

**All India Coordinated Research Project on Agrometeorology (AICRPAM)
ICAR-Central Research Institute for Dryland Agriculture
Santoshnagar, Hyderabad-500059**

**Status of monsoon, Progress in kharif Sowing and Agromet Advisories for some
Deficit/Excess rainfall Areas**

1. Status of southwest monsoon

During 1 June – 27 August, country as a whole received 650.5 mm rainfall, which is 5% deficit compared to the normal rainfall of the country for the same period (688 mm). Districts which received rainfall less than 50% of normal during 1 June - 27 August were identified and depicted in Figure 1, Table 2 & 3.

2. Progress in kharif sowing (Source: Press Information Bureau and Ministry of agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, Govt. of India)

The total sown area of major crops as on 27th August, 2017 (as per reports received from states), stands at 976 lakh hectare as compared to 984 lakh hectare, as on this date last year (Table 1).

Table 1: Progress in kharif sowing in India as on 27th August 2017 (Area in Lakh hectare)

Crop	Area sown in 2017-18	Area sown in 2016-17	Per cent change
Rice	341.58	340.14	0
Pulses	130.68	135.42	-4
Coarse Cereals	171.75	179.17	-4
Oilseeds	157.36	175.1	-10
Sugarcane	49.78	45.64	9
Jute & Mesta	7.05	7.56	-7
Cotton	118.14	101.54	16
Total	976.34	984.57	-1

3. Agromet Advisories

Deficit Raifall Areas

Kerala

The state as a whole has received 1289 mm rainfall so far during the season, which is 25% deficit compared to the normal rainfall during the season. According to the extended range weather forecast, normal and deficient rainfall is predicted over Kerala during August 25-31 and September 1-7, respectively.

- Paddy: There are chances of occurrence of rice bug at milky stage. Apply neem based pesticides (3ml per one liter of water). Pesticides application should be done either before 9 am or after 3 pm on clear sky days to avoid adverse effect on the pollination.
- Coconut/Areca nut: As a prophylactic measure to control bud rot, apply 1% Bordeaux mixture on the tender leaf axils.
- Banana: Sigatoka leaf spot disease may become severe due to increase in relative humidity. If severe incidence was found, spray 1% Bordeaux mixture or Bavistin (1g/lit of water) after cutting the severely affected leaves. The affected leaves should be burnt.

Karnataka

The rainfall received from 1st Jun to 23rd August over north interior Karnataka is 264 mm against the normal of 330 mm, which is 20% deficit. However, south interior Karnataka received 357 mm against the normal of 488 mm, which is 27% deficit. Coastal Karnataka is also under deficit rainfall condition (-23%). The extended range weather forecast provided for next two weeks (25-31 August and 1-7 September) for different subdivisions of Karnataka are: South Interior Karnataka: deficit and deficit; North Interior Karnataka: Normal and Deficit; Coastal Karnataka: Excess and Scanty.

South Interior Karnataka

- As the deficit rainfall condition is forecasted for next two weeks, inter-culture operations must be done in standing crops to conserve the residual soil moisture.
- Since there was deficit rainfall during last two months, make use of farm pond water for protective irrigation.
- The following crops are suggested for sowing in this month (August), wherever sufficient moisture is available

Medium to short duration crops like ragi (Indaf-5, HR-911, GPU-26, 28, 45 & 48, PR-202, ML-365), maize (Ganga, Deccan, Vijaya composite and Composite NAC), cowpea (KBC-1, TVX-944) and PKB-4 for vegetable purpose.

Maharashtra

Rainfall received in major meteorological sub-divisions of the state are as follows:

Vidarbha – 518 mm (28% deficit); Marathwada – 417 mm (11% deficit); Madhya Maharashtra- 579 mm (8% surplus) and Konkan- 2278 mm (6% deficit)

The extended range weather forecast provided for next two weeks (25-31 August and 1-7 September) for different subdivisions of Maharashtra are: Vidarbha (excess and normal); Marathwada (Excess and deficit); Madhya Maharashtra (excess and normal) and Konkan (excess and normal).

Vidarbha

- As excess or normal rainfall is forecasted for next two weeks, proper drainage arrangement should be made and drained water may be stored in water harvesting structures for further use.
- Undertake intercultural operations (hand weeding/hoeing) in early sown crops for timely control of weeds.
- To control the sucking pests in cotton, spray Azadirachtin 0.03% @ 30 ml or Acetameprid 20% SP@ 4.0 g or Thiamethoxam 25 wp @ 4.0 g per 10 litres of water.
- For control of girdle beetle in soybean, undertake spraying of Chlorantraniliprole 18.5% @ 3 ml SC or Profenofos 50% EC @ 20 ml or Ethion 50% EC @ 30 ml or Thiacloprid 21.7 % SC @ 15 ml or Triazophos 40% EC @ 12.5 ml per 10 litres of water.
- Nursery seed sowing for *kharif* vegetable seedlings (chilli, tomato, brinjal etc.) may be initiated during this period. Similarly vegetables like bitter gourd, round gourd (tinda), cluster bean, cowpea etc. can be cultivated.

Madhya Pradesh

The state as a whole has received 1063 mm rainfall so far during the season, which is 24% deficit compared to the normal rainfall during the season. The extended range weather forecast provided for next two weeks (25-31 August and 1-7 September) for different subdivisions of Madhya Pradesh are: West Madhya Pradesh (excess and excess); East Madhya Pradesh (excess and excess).

- As excess rainfall is forecasted in next two weeks, conserve the water in the rainfed paddy fields.
- In-situ moisture conservation practices like compartmental bunding may be followed in the fields wherever rainfall is less.
- Make the proper arrangement for the drainage in the upland crops.
- There are chances of incidence of sucking pests in tomato, chilli, brinjal and okra. Spray Dimethoate @ 750 ml/ha in 500-600 litre of water at the interval of 10 days during the days of clear sky.

- Preparation for the cauliflower nursery may be carried out.

Note: The above is a general overview for the states. However, for further details, district level contingency plans prepared by ICAR-CRIDA [covering all farming situations within the district) and placed in the websites of the Department of Agriculture Cooperation & Farmers' Welfare, Government of India (www.agricoop.nic.in) and CRIDA (www.crida.in)] may be referred.

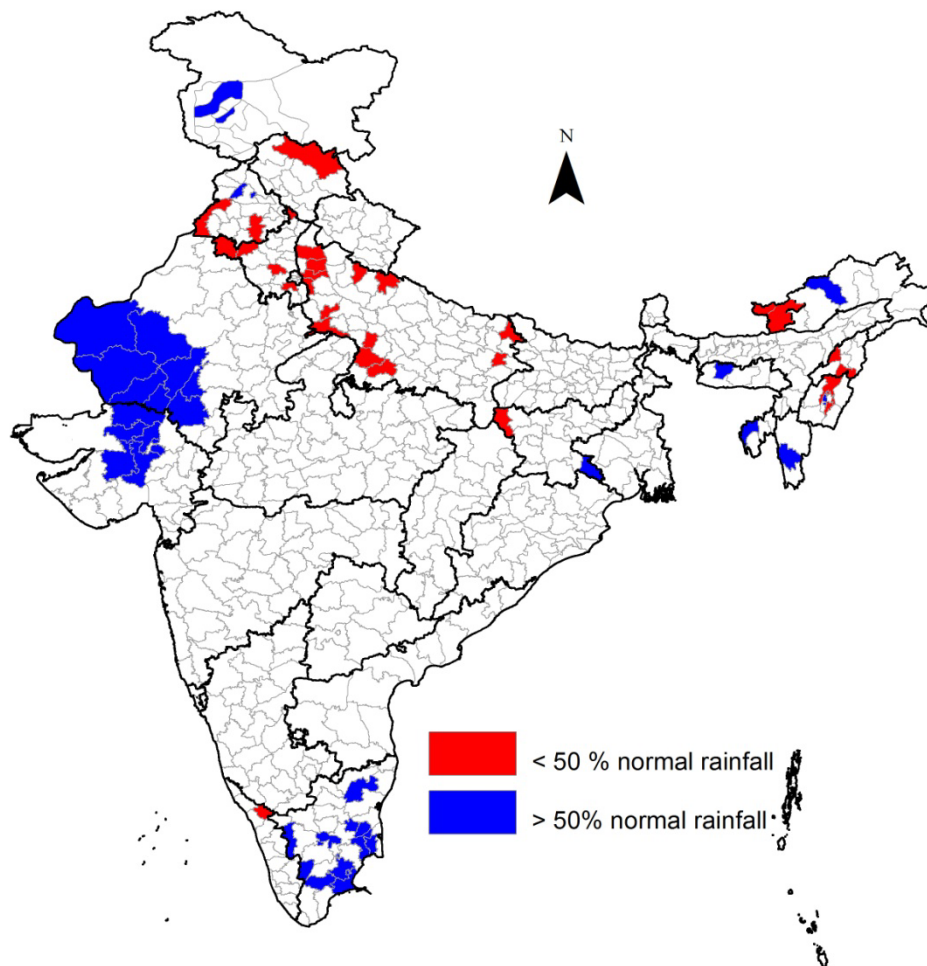


Figure 1: Districts received > 50% deficit and excess rainfall compared to normal during 1 June - 27 August 2017 (Prepared by AICRPAM based on the data provided by IMD)

Table 2: Districts which received more than 50% deficit rainfall compared to normal (1 June to 27 August 2017) (Source: IMD)

Sl No	Met. Subdivision	District	Rainfall during 01-06-2017 To 28-08-2017		
			ACTUAL (Mm)	NORMAL (Mm)	Deviation (%)
1	Arunachal Pradesh	Tawang	433	1939.5	-78
2		West Kameng	777.2	1939.5	-60
3	NMMT	Phek	470	1006.9	-53
4		Wokha	337	1322.1	-75
5		Senapati	371	1025.1	-64
6		Thoubal	174	705.1	-75
7		Garhwa	339.7	678.3	-50
8	East Uttar Pradesh	Amethi	258.6	631.5	-59
9		Kushinagar	387.4	885.8	-56
10		Mau	338.7	744.4	-55
11	West Uttar Pradesh	Agra	186.1	531.8	-65
12		Auraiya	228.7	530.3	-57
13		Gautambudhnagar	133	437.2	-70
14		Ghaziabad	198.4	495.2	-60
15		Hamirpur	265.8	607.8	-56
16		Jalaun	234.8	583.2	-60
17		Mahamayanagar	177.5	488.4	-64
18		Mathura	223.8	453.8	-51
19		Meerut	302.6	613.4	-51
20		Muzafarnagar	247.8	587	-58
21		Pilibhit	325.6	746.1	-56
22		Rampur	344.7	729.4	-53
23	Haryana Chandigarh Delhi	Fatehabad	86.9	223.6	-61
24		Gurgaon	183.7	376.6	-51
25		Palwal	158.2	348.5	-55
26		Panchkula	305.9	748.4	-59
27		Rohtak	199.5	415.6	-52
28		Sirsa	96.8	196.4	-51
29		North East Delhi	233.5	507.6	-54
30	Punjab	Firozpur	46.3	274.2	-83
31		Sangrur	163.9	344.1	-52
32		Lahul&Spiti	93.5	342.6	-73
33	Kerala	Wayanad	1073.3	2357.9	-54

Table 3: Districts which received more than 50% surplus rainfall compared to normal (1 June to 27 August 2017) (Source: IMD)

Sl No	Sub Division	District	Rainfall during 01-06-2017 To 28-08-2017		
			Actual (Mm)	Normal (Mm)	Deviation (%)
1	Arunachal Pradesh	Lower Dibang Valley	2943.3	788.5	273
2		Upper Subansiri	1088.2	606.5	79
3	NMMT	East Garo Hills	2586.3	1329.8	94
4		Dimapur	1244.2	631.7	97
5		Imphal West	1939.6	786.7	147
6		Lunglei	3472.5	1400.9	148
7		West Tripura	1717	1107.4	55
8	Jharkhand	Purbi Singhbhum	1259.4	797.7	58
9		Ramgarh	1281.7	787.3	63
10	Punjab	Kapurthala	563.4	332.6	69
11	Jammu & Kashmir	Bandipore	271	128.8	110
12		Baramula	345.1	194.1	78
13		Ganderwal	246.5	148.1	66
14		Pulwama	201.7	112.4	79
15		Riasi	1715.9	1020.5	68
16	West Rajasthan	Barmer	425.9	194.9	119
17		Jaisalmer	215.1	130.7	65
18		Jalor	864.8	316.9	173
19		Jodhpur	374.8	222.4	69
20		Pali	755.2	356.9	112
21	East Rajasthan	Rajsmant	616.7	404.6	52
22		Sirohi	1736	682.5	154
23		Udaipur	696.2	462	51
24	Gujarat	Banaskantha	1075.2	444.6	142
25		Gandhinagar	1064.2	549.5	94
26		Mahesana	775.3	500.1	55
27		Patan	858.3	407.5	111
28	Saurashtra & Kutch	Morbi	828.6	397.4	109
29		Surendranagar	759.4	384.2	98
30	Maharashtra	Ahmadnagar	447.8	283.4	58
31	Chhattisgarh	Kabirdham	1155.8	677	71
32	Tamilnadu & Pondicherry	Ariyalur	342.9	227.3	51
33		Coimbatore	220.2	115.4	91
34		Karur	154.1	97	59
35		Perambalur	324.3	143.2	126
36		Ramanathapuram	126.7	80.9	57
37		Sivaganga	394.6	189.2	109
38		Teni	144.8	83.1	74
39		Thanjavur	333.1	192.4	73

40		Thiruvarur	269.8	178.2	51
41		Tiruvannamalai	463.9	277.3	67
42		Virudhunagar	151.4	98.9	53
43		Puduchery	383.2	246.2	56