



DISTRICT LEVEL AGROMET ADVISORY SERVICE

BULLETIN FOR KASHMIR (J&K)

(Period 11th to 15th June, 2026)

Issued jointly by

AGROMET FIELD UNIT-SRINAGAR (AMFU-Srinagar)

Division of Agrometeorology & India Meteorological Department (IMD)

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Date: 10th July, 2026

Srinagar

Weather forecast until 08:30 hrs of 15.07.2026

Parameters	11	12	13	14	15
Rainfall (mm)	2	5	3	1	1
Max. Temp. (deg. C)	33	31	32	33	33
Min. Temp. (deg. C)	20	19	20	21	21
Max. Relative humidity (%)	70	80	80	70	70
Min. Relative humidity (%)	60	60	60	60	60
Wind speed (kmph)	1	1	1	1	1
Wind direction (deg.)	225	235	215	180	180
Total cloud cover (octa)	3	5	5	3	3

Weather Warnings: Thunderstorm, Lightning, and Squall warning for 13th & 14th July over scattered places of district

General Advisory: Keep hail nets in place and secure orchard infrastructure to minimize hail damage to developing fruits.

ADVISORY FOR AGRICULTURAL CROPS

Rice	Vegetative	- Maintain 3-5 cm water level in rice fields where late transplanting has been done that reduces weed growth by smothering effect. - Weeds can be reduced by proper puddling and water management in paddy. - Remove weeds from the paddy fields through manual hand weeding if required. - Apply 1st top dose of nitrogen @65kg/ha at tillering initialization stage (15-18 days after transplanting), if not applied yet.
Maize	Vegetative	- Go for inter cultural operations where the crop has reached at knee high stage. - The third weeding accompanied by earthing-up after 50-55 days of sowing should be done, if not done yet. - Apply 2nd top dose of N (65 kg Urea/ha) after the second weeding and earthing up in case of irrigated maize. - Apply entire top dose of 100 kg urea/ha after 50-55 days of sowing in case of rainfed maize, if not applied earlier.

Maize/Sorghum (Fodder)	Land Preparation/Sowing	• Monitor the crop for proper growth and development. • Maintain weed free fields with adequate drainage channels. • Intercultural operations in fodder kharif crops viz. sorghum, bajra and fodder maize should be completed wherever possible if the crop has reached knee high stage. • Also, apply urea @ 5kg/kanal as top dose in fodder cereals and 3kg/kanal in fodder legume-cereal mixtures, if not applied yet.
Saffron	Care/Maintenance	• Give priority to rodent control by using recommended baiting and field sanitation practices to prevent corm damage. • Hand weeding may be carried out wherever necessary to keep the fields clean and reduce competition with emerging saffron foliage. • Follow the IIKST, Dussu Pampore manual for stigma separation, drying, grading, and storage, or farmers may avail the processing facilities available at the center.
Mushroom Cultivation	Button Mushroom	• Maintain Hygienic conditions to prevent spread of competitor moulds. • Mushroom butts should not be left on bags/trays. • Diseased mushroom fruits should be harvested and disposed/dipped in formalin solution. • Use disinfected tools for harvesting. • Mushroom fruiting rooms should be properly saved from low prevailing temperatures. • Apple pruned wood should be processed for production of Shiitake and Enokeii Mushrooms. • Enokeii mushroom crop should be initiated.
	King Oyster	• Collection of pruned wood. • Preparation of Saw dust from pruned apple wood. • Preparation for next crop of King Oyster using apple wood based substrate. • Process the substrate in hygienic way. • Keep fruiting rooms strictly between 16-18°C.
Agro forestry/forestry	Care/Maintenance	• Weeding and hoeing operations to be done in agro-forestry systems/models. • Grass cut to be taken for fodder crop raised under Silviculture model. • Forest nurseries need to be irrigated during early morning and evening hours to avoid desiccation/stress due to heat. • Forest nursery to be protected under 50% shade nets under extreme hot conditions, • Avoid irrigation in nurseries, if rain is predicted in forecast on that day. • Diseased seedlings in nursery should be immediately isolated from the healthy ones and treated separately with the recommended fungicides. • Massive outbreak of disease/insect damage must be reported to the concerned scientist/expert for remedial measures.

ADVISORY FOR HORTICULTURAL CROPS

Apple	Fruit Development	• Fertilizer - 3rd dosage of fertilizers comprising 1/3 of urea may be applied. • Irrigation - Ensure Proper irrigation in the orchards. • Nursery operations - a) Deshooting of nursery stock. b) Irrigation of beds after hoeing and weeding.
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		c) Conserve moisture especially under dry conditions. d) Softwood cuttings from new growth of many plants will root if propagated in a moist shady spot. e) Broadcast urea @ 2-3 Kgs per kanal for fruit nursery in which budding is to be carried during this season. • Mulching of Fruit Trees with grass or polyethylene must be done to conserve soil moisture. • White washing of main trunk of fruit plants to avoid sunburn and gummosis with the following formulations: a) Hydrated lime = 5 kg b) Copper Sulphate = 310 gram c) Water = 100 litre d) Sticker = 250g/20 liters of water. • Staking of Fruit Trees - Fruit trees which bear profusely require support of limbs to avoid limb breakage. In case of Scab or any foliar disease: • Spray at fruit development III stage: Mancozeb 75 WP (0.3%) Or Zineb 75WP (0.3%) Or Ziram 80WP (0.2%). In case of Alternaria leaf blotch disease: • Spray at fruit development IV stage: (Zineb 68% + Heaxaconazole 4% 72 WP (@ 0.1%) or Hexaconazole 5 EC (@ 0.05%). In case of Marssonina leaf blotch/Sooty blotch/Flyspeck disease: • Spray at fruit development IV stage: Mancozeb 75WP (@ 0.3%) or Ziram 27SC (@ 0.6%) or Propineb 70 WP (@ 0.3%). In case of root rot disease: • Drench tree basin of affected tree with Carbendazim 50 WP (0.1%) or Carbendazim 12% + Mancozeb 63% 75WP (0.5%). • Apply fungicide suspension in 15-20 cm deep holes at a distance of 30 cm throughout the tree basin. In case of collar rot disease: • Clean the affected collar area and apply Chaubatia or Bordeaux paste. • Drench the soil under tree canopy with Metalaxyl MZ 72WP (0.5%) or Mancozeb 75WP (0.6%) or Copper oxychloride 50 WP (0.6%). Impact points: • Proper orchard sanitation. • Ensure proper aeration and drainage in orchards. • Maintain a gap of 3-4 days between insecticide and fungicide spray. • Do not conduct sprayings during high temperature. Conduct spray during evening or morning hours. In case of hailstorm damage: • Spray immediately with any fungicide, recommended at the respective phonological stage if the crop has been kept unsprayed for more than ten days.
Vegetables	Care/Maintenance of fields	• Hand pollination may be done in bottle gourd to enhance yield. • Provide proper staking to bottle gourd, cucumber, bitter gourd etc. and indeterminate tomatoes. • Clipping of lower/aged/ damaged/ diseased leaves to improve ventilation in tomato plants. • Maintain weed free conditions in all vegetable crop fields. • Dehauling may be done in potato. • Irrigation in all vegetable crops especially at the stage of flowering to avoid stress. Irrigate during early morning or

		late evening hours. • Avoid flooding in Chilli. Disease management for tomato, chili, brinjal and capsicum: • Blight and leaf spot: Spray with Mancozeb 75WP (@ 0.3%) or Hexaconazole 5 EC (@ 0.05%) • Fruit rot: Spray with Metalaxyl 8% + Mancozeb 64% MZ 72 WP (@ 0.25%) or Mancozeb 75 WP (@ 0.3%) • Wilt/root rot: Drench the soil with Carbendazim 50 WP (@ 0.1%) or Carbendazim 12% + Mancozeb 63% 75 WP (@ 0.5%). Disease management for Cucurbits - Pumpkin, Bottle gourd, Cucumber etc.: • Anthracnose: Carbendazim 50 WP (@ 0.05%) or Carbendazim 12% + Mancozeb 63% 75 WP (@ 0.25%). • Powdery mildew: Spray Flusilazole 40 EC (@ 0.02%). • Downey mildew: Spray crop with metalaxyl 8% + mancozeb 64% MZ 72 WP (@ 0.25%). General disease precautions and advisories: • Avoid water stagnation. • Ensure proper support to tomato, beans and cucurbit plants to avoid fruit/leaf contact with soil. • Rogue-out wilted/rotted plants from the fields and ensure their safe destruction. • Avoid consumption of fruits and vegetables immediately after pesticide application. Always follow the pre-harvest interval (PHI) of the pesticide used.
Floriculture	Sowing/Planting/ Transplanting/Management	• Irrigate the lawns/flower beds regularly as and when required • Inspect tulip bulbs in storage and discard diseased and rotten ones if any • Harvest the liliun cut flowers at colour break stage to avoid keeping quality of flowers. • Keep on harvesting of Gladiolus, Gerbera and Alstroemeria cut flowers • Inspect tulip bulbs in storage and discard diseased and rotten ones if any.

ADVISORY FOR LIVESTOCK AND ALLIED SECTORS

Cattle	Cow	• Dry off the advanced pregnant cows at least six weeks before parturition. • For prevention of mastitis keep proper and clean bedding material and ensure the cleanliness of udder and the animal in general in addition the hygiene of the milker should also be considered. • Feed extra mineral supplements and concentrates to avoid the occurrence of metabolic/production/deficiency diseases in the dairy animals. However in the late gestation period, the feeding of calcium should be restricted to avoid the chances of milk fever. • Regular change in the bedding material should be made to avoid dampness and to keep the animal neat and clean. • Deworming with anthelmintics especially against Fasciolosis should be done at the earliest on bright sunny days early in the morning. • Special care should be taken to prevent the animals against bloat or tympany due to the intake of fresh and lush green grass or fodder. • In case of bloat the emergency treatment should be giving edible oil/mineral oil orally or bloatosil and in extreme
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		cases trocarization should be done to relieve the excess gases of rumen. • Prophylactic and preventive measures should be taken against ecto-parasites like ticks and against vectors and flies. • Animals should be given proper shelter, shade and ad libitum fresh water to minimize the chances of heat/thermal stress. Grazing should be done in the cooler parts of the day minimizing the chances of heat stress due to prevailing scorching heat. • Cleaning and disinfection of paddocks should be done at regular intervals.
	Sheep and goat	• Avoid the greedy and heavy concentrate feeding of animals to avoid acid indigestion and impaction. • Precautionary measures should be taken against foot rot and contagious ecthyma (Orf). • Deworming with anthelmintics especially against Fasciolosis should be done at the earliest on bright sunny days early in the morning. • Special care should be taken to prevent the animals against bloat or tympany due to the intake of fresh and lush green grass or fodder. • In case of bloat the emergency treatment should be giving edible oil/mineral oil orally or bloatosil and in extreme cases trocarization should be done to relieve the excess gases of rumen. • Prophylactic and preventive measures should be taken against ecto-parasites like ticks and against vectors and flies. • Animals should be given proper shelter, shade and ad libitum fresh water to minimize the chances of heat/thermal stress. The movement of flocks for highland pastures should be done during the cooler parts of the day avoiding the mid-day scorching heat. • Ensure the shearing of wool in sheep if pending to minimize the chances of heat stress. • Weaning of lambs should be done at 90 days of age. • Cleaning and disinfection of paddocks should be done at regular intervals.
Poultry	For broiler farms	• To prevent heat stress, ensure proper ventilation in the shed. Using fans or exhaust systems to facilitate adequate air circulation. • In view of high environmental temperature, chicks must be provided adlib cold clean drinking water. Electrolytes and Vitamin C may be supplemented in drinking water during peak heat hours to minimize heat stress. • Reduce stocking density, wherever feasible, to minimize heat stress and improve air movement around birds. • Watch the birds closely for heat stress symptoms like panting, wing stretching, lethargy and clustering near water source. Immediate corrective measures should be taken if these signs are observed. • Feeding should be done during morning and evening hours of the day. • Litter material must be frequently raked to prevent the problems of wet litter. • Follow the proper vaccination schedule against prevalent diseases.

	For backyard poultry	• Feed birds during the early morning and evening to encourage feed intake and reduce heat stress. • In view of high environmental temperature, birds should be let loose during the cooler hours of the day (Morning and evening). • Maintain proper cleanliness of the poultry shelter and ensure sufficient ventilation to prevent excessive heat build-up. • Avoid overcrowding and allow birds' adequate space to move freely. • Make sure the cool clean drinking water is available throughout the day. • Young birds must be protected from predators by confining them to wire mesh enclosures. • Concentrate feed must be provided @ 90g per bird per day. • Vaccination against Ranikhet disease and periodic deworming must be ensured.
Apiculture	Care/maintenance	• Weekly inspection of colonies to check the status of brood and adult bees. • Raising of new frames by providing comb foundation sheets to healthy colonies. • Provide super once all the brood frames are full. • Observe the presence and performance of queen. • Control and manage swarming. • Avoid using drugs to treat colonies during honey flow season. • If disease and pest attack occurs apply suitable control measures. • <u>Keep bee colonies in the shade if it is dry and hot.</u>
Sericulture	Care/maintenance	• Since 2nd commercial silkworm rearing will start shortly farmers are advised to ensure complete disinfection of rearing rooms and rearing appliances by spraying with 2% formaline+0.5% slaked lime, Farmers can also spray with 5% solution of bleaching powder for disinfection of rearing appliances and rearing rooms. • Seal the cracks and crevices on the walls, floor, windows and doors. • Use frequently bed disinfectants like lime/RKO/Vijetha during moulting to avoid outbreak of any disease. • Brushing should be done at 9 am to ensure maximum hatching percentage. • During chawki rearing only tender leaves should be fed to the worms preferably Ichinose or KING variety. • Maintain optimum temperature, humidity and other environmental conditions strictly to avoid disease outbreak especially grasserie. • Leaf harvesting and transportation should be done during morning hours to avoid moisture loss. • During rainy days ensure wet leaves are not fed to the worms to avoid chances of disease outbreak. • Bed cleaning should be done regularly to keep rearing hygienic. • Avoid unnecessary visit in rearing rooms by unwanted persons. • Try to maintain hygiene in rearing rooms by keeping disinfectants at main entrances so that regular hand washing is done before entering in rearing rooms.
Fisheries	Care/Maintenance	• For Carp fish ponds: As temperatures rise, oxygen demand increases. • Use aerators or water exchange if signs of low oxygen

		appear. • If possible, do partial water exchange to improve oxygen levels and remove accumulated ammonia. • Fish farmers who are culturing trout are advised to maintain proper aeration in raceways. • Feeding @ 4-6 % is necessary for the fingerlings for better growth. • At the water temperature range of 10-12-degree C, feeding schedule of 6% is recommended. • In case of any disease outbreak or mortality, farmers are advised to register on “REPORT FISH DISEASE” App available on Google play store. • Free testing and technical advices will be provided to fish farmers who report their fish disease on Android App.
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For LSDV queries contact Telemedicine portal on SKUAST K website: skuastkashmir.ac.in

(Nodal Officer)