



राष्ट्रीय कृषि मौसम परामर्शी सेवाएं बुलेटिन
National Agromet Advisory Services Bulletin

जारी करने की तिथि / **Date of issue: 07 September 2026**

आधारित / **based on**

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

वैधता / **Validity: 28 August - 10 September 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

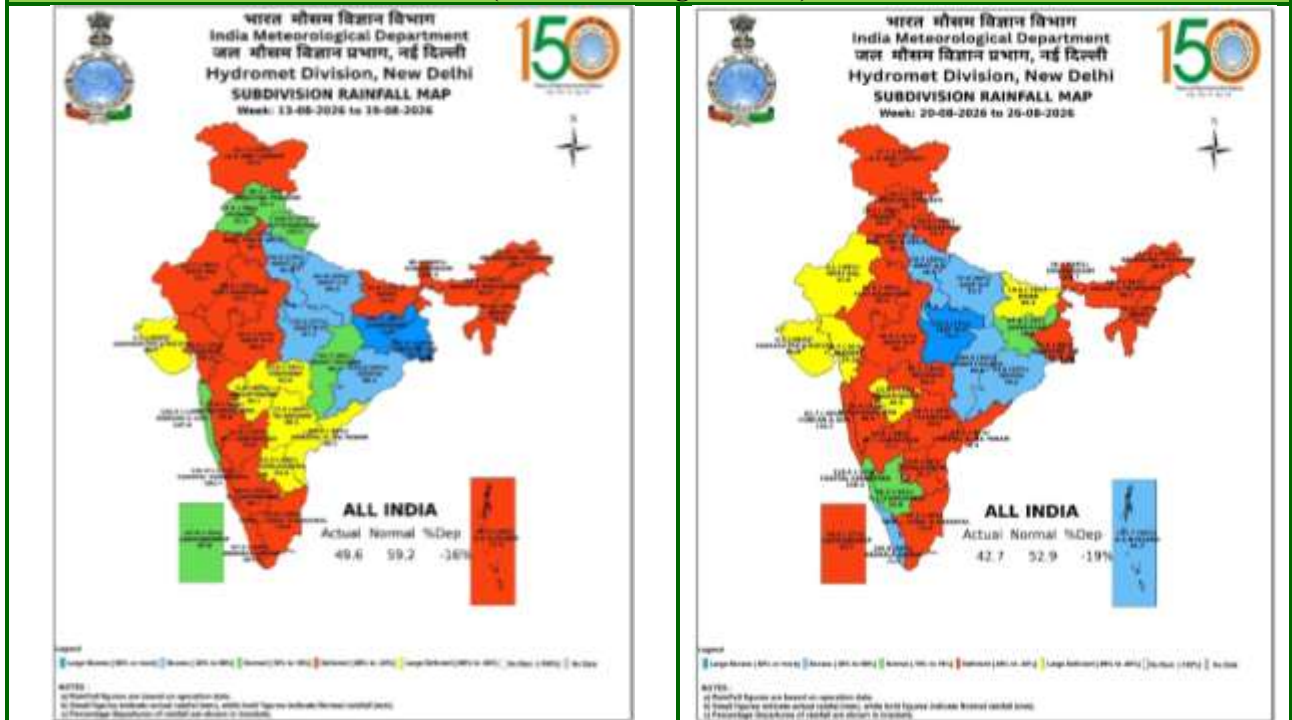
Realized Rainfall and Extended Range Forecast

(वर्षा और तापमान)

(Rainfall and Temperature)

Realized Rainfall

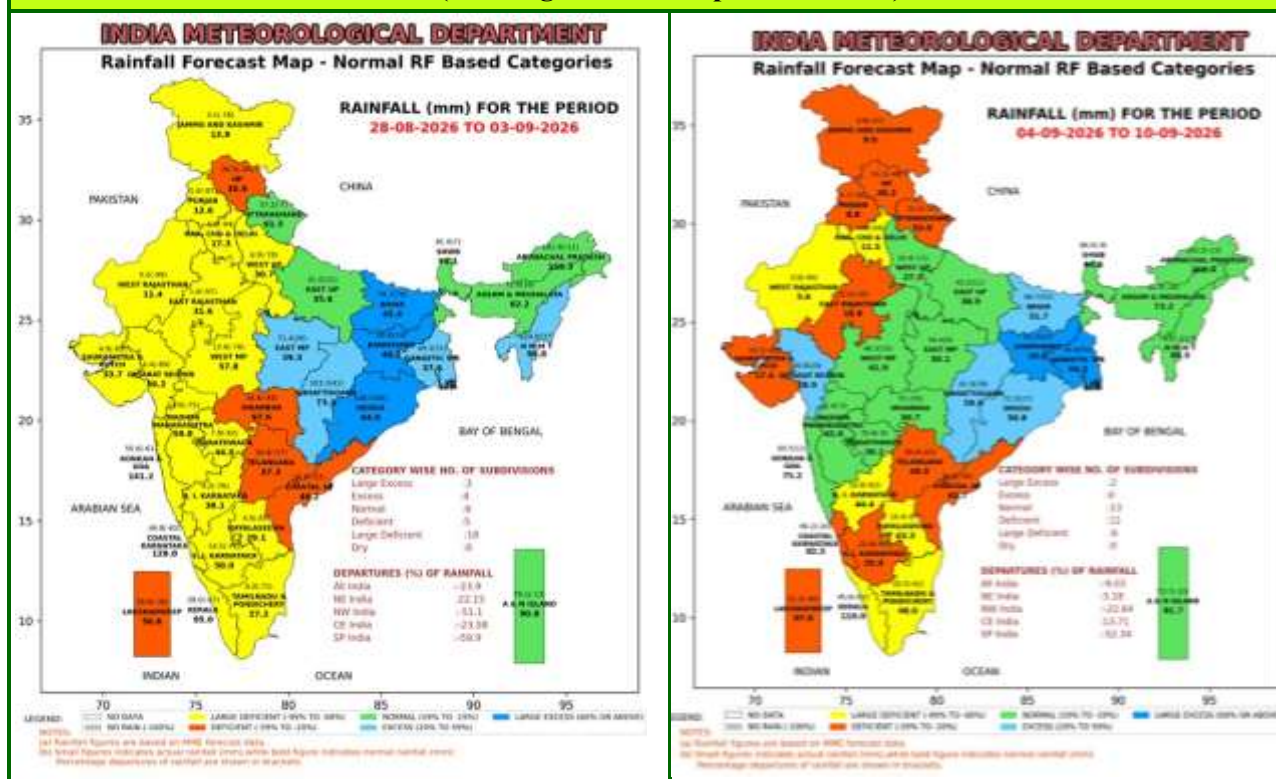
(13th to 26th August, 2026)



- Normal or above normal rainfall occurred in both the weeks over Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Chhattisgarh and East Madhya Pradesh.
- Normal or above normal rainfall occurred in either of the two weeks over Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Punjab, Gangetic West Bengal, Konkan & Goa, Coastal Karnataka, South Interior Karnataka, Keralam & Mahe, Lakshadweep and Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
- Below Normal rainfall occurred in both the weeks over rest of the States & UTs.

Extended Range Forecast System

Rainfall forecast maps for the next 2 weeks (IC – 26th August, 2026) (28th August to 10th September, 2026)



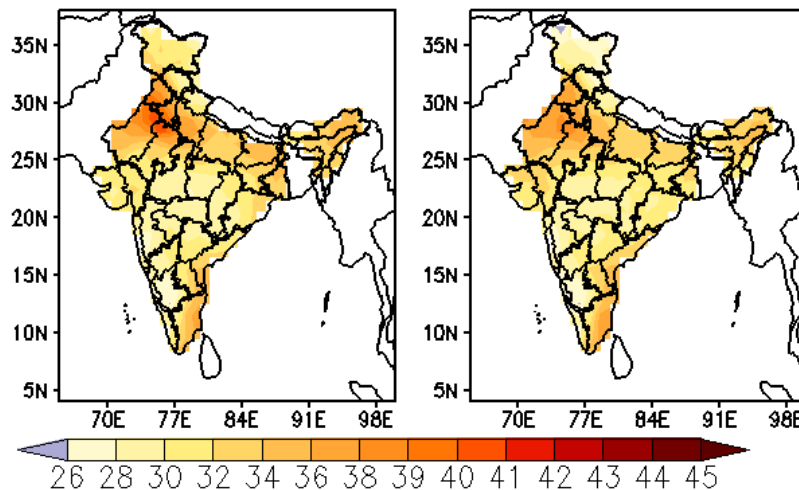
- **Week 1 (28.08.2026 to 03.09.2026):** Rainfall is likely to be above normal over East and northeast India & Chhattisgarh and some parts of East Madhya Pradesh. However, it is likely to be below normal over South India, West India, East Rajasthan, West Madhya Pradesh and West Uttar Pradesh.
- **Week 2 (04.09.2026 to 10.09.2026):** Rainfall is likely to be above normal over East India, Chhattisgarh and Gujarat region and normal over Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, northeast India and A & N islands. However, it is likely to be below normal over South India.

**Maximum and Minimum temperature anomaly ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) forecast
for the next 2 weeks (IC – 26th August, 2026)
(28th August to 10th September, 2026)**

MME Bias corrected forecast Tmax ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)

(Week1: 28Aug–03Sep)

(Week2: 04Sep–10Sep)



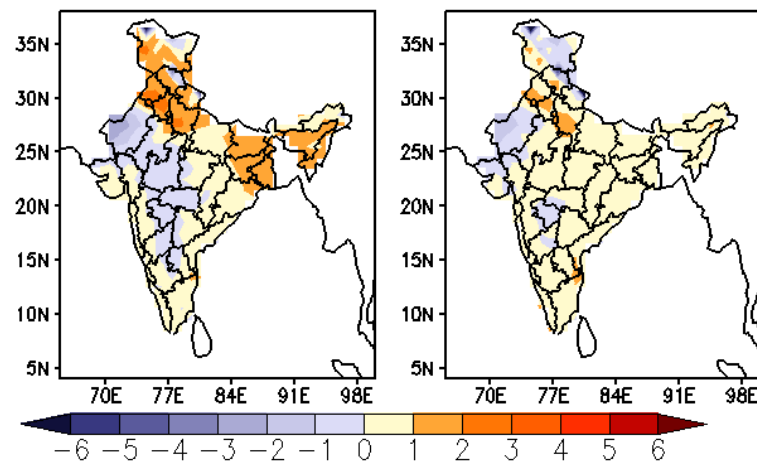
Maximum Temperature (Tmax)

- **Week 1 (28.08.2026 to 03.09.2026):** Maximum temperature is likely to be above normal over many parts of North West India, East India, North East India and Tamil Nadu-Puducherry.
- **Week 2 (04.09.2026 to 10.09.2026):** Maximum temperature is likely to be above normal over many parts of North West India, North East India and Tamil Nadu-Puducherry.

MME forecast Tmin anomaly ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)

(Week1: 28Aug–03Sep)

(Week2: 04Sep–10Sep)



Minimum Temperature (Tmin)

- **Week 1 (28.08.2026 to 03.09.2026):** Minimum temperature is likely to be above normal over many parts of North West India, East India, Assam and Nagaland-Manipur-Mizoram-Tripura (NMMT).
- **Week 2 (04.09.2026 to 10.09.2026):** Minimum temperature is likely to be above normal over some parts of West Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana-Chandigarh-Delhi and some parts of southern Andhra Pradesh.

Progress & Rainfall outlook for SW Monsoon 2026

(Issued by IMD)

As per the IMD press release dated 29 May 2026, the southwest monsoon seasonal (Jun-Sep) rainfall over India is most likely to be below normal, estimated at 90% of the Long Period Average (LPA), with a model uncertainty of $\pm 4\%$. The LPA for the period 1971-2020 is 87 cm. This forecast indicates an increased likelihood of spatial and temporal variability in rainfall distribution, including possible prolonged dry spells and uneven rainfall events, which may influence rainfed agricultural operations.

Monthly rainfall outlook for September and rainfall status of the southwest monsoon 2026

The average rainfall for the country as a whole during September is most likely to be below normal (<91% of LPA). The LPA of rainfall over the country as a whole during the September month, based on 1971-2020 data is 168 mm. During this period, below-normal monthly rainfall is very likely over many parts of the country. However, some parts of Northwest, Northeast, East, East Central and Southeast Peninsular India are likely to receive above normal rainfall (Fig. 1).

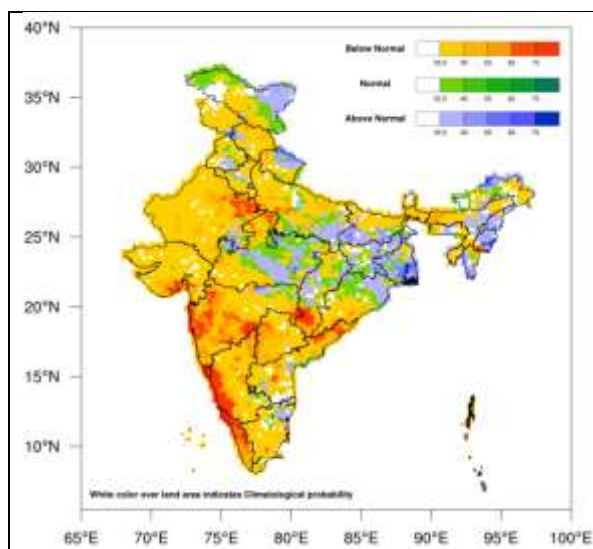


Fig. 1 Monthly rainfall outlook for September 2026
(Source: IMD)



Fig. 2. Meteorological Sub-division wise SWM seasonal rainfall status as on 07th September 2026
(Source: IMD)

Southwest monsoon has set in over Kerala on 04th June 2026 and progressed over other parts of India and the monsoon had covered the entire country by 09th July 2026. As on 07th September 2026, country as a whole, the rainfall deficit is at -14%. Out of 36 meteorological sub-divisions, 18 are under deficit, 17 are under normal and 01 are under above-normal rainfall category (Fig.2). Among the 734 districts, 337 districts are still under deficit or large deficit rainfall category.

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.
- ICAR-CRIDA has conducted online state-specific interface meetings with 15 states (AP, Telangana, Bihar, Jharkhand, Punjab, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Karnataka, WB, Gujarat, UP, MP, Odisha, Assam and Tamil Nadu) involving 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.

Strategic Agricultural Planning based on Rainfall till 10 September 2026

Agromet Advisories

Kerala

Kerala received 1376.6 mm of rainfall (-24 % deficit) from 01 June to 06 September 2026. Kerala's extended-range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (28 August - 03 September to 04 -10 September 2026) indicates large deficient rainfall in week 1 and in week 2.

- Rice (Panicle Emergence): During rainy periods, spray cow dung supernatant mixed with *Pseudomonas* @ 20 g/L to prevent bacterial leaf blight.
- Coconut: Maintain field sanitation; apply 25 g neem cake + 200 g sand mixture in the top three leaf axils and repeat at 45-day intervals. Clean the crown and apply recommended granular insecticide mixed with sand in the top three leaf axils.
- Black Pepper: Continuous rainfall may increase quick wilt risk. Spray 1% Bordeaux mixture or copper oxychloride @ 3 g/L and apply *Trichoderma*-enriched cow dung @ 1 kg/pit around the vine base.

Karnataka

Coastal Karnataka received 2141.9 mm of rainfall (-25% deficit), North Interior Karnataka received 279.4 mm (-23% deficit), and South Interior Karnataka received 407.5 mm (-27% deficient) from 01 June to 06 September 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (28 August - 03 September to 04 -10 September 2026) is large deficit rainfall over North Interior Karnataka, South Interior Karnataka and in Coastal Karnataka for week 1 and deficit rainfall over Coastal Karnataka, South Interior Karnataka and large deficit in North Interior Karnataka for week 2.

South Interior Karnataka

- Red gram (Vegetative): Provide protective irrigation before wilting symptoms appear. Spray 1% potassium chloride on foliage to improve drought tolerance. Carry out intercultural operations, and use mulching to conserve soil moisture.
- Maize (Vegetative): Provide protective irrigation during moisture stress. Carry out intercultural operations to reduce soil compaction and conserve available moisture. Use mulching to minimize soil moisture loss.
- Groundnut (Vegetative): Provide protective irrigation during moisture stress. Carry out intercultural operations to improve soil condition and conserve moisture. Use mulching to reduce soil moisture loss.

North Interior Karnataka

- **Rabi Crops (Sowing):** Take up sowing based on soil type and available soil moisture. In shallow black/red soils, sow sunflower, sesame and niger; in medium/deep black soils, sow sunflower, cotton and fodder crops.
- **Field Management:** Complete weeding and intercultivation and apply recommended DAP top dressing to maintain weed-free fields and support crop growth. Reserve some area for fodder cultivation.
- **Horticultural Crops:** Undertake plant-protection measures carefully according to rainfall conditions; add a suitable sticker/adhesive as recommended to improve spray retention.
- **Sugarcane (Cane Development):** Apply recommended N and K top dressing. For root grub, apply *Metarhizium anisopliae* bio-insecticide mixed with dry organic manure/vermicompost. Monitor early shoot borer and scale insects and use currently registered insecticides at label-recommended doses when treatment is warranted.
- **Pigeon pea (Vegetative):** Monitor ash weevil and leaf webber and adopt IPM/registered insecticides when required. Nip terminal buds at 45–50 DAS, removing about 5–6 cm, to promote branching and yield.
- **Maize (Vegetative):** Apply N in split doses at 35, 50 and 65 DAS as per recommendation. Monitor stem borer and fall armyworm; use pheromone traps/biological control and, when infestation exceeds the economic threshold, a currently registered insecticide directed into the whorl. Rotate insecticide modes of action between sprays.
- **Groundnut (Vegetative–Flowering):** Monitor for leaf miner and manage through IPM; use a currently registered insecticide at the recommended label dose when treatment is necessary.
- **Sunflower (Pre-sowing):** Use healthy, disease-free seed and follow locally recommended seed-treatment measures to reduce the risk of necrosis virus and its vector.
- **Onion (Vegetative):** Maintain proper drainage and monitor for bulb rot. Remove severely affected plants and use an appropriate currently registered fungicide at the recommended label dose when disease incidence warrants treatment.

Tamil Nadu

Tamil Nadu received rainfall of 177.4 mm (-23% deficit) from 01 June to 06 September 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (28 August - 03 September to 04 -10 September 2026) over Tamil Nadu is large deficit rainfall for week 1 and for week 2.

- **Rice (Grain Filling):** Provide irrigation based on crop water requirement and maintain adequate soil moisture during grain filling.

- Banana (All Stages): Provide staking/support to banana plants older than 5 months to prevent lodging. Irrigate according to crop requirement.
- Moringa (Pod Formation): Provide irrigation according to crop water requirement, avoiding moisture stress during pod development.
- Onion (Flowering): Irrigate based on crop requirement and maintain uniform soil moisture.
- Paddy/Rice (Ear head Bug – Flowering): Monitor ear head bugs during flowering. Prefer Neem Seed Kernel Extract (NSKE) 5% or 10% leaf extracts of locally available botanicals such as Notchi, Ipomoea or Prosopis. Apply the first treatment at flowering and repeat after about 7 days if required. Encourage natural enemies and avoid unnecessary broad-spectrum insecticides.
- Onion (Tip Drying): Monitor for early tip drying and progressive leaf drying. Where zinc deficiency is confirmed, apply 0.5% zinc sulphate foliar spray in the field; nursery treatment may be used as locally recommended. Schedule sprays according to weather conditions.
- Moringa (Pod Formation): For bud worm, leaf caterpillar and leaf webber, use *Bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt) @ 2 ml/L of water, as per product label. Monitor pod fly and use traps, sanitation and other IPM measures; apply a currently registered insecticide such as spinosad only when treatment is warranted and at the label-recommended dose.
- Calves: Provide approximately 30 g mineral mixture per calf per day, as advised locally. Follow a regular deworming schedule under the guidance of a veterinarian.

Andhra Pradesh

Coastal Andhra received 268.2 mm (-43% deficient) and 156.8 mm (-47% deficient) of rainfall in the Rayalaseema region from 01 June to 06 September 2026. The extended-range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (28 August - 03 September to 04 -10 September 2026) shows deficient rainfall over Coastal Andhra Pradesh and large deficient rainfall over Rayalaseema for week 1 and deficient rainfall over Coastal Andhra Pradesh and large deficient rainfall over Rayalaseema for week 2.

- General advisory (Crop establishment): For delayed/failed crop establishment, take up contingency crops suitable for August sowing such as fodder jowar, green gram, bajra, cowpea, horse gram and foxtail millet.
- Groundnut (Pegging–Pod development): Under borewell conditions, monitor sucking pests using sticky traps (10/acre); *Helicoverpa* using pheromone traps (4/acre) and bird perches (4/acre). At ETL, spray imidacloprid 17.8 SL @ 0.4 ml/L for sucking pests. For *Helicoverpa*, use neem-based spray initially and recommended insecticides based on pest intensity. Under rainfed conditions, spray 19:19:19 @ 5 g/L; where irrigation is available, provide supplemental irrigation at flowering.
- Red gram (Vegetative): Utilize available soil moisture and carry out intercultivation with gorrus/guntakas at 30 and 60 DAS. Thin the crop to maintain optimum plant population.

- Red gram (Vegetative): Undertake intercultivation to maintain a weed-free field. Spray 19:19:19 @ 5 g/L to improve crop tolerance to moisture stress.
- Castor (Vegetative): Apply urea @ 13 kg/acre as top dressing at 30–35 and 60–65 DAS under adequate soil moisture; for hybrids, apply an additional 13 kg/acre at 90–95 DAS.
- Cotton (Vegetative–Flowering): Apply urea and potash @ 10 kg/acre at 30, 60 and 90 DAS under adequate soil moisture. For magnesium deficiency, spray MgSO₄ @ 10 g/L at 45 and 75 DAS.
- Maize (Vegetative–Silking): Monitor fall armyworm using pheromone traps (4/acre). If trap catches exceed 10, spray neem oil @ 5 ml/L; based on pest intensity, use emamectin benzoate @ 0.4 g/L.
- Livestock & Poultry: Establish perennial fodder grasses under irrigation to ensure continuous green fodder during prolonged dry spells. Avoid feeding young maize or sorghum fodder before 45–50 DAS due to higher HCN toxicity risk. During heat stress, provide silage, hay and legume fodder along with continuous access to cool drinking water, shade and good ventilation.

Odisha

Odisha received rainfall of 1173.4 mm (20% excess) from 01 June to 06 September 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (28 August - 03 September to 04 -10 September 2026) over Odisha is large excess rainfall for week 1 and excess rainfall for week 2.

- Paddy (Tillering): Monitor for bacterial leaf blight, leaf folder and yellow stem borer. Apply recommended copper-based bactericide for bacterial leaf blight. At ETL, use recommended insecticides for leaf folder and stem borer during clear weather.
- Black gram & Green gram (Vegetative): Monitor for *Cercospora* leaf spot and root rot. Spray Mancozeb 63% + Carbendazim 12% WP @ 400 g/acre for leaf spot and drench the root zone with Validamycin 3% L @ 400 ml/acre for root rot.
- Groundnut (Vegetative): Monitor for leaf miner, aphids and thrips. At early infestation, spray neem oil 1500 ppm @ 600 ml/acre; under higher pest incidence, use recommended insecticides.
- Sugarcane (Grand growth): For internode borer, release *Trichogramma chilonis* @ 1 card/acre weekly for six weeks. Where chemical control is required, apply a recommended insecticide as per label directions.
- Tomato (Nursery): Apply well-decomposed FYM to nursery beds before sowing. Treat seeds with a recommended fungicide, maintain proper spacing and drench the nursery soil with Carbendazim solution. Transplant healthy 4-week-old seedlings.
- Chilli (Nursery–Seedling): To control damping-off, drench nursery beds with copper oxychloride @ 3 g/L twice at 7-day intervals. Before transplanting, dip seedlings in the recommended imidacloprid + carbendazim solution.

- Cucurbits (Vegetative–Fruiting): For red pumpkin beetle, monitor after rainfall and spray a recommended insecticide after cessation of rain.
- Okra (Fruiting): Remove and destroy affected shoots and fruits. Use *Bacillus thuringiensis* for biological control or a recommended insecticide based on pest incidence.
- Cowpea (Fruiting): After cessation of rain, spray emamectin benzoate @ 80 g/acre for gram pod borer.
- Marigold & Rose (Vegetative): For red spider mites, spray wettable sulphur @ 2 g/L or a recommended acaricide during clear weather.
- Livestock: Keep animal sheds clean and dry, provide adequate feed and clean drinking water, and follow the recommended vaccination schedule.
- Fish: Feed fingerlings with groundnut oil cake + rice bran (1:1) at 5% body weight/day in two doses. Add vitamin-mineral mixture @ 1% of feed, regularly monitor pH and water temperature, and apply lime @ 40 kg/acre for pond conditioning. For plankton development, apply cow dung @ 200 kg/acre + superphosphate @ 4 kg/acre twice monthly.

Madhya Pradesh

East Madhya Pradesh received rainfall of 920.6 mm (1% normal), and West Madhya Pradesh received rainfall of 681.3 mm (-12% normal) from 01 June to 06 September 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (28 August - 03 September to 04 -10 September 2026) is large deficit rainfall over East Madhya Pradesh and excess rainfall over West Madhya Pradesh during week 1, and normal rainfall over East Madhya Pradesh and West Madhya Pradesh during week 2.

- General: Provide proper drainage in pulses, vegetables and oilseed crops to remove excess rainwater. Monitor crops regularly for insect-pest and disease incidence.
- Paddy/Rice (Boot stage): Strengthen field bunds for soil and water conservation. Apply the remaining recommended nitrogen dose in June-sown crops. Monitor for stem borer and hoppers.
- Soybean (Pod initiation): Provide drainage channels to remove excess water. Monitor for leaf-eating caterpillars and install bird perches for natural pest control. Rogue out mosaic-affected plants.
- Maize (Cob stage): Provide drainage to remove excess water and monitor/control fall armyworm based on pest incidence.
- Sugarcane (Cane stage): Tie cane plants to prevent lodging during strong winds and carry out earthing-up at the recommended stage. Monitor for termites, pyrilla and red rot, and adopt recommended control measures with KVK guidance.
- Vegetables: Maintain proper nursery nutrition and care for kharif onion, chilli and brinjal seedlings. Monitor tomato, chilli and brinjal for fruit borer; adopt control measures when pest incidence exceeds the threshold. Maintain proper drainage and use intercultural operations for weed management. Raise marigold nursery under a net house.

- Fruit crops: Prepare pits during the rainy season for planting papaya, mango, guava and other fruit seedlings, following recommended pit size and fertilizer application.
- Brinjal: For fruit and shoot borer, use recommended biocontrol or registered insecticides based on pest incidence; spray during late evening.
- Okra: Rogue out mosaic-affected plants and manage whiteflies and other sucking pests using recommended, registered insecticides.
- Soybean (Flower initiation): Monitor semilooper, tobacco caterpillar and *Helicoverpa*. Use biological or recommended registered insecticides based on pest incidence. For yellow mosaic, remove infected plants and manage the whitefly vector.
- Cattle & Poultry: Follow seasonal immunization schedules and deworm calves as recommended. Maintain dry poultry-house litter and keep cattle sheds clean, dry and well protected from mosquitoes and other insects.

Maharashtra

Konkan received rainfall of 2322.2 mm (-11% normal), 641.4 mm (-19% normal) rainfall over Madhya Maharashtra, 341.5 mm (-34% deficit) rainfall over Marathwada, and 594.8 mm (-28% deficit) rainfall over Vidarbha from 01 June to 06 September 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks 28 August - 03 September to 04 -10 September 2026 is large deficit rainfall over Konkan, Madhya Maharashtra, Marathwada and deficit over Vidarbha for week 1, normal rainfall over Konkan, Madhya Maharashtra, Vidarbha and Marathwada for week 2.

Vidarbha

- Soybean (Pod initiation): In irrigated areas, provide light irrigation as required, avoiding excess watering.
- Cotton (Square formation–Flowering): Under drought, spray 1% KNO₃ (13:00:45) and 1% 00:52:34 to support reproductive growth. Under prolonged water stress, spray 3% kaolin to reduce transpiration. Carry out intercultivation during vapsa conditions and open conservation furrows after every two rows.
- Pigeon pea (Growth): Provide need-based light irrigation in irrigated areas. Carry out weeding/hoeing during vapsa conditions and open conservation furrows after every two rows during the last hoeing.
- Cotton (Square formation–Flowering): Monitor aphids and jassids. At early incidence, use 5% neem extract or azadirachtin. At ETL, apply recommended azadirachtin or imidacloprid based on pest intensity.
- Soybean (Pod initiation): Monitor stem fly, semilooper, girdle beetle and leaf-eating caterpillars using pheromone/yellow sticky traps. Remove and destroy damaged plant parts. At ETL, use recommended insecticides based on the specific pest and incidence level; prefer neem-based management for early infestation.
- Livestock: Maintain adequate feed and essential medicines during intermittent disruptions. Monitor and manage external and internal parasites during the rainy season in consultation with a veterinarian.

Konkan

- Rice (Tillering–Flowering): Maintain 5–10 cm water level in the field. Complete the second split of urea @ 870 g/guntha at tillering and apply the third split @ 435 g/guntha at flowering in early varieties. Apply fertilizer during low rainfall/dry periods, preferably when leaves are dry. Carry out weeding as required.
- Finger millet / Proso millet (Tillering): One month after transplanting, apply the second split of urea @ 870 g/guntha after completing weeding. Apply fertilizer during low rainfall/dry periods.
- Turmeric (Tillering): Carry out earthing-up at 2.5–3 months after planting when 3–5 leaves have developed, covering the developing rhizomes adequately with soil.
- Cucurbitaceous crops (Flowering–Fruit set): Apply the third split of nitrogen as urea @ 10 g/vine at 60 DAS. Carry out weeding and earthing-up along with fertilizer application during a dry spell or low-rainfall period.

Marathwada

- Agronomic interventions
- Soybean (Flowering–Pod development): Provide need-based irrigation through micro-irrigation. Under water stress, spray 1% potassium nitrate (13:00:45) @ 100 g/10 L.
- Cotton (Vegetative–Flowering): Carry out intercultural operations for weed control and soil-moisture conservation. Under water stress, spray 1% potassium nitrate (13:00:45) @ 100 g/10 L.
- Pigeon pea (Vegetative): Provide need-based micro-irrigation and intercultural operations for weed control. Carry out nipping at about 45 DAS to promote branching. Under water stress, spray 1% potassium nitrate (13:00:45) @ 100 g/10 L.
- Turmeric (Vegetative–Rhizome development): Provide need-based irrigation and carry out intercultural operations for weed control. Through drip irrigation, apply N @ 25 kg + 00:52:34 @ 15.5 kg/acre in 3–4 splits after 60 days of planting.
- Cotton (Vegetative–Flowering): For aphids and thrips, use 5% NSKE or *Verticillium lecanii* @ 1 kg/acre; under higher incidence, use a recommended registered insecticide during clear weather.
- Soybean (Flowering–Pod development): Monitor for leaf-eating caterpillars and stem borer; use neem-based or recommended registered insecticides according to pest incidence. Remove and destroy yellow-mosaic-affected plants and manage the whitefly vector. For leaf spot, aerial blight, pod blight and other fungal diseases, apply a recommended registered fungicide during clear weather.

Chhattisgarh

The rainfall received over Chhattisgarh was 947.7 mm (-3% normal) from 01 June to 06 September 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (28 August - 03 September to 04 -10 September 2026) over Chhattisgarh is excess rainfall for week 1 and for week 2.

- Paddy (Active Tillering–Panicle Initiation): Apply fertilizers and plant-protection measures only during clear weather; avoid spraying before or during rainfall.
- Soybean (Early Vegetative–Active Growth, 15–30 DAS): Apply insecticides only during clear weather and avoid spraying during rainy periods.

- Pigeon pea/Arhar (Early Vegetative): Apply fungicides during clear weather and ensure proper drainage to remove excess water from the field.
- Groundnut (Vegetative): Apply fungicides during clear weather and drain excess water to prevent waterlogging.
- Maize (Knee-high–Vegetative): Apply insecticides during clear weather and provide adequate drainage to remove excess water.
- Green Gram/Black Gram (Vegetative): Apply fungicides during clear weather and drain excess water from the field.
- Sugarcane (Grand Growth): Apply insecticides only during clear weather.
- Vegetable crops (Branching): Provide staking/support to bitter gourd, gourds and other trailing cucurbits. Ensure proper drainage and remove excess water from the field.
- Paddy (Bacterial Leaf Blight): Maintain balanced fertilization and avoid excess nitrogen. Where BLB occurs, apply potash @ 8–10 kg/ha as recommended.
- Paddy (Sheath Blight): On disease occurrence, apply a recommended registered fungicide such as hexaconazole during clear weather, following the label dose.
- Paddy (Stem Borer): Monitor for stem-borer damage and apply a recommended registered insecticide such as chlorantraniliprole at the recommended label dose when the pest reaches ETL.
- Pigeon pea/Arhar (Stem Blight): On disease occurrence, apply a recommended copper-based or other registered fungicide during clear weather at the label-recommended dose.
- Groundnut (Leaf Spot/Rust): At disease occurrence, apply a recommended registered fungicide during clear weather and repeat as per label recommendations.
- Maize (Fall Armyworm): Monitor the crop regularly and, at damaging levels, apply recommended bio-controls or a registered insecticide such as emamectin benzoate or chlorantraniliprole at the label-recommended dose.
- Green Gram/Black Gram (Powdery Mildew): Apply wettable/soluble sulphur @ 1.5 kg/ha at disease occurrence, following label directions.
- Green Gram/Black Gram (Whitefly): Use neem-based products or other recommended biological control measures initially; at ETL, apply a registered insecticide as per label recommendations.
- Sugarcane (Leafhopper): Monitor leafhopper incidence and use need-based, registered insecticides or suitable biological control measures. Avoid outdated/restricted insecticides.
- Cattle: Protect animals from rain and administer veterinarian-recommended antiparasitic and anthelmintic treatment.
- Milch cattle: Provide about 25–30 kg green fodder/day with dry fodder in an appropriate ratio, along with 25–30 g mineral mixture/day and adequate clean drinking water.

- Pregnant cows: Provide balanced green and dry fodder along with mineral mixture and salt according to veterinary/nutritional recommendations.
- Poultry: Follow the recommended vaccination schedule against Ranikhet/Newcastle disease, including F1 and R2B vaccines as advised by the veterinarian.
- Newborn calves: Feed adequate colostrum within the first 2 hours after birth.
- No specific contingency measure is indicated at present. If crop damage occurs due to excess rainfall, waterlogging or pest/disease incidence, assess crop stand and recommend resowing or crop replacement based on the extent and timing of damage.

Assam

Rainfall of 963.2 mm (-36% deficit) was received over Assam from 01 June to 06 September 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (28 August - 03 September to 04 -10 September 2026) over Assam is normal rainfall over week 1 and for week 2.

- Paddy (Tillering): Complete weeding before top-dressing. During fair weather, apply urea @ 4.5 kg/bigha for semi-dwarf varieties and 1.5 kg/bigha for tall varieties, preferably 20–30 days after transplanting. Apply in the early morning or late afternoon and avoid application before rainfall.
- Sesamum (Sowing–Emergence): Complete sowing during August using AST-1. Apply urea @ 9 kg + SSP @ 17 kg + MOP @ 5 kg/bigha during final land preparation. Use seed rate of 540 g/bigha and ensure adequate drainage.
- Green Gram/Black Gram (Sowing): Postpone sowing during periods of expected rainfall. Complete *khariif* pulse sowing by mid-September using locally recommended varieties; delayed sowing beyond mid-September may reduce yield due to cold stress during pod formation.
- Cauliflower/Broccoli (Nursery): Initiate nursery sowing of mid-season cauliflower and broccoli under shade-net/polyhouse conditions. Use recommended varieties and treat seed with a suitable registered seed-treatment fungicide as per label recommendations.
- Arecanut (General): Maintain effective drainage during the rainy season to prevent waterlogging. Apply well-decomposed organic manure and recommended fertilizers to support healthy growth and reduce pencil-tip disorder.
- Paddy (Swarming Caterpillar): Install about 7 bamboo T-perches/bigha to encourage predatory birds. In flood-affected areas, monitor for swarming caterpillars and use need-based, registered insecticides only when pest incidence exceeds the recommended threshold.
- Citrus (Vegetative–Fruiting, Trunk Borer): Locate and mechanically kill grubs inside borer holes using a suitable wire, then seal the holes with wet soil/mud to prevent further infestation.
- Cattle/Buffalo/Goat: Vaccinate animals against BQ, HS, Foot-and-Mouth Disease and anthrax as per the local veterinary schedule. Do not feed animals rotten or water-submerged grasses. Provide mineral mixture to pregnant cows along with a balanced diet.

- Poultry/Ducks: Provide laying hens and ducks with veterinarian-recommended mineral and calcium supplements to support egg production and shell quality.
- Fishery: Provide supplementary fish feed using rice bran and mustard oil cake mixed in a 1:1 ratio, preferably in feeding trays/bags placed at suitable water depths. Keep a limited quantity of water hyacinth (*Eichhornia*) in one corner of the pond for shade and temperature moderation.

Jharkhand

Rainfall of 804.7 mm (-5% deficit) was received over Jharkhand from 01 June to 06 September 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (28 August - 03 September to 04 -10 September 2026) over Jharkhand is large excess rainfall for week 1 and week 2.

- Maize (Knee-high–Cobbing): Maintain adequate soil moisture while avoiding waterlogging. Apply nitrogen @ 26 kg/acre as top-dressing and keep the field weed-free. Monitor regularly for stem borer and Fall Armyworm.
- Finger Millet (Vegetative, 20–25 days): Carry out intercultural operations followed by urea application @ 22 kg/acre.
- Pigeon pea (Vegetative): Provide drainage channels to remove excess water and prevent waterlogging, which favours stem and root rot.
- Aerobic rice (Tillering–Booting): Complete weeding and apply urea @ 40 kg/acre for dwarf varieties and 45 kg/acre for hybrids as recommended.
- Direct-Seeded Rice (Tillering–Booting): Apply urea @ 35 kg/acre at beushaning, followed by weeding and gap filling. Drain excess water during fertilizer application and allow water to pond after about one day.
- Chilli, Brinjal & Early Cauliflower (Nursery): Prepare healthy nurseries under shed-net protection. Maintain the net at about 6.5 ft height to reduce heat/vector stress and promote healthy seedlings.
- Cauliflower & Cabbage (Sowing): Prepare nursery beds with well-decomposed organic manure and recommended fertilizers. Select locally recommended varieties suited to the season and region.
- Rice (Tillering–Booting – Blast): Monitor for blast under humid/rainy conditions. Avoid excess nitrogen and, on disease appearance, apply a recommended registered fungicide such as tricyclazole at the label dose.
- Rice (Stem Borer): Monitor for dead hearts and other stem-borer symptoms. Use pheromone traps and biological control measures where feasible; apply a registered insecticide only when pest incidence reaches ETL.
- Chilli & Brinjal (Vegetative–Fruiting – Fruit Rot): Remove and destroy infected fruits and plant parts. During dry weather, apply a recommended registered fungicide such as copper oxychloride at the label-recommended dose.
- Maize (Knee-high–Cobbing – Stem Borer): Monitor for dead hearts, bore holes and frass. Remove severely affected plants, maintain drainage and use recommended biological or registered insecticide-based control when infestation exceeds ETL.

- Bitter Gourd (Fruiting – Fruit Fly): Install 20–25 fruit-fly/pheromone traps per acre. Regularly collect and destroy infested fruits to break the pest cycle.
- Cucurbits (Vegetative–Fruiting – Fruit Fly): Monitor bottle gourd, sponge gourd, bitter gourd, cucumber and ridge gourd for fruit fly. Remove and destroy infested fruits and install 20–25 traps/acre.
- Pointed Gourd (Vegetative–Fruiting – Fruit/Vine Rot & Leaf Blight): Remove and destroy infected fruits and vines away from the field. Apply a recommended registered fungicide during clear weather based on disease incidence.
- Finger Millet (Vegetative – Blast): Avoid excess nitrogen and monitor under high humidity/frequent rainfall. At disease appearance, apply a recommended registered fungicide such as tricyclazole at the label dose.
- Pigeon pea (Vegetative – Stem/Root Rot): Prevent waterlogging through effective drainage. Remove severely affected plants and use suitable biological or registered fungicide-based treatment for localized disease management.
- Cows & Buffaloes: During the rainy season, maintain clean, dry and well-drained sheds with good ventilation and provide clean drinking water. Monitor for gastrointestinal parasites, mosquitoes and flies, and use veterinary-recommended deworming treatments.
- Livestock Health: Ensure timely vaccination against Hemorrhagic Septicemia, Black Quarter and other locally prevalent diseases. Isolate sick animals and consult a veterinarian when symptoms occur.

Uttar Pradesh

East Uttar Pradesh received rainfall of 629.1 mm (-6% normal), and West Uttar Pradesh received rainfall of 632.3 mm (8% normal) from 01 June to 06 September 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (28 August - 03 September to 04 -10 September 2026) is normal rainfall over East Uttar Pradesh and large deficit rainfall over West Uttar Pradesh for week 1 and normal rainfall over West Uttar Pradesh and East Uttar Pradesh for week 2.

Eastern Uttar Pradesh

- Paddy (Active Tillering): Maintain a thin water layer of 2–5 cm and drain excess water promptly during the continuing wet spell. Clear bunds, drainage channels and outlets. Monitor for algae and poor root growth; drain for 2–3 days if prolonged submergence occurs. Postpone the second urea split until excess water is drained and foliage is dry, preferably before a dry weather window.
- Black Gram (Late Vegetative–Branching): Keep drainage furrows and outlets clear and remove silt/debris after rainfall. Monitor for yellowing, wilting and root-rot symptoms; improve drainage immediately and avoid nitrogen application in waterlogged areas.
- Sugarcane (Grand Growth): Continue propping and tying canes, prioritizing lodging-prone areas and field margins. Keep inter-row drains functional to prevent root-zone water stagnation. Avoid fertilizer and plant-protection applications when rain is expected within 24 hours.
- Maize (Tasseling): Carry out fertilizer application and weeding only during dry intervals and on moist, non-waterlogged soil. Ensure proper drainage to avoid waterlogging during tasseling. Monitor for Fall Armyworm

and stem borer; use biological control such as *Trichogramma* where suitable and apply registered insecticides only when required.

- Pigeon pea (Emergence): Delay sowing of long-duration varieties during the wet spell and sow only during a suitable dry window to avoid poor germination and seed rot. Treat seed with *Rhizobium* culture and a suitable registered seed-treatment fungicide before sowing. Ensure good drainage in emerged fields.
- Cow/Buffalo: Maintain udder and body hygiene, including morning bathing before milking. Provide fresh drinking water at least three times daily and a balanced ration. Keep feed and fodder dry and covered, maintain clean and well-drained sheds, and remove dung regularly. Ensure FMD vaccination is up to date and consult a veterinarian for health problems.
- Fisheries: Inspect Pond bunds, overflow and outlet structures to prevent fish escape during heavy rainfall. Remove debris and monitor water quality after runoff events. Ensure adequate aeration, particularly during prolonged cloudy/rainy conditions. Continue balanced floating-pellet feeding twice daily, reducing feed during very heavy rainfall. Monitor fish for disease or stress and seek technical advice when required.

Western Uttar Pradesh

- Paddy (Booting–PI–Flowering): Skip irrigation due to continue above-normal rainfall. At PI stage, apply the remaining $\frac{1}{4}$ dose of urea only when field conditions are suitable and rainfall has subsided.
- Maize (Silking–Milking–Dough): Apply the remaining recommended urea dose as top-dressing at silking, when soil conditions permit. Protect the crop from bird damage.
- Sorghum (Vegetative): Remove weeds and carry out shallow hoeing under suitable soil-moisture conditions. Drain excess rainwater promptly.
- Pearl Millet (Tillering): Complete weeding and thinning within 15–20 days after sowing. Ensure proper drainage to remove excess rainwater.
- Pigeon pea (Vegetative): Complete weeding and thinning to maintain optimum plant population. Drain excess rainwater and prevent waterlogging.
- Groundnut (Pegging): Complete earthing-up before pegging and ensure effective drainage to prevent excess moisture/waterlogging.
- Black Gram/Green Gram (Branching–Flowering): Complete weeding before flowering, monitor regularly for insect pests and maintain proper drainage.
- Paddy (Booting–PI–Flowering): Monitor for stem borer, leaf folder, hispa and other insect pests. Use pheromone traps and biological control measures where feasible; at ETL, apply a recommended registered insecticide such as chlorantraniliprole at the label-recommended dose.
- Maize (Silking–Dough): Monitor for stem borer and other pests. Use need-based, registered insecticides at ETL and follow label recommendations.
- Sorghum (Vegetative – Shoot Borer): Monitor for shoot-borer damage and use suitable biological control measures or a recommended registered insecticide when pest incidence reaches ETL.

- Black Gram/Green Gram (Branching–Flowering – Whitefly): Monitor whitefly populations and encourage natural enemies. At ETL, apply a recommended registered insecticide according to the label dose.
- Cow/Buffalo: Maintain animal hygiene and bathe animals before milking. Provide clean drinking water and a balanced ration containing about 50% green fodder. Ensure timely vaccination against locally prevalent diseases such as Anthrax and Hemorrhagic Septicemia, and consult the nearest veterinary hospital for suspected illness or sudden health changes.
- No specific contingency measure is required at present. If continued excess rainfall causes crop damage or poor establishment, assess crop condition and adopt suitable drainage, gap-filling, resowing or crop-replacement measures based on the extent and stage of damage.

Uttarakhand

Rainfall of 1078.9 mm (4% normal) was received over Uttarakhand from 01 June to 06 September 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (28 August - 03 September to 04 -10 September 2026) over Uttarakhand is normal rainfall for week 1 and deficient rainfall for week 2.

- Barnyard Millet (Panicle Initiation): Ensure timely weeding and maintain the crop weed-free during panicle initiation.
- Rice (Panicle Initiation): Apply urea only when fair weather is expected for the following few hours. Monitor upper leaves for blast symptoms and avoid fertilizer or pesticide application immediately before rainfall.
- Toriya/Rapeseed (Sowing): In rainfed mid-hill areas, prepare fields after rainfall subsides and arrange seed for timely sowing under suitable soil-moisture conditions.
- Kiwi (Fruit Development): Ensure proper drainage around vines and keep the collar area open. Strengthen/support fruiting canes and trellis systems before heavy rain and strong winds. Remove fallen, damaged and rotting fruits. After rainfall, inspect for cracking, softening and fruit rot and maintain canopy ventilation through only necessary pruning/training.
- Vegetable Pea (Sowing): Sow only after excess water has drained and suitable soil moisture is available; avoid waterlogged or excessively wet fields. Use quality seed treated with appropriate fungicide, insecticide and Rhizobium inoculant, as locally recommended.
- Chilli (Flowering–Fruiting): Harvest mature red fruits during available dry weather before heavy rainfall. Remove and destroy rotten fruits from plants and the field to reduce disease and pest carry-over.
- Rajma/Kidney Bean (Pod Development): Maintain good drainage and prevent water stagnation. Regularly monitor pods and foliage for anthracnose, angular leaf spot and other fungal diseases. Use biological/IPM measures where feasible and apply a currently registered fungicide at the label-recommended dose if disease incidence warrants treatment.
- Cattle (Cow/Buffalo): Keep animals in leak-proof, well-maintained shelters with slightly sloped, dry flooring to prevent hoof problems. Avoid moldy or fermented fodder. Provide adequate mineral and vitamin supplementation and monitor daily for fever, cough, nasal discharge or swelling for early disease detection.

- Goat/Sheep: Keep hooves clean and dry and regularly inspect for foot problems. Maintain dry housing and use appropriate disinfectant footbaths when required to prevent foot infections.

Jammu

Rainfall of 493.6 mm (3% normal) was received over Jammu from 01 June to 06 September 2026. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (28 August - 03 September to 04 -10 September 2026) over Jammu is large deficient rainfall for week 1 and a deficit rainfall for week 2.

- Paddy (Tillering–Booting): Irrigate Basmati and non-Basmati rice according to crop water requirement. Apply the second nitrogen dose as top-dressing at 55–65 DAT, preferably before panicle initiation and during clear weather. Monitor for Bakanae (foot rot); rogue and destroy affected plants and avoid excessive nitrogen.
- Kharif Fodder (Maize + Cowpea + Charri and Bajra) – Vegetative: Irrigate according to crop requirement. Take the first fodder cut at the optimum vegetative stage, followed by nitrogen top-dressing as recommended for the crop.
- Vegetables (Fruiting): Keep fields weed-free and maintain adequate drainage. In crops requiring earthing-up, ensure rhizomes/root zones remain adequately covered under suitable soil-moisture conditions. In brinjal, install pheromone traps @ 4/kanal if *Helicoverpa* or fruit-and-shoot borer infestation is observed. Remove and destroy yellowing/virus-affected okra plants promptly.
- *kharif* Mash (Flowering): Provide irrigation according to crop water requirement. Regularly inspect the crop for yellow-vein/yellow mosaic symptoms and promptly uproot and destroy infected plants to reduce disease spread.
- Paddy (Brown Spot): Monitor for brown spot under warm and humid conditions. Maintain balanced nutrition and avoid excessive nitrogen. If disease incidence increases, apply a recommended registered fungicide at the label dose during clear weather.
- Paddy (Bacterial Leaf Blight): Monitor for water-soaked lesions and leaf drying. Avoid excessive nitrogen and maintain proper water management. Remove severely affected plants where feasible and use only locally recommended registered bactericidal/biological treatments, as applicable.
- Maize (Fall Armyworm – Tasseling): In late-sown maize, monitor whorls regularly for FAW. Use pheromone traps and biological control where appropriate; at ETL, apply a recommended registered insecticide at the label dose during clear weather.
- Maize (Maydis Leaf Blight): Monitor lower and upper leaves for characteristic lesions. Maintain balanced nutrition and apply a recommended registered fungicide at the label dose when disease incidence warrants treatment.
- Maize (Stalk Rot): Maintain good drainage and avoid waterlogging. At disease occurrence, follow recommended integrated disease-management practices and use a registered fungicide where locally recommended.
- Vegetables (Tomato/Okra – Fruit Borer): Monitor regularly and use pheromone traps and biological control measures where suitable. At ETL, apply a recommended registered insecticide during clear weather.

- Cucurbits (Fruit Fly): Use fruit-fly traps, remove and destroy infested fruits and maintain field sanitation. Prefer IPM and apply a registered insecticide only when infestation warrants treatment.
- Oyster/Milky/Button Mushroom: Do not discard spent mushroom bags in the field; use suitable material for vermicomposting. Provide small ventilation holes in fully colonized oyster mushroom bags as recommended. Reduce watering under high humidity, maintain the growing-room temperature below 30°C, and maintain strict hygiene. Use yellow light traps for mushroom-fly monitoring. Book quality spawn in advance for upcoming crops.
- Honey Bees: During cloudy and rainy weather, reduce hive entrance openings to protect colonies from rain while maintaining adequate ventilation. Provide sugar feed only when required and protect hives from ants using suitable barriers.
- All Crops: Nil. No specific resowing or crop-replacement measures are required at present.

Disclaimer:/अस्वीकरण:

मौसम की भविष्यवाणी कई कारकों पर निर्भर करती है जो प्रकृति में गतिशील हैं। यहां दी गई कृषि मौसम संबंधी सलाहों की सफलता मौसम पूर्वानुमान की सटीकता पर निर्भर करती है। किसी भी स्थिति में, भारतीय मौसम विज्ञान विभाग (IMD) और भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद (ICAR) उपयोगकर्ता या किसी तीसरे पक्ष के लिए किसी भी प्रत्यक्ष, अप्रत्यक्ष, आकस्मिक, परिणामी, विशेष या अनुकरणीय नुकसान या खोए हुए लाभ के लिए इस बुलेटिन में प्रस्तुत जानकारी का उपयोग या दुरुपयोग करने के लिये उत्तरदायी नहीं होंगे।

The predictability of weather depends on many factors, which are dynamic in nature. The success of Agromet advisories provided here depends on the accuracy of the weather forecast. In no event will India Meteorological Department (IMD) and Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) be liable to the user or any third party for any direct, indirect, incidental, consequential, special or exemplary damages or lost profit resulting from any use or misuse of the information presented in this bulletin.