



राष्ट्रीय कृषि मौसम परामर्शी सेवाएं बुलेटिन  
**National Agromet Advisory Services Bulletin**

जारी करने की तिथि/ **Date of issue: 01 September 2025**

आधारित/based on

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

वैधता/Validity: **29 August – 11 September 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

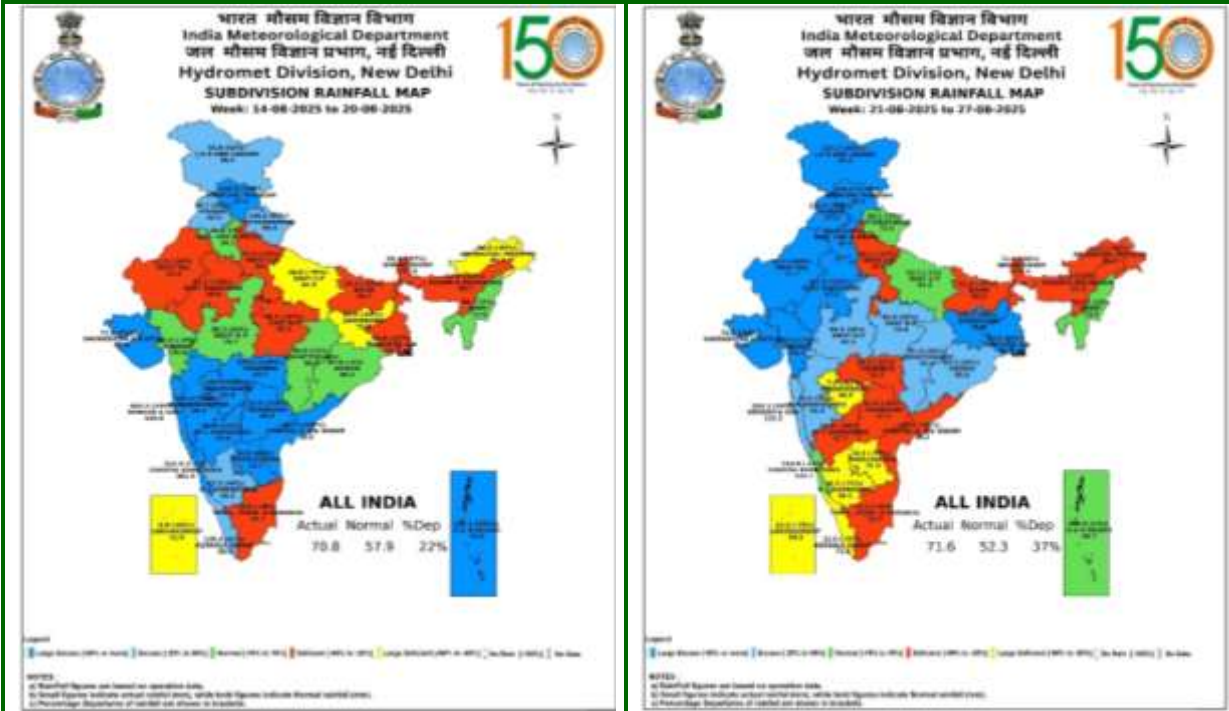
भारतीय मौसम विज्ञान विभाग

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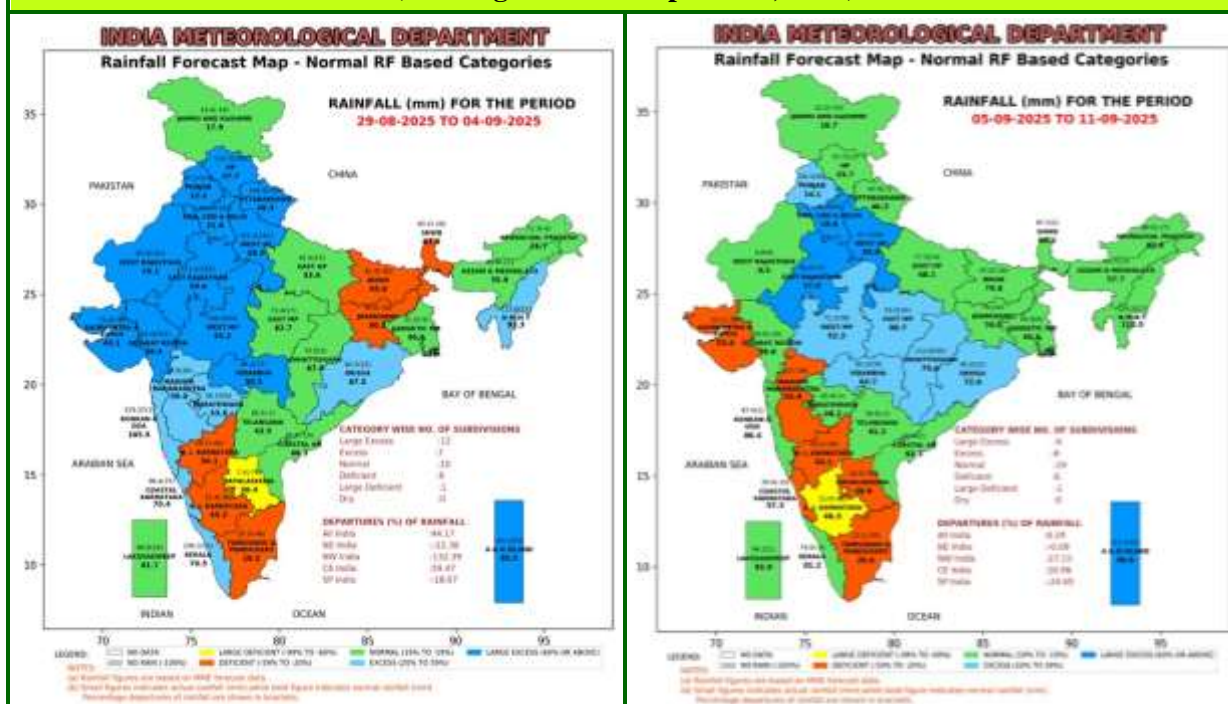
## Realized Rainfall (14<sup>th</sup> to 27<sup>th</sup> August, 2025)



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

## Extended Range Forecast System

Rainfall forecast maps for the next 2 weeks (IC 27<sup>th</sup> August, 2025)  
(29<sup>th</sup> August to 11<sup>th</sup> September, 2025)



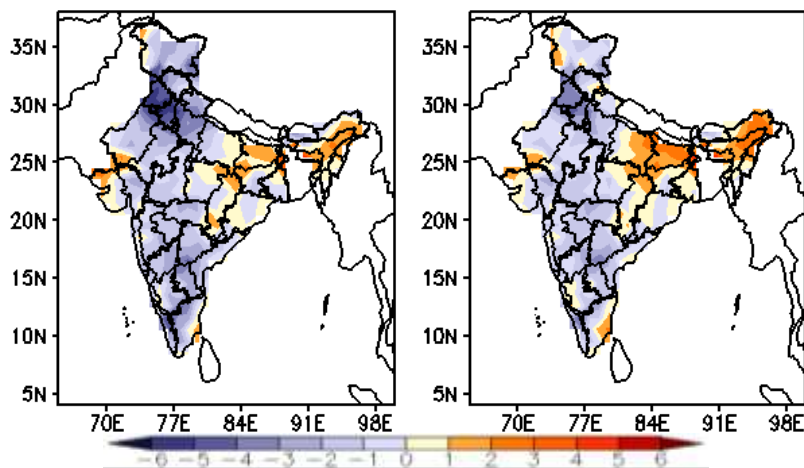
- **Week 1 (29.08.2025 to 04.09.2025):** Rainfall is likely to be above normal over North West India, West India, Central India and along west coast. However, it is likely to be below normal over most parts of South India.
- **Week 2 (05.09.2025 to 11.09.2025):** Rainfall is likely to be above normal over Central India, Odisha, East Rajasthan, many parts of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Nagaland Manipur Mizoram & Tripura (NMMT). 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- 27<sup>th</sup> August, 2025)  
(29<sup>th</sup> August to 11<sup>th</sup> September, 2025)**

**MME forecast Tmax anomaly (Deg C)**

(Week1: 29Aug–04Sep)

(Week2: 05Sep–11Sep)



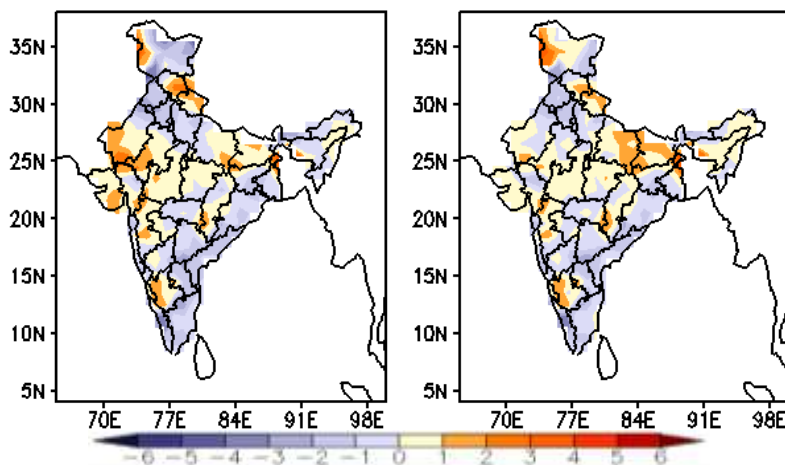
**Maximum Temperature (Tmax)**

- **Week 1 (29.08.2025 to 04.09.2025):** Maximum temperature is likely to be below normal over most of the country except North East India, Bihar and parts of Chhattisgarh.
- **Week 2 (05.09.2025 to 11.09.2025):** Maximum temperature is likely to be above normal over North East India, Bihar and adjoining East Uttar Pradesh, some parts of Chhattisgarh and coastal regions of Tamil Nadu.

**MME forecast Tmin anomaly (Deg C)**

(Week1: 29Aug–04Sep)

(Week2: 05Sep–11Sep)



**Minimum Temperature (Tmin)**

- **Week 1 (29.08.2025 to 04.09.2025):** Minimum temperature is likely to be above normal over Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, East Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Maharashtra and South Karnataka.
- **Week 2 (05.09.2025 to 11.09.2025):** Minimum temperature is likely to be above normal over North East India, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, East Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, South Karnataka, Gujarat and Madhya Maharashtra.

## Strategic Agricultural Planning based on Rainfall till 11 September 2025

### Agromet Advisories

#### Kerala

Kerala received 1546.6 mm (-11% normal) of rainfall from 01 June to 31 August 2025. Kerala's extended-range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (29 August-04 September and 05-11 September 2025) in Kerala is an excess of rainfall for week 1 and normal rainfall for week 2.

- In rice (*virippu*), ensure the availability of water in the rice fields. The scarcity of water at this stage may lead to chaffy grains. Wherever possible, provide irrigation up to field submergence, in places where the monsoon did not bring out ponding.
- During the rainy season, to control and prevent bacterial leaf blight in paddy, dissolve 20 g of cow dung in one litre of water and spray the supernatant liquid by mixing with 20g of *Pseudomonas*. Pesticides should not be applied during the rainy period.
- As a prophylactic measure against boron deficiency in bananas, apply Borax (10 grams/plant or 4 kg/ acre) into the soil. For immediate results, spray Borax (1 gram per litre of water) as a foliar spray.
- Detection of disease at its early stage will help to adopt efficient corrective measures. Cut and remove the affected tissues from the crown and apply Bordeaux paste. After that, cover the cut surface with polythene sheets to protect it from rainfall until the new leaf emerges. Burn the removed tissues immediately. As a prophylactic measure, spray 1% Bordeaux mixture into the axils of the top leaves of the surrounding palms.
- Yellowish-brown patches are observed on the leaves. As the disease progresses, these patches merge, causing the leaves to appear scorched, and lesions become visible. To control this, dissolve 20 grams of fresh cow dung in one litre of water, filter the solution, and mix it with 20 grams of *Pseudomonas* dissolved in one litre of water. Spray this mixture on the affected plants.
- Vaccinate animals against foot and mouth disease. Care should be taken to prevent rat breeding in the premises of the cattle shed to prevent leptospirosis.

#### Tamil Nadu

Tamil Nadu received 214.5 mm (2% normal) of rainfall from 01 June to 31 August 2025. The extended-range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (29 August-04 September and 05-11 September 2025) in Tamil Nadu is deficit rainfall for week 1 and week 2.

- In cotton, Irrigation is advisable based on local weather conditions and crop requirements.
- In coconut, an increase in temperature with button shedding is noticed. Root feeding with TNAU coconut tonic @ 200 ml/palm twice a year at a six-month interval increases the number and size of nuts.
- In paddy, as the crop is at a critical stage, farmers are advised to provide adequate irrigation and fertiliser application.
- Earthing up, along with proper fertilizer application, should be carried out to minimize the risk of crop lodging in the banana.

#### Karnataka

Coastal Karnataka received 3091.8 mm (11% normal) rainfall, North Interior Karnataka received rainfall of 506.0 mm (48% excess), and South Interior Karnataka received rainfall of 552.0 mm (4% normal) from 01 June to 31 August 2025. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (29 August-04 September and 05-11 September 2025) is excess over Coastal Karnataka, deficit rainfall over North Interior Karnataka and South Interior Karnataka for week 1, and



deficit rainfall over rainfall over Coastal Karnataka and North Interior Karnataka, large deficit rainfall over South Interior Karnataka for week 2.

#### *North Interior Karnataka*

- In sugarcane, Top dressing of Nitrogenous and Potash fertilisers. To manage the root grub menace application/spreading of 10 kg of *Metarhizium anisopliae* bio-insecticide mixing in dry organic manure or vermicompost. To manage early shoot borer: Spraying of Imidacloprid @ 0.5 ml /lit of water. To manage scale insect spraying of Acephate 1 ml / lit of water.
- 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. To manage viral diseases, uproot the infected plants and destroy. Then take up spraying of 0.5 ml. Imidacloprid is adding micronutrient-supplying fertilisers.
- In pigeon pea, to manage ash weevil, take up spraying of 2 ml Quinalphos dissolved in one litre of water. To manage leaf webber, spraying of Profenophos @ 1 ml/litre of water. Nipping: 45-50 days after sowing, nipping of terminal buds up to 5-6 cm will help to get more branches and achieve a good yield.
- In maize, Stem borer: Apply 3 per cent Carbofuran granules in the whorl of the leaf. Topdressing of Nitrogen can be done @ 45, 45 and 15 kg per ha at 35, 50 and 65 days after sowing, respectively.
- In groundnut, to manage leaf minor in groundnut, spraying Quinalphos 25 EC @ 2 ml or Dimethoate 30 EC @ 2 ml/lit.

#### *South Interior Karnataka*

- Continue sowing operation, good soil moisture available for sowing operation.
- Due to cloudy weather followed by intermittent rainfall and higher relative humidity, conditions are created for more pest and disease populations, and root rotting is observed in kharif crops. Take precautionary measures to higher pest and disease incidences.
- The following finger millet varieties are recommended for sowing: GPU-28, 45,48 and 66, ML-365
- Right time for thinning and intercultural operation in the finger millet early sown crop.
- Right time for application of 200-gram Gypsum per acre in groundnut crop at flowering stage.
- Undertake intercultural operations to control the weeds and to increase the moisture availability to crops.
- Wherever overpopulation of crop plants exists, undertake a thinning operation for better availability of scarce soil moisture to the reduced population of crop plants.
- Application of top-dress fertilizer to the Maize crop is recommended.
- Feeding cows containing about 17 per cent dietary fibre in the animal feed is also helpful to increase fat percentage in milk. Concentrate mixture should comprise grains (40 per cent), oil cakes (32 per cent), brans (25per cent), mineral mixture (2 per cent) and common salt (1 per cent).

#### **Andhra Pradesh**

Coastal Andhra received 460.8 mm (5% normal) and 307.0 mm (13% normal) of rainfall in the Rayalaseema region from 01 June to 31 August 2025, the extended-range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (29 August-04 September and 05-11 September 2025) shows normal rainfall over Coastal Andhra Pradesh and large deficit rainfall over Rayalaseema for week 1 and normal rainfall over Coastal Andhra Pradesh and deficit over Rayalaseema for week 2.

- June sown groundnut crop is at the flowering to pod formation stage. Farmers are advised to apply gypsum @ 200 kg per acre. Present weather conditions are congenial for sucking pest and Spodoptera & Helicoverpa incidence in June II FN sown groundnut crop under bore wells. Sucking pest control, to install sticky traps (10 no's/acre) and pheromone traps (04 nos/acre) in the groundnut field to monitor sucking and leaf-eating pests. Intensity of infestation to spray imidacloprid 17.8 SL @ 0.4 ml/l of water for the control of sucking pests at ETL.
- Rice crop is at the nursery to transplanting stage. Farmers are advised to pinch off the leaf tips before transplanting in the main field and also make 20 cm alleyways at every 2 meters apart to facilitate free aeration and for uniform application of fertilisers, herbicides and pest management practices. Apply entire 'P2O5' & 'K2O' as basal while 'N' in three equal splits (Basal + Active tillering + Panicle initiation stage). In light textured soils, apply 'K2O' in two splits, half at basal and half at panicle initiation, along with 2nd top dressing of 'N'.
- Farmers are advised to utilise the available soil moisture and take up top dressing of urea @ 13 kg /acre at 30 to 35, 60 to 65 and for hybrids, apply an additional dose of urea @ 13 kg/acre at 90 to 95 days under sufficient soil moisture conditions.
- Red gram crop is at the vegetative stage. Farmers are advised to utilise available soil moisture and take up intercultivation with gorrus (or) guntakas at 30 and 60 days after sowing. Farmers are also advised to take up thinning to maintain an optimum plant population.
- The present weather conditions are favourable for bacterial leaf blight and dry rot incidence in pomegranate. For the control of bacterial leaf blight, farmers are advised to spray copper oxychloride @ 3.0 g + streptomycin @ 0.5gm/L of water and to control dry rot, spraying of chlorpyrifos @ 2.5 ml + carbendazim @ 3 g /L of water is recommended.

### Odisha

Odisha received rainfall of 870.9 mm (2% below normal) from June 1 to August 31, 2025. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (29 August-04 September and 05-11 September 2025) over Odisha is excess rainfall for week 1 and week 2.

- Application of fertiliser & pesticides may be withheld for the time being.
- In Direct sown rice, where herbicide has not been applied, "*Beushening*" may be done after accumulation of enough water (at least 7-10 cm standing water) at 25-30 days after sowing.
- Fill gaps using older seedlings or clones taken from the same field to ensure a plant density of 33 hills per square meter.
- Draining out excess water from the fields of Pulses, Maize, Groundnut, vegetables and also from jute field as it affects the quality of the fibre.
- There are chances of incidence of both fungal and bacterial diseases like leaf blight, wilt, and rot in different standing crops. To manage these diseases, spray (Metalaxyl+ Mancozeb) 2-gram/litre of water or (Carbendazim+ Mancozeb) 2-gram/litre of water along with Plantomycin @ 1-gram/ litre of water in clear weather.

### Madhya Pradesh

East Madhya Pradesh received rainfall of 1022.2 mm (20% excess) and West Madhya Pradesh received rainfall of 884.4 mm (21% excess) from 01 June to 31 August 2025. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (29 August-04 September and 05-11 September 2025) is a normal rainfall over East Madhya Pradesh and large excess rainfall over West Madhya Pradesh during week 1, and excess rainfall over East Madhya Pradesh and West Madhya Pradesh for week 2.

- Construct bunds around the field for soil and water conservation measures. Apply irrigation if soil cracks develop in the field.

- In soybeans, monitoring of the field for leaf-eating caterpillar, sucking pests in June-sown crop. Rogue out mosaic plants from the field. Placing of bird perches in the field. Placing yellow sticky traps for controlling white flies.
- In sugarcane, tie the cane plants together to prevent lodging due to strong winds. Drenching of soil with insecticide for preventing termite attack. Control of top shoot borer and *Pyrilla* insects in autumn-sown canes.
- Proper monitoring and care of fertilizer should be taken of seedlings of kharif onion, chilli and brinjal in the nursery. Fruit borer monitoring is required in tomato, chilli and brinjal. If more than one borer per plant, pesticide application for controlling pests after consulting with nearby KVKs.
- Monitoring of the field for leaf-eating caterpillar. Control of weeds is required after rainfall and before drying of the land.
- In maize, infestation of Fall armyworm has started due to current weather conditions. A smooth-skinned larva from light green to tan to grey in colour as they grow. Monitoring the maize field is required. Their control measures are different at different larval instar stages. It should be consulted from a nearby KVK before applying the insecticidal application.

### **Gujarat**

Gujarat received rainfall of 766.6 mm (-2% normal) from 01 June to 31 August 2025. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (29 August-04 September and 05-11 September 2025) over Gujarat is a large excess rainfall for week 1 and week 2.

- In castor, Avoid Irrigation and spraying of agrochemicals due to the forecast of rainfall. Due to the forecast of rainfall, postpone inter-culturing and weeding activities.
- Avoid Irrigation and spraying of agrochemicals in groundnut due to the forecast of rainfall. Due to the forecast of rainfall, postpone inter-culturing and weeding activities in the late sown groundnut. Apply Ammonium sulphate fertilizer 30 kg/ha for the correction of yellowing, if rainfall is not there. Carry out inter-culturing and weeding if optimum moisture condition is observed.
- For the control of pink bollworm in cotton, spray 10 ml Deltamethrin or spray 100 g *Beauveria bassiana* powder and 20 ml Profenofos mix in 10 litres of water in clear weather conditions. Install pink bollworm pheromone traps.

### **Maharashtra**

Konkan received rainfall of 2790.3 mm (12% normal), 642.2 mm (9% normal) rainfall over Madhya Maharashtra, 537.6 mm (12% normal) rainfall over Marathwada, and 808.1 mm (3% normal) rainfall over Vidarbha from 01 June to 31 August 2025. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (29 August-04 September and 05-11 September 2025) is an excess of rainfall over Konkan, Madhya Maharashtra and Marathwada and a large excess rainfall over Vidarbha for week 1 and normal rainfall over Konkan and Marathwada, excess rainfall over Vidarbha, deficit rainfall over Madhya Maharashtra for week 2.

#### *Vidarbha*

- Immediately drain out excess water from standing crops. In a soybean field, yellowing of plants due to excess soil moisture and continuous cloudy weather may be treated with a foliar spray of nitrogen and potash through potassium nitrate 13:00:45 @ 100 g per 10 litres of water
- Drain out any excess water stagnation occurring from standing crops. In cotton crops, postpone inter-culture operation (weeding/hoeing) till the current spell of rains. Postpone the spray schedule till the current spell of rains.



- Immediately drain out excess water from standing crops. Install pheromone traps @ 5/ha for monitoring of *Helicoverpa*. Monitor for the presence of eggs & small larvae.
- In areas where infestation of stem fly is reported, for monitoring the incidence of stem fly, erect yellow sticky traps @ 4 to 5 per acre.

#### **Madhya Maharashtra**

- Start the harvesting immediately when 70 % of the pods mature and when there are no rains. One or two rounds of pod picking should be done to avoid shattering of pods and losses. As rainfall is forecasted, carry out harvesting of timely sown mature kharif Black gram within time and keep the harvested produce in a protected place.
- Selection of Variety for Pre-seasonal: Phule sugarcane 15012, Phule sugarcane 13007, COM 88121(Krishna), CO 86032 (Neera), COM 0265 (Phule 265). To control fungal diseases, seed treatment should be done with 10 grams of carbendazim in 10 litres of water for 10 minutes before planting. After that, bacterial seed treatment should be done with 10 kg of Acetobacter + 1.25 kg PSB per hectare in 100 litres of water for 30 minutes.
- For control of shoot borer and spodoptera, spray 5% neem extract or neem-containing insecticide azadirachtin 0.03% (300 ppm) 5 ml. per litre of water or indoxacarb 14.5% SC 7 ml. or emamectin benzoate 5% SG 3 ml. per 10 litres of water in the morning when the wind is calm, add sticker 1 ml. per litre, when there are no rains.
- Due to the present cloudy and rainy weather, for the control of sigatoka disease, the affected leaf parts/leaves should be removed and burned. Also, spray metiram 55% + pyraclostrobin 5% (60% WG) 30 grams per 10 litres of water when there are no rains. After that, 2 sprays should be done at an interval of 15 to 20 days.

#### **Chhattisgarh**

The rainfall received over Chhattisgarh was 900.0 mm (-2% normal) from 01 June to 31 August 2025. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (29 August-04 September and 05-11 September 2025) over Chhattisgarh is excess rainfall for week 1 and week 2.

- When the rice crop is reaching the tillering stage, the second dose of nitrogen fertiliser in the form of urea (30 kg/hectare) should be applied.
- Top dressing of half (30 kg/ha) of the total recommended amount of nitrogen in the form of urea after 25-30 days of transplanting should be done, and stop the drainage of water from the fields for 24 hours. Spray the remaining 25% potash fertiliser after 25-30 days of transplantation.
- To prevent BLB disease in rice crop, balanced fertilisers should be used. In case of disease infestation, broadcasting of potash fertilizer should be done @ 8-10 kg/ha.
- If symptoms of sheath blight disease are observed in paddy, spray Hexaconazole @1 gram/litre.
- If symptoms of leaf spot or rust disease are observed in the groundnut crop, spray 0.05% Carbendazim 2-3 times at an interval of 10-12 days.

#### **Assam**

The rainfall received over Assam was 916.6 mm (-37% deficit) from 01 June to 31 August 2025. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks for Assam (29 August-04 September and 05-11 September 2025) is normal rainfall for week 1 and week 2.

- Nursery raising of the photo-insensitive short-duration (90-100 days) varieties like Luit, Kopilee and Dishang is advocated for areas where the *sali* rice crop was totally damaged or for those farmers who have not yet started its cultivation due to insufficient standing water in the field.

- Sowing of sesamum seeds may be completed by August. Prepare land in well-drained, fertile sandy loam soil for sesamum cultivation. The recommended varieties are: Gauri, Vinayak, Punjab Til No. 1, etc. Apply 4 kg urea, 19 kg SSP and 5 kg MOP at the time of final land preparation. The seed rate to sow one bigha of land is 550 gm.
- Land preparation for sowing of green gram and black gram seeds may be started. Select upland, well-drained sandy loam soil for these crops. The recommended varieties for green gram are: Pratap, T-44, Kopergaon, K-851, M L-56, M L-131, etc. The recommended varieties for black gram are: T-9, T-27, T-122, Pant U-19, etc.

### **West Bengal**

Gangetic West Bengal received rainfall of 1034.3 mm (15% normal) and Sub-Himalayan West Bengal received 1245.1 mm (-17% normal) from 01 June to 31 August 2025. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks for West Bengal (29 August-04 September and 05-11 September 2025) is normal rainfall over Gangetic West Bengal and deficit rainfall over Sub-Himalayan West Bengal during week 1 and normal rainfall over Gangetic West Bengal and Sub-Himalayan West Bengal during week 2.

- Ensure proper drainage in transplanted fields to avoid water stagnation and related problems like yellowing, spikelet sterility, and Brown Plant Hopper attack. Where rainfall decreases, adopt Alternate Wetting and Drying (AWD) irrigation to maintain soil moisture.
- Farmers should use the available rainwater for retting by filling pits with clean water and ensuring complete submergence of jute bundles. Weighting materials such as banana logs or water hyacinth may be used to keep stems underwater.
- Provide proper drainage to prevent waterlogging in okra fields due to expected rainfall. Foliar spray of micronutrients (e.g., zinc and boron) can be done in clear weather to improve fruit set and quality. Harvesting should be planned during non-rainy periods to avoid postharvest losses and maintain fruit quality.
- Frequent rains and humid conditions may favour Yellow Vein Mosaic Virus, Okra Enation Leaf Curl Virus, fruit borer, and sucking pests; monitor the crop closely and apply recommended biopesticides or insecticides during clear weather windows.
- Due to frequent rainfall, the chances of fungal diseases increase. Farmers should ensure proper drainage and apply recommended fungicides during clear-weather windows. The occurrence of fruit flies is expected to be less under rainy and humid conditions, but fields should still be monitored regularly.

### **Jharkhand**

The rainfall received over Jharkhand was 1012.2 mm (27% excess) from 01 June to 31 August 2025. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks for Jharkhand (29 August-04 September and 05-11 September 2025) is deficit rainfall for week 1 and normal rainfall for week 2.

- Those farmers who have transplanted paddy 2 to 3 weeks ago should spray 25% of the remaining 50% nitrogen in the paddy.
- In the maize crops, which are in the cobbing to silking stage, spray the remaining amount of urea at the rate of 26 kg per acre. The time has come to take care of such a crop of maize where grains are appearing in the cob. For this, farmers should tie bright ribbons in the fields with the help of poles, and birds run away after seeing the glow produced by the sunlight falling on these ribbons.
- Go for intercultural operation in finger millet crop, which is 20 – 25 days old, followed by broadcasting urea @ 22 kilograms per acre.

- Farmers who want to cultivate Kulthi should sow any one of its improved varieties, such as Indira Kulthi-1, B. LG-19 or Birsa Kulthi-1. 8 to 10 kg of seed is required for sowing in one acre. To prepare the field,
- Farmers can sow cauliflower or cabbage seeds at this time. Add cow dung manure at the rate of 80 to 100 kg per acre, urea 105 kg, 150 kg phosphorus, 40 kg potash per acre.

## **Bihar**

The rainfall received over Bihar was 551.3 mm (-29% deficit) from 01 June to 31 August 2025. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks for Bihar (29 August-04 September and 05-11 September 2025) is deficit rainfall for week 1 and normal rainfall for week 2.

- It is an appropriate time for sowing of September pigeon pea. Farmers are advised to prepare their lands for the sowing of pigeon pea. Pusa-9, Sarad and Rajendra Arhar-1 varieties are recommended for sowing in this region. Application of 20kg/ha Nitrogen, 45kg/ha Phosphorus, 20 kg/ha Potash and 20 kg sulphur/ha is advised during land preparation. Seed should be treated with Thiram/Capton @ @2.5gm/kg of seed.
- To protect the dairy animals from Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD), vaccinate them with goat pox vaccine. For treatment of LSD, use injection Ivermectin (3.15 %) as subcutaneous once, Streptopenicillin 2.5 gm/2.5 gm medicine for three days, Livotus/Brutone/Meboliv medicine@ 50 ml oral daily, Vitamin ADE @20 ml oral daily and mineral mixture @50 gm daily. Isolate LSD affected animals from the healthy herd.
- Farmers can still sow the early varieties of cauliflower, such as Kashi Govi-25, Kashi Kuwari, Pusa Deepali, Pusa Kartik, Early Synthetic and Pant Govi-3. A spacing of 60 cm x 45 cm is advised. Application of 10-15 kg Borax and 1.0 kg ammonium molybdate per hectare is advised in boron/molybdenum-deficient land. Regular monitoring of the leaf-eating caterpillar (diamondback moth) is advised in early sown cauliflower.
- In standing rice and other crops, weed growth would be high in the coming weeks due to below normal rainfall. Therefore, farmers are advised to implement effective weed control measures in their rice fields.

## **Uttar Pradesh**

Eastern Uttar Pradesh received rainfall of 548.8 mm (-12% normal) and Western Uttar Pradesh received rainfall of 620.7 mm (13% normal) from 01 June to 31 August 2025. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) for the next two weeks (29 August-04 September and 05-11 September 2025) is normal rainfall over Eastern Uttar Pradesh and large excess rainfall over Western Uttar Pradesh during week 1 and week 2.

### *Eastern Uttar Pradesh*

- As per the extended range weather forecast, deficient rainfall, above normal day and night temperature from 15-21 August, 2025, farmers are advised to stop irrigation due to 46.2 mm rainfall received on 14-08-2025 and 8.0mm rainfall forecast from 15 to 19 August, weeding should be done and top dress 1/4 Urea 20 to 25 days after planting. If grassy and broad-leaf weeds are seen in the paddy field, spray bispyribac-sodium 10% SC 0.20 lt. with 500 litres of water solution after 10-15 days of transplanting at 3.0 cm standing water.
- In the vegetative stage, the application of insecticide for control of fall armyworm is advised. Top dressing of nitrogenous fertilizers in a 25-30-day-old crop. Drainage channels to remove excess water from the field.
- Pearl millet sowing should be done at proper moisture with composite varieties such as ICMB-155, WCC-69, ICTP-8203, Raj-171 and Hybrid varieties such as Pusa-322, Pusa-32 and ICMH-451. Weeding and thinning should be completed within 15 to 20 days after sowing.

- Farmers are advised to sow green gram in vacant fields. Recommended late sown varieties are Pant moong-1, 3, 4, Narendra moong-1, 4, PDM-11, Malveeya jyoti, Samrat, Malveeya janchetna, Malveeya janpriya, Malveeya jagrati, Asha, Meha, MH-2-15, and TM-9937 for the purpose.

### **Punjab**

Rainfall of 470.4 mm (30% excess) was received over Punjab from 01 June to 31 August 2025. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (29 August-04 September and 05-11 September 2025) over Punjab is a large excess of rainfall for week 1 and excess rainfall for week 2.

- In sugarcane, drain the flood water if possible. To prevent lodging, prop up the crop at the end of this month by using the trash twist method. Iron deficiency is observed both in the ratoon and plant crop on light-textured and calcareous soils. Deficiency symptoms first appear on young leaves as yellow stripes between the green veins; later, the veins also turn yellow. In severe cases, leaves become white and the plants remain stunted. To correct this deficiency, 1 % ferrous sulphate solution (one kg ferrous sulphate in 100 litres of water per acre) may be sprayed 2-3 times at weekly intervals soon after the symptoms appear.
- In cotton, drain the flood water if possible. Apply 33 kg urea/acre to varieties, 45 kg/acre to Bt cotton on the appearance of the first flower. Use PAU LCC for need-based urea application.
- To the rice crop, drain the flood water if possible. In highly deteriorated soils, zinc deficiency may appear in patches even after applying the recommended dose of zinc sulphate. In such cases, apply an additional dose of 10 kg zinc sulphate (21%) or 6.5 kg zinc sulphate (33%) per acre mixed with an equal amount of dry soil, on the affected area.
- In orchards, drain the flood water if possible. If flood water has not affected the orchards, then the following measures can be taken. Prune the dried and broken branches along with 5-8 cm of the live wood and apply Bordeaux paste on the large cut ends.

### **Himachal Pradesh**

Rainfall of 834.9 mm (36% excess) was received over Himachal Pradesh from 01 June to 31 August 2025. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (29 August-04 September and 05-11 September 2025) over Himachal Pradesh is a large excess of rainfall for week 1 and normal rainfall for week 2.

- Rainfall expected. Farmers are advised to make a bund for conserving rainwater in the field. The Bund should be higher and wider so that more rainwater can be conserved in the field. Spraying of Bavistin in case of rice blast disease at 15 intervals is advised. Rice hispa is expected in rice fields, for management, clear the grasses from bunds or Spraying of recommended chemicals is advised.
- Keep the crop weed-free for higher yield. Constant monitoring of the maize crop against the attack of fall armyworm is advised. If the pest population is high, spraying recommended insecticides to control fall army worm attacks is advised. In Maize, stalk rot is expected in this weather for control drench maize fields with bleaching powder @16 kg/ha a week before tasseling.
- In the standing crop of soybean, moong, and urd, if the outbreak of whitefly, sucking insects is high, then spray the approved insecticides for control when the sky is clear. Ensure drainage in fields and weed-free conditions. Hairy caterpillar is also appearing in mash and til crops. For control spray Cypermethrin 25 EC 0.5 ml /litres of water.

## Jammu

Rainfall of 576.8 mm (27% excess) was received over Jammu from 01 June to 31 August 2025. The extended range weather forecast (rainfall) provided for the next two weeks (29 August-04 September and 05-11 September 2025) over Jammu is normal rainfall for week 1 and week 2.

- Due to chances of rainfall, postpone irrigation as well as fertiliser application till the weather gets clear. Monitor the crop for attack of brown spot and bacterial leaf blight, postpone chemical plant protection measures till the weather gets clear.
- In maize, due to rain in the past days and further chances of rain in the next 5 days decided to drain out excess rainwater from the fields. Do not allow water to stagnate in fields. Postpone fertiliser application till the weather gets clear.
- Keep the field weed-free. Start field preparation for rabi season crops so that all the nurseries get ready by 20th-25th September. Turmeric provides adequate drainage and keeps the rhizomes covered by sufficient earthing up operation at optimum soil moisture conditions.
- Rainy season plantation of new orchards and gap filling can be undertaken after receipt of rain during clear weather. Keep the basin area clean. To control fruit flies in fallen fruit, harvest guava fruit when hard. Use pheromone traps.

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