



DISTRICT LEVEL AGROMET ADVISORY SERVICE

BULLETIN FOR KASHMIR (J&K)

(Period 16th to 20th September, 2026)

Issued jointly by

AGROMET FIELD UNIT-SRINAGAR (AMFU-Srinagar)

Division of Agrometeorology & India Meteorological Department (IMD)

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Date: 15th September, 2026

Srinagar

Weather forecast until 08:30 hrs of 20.09.2026

Parameters	16	17	18	19	20
Rainfall (mm)	2	1	5	1	0
Max. Temp. (deg. C)	28	27	23	25	26
Min. Temp. (deg. C)	17	16	14	13	13
Max. Relative humidity (%)	80	80	85	80	70
Min. Relative humidity (%)	60	60	70	60	50
Wind speed (kmph)	1	1	1	1	1
Wind direction (deg.)	135	180	135	120	180
Total cloud cover (octa)	5	6	7	4	2

Weather Warnings: Thunderstorm, Lightning & Squall etc. warning on 16th and 17th September, 2026.

General Advisory: Harvest mature crops during clear and dry weather, and ensure proper drying of harvested produce before storing in clean, dry and well-ventilated storage structures to prevent post-harvest losses.

ADVISORY FOR AGRICULTURAL CROPS

Rice	Ripening stage	- After semi-dough stage (85-90 DAT), follow alternate wetting and drying up to physiological maturity (100 DAT). - Restrict irrigation after the advance dough stage up to maturity.
	Harvesting	- Harvest the rice crop in areas where the crop has attained physiological maturity. - After harvesting, keep the harvested crop in the field for 2–3 days to reduce grain moisture to around 12–14%. - Thereafter, make bundles (sheaves) and heap them for 3–4 days, followed by threshing and safe storage of the produce to minimize post-harvest losses.
Maize	Harvesting	- Harvest maize cobs from standing plants when the husk turns yellowish-brown and grains attain physiological maturity, with grain moisture around 22%. - After harvesting, dry the cobs properly in sunlight to reduce grain moisture before threshing.

		• Undertake threshing when grain moisture is around 15% to minimize grain damage and ensure safe handling. • Under field conditions, sun-dry the threshed grains for about 4–5 days, turning them regularly, before storage. • Store well-dried maize in clean, dry, insect- and rodent-free storage structures to prevent post-harvest losses.
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	• Complete saffron corm plantation during August using healthy, disease-free corms (>8 g) at the recommended depth and spacing. • Ensure proper sorting and safe storage of corms under cool, dry and well-aerated conditions until planting; spread corms in a thin layer on gunny bags. • Before planting, give corms the recommended fungicidal treatment and shade-dry them properly. • In existing saffron fields, complete the second light hoeing followed by fine raking and bed formation to facilitate sprout initiation. • Complete incorporation of well-rotten FYM and recommended fertilizers before final ploughing in new plantations and during second hoeing in existing fields. • Maintain proper field sanitation and remove diseased or damaged corms and plant debris to minimize disease incidence.
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 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.
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ADVISORY FOR HORTICULTURAL CROPS

Apple	Harvesting	Fruit Harvesting: • 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. • In case of apples, random samples should be subjected to starch-iodine test and starch rating should be from 2-2.5 for cold store and 3-3.5 for table purpose on 1-6 rating scale. • In apples, fruit firmness tests should be done with the help of pressure tester and fruit pressure should range between 15 to 17 lbs/sq inch. • Make sure that fruits do not get any wound or bruises while harvesting. Nursery Operations: • Carry budding operations in pome fruits • Irrigate nursery areas wherever needed to get adequate sap flow in the rootstock. Impact Points: • Skilled labour should be engaged for picking the fruit. • For every two picker 1 person should be deployed to collect the field basket. • There should be at least two baskets for each picker. • Finger nails of all persons handling fruit should be clipped short to avoid bruising or injury to the fruit with nails. • The exact size, colour and stage of the maturity of the fruit to be picked must be explained to the pickers when selective picking is desired • Picked fruit should be kept in the shade and shifted to the godown as soon as possible to extract field heat. • Two to three pickings at weekly or fortnightly intervals should be carried out on each tree to enable the poorly colored or small sized fruits to develop to a marketable condition. In case of Scab or any foliar disease: • Spray at Pre-harvest Stage (25 days before harvest) for long time storage: Spray with Captan 50 WP (0.3%) or Propineb 70 WP (0.3%) or Ziram 80WP (0.2%) or Zineb 75 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
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		72WP (0.5%) or Mancozeb 75WP (0.6%) or Copper oxychloride 50 WP (0.6%). In case of canker disease: - Scrap the affected bark of trunks and limbs, and apply Bordeaux or Chaubatia paste on pruned/scarified area/wound. 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.
Vegetables	Care/Maintenance of fields	- Seed sowing of leafy vegetables (spinach, coriander, methi, etc) may be continued. - Sowing onion seed may be carried out in well prepared nursery beds. - Land may be prepared for sowing of Peas. - Transplanting of healthy seedlings of knol khol and kale may be completed. - 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.: - Angular leaf spot: Spray the crop with Streptocycline (0.02%). - 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: - 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	- Start lifting of lilium bulbs. - Prepare land for planting of Tulip, iris, daffodils, hyacinth etc. - Regular weeding and hoeing and watering of flower beds. - Prepare beds for raising seedlings of winter season annuals. - Pruning of shrubs which have completed flowering.

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
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		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. • Prophylactic and preventive measures should be taken against ecto-parasites like ticks and against vectors and flies to reduce the chances of haemoprotozoan infections. • Cleaning and disinfection of paddocks should be done at regular intervals. Proper drainage should be provided to paddocks and animal sheds and also the ditches should be filled 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 can be started in the month of September. • Dry off the advanced pregnant cows at least six weeks before parturition. • 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. • 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 should be done at the earliest on bright sunny days early in the morning. • Prophylactic and preventive measures should be taken against ecto-parasites like ticks and against vectors and flies. • 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 while raining heavily. • Prepare the animals for flushing well before breeding season. • Extra care should be given to weak and underweight ewes intended to remain pregnant. • Feeding of concentrates and diets like cooked rice, fruits like apples, radish, turnips etc. taken accidentally by the animals should be taken care of to prevent chances of acidosis, choke or esophageal obstruction. • Cleaning and disinfection of paddocks should be done at regular intervals. Proper drainage should be provided to paddocks and animal sheds and also the ditches should be filled to prevent dampness or stagnation of water. • Weaning of lambs should be done at 90 days of age. • Wounds and injuries should be properly addressed to avoid the chances of infection and maggot infestation. • Vaccination against FMD can be started in the month of September. • 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.
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. • During occasional rains, protect the shed from rainwater entry while maintaining adequate ventilation. • 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	• Maintain proper hygiene of bee colonies. • Provide artificial feeding if needed. • Control wasps by manual flapping/by installing wasp traps. • Shift the bee colonies to areas where <i>Plectranthus rogusus</i> (solai) is available. • Narrow down the entrance of bee colonies.
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	• If silt penetrates your concrete raceways, regularly brush and flush the bottom sections to prevent the build-up of anaerobic, oxygen-depleting muck • To prevent a sudden drop in water volume or dissolved oxygen (DO) levels. Ensure continuous, high-velocity flow in raceways. • Avoid unconsumed feed to settles at the bottom. Feed only during the warmest hours of the day (late morning and early afternoon) • Grade your stock by size before to eliminate competition for food and minimize stress-induced disease. • 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)