DISTRICT LEVEL AGROMET ADVISORY SERVICE BULLETIN FOR KASHMIR (J&K)

(Period 11th to 15tth November, 2026)

Issued jointly by

AGROMET FIELD UNIT-SRINAGAR (AMFU-Srinagar)

Division of Agrometeorology & India Meteorological Depa, 2026

Srinagar

Weather forecast until 08:30 hrs of 15.11.2026

Parameters	11	12	13	14	15
Rainfall (mm)	2	10	10	8	5
Max. Temp. (deg. C)	20	16	15	14	15
Min. Temp. (deg. C)	5	4	3	3	2
Max. Relative humidity (%)	85	90	90	90	85
Min. Relative humidity (%)	70	80	80	80	70
Wind speed (kmph)	1	1	1	1	1
Wind direction (deg.)	55	70	45	45	60
Total cloud cover (octa)	7	8	8	8	7

Weather Warnings: Possibility of thunderstorms, lightning and gusty winds (40–50 kmph), with light to moderate snowfall in higher reaches on 12th –13th November.

General Advisory: Farmers are advised to postpone irrigation and spraying activities, ensure proper field drainage, protect harvested produce from rainfall, and keep livestock in sheltered places.

ADVISORY FOR AGRICULTURAL CROPS

Brown Sarson (Mustard)	Care/Management	• Carry out first thinning 20 days after seed germination for early sown crops. • Remove crowded plants in such a manner that inter and intra row spacing of 30x10 cm is maintained. • While thinning, keep extra plants in a row as substitute for injured plants. • In broadcast condition do the thinning in such a way that approximately 33 plants are maintained per meter square.
Wheat	Sowing	• Use 100 kg/ha seed rate for the sowing of wheat. • In areas where sowing was delayed (late October–early November), use short-duration or early-maturing varieties and slightly increase seed rate (by 20–25%). • Sow seeds in lines with 23 cm row spacing. • Place seeds 3–5 cm deep in the soil. • Apply at sowing: full dose of phosphorus (130 kg DAP/ha), potassium (50 kg MOP/ha), zinc sulphate (15–20 kg/ha), and half dose of nitrogen (80 kg Urea/ha). • Avoid water stagnation & ensure proper field drainage.

Field Pea/Lentil	Land Preparation/Sowing	• Prepare the land properly for sowing of peas and lentil. • In case of peas, Sowing can be done up to end of November with seed rate of 60-65 kg/ha and sow the seeds 4-5 cm deep into the soil and maintain row spacing of 30-40 cm. • In case of Lentil, sowing can be done upto mid-November with seed rate of 40-50 kg/ha and sow the seeds 2-3 cm deep into the soil and maintain a row spacing of 30 cm. • Make 10% gur/jagary solution and mix Rhizobium spp. @ 5-10 g/kg seed in the solution. Seed should be dipped in the solution for 10 minutes followed by drying under the shade. Avoid treatment of seeds with fungicides in case seeds are being inoculated. • Apply entire quantity of fertilizers (14 kg urea, 130 kg DAP & 50 kg MOP/ha) as basal dose at the time of last ploughing.
Oats/Berseem/Lucern (Fodder)	Sowing	• For already sown fields, ensure proper germination and maintain adequate soil moisture. • For late sowing, continue only up to mid-November using higher seed rates. • Keep fields free from weeds; hand weed if necessary to ensure uniform stand.
Saffron	Harvesting	• Picked flowers be opened immediately to separate stigmas along with some portion of style. • Start drying these separated stigmas on a clear floor • Avoid drying of flowers directly under sunlight as it reduce the quality of stigma. It is advisable to dry saffron in saffron driers.
Mushroom Cultivation	Care/Maintenance	• Start cropping for Enokeii Mushroom (winter mushroom) • Maintain grow-room conditions as follows: King Oyster, Elm Oyster, Enokeii and Shiitake: temperature 20°C + 2 relative humidity above 80%. • For King Oyster, Enokeii and Shiitake, use sterilized sawdust-based substrates and maintain substrate moisture at 60–65%. • Avoid excessive watering; mist lightly to maintain humidity without causing waterlogging. • Monitor for Trichoderma (green mould) and bacterial blotch, which are common under humid conditions. • Maintain strict hygiene by disinfecting tools, using clean water, and ensuring good-quality spawn. • Remove mould-infected blocks immediately to prevent the spread of contamination. • Harvest King Oyster mushrooms when the caps are firm and before they begin to curl. • Harvest Shiitake mushrooms when the caps are 50–60% open. • Store fresh mushrooms at 2–4°C to extend shelf life and minimize spoilage. • Explore value addition through drying, powder production, and attractive packaging.
Agro forestry/forestry	Care/Maintenance	• Weeding and hoeing operations may be carried out in agroforestry systems/models. • Diseased seedlings in nursery should be immediately isolated from the healthy ones and treated separately with the recommended fungicides. • Reduce watering frequency as temperatures drop, but make sure plants receive adequate moisture before the ground freezes. • Regularly inspect plants for signs of pests and diseases.

		• Remove dead or diseased branches to encourage healthy growth. Prune young plants to shape them for proper form. • Massive outbreak of disease/insect damage must be reported to the concerned scientist/expert for remedial measures.

ADVISORY FOR HORTICULTURAL CROPS

Apple/Kiwi	Harvesting	**Fruit Harvesting:** **Apple:** • Fruits must be harvested only after ensuring that they have attained characteristic colour of skin, size, flesh and seed colour. • Mature fruits generally tend to hold less tightly to trees and as such detach easily. • Specified days after full bloom is another reliable guide for harvesting fruits. • Random samples should be subjected to starch-iodine test and starch rating on 1-6 scale should be from 2-2.5 for cold store and 3.0 - 3.5 for table purpose • Fruit firmness test should be done with the help of pressure tester and fruit • Pressure should range between 15-17 Ibs/ sq inch. • Make sure that fruits do not get any wound or bruises while harvesting and handling. It will cause rotting of the fruit. • Only store unblemished fruit to prevent rotting in storage. **Kiwi:** • A maturity index of 6.2% total soluble solids or more has been found very satisfactory. • The fruits may be snapped off at base of the fruit, leaving the stalk on vine. • Although the fruit is quite hard it should still be handled carefully. **Nursery Operations:** • Land should be dug to the depth of 45 cm followed by the application of well decomposed FYM@ 13 tonnes/ha. • Hardwood cuttings of Grapes, Fig and Pomegranate can be taken this month for propagation in the coming season. • Procurement of seeds of pome and stone fruits and nuts for sowing purpose. **In case of Foliar fungal disease/ fruit rots:** • Collection and destruction of fallen leaves. • The diseases fruits left in and around orchards should be buried in compost pits to avoid over-wintering of pathogens. **In case of Root rot:** • 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:** • Clean the affected collar area and apply Chaubatia or Bordeux 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% **In case of Canker** • Prune cankered and other diseased twigs and ensure their destruction. • Apply Chaubatia or Bordeux paste on pruned areas/

		wounds/scarified cankered parts.
Vegetables	Care/Maintenance of fields	• Transplanting of onion seedlings may be carried out in well prepared land. • Planting of garlic and pran may be carried out in well prepared and fertile soil. • Land may be prepared for replanting of onion bulbs, root crops and cole crops for the purpose of seed production. • Maintain weed free conditions in all vegetable crop fields. **Disease management for Seed crops of tomato, chilli, capsicum and brinjal:** • Select disease-free fruits for seed extraction. • Wash the extracted seeds thoroughly and sundry followed by proper storage. **Disease management for Cabbage, cauliflower:** • Black rot / bacterial disease: Pluck the leaves showing initial symptoms of the disease and ensure the destruction. • Alternaria leaf blight: Pluck the leaves showing initial symptoms of the disease and ensure the destruction. • If severity is more, spray the crop with hexaconazole 5 EC @ 0.3% or ziram 80 WP @ 0.2% or mancozeb 75 WP @ 0.3%. **Disease management for Leafy vegetables (kale, knol-khol, spinach etc:** • Foliar diseases: - Pluck the leaves showing initial symptoms of the disease. However, in case of severe infection spray the crop with mancozeb 75 WP @ 0.3% or hexaconazole 5 EC @ 0.03%.
Floriculture	Sowing/Planting/ Transplanting/Management	• Continue collection of seeds of summer annual flowers as and when get matured. • Continue planting of spring flowering bulbs (tulip, iris, daffodils, hyacinth etc.). • Continue transplanting of winter flowering annuals. • Prune the trees and shrubs to avoid damage by heavy snow during winter. • Make preparations for protection of house plants during winter season.

ADVISORY FOR LIVESTOCK AND ALLIED SECTORS

Cattle	Cow	• For prevention of mastitis keep proper and clean bedding material and ensure the cleanliness of udder and the animal in general besides 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 and roundworms should be done at the earliest on bright sunny days early in the morning. • Cleaning and disinfection of paddocks should be done at regular intervals. Proper drainage should be provided to paddocks and animal sheds to prevent dampness or stagnation of water. • Due care should be taken to prevent animals from taking whole fruits and vegetables like apples, radish, turnips etc. to prevent choke or esophageal obstruction.

		• Vaccination against FMD if pending can be done. • Proper housing and shelter should be provided to animals particularly during night hours to prevent the occurrence of respiratory problems keeping in consideration the proper ventilation and avoiding overcrowding of animals while keeping them indoors. • Dry off the advanced pregnant cows at least six weeks before parturition. • Prophylactic and preventive measures should be taken against ecto-parasites like ticks and against other vectors.
	Sheep and goat	• Precautionary measures should be taken against foot rot, Foot and Mouth disease and contagious ecthyma (Orf). • Deworming with anthelmintics especially against Fasciolosis and roundworms should be done at the earliest on bright sunny days early in the morning. • After bringing the animals back from highland pastures, ensure the shearing of wool and proper dipping in sheep to minimize the chances of skin infestation. • Avoid the movement of animals from highland pastures during mid-day heat and rainfall. • Extra care should be given to weak and underweight pregnant ewes. • Feeding of concentrates and diets like cooked rice, fruits like apples taken accidently by the animals should be taken care of to prevent chances of acidosis. • Cleaning and disinfection of paddocks should be done at regular intervals. Proper drainage should be provided to paddocks and animal sheds to prevent dampness or stagnation of water. • Proper housing and shelter should be provided to animals particularly during night hours to prevent the occurrence of respiratory problems keeping in consideration the proper ventilation and avoiding overcrowding of animals while keeping them indoors. • Vaccination against FMD if pending can be performed. • Start feeding concentrates gradually so as to adapt the animals for higher demands during later stages of gestation.
	Lumpy Skin Disease Virus of Cattle	**Symptoms of the disease** • High fever (41°C~105.8°F), nodules on the skin, mucous membranes and internal organs, depression, anorexia/off feed, emaciation, drop in milk yield, enlarged lymph nodes, oedema of the skin, salivation, ocular and nasal discharge due to rhinitis, conjunctivitis. **Prevention:** • Restrict the movement of healthy animals, quarantine diseased animals. Disinfection of premises by bleach, phenol, iodine. **Treatment:** • The diseased animal is to be symptomatically treated by giving analgesic for controlling temperature, antibiotics to check secondary infection, antihistaminics, medicines against anorexia, immunoboosters, antioxidants plus vitamins A and E.
Poultry	For broiler farms	• With the decrease in morning and evening temperatures, ensure that the poultry shed maintains a comfortable temperature, particularly during early morning and night hours. • Provide adequate brooding for young chicks as per their age and requirements. • Maintain proper ventilation in the shed to ensure adequate

		fresh air circulation. However, avoid direct cold air drafts on birds, particularly during night hours. • Ensure that clean and fresh lukewarm drinking water is available to birds throughout the day. • During occasional rains, prevent rainwater from entering the shed and ensure proper drainage around the poultry house. • Regularly inspect and rake litter material to prevent dampness, caking and ammonia accumulation. Replace wet litter wherever necessary. • Follow the recommended vaccination schedule against prevalent poultry diseases and maintain proper biosecurity measures.
	For backyard poultry	• Provide adequate protection to birds against cold winds, rain and damp conditions. • Provide clean, fresh lukewarm drinking water throughout the day and ensure that water containers are cleaned regularly. • Provide balanced concentrate feed @ 90 g per adult bird per day, along with access to natural scavenging resources. • Young chicks must be provided with adequate warmth, particularly during night hours, to prevent chilling and mortality. • Protect young birds from predators by keeping them in properly secured wire-mesh enclosures. • Replace wet bedding material regularly to minimize the risk of disease occurrence. • Ensure timely vaccination against Ranikhet disease (Newcastle disease) and periodic deworming as per veterinary recommendations.
Apiculture	Care/maintenance	• Maintain proper hygiene in honey bee colonies. • Remove spur from the colonies. • Protect colonies from wasp attack. • Shift colonies from hilly areas to planes • Narrow the entrance of bee colonies. • If required, provide supplementary feed to the colonies.
Sericulture	Care/maintenance	• Farmers are advised to dismantle low cost rearing huts and preserve the various accessories of the hut under well roofed shed for future use. • Since 2nd commercial silkworm rearing has ended 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. • Hoeing of mulberry farms and application of Farm Yard Manure @ 20 MT/hac. • Side dressing of mulberry plants. • Collection and proper disposal of fallen leaves and twigs to ensure proper sanitation of mulberry farms.
Fisheries	Care/Maintenance	• Keep water flow rates steady and ensure aeration systems work properly to prevent stress from sudden weather shifts or silt after autumn rains. • Adjust feeding rates as metabolic activity transitions with cooling water temperatures. • Avoid overfeeding during sudden turbidity or low-flow events. • Inspect and clean raceways, check for spawning behaviour, and minimize handling or physical disturbances in brood-stock tank

		• In case of any disease outbreak contact Aquaclinic's Faculty of Fisheries or register the case on Report Fish Disease App. (RFD)

For LSDV queries contact Telemedicine portal on SKUAST K website: skuastkashmir.ac.in

(Nodal Officer)