



DISTRICT LEVEL AGROMET ADVISORY SERVICE

BULLETIN FOR KASHMIR (J&K)

(Period 12th to 16th August, 2026)

Issued jointly by

AGROMET FIELD UNIT-SRINAGAR (AMFU-Srinagar)

Division of Agrometeorology & India Meteorological Department (IMD)

(Tele-fax: 0194-2461551; e- mail: aas_srinagar@rediffmail.com)

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Date: 11th August, 2026

Srinagar

Weather forecast until 08:30 hrs of 16.08.2026

Parameters	12	13	14	15	16
Rainfall (mm)	2	2	2	5	5
Max. Temp. (deg. C)	32	31	31	30	30
Min. Temp. (deg. C)	21	21	21	20	20
Max. Relative humidity (%)	80	80	80	85	85
Min. Relative humidity (%)	60	60	60	70	70
Wind speed (kmph)	1	1	1	1	1
Wind direction (deg.)	260	235	250	245	255
Total cloud cover (octa)	6	6	7	7	7

Weather Warnings: Thunderstorm, Lightning & Squall etc. warning from 12th to 15th August 2026.

General Advisory: Ensure proper drainage in fields to prevent water accumulation in case of intense showers. Avoid spraying, fertilizer application, and other field operations during the warning period.

ADVISORY FOR AGRICULTURAL CROPS

Rice	Reproductive	• Apply the second top dose of urea @ 3.6 kg/kanal immediately, if not applied yet, for the panicle initiation stage. • Retain water in the field for at least two days after urea application to improve nitrogen use efficiency. • Drain excess water from the field at the booting stage to facilitate better crop growth. • From flowering to milk stage, maintain a thin layer of standing water (2–3 cm) in the field. • After the semi-dough stage, follow alternate wetting and drying (AWD) up to physiological maturity to optimize water use. • Regularly monitor rice fields and bunds for rodent activity and destroy active burrows to minimize crop damage. • Keep field bunds and surrounding areas free from weeds and grasses to reduce rodent shelter and breeding sites. • In fields with severe rodent infestation, adopt community-based rodent management using recommended baiting methods as per the SKUAST-K recommendations.
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Maize	Reproductive/Maturity	• Ensure adequate soil moisture during tasseling, silking, and grain filling stages, as these are the most critical stages for yield. • Keep maize fields weed-free and maintain field sanitation to reduce competition and minimize pest and disease incidence. • Begin harvesting of early-sown maize wherever cobs have attained physiological maturity.
Maize/Sorghum (Fodder)	Harvesting	• Harvest fodder maize and sorghum at the pre-flowering to early flowering stage to obtain maximum nutritive value and better palatability. • Harvest fodder during clear weather and dry it properly before storage to prepare quality hay for lean periods. • Store dried fodder in a clean, dry, and well-ventilated place to prevent spoilage and mould development.
Saffron	Care/Maintenance	• Uprooting of corms for fresh plantation should be continued during August. • Ensure safe storage of corms under ambient room conditions in cool places with proper aeration. • Spread corms as thin layer on gunny bags. • Ensure sorting of healthy/bigger corms (> 8g). • Saffron corms should be given initial corm treatment for 5 minutes using Carbendazium 50 WP @0.1% and 75 WP Mancozeb @0.3% followed by shade drying before planting. • To maintain soil health, apply half dose of urea (4.60kg/kanal under high density & 3.60kg/kanal in case of normal density) and full dose of DAP (9.80kg/kanal under high density & 6.60kg/kanal in case of normal density), MOP (6.60kg/kanal under high density & 4.20kg/kanal in case of normal density), well rotten FYM (7.5 quintals/kanal under high density & 5quintal/kanal in case of normal density) and vermicompost (50kg/kanal under high density & 25kg/kanal in case of normal density) before final ploughing (fresh plantation) and 2nd hoeing (existing crop). • Hand sowing of corms at a depth of 6 inches (15cm) with a plant geometry of 25x15 cm² and plant density of 12 lakh corms/ha (under high density plantation) using ditch method of plantation (5 corms/ditch) should be completed during August. • Hand sowing of corms at a depth of 6 inches (15cm) with a plant geometry of 20x10 cm² and plant density of 5 lakh corms/ha (under normal density plantation) using 1 corm/hill and row method of plantation should be completed during August. • For existing crop 2nd light hoeing should be followed by fine racking and bed formation to facilitate sprout initiation.
Mushroom Cultivation	Care/Maintenance	• Maintain grow-room conditions as follows: King Oyster, Elm Oyster, and Shiitake: temperature 20°C or above and relative humidity above 80%. • For King Oyster 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. • Ensure a steady supply of fresh mushrooms to Srinagar and other district markets. • Explore value addition through drying, powder production, and attractive packaging.
Agro	Care/Maintenance	• Weeding and hoeing operations to be done in agro-forestry systems/models. • Grass cut to be taken for fodder crop raised under Silvi-pasture model.

forestry/forestry		- 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.
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ADVISORY FOR HORTICULTURAL CROPS

Apple	Harvesting	Harvesting of fruits: - Fruits should be harvested when they attain proper size and develop at least 80% of the variety color. - Fruits should be harvested by giving upward twist and collected in baskets to avoid bruises and cuts. - Put them in cool place - Sort and grade the harvested fruits. - Staking of heavy fruit laden branches. Nursery Operations: - Collect the bud material from the known mother plant. - Rootstock must have adequate sapn flow during budding. - Perform T-budding in apple - Irrigate the nursery, if needed. Other Operations: - Maintain Orchard Sanitation. - Perform leaf tissue testing in apple. - Foliar spray of Potassium sulphate (4-5g/L) can be done for apple during fruit developmental stage (III). 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.
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Vegetables	Care/Maintenance of fields	- Sowing rabi vegetable (knol khol, cabbage, cauliflower) seeds in well prepared nursery beds may be continued. - Sowing of turnip and carrot may be continued in well prepared and pre irrigated land. - Avoid moisture stress in all vegetable crops especially at flowering stage. - Provide early morning or late evening irrigation in crops. - Maintain weed free conditions in all vegetable crop fields. - 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.: - Anthraxnose: 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	- Inspect tulip bulbs in storage and discard diseased and rotten ones if any. - Harvest the liliu 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	- In case of high yielding dairy cows feed a balanced diet rich in minerals and vitamins to avoid the chances of metabolic diseases and to keep the animals healthy and productive. - 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 besides the hygiene of the milker should also be considered. - 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 if pending 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 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 and to reduce the chances of haemoprotozoan infections. - 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
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		prevailing scorching heat. • Cleaning and disinfection of paddocks should be done at regular intervals. • During the current Monsoon season, proper drainage should be provided to paddocks and also the ditches around should be filled to minimize the chances of water stagnation which can become breeding grounds for flies and mosquitoes. • During heavy and continuous rainfall the animals should be provided proper shelter. • Wounds and injuries should be properly addressed to avoid the chances of infection and maggot infestation.
	Sheep and goat	• Precautionary measures should be taken against foot rot and contagious ecthyma (Orf). • Deworming with anthelmintics especially against Fasciolosis if pending 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 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 and to reduce the chances of haemoprotozoan infections. • 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 should be done during the cooler parts of the day avoiding the mid day scorching heat. • Weaning of lambs should be done at 90 days of age. • Cleaning and disinfection of paddocks should be done at regular intervals. • Feeding of concentrates and diets like cooked rice, fruits like apples taken accidentally by the animals should be taken care of to prevent chances of acidosis. • During the current Monsoon season, proper drainage should be provided to paddocks and also the ditches around should be filled to minimize the chances of water stagnation which can become breeding grounds for flies and mosquitoes. • During heavy and continuous rainfall the animals should be provided proper shelter. • Wounds and injuries should be properly addressed to avoid the chances of infection and maggot infestation.
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. • Keep bee colonies in the shade if it is dry and hot.
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 KNG 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	• To mitigate low oxygen levels and high-water temperatures, use running aerators continuously (especially before dawn), reduce daily feed quantities by 10%, and maintain optimal water levels to buffer heat. • For RAS, increase aeration of circular tanks ensure centre drains, mechanical drum filters/ biofilters are working properly. • For regulation of air temperature install addition exhaust fans if required. • Regularly check Temperature and Dissolved oxygen levels of pond/raceway. • In case of Disease outbreak contact Aqua-clinics at Division of AAHM Faculty of Fisheries. SKUAST-K or register at RFD app.

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

(Nodal Officer)