (255% large excess) was received over Gujarat from 01 March to 03 May 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (01-07 May to 08-14 May 2026) over Gujarat is a large excess of rainfall for week 1 and week 2.

- As per soil and climatic conditions, as well as the stage of sugarcane crop irrigation, apply. In summer, give irrigation at 15–17-day intervals or adopt a drip method of irrigation and mulching of trash in between two rows of crop to save irrigation water.
- Apply the recommended 1st split dose of Nitrogen (40 kg/ha) at 20-25 days after transplanting and 2nd split dose of Nitrogen (20 kg/ha) at 40-45 (DATP) in summer paddy.
- Apply mulch of paddy straw/mango leaves and give light irrigation to mango orchards to reduce fruit drops. Apply Urea (800g) or Ammonium Sulphate (1.8 kg) with irrigation at the pea to marble stage of mango fruits.

Maharashtra

Konkan received rainfall of 2.1 mm (-53% deficit), 13.7 mm (34% excess) rainfall over Madhya Maharashtra, 11.7 mm (-8% normal) rainfall over Marathwada, and 6.8 mm (-68% large deficit) rainfall over Vidarbha from 01 March to 03 May 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (01-07 May to 08-14 May 2026) is a large excess of rainfall over Konkan, Madhya Maharashtra, Vidarbha and excess rainfall over Marathwada for week 1 and a large excess of rainfall over Konkan and Madhya Maharashtra, normal rainfall over Marathwada and deficit rainfall over Vidarbha for week 2.

Konkan

- In rice, for Kharif rice cultivation, plough the field and expose the soil to sunlight. This helps in the effective control of weeds and insects. Ensure the availability of the required quantity of quality rice seeds well in advance for kharif cultivation.
- If green gram is in the pod filling stage, ensure timely irrigation as per crop requirement to prevent moisture stress.
- In arecanut, depending on the soil and climatic conditions, irrigation should be provided at intervals of 4 to 5 days during summer.
- After the new plantation, coconut palms should be irrigated every 3-4 days during the first 3-4 years. For fully grown coconut palms, provide irrigation through drip system at the rate of 40 litres of water per palm per day. The water should be applied using three drippers placed on a circular lateral pipe laid at 1.25 m from the palm trunk.

Marathwada

- As per the requirement, irrigation management should be done in sugarcane.
- In summer sesamum, irrigation management should be done in summer sesame crop 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.
- In summer groundnut, Irrigation management should be done in summer groundnut as per requirement with the help of a sprinkler irrigation system.

- In turmeric, nowadays, harvesting, boiling, and drying operations should be done on the turmeric crop.

Chhattisgarh

The rainfall received over Chhattisgarh was 13.5 mm (-39% deficit) from 01 March to 03 May 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (01-07 May to 08-14 May 2026) over Chhattisgarh is a large excess of rainfall for week 1 and deficit rainfall for week 2.

- Pulses and oilseed crops (green gram, black gram, sesame). According to the weather forecast, there is a possibility of light rainfall in the upcoming days. Therefore, farmers are advised to give light irrigation in the summer crop after sowing. If there is not enough moisture in the soil for germination of the seeds, light irrigation should be given as per the requirement.
- There is a possibility of light rainfall in the upcoming days. Therefore, farmers are advised to give irrigation to sugarcane crops as required.
- In maize, farmers are advised not to apply a third dose of nitrogen along with irrigation as per the requirement.
- In wheat and late-sown chickpea, farmers are advised to avoid harvesting for 1-2 days & harvested crops should be kept in a safe place.

Assam

Rainfall of 385.2 mm (30% excess) was received over Assam from 01 March to 03 May 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (01-07 May to 08-14 May 2026) over Assam is a large excess of rainfall for week 1 and normal rainfall for week 2.

- Since moderate rainfall is predicted in the coming 5 days, postpone transplanting of ahu rice till the rainfall recedes. Considering the forecast of enhanced rainfall activity, postpone pesticide application in the ahu rice fields.
- Sugarcane sets may be planted during this time as sufficient rainfall has been received during the last week. Select high-yielding varieties like Dhansiri, Kalang, Lohit, Co 997, Nambor, Kapilpar, Doiyang, etc.
- The grasses like Hybrid Napier, Setaria, Guinea and Para can be successfully grown under Assam conditions. As sufficient rainfall was received last week, plant the rooted slips of these grasses in upland areas to meet the fodder needs of livestock during the coming kharif season.
- Postpone the planting of papaya seedlings in the main field. If it is already planted, it is required to take measures to remove excess water.
- Withhold irrigation in the summer vegetable crops. Harvest the mature fruits and vegetables as early as possible.

West Bengal

Gangetic West Bengal received rainfall of 177.2 mm (107% large excess), and Sub-Himalayan West Bengal received 456.6 mm (126% large excess) from 01 March to 03 May 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks for West Bengal (01-07 May to 08-14 May 2026) is a large excess of rainfall over Gangetic West Bengal and Sub-Himalayan West Bengal during week 1 and a large excess of rainfall over Gangetic West Bengal and excess rainfall over Sub-Himalayan West Bengal for week 2.

Based on the forecast of high rainfall during the next five days,

- Farmers are advised to maintain proper drainage in late-sown green gram fields at the vegetative stage to prevent temporary waterlogging. Excess moisture may restrict root growth and increase the risk of yellowing and fungal diseases. Irrigation should be withheld during this period.
- Farmers are advised to ensure proper drainage in mango orchards at the fruit development (marble stage), as water stagnation around the root zone may cause root stress, fruit drop, and higher disease incidence. Irrigation should be suspended immediately during this period.
- Irrigation should be completely stopped, as cucumbers are highly sensitive to excess moisture around the roots, which may cause root rot and damping-off. Proper field drainage is the most important operation at this time.

Uttar Pradesh

Eastern Uttar Pradesh received rainfall of 32.0 mm (109% large excess), and Western Uttar Pradesh received rainfall of 27.6 mm (53% excess) 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 a large excess of rainfall over Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Western Uttar Pradesh during week 1 and excess rainfall over Eastern Uttar Pradesh and normal rainfall over Western Uttar Pradesh during week 2.

Western Uttar Pradesh

- In wheat, farmers are advised to thresh the harvested crops before rain.
- In Zaid urd/moong, farmers are advised to skip irrigation and carry out weeding at optimum soil moisture using a hand hoe. Mosaic-infected plants should be removed and destroyed.
- In sunflowers, skip irrigation, and perform cross-pollination in the morning by using a muslin cloth wrapped around the hand.
- In pigeon pea, farmers are advised to harvest pigeon pea, and complete threshing as early as possible.

Himachal Pradesh

Rainfall of 170.6 mm (-8% normal) was received over Himachal Pradesh from 01 March to 03 May 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (01-07 May to 08-14 May 2026) over Himachal Pradesh is normal rainfall for week 1 and week 2.

- In wheat, harvest and thresh the crop depending on the prevailing weather conditions.
- Ensure that, grains are stored at the proper moisture level. Gunny bags should be sun-dried before storage to destroy insect eggs, pupae and disease inoculum
- In potatoes, apply light irrigation about one week before harvesting and ensure proper storage conditions after harvest.
- In maize, sow maize as a fodder crop in irrigated areas. To improve the quality of green fodder, farmers may intercrop maize with cowpea or soybean. Use a seed rate of 50–60 kg/ha along with an appropriate basal fertilizer dose.
- In tea, pluck leaves (two leaves and a bud) at 8–10-day intervals to maintain quality and productivity.
- In lower regions, sowing of cucurbit crops can be initiated this week. Treat seeds with captan or thiram @ 2 g/kg of seed before sowing. Apply well-decomposed FYM at 10–12 tons per acre during field preparation. If red pumpkin beetle infestation is observed in cucurbitaceous crops, spray Dichlorvos 76 EC (DDVP) at 1 g per litre of water.

Uttarakhand

Rainfall of 125.8 mm (26% excess) was received over Uttarakhand from 01 March to 03 May 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (01-07 May to 08-14 May 2026) over Uttarakhand is excess rainfall for week 1 and week 2.

- Continue sowing of barnyard millet. Seed treatment should be done before sowing crops.
- Prepare the field and sow pigeon pea. Seed treatment should be done before sowing crops.
- In the valley region, sowing of fodder crops (gwar, maize, bajra) may be done.
- Provide support with wood/rope to prevent the crop from falling due to strong winds. Cover the crop with an anti-hail net/shade net to protect from hail damage.
- Prepare the field for sowing turmeric and ginger crops. Rhizome treatment should be done before sowing.
- In peach, use an anti-hail net over fruit plants. Harvest early-maturing fruits.

Punjab

Rainfall of 45.8 mm (19% normal) was received over Punjab from 01 March to 03 May 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (01-07 May to 08-14 May 2026) over Punjab is a large deficit of rainfall for week 1 and a large excess of rainfall for week 2.

- In rice, sow the seed @ 1 kg/20 sq. m. Keep the soil moist by irrigating the plot frequently. Apply another dose of 26 kg urea per acre about a fortnight after sowing.
- Control weeds in the planted as well as the ratoon crop. Due to prevailing hot weather conditions, sugarcane crops require frequent irrigation at 8 to 10-day intervals. Apply 65 kg urea per acre to the ratoon crop.
- In cotton, complete the sowing of cotton up to the 15th of this month and follow clean cultivation, destroy Kanghi buti (*Sida* sp.) and Peeli buti (*Abutilon* sp.), which act as collateral host of cotton leaf curl virus.
- Start sowing maize during the last week of this month. Sow only the PAU-recommended hybrids/varieties.

Jammu

Rainfall of 192.8 mm (-26% deficit) was received over Jammu from 01 March to 03 May 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (01-07 May to 08-14 May 2026) over Jammu is excess rainfall for week 1 and normal rainfall for week 2.

- In wheat, Farmers are advised to go for immediate harvesting and threshing.
- Farmers may go for sowing summer fodder (maize+cowpea+cherry) and bajra.
- Wherever harvesting and threshing of rabi crops are over, farmers can go for breaking the soil crust lightly to allow rainwater infiltration, but avoid deep ploughing, which accelerates drying. Leave wheat stubble or spread crop residues on the surface to act as mulch. This reduces evaporation and suppresses weeds.
- Farmers can go for hoeing and weeding in summer pulses (Moong & Mash). Store the pulses grain (Gram/lentil/Field pea after proper drying).

Rajasthan

East Rajasthan received 23.4 mm (149% large excess) of rainfall, and 18.1 mm (69% large excess) of rainfall was received over West Rajasthan from 01 March to 03 May 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (01-07 May to 08-14 May 2026) shows a large excess of rainfall over East Rajasthan and excess rainfall over West Rajasthan for week 1, and excess of rainfall over East Rajasthan and a large excess of rainfall over West Rajasthan for week 2.

- The harvesting of the wheat and barley crops is almost completed, and threshing work is in progress. For proper threshing, sun drying is essential. After threshing, grains are properly winnowed, and then proper drying is very important for safe storage. For safe storage, produce is properly dried for

three to four days in sunlight, and after that, kept in shade for at least 2-3 days, then transferred to a container or bakhara and use neem leaves / cellphos to prevent storage pests.

- Apply urea @ 30 kg per hectare in cucumber, bottle gourd, ridge gourd, bitter gourd, round melon, etc., after 4-5 days of hoeing, and it should be immediately followed by irrigation.
- Where harvesting of rabi crops is completed, and irrigation facilities are not limited, it is advised to those farmers who sown the green manure crops, i.e., daincha, senhump cluster bean and lobia, etc.
- Vegetables like bhindi, brinjal, tomato, chilli and cucurbits are standing in the field and in view of the upcoming days' prediction, increasing in temperature, so farmers are advised to irrigate standing vegetable crops.
- White flies are the vector for spreading viral disease, viz., yellow mosaic. It is advised to farmers to spray insecticide dimethoate @30 EC for the control of it.
- Intercultural operations and hand hoeing are required for controlling weed infestation and proper pegging.
- Summer's deep ploughing is essential for opening up the field that is required for exposure of insect eggs and pupae and weed seeds towards sun light.
- In summer months, a shortage of green fodder is quite common, so sowing of green fodder crops like sorghum, bajra, maize and lobia, etc. should be done.

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