



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: 08-21 May 2026**

जारीकर्ता / **Issued by**

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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

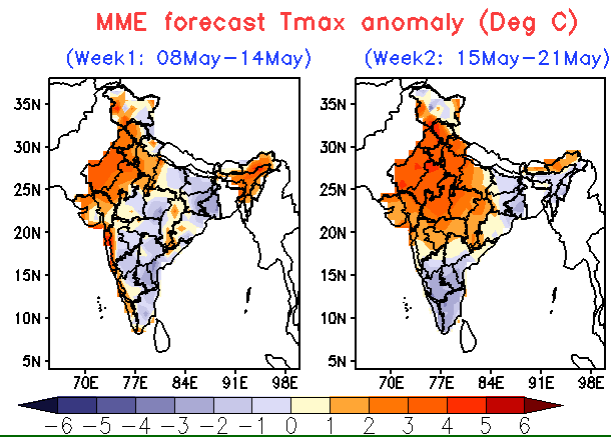
वास्तविक वर्षा तथा विस्तारित अवधि पूर्वानुमान
Realized Rainfall and Extended Range Forecast
 (वर्षा और तापमान)
 (Rainfall and Temperature)

Realized Rainfall
 (23rd April to 06th May 2026)



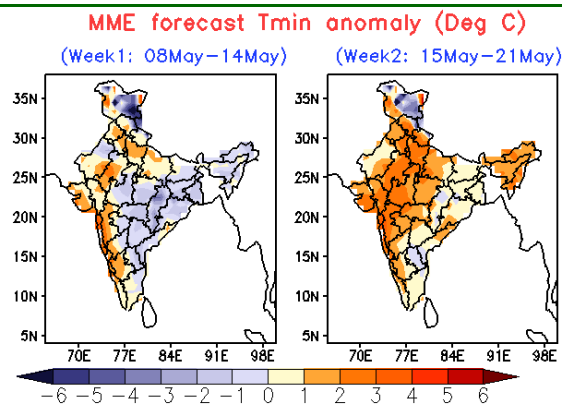
- Normal or above normal rainfall occurred in both the weeks over Haryana-Chandigarh-Delhi, Bihar, Sub Himalayan West Bengal & Sikkim, Nagaland-Manipur-Mizoram-Tripura (NMMT) and East Madhya Pradesh.
- Normal or above normal rainfall occurred in either of the two weeks over Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Assam & Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Gangetic West Bengal, Odisha, Rajasthan, Gujarat region, West Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Konkan & Goa, Andhra Pradesh & Yanam, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Interior Karnataka and Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
- Below Normal rainfall / No rain occurred in both the weeks over rest of the States & UTs.

**Maximum and Minimum temperature anomaly ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) forecast
for the next 2 weeks (IC – 06th May, 2026)
(08th to 21st, May 2026)**



Maximum Temperature (Tmax)

- **Week 1 (08.05.2026 to 14.05.2026):** Maximum temperature is likely to be above normal over many parts of North West India, Gujarat state, Konkan & Goa, coastal Karnataka and North East India.
- **Week 2 (15.05.2026 to 21.05.2026):** Maximum temperature is likely to be above normal over North West India, Central India, West India and Arunachal Pradesh.



Minimum Temperature (Tmin)

- **Week 1 (08.05.2026 to 14.05.2026):** Minimum Temperature is likely to be above normal over many parts of North West India, Gujarat state, Konkan & Goa, Madhya Maharashtra and Karnataka.
- **Week 2 (15.05.2026 to 21.05.2026):** Minimum temperature is likely to be above normal over most parts of the country except in some parts of Jammu & Kashmir and Rayalaseema.

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 IMD (dated 07 May 2026), ENSO-neutral conditions are evolving over the equatorial Pacific. The latest MMCFS (Monsoon Mission Coupled Forecasting System) forecast indicates the development of El Niño conditions during the SW Monsoon season. At present, neutral Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) conditions are prevailing over the Indian Ocean, and the latest climate models forecast indicates that the positive IOD conditions are likely to develop towards the end of the southwest monsoon season.

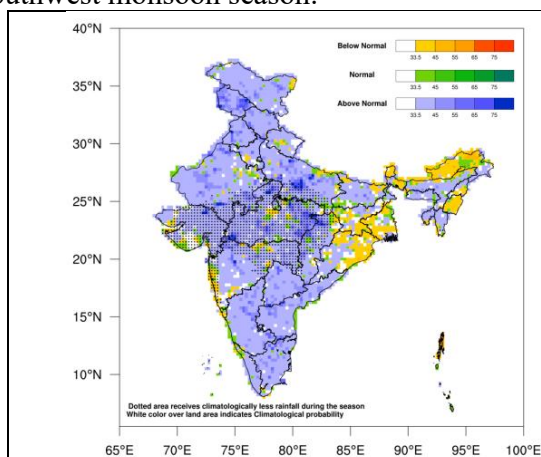


Fig. 1 Monthly rainfall outlook for May 2026
(Source: IMD)

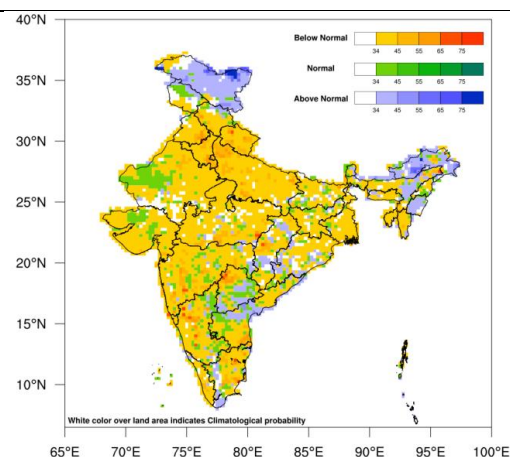


Fig. 2 Probability of rainfall forecast for SW Monsoon 2026 (Source: IMD)

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

- Scientists of AICRPAM co-operating centres are disseminating updated information on the anticipated below-normal southwest monsoon (SWM) conditions during 2026, along with advisories for the preparation and implementation of contingency plans, through the Gramin Krishi Mausam Sewa (GKMS) programme, a collaborative initiative of ICAR and IMD.
- Officials have been advised to prepare for the possibility of below-normal and erratic rainfall, as well as potential mid-season dry spells.
- ICAR-CRIDA, Hyderabad, has already conducted online state-specific interface meetings with officials from State Agriculture Departments, State Agricultural Universities (SAUs), ICAR Institutes, and Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVKs), for Bihar and Maharashtra to strengthen preparedness for *kharif* 2026 and to operationalize the District Agricultural Contingency Plans. Similar meetings would be conducted for other states in due course.

Strategic Agricultural Planning based on Rainfall till 21 May 2026

Agromet Advisories

Kerala

Kerala received 161.9 mm of rainfall (-18% normal) from 01 March to 10 May 2026. Kerala's extended-range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (08-14 May to 15-21 May 2026) indicates a normal rainfall in week 1 and a large excess rainfall in week 2.

- It is recommended to sow dhaincha seeds in paddy fields before *Virippu (kharif)* paddy transplanting.
- In banana, irrigate the plants at the rate of 40 litres per plant and apply fertilizers to 5-month-old crops (65 g of urea and 100 g of potash per plant). Farmers should remain vigilant against rhizome weevil infestation. Mulching and irrigation should be carried out once every three days. Neem-garlic emulsion may be applied to control the vectors responsible for spreading bunchy top virus disease.
- In black pepper, planting of standards can be taken up with the onset of pre-monsoon showers. Pre-monsoon application of 1% Bordeaux mixture in existing vines will help prevent quick wilt disease.
- In coffee, during the processing stage, blossom irrigation and backing irrigation should be provided after 20 days, wherever water is available. Plants should be pruned immediately after completion of harvest. To prevent egg laying by white stem borers, apply chlorpyrifos at 2 ml per litre of water.
- In ginger and turmeric, apply 2-3 kg of lime per cent during land preparation. To prevent rhizome rot disease, soak the rhizomes in a 0.3% mancozeb or *pseudomonas* solution for 30 minutes before planting.
- In cowpea, red spider mite infestation can be managed by spraying spiromesifen at 0.7 ml per litre of water on both the upper and lower surfaces of the leaves.

Tamil Nadu

Tamil Nadu received 92.3 mm of rainfall (14% normal) from 01 March to 10 May 2026. Tamil Nadu's extended-range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (08-14 May to 15-21 May 2026) indicates deficit rainfall in week 1 and a large excess of rainfall in week 2.

- Due to the rainfall forecast for the next five days, irrigation and spraying operations in cluster bean and groundnut may be postponed. Farmers are advised to ensure adequate drainage facilities in advance to prevent water stagnation in the fields.
- In coconut, as heavy rainfall is expected during week-2, inward basins may be formed around the trees to conserve rainwater in the root zone. For nut-bearing coconut palms, apply TNAU Coconut Tonic through root feeding at the rate of 200 ml per palm once every six months.
- In the banana, provide need-based irrigation depending on soil moisture conditions.

Karnataka

Coastal Karnataka received 52.0 mm (-12% normal) rainfall, North Interior Karnataka received rainfall of 53.4 mm (26% excess), and South Interior Karnataka received rainfall of 70.0 mm (-11% normal) from 01 March to 10 May 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (08-14 May to 15-21 May 2026) is a large excess of rainfall over Coastal Karnataka, deficit rainfall over North Interior Karnataka and South Interior Karnataka for week 1 and a large excess of rainfall over Coastal Karnataka, North Interior Karnataka and South Interior Karnataka for week 2.

North Interior Karnataka

- In sugarcane, farmers are advised not to burn the trash. Instead, spread the trash between the rows and apply 20 kg of urea and 20 kg of super phosphate per acre over the trash. Subsequently, apply 2.5 kg of trash-decomposing bacteria mixed with dung slurry on the trash to facilitate decomposition.
- Soil moisture may be conserved in horticultural crops by adopting mulching practices.

South Interior Karnataka

- Provide one or two protective irrigations to agricultural and horticultural crops to mitigate heat stress due to the temperature rise.
- Summer ploughing is recommended to facilitate soil solarization and effective weed management.
- This is the appropriate time to undertake post-harvest operations such as drying, cleaning, and storage of harvested *rabi* crops.
- Apply neem leaves or neem powder in grain storage bags as a natural repellent against storage pests.
- For long-term storage of pulses, use tri-sodium phosphate (TSP)-treated gunny sacks to reduce bruchid infestation.
- Provide clean and cool drinking water to livestock 3–4 times a day and ensure adequate water availability at all times. Regularly monitor animals for tick and mite infestations and use recommended acaricides, if necessary.

Andhra Pradesh

Coastal Andhra received 51.6 mm (-11% normal) and 27.5 mm (-34% deficit) of rainfall in the Rayalaseema region from 01 March to 10 May 2026, the extended-range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (08-14 May to 15-21 May 2026) shows a large deficit of rainfall over Coastal Andhra Pradesh and deficit rainfall over Rayalaseema for week 1 and a large excess of rainfall over Coastal Andhra Pradesh and Rayalaseema for week 2.

- In pomegranate, farmers are advised to provide light irrigation during the early morning or late evening hours to prevent fruit cracking and maintain fruit quality. Mulching with dry leaves, paddy straw, or coconut husk around the base of the plants is recommended to conserve soil moisture and regulate root zone temperature.
- The *rabi* maize crop is currently at the seed development stage. As temperatures are increasing, farmers are advised to provide irrigation at intervals of 8–10 days based on soil moisture conditions.
- Farmers who have planted banana seedlings are advised to protect the plants from heat stress by sowing cover crops such as sunhemp, dhaincha, cowpea, field bean, and cluster bean around the plants. This practice helps in reducing heat stress and improving soil moisture conservation. Additionally, providing shade using leaves or newspapers around the plants and giving proper support against wind are recommended to minimize crop damage due to extreme weather conditions.
- In chilli, the present weather conditions are favourable for the incidence of black thrips. To manage the infestation, install 25–35 blue sticky traps per acre and spray Diafenthiuron at 1.5 g per litre of water. Farmers are advised to undertake spraying operations based on local weather conditions.
- In mango, as temperatures are increasing in the district, farmers are advised to provide light irrigation to minimize fruit drop and maintain fruit quality.

Odisha

Odisha received rainfall of 119.4 mm (58% excess) from 01 March to 10 May 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (08-14 May to 15-21 May 2026) over Odisha is excess rainfall for week 1 and a large excess of rainfall for week 2.

- Farmers are advised to take up summer ploughing by utilizing the available soil moisture after rainfall.

- Sesbania (Dhaincha) seeds may be sown as a green manure crop at the rate of 10 kg per acre after summer ploughing.
- Farmers are advised to postpone pesticide application for the time being due to the prevailing weather conditions.
- In cucurbitaceous vegetables, harvest all marketable fruits immediately to avoid damage from thunderstorms and rainfall. Strengthening the vines through staking is also recommended to minimize physical damage caused by strong winds.
- Farmers are advised to prepare the *kharif* crop plan based on land type, soil fertility status, and availability of irrigation facilities.
- In mango, protect the fruits on trees by using netting to minimize damage from thunderstorms and strong winds.
- As thunderstorms accompanied by lightning are expected during the next five days, farmers are advised not to stay in open fields, near trees, or near water bodies during thunderstorms. If no shelter is available, crouch low with feet together in an open area.
- Provide clean and adequate drinking water to livestock and allow grazing either during the morning or evening hours to avoid heat stress.
- Harvest the rice crop at physiological maturity, when nearly 85% of the grains in a panicle have matured and turned pale yellow in colour. Timely harvesting will help minimize grain shattering losses in summer paddy. Dry the harvested grains under direct sunlight for 2–3 days to reduce the moisture content to about 14% before storage.
- A prolonged dry spell followed by rainfall may increase the incidence of fall armyworm in maize. To manage the pest, spray Emamectin benzoate 5% SG at 80 g or Chlorantraniliprole 18.5% SC at 80 ml per acre using 200 litres of water during clear weather conditions.

Gujarat

Rainfall of 5.3 mm (140% large excess) was received over Gujarat from 01 March to 10 May 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (08-14 May to 15-21 May 2026) over Gujarat is no rainfall for week 1 and a large deficit rainfall for week 2.

- Keep the summer green gram field free from weeds during the first 30–40 days after germination by carrying out one or two intercultural operations or hand weeding. Provide irrigation based on crop requirement, prevailing climatic conditions, and soil moisture status.
- In pearl millet, provide irrigation at critical crop growth stages based on soil moisture availability and prevailing weather conditions. Necessary measures may also be taken to protect the crop from bird damage.
- For new mango plantations, prepare pits by incorporating 10 kg of FYM, 1 kg of SSP, and 1 kg of MOP per pit. Apply Chlorpyrifos at 50 ml per tree to manage termites and ants. Farmers are advised to procure healthy and disease-free planting materials from authorized government nurseries. Irrigation should be provided from the fruit set stage onwards at regular intervals during the fruit development period until full maturity.

Maharashtra

Konkan received rainfall of 8.0 mm (562% large excess), 14.4 mm (13% normal) rainfall over Madhya Maharashtra, 12.7 mm (-11% normal) rainfall over Marathwada, and 8.8 mm (-55% deficit) rainfall over Vidarbha from 01 March to 10 May 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (08-14 May to 15-21 May 2026) is a large excess of rainfall over Konkan, no rainfall over Madhya Maharashtra, Vidarbha and Marathwada for week 1 and a large excess of rainfall over Konkan, excess rainfall over Madhya Maharashtra and Marathwada and deficit rainfall over Vidarbha for week 2.

Konkan

- For *kharif* rice cultivation, farmers are advised to plough the fields and expose the soil to sunlight to facilitate effective control of weeds and insect pests. Adequate quantities of quality rice seeds should also be arranged well in advance for timely sowing.
- In some areas, mango fruits have reached the harvesting stage. Fruits ready for harvest change colour from dark green to light yellowish green, with prominent white lenticel spots and a mature fruit stalk.
- For new cashew plantations, remove wild trees, shrubs, and creepers along with their roots from the proposed field. The orchard should be laid out in a square system with pits of 60 × 60 × 60 cm size at a spacing of 7 m × 7 m. While digging, the topsoil and subsoil should be kept separately for proper pit filling.
- For new arecanut plantations, dig pits of 60 × 60 × 60 cm size at a spacing of 2.7 m × 2.7 m. Fill the pits with a mixture of dry leaves, 20 kg farmyard manure or compost, 500 g single super phosphate, 60 g carbaryl 5% dust, and fertile soil before planting.
- Newly planted coconut palms should be irrigated once every 3–4 days during the initial 3–4 years. For fully grown palms, drip irrigation may be provided at the rate of 40 litres of water per palm per day using three drippers placed on a circular lateral pipe at a distance of 1.25 m from the trunk.

Madhya Maharashtra

- In sugarcane, irrigation should be scheduled based on crop water requirement and prevailing weather conditions.
- In summer sesame, irrigation may be provided at intervals of 8–10 days in medium soils and 12–15 days in heavy soils. Use of sprinkler irrigation is recommended for efficient water management.
- In summer groundnut, provide irrigation as required through a sprinkler irrigation system. Harvest mature crops at the appropriate stage and store the produce safely under dry conditions.
- In turmeric, harvesting, boiling, and drying operations may be undertaken at this stage. The processed produce should be stored properly in a safe and dry place.

Vidarbha

- In summer groundnut, provide light and frequent irrigation during the morning or evening hours, particularly at critical growth stages of the crop.
- In summer green gram, undertake need-based light and frequent irrigation during morning and evening hours, with special attention at critical crop growth stages.
- In fruit crops, provide light and frequent irrigation during the early morning or evening hours to protect plants from heat stress. Mature fruits should be harvested immediately and stored safely. Avoid plant protection sprays during cloudy weather conditions.

Chhattisgarh

The rainfall received over Chhattisgarh was 24.8 mm (-2% normal) from 01 March to 10 May 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (08-14 May to 15-21 May 2026) over Chhattisgarh is a large deficit of rainfall for week 1 and a large excess of rainfall for week 2.

- According to the weather forecast, light rainfall is expected during the coming days. Farmers are therefore advised to harvest mature crops during clear weather conditions and schedule irrigation in sugarcane based on crop requirements.
- In summer vegetable crops such as bottle gourd, ridge gourd, pumpkin, sponge gourd, watermelon, and cucumber, provide irrigation and nutrients as per crop requirements to ensure healthy growth and yield.

Assam

Rainfall of 399.2 mm (10% normal) was received over Assam from 01 March to 10 May 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (08-14 May to 15-21 May 2026) over Assam is a large deficit of rainfall for week 1 and a large excess of rainfall for week 2.

- As heavy rainfall is not expected during the next five days, farmers are advised to begin harvesting mature paddy crops to avoid losses due to over-ripening. Harvesting should be carried out under clear and sunny weather conditions when the crop attains nearly 80% maturity. Excess water should be drained from fields where the crop has reached the harvesting stage.
- In banana plantations, propping or staking of partially lodged or uprooted plants is recommended to minimize damage. Severely lodged plants may be removed, allowing one healthy sucker to replace the mother plant. Proper drainage should also be ensured in orchards and plantation crop fields to avoid water stagnation.
- During the rainy season, maintain adequate drainage in vegetable fields for quick removal of excess rainwater. Regular monitoring is advised, as summer vegetable crops are highly susceptible to pests such as fruit fly, aphids, and red pumpkin beetles during this period.
- The present weather conditions are favourable for sowing mesta during the recommended April-May season. Apply 12 kg urea, 16 kg SSP, and 5.2 kg MOP per acre, with the full dose of SSP and MOP incorporated during final land preparation.

West Bengal

Gangetic West Bengal received rainfall of 214.8 mm (106% large excess), and Sub-Himalayan West Bengal received 505.5 mm (106% large excess) from 01 March to 10 May 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks for West Bengal (08-14 May to 15-21 May 2026) is a normal 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.

- Farmers are advised to maintain proper drainage in late-sown green gram fields at the vegetative stage to prevent temporary waterlogging. Excess soil moisture may restrict root growth and increase the incidence of yellowing and fungal diseases. Irrigation should be withheld, and field channels should be kept clean and open for rapid drainage of excess rainwater.
- In mango orchards at the fruit development (marble) stage, proper drainage should be ensured to avoid stagnation around the root zone, which may lead to root stress, fruit drop, and increased disease incidence. Irrigation should be suspended during this period, and tree basins as well as inter-row drainage channels should be maintained properly for quick removal of excess rainwater and healthy fruit development.
- In cucumber, irrigation should be stopped completely during the period of expected heavy rainfall, as the crop is highly sensitive to excess moisture, which may result in root rot and damping-off. Adequate field drainage should be maintained by keeping furrows and drainage channels clean and open to prevent water stagnation near the root zone. Farmers are also advised to monitor nutrient loss, particularly nitrogen and potassium, which may leach out due to heavy rainfall.

Jharkhand

Rainfall of 80.5 mm (75% large excess) was received over Jharkhand from 01 March to 10 May 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (08-14 May to 15-21 May 2026) over Jharkhand is deficit of rainfall for week 1 and a large excess of rainfall for week 2.

- In summer maize at the knee-high stage, earthing up should be carried out and 26 kg urea per acre may be applied for better crop growth and development.

- For elephant foot yam cultivation, farmers are advised to select well-drained sandy loam soils and use improved varieties such as Gajendra, Vidhan, and Kusum. Planting should be done at a spacing of 60 cm × 60 cm.
- In cucurbitaceous vegetables, vigorous vines should be provided with support using bamboo or other suitable wooden materials to prevent leaves and fruits from coming in direct contact with the soil.
- Sorghum may be sown in irrigated areas for fodder production as it provides nutritious animal feed. Recommended cultivars include Rio 988, Pusa Chari-615, and Green Sona. Use a seed rate of 6–8 kg per acre and treat the seeds with Thiram 75% WP at 1–1.5 g per kg of seed before sowing to protect against seed-borne diseases.
- In mango and litchi, regular irrigation should be provided after fruit set to support proper fruit development. To reduce fruit drop in litchi, spray Planofix at 1 ml per 3 litres of water.
- Vegetable nurseries should be covered with shade nets to protect seedlings from excessive heat. Mulching with straw is also recommended in crops such as turmeric and ginger to conserve soil moisture.

Uttar Pradesh

Eastern Uttar Pradesh received rainfall of 50.6 mm (171% large excess), and Western Uttar Pradesh received rainfall of 48.4 mm (133% large excess) from 01 March to 10 May 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (08-14 May to 15-21 May 2026) is a large deficit of rainfall over Eastern and Western Uttar Pradesh during week 1 and a large excess of rainfall over Eastern Uttar Pradesh and no rainfall over Western Uttar Pradesh during week 2.

Western Uttar Pradesh

- As per the extended range weather forecast, no rainfall and above-normal day and night temperatures are expected during 08-21 May 2026, farmers are therefore advised to complete threshing operations at the earliest. The grains should be properly dried after threshing and stored only after reducing the moisture content to 8–10% in metal storage containers.
- In pigeon pea, threshing operations may be completed as dry weather is expected. Seeds should be properly dried to 8–10% moisture content before storage.

Uttarakhand

Rainfall of 157.3 mm (39% excess) was received over Uttarakhand from 01 March to 10 May 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (08-14 May to 15-21 May 2026) over Uttarakhand is deficit rainfall for week 1 and a large deficit rainfall for week 2.

- Under irrigated conditions, farmers are advised to prepare nursery beds and undertake paddy sowing after proper seed treatment to protect seedlings from seed- and soil-borne diseases.
- Fields may be prepared for finger millet cultivation by incorporating farmyard manure during the final ploughing to improve soil fertility and moisture retention.
- Sowing operations may be undertaken under favourable soil moisture conditions, while hoeing and weeding should be carried out in crops sown during the previous month to ensure healthy crop growth.
- The first hoeing is recommended about 30 days after sowing, followed by mulching with organic matter or dry grass to conserve soil moisture and suppress weed growth.
- In tomato, lower leaves up to 15-20 cm above the soil surface should be removed to improve aeration and reduce disease incidence. Staking and mulching are also recommended for better crop management and fruit protection.
- Fruit crops may be protected from hail damage by covering the plants with anti-hail nets.

Haryana

Rainfall of 43.6 mm (49% excess) was received over Haryana from 01 March to 10 May 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (08-14 May to 15-21 May 2026) over Haryana is no rainfall for week 1 and week 2.

- In wheat, variable weather conditions are likely to prevail up to 13 May 2026. Farmers are advised to withhold harvesting operations during unfavourable weather conditions.
- In view of the expected variable weather during the next three days, farmers are advised to postpone the sowing of American cotton/Bt cotton, including seed treatment and other related operations, until weather conditions improve.
- Due to the possibility of variable weather conditions, farmers are advised to harvest mature vegetables immediately and withhold irrigation during the next 3–4 days. Light irrigation and plant protection sprays in standing vegetable crops may be undertaken after 13 May 2026 under favourable weather conditions.

Punjab

Rainfall of 49.9 mm (18% normal) was received over Punjab from 01 March to 10 May 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (08-14 May to 15-21 May 2026) over Punjab is no rainfall for week 1 and a large deficit of rainfall for week 2.

- In sugarcane, weed management should be carried out in both planted and ratoon crops. Due to the prevailing hot weather conditions, irrigation should be provided at intervals of 8–10 days. Apply 65 kg of urea per acre to ratoon crops. Mulching with rice straw, wheat straw, or rice husk between cane rows is recommended for conserving soil moisture and suppressing weed growth.
- Cotton sowing should be completed by the 15th of this month. Farmers are advised to maintain clean cultivation and remove weeds such as Kanghi buti (*Sida* spp.) and Peeli buti (*Abutilon* spp.), which serve as alternate hosts for cotton leaf curl virus.
- In maize, to minimize the adverse effects of excess rainfall during seedling emergence, sow seeds either on the top centre of raised beds with a spacing of 67.5 cm between rows and 18 cm between plants, or on the sides of ridges about 6–7 cm above the base with 60 cm row spacing and 20 cm plant spacing. A wheat bed planter may be used for efficient bed preparation.

Jammu

Rainfall of 199.1 mm (-29% deficit) was received over Jammu from 01 March to 10 May 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (08-14 May to 15-21 May 2026) over Jammu is deficit rainfall for week 1 and week 2.

- In wheat, threshed produce should be shifted immediately to safer places and stored only after proper drying. Storage bins should be cleaned and disinfected before storing the grains to prevent storage losses.
- Sowing of summer mixed fodder crops such as maize, cowpea, and sorghum (charri), as well as bajra, is recommended during clear weather conditions. In already sown crops, top dressing of nitrogen fertilizer may be undertaken as per recommendation.
- Sowing of mash (urd bean) varieties Pant U-19 and Uttara, and moong varieties PDM-54, ML-131, ML-818, PS-16, and PS-7 is recommended under favourable weather conditions.
- Onion and garlic crops should be harvested immediately, if not already harvested, and shifted to safe storage places. The harvested produce should be kept in muslin cloth bags and stored in well-ventilated rooms to maintain quality and reduce spoilage.

Disclaimer:/अस्वीकरण:

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