



## DISTRICT LEVEL AGROMET ADVISORY SERVICE

### BULLETIN FOR KASHMIR (J&K)

(Period 25<sup>th</sup> to 29<sup>th</sup> April, 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](mailto:aas_srinagar@rediffmail.com))

Bulletin No: 33/2026

No: Au/Agromet/GKMS/33/2026

Date: 24<sup>th</sup> April, 2026

### Srinagar

Weather forecast until 08:30 hrs of 29.04.2026

Parameters	25	26	27	28	29
Rainfall (mm)	0	5	5	2	2
Max. Temp. (deg. C)	27	24	24	25	25
Min. Temp. (deg. C)	13	13	13	12	12
Max. Relative humidity (%)	60	80	80	70	70
Min. Relative humidity (%)	50	60	60	60	60
Wind speed (kmph)	1	1	1	1	1
Wind direction (deg.)	55	70	65	70	80
Total cloud cover (octa)	4	8	8	6	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

<b>Wheat, Mustard and Pea</b>	Care/Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Monitor crop and control weeds through intercultural operations when weather permits.</li> <li>If not applied yet, apply urea in wheat/oilseeds @ 2.5 kg/Kanal when weather allows.</li> </ul>
<b>Berseem/Oats/Lucern (Fodder)</b>	Care/Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Removal of fresh weeds should be done, if emerging in the field when weather improves.</li> <li>Proper thinning should be followed to get a good produce.</li> <li>Second top dose of urea should be applied in oats @ 65 kg/ha.</li> </ul>
<b>Rice</b>	Nursery raising	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The nursery should be kept free from weeds and the area should have adequate irrigation and drainage facilities.</li> <li>Seed treatment and soaking of rice seeds for 24-36 hours should be done for sprouting.</li> <li>Cover the soaked seed with green straw or place it inside the polyhouse or cowshed for quick germination.</li> <li>Wherever the nursery has failed due to prevailing cold weather conditions farmers can go for resowing up to 15<sup>th</sup> May.</li> <li>Prepare 1m wide nursery beds with convenient length as per requirement.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use 50-60 kg seed for 1 hectare transplanting in lower belts and 80 kg seed for 1 hectare transplanting in higher belts.</li> <li>• In the nursery beds ponded water should be used instead of running water to avoid chilling injury.</li> </ul>
<b>Saffron</b>	Care/Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Give priority to rodent control by using recommended baiting and field sanitation practices to prevent corm damage.</li> <li>• Hand weeding may be carried out wherever necessary to keep the fields clean and reduce competition with emerging saffron foliage.</li> <li>• Follow the IIKST, Dussu Pampore manual for stigma separation, drying, grading, and storage, or farmers may avail the processing facilities available at the center.</li> </ul>
<b>Mushroom Cultivation</b>	Button Mushroom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maintain Hygienic conditions to prevent spread of competitor moulds.</li> <li>• Mushroom butts should not be left on bags/trays.</li> <li>• Diseased mushroom fruits should be harvested and disposed/dipped in formalin solution.</li> <li>• Use disinfected tools for harvesting.</li> <li>• Mushroom fruiting rooms should be properly saved from low prevailing temperatures.</li> <li>• Apple pruned wood should be processed for production of Shiitake and Enokeii Mushrooms.</li> <li>• Enokeii mushroom crop should be initiated.</li> </ul>
	King Oyster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collection of pruned wood.</li> <li>• Preparation of Saw dust from pruned apple wood.</li> <li>• Preparation for next crop of King Oyster using apple wood based substrate.</li> <li>• Process the substrate in hygienic way.</li> <li>• Keep fruiting rooms strictly between 16-18°C.</li> </ul>
<b>Agro forestry/forestry</b>	Care/Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proper drainage should be maintained in forest nurseries to avoid water stagnation.</li> <li>• Channels should be made to make way out for excess water.</li> <li>• Semi uprooted and weak trees which are a potential hazard should be felled to avoid any accident.</li> <li>• It is time to prepare polybag nursery as well as seed bed nursery for conifers.</li> <li>• Standard punched polybags to be used for sowing of seeds. Polybag mixture to be prepared by thoroughly mixing Soil, Sand and FYM in the ratio of 1:2:1.</li> <li>• Diseased seedlings in nursery should be immediately isolated from the healthy ones and treated separately with the recommended fungicides.</li> </ul>

### ADVISORY FOR HORTICULTURAL CROPS

<b>Apple</b>	Care/Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pollination: Plant a pollinizer at every third tree in every third row to ensure maximum pollen transfer by bees.</li> <li>• Wound Protection: Apply Bordeaux paste or white paint to all pruning cuts over 1-2 cm to prevent fungal cankers.</li> <li>• Fertilization Placement: Apply nutrients strictly at the drip line (canopy edge) to reach active feeder roots.</li> <li>• Trunk Safety: Keep all fertilizers away from the trunk to avoid chemical burns and crown rot.</li> <li>• Timing: Apply fertilizers only when weather is favourable with adequate moisture in soil to ensure nutrient solubility.</li> <li>• Drainage: Ensure the orchard floor is graded to drain excess water immediately, preventing root asphyxiation.</li> </ul>
--------------	------------------	--

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scion Health: Maintain graft wood in a dormant, hydrated state at 2-4°C during storage.</li> <li>• Grafting: Ensure the rootstock is grafted with a high quality, desirable scion variety suitable for the region.</li> <li>• Planting Depth: Keep the graft union 5-10 cm above the soil to prevent the scion from rooting and bypassing the rootstock.</li> </ul> <p>Disease management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve orchard sanitation.</li> <li>• Ensure proper aeration and drainage in orchards.</li> <li>• Sticker like Sandovit @ 50-75 ml/100 liter may be added to fungicide suspension during rainy seasons (stickers should not be used with Dodine).</li> <li>• Do not conduct sprayings during high temperature. Spray be conducted during evening hours.</li> </ul> <p><b>Apple scab management:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For management of Apple Scab, undertake fungicidal sprays at critical stages: apply mancozeb (0.3%) or captan (0.25%) at flowering and difenaconazole (0.03%) or tebuconazole (0.05%) at petal fall and fruit set stages.</li> <li>• Spray at pink bud stage can be done with dodine (0.06%) or mancozeb (0.3%) depending on disease risk.</li> </ul>
<b>Vegetables</b>	Care/Maintenance of fields	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planting of potato may be done when weather allows and soil is workable.</li> <li>• Transplanting of knolkhol, kale, cauliflower, cabbage and broccoli may be continued under protected conditions and resumed in open field when soil is workable.</li> <li>• Seed sowing of tomato, brinjal, chilli, capsicum, etc may be continued under protected conditions.</li> <li>• Land may be prepared for transplanting of kharief vegetable seedlings when weather is dry.</li> <li>• Seed sowing in polypacks for the purpose of raising seedlings of cucurbits may be continued under polyhouses.</li> <li>• All field operations may be resumed when weather improves.</li> </ul> <p>Disease management for <b>damping off (pre emergence):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prepare raised nursery beds and incorporate well decomposed FYM incorporated with biocontrol agents like Trichoderma @ 20 tons / ha.</li> <li>• Treat the seeds with mancozeb 75WP or captan 50WP @ 3 g/ kg seed before sowing.</li> </ul> <p>Disease management for <b>damping off (post emergence):</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drench the nursery beds with Carbendazim 12% + Mancozeb 63% 75WP (0.5%).</li> <li>• Avoid heavy irrigation / flooding and maintain drainage channels.</li> </ul> <p>For <b>Wilt and root rot management:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dip seedling in carbendazim 50 WP (0.1%) for 30 minutes before transplanting</li> </ul>
<b>Floriculture</b>	Sowing/Planting/ Transplanting/Management	<p>Activities to be done when weather improves:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Keep on hoeing between and around growing plants.</li> <li>• Regular close mowing of lawns.</li> <li>• This is the ideal time for planting bare -rooted rose plants.</li> <li>• Start preparation of land for sowing seeds of herbaceous perennials.</li> </ul>

### ADVISORY FOR LIVESTOCK AND ALLIED SECTORS

<b>Cattle</b>	Cow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The outdoor exercise and grazing time should be made in incremental phases for the proper adaptation and</li> </ul>
---------------	-----	--

		<p>adjustment of animals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dry off the advanced pregnant cows at least six weeks before parturition.</li> <li>• Proper care should be provided to newborn calves by providing suitable, comfortable and warm conditions in the calving sheds and by feeding them proper level of colostrum at the rate of 10 percent of their body weight</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Regular change in the bedding material should be made to avoid dampness and to keep the animal neat and clean.</li> <li>• Provide special care, attention and ration to the weak, diseased and debilitated animals.</li> <li>• Deworming against Fasciolosis if pending should be done at the earliest on bright sunny days early in the morning.</li> <li>• Vaccination against FMD, Haemorrhagic Septicemia and Black Quarter should be completed immediately on bright Sunny days if the vaccination is pending.</li> <li>• 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 can be done by giving edible oil orally or bloatosil and in extreme cases trocarization should be done to relieve the excess gases of rumen</li> </ul>
	<p>Sheep and goat</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Precautionary measures should be taken against foot rot and contagious ecthyma (Orf).</li> <li>• Suitable and proper energy rich diets like molasses should be fed to advanced pregnant animals for preventing pregnancy toxemia in them.</li> <li>• Enterotoxaemia vaccine should be administered to pregnant ewes one month before lambing.</li> <li>• The newborn lambs should be fed proper colostrum and their navel cords should be ligated and properly disinfected.</li> <li>• Deworming against Fasciolosis should be completed immediately if pending on bright sunny days.</li> <li>• Extra concentrate feeding should be done for increasing the weight gain in animals and to ensure safe and successful pregnancy for those ewes which have not parturated yet.</li> <li>• Goat pox, Sheep pox vaccines can be carried out in the month of March/April on sunny days.</li> <li>• Foot and Mouth Disease Vaccine should be carried out immediately if pending.</li> <li>• 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 orally or bloatosil and in extreme cases trocarization should be done to relieve the excess gases of rumen.</li> <li>• The outdoor exercise and grazing time should be made in incremental phases for the proper adaptation and adjustment of animals.</li> </ul>

<b>Poultry</b>	For broiler farms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Due to significantly low ambient temperatures, ensure proper brooding and maintain recommended temperatures (95°F for first week, reducing 5°F per week).</li> <li>• Prevent cold stress by checking for huddling behaviour; adjust curtains and heating accordingly.</li> <li>• Ensure minimum ventilation even during cold weather to prevent ammonia build up and respiratory issues.</li> <li>• Provide clean, lukewarm drinking water to prevent dehydration and maintain body temperature.</li> <li>• Maintaining dry litter is critical. Add fresh litter at wet areas to prevent caking and ammonia formation.</li> <li>• Strictly follow vaccination schedule and maintain biosecurity, including footbaths and restricted entry to sheds.</li> </ul>
	For backyard poultry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure birds have warm, draft-proof night shelters with adequate insulation.</li> <li>• Increase bedding material thickness (8–10 cm) and replace wet litter regularly to prevent frostbite and disease.</li> <li>• Use a 60–100 watt electric bulb or brooder lamp for warmth, especially for chicks and growers.</li> <li>• Provide lukewarm drinking water and refill frequently to prevent freezing.</li> <li>• Concentrate feed must be provided @ 90g per bird per day.</li> <li>• Ensure birds have access to sunlight during the day to improve thermoregulation and Vitamin D synthesis.</li> <li>• Vaccination against Ranikhet disease and periodic deworming must be ensured.</li> </ul>
<b>Apiculture</b>	Care/maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Removal of winter packing when maximum temperature reaches above 20 degrees Celsius.</li> <li>• Examination of colonies on sunny days for food stores and general condition of colony.</li> <li>• Equalizing strength of colonies by giving brood frames and bee frames to needy colonies from strong colonies.</li> <li>• Unite weak colonies with strong colonies by using newspaper method.</li> <li>• Apply raised combs to the colonies.</li> <li>• Also apply stimulatory Sugar feeding to colonies.</li> </ul>
<b>Sericulture</b>	Care/maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disinfection of rearing appliances (Stands, Trays, Mountages, Nets etc.) should be started.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Identification and preparation of Chawki rearing centres should also be done on priority.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Clipping of frost damaged mulberry branches.</li> <li>• Application of fertilizer (NPK @ 300:120:120 under irrigated conditions and 100:50:50 under rain-fed conditions).</li> <li>• Weeding of mulberry farms.</li> </ul>
<b>Fisheries</b>	Care/Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Install aeration systems to maintain dissolved oxygen above 6 mg/L, particularly during dry spells and high temperatures.</li> <li>• Keep water level at least 1.5 to 2 meters (5–6 ft).</li> <li>• Cut feeding rate to 1–1.5% body weight/day during low-oxygen periods.</li> <li>• Switch to high-protein, low-FCR floating pellets with</li> </ul>

For LSDV queries contact Telemedicine portal on SKUAST K website: [skuastkashmir.ac.in](http://skuastkashmir.ac.in)

**(Nodal Officer)**