



राष्ट्रीय कृषि मौसम परामर्शी सेवाएं बुलेटिन
National Agromet Advisory Services Bulletin

जारी करने की तिथि/ **Date of issue: 14 July 2025**

आधारित/**based on**

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

वैधता/**Validity: 11 July – 24 July 2025**

जारीकर्ता/**Issued by**

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

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Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture (CRIDA)

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

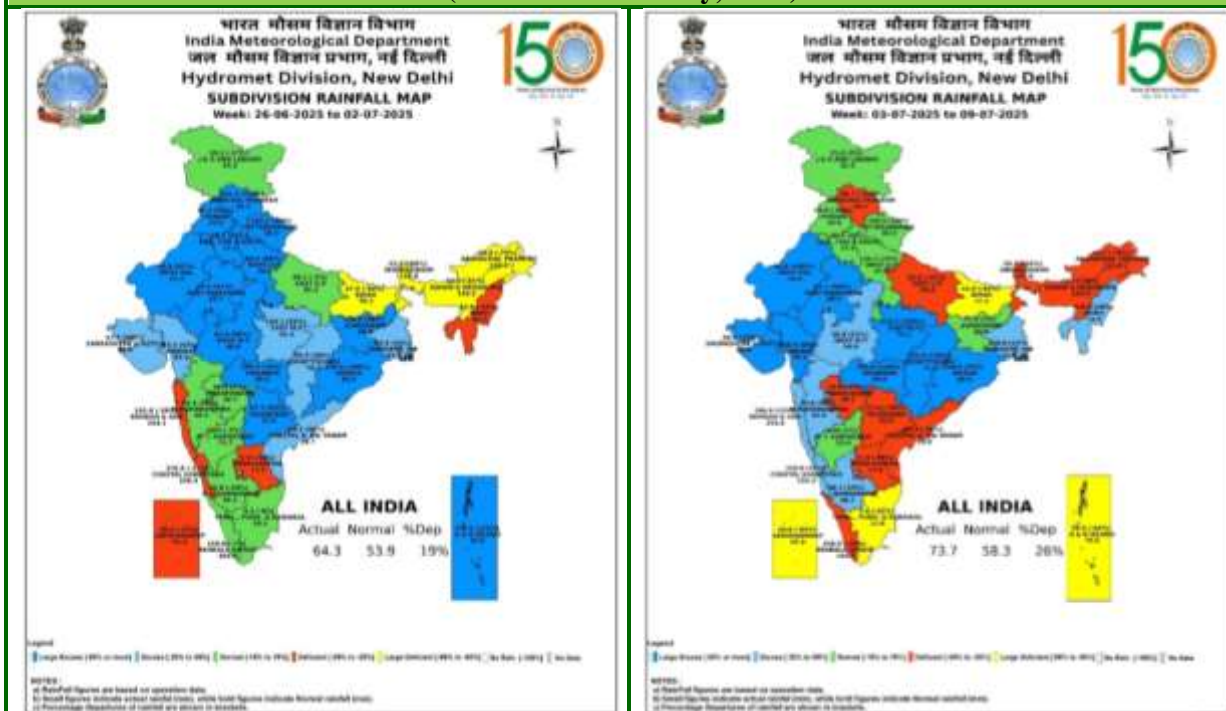
और

भारतीय मौसम विज्ञान विभाग
India Meteorological Department (IMD)

पृथ्वी प्रणाली विज्ञान संगठन
Earth System Science Organization

Realized Rainfall

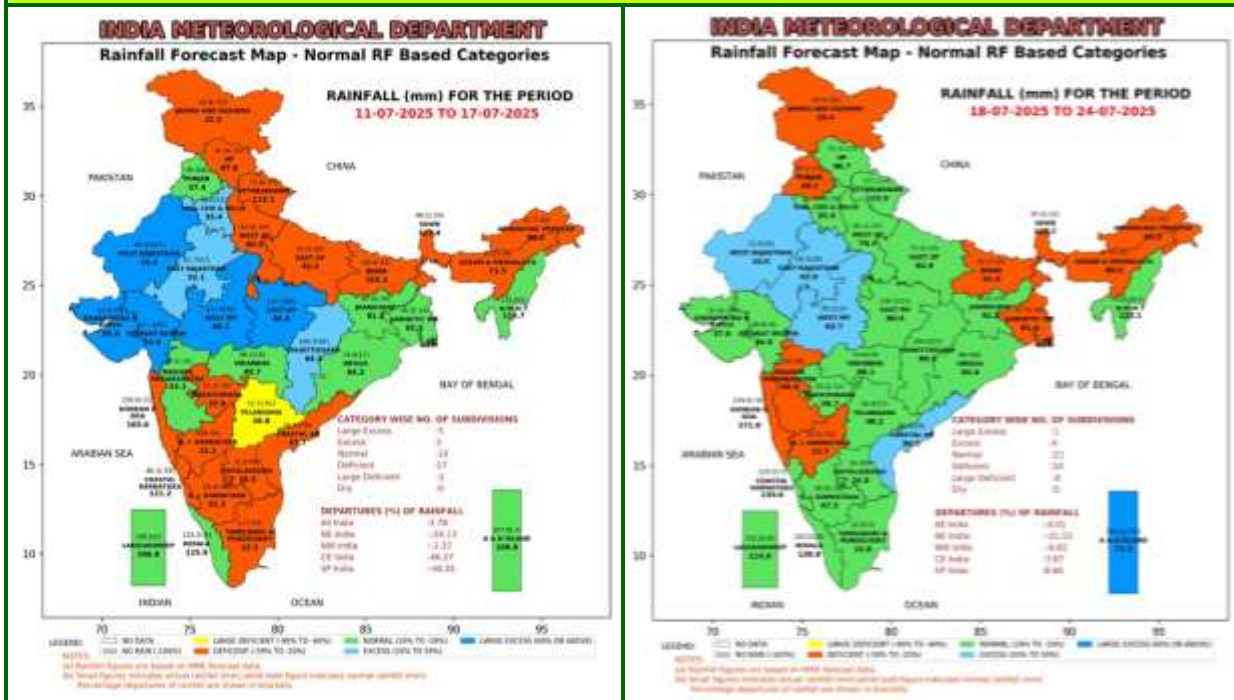
(26th June to 09th July, 2025)



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

Extended Range Forecast System

**Rainfall forecast maps for the next 2 weeks (IC- 09th July, 2025)
(11th to 24th July, 2025)**



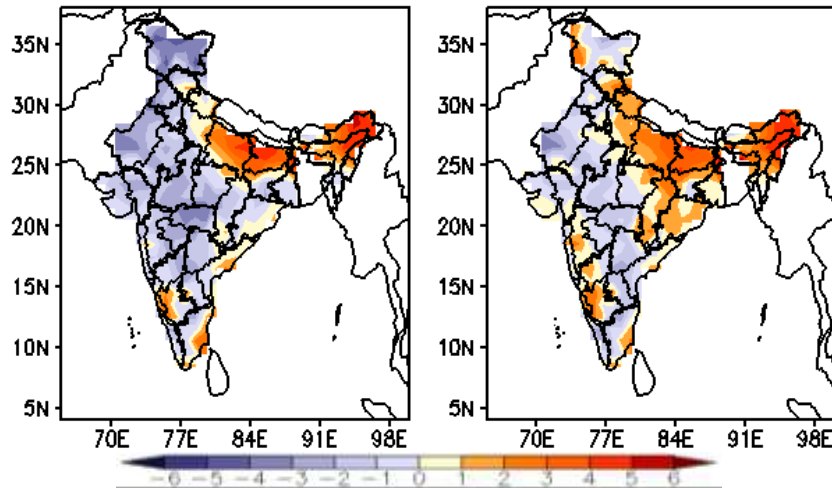
- **Week 1 (11.07.2025 to 17.07.2025):** Rainfall is likely to be above normal over Central India, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Punjab, Haryana and Odisha.
- **Week 2 (18.07.2025 to 24.07.2025):** Rainfall is likely to be above normal over Central India, East Rajasthan, Odisha, Coastal Andhra Pradesh and Kerala.

**Maximum and Minimum temperature anomaly ($^{\circ}$ C) forecast
for the next 2 weeks (IC- 09th July, 2025)
(11th to 24th July, 2025)**

MME forecast Tmax anomaly (Deg C)

(Week1: 11Jul-17Jul)

(Week2: 18Jul-24Jul)



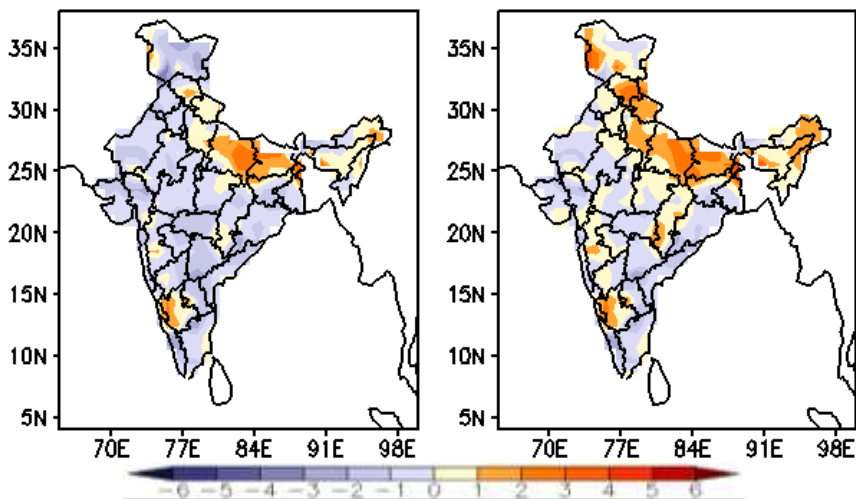
Maximum Temperature (Tmax)

- **Week 1 (11.07.2025 to 17.07.2025):** Maximum temperature is likely to be above normal over Bihar, East Uttar Pradesh, many parts of North East India, some parts in South Karnataka and coastal regions of Tamil Nadu and Coastal Andhra Pradesh.
- **Week 2 (18.07.2025 to 24.07.2025):** Maximum temperature is likely to be above normal over East India, North East India, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Madhya Maharashtra and coastal regions of Tamil Nadu.

MME forecast Tmin anomaly (Deg C)

(Week1: 11Jul-17Jul)

(Week2: 18Jul-24Jul)



Minimum Temperature (Tmin)

- **Week 1 (11.07.2025 to 17.07.2025):** Minimum temperature is likely to be below normal over most parts of the country except East Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and South Karnataka.
- **Week 2 (18.07.2025 to 24.07.2025):** Minimum temperature is likely to be above normal over North East India, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh and South Karnataka.

Strategic Agricultural Planning based on Rainfall till 24 July 2025

Agromet Advisories

Kerala

Kerala received 798.1 mm (-15% normal) of rainfall from 01 June to 13 July 2025. Kerala's extended-range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (11 July-17 July and 18 July-24 July 2025) is normal rainfall for week 1 and week 2.

- Due to high humidity, there is a chance of rice leaf folder infestation. Thoroughly monitor the field and take management actions during the initial stage of infestation itself. Trichocards of *Trichogramma japonicum* and *T. chilonis*, along with *Beauveria bassiana* @10 gm per litre spray, can be done.
- Ensure proper drainage to prevent water stagnation. Avoid pesticide application during rainy periods. To prevent rhizome rot during the rainy season, drench the basin with 3 litres of *Pseudomonas* solution (20 g per litre of water) as a prophylactic measure.
- Improve the health of the palm by balanced nutrition. Remove and destroy the rotten portions from the spear leaf and 2-3 adjacent leaves. Spray crown and leaf with Mancozeb 75 WP @ 3 g in a litre of water as a prophylactic measure. In diseased palms, spray and drench Hexaconazole 5 EC @ 1 ml per litre of water or Carbendazim 50 WP @ 1g per litre of water.
- As it is raining, there is a chance for the development of stem bleeding disease in coconut palms. As a precaution, apply 5 kg of neem cake in the basins of the palms. Also, apply 50g each of *Trichoderma* mixed along with organic manure in the basins.
- High atmospheric moisture may lead to Mahali disease in arecanut and coconut. Rotting begins at the perianth and spreads throughout the nut, leading to premature nut fall. Fallen nuts at the plant base become completely rotten. To manage this, spray copper oxychloride at 3 g per litre of water.
- During the rainy season, as a prophylactic measure to control quick wilt of pepper, add 2 kg *Trichoderma* to a mixture of 90 kg FYM and 10 kg neem cake and keep for two weeks with sufficient moisture. Add 2.5 kg of this mixture to the base of each matured pepper vine. If the attack is severe, drench the basin of each plant with three-gram Copper Oxy Chloride (COC) per one litre of water.
- Plant coleus cuttings in the main field from July to October. To generate enough vines, raise tubers in a nursery using 68 to 80 kg of tubers per acre. Prepare the main field by ploughing or digging to a depth of 15–20 cm. Form ridges 30 cm apart or raised beds 60–90 cm wide. Apply organic manure at 40 kg per cent at the time of planting.
- Sundry the cattle feed frequently to avoid fungal growth. Give foot and mouth disease (FMD) vaccination to the animal. Don't allow the animals to go to waterlogged areas in order to avoid anthrax and foot lesions.

Tamil Nadu

Tamil Nadu received 69.6 mm (-8% normal) of rainfall from 01 June to 13 July 2025. The extended-range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (11 July-17 July and 18 July-24 July 2025) in Tamil Nadu is deficit rainfall for week 1 and normal rainfall for week 2.

- In cotton, Irrigation is advisable based on local weather conditions and crop requirements.
- Irrigation is advisable.
- In paddy, based on the crop requirement, irrigation is advisable.
- In maize, Winds may affect the crop stand; hence, farmers are advised to carry out earthing up.

- In banana, farmers are requested to provide support trees using wooden poles. Wind break like Shevri (*Susana egyptifolia*) can be raised along the border of the field to avoid damage due to heavy and hot winds.
- The prevailing weather conditions incidence of leaf hopper is expected in cotton. Spray Fipronil 5 % SC @ 1.5 litre/ha or Imidacloprid 17.8% SL @ 100 ml/ha or Thiamethoxam 25% WG @ 100 g/ha.
- Since wind speed is expected to increase, a sufficient quantity of good-quality water is necessary for the poultry birds. Further providing feed during morning hours to avoid food wastage and hanging of gunny bags the border of the shed. Electrolytes may be added to the chicken feed to increase the feed intake.

Karnataka

Coastal Karnataka received 1454.1 mm (11% normal) rainfall, North Interior Karnataka received rainfall of 164.9 mm (10% normal), and South Interior Karnataka received rainfall of 223.2 mm (-2% normal) from 01 June to 13 July 2025. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (11 July-17 July and 18 July-24 July 2025) is deficit rainfall over Coastal Karnataka, North Interior Karnataka and South Interior Karnataka for week 1, and normal rainfall over Coastal Karnataka, South Interior Karnataka and deficit rainfall over North Interior Karnataka for week 2.

North Interior Karnataka

- In sugarcane, since wind speed is expected to increase, a sufficient quantity of good-quality water is necessary for the poultry birds. Further providing feed during morning hours to avoid food wastage and hanging of gunny bags the border of the shed. Electrolytes may be added to the chicken feed to increase the feed intake.
- In green gram, Thrips: To manage sucking pests in green gram, take up spraying of 1 ml Methyl parathion 50% EC or 1.75 ml Dimethoate 30% EC. dissolved in one litre of water. Powdery mildew: take up spraying of 1 ml Hexaconazole 5% EC dissolved in one litre of water.
- In citrus, to manage Bacterial blight disease, spray the crop with 3 grams of Copper oxychloride or 1 per cent Bordo mixture dissolved in one litre of water or 300 ppm Streptomycin (3 grams in 10 litres of water. To manage leaf minor in citrus, take up spraying of 0.3 ml Indoxacarb or 0.2-gram Emamectin benzoate, dissolved in one litre of water.
- In grapes, to manage fungal diseases, take up spraying of 1 per cent Bordeaux mixture 2-3 days after pruning and to manage Anthracnose disease, take up spraying of 1 ml Thiophanate methyl dissolved in one litre of water.

South Interior Karnataka

- Postpone sowing operation because lack of soil moisture for sowing operation.
- Intercultural operation is recommended.
- Provide one or two protective irrigations already sown kharif crops.
- The following crop and variety are recommended for kharif sowing
- Red gram: BRG-1,2,3,4 and 5, TTB-7, ICP-7035 and HY 3C
- Before sowing seed treat with biofertilizer is recommended
- Ploughing across the slope will make *in situ* soil moisture conservation.
- Wind speed is high, provide staking support to Banana and Vegetable crop to protect from uprooting of crops.
- Recommended for pruning of dried twigs and branches done in June-July month to facilitate the sunlight to bear the more fruits in next seasons.
- Construction of dairy farm in East -West direction, it allows the sunlight and free circulation of air and avoids rainfall and high temperature to prevent the many diseases of cattle.

Andhra Pradesh

Coastal Andhra received 134.1 mm (-21% deficit) and 60.0 mm (-43% deficit) of rainfall in the Rayalaseema region from 01 June to 13 July 2025, the extended-range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (11 July-17 July and 18 July-24 July 2025) shows deficit rainfall over Rayalaseema and Coastal Andhra Pradesh for week 1 and normal rainfall over Rayalaseema, excess rainfall over Coastal Andhra Pradesh for week 2.

- In groundnut, farmers are advised to take up sowing of rainfed groundnut only after receipt of cumulative rainfall of 50-60 mm after the onset of the SW monsoon. They are advised to avoid too early sowing immediately after first rains in the month of June and also late sowing after the 1st week of August, to avoid the risk of yield reduction. Farmers are advised to select high-yielding varieties, viz., Kadiri-6, Kadiri Harithandhra, Anantha, Greeshma, Narayani, Abhaya, Dharani, Kadiri Lepakshi and TCGS-1694 and also advised to follow seed treatment with imidacloprid 600 FS @ 2 ml + 4 ml of water/kg seed, followed by tebuconazole 2 DS @ 1g or mancozeb @ 3 g/kg and Trichoderma viride @ 8 g/kg seed.
- In sowing time (Kharif Preparedness-castor), the Optimum sowing time for castor is June 15th to July 31st. Farmers are advised to select high-yielding varieties such as Haritha, Kiran, Jwala, Pragathi and hybrids, i.e., DCH. 117, PCH-111, GCH.8, ICH.66 and ICH 5.
- In red gram, farmers are advised to select medium duration varieties viz., LRG 105, PRG-176, LRG 41, LRG 52, ICP 8863 and BSMR-736, and farmers are also suggested to treat the seeds with rhizobium @10 g /kg seed. Suggested to apply the recommended dose of fertilisers (8 kg of nitrogen and 20 kg of phosphorus per acre) at the time of sowing.
- The optimum time of sowing for paddy nursery is June 15 to July 15. Suitable varieties are Samba Mashuri, Nandyala Sannalu, Nellore Sona, Nellore Mashuri, Nandyala Sona, M.T.U. 1212, M.T.U. 1280, M.T.U. 1281.
- The current weather conditions are favourable for the incidence of sucking pests in cotton. Farmers are advised to set up yellow sticky traps @ 10 per acre for monitoring whitefly incidence and blue sticky traps @ 10 per acre for monitoring thrips incidence. Based on infestation, to spray imidacloprid 17.8 SL @ 0.4 ml/l or thiamethoxam 25 WG @ 0.2 g/litre of water is recommended, and take spraying based on local weather conditions.
- The present weather conditions are favourable for bacterial leaf blight incidence in pomegranate. For the control spray copper oxy chloride @3.0 g + streptomycin @ 0.5gm/litre water.
- In the North coastal zone of Andhra Pradesh, present weather conditions are congenial for top rot incidence in sugarcane. Based on the severity of the incidence, go for spraying with carbendazim @ 1g or mancozeb @ 3 g/l after cessation of rains.
- Present weather conditions are favourable for the incidence of thrips in chilli crop, causing upward and downward leaf curl. To control, farmers are advised to spray diphenthiuron @ 1.25 g./L of water.
- Prevailing weather conditions are congenial for the occurrence of blue tongue in sheep and goat. To prevent the diseases, vaccinate the animals.

Odisha

Odisha received rainfall of 420.8 mm (26% excess) from 01 June to 13 July 2025. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (11 July-17 July and 18 July-24 July 2025) over Odisha is normal rainfall for week 1 and week 2.

- Main field land preparation should be done by puddling the field twice at 7-10 days intervals and land levelling for uniform crop stand.

- Keep bundling water in the main rice field for timely puddling and transplanting.
- Do not keep standing water in the paddy nursery.
- Cover the vegetable nursery with polythene to protect it from heavy rain and make a drainage arrangement.
- If the Sugarcane crop is 4-5 months old, then wrapping and propping should be done for medium and long duration varieties to keep the cane erect.
- Farmers are advised not to stay in open fields, near trees, or water bodies during thunderstorms. Unplug farm equipment, motors, and irrigation pumps to avoid damage.
- Keep the animal sheds clean and dry. Provide sufficient food and water to animals and keep the food in a safer place to protect it from heavy rain. Proper vaccination should be given to them.

Madhya Pradesh

East Madhya Pradesh received rainfall of 555.7 mm (97% large excess) and West Madhya Pradesh received rainfall of 354.5 mm (57% excess) from 01 June to 13 July 2025. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (11 July-17 July and 18 July-24 July 2025) is large excess rainfall over East Madhya Pradesh and West Madhya Pradesh during week 1 and normal rainfall over East Madhya Pradesh and excess rainfall over West Madhya Pradesh for week 2.

- Complete construction of bunds and other land configurations for conserving soil and water in the coming season. In direct-seeded rice, apply post-emergent herbicides like Byspyribac sodium 10 % SC at 120 ml/acre or Fenoxaprop-p-ethyl 9 EC at 260 ml/acre at 20 DAS in moist soil.
- Prepare proper drainage in the field to remove excess rainwater from the field. Monitoring of insect pests in the field.
- In sugarcane, control pyrilla and top shoot borer insects in autumn-sown canes. It should be consulted by a scientist from the nearby KVK.
- In okra, rogue out the mosaic plants. Spray of Imidacloprid (17.8 % SL) at 60-90 ml per acre area for controlling sucking pests.
- Immunization of cattle against rainy season diseases is recommended

Maharashtra

Konkan received rainfall of 1176.4 mm (4% normal), 313.9 mm (25% excess) rainfall over Madhya Maharashtra, 116.1 mm (-43% deficit) rainfall over Marathwada, and 360.0 mm (20% excess) rainfall over Vidarbha was recorded from 01 June to 13 July 2025. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (11 July-17 July and 18 July-24 July 2025) is deficit rainfall over Konkan and Marathwada, normal rainfall over Madhya Maharashtra and Vidarbha for week 1 and deficit rainfall over Konkan and Madhya Maharashtra, normal rainfall over Vidarbha and Marathwada for week 2.

Dapoli

- For the first 30 days after rice transplantation, maintain a water level of 2.5 to 5 cm in the field and ensure proper drainage of excess water. If the seedlings in the nursery turn yellow due to heavy rains in such places, spray 1% urea (10 gm per litre) by observing local rainfall conditions when there is no rainfall.
- If the seedlings in the nursery turn yellow due to heavy rains in such places, spray 1% urea (10 gm per litre) by observing local rainfall conditions when there is no rainfall.
- Plantations can be done when rainfall activity is low, while planting mango saplings, gently remove the plastic bag and place the sapling with the soil ball at the centre of the pit. Ensure the

graft union remains slightly above ground level. If there's a plastic strip at the graft, remove it. Support the sapling with a stake after planting. For termite control, add 100 g of 1.5% chlorpyrifos powder per pit (Note: Not a label-claimed use).

- Transplanting should be done 4 to 6 weeks after sowing, as seedlings become ready by then. In areas where seedlings are ready for transplanting, start transplanting. Due to the possibility of heavy rainfall, transplanting operations should be carried out only when the intensity of rainfall is low, based on the local rainfall conditions.
- Due to increased humidity and moisture from rainfall, there is a possibility of an outbreak of bud rot disease in the coconut crop. To control this, the rotted portion of the bud should be cleaned, and 1% Bordeaux mixture should be poured into it. Additionally, as a preventive measure, spraying of 1% Bordeaux mixture should be done near the crown region of the palm during clear weather.
- Mango growers need to be vigilant against the infestation of stem and root borer pests as there is a large infestation of pests at the beginning of the rainy season. Mango orchards should be monitored regularly at monthly intervals. If an outbreak is detected, to control mango stem and root borer, remove the bark of affected stem with help of 15 mm knife and remove the mango stem root borer from the stem and soak the stem in to the paste of 20% Chlorpyrifos 50 ml Mix in 10 litres of water and soak well. (Use 5 litres of water per plant) When the intensity of rainfall is low.
- Outbreaks appear to be exacerbated by fruit drop during the rainy season and due to the increase in humidity in the betel nut orchard. This fungal disease occurs on the stalks of the fruit and causes a large amount of rot in the fruit. To control the fungal disease of fruit drop, before the onset of rains, diseased stocks and dried leaves should be collected and destroyed, and 1% Bordeaux mixture should be sprayed on the leaf by looking rainfall forecast. After that, 3 to 4 sprays should be done at intervals of one month.

Vidarbha

- In soyabean, undertake interculture operation (weeding/hoeing) during clear weather, for management of weeds and to improve soil aeration.
- In cotton, undertake interculture operation (weeding/hoeing) during clear weather, for management of weeds and improved soil aeration. Need-based gap filling may be undertaken to maintain an optimum plant population. In waterlogged areas due to rains past days, drain out excess water from the standing crop field immediately.
- In pigeon pea, undertake intercultural operation (weeding/ hoeing) during clear weather, for management of weeds and improved soil aeration.
- Ensure sufficient feed and medication for livestock to last through prevailing intermittent disruptions. Undertake maintenance and repair of the animal shelter and water points. Also, ensure proper care and management of livestock during the rainy season. External and Internal parasite cases increase in the rainy season, so take care of them by consulting a veterinary doctor.

Marathwada

- In the areas where sowing of the Soybean crop has not yet been done, sowing should do after receipt of a sufficient amount of rainfall (75-100 mm). Sowing of soybean can be done up to 15th July. Intercultural operations should be done in a timely sown soybean crop for weed management. If infestation of Stem fly & leaf-eating caterpillar may be observed in the soybean crop,
- If whitefly infestation is observed in sugarcane crop, take a spray of biological fungus *Licanicillium licani* @ 40 g per 10 litres of water. Take a Spray of Chlorpyrifos 20% @ 30 ml,

or Imidacloprid 17.8% @3 ml or Acephate 75% @ 20 g per 10 litres of water. Spray the insecticide Imidacloprid 17.8% with 2% urea (200 g per 10 litres of water). If water stress is observed in the sugarcane crop due to the availability of water, irrigation management should be done.

- The areas where sowing of Pearl millet crop was yet not done, sowing should do after receipt of sufficient amount of rainfall (75-100 mm). Sowing of pearl millet can be done up to 30th July. Intercultural operation should be done in sown pearl millet crop for weed management. If water stress may observe in Pearl millet crop as per availability of water irrigation management should be done.
- Precaution should be taken to ensure that water stress does not occur in the Mrig Bahar Pomegranate orchard and water management should be done as required. For plantation of Pomegranate select varieties like Bhagwa, Phule Bhagwa Super, Ganesh, Phule aarkata etc. For plantation of orchard plants should be purchase only from government registered nurseries.
- During the monsoon, the animal feed should be planned properly and the animal feed should be clean and dry. There is a possibility of increased incidence of germs in the animal shed. For this, vaccination against various infectious diseases should be done on time with the advice of the veterinary officer. During the monsoon, fresh, green, young fodder should be avoided in large quantities, especially to goats. It is necessary to give young fodder in the diet after showing it at least a little bit of sun. Due to this, goats and other animals will not fall prey to diseases like organ poisoning and scurvy.

Madhya Maharashtra

- The major kharif crops are experiencing an acute dry spell from the emergence in some parts of the scarcity areas. Hence, to save the available soil moisture, reduce the excess plant population by thinning and one-hoeing with an entire blade hoe is recommended.
- Seed Treatment: Before sowing, the Seed should be treated with 2 to 2.5 g of thiram fungicide, and Azotobacterial culture, 25 g per kg of seed should be applied before sowing. After germination, birds pick up the young shoots and thus affect the plant population, so care should be taken 10 to 12 days after sowing from the bird menace. Avoid waterlogging conditions in the primary stage of the crop. In standing crop, spraying of NSKE @ 5% or emamectin benzoate 5% SG, 8 gm per litre of water for control of American Army worm.
- Soil application of sulphur @ 45 Kg/ha in the beds where pre-rabi onion is to be cultivated for proper nutrition and better quality. Add organic manure in recommended quantities before transplanting. For obtaining better control over the weeds and thereby obtaining better yield from onion, apply pre-emergence selective weedicide Oxyflurofen 23.5 EC@ @ 7.5 ml and Cuzolfos ethyl 5 % EC @ 1 ml per litre of water immediately after the transplanting or sowing.
- Planting of new Adsali Sugarcane is in progress. The sets used for planting must be selected from the disease-free nursery. The age at which sets should be is between 9-11 months. Genetically pure sets result in a 15-20 % yield increase. Seed treatment of carbendazim @ 10 g/ 10 lit water for 10 minutes is recommended for control of fungal disease. To further the seed treatment of Acetobacter + PSB is also advised for fertiliser saving.
- Fruit rot and leaf spot on chillies are caused by the Colletotrichum fungus. Foliar application at mancozeb 25 g. or Azoxistrobin 10 ml, or hexaconazole 15 ml @ 10 ml in 10 lit. water is recommended for getting better control over the fungus and to avoid further losses.

Chhattisgarh

The rainfall received over Chhattisgarh was 375.6 mm (13% normal) from 01 June to 13 July 2025. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (11 July-17 July and 18 July-24 July 2025) over Chhattisgarh is excess rainfall for week 1 and normal rainfall for week 2.

- Line sowing can be done by a seed cum fertiliser drill in lines in well well-pulverised field. In the levelled fields, seed sowing should be done at a distance of 20 cm through tractor-drawn seed drill, Inclined plate planter, Indira seed drill, Nari plough, Bhoramdev seed drill and Nari plough. The seed depth should not be more than 2-4 centimetres.
- In this method, a nursery is being prepared in approximately 1/10 of the fields. For these thick-grained varieties seed rate is 40 Kg. / ha. For thin-grained varieties, the seed rate is 50 Kg. / ha and for hybrid varieties seed rate is 15 Kg/ha. Spray nitrogen at half the recommended amount, i.e., 60 kg/ha, in the form of urea, 8-10 days after transplantation and stop the drainage of water from the fields for 24 hours.
- For control of narrow & broad leaf weeds, spray herbicides such as Imazathapyr 10% SL (Pursut and other similar products) @ 750 ml/ha within 18-20 days of sowing.
- In early duration varieties, row-to-row distance should be maintained at 60 cms, and plant-to-plant distance should be maintained at 15 cms. Arhar and other pulse crops should be sown after seed treatment with Rhizobium culture @ 5 grams and PSB @ 10 grams per Kg. seed. Apply 20-25 kg. Nitrogen, 45-50 kg. Phosphorus and 15-20 kg/ha Potash.
- Groundnut seed rate should be kept @ 120-140 kg/ha. Spacing should be 30-40 cm row to row distance, and the distance from plant to plant is 8-10 cm. Sowing should be done after seed treatment with Trichoderma 5-10 grams, Rhizobium culture 5-10 grams and P.S.B. @ 5-10 grams per kg of seed. Apply 20-30 kg. Nitrogen, 50-60 kg Phosphorus and 20-25 kg/ha Potash.
- Before transplanting or sowing paddy, treat the seeds with a 17% salt solution. Certified or foundation seeds should be sown after treatment with Azospirillum and PSB @ 5-10 grams per kg of seed should be done before sowing.

West Bengal

Gangetic West Bengal received rainfall of 478.5 mm (25% excess) and Sub-Himalayan West Bengal received 417.5 mm (-42% deficit) rainfall from 01 June to 13 July 2025. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (11 July-17 July and 18 July-24 July 2025) is normal rainfall over Gangetic West Bengal and deficit rainfall over Sub-Himalayan West Bengal during week 1 and deficit rainfall over Gangetic West Bengal and Sub-Himalayan West Bengal during week 2.

- With ample rainfall, farmers are advised to complete their transplanting. Excess water in the nursery bed may lead to pest-disease-infested rice seedlings, so drainage of excess rainwater from the nursery bed is essential. In low-lying areas, floating seed beds may be prepared in such situations. Farmers are advised to apply the basal fertiliser dose just before transplanting to reduce leaching loss.
- Lodging problem is observed along with high-intensity rainfall. Small bundles may be made to prevent such a situation. Jute plants may be harvested in such small bundles, making post-harvest operations easy.

Jharkhand

The rainfall received over Jharkhand was 509.9 mm (61% large excess) from 01 June to 13 July 2025. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks for Jharkhand (11 July-17 July and 18 July-24 July 2025) is normal rainfall for week 1 and week 2.

- Farmers are advised to transplant 20-25 days old paddy seedlings in prepared fields with a spacing of 20 x 10 (R x P) cm. Nitrogen 100 kg. /ha, Phosphorus 60 kg. /ha, Potash 40 kg. /ha and zinc sulphate 25 kg/ ha should be used before transplanting. Add one packet/acre of Blue Green Algae (BGA) in those fields of paddy where standing water is available, as it is a rich source of nitrogen.

- Farmers are advised to go for the transplanting of finger millet crops that are 3 weeks old. Ensure a drainage facility before transplanting. Keep the distance between rows 30 cm, and the distance between plants 10 cm.
- Choose any one of the improved varieties of sorghum, like CSV-1616, CSV-17, etc. 5 kg of seeds are required for cultivation in one acre.
- June-July is the best time for sowing tomatoes in raised beds and net sheds for nursery seedlings. Treat the seeds with *Trichoderma viride* @ 4g/kg seeds. The seed treatment must be done 24 hours before sowing of seeds. Improved varieties – swarna lalima, arka aabha, Swarna Sampada, swarna smradhhi, pusa hybrid-1, suraksha. Keep the distance between rows 60 cm and the distance between plants 30 cm; for hybrid varieties keep the distance 60 X 60 cm.
- Prevailing weather condition may lead to infestation of rice blast and BLB in rice nursery. If leaf blast is observed in the nursery, spray Tebuconazole 50% + Trifloxystrobin 25% WG @ 0.4 g or Isoprothiolane 40EC @ 1.5 ml per litre of water. Repeat the spray at 7-10-day intervals. Intermittent dry and wet weather conditions are favourable for the incidence of BLB in early-sown nursery seedlings. Go for foliar spray of Hexaconazole @ 1.5ml/l along with Plantomycin @ 1.0 g/l to prevent the spread of the disease.
- Due to Past rain, Chances of fruit rot infestation in chilli and brinjal, if observed, spray Carbendazim 50% WP @ 2 g/litre of water or Copper oxychloride 50% WP @ 3 g/litre of water. If necessary, spray the second and third rounds at 15-day intervals.
- After rainfall, clean the pond and collect fingerlings for fish production. For higher production, put 4000 fingerlings of six fishes in the following ratio per acre: 800 Katla per acre, 1200 Rohu per acre, 800 Mrigal per acre, 400 Silver per acre, 300 Grass Carp per acre and 500 Common Carp per acre. For artificial food for fish (2 to 3 kg per acre pond), mix mustard cake and rice bran in equal quantities and feed it to the fish from the time of fingerlings to three months.

Assam

The rainfall received over Assam was 407.9 mm (-45% deficit) from 01 June to 13 July 2025. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks for Assam (11 July-17 July and 18 July-24 July 2025) is deficit rainfall for week 1 and week 2.

- Since there are no possibilities of getting heavy rainfall in the coming 5 days, farmers can continue transplanting of sali rice seedlings in the main field. Generally, in case of short duration high yielding varieties, the optimum age of seedlings during the time of transplanting should be 21 days and for medium and long duration varieties, the age of seedling should be about 30-35 days.
- It is advised to prepare land in fertile upland areas for sesame cultivation. Collect the recommended varieties of sesame like Gauri, Madhavi, Vinayak, Punjab Til No-1 etc. Prior to sowing, 13 quintals of FYM, along with 9 kg urea, 17 kg SSP and 5 kg MOP should be thoroughly incorporated per bigha of land.
- Considering widespread to fairly widespread moderate to heavy rainfall forecast in the coming 5 days, it's suggested to postpone the planting operation of papaya seedlings.
- Repair or provide extra support to hold up the trellis (supporting structures) made for the cultivation of gourd vegetables. Avoid water stagnation in the fields.
- High humidity coupled with water stagnation due to incessant rainfall during the past few days may aggravate the incidence of 'Gummosis' disease in the citrus crops. As a preventive measure against the disease, proper drainage facilities should be provided to remove the excess water from the orchard. In already infected crops, the affected portion should be scraped out without injuring the wood followed by smearing it with Bordeaux paste

Bihar

The rainfall received over Bihar was 138.0 mm (-56% deficit) from 01 June to 13 July 2025. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks for Bihar (11 July-17 July and 18 July-24 July 2025) is deficit rainfall for week 1 and week 2.

- There has been a very deficient rainfall across the districts of Bihar. Given the deficit rainfall in the coming days, farmers are advised not to transplant rice in the upland and medium land areas. Farmers having irrigation provision are advised to transplant in lowland areas. In place of rice, crops such as sunflower, sesame, and maize + black gram are advised in the upland areas.
- If monsoon does not revive up to 20 July, farmers should not transplant long-duration varieties of rice.
- Sowing of sesamum is advised in the upland area. Krishna, Kaakee safed, Kalika, and Pragati varieties are recommended for sowing in North Bihar. Application of 60 quintal compost, 20 kg Nitrogen, 20 kg Phosphorus and 20 kg Potash per hectare is advised during land preparation. Seed rate @ 4kg/ha is suggested. Before sowing, seeds should be treated with Thiram@2gm/kg of seed.
- Farmers are advised to sow Yam bean in upland areas as the weather is favourable for its sowing. Rajendra Mishrikand-1 and Rajendra Mishrikand-2 are recommended for North Bihar. Application of 200 quintal compost, 80 kg Nitrogen and 80 kg Phosphorus, and 80 kg Potash per hectare is suggested during land preparation.

Uttar Pradesh

Eastern Uttar Pradesh received rainfall of 185.4 mm (-16% normal) and western Uttar Pradesh received rainfall of 253.3 mm (50% excess) from 01 June to 13 July 2025. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (11 July-17 July and 18 July-24 July 2025) is deficit rainfall over Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Western Uttar Pradesh during week 1 and deficit rainfall over Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Western Uttar Pradesh for week 2.

Eastern Uttar Pradesh

- Looking rainfall situation during reporting weeks, farmers have been advised to transplant rice seedling at 20 x 10 cm spacing using 2-3 seedlings/hill.
- Farmers are advised to sow maize, arhar and sorghum with improved varieties.
- Sowing of vegetables like bhindi, taroi, bottlegourd, tinda, pumpkin etc. 5. Nursery raising of brinjal with 600-700 gm seeds/ha and kharif onion with 8-10 kg seeds.
- Digging of pits for a +forestation during the rainy season, like Mango, Guava, Aonla, papaya, citrus.
- The lime, KMNO₄, fresh clean water is required to minimize the effect of weedicides, insecticides and other medicines applied in crop fields and during rain, they are washed into fish ponds.
- Farmers should give especially attention and care to their advanced pregnant animals, especially one week before calving, and keep them in a clean, spacious, lovely and comfortable shady place.

Western Uttar Pradesh

- As per extended range weather forecast deficient rainfall above normal day and below normal night temperature from 11-17 June, 2025, farmers are advised transplantation of rice should be taken up regularly. If farmers are not raised nursery till today, nursery should be raised SRI method/direct sowing could be used with short duration rice viz, Govind, Manhar, Narandra-80, NDR-97, Pant-12, IR-50, Ashwani, Shakat-4, and Baranideep. Seed should be treated with Streptocycline 4.0g with 45 L. water for 35 kg of seed soaking for the control of Bacterial blight.

A 2.0% solution of N with 2% potash should be sprayed after 15 days in light soils on the standing nursery. Weeding should be completed for early planted rice, and damaged bunds should be prepared around the paddy field.

- Light rainfall forecast in upcoming week, farmers are advised to sowing should be done with short duration maize hybrid varieties such as Vivak Shankar, Makka-27, Shakti-1, Pro-303, KH-9051, MM-113, X-1123 and Composite varieties Kanchan, Gaurav, Surya, Pragti, Naveen, Shweta and Novjot should be sown with 18-20 kg/ha treated seed. Sowing should be done at proper moisture.
- In sorghum, Light rainfall forecast in the upcoming week, farmers are advised to sowing should be done with the recommended variety-SPB-1388 (Bundela), CSB-15, Versa, Vijeta and hybrid variety CSH-23,13,18,14,09 and 16. Sowing should be done at proper moisture.
- Farmers are advised that pigeon pea sowing should be done with high-yielding varieties like PDA-11, Pusa-9, Azad, IPM 203, Narendra Arhar-2, Amar, Pusa-2.
- Farmers are advised sowing should be done with short duration varieties as TG-37A, CSMG-84-1, CSMG-884, G-201 and MA-10. With 70-75 kg/ha treated seed with 50 cm apart line sowing using 20:30:45 NPK and 250 kg Zip sum and 4.0 kg Boron /ha.

Haryana

Rainfall of 153.7 mm (35% excess) was received over Haryana from 01 June to 13 July 2025. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (11 July-17 July and 18 July-24 July 2025) over Haryana is excess rainfall for week 1 and normal rainfall for week 2.

- In cotton, don't irrigate crop. The anticipated weather is favourable for insect-pests particularly white fly and jassid. If infestation is above ETL (6-8 adults/leaf for white fly and 2 nymphs/leaf for jassid) then spray crop with 60 g Flonicamid (Ulala) 50 WG per acre in 150-175 litre of water. Keep vigil on pink boll worm infestation.
- In sugarcane, adopt weed control measures and keep vigil on sugarcane pyrilla. Earthing up the sugarcane roots at vattar condition and tie the canes to avoid lodging during monsoon season. Keep vigil for borers.
- In rice, view of anticipated rains, the irrigation may withhold and finally keep 5-6 cm standing water level in the field up to maximum tillering stage. Complete the transplanting of basmati varieties by the 1st fortnight of July and short duration varieties by the end of July. Transplant 2-3 seedlings/hill at a spacing of 20 x 15 cm (33 hills/m²) and avoid deep planting for better crop establishment and fill up the gaps within a week.
- The anticipated weather is favourable for insect-pests, particularly white fly and jassid. If infestation is above ETL (6-8 adults/leaf for white fly and 2 nymphs/leaf for jassid) then spray the crop with 60 g Flonicamid (Ulala) 50 WG per acre in 150-175 litres of water. Keep vigil on pink bollworm infestation. Those farmers who have last year's cotton sticks kept near their cotton crop or there is a cotton ginning or cottonseed oil mill near their fields, such farmers need to pay special attention to their fields, because in these fields the infestation of pink bollworm is earlier and more.
- In monsoon, due to the prevalence of hot and humid weather, the animals may feel discomfort, and to relax them, keep animals in air-conditioned or ventilated sheds or arrange fans in the animal house. Clean the surrounding area of the animal house to avoid infestation of houseflies. To keep them healthy, give 50 grams of iodised salt or 50 to 100 grams of mineral mixture daily with green fodder.

Punjab

Rainfall of 123.4 mm (5% normal) was received over Punjab from 01 June to 13 July 2025. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (11 July-17 July and 18 July-24 July 2025) over Punjab is normal rainfall for week 1 and excess rainfall for week 2.

- In sugarcane, if rainfall does not happen, irrigate the crop at 7-12-day intervals.
- Drain excess water from the fields. If rainfall does not happen, irrigate the crop to save it from high temperatures. Apply urea 33 kg/acre to non-Bt varieties, 40kg /acre to Bt varieties and 45 kg/acre to all hybrids after thinning. PAU-LCC can also be used to apply need-based N, in Bt cotton.
- Complete the transplanting of rice. Transplanting of PR 126 can be done upto 15 July. Transplant 25-30 days old nursery for PR-126, whereas 30-35 days old for medium duration varieties. Paddy seedlings in the nursery sown in light textured soils generally become yellow or whitish due to iron deficiency. To such a nursery, spray 0.5 to 1.0 kg ferrous sulphate dissolved in 100 litres of water. Apply 2-3 sprays at a weekly interval.
- In the absence of rain, irrigate the bearing fruit plants such as citrus, mango, pear, litchi, etc. at a proper interval as these are laden with fruits. The litchi trees need irrigation twice a week during this period; it reduces cracking of fruits to a great extent and helps in proper size development. Inorganic fertilisers to guava should be added to encourage growth in July-August to get maximum flowering during August-September for the winter season crop. Cultivate the guava orchards in June so that the field can be made weed-free and pupae of fruit flies can be exposed to reduce the menace of fruit flies.
- Fruit borer attack in tomato crop can be checked by spraying 30 ml of Fame 480 SL or 60 ml Coragen 18.5 or 200 ml Indoxacarb 14.5 SC in 100 litres of water per acre. Observe a waiting period of 3 days after the spray of Fame and one day after the spray of Coragen. To protect the tomato crop from early blight, spray the crop with Indofil M-45 @ 600 g/acre in 200 litres of water.

Himachal Pradesh

Rainfall of 239.6 mm (22% excess) was received over Himachal Pradesh from 01 June to 13 July 2025. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (11 July-17 July and 18 July-24 July 2025) over Himachal Pradesh is deficit rainfall for week 1 and normal rainfall for week 2.

- In paddy, rainfall is expected and advised to complete and transplant after the rains.
- In already sown intercrop advised. First top dressing of nitrogen should also be done at this stage (85 kg urea/ha). Sowing of maize can be done where not already sown. Recommended varieties are Girija Composite, Bajaura Maize, HQPM-1, Bajaura Pop Corn and Palm Hybrid Maize. In addition, recommended hybrids are Pradhan-333, KMH-8322, KH-2136 Gold, PL-1515 Gold.
- In vegetables, rain is expected in all parts of HP. Advised to skip irrigation if no rain occurred light irrigation advised. Ensure drainage in the field. Ensure weed free conditions in vegetable crops should be done for optimum growth. Advise sowing of Ginger, Colocasia, and Turmeric in low and mid hills of the state. Use healthy rhizomes for sowing. Before sowing, treat the rhizomes with fungicides Bavistin 10 g/10 litres for half an hour.
- In cucurbitaceous crops, the red pumpkin beetle can appear in this weather. Spraying of recommended chemicals is advised. Optimum moisture level should be maintained in cucurbitaceous crops by light and frequent irrigation as dry conditions may lead to poor pollination and thus a drop-in yield of the crop.

- In tea, plucking at 10-day intervals to maintain the quality and productivity. Monitor for mites and millipede bug expected in the orchards in present climate conditions, for control of milli bug, spray recommended chemicals.
- In litchi fruit borer, for control spray recommended chemical at 15 days interval. Monitor red rust in litchi which is expected. Mulch the plant basin with dried leaves. Provide drip and sprinkler irrigation wherever possible to bring down the heat effect.
- Monitor the animals for FMD and advise protecting calves against parasites, get them dewormed with piperazine liquid @ 4 ml/kg body weight, first at 10 days of age, then 15 days and then monthly up to three months of age and then quarterly up to one year of age. Vaccination. Ecto-parasite attack is expected in this weather for control spray Butox @ 2ml per litre in cowshed. Give a mixture of hay & green fodder.

Jammu

Rainfall of 132.8 mm (-5% normal) was received over Jammu from 01 June to 13 July 2025. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (11 July-17 July and 18 July-24 July 2025) over Jammu is a deficit rainfall for week 1 and week 2.

- Postpone irrigation due to the chances of rain. Don't allow transplanted seedlings (especially basmati) to submerge in rain water for more than 2 days, as it will cause yellowing of the plant and eventual death after 10-12 days. Drain out excess rainwater from fields maximum after 2 days.
- Farmers may complete late sowing of maize crop (var. Vijay composite, Mansar Composite & JMC-3) after receipt of rain at Vattar condition of soil with seed rate of 20-25 kg/ha by 20 July. Treat the seed with Bavistin @ 3g/Kg of seed to manage soil-borne diseases. Do not allow rainwater to stagnate in fields.
- Farmers may go for sowing of Mash (Pant U-19, Uttara) and Moong (SML-668) after receipt of rain at optimum soil moisture/vattar condition. Inoculate the seed with Rhizobium culture before sowing to get a better yield. Do not allow rainwater to stagnate in fields.
- Postpone irrigation due to the chances of rainfall. Do not allow rainwater to stagnate in the field. Immediate disposal of rainwater from fields is recommended. Ensure staking with plastic string to avoid losses from gusty winds and heavy rain.
- Protect colonies from rainfall by reducing the entrance of boxes. Ensure water availability near beehives. For protection against ants, put the legs of the apiary into water so that ants cannot attack the apiary.

Rajasthan

East Rajasthan received 323.2 mm of rainfall (114% large excess), and 132.0 mm (81% large excess) of rainfall was received over West Rajasthan from 01 June to 13 July 2025. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (11 July-17 July and 18 July-24 July 2025) shows excess rainfall over East Rajasthan and large excess rainfall over West Rajasthan for week 1 and excess rainfall over East Rajasthan and West Rajasthan for week 2.

- Due to the possibility of rain in the coming days, farmers are advised to postpone irrigation in summer crops. Postpone all types of chemical spraying in the fields. Decide on draining out excess water from the groundnut and green gram crop fields.
- Harvest the matured vegetables such as okra and cucurbits.
- Improved varieties of maize: - Pratap QPM-1, HQPM-1, HQPM-5, PEHM-2 and Pratap hybrid maize-1, Bio-9637, Bio-9681, Navjot, Pratap maize-3 and Pratap maize-9.

- Farmers are advised to prepare nursery for tomato. Seed should be sown in nursery after treatment with thiram 2.0 – 2.5 gram/kg of seed.
- Improved varieties of soybean: - Pratap soya-1, Pratap Raj soya- 2, NRC-37, JS-335, JS-93-05, JS-71-05, JS-9560 and RKS-45.
- Improved varieties of groundnut: - Pratap groundnut-1, Pratap groundnut-2, JL-24, GG-2, RG-141, J-38, DH-86, TG-37A, Pratap groundnut, TAG-24, GPBD-4 and RG- 425.
- Farmers who want to establish new orchard gardens are advised for digging of pits as per requirement and keep it open to kill harmful insect- pest and weed seed in hot climate of June.
- Give the balanced diet to milch animal for enhancing milk production.

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