



DISTRICT LEVEL AGROMET ADVISORY SERVICE

BULLETIN FOR KASHMIR (J&K)

(Period 20th to 24th May, 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: 19th May, 2026

Srinagar

Weather forecast until 08:30 hrs of 24.05.2026

Parameters	20	21	22	23	24
Rainfall (mm)	3	3	5	5	4
Max. Temp. (deg. C)	31	30	28	28	29
Min. Temp. (deg. C)	17	17	16	16	17
Max. Relative humidity (%)	80	80	90	90	90
Min. Relative humidity (%)	70	70	70	70	70
Wind speed (kmph)	2	2	1	1	1
Wind direction (deg.)	85	65	70	75	90
Total cloud cover (octa)	6	7	8	8	6

General Advisory: Farmers are advised to ensure proper drainage in fields and orchards to avoid temporary water stagnation after rainfall.

ADVISORY FOR AGRICULTURAL CROPS

Wheat, Mustard and Pea	Harvesting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harvesting of brown sarson can be done, when weather permits. Picking of green peas should be continued whenever weather allows.
Berseem/Oats/Lucern (Fodder)	Harvesting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harvesting of oat crop at 50% flowering or before milk stage should be done if weather permits. Harvesting of berseem can be done for fodder use or use as green manure in rice fields.
Rice	Nursery raising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nursery should be kept free from weeds and the area should have adequate irrigation and drainage facilities. Seed treatment and soaking of rice seeds for 24-36 hours should be done for sprouting. Cover the soaked seed with green straw or place it inside the polyhouse or cowshed for quick germination. Wherever the nursery has failed due to prevailing cold weather conditions farmers can go for resowing up to 15th May. Prepare 1m wide nursery beds with convenient length as per requirement. The nursery should be covered with polythene in the form of low poly tunnel with the help of willow stacks to protect nursery from chilling injury. Use 50-60 kg seed for 1 hectare transplanting in lower

		<p>belts and 80 kg seed for 1 hectare transplanting in higher belts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the nursery beds ponded water should be used instead of running water to avoid chilling injury.
Maize	Land preparation/Sowing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use treated seed (Mancozeb 75 WP or Metalaxyl MZ 72 WP @ 2-3 g per kg seed) from authenticated source. • Under adequate soil moisture conditions fields should be prepared well by ploughing 2-3 times at a depth of 12-15 cm for incorporation of FYM @ 10-15 tons per hectare. • Under irrigated conditions, Hybrid and Composite varieties should be applied with basal dose of Urea @ 5 and 4 kg per kanal, DAP @ 8.15 and 6.5 kg per kanal, MOP @ 3.35 and 2.5 kg per kanal and zinc sulphate @ 1.0 and 0.75-1.0 kg per kanal, respectively. • Under rainfed conditions, Hybrid and Composite varieties should be applied with basal dose of Urea @ 3 and 2.4 kg per kanal, DAP @ 5 and 4.35 kg per kanal, MOP @ 1.7 and 1.65 kg per kanal and zinc sulphate @ 0.75 and 0.5 kg per kanal, respectively. • Sowing should be done in lines maintaining a spacing of 60x20 cm for composites and 75x20 cm for hybrids using a seed rate of 1.5 kg per kanal for composites and 1.0 kg per kanal for hybrid under all circumstances. • In case of fodder maize broadcasting method of sowing should be used.
Saffron	Care/Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weeding and hoeing operations to be done in agroforestry systems/models. • Grass cut to be taken for fodder crop raised under Silvi-pasture 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 or

		<p>forecasted on that day.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • To avoid or reduce cottony seeds of Poplar, the following should be done: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Remove weak or overgrown branches. b) Crown thinning to reduce seed bearing branches. c) Consider long term replacement of female clones with males.
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ADVISORY FOR HORTICULTURAL CROPS

Apple	Care/Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apply second dose of urea and potassium three weeks after fruit set, depending on soil moisture conditions. • Carry out fruit thinning when fruit size reaches 8–12 mm diameter to ensure better fruit quality and size. • Apply organic mulching to suppress weeds and maintain soil health. • Maintain proper orchard sanitation by removing weeds and plant debris. • Undertake deshooting in budded/grafted plants to promote healthy growth. <p>In case of Scab or any foliar disease:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spray Mancozeb (63%) + Carbendazim (12%) 75 WP (@0.25%). <p>In case of root rot disease:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>In case of collar rot disease:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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%). <p>Impact points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transplanting of kharief vegetable crops (tomato, brinjal, chilli, capsicum, paprika and cucurbits) may be continued. • Chilli seedlings may be transplanted preferably on ridges. • Sowing of bush type beans may be completed. • Direct sowing of cucurbits in well prepared and well manured soils may be done. • Keep provision of staking in cucurbits (bottlegourd cucumber, bittergourd etc), indeterminate tomatoes and pole type beans. • Sowing of okra and pole type beans may be done. • Maintain weed free conditions in all vegetable crop fields. <p>Disease management for damping off (post emergence) in tomato, chili, brinjal and capsicum:</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drench the nursery beds with Metalaxyl MZ 72 WP (0.5%) or Carbendazim 12% + Mancozeb 63% 75WP (0.5%). • Avoid heavy irrigation / flooding and water stagnation. <p>For Wilt and root rot management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dip seedling in carbendazim 50 WP (0.1%) for 30 minutes before transplanting. <p>For Downy mildew in onion or cucurbits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spray with Metalaxyl MZ 72 WP (0.25%).
Floriculture	Sowing/Planting/ Transplanting/Management	<p>Activities to be done when weather improves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keep on hoeing between and around growing plants. • Regular close mowing of lawns. • This is the ideal time for planting bare-rooted rose plants. • Start preparation of land for sowing seeds of herbaceous perennials.

ADVISORY FOR LIVESTOCK AND ALLIED SECTORS

Cattle	Cow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Provide special care, attention and ration to the weak, diseased and debilitated animals. • Deworming mainly against roundworms 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 early spring 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. • Dry off the advanced pregnant cows at least six weeks before parturition. • Animals should be given proper shelter, shade and fresh water to minimize the chances of heat/thermal stress.
	Sheep and goat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Precautionary measures should be taken against foot rot and contagious ecthyma (Orf). • Deworming mainly against roundworms should be done at the earliest on bright sunny days early in the morning. • Goat pox, Sheep pox vaccines should be carried out if pending on sunny days. • Foot and Mouth Disease Vaccine should be carried out immediately if pending. • Special care should be taken to prevent the animals against bloat or tympany due to the intake of fresh and lush early spring 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

		<p>flies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animals should be given proper shelter, shade and fresh water to minimize the chances of heat/thermal stress. • Ensure the shearing of wool in sheep if pending to minimize the chances of heat stress. • The newborn lambs should be fed proper colostrum and their navel cords should be ligated and properly disinfected. • Ensure the migration of animals during the cool hours of the day besides avoiding the migration while it is raining.
Poultry	For broiler farms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When the birds arrive at farm, provide them instant energy source like glucose solution. Additionally, give electrolytes and anti-stress vitamins for the first 3 days. • Maintain optimum brooding temperature in the shed (32 to 35°C) during brooding of chicks. • On rainy days, protect the birds from rain and damp conditions. Repair roof leakages and prevent rainwater entry. • Litter material must be frequently raked to prevent the problems of wet litter. • Ensure proper ventilation in the shed to avoid accumulation of harmful gases. • Follow the proper vaccination schedule against prevalent diseases.
	For backyard poultry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adult birds should be let loose during the day and provided with some night shelter having proper bedding material. • Proper cleaning of pens and utensils used for feeding and watering of birds should be done. • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disinfection of rearing appliances (Stands, Trays, Mountages, Nets etc.) should be started. • Silkworm rearing will start from 1st May; farmers are as such requested to start constructing Low Cost Rearing huts so that they will be ready well in time. • Identification and preparation of Chawki rearing centres should also be done on priority. • Silkworm seed should be released for incubation 10 days prior to brushing and proper environmental conditions should be ensured in Incubation room for maximum hatchability. • Clipping of frost damaged mulberry branches. • Application of fertilizer (NPK @ 300:120:120 under irrigated conditions and 100:50:50 under rain-fed conditions).

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weeding of mulberry farms.
Fisheries	Care/Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

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

(Nodal Officer)