



UPASI TEA RESEARCH FOUNDATION

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MONTHLY REPORT FORWARDED IN THE MONTH OF JULY 2026

DETAILS FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE 2026

- 1 Planting District : Nilgiri - Wynaad
- 2 Production in the month of JUNE 2026 : 0.817 M. Kg
- 3 Production compared to the same month last year : **High**/Same/Low
- 4 Reasons for increase or decrease in production : Favourable weather
- 5 Likely Output
July 2026 : 0.700
August : 0.680
September : 0.720
- 6 Rainfall for the Month of **JUNE 2026** : 208.4 MM

Date	Mm	Date	Mm	Date	Mm
01	3.4	12	5.6	22	0.0
02	14.8	13	1.8	23	12.4
03	13.0	14	6.4	24	2.8
04	18.6	15		25	2.4
05	11.8	16	0.0	26	13.8
06	2.6	17	0.0	27	15.0
07	37.4	18	1.2	28	10.2
08		19	0.0	29	
09	20.6	20	2.0	30	9.4
10	2.4	21	0.0		
11	0.8				
TOTAL FOR THE MONTH:					208.4
B/F FROM JANUARY:					197.0
TOTAL TO DATE:					402.4

7. Weather (Any special climatic features : like, temperature, relative humidity, sunshine hours)

El-Nino has arrived and Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) warning confirmed the onset of El Nino conditions on the equatorial *Pacific Oceans* that the climate phenomenon is likely to strengthen further during ongoing south west monsoon season. In its June 2026 El Nino – Southern Oscillation (ENSO) and Indian Ocean dipole (IOD) Bulletin, the IMD said that warning sea surface temperatures in the central and eastern pacific has crossed the threshold required for El Nino conditions. More importantly the atmosphere has also responded to the ocean warming. El Nino and El Nina are two opposing climate patterns that break these normal conditions. Scientists call these phenomena the El Nino- Southern Oscillation cycle. El Nino and El Nina can both have global impacts on weather, wildfires, and ecosystems and economies. Episodes of El Nino and El Nina typically last nine to 12 months, but can sometimes last for years. El Nino and El Nina events occur every two to seven years, on average, but they don't occur on a regular schedule. Generally, El Nino occurs more frequently than La Nina. The warming linked climate variability of threats to agriculture, livelihoods and the monsoon. Based on the warning from IMD it is necessary to understand the impact going to happens in tea plantations in south India.

METEOROLOGICAL DATA										
June 2026	Temperature °C				Relative Humidity (%)				Rainfall	
	2026		2025		2026		2025		2026	2025
	Min	Max	Min	Max	0830h	1430 h	0830 h	1430 h	Mm	Mm
1-10	16.9	24.7	17.3	27.0	96	91	92	73	124.6	63.2
11-20	17.3	25.4	17.6	22.8	95	84	99	96	17.8	211.2
21-30	16.4	25.0	16.6	23.3	99	88	98	97	66.0	128.8

8. Incidence of pests and diseases

: The incidence of RSM is well under control in most of the estates and the Devershola zone alone crosses the ETL of 4 mite/leaf during the month of June. Incidence of grey blight/die-back seen on increasing trend in most of the estates and blister blight diseases start appearing and its below the ETL.

9 Power supply

: Normal

10 Labour situation like go-slow, strike, closure etc

: Shortage of workers

- | | | | |
|----|---|---|--|
| 11 | Input availability | : | Shortage of Fertilizers |
| 12 | Meetings | : | Nil |
| 13 | Major issues (Give details of major and significant issues) | : | Nil |
| 14 | Major events (Give details of sports / visitors etc.) | : | Nil |
| 15 | Information on other plantation crops, if any | : | Vegetables cultivations stated in a smaller way adjacent to the swamp regions. |

**ASSISTANT DIRECTOR
ADVISORY SERVICES**