



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: 15-28 May 2026

जारीकर्ता / Issued by

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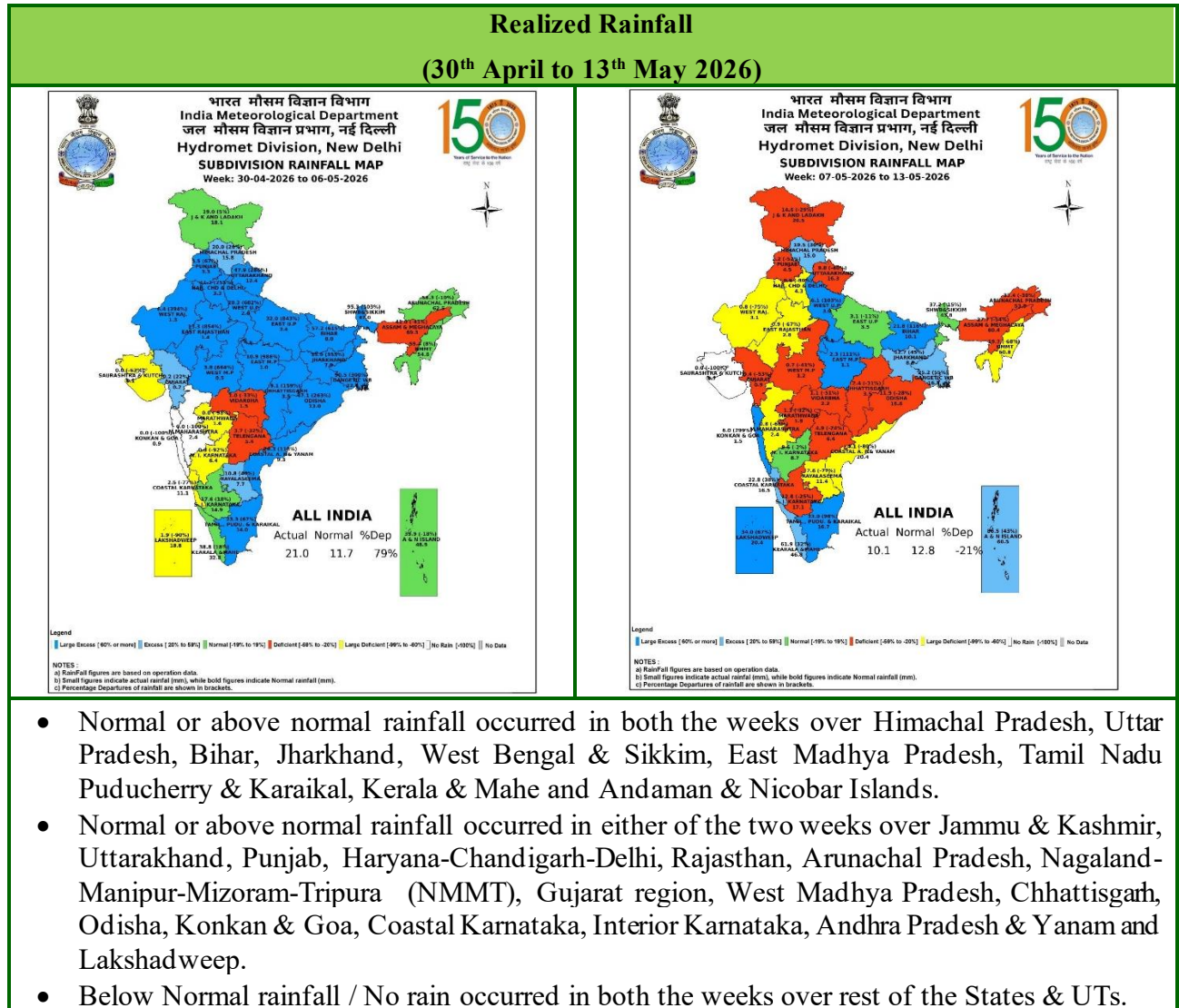
और

भारतीय मौसम विज्ञान विभाग
India Meteorological Department (IMD)

पृथ्वी प्रणाली विज्ञान संगठन
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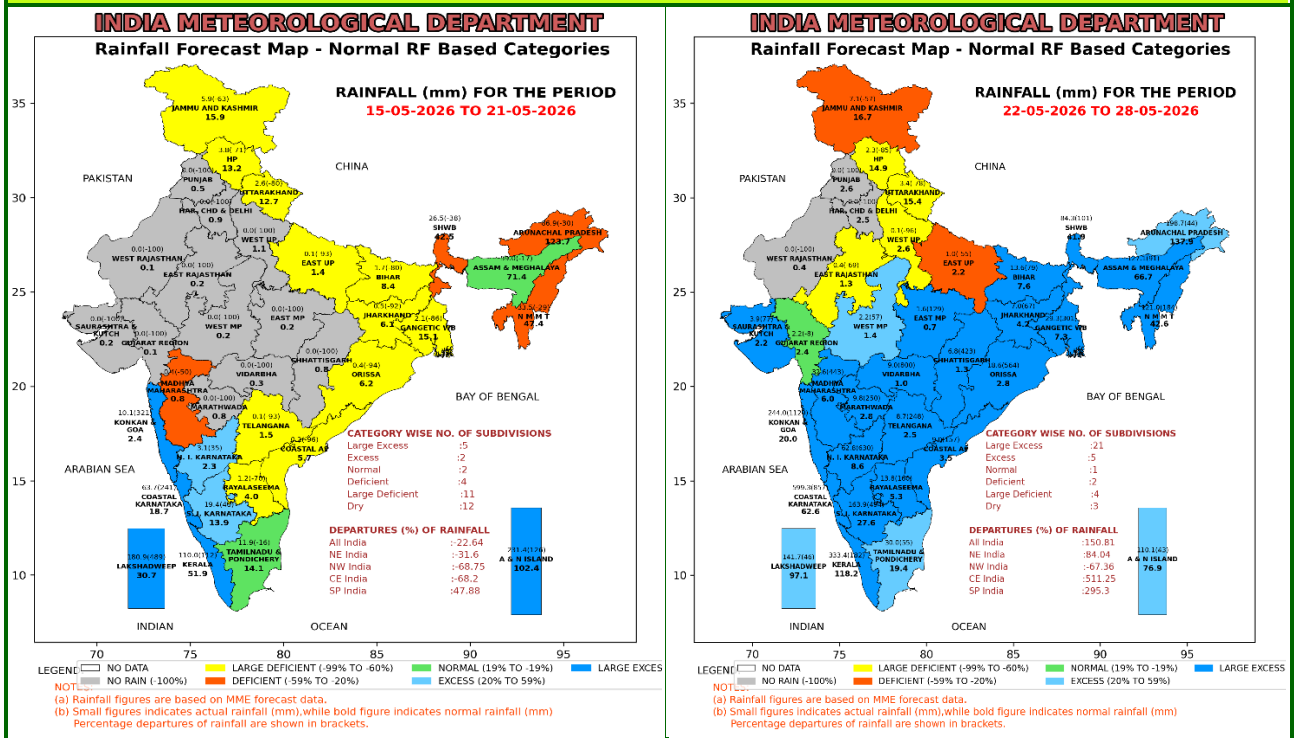
वास्तविक वर्षा तथा विस्तारित अवधि पूर्वानुमान

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



Extended Range Forecast System

Rainfall forecast maps for the next 2 weeks (IC - 13th May, 2026) (15th to 28th May 2026)



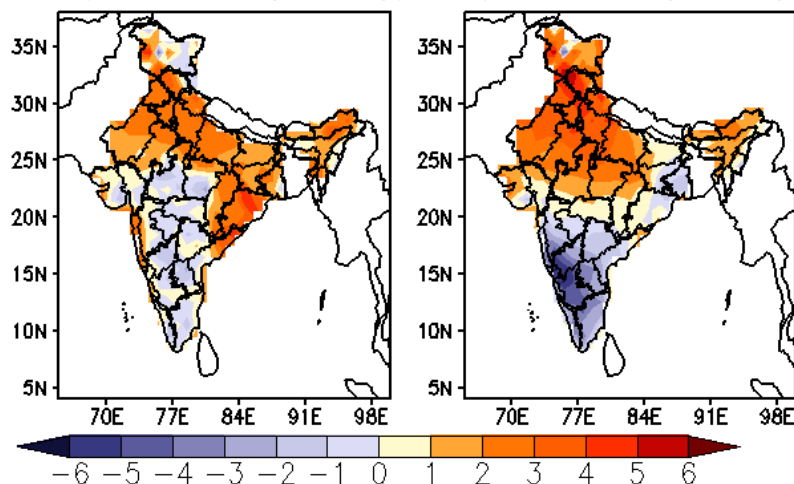
- **Week 1 (15.05.2026 to 21.05.2026):** Rainfall is likely to be above normal over of Kerala, coastal regions Karnataka Konkan & Goa, Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands. Rainfall activity is also likely over Assam & Meghalaya, South & North Interior Karnataka and Tamil Nadu.
- **Week 2 (22.05.2026 to 28.05.2026):** Rainfall is likely to be above normal over Kerala, Karnataka and coastal regions of Maharashtra. Rainfall activity is also likely over South India, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, many parts of East India & North East India and Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

**Maximum and Minimum temperature anomaly (°C) forecast
for the next 2 weeks (IC – 13th May, 2026)
(15th to 28th May 2026)**

MME forecast Tmax anomaly (Deg C)

(Week1: 15May–21May)

(Week2: 22May–28May)



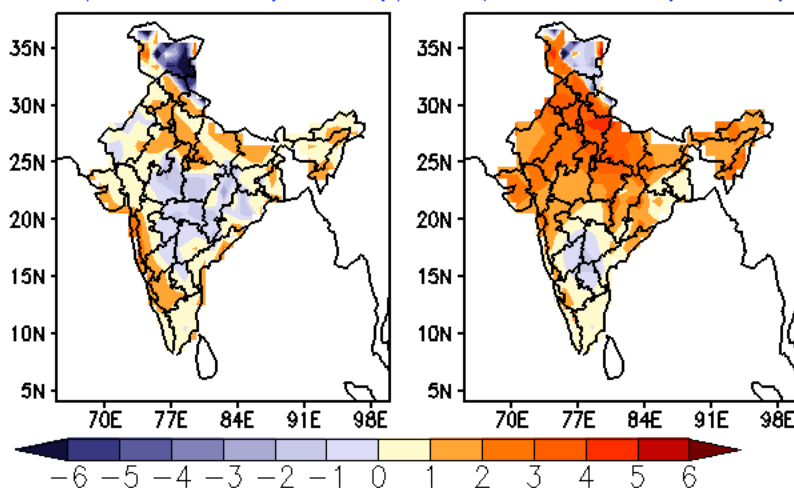
Maximum Temperature (Tmax)

- **Week 1 (15.05.2026 to 21.05.2026):** Maximum temperature is likely to be above normal over North West India, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, northern part of Coastal Andhra Pradesh, East India and many parts of North East India.
- **Week 2 (22.05.2026 to 28.05.2026):** Maximum temperature is likely to be above normal over North West India, Central India, Gujarat State and many parts of North East India.

MME forecast Tmin anomaly (Deg C)

(Week1: 15May–21May)

(Week2: 22May–28May)



Minimum Temperature (Tmin)

- **Week 1 (15.05.2026 to 21.05.2026):** Minimum temperature is likely to be above normal over many parts of North West India, Gujarat state, Konkan & Goa, Madhya Maharashtra, North East India and many parts of East & South India.
- **Week 2 (22.05.2026 to 28.05.2026):** Minimum temperature is likely to be above normal over most parts of the country except in some parts of Jammu & Kashmir, Telangana, North Interior Karnataka 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.

Onset of Southwest monsoon over Kerala coast

The India Meteorological Department (IMD) in its press release on 17 May 2026 informed that the southwest monsoon advanced over large parts of the south Bay of Bengal, the Andaman Sea and the entire Nicobar Islands on May 16, and is now expected to reach Kerala coast around May 26 (with a model error of ± 4 days), nearly a week ahead of its normal onset date of June 1.

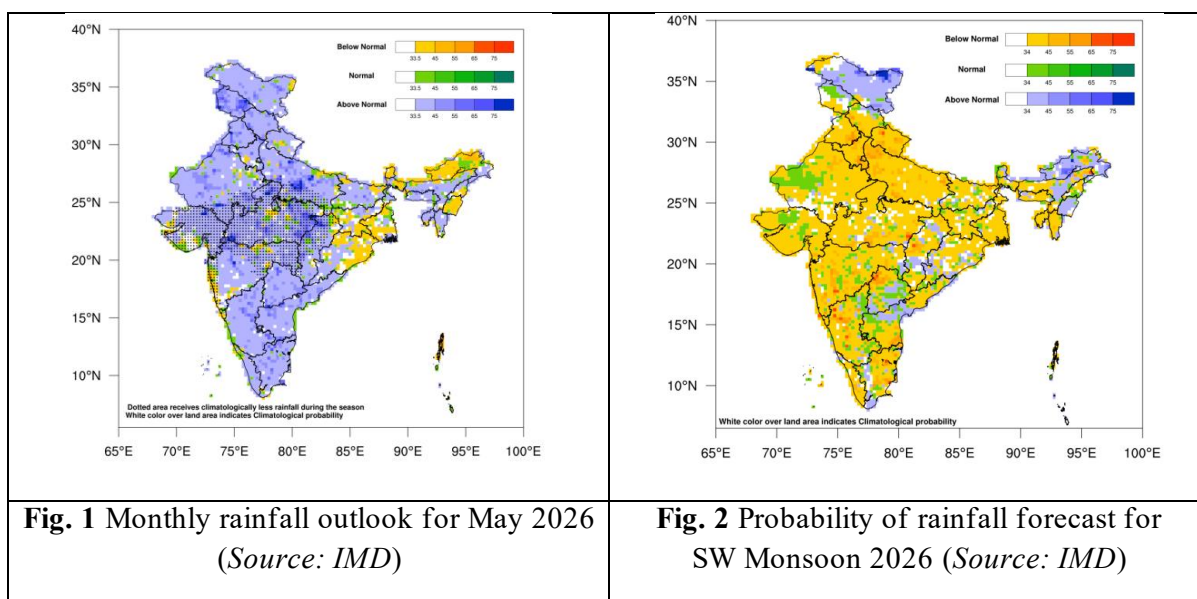


Fig. 1 Monthly rainfall outlook for May 2026
(Source: IMD)

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

- 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 LRF by IMD, ICAR-CRIDA has already conducted online state-specific interface meetings for Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Karnataka 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 28 May 2026

Agromet Advisories

Kerala

Kerala received 197.6 mm of rainfall (-17% normal) from 01 March to 17 May 2026. Kerala's extended-range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (15-21 May to 22-28 May 2026) indicates a large excess of rainfall in week 1 and week 2.

- It is recommended to sow dhaincha seeds in paddy fields before virippu planting. Land preparation and nursery raising for rainfed virippu paddy may be started.
- In banana, irrigate the crop at the rate of 40 litres of water per plant and apply fertilizers to 5-month-old plants using 65 g urea and 100 g potash per plant. Farmers are advised to remain vigilant against rhizome weevil infestation. Mulching and irrigation should be carried out once in three days. Neem-garlic emulsion may be sprayed to control vectors spreading the bunchy top virus.
- As a prophylactic measure against foot rot during the rainy season in pepper, mix 2 kg *Trichoderma* with 90 kg FYM and 10 kg neem cake, and keep the mixture under sufficient moisture for two weeks. Apply 2.5 kg of this mixture at the base of each mature pepper vine. Ensure proper drainage facilities in the field.
- During land preparation for rhizome crops, apply 2–3 kg lime per cent of land area. Rhizomes should be soaked in 0.3% mancozeb or *Pseudomonas* solution for 30 minutes before planting to prevent rhizome rot disease. At the time of planting, apply 90 kg FYM mixed with 1 kg *Trichoderma*, kept under shade with sufficient moisture for two weeks.

Tamil Nadu

Tamil Nadu received 98.3 mm of rainfall (1% normal) from 01 March to 17 May 2026. Tamil Nadu's extended-range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (15-21 May to 22-28 May 2026) indicates normal rainfall in week 1 and excess of rainfall in week 2.

- In black gram, foliar spray of TNAU Pulse Wonder @ 5 kg/ha is recommended once at flowering stage to reduce flower shedding. Spraying may be carried out based on local weather conditions.
- In groundnut, spray TNAU Groundnut Rich @ 5.5 kg/ha in two sprays, one at 50 per cent flowering stage and another at pod development stage, to improve flower retention and pod filling.
- In coconut, as heavy rainfall is expected, an inward basin may be formed around coconut trees to conserve rainwater in the root zone. For bearing coconut palms, apply TNAU Coconut Tonic through root feeding @ 200 ml per palm once in six months.
- In the banana, provide need-based irrigation depending upon soil moisture conditions.

Karnataka

Coastal Karnataka received 96.1 mm (23% excess) rainfall, North Interior Karnataka received rainfall of 70.7 mm (35% excess), and South Interior Karnataka received rainfall of 90.5 mm (-8% normal) from 01 March to 17 May 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (15-21 May to 22-28 May 2026) is a large excess of rainfall over Coastal Karnataka, excess 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, do not burn the trash. Spread the trash between the rows and apply 20 kg urea and 20 kg of super phosphate per acre over the trash. Then apply 2.5 kg of trash-decomposing bacteria mixed with dung slurry on the trash to facilitate early decomposition. To conserve water, irrigate the crop in alternate rows.

- In citrus, to manage bacterial blight disease, spray the crop with either 3 g copper oxychloride per litre of water, 1 per cent Bordeaux mixture, or 300 ppm streptomycin solution (3 g in 10 litres of water).

South Interior Karnataka

- Summer ploughing is recommended to facilitate soil solarization and effective weed management.
- Soil testing should be carried out before applying any soil amendments to ensure precise and balanced nutrient application.
- Repair and strengthen field bunds for in-situ moisture conservation to prevent runoff and retain early monsoon rainfall in the soil.
- Apply well-decomposed farmyard manure (FYM) or compost @ 10–12 tonnes/ha at least 15–20 days before sowing to improve soil structure and water-holding capacity.
- Apply tank silt @ 20–25 tonnes/acre to improve the soil's water-holding capacity.
- If early showers are received, sow green manure crops such as sun hemp or dhaincha and incorporate them into the soil after 45 days to enhance soil nitrogen levels.
- Provide livestock with clean and cool drinking water 3–4 times a day and ensure adequate water availability at all times. Monitor animals regularly for tick and mite infestations and use recommended acaricides, if necessary. Provide balanced feed along with mineral supplements.

Andhra Pradesh

Coastal Andhra received 53.8 mm (-25% deficit) and 29.7 mm (-45% deficit) of rainfall in the Rayalaseema region from 01 March to 17 May 2026, the extended-range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (15-21 May to 22-28 May 2026) shows a large deficit of rainfall over Coastal Andhra Pradesh and 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. Apply dry leaves, paddy straw, or coconut husk around the base of the plants to conserve soil moisture and regulate root-zone temperature.
- Farmers who have planted banana seedlings are advised to sow sunhemp, dhaincha, cowpea, field bean, or cluster bean around the plants to protect them from heat stress. This practice helps the plants withstand high temperatures. Providing shade using leaves or newspapers around the seedlings can further reduce heat stress. Farmers are also advised to provide support to the plants against strong winds to minimize crop loss due to extreme weather conditions.
- In view of the likely El Niño conditions, farmers are advised to construct water-harvesting structures such as farm ponds to store rainwater for use during dry periods, thereby helping to protect crops and ensure sustainable production.
- The present weather conditions are favourable for the incidence of black thrips in chilli. To manage the pest, install 25–35 blue sticky traps per acre and spray Diafenthiuron @ 1.5 g per litre of water. Spraying operations should be carried out based on local weather conditions.

Odisha

Odisha received rainfall of 134.3 mm (42% excess) from 01 March to 17 May 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (15-21 May to 22-28 May 2026) over Odisha is a large deficit of rainfall for week 1 and a large excess of rainfall for week 2.

- Forecast light rainfall may provide only limited relief. Irrigation is essential for most standing crops as hot and humid weather conditions are likely to prevail over the districts during the next five days. Provide life-saving irrigation to vegetables, pulses, and young paddy nurseries. Avoid irrigation during peak afternoon hours (12 PM–3 PM) due to high temperatures.

- Apply mulch around vegetable crops to conserve soil moisture.
- Prepare the *kharif* crop plan based on land type, soil fertility, and irrigation facilities available.
- Sow *Sesbania* (dhaincha) seeds @ 10 kg/acre as a green manure crop after summer ploughing.
- Dry-harvest paddy, groundnut, black gram, and green gram properly until optimum moisture content is attained before storage. Clean and sanitise the storage area thoroughly before storing the produce.
- To avoid damage from gusty winds and rain in cucurbitaceous vegetables, harvest all marketable produce immediately. Strengthen the vines through proper staking to prevent physical damage.
- As thunderstorms accompanied by lightning are expected during the next five days, farmers are advised to stop all outdoor activities when thunder is heard or lightning is seen. Do not take shelter under tall trees, electric poles, or isolated sheds. Unplug farm equipment, motors, and irrigation pumps to prevent damage.
- Protect mango fruits on trees by using netting to minimise damage from strong winds.
- Provide clean and sufficient drinking water to livestock. Allow grazing either during morning or evening hours to avoid heat stress.
- Farmers are advised to use an umbrella or cover their heads with a wet cloth to protect themselves from direct sunlight during the day.
- In view of the forecast of high daytime temperatures and possible heat-wave conditions in some places, farmers are advised to avoid working during peak hot hours (12 PM–4 PM). Use a wide-brimmed hat or a cloth to cover the head and neck while working in the field.
- Always use certified seeds and conduct a germination test before sowing. Use 20 kg of seed per acre for paddy cultivation. Adoption of improved or high-yielding variety (HYV) seeds can increase yield by up to 15 per cent.
- In rainfed uplands, farmers are advised to opt for non-paddy crops such as pulses, oilseeds, cotton, sunflower, and vegetables either as sole crops or under mixed cropping systems. Necessary seeds should be arranged in advance.

Gujarat

Rainfall of 5.3 mm (120% large excess) was received over Gujarat from 01 March to 17 May 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (15-21 May to 22-28 May 2026) over Gujarat is no rainfall for week 1 and normal rainfall for week 2.

- In view of the prevailing high-temperature conditions, apply light and frequent irrigations during the early morning or evening hours. Increase the frequency of irrigation in standing cluster bean crops as per soil moisture conditions.
- Provide support to young sapota plants to protect them from heavy rain and high wind speeds. Procure healthy and disease-free planting materials from authorised government nurseries for new plantations. Prepare pits for planting new grafts by incorporating 10 kg FYM, 1 kg single super phosphate (SSP), and 1 kg muriate of potash (MOP) per pit.
- To manage sucking pests such as aphids, jassids, thrips, and mosaic disease in green gram, spray neem-based insecticide @ 50 ml or Imidacloprid 200 SL @ 4 ml in 10 litres of water. Mosaic virus-affected plants showing yellowing symptoms should be uprooted and destroyed by burning to prevent further spread.
- Under the prevailing weather conditions, there is a possibility of sucking pest infestation, especially leaf hoppers, in the okra crop. To manage jassid infestation, spray neem-based insecticide @ 20 ml (1 EC) to 40 ml (0.15 EC) or apply *Verticillium lecanii* during evening hours at 10-day intervals. If hopper incidence is severe during the crop growth stage, appropriate recommended plant protection measures should be adopted.

Maharashtra

Konkan received rainfall of 8.4 mm (12% normal), 15.7 mm (0% normal) rainfall over Madhya Maharashtra, 15.1 mm (-12% normal) rainfall over Marathwada, and 9.1 mm (-59% deficit) rainfall over Vidarbha from 01 March to 17 May 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (15-21 May to 22-28 May 2026) is a large excess of rainfall over Konkan & Goa, deficit rainfall over Madhya Maharashtra, no rainfall over Vidarbha and Marathwada for week 1 and a large excess of rainfall over Konkan, Madhya Maharashtra, Marathwada and Vidarbha for week 2.

Konkan

- For *kharif* rice cultivation, plough the field and expose the soil to sunlight. This helps in the effective control of weeds and insect pests.
- For raising finger millet or proso millet nursery, select well-drained soil. Plough the nursery area thoroughly and bring the soil to a fine tilth. Apply FYM @ 250 kg per guntha area. Prepare raised beds of 120 cm width at the base and 90 cm width at the top along the slope of the land. The length of the raised beds may be adjusted according to the land slope for convenient management.
- For groundnut cultivation, select medium to heavy soil with good drainage facilities. Plough the land deeply and prepare a fine tilth. Before final harrowing, incorporate 50 kg of well-decomposed farmyard manure or compost per guntha into the soil.
- Mango fruits are ready for harvesting when the fruit colour changes from dark green to light yellowish green. The white lenticel spots become more prominent, the fruit stalk matures, and a slight depression appears near the stalk end. The shoulders of the fruit become raised, and occasionally one or two ripe fruits may fall naturally from the tree.
- For establishing a new cashew plantation, remove all wild trees, shrubs, and creepers along with their roots from the proposed area. Lay out the orchard in a square system and dig pits of 60 × 60 × 60 cm at a spacing of 7 m × 7 m. While digging the pits, keep the top 30 cm soil and the lower 30 cm soil separately.
- Depending on soil type and prevailing climatic conditions, irrigation should be provided at intervals of 4–5 days during summer.

Marathwada

- In sugarcane, irrigation should be scheduled based on crop water requirement and prevailing weather conditions.
- In summer sesame, irrigation should be provided at intervals of 8–10 days in medium soils and 12–15 days in heavy soils. Irrigation through a sprinkler irrigation system is recommended for efficient water management.
- In summer groundnut, irrigation should be provided as per crop requirement using a sprinkler irrigation system. Harvest mature crops at the proper stage and store the produce in a safe and dry place.
- At present, harvesting, boiling, and drying operations should be carried out in turmeric crop. The processed produce should be stored safely in a dry and well-ventilated place.

Chhattisgarh

The rainfall received over Chhattisgarh was 32.2 mm (8% normal) from 01 March to 17 May 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (15-21 May to 22-28 May 2026) over Chhattisgarh is no rainfall for week 1 and a large excess of rainfall for week 2.

- Farmers are advised to arrange seeds of improved varieties for the upcoming *kharif* season, such as paddy varieties Indirawati Dhan, MTU-1153, Vikram TCR, and Chhattisgarh Dhan-1919; soybean varieties RSC-10-46, RSC-11-15, and RSC-11-07; pigeon pea (arhar) varieties Chhattisgarh Arhar-

1, Chhattisgarh Arhar-2, and Rajeev Lochan; maize varieties Pusa Hybrid-1, Vivek Makka Sankar-51, and CG Ageti Sankar Makka-1; and green gram (moong) varieties PKV AKM-4 and Shikha.

- Farmers interested in fruit crop cultivation are advised to prepare pits of $1 \times 1 \times 1$ metres in size and keep them open for exposure to sunlight for proper soil treatment. Suitable varieties may be selected for planting, such as Dussehri, Langra, and CG Nandiraj in mango, and Allahabad Safeda and Lucknow-49 in guava.
- Nutrient application in summer vegetable crops should be carried out during clear weather conditions. Irrigation should be provided as required in crops such as bottle gourd, ridge gourd, cucumber, pumpkin, sponge gourd (gilaki), and watermelon.
- To manage fruit borer infestation in okra and brinjal, install pheromone traps @ 10 traps per acre and remove and destroy the affected upper portions of the plants.

West Bengal

Gangetic West Bengal received rainfall of 234.5 mm (87% large excess), and Sub-Himalayan West Bengal received 600.1 mm (100% large excess) from 01 March to 17 May 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks for West Bengal (15-21 May to 22-28 May 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 excess of rainfall over Gangetic West Bengal and Sub-Himalayan West Bengal for week 2.

- Farmers are advised to provide light irrigation immediately to maintain adequate soil moisture, as the crop stage is highly sensitive to moisture stress. To minimise the adverse effects of high temperature and prevent flower or bud drop, spray NAA @ 40 mg per litre of water or salicylic acid @ 100 mg per litre of water.
- Harvesting of litchi fruits should be carried out during the coolest part of the day, preferably in the early morning hours before intense solar heating of the canopy, to reduce post-harvest moisture loss and maintain fruit freshness.
- Farmers are advised to provide light and frequent irrigation during the cooler hours of the day, preferably in the early morning or late evening, to maintain optimum soil moisture, prevent flower drop, and support proper fruit development. Mulching with organic materials such as straw is also recommended to conserve soil moisture and regulate soil temperature.

Jharkhand

Rainfall of 96.0 mm (68% large excess) was received over Jharkhand from 01 March to 17 May 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (15-21 May to 22-28 May 2026) over Jharkhand is a large deficit of rainfall for week 1 and a large excess of rainfall for week 2.

- In summer maize, carry out earthing up at the knee-high stage of the crop and apply 26 kg urea per acre.
- In rice, maintain 4–5 cm standing water in the field during the milking stage.
- Cucurbitaceous vegetable crops that have attained vigorous growth should be provided with support using bamboo or other suitable wooden materials so that leaves and fruits do not come in contact with the soil.
- Farmers intending to cultivate cucurbitaceous crops are advised to select improved varieties such as Pusa Naveen and Arka Bahar for pumpkin; Pusa Do Mausami and Arka Harit for bitter gourd; Pusa Nasadar, Satputiya, and Swarn Uphar for ridge gourd; and Chikni, Long Green, and Long White for sponge gourd.
- In summer okra, after 30 days of sowing, the remaining 50 kg urea should be applied in two equal splits and incorporated well into the soil. Apply 25 kg of urea per acre initially and the remaining 25 kg per acre before flowering.

- In irrigated areas, sow sorghum as a fodder crop for livestock feeding. Recommended cultivars include Rio 988, Pusa Chari-615, and Green Sona. Use a seed rate of 6–8 kg per acre for sowing. Before sowing, treat the seeds with Thiram 75% WP @ 1–1.5 g per kg of seed.
- During heat-wave conditions, foliar spray of potassium nitrate @ 0.5% is recommended before and during flowering stages to minimize potential yield loss.

Uttar Pradesh

Eastern Uttar Pradesh received rainfall of 52.0 mm (124% large excess), and Western Uttar Pradesh received rainfall of 50.9 mm (109% large excess) from 01 March to 17 May 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (15-21 May to 22-28 May 2026) is a large deficit of rainfall over Eastern and no rainfall over Western Uttar Pradesh during week 1, and a deficit of rainfall over Eastern Uttar Pradesh and a large deficit of rainfall over Western Uttar Pradesh during week 2.

Eastern Uttar Pradesh

- In view of the dry weather expected after 19th April, farmers are advised to harvest and thresh mature wheat and barley crops at the earliest to avoid field losses.
- In zaid maize, timely weeding should be carried out to reduce crop competition and ensure better growth.
- In zaid moong, weeding should be carried out 20 days after sowing to maintain a weed-free field and promote healthy crop growth.

Western Uttar Pradesh

- Farmers are advised to complete threshing operations in wheat as early as possible. After threshing, the grains should be properly dried, cleaned, and stored only after maintaining grain moisture content at 8–10 per cent. Store the produce in metal containers for safe storage.
- In zaid, urd, and moong crops, as no rainfall is forecast during the week, farmers are advised to provide light irrigation to maintain adequate soil moisture.
- In zaid maize, as no rainfall is expected during the week, light irrigation should be provided at the silking stage as per crop requirement.
- In sunflowers, in view of the absence of rainfall forecast during the week, farmers are advised to provide light irrigation according to crop water requirements.

Uttarakhand

Rainfall of 168.5 mm (30% excess) was received over Uttarakhand from 01 March to 17 May 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (15-21 May to 22-28 May 2026) over Uttarakhand is a large deficit of rainfall for week 1 and week 2.

- In rainfed regions, hoeing should be carried out to control weeds effectively. Under suitable soil moisture conditions, apply recommended micronutrients during hoeing operations.
- In finger millet, prepare the fields properly for sowing and incorporate well-decomposed FYM during the final ploughing.
- In barnyard millet, weeding and hoeing should be carried out 3–4 weeks after germination. During these operations, apply recommended organic fungicides to protect the crop from fungal diseases.
- In potato, remove weeds and carry out earthing up operations. Apply suitable bio-fungicides in the field to minimize pathogen attack.
- In tomato, harvest mature fruits regularly. Remove leaves from the lower portion of the plant up to 15–20 cm above ground level to improve aeration. Install light traps, pheromone traps, and yellow sticky traps in the field for effective pest management.
- In apple, spray recommended micronutrients or liquid fertilizers as advised. Regularly remove shoots emerging below the graft or bud union.
- In onion and garlic, harvesting should be carried out in mature crops.

- Fruit crops may be protected from hailstorm damage by covering the plants with anti-hail nets.

Haryana

Rainfall of 46.1 mm (34% excess) was received over Haryana from 01 March to 17 May 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (15-21 May to 22-28 May 2026) over Haryana is no rainfall for week 1 and week 2.

- In cotton, in view of the possibility of variable weather conditions during the next three days, farmers are advised to withhold the sowing of American cotton/Bt cotton. Recommended hybrids with proper seed treatment may be used once weather conditions become favourable.
- Due to the possibility of variable weather, farmers are advised to harvest mature vegetables and withhold irrigation during the next three to four days. Light irrigation and plant protection sprays in standing vegetable crops may be taken up after 13th May 2026, depending on weather conditions.

Jammu

Rainfall of 217.1 mm (-27% deficit) was received over Jammu from 01 March to 17 May 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (15-21 May to 22-28 May 2026) over Jammu is a large deficit of rainfall for week 1 and deficit rainfall for week 2.

- In rice, farmers may start nursery sowing of early transplanted rice varieties such as IET-1410, K-39, Ratna, PC-19, and Jaya. Treat the seeds with Carbendazim or Bavistin @ 2 g/kg of seed before nursery raising. Provide irrigation to the nursery as per requirement.
- The phosphorus dose recommended for the rice crop following dhaincha green manuring should be applied to the dhaincha crop through single super phosphate (SSP) or diammonium phosphate (DAP).
- Farmers are advised to carry out hoeing and weeding operations in standing crops to conserve soil moisture, improve root aeration, and keep weeds under control.
- For the management of red pumpkin beetle, spray Chlorpyrifos @ 2 ml per litre of water during clear weather and immediately apply ash on the wetted leaves. Install 5 pheromone traps per kanal for effective management of fruit fly.

Rajasthan

East Rajasthan received 34.7 mm (141% large excess) of rainfall, and 24.4 mm (50% excess) of rainfall was received over West Rajasthan from 01 March to 17 May 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (15-21 May to 22-28 May 2026) shows no rainfall over East Rajasthan and excess rainfall over West Rajasthan for week 1, and a large deficit of rainfall over East Rajasthan and no rainfall over West Rajasthan for week 2.

- Harvesting wheat and barley crops has been almost completed, and threshing operations are in progress. Proper sun drying is essential for effective threshing. After threshing, grains should be thoroughly cleaned and winnowed. For safe storage, the produce should be dried in sunlight for 3–4 days and then kept in shade for at least 2–3 days before storing in containers or traditional storage structures (bakhara). Neem leaves, or Celphos tablets, may be used to protect the grains from storage pests.
- In cucumber, bottle gourd, ridge gourd, bitter melon, round melon, and other cucurbit crops, apply urea @ 30 kg per hectare 4–5 days after hoeing. Irrigation should be provided immediately after fertilizer application.
- In areas where harvesting of *rabi* crops has been completed, and irrigation facilities are available, farmers are advised to sow green manure crops such as dhaincha, sunnhemp, cluster bean, and cowpea (lobia).

- Vegetable crops such as bhindi, brinjal, tomato, chilli, and cucurbits are presently standing in the field. In view of the expected rise in temperature during the coming days, farmers are advised to provide irrigation to these crops as required.
- Whitefly acts as a vector for the spread of viral diseases such as yellow mosaic disease. Farmers are advised to spray Dimethoate 30 EC for effective management of whitefly infestation.
- Intercultural operations and hand hoeing should be carried out regularly for effective weed control and proper pegging in crops where required.
- Deep summer ploughing is recommended to expose insect eggs, pupae, and weed seeds to sunlight, thereby reducing pest and weed incidence.
- During the summer months, a shortage of green fodder is common. Therefore, farmers are advised to sow fodder crops such as sorghum, bajra, maize, and cowpea (lobia) to ensure adequate green fodder availability for livestock.

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