



राष्ट्रीय कृषि मौसम परामर्शी सेवाएं बुलेटिन National Agromet Advisory Services Bulletin

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AICRP on Agro-Meteorology (AICRPAM)

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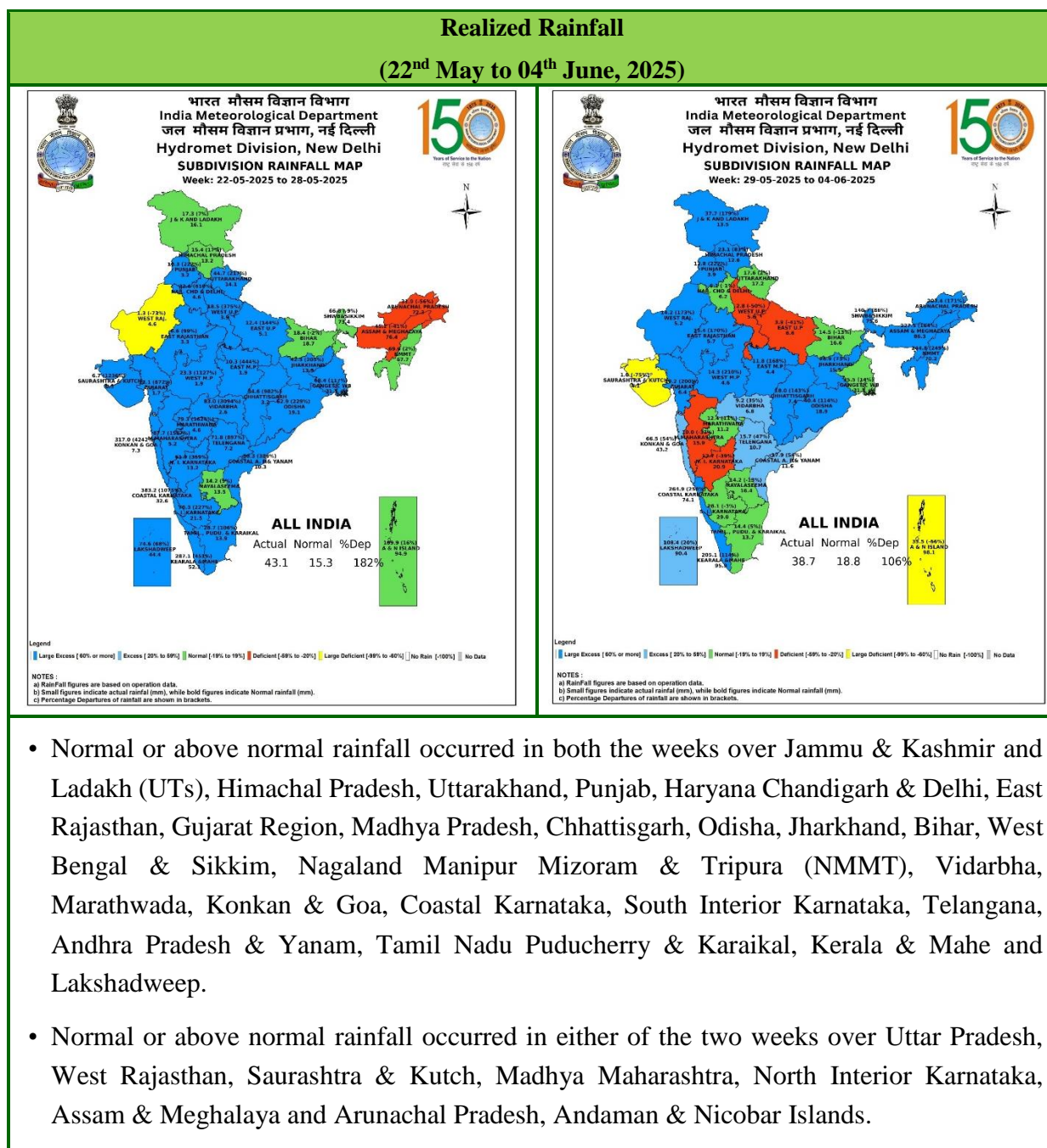
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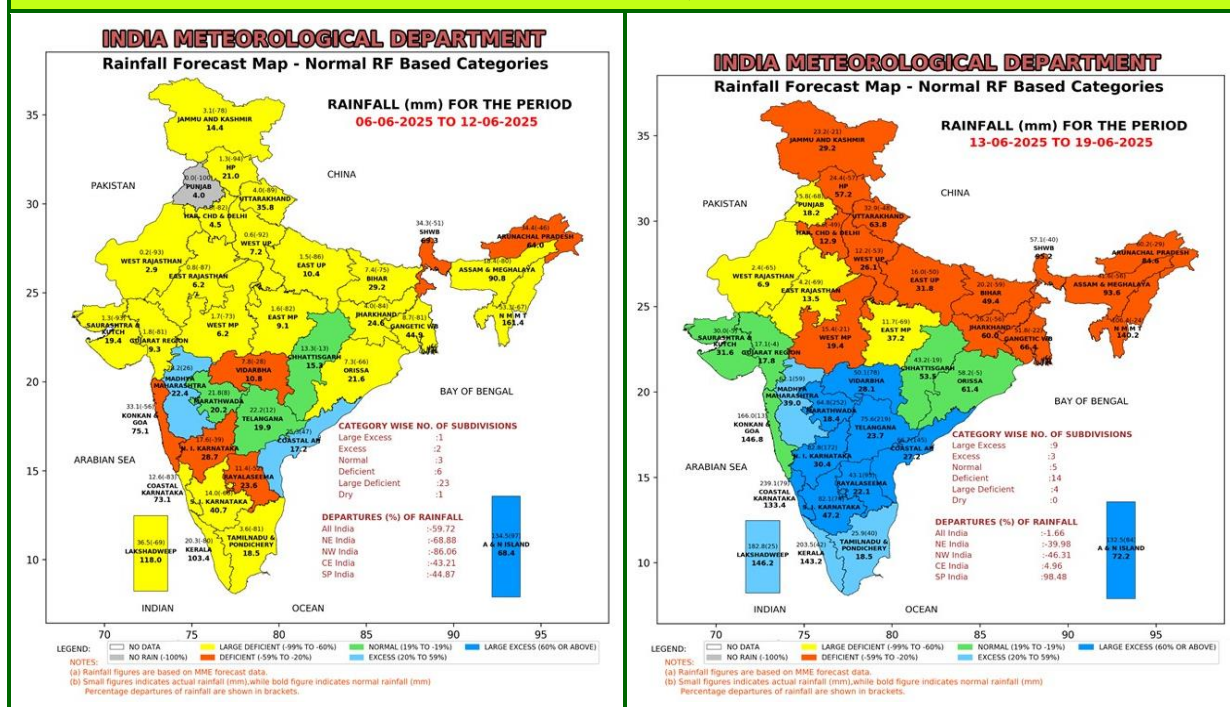
Earth System Science Organization

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



Extended Range Forecast System

Rainfall forecast maps for the next 2 weeks (IC- 04th June, 2025) (06th to 19th June, 2025)



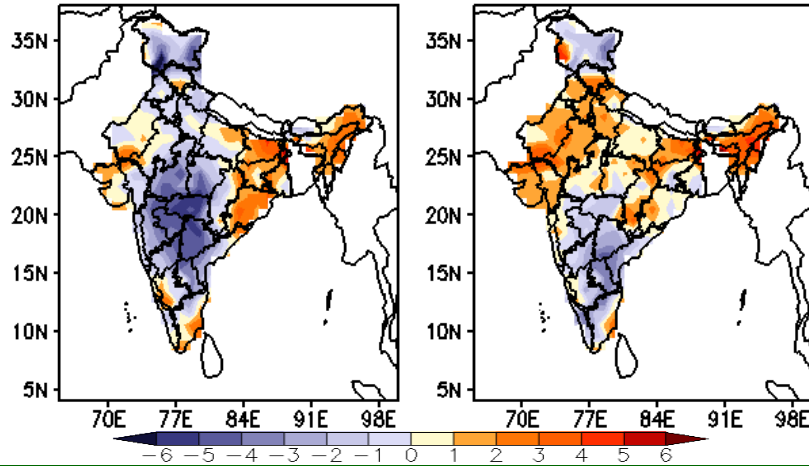
- Week 1 (06.06.2025 to 12.06.2025):** Rainfall is likely to be below normal in most of parts of the country. No rainfall activity is likely over Northwest India, Central India, Gujarat and Jharkhand.
- Week 2 (13.06.2025 to 19.06.2025):** Rainfall is likely to be above normal over Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala. It is likely to be below normal over Northwest India, East India and Northeast India.

**Maximum and Minimum temperature anomaly ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) forecast
for the next 2 weeks (IC- 04th June, 2025)
(06th to 19th June, 2025)**

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

(Week1: 06Jun–12Jun)

(Week2: 13Jun–19Jun)



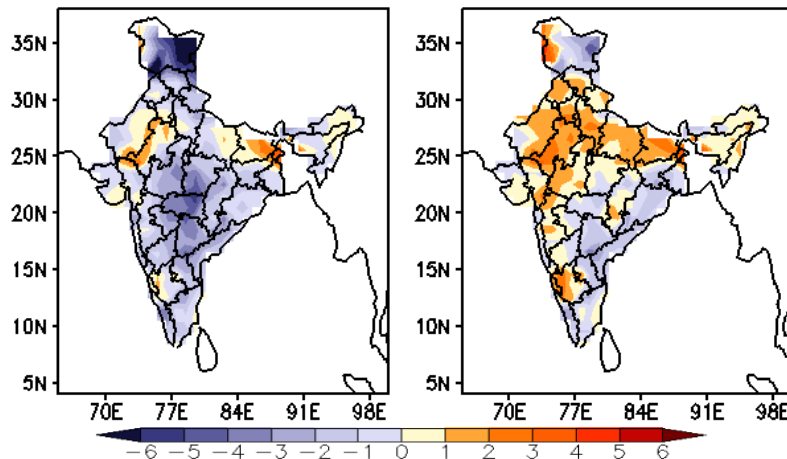
Maximum Temperature (Tmax)

- **Week 1 (06.06.2025 to 12.06.2025):** Maximum temperature is likely to be above normal over East and Northeast India, some parts of East Uttar Pradesh, West Rajasthan, Saurashtra-Kutch, South Karnataka and coastal regions of Tamil Nadu. However, it is likely to be below normal over Central India, West India, Telangana and Andhra Pradesh.
- **Week 2 (13.06.2025 to 19.06.2025):** Maximum temperature is likely to be above normal over Northwest India, Central India, East India, Northeast India and Gujarat.

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

(Week1: 06Jun–12Jun)

(Week2: 13Jun–19Jun)



Minimum Temperature (Tmin)

- **Week 1 (06.06.2025 to 12.06.2025):** Minimum temperature is likely to be above normal over Bihar, East Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan.
- **Week 2 (13.06.2025 to 19.06.2025):** Minimum temperature is likely to be above normal over Northwest India, most parts of Central India, Northeast India, Bihar, Madhya Maharashtra and Karnataka.

Strategic Agricultural Planning based on Rainfall till 19 June 2025

Agromet Advisories

Kerala

Kerala received 47.5 mm (-67% large deficit) of rainfall from 01 June to 08 June 2025. Kerala's extended-range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (06 June- 12 June and 13 June 19 June 2025) is a large deficit rainfall for week 1 and excess rainfall for week 2.

- Land preparation and nursery for virippu paddy (Rainfed) can be started. Seeds should be soaked in Pseudomonas solution @ 10g per one litre of water for one kg of seeds for 30 minutes.
- During rainy season, there is a chance of the incidence of Rhizome rot in banana. Proper drainage facilities have to be ensured. As a precaution, drench the basin with three litres of Pseudomonas solution @ 20g per one litre of water.
- Due to heavy rainfall, proper drainage facilities have to be ensured. Open the basin of coconut palms to hold rainwater. The application of plant protection chemicals can be postponed.
- In arecanut, to control Mahali, adopt clean cultivation. Collect and burn fallen nuts.
- As a prophylactic measure to manage foot rot during the rainy season in 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. Proper drainage facilities have to be ensured.
- Since summer rains are received for ginger and turmeric cultivation can be done. Apply 2 to 3 kg lime per cent. As a prophylactic measure against rhizome rot disease, the ginger and turmeric rhizomes should be soaked in 0.3% mancozeb or pseudomonas solution (3 grams per one litre of water) for 30 minutes.
- During the rainy season, there is a chance of downy mildew attack in cucurbitaceous vegetables. Spray 2.5 g of Mancozeb per one litre of water under the leaves. Proper drainage facilities have to be ensured. Pesticides should not be applied during the rainy period.
- Cattle feed should be stored on a wooden board or an iron board. If moisture is in the cattle feed it may cause deadly fungal growth.

Tamil Nadu

Tamil Nadu received 4.3 mm (-75% large deficit) of rainfall from 01 June to 08 June 2025. The extended-range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (06 June- 12 June and 13 June 19 June 2025) in Tamil Nadu is a large deficit rainfall for week 1 and excess rainfall for week 2.

- Irrigate the crop based on the requirement.
- In cotton, earthing up can be done to prevent the crop from falling over due to strong winds.
- Due to increasing wind speed and moderate to heavy rainfall, stacking in the banana crop may be done to avoid lodging. Soil application of Bacillus subtilis @ 200 g / tree + 25 kg of FYM may be done to prevent basal stem rot.
- In Rice fallow pulse, Cloudy weather and high wind speed are conducive to the incidence of pod borer. Spray. Azadirachtin 0.03 % WSP (300 PPM) @ 2.5 liters /ha in the early morning.
- Do not allow the animals to graze during the afternoon hours. Check the stability of animal sheds against heavy wind and rainfall. To prevent the mosquito menace in livestock rearing areas, fumigation with notchi leaves may be done once a week.

Karnataka

Coastal Karnataka received 81.7 mm (-38% deficit) rainfall, North Interior Karnataka received rainfall of 7.9 mm (-73% large deficit), and South Interior Karnataka received rainfall of 9.8 mm (-72% large deficit) from 01 June to 08 June 2025. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the

next two weeks (06 June- 12 June and 13 June 19 June 2025) is large deficit rainfall over Coastal Karnataka and South Interior Karnataka and deficit rainfall over North Interior Karnataka for week 1, and large excess rainfall over Coastal Karnataka, North Interior Karnataka and South Interior Karnataka for week 2.

South Interior Karnataka

- Postpone sowing operation until sufficient rainfall and moisture are available for sowing.
- 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.
- Maize: MAH-14-5, Hema and Nityashree.
- Groundnut: TMV-2, KCG-6, JL-24, Kadri Lepakshi.
- Before sowing seed, treating with biofertilizer is recommended.
- Ploughing across the slope will make in situ soil moisture conservation.
- Land preparation for sowing of kharif crops is advised to farmers.
- Wind speed is high, provide staking support to the Banana and Vegetable crop to protect from uprooting of crops.
- Recommended for pruning of dried twigs and branches done in June-July to facilitate the sunlight to bear more fruits in the next season. Harvesting of mango without dropping ground level using a mango net.
- Vaccinate the cow against the Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) & Black Quarter. Construction of a dairy farm in an East-West direction 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 8.1 mm (-63% large deficit) and 4.0 mm (-82% large deficit) of rainfall in the Rayalaseema region from 01 June to 08 June 2025, the extended-range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (06 June- 12 June and 13 June 19 June 2025) shows deficit rainfall over Rayalaseema and excess rainfall over Coastal Andhra Pradesh for week 1 and large excess rainfall over Rayalaseema and Coastal Andhra Pradesh for week 2.

- In sowing time (Kharif Preparedness-Groundnut), utilising the available soil moisture, farmers are advised to take up ploughing across the slope. It will help to break the hard pan and increase the moisture retention capacity, and also reduce the incidence of weeds, pests and diseases to the next kharif season. Suggested to select high-yielding varieties (Kadiri-7, K-8 bold, K-6, Kadiri Amaravathi, Kadiri Chitravati, Kadiri Harithandhra, Dheeraj, Nithya Haritha, Dharani, Kadiri lepakshi and TCGS-1694) and arrange all inputs ready for kharif sowing.
- In sowing time (Kharif Preparedness-Red gram). Utilising the available soil moisture, farmers are advised to take up ploughing across the slope. It will help to break the hard pan and increase the moisture retention capacity, and also reduce the incidence of weeds, pests and diseases to the next kharif season. Select medium duration varieties viz., LRG-41, LRG-52, LRG-105, TRG-59, ICPL 85063, ICPL 87119 and PRG-176. Seeds are available from a reliable source like Agricultural Research Stations, KVKs, Departments and other reputed firms.
- The farmers who have taken up paddy nurseries are advised to apply carbofuran 3g granules @ 160 g. per cent of nursery 1 week before pulling of the nursery. Farmers are advised to apply gypsum @ 4 to 6 kg per cent nursery 1 week before pulling of the nursery to protect the seedlings from root damage.
- Tie sugarcane in pairs or use earthing-up to prevent lodging due to strong winds and squalls. Stop irrigation; rain will meet crop water needs. Humid conditions may favour early shoot borer

or red rot. Monitor fields and apply insecticides/fungicides during dry intervals. Conduct intercultural operations in drier periods.

- The present weather conditions are favourable for fruit and shoot borer in brinjal. To control spray novaluron 0.75 ml. (or) Emamectin benzoate 0.5 g. (or) Indoxacarb @ 1 ml./L of water.
- The present weather conditions are favourable for the occurrence of Anthracnose in mango orchards. To control spray carbendazim @ 1g /lt of water. The present weather conditions are favourable for thrips in mango. To control spray fipronil @ 2 ml./L of water + 13-0-45 @ 10 g./L of water. The present weather conditions are highly favourable for the occurrence of fruit flies in mango orchards. To control erect pheromone traps or IIHR traps @ 8-10/acre at 3-6 feet from ground level.
- Provide propping to prevent lodging from wind/thunderstorms. Apply split doses of NPK fertilisers due to a rain forecast to reduce leaching. Ensure no water stagnation near the base; avoid root rot. High RH can trigger Sigatoka leaf spot; apply protective fungicides (e.g., mancozeb or propiconazole).

Odisha

Odisha received rainfall of 15.5 mm (-44% deficit) from 01 June to 08 June 2025. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (06 June- 12 June and 13 June 19 June 2025) over Odisha is a large deficit rainfall for week 1 and normal rainfall for week 2.

- Farmers are advised to keep the harvested paddy in a safer place to avoid rainfall.
- For paddy cultivation, always use certified seeds. A germination test is advisable before sowing. Apply 2 tons of well-decomposed FYM per acre during final land preparation.
- Use an umbrella or wet cloth on the head to protect from sun rays during the daytime, and farmers are advised to avoid working during peak hot hours (12 PM to 4 PM).
- Protect the mangoes in trees by netting from thunderstorms and heavy winds.
- Provide clean and adequate water to the cattle. Allow them to graze in clear weather conditions, either in the morning or in the afternoon.
- Farmers are advised not to stay in open fields, near trees, or water bodies during thunderstorms. If no shelter is available, crouch low with your feet together in an open area. Unplug farm equipment, motors, and irrigation pumps to avoid damage.
- Matured Fruits like Mango, Litchi, Jackfruit, Pineapple, Pomegranate, Lemon, etc. should be harvested.

Maharashtra

Konkan received rainfall of 75.8 mm (-11% normal), 15.5 mm (-52% deficit) rainfall over Madhya Maharashtra, 5.2 mm (-78% large deficit) rainfall over Marathwada, and 2.4 mm (-85% large deficit) rainfall over Vidarbha was recorded from 01 June to 08 June 2025. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (06 June- 12 June and 13 June 19 June 2025) is deficit rainfall over Konkan, Vidarbha, normal rainfall over Marathwada and excess rainfall over Madhya Maharashtra for week 1 and normal rainfall over Konkan, excess rainfall over Madhya Maharashtra and large excess rainfall over Vidarbha and Marathwada for week 2.

Vidarbha

- In kharif planning for cotton crop recommended deshi varieties include AKA-5, AKA-7 and AKA-8 with seed rate of 12 to 15kg/ha and spacing of 60 x 15 cm. American improved varieties include AKH-081 (60x15cm with seed rate 15 to 20 kg/ha), AKH-09-5 (Suvarna Shubhra), PKV Rajat and AKH 8828 (60x30cm with seed rate 10 to 12 kg/ha). Cotton deshi hybrid

PKVDH-1, PKV-Suvarna is recommended with a seed rate @ 3.0 to 3.5 kg/ha and spaced at 60x45 cm. Recommended Bt cotton varieties may also be preferred.

- For use of own seeds for crops like soybean to test seed viability, conduct a simple germination test well in advance.

Marathwada

- For rainfed cultivation, use intercropping of soybean + Pigeon pea 2:1 or 4:2, and for irrigated conditions, use Soybean + cotton 1:1 or 2:1 intercropping should be used in the soybean crop. Preparatory tillage operations should be done as early as possible for the sowing of the soybean crop.
- Preparatory tillage operation should be carried out. Intercropping of Cotton + Pigeon pea (4-6:1 or 6-8:2), Cotton + Soybean (1:1), Cotton + Green gram (1:1) or (1:2), Cotton + Black gram (1:1) serves as an insurance against crop failures and as a preventive against soil erosion. Select cotton varieties based on soil type, weather conditions, rainfall pattern, irrigation availability, and variety-specific recommendations for the plantation of cotton crop.
- Kharif sorghum + Soybean 2:4 or 3:6 intercropping system should be used in Kharif sorghum crop, keeping a 45 cm distance between two rows. Kharif sorghum + Pigeon pea 3:3 or 4:2 intercropping is beneficial. If soybean, green gram, black gram, and other types of short-duration crops are selected for intercropping, use the 2:4 intercropping system. Preparatory tillage operations should be done as early as possible for the sowing of Kharif Sorghum.
- If whitefly infestation is observed on the sugarcane crop, remove and destroy the infested leaves, use yellow sticky traps in the crop and take a spray of chlorpyrifos 20% @ 30 ml or imidacloprid 17.8% @ 3 ml or aseptate 75% @ 20 g per 10 litres of water during clear weather condition. For management of stem borer in Sugarcane crop, take a spray of Chlorpyriphos 20% @ 25 ml or chlorantraniliprole 18.5 % @ 4 ml per 10 litres of water during clear weather conditions.

Madhya Maharashtra

- In the area to be sown in the Kharif season, after returning there, the soil should be cultivated with a cultivator so that the weeds that remain from the crop and crop-wise pre-cultivation work should be completed. Grown will be controlled, and the field will be suitable for sowing. For sowing of Kharif crops, quality and certified seeds and fertilisers should be planned. Land should be selected according to the requirements.
- For biological control of stem borer in sugarcane crop, Trichogramma chilonis (Trichocerid) should be used @ four per acre and helio traps (ESB lure) @ five per hectare. Infected plants should be cut close to the ground and destroyed. The activity of the white grubs is noticed mainly between 6 and 8 pm. For this, one light trap per acre should be set between 6 and 8 pm. They should be collected collectively and destroyed. Before applying manure to the soil, one kg of Metarhizium should be mixed with it, and in the area where Adasali sugarcane is to be planted, if there is proper moisture in the soil, sun hemp should be sown for green manure.
- Since there is a possibility of rain, care should be taken to ensure that water does not accumulate in the heavily pruned orchard, and excess water should be drained.
- Pre-sowing of kharif groundnuts can be done this week. Apply 54.25 kg/ha Urea and 312.5 kg SSP per ha, and 100 kg/ha Neem cake as basal dose. Seed treatment with Rhizobium and PSB is strongly advised. Further, it was suggested that the treatment of Dithane M45/Captan/Vitavax @ 2.5 g per kg of seeds before sowing for the control of seedborne diseases is advised.
- Since there is a possibility of rain in some places, animals should be kept in safe enclosures. Care should be taken to ensure that contaminated or silty water does not enter the drinking water of the animals. Sulpha tablets should be used for the scurvy caused due to fresh grass. Animals should not be kept in open spaces. Animals should be given deworming medicine on the advice

of a veterinarian and in the last week, they should be vaccinated against the diseases of rabies, rabies and diphtheria.

Chhattisgarh

The rainfall received over Chhattisgarh was 8.8 mm (-39% large deficit) from 01 June to 08 June 2025. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (06 June- 12 June and 13 June 19 June 2025) over Chhattisgarh is normal rainfall for week 1 and week 2.

- Inter-culture operation, fertiliser application, earthing followed by irrigation, is advised in sugarcane crop at the knee height stage. According to weather forecast, there is the possibility of no rainfall in the upcoming days. Therefore, farmers are advised to apply nitrogen fertiliser and irrigation as required.
- Harvesting of matured summer black gram and green gram crops should be done. According to weather forecast, there is the possibility of no rainfall in the upcoming days. Therefore, farmers are advised to harvest the mature crop.
- Harvesting of the mature summer sesamum crop should be done. According to weather forecast, there is the possibility of no rainfall in the upcoming days. Therefore, farmers are advised to harvest a mature oilseed crop.
- Digging of the mature summer groundnut crop should be done. According to weather forecast, there is the possibility of no rainfall in the upcoming days. Therefore, farmers are advised to harvest mature groundnut crop.
- To control borer insect in okra and brinjal, use pheromone traps@10Nos/acre and destroy the upper portion of affected plants.

Madhya Pradesh

Rainfall received over East Madhya Pradesh was 8.3 mm (-26% deficit), and 8.8 mm (-22% deficit) over West Madhya Pradesh from 01 June to 08 June 2025. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (06 June- 12 June and 13 June 19 June 2025) is a large deficit rainfall over East Madhya Pradesh and West Madhya Pradesh for week 1 and large deficit rainfall over East Madhya Pradesh and deficit rainfall over West Madhya Pradesh for week 2.

- In Mung/Urd/Summer soybean, harvest the crops and place it in a secure place under shaded conditions.
- Prepare nursery beds for sowing of rice seeds under irrigation conditions. For one-hectare of land, an 800-1000 m² nursery area is sufficient. Seed should be treated with fungicide before sowing. Seeds should be procured from a certified agency
- Construct raised beds as a broad-bed-furrow land configuration for sowing of the crop. Also, prepare proper drainage in the field. Seeds should be treated with fungicides and inoculated with rhizobium bacteria before sowing soybeans.
- Irrigation applied at weekly intervals. Earthing followed by irrigation in rabi sown canes.
- As day temperature is very high, fruit trees should be irrigated regularly. Mango, lemon at fruit fruit-picking stage. Apply irrigation at 10-day intervals. This will rise in humidity under the canopy, which will lead to less cracking of fruits.
- In Brinjal, spray with Quinalphos 25 EC at 1.5-2 ml/litre water or Spinosad 45 %SC at 10 ml ai/ha for control of fruit and shoot borers. Spray should be done during late evening hours. In Okra, rogue out the mosaic plants. Spray of Imidacloprid (17.8 % SL) at 60-90 ml per acre.
- Immunization to cattle and poultry against rainy season diseases
- Fodder should be given during early morning or late evening hours when the air temperature is low. Add nutritive supplements to the diets of dairy and poultry animals, as eating habits are reduced during high temperature.

Gujarat

The rainfall received over Gujarat was 8.8 mm (-39% deficit) from 01 June to 08 June 2025. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks for Gujarat (06 June- 12 June and 13 June 19 June 2025) is a large deficit rainfall for week 1 and normal rainfall over week 2.

- Prepare the field for nursery by ploughing and harrowing, apply well-decomposed FYM or Bio Compost and prepare a raised bed of 1m wide and a convenient length. 1/10th area of Transplanting (1000 sq. m area of nursery for Transplanting in 1 ha field) should be used for nursery. Procure seeds of the newly released variety of rice from the University farm. 25-30 kg of seeds require 1 ha to transplant.
- Pre-sowing of kharif groundnuts can be done this week. Apply 156 kg/ha SSP, 62 kg/ha Ammonium sulphate and 500 kg/ha Castor cake as basal dose. Seed treatment with Dithiane M45/Captan/Vitavax @ 2.5 g per kg of seeds before sowing for the control of seedborne diseases is advised.
- Timely sowing should be done after sufficient rainfall. Apply 20 kg of nitrogen/ha as basal for rainfed cotton. Procure good-quality seeds for kharif. Selects varieties like: Early: Bg-II GCH-8, GTHH49, ATM, Jay, First Class, 7576, Superb, Neo, Jadu, Navab, Ambuja, Beejdhan-2, Atom, Solar-77, Bharosa (sikkar) Medium Late: Bg-II GCH-6, RCH659, Agritop777, Agritop444, Pravardhan (Mallika-207 type), Mallika, Ajit-155, 111, 5, Gandiv (sikkar)
- Climbing a mango tree with the help of red ant and after that sucking from leaves, stem and fruits. To control mango mealy bug band mango tree with a polythene sheet (30-30 cm width).

Assam

The rainfall received over Assam was 112.3 mm (4% normal) from 01 June to 08 June 2025. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks for Assam (06 June- 12 June and 13 June 19 June 2025) is a large deficit rainfall for week 1 and deficit rainfall for week 2.

- Farmers can start nursery bed preparation for Sali rice cultivation. Collect seeds of recommended varieties of Sali rice like Ranjit, Ranjit Sub 1, Bahadur, Satyaranjan, Basundhara, Mahsuri, Ketekijoha, etc., for obtaining higher yield. Select varieties like Satyaranjan and Basundhara, having a crop duration of 130-135 days, in double-cropping areas. In chronically flood-affected areas, select recommended varieties having an extended transplanting period (more than 60 days), like Gitesh and Prafulla, for the raising of community nurseries. Select water submergent tolerant rice varieties such as Jalashree, Jalkunwari, Ranjit Sub-1, Swarna Sub-1, etc., for flood-prone areas. Contact nearby Agricultural Research Stations or Krishi Vigyan Kendras, or registered dealers for procuring quality seeds.
- Collect recommended varieties of summer bottle gourd like Pusa Summer Prolific long, Pusa Summer Prolific Round, Pusa Meghdoot and Pusa Manjiri. Seedlings may be raised under shade nets to protect them from extreme weather conditions.
- Sowing of Oiltorius varieties viz, JRO-524, JRO-7835, JRO-632, SEL-2 and Tarun may be done up to May. Thinning of the plants should be done 3-4 weeks after emergence. One hand weeding is to be given at the time of thinning. Wheel hoeing between rows within 4-5 weeks after sowing suppresses weeds considerably. N should be applied in two equal doses at 4-6 weeks and 6-8 weeks after sowing in areas where there is no water stagnation. All operations should be done in the jute crop mainly in fair weather.
- Proper sanitation along with disposal of the fallen fruits will reduce the infestation of the sucking pests like Fruit Sucking Moth in citrus. Baiting with pesticides like Emamectin Benzoate or Flubendiamide mixed with molasses (1%) and fruit juice helps in controlling the pest.

- Incidence of rust disease has been observed in pea at the flowering stages. It is advised to apply tebuconzol @ 2 ml/lit. Incidence of Wilt disease has been observed in lentils and khesari at vegetative stages. It is advised to drench the soil with Bavistin @ 1g/lit of water to protect the crop from wilt. They are also advised to apply Malathion 50 EC @ 2 ml/L of water.

Uttar Pradesh

Eastern Uttar Pradesh received rainfall of 8.3 mm (-26% deficit) and western Uttar Pradesh received rainfall of 8.8 mm (-22% deficit) from 01 March to 12 May 2025. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (09 May - 15 May and 16 May - 22 May 2025) is a large excess of rainfall over Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Western Uttar Pradesh during week 1 and week 2.

Western Uttar Pradesh

- As per extended range weather forecast large deficient and above normal day and night temperature from 06-12 June, 2025 therefore farmers are advised to medium duration rice such as Narendra dhan -359, Malviya dhan-36, Narendra dhan -2064, Narendra dhan -2026, or Hybrid varieties as Arize -6444, 6201, PHB-71, KRH-2, PRH-10 and JKRH-401 etc. Nursery should be raised during the 2nd week of June. Seed should be treated with Streptomycin 4.0 g with 45 lt. water for 30-35 kg seed/ ha, soaking for the control of Bacterial blight. If seen deficiency of Iron or zinc is seen in the old seedlings, spray 5 kg of ferrous sulfate or 5.0 kg of zinc sulfate mixed with 20 kg Urea with 500 lt. water solution.
- As per extended range weather forecast large deficient and above normal day and night temperature from 06-12 June, 2025 therefore farmers are advised to sowing of maize crop if irrigation facilities are available with recommended maize varieties such as Hybrid Dakan-107, Malika, VNR-4226, DKC-7074, Malveya-2, JH-3459, Prakash, PSM-5, Pro-303, KH-510, MMH-113 and Composite varieties Novjoti, Pusa-2, Prabhat and Azad uttam should be sown 18-20 kg/ha treated seed.
- In irrigated conditions, sowing of early maturing recommended varieties such as Paras, UPAS-120, Type-21 and Pusa-992 should be sown, and seed should be treated with Rhizobium culture and used 2.0 g Thirum + 1.0 g Carbendazim for 1.0 kg seed.
- In Zaid Urd/Moong, Hot and dry weather is likely to appear during this week; farmers are advised to harvest the mature crop.

Jharkhand

The rainfall received over Jharkhand was 19.4 mm (-15% normal) from 01 June to 08 June 2025. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks for Jharkhand (06 June- 12 June and 13 June 19 June 2025) is a large deficit rainfall for week 1 and deficit rainfall for week 2.

- Prepare land for paddy and arrange seeds of paddy crop. The improved varieties for rice crops are – for upland – Birsa Vikas Dhan 109, 110, 111, Birsa Dhan – 108 and Vandana; For mid-land – Sahbhagi dhan, IR-36, 64, Lalat, Naveen, Birasmati; For low land – Use Rajshree, Swarna, Sambha Mahsuri. As there is sufficient moisture in the field, farmers are advised to start field. preparation for timely sown direct seeded paddy (June 15 to June 30). Suitable varieties are - Vandana, birsa dhaan - 108, birsa vikas dhaan - 109, 110 and 111. Use 2 tons of FYM per acre in the fields. Apply NPK fertilizer at the rate of 24:12:8 kg per acre. Apply urea at the rate of 52 kg per acre, SSP at 75 kg per acre and potash at 15 kg per acre, but give urea in 3 parts at different stages of the crop.
- Interested farmers who are likely to go for Kharif maize should go for first deep ploughing, afterwards do two to three ploughings with the plow and at the time of final preparation, apply well rotten cow dung manure at the rate of 5 tons per acre. To reduce acidity of soil, put 1-1.5 quintals of lime per acre. in the row and mix it in the soil, then cover the seed well by putting it

in the row. Seed treatment before sowing: - Bebhistine 50W to avoid disease, termite and trunk borer. 2 grams of P. And later chlorpyrifos 20 E.C. Use at the rate of 5 ml per liter of water.

- For sowing of Finger millet, take seed rate of 3 - 3.5 kg per acre. Plough the field thoroughly three to four times. Mix cow dung manure at the rate of 2 tons per acre. Keep proper drainage facility. Improved varieties are - M 404, BM 2, 3, GPU 28, 67, Birsa Madua 3.
- Prepare the field for sowing of Pigeon pea crop. Buy seeds from a certified source only. For good germination it is necessary to have sufficient moisture in the field. After treatment with Fungicide and insecticide treat the seed with Rhizobium culture and phosphorus soluble bacteria (PSB) that will increase the germination rate and production of crop. Improved Varieties of Arhar – LRG-41, Birsa Arhar-1, Narendra Arhar-1 and 2, Bahar, ICPH-2671. Choose any one of these varieties.
- Farmers who want to cultivate paddy, maize or groundnut in the up lands should go for intercropping, in case of irregular rainfall, if one crop is destroyed, then some yield is obtained from the other crop. The intercropping for this area is as follows: Arhar + groundnut/paddy/urad: Sow two rows of groundnut or paddy or urad between two rows of arhar (75 cm row to row and 20 to 25 cm plant to plant distance). Arhar + corn: Sow one row of arhar and one row of maize (75 cm row to row and 20 to 25 cm plant to plant distance). In medium land, do direct sowing of paddy, maize, groundnut or soybean with short or medium duration variety. Choose short duration variety of maize for grain and medium duration variety for sweet corn.
- In medium and low lands, farmers can sow sun hemp and dhaincha for green manure. Take the seed rate of sun hemp @ 60-70 kg and that of Dhaincha @ 50-60 kg per hectare. There should be sufficient moisture in the field for good germination. These will be ready by the time of transplantation of paddy and will provide nutrients.

Bihar

The rainfall received over Bihar was 19.9 mm (-19% normal) from 01 June to 08 June 2025. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks for Bihar (06 June- 12 June and 13 June 19 June 2025) is large deficit rainfall for week 1 and deficit rainfall for week 2.

- In rice, Farmers are advised to sow short-duration and aromatic paddy varieties in the nursery between June 20 and July 10. Please note that sowing aromatic varieties earlier than this can reduce their fragrance. For transplanting preparation, sow long-duration paddy varieties by June 10, and medium-duration varieties between June 10 and 25. Farmers interested in direct seeding of paddy can sow long-duration varieties in the coming week, provided they have an adequate irrigation facility.
- In maize, the current weather is suitable for sowing kharif maize. Recommended varieties include Devki, Shaktiman-1, Shaktiman-2, Shaktiman-5, Rajendra Hybrid Maize-3, and Ganga-11. Treat the seeds with 2.5 grams of Thiram per kilogram of seed before sowing. Use a seed rate of 20 kg per hectare and apply 30 kg nitrogen, 60 kg phosphorus, and 50 kg potash per hectare at the time of sowing.
- For green manuring, sow sun hemp and dhaincha, using 25 kg of dhaincha seed per hectare. After harvesting moong or urad, incorporate the crop residue into the soil using a soil-turning plough to enhance soil fertility organically.
- After harvesting litchi, plough the orchard and apply fertilisers. For each mature tree, apply 60–80 kg of compost or well-rotted farmyard manure, 2.5 kg urea, 1.5 kg single super phosphate, 1.3 kg murete of potash, and 50 grams borax. Spread the mixture uniformly under the canopy of the tree and incorporate it into the soil.

Uttarakhand

Rainfall of 16.8 mm (-40% excess) was received over Uttarakhand from 01 June to 08 June 2025. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (06 June- 12 June and 13 June 19 June 2025) over Uttarakhand is a large deficit rainfall for week 1 and deficit rainfall for week 2.

- In horse gram, continue sowing hisar of horse gram, soybean, and other pulse crops. Seed treatment with Rhizobium culture should be done. Intercultural operations are advice in already sown crops.
- In rice, the Transplanting of ready seedlings. For weed control, apply the recommended herbicide. In case of zinc deficiency in soil, apply Zinc sulphate @ 25 kg/ha to prevent Khaira disease.
- In amaranths, Weeding/hoeing and thinning work should be done.
- In ginger, Intercultural operation and mulching should be done after germination.
- In brinjal, to control shoot and fruit borer in brinjal and tomato crops, infested fruits and shoots should be collected and buried inside the soil. If the pest population is high, spray of the recommended dose of Indoxacarb or Spinosad is advised.
- Transplanting of root stock of Napier grass, perennial fodder plants and grasses in cultivable wasteland or non-agricultural land.
- Maintain proper hygiene and fresh air circulation inside the cattle shed.
- Application of insecticides should be done in the drains around the cowshed from time to time for management of mosquitoes and other harmful pests.

Punjab

Rainfall of 13.4 mm (127% large excess) was received over Punjab from 01 June to 08 June 2025. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (06 June- 12 June and 13 June 19 June 2025) over Punjab is no rainfall for week 1 and large deficit rainfall for week 2.

- Irrigate the crop at 7-12-day intervals and apply a second dose of urea @ 65 kg per acre along the rows to plant the crop.
- In situations where it emerges after first irrigation or with the rain shower, Stomp 30 EC @ 1 litre/acre dissolved in 200 litres of water can also be applied as post-emergence after first irrigation to cotton. If the weeds emerge before the application of the herbicide, a light hoeing/inter-culture may be done as the Stomp does not control the emerged weeds. Alternatively, spray 500 ml per acre Hitweed Maxx 10 MEC (pyrithiobac sodium 6%+quizalofop ethyl 4%) by dissolving in 150 litres of water after first irrigation, in moist soil, to control annual grass and broadleaf weeds. This herbicide also provides effective control of lapeta (guara) vel (Ipomoea sp.) when weed plants are at the 2 to 5-leaf stage. Give a directed spray (by using a protective hood) of Gramoxone 24 SL (paraquat) at 500 ml/acre or 900 ml per acre, sweep power 13.5 SL (glufosinate ammonium) at 6-8 weeks after sowing in between the cotton rows by using 100 litres of water. Avoid application of the herbicide on the top foliage of the cotton plants. Application of either herbicide at 6-8 weeks after sowing, when the crop is 40-45 cm high, can replace hand weeding/hoeing, etc.
- Irrigated the bearing fruit plants, such as citrus, mango, pear, litchi, etc., at the 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

- 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.
- Regularly monitor the crop for the incidence of cotton leaf curl virus. Uproot and destroy the affected plant from time to time. Whitefly also attacks other alternate host crops like brinjal, potato, tomato, okra, moong, mash and guar. Regular surveillance should be done for timely management of these crops. Regular surveillance of whitefly on cotton should also be done.
- For the management of top-borer, release Trichocards having 20,000 eggs of rice moth parasitised by Trichogramma japonicum at 10-day intervals up to the end of June. Pheromone traps @ 10 per acre can be used along with the recommended Trichocard application. Check attack of top-borer by applying 10 kg Ferterra 0.4 GR or 12 kg of Furadan/Diafuran/Furacarb/Carbocil/ Fury 3G (carbofuran) per acre at the base of shoots of sugarcane during the last week of June, only if the top borer damage exceeds a 5 % level. Earth up slightly and give light irrigation to the crop immediately.

Himachal Pradesh

Rainfall of 18.5 mm (17% normal) was received over Himachal Pradesh from 01 June to 08 June 2025. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (06 June- 12 June and 13 June 19 June 2025) over Himachal Pradesh is large deficit rainfall for week 1 and deficit rainfall over week 2.

- Do deep ploughing of fields after harvesting of rabi crops. It helps in destroying the eggs and pupating stages of insects and weed seeds. After harvesting of rabi crops farmers are advised to test their soil from certified agencies and to do laser levelling in their field if required. Green manure crops, cluster bean, daincha, senai, lobia, etc., may be sown and ensure proper moisture for proper germination.
- Maize sowing advised after ensuring soil moisture or after rains.
- Advised to complete sowing of the Paddy nursery and ensure proper soil moisture before nursery sowing. Seed treatment of fungal disease with Bavistin @2.5g/kg of seed.
- In High hills regions, do intercultural operations in peas, French beans and Ogla and Phafra. Sowing of palak, radish, turnip and carrot in addition to transplanting of cabbage, Cauliflower, broccoli and exotic vegetables. In high hilly intercultural operations and urea dose to peas, turnip, carrot, palak, etc. advised Potato can also be sown. Weeding is advised in the crop sown earlier.
- Further, the farmers should store the harvested produce in a cool and dry place, adopting necessary precautions for avoiding the attack of storage pests like the Potato Tuber Moth.
- Pluck the tea leaves (two leaf and a bud) at 8-10-day interval to maintain the quality and productivity. Monitor for mites and millipedes in the orchards, for control of millipede, bug spray recommended chemicals.
- In mid and lower regions, sowing of cucurbits crops is advised. Seed should be treated with captan or thiram @ 2 grams/kg of seed before sowing. Use well-decomposed FYM 10-12 tons/acre in the field at the time of ploughing. cucurbitaceous crops, if the attack of the red pumpkin beetle is found, then spraying of the recommended chemical is advised. Transplanting of the cucurbitaceous family can be done. Given the rainfall, farmers are advised to do the staking accordingly. In cucurbitaceous crops, the red pumpkin beetle is expected in this weather; spraying of recommended chemicals is advised.

- Mango plant hopper expected, for control spray, recommended chemicals. Apply an alkathene or sticky grease band 15-20 cm wide on mango plants to control the upward movement of mango mealybug.
- In litchi fruit borer, for control, spray cypermethrin 10 EC @ 1 ml per litre of water at 15-day intervals. Monitor red rust in litchi, which is expected. Spray micro nutrients of zinc, copper, manganese, iron and boron in mango, grape and guava orchards.

Jammu

Rainfall of 225.0 mm (-38% deficit) was received over Jammu from 01 June to 08 June 2025. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (06 June- 12 June and 13 June 19 June 2025) over Jammu is excess rainfall for week 1 and normal rainfall for week 2.

- Nursery raising of Basmati 370 and Ranbir Basmati is recommended. Treat seed with Carbendazim or Bavistin @ 2gm/Kg before nursery raising. Weeding in nursery is recommended by mechanical methods or use butachlor granules 5G @ 30 kg/ha in puddle soil after emergence of 1st leaf. If required, apply urea to rice seedlings just after the water disappears from field. Give irrigation to the nursery on a daily basis as per requirement due to high temperature and hence evaporation rate. Irrigation is recommended during evening hours. Cover the nursery with grass/straw to prevent evaporation rate.
- Start land preparation to conserve in situ moisture for the early sown maize crop. Apply 15 tonnes of well-rotted FYM and incorporate thoroughly into the soil with the first ploughing and reduce 25% of N, P & K from the recommended dose.
- Apply Irrigation as per requirement due to high temperature and evaporation rate. Hoeing and weeding in Turmeric/ginger is recommended at a vattar condition of soil to conserve soil moisture.
- If Black spots on leaves and drying of vines due to Downey mildew are observed in plants, Spray metalaxyl in combination with carbendazim @ 1 gm/lit at 7-day intervals to control the disease. Spray prophenfos @ 1ml/lit of water to control shoot and fruit borer in brinjal and fruit borer in tomato. Monitor the tomato crop for leaf curl. Remove virus-infected plants.
- Migrate bee colonies to flora-rich areas. For protection against ants, put the legs of the apiary into water so that ants cannot attack the apiary. Provide adequate space to the colonies for brood rearing and storage of the hectare.

Rajasthan

East Rajasthan received 12.0 mm of rainfall (64% large excess), and 10.0 mm (82% large excess) of rainfall was received over West Rajasthan from 01 June to 08 June 2025. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (06 June- 12 June and 13 June 19 June 2025) shows large excess rainfall over East Rajasthan and West Rajasthan for week 1 and large deficit rainfall over East Rajasthan and West Rajasthan for week 2.

- Optimum moisture level should be maintained in cucurbitaceous crops, as dry conditions may lead to poor pollination and thus a drop-in yield of the crop. To plant a fruit orchard, dig the pits at the right distance and leave them open. After receiving rainfall, the transplantation of fruit plants should be done.
- Deep summer ploughing at 15-20 days interval for 2-3 times for the management of cyst, reniform and root-knot nematodes in Maize, Pulse-Oilseeds and Vegetable crops, respectively. To plant a fruit orchard of Guava, pomegranate and citrus, dig the pits at the recommended distance of 6×6 m and leave them open.

- To control shoot and fruit borer in brinjal, infested fruits and shoots should be collected and buried. If the pest population is above ETL, spraying of Spinosad 48 EC @ 1 ml /4 litres of water should be done when the sky is clear.
- Looking to the increase in temperature, farmers are advised to give irrigation in summer green gram.
- Red beetle insect causes damage to germinated and new leaves of cucurbits crops. For the control of red beetle in cucurbit crops, dusting with Carberil 5 % @ 25 kg/ha in the morning or evening.
- For the control of yellow mosaic virus in chilli, water melon, musk melon and okra, farmers are advised to spray Imidacloprid @ 8 ml in 15 lit water twice at 8 8-day intervals. 5 days after Imidacloprid spray, Bavistin @ 2g per lit should be sprayed for other foliar blights.
- Considering the possibility of strong winds, farmers are advised to pick okra fruits and other vegetables to avoid possible losses.
- Give clean and fresh water to the animals in sufficient amounts, so that the whole physical process goes smoothly for the animals and there is no reduction in milk production.

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