



## DISTRICT LEVEL AGROMET ADVISORY SERVICE

### BULLETIN FOR KASHMIR (J&K)

(Period 10<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> June, 2026)

Issued jointly by

AGROMET FIELD UNIT-SRINAGAR (AMFU-Srinagar)

Division of Agrometeorology & India Meteorological Department (IMD)

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Date: 9<sup>th</sup> June, 2026

### Srinagar

Weather forecast until 08:30 hrs of 14.06.2026

Parameters	10	11	12	13	14
Rainfall (mm)	0	0	2	3	3
Max. Temp. (deg. C)	30	28	25	26	26
Min. Temp. (deg. C)	13	13	14	13	13
Max. Relative humidity (%)	70	70	80	80	80
Min. Relative humidity (%)	55	55	60	60	60
Wind speed (kmph)	2	2	1	1	1
Wind direction (deg.)	90	90	90	110	110
Total cloud cover (octa)	1	1	4	5	5

**Weather Warnings:** Thunderstorm, Lightning, Squall, Hailstorm warning for 11<sup>th</sup> & 12<sup>th</sup> June over scattered places of district.

**General Advisory:** Keep hail nets in place and secure orchard infrastructure to minimize hail damage to developing fruits.

### ADVISORY FOR AGRICULTURAL CROPS

Rice	Transplanting	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transplanting may be started from last week of May in lower belts.</li> <li>• Check the rat burrows in bunds to avoid water loss from field. Apply FYM @ 10-15 t/ha, which should be incorporated in the soil at final preparation of land.</li> <li>• For varieties planted in lower belts, urea @ 4 kg/kanal, DAP @ 6.5 kg/kanal, and MOP @ 2.5 kg/kanal should be applied as basal dose before transplanting of paddy. Besides zinc sulphate @ 0.5-0.75 kg/kanal should be applied as basal dose if soils are deficient.</li> <li>• For varieties planted in higher belts, urea @ 1.8 kg/kanal, DAP @ 6.5 kg/kanal, MOP 2.5 kg/kanal and zinc sulphate @ 0.5-0.75 kg/kanal should be applied as basal dose before transplanting of paddy.</li> <li>• For varieties planted in water logged areas, urea@ 2.35kg/kanal, DAP@6.5kg/kanal, MOP@2.5kg/kanal and zinc sulphate @ 0.5-0.75kg/kanal should be applied as basal dose before transplanting of seedlings.</li> <li>• Transplant 30 days old, healthy seedlings (about 20 cm</li> </ul>

		<p>tall) grown in traditional nursery or 25 days old grown under protected nursery conditions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transplant 2-3 seedlings per hill at a spacing of 15x15cm.</li> <li>• For better tillering shallow transplanting should be adopted.</li> <li>• Avoid root damage to seedlings during uprooting and wilting of seedlings after uprooting.</li> <li>• Gap filling should be carried out within weeks' time.</li> <li>• Weeds can be reduced by proper puddling and water management in paddy.</li> <li>• Maintenance of 5 cm water level in rice fields reduces weed growth by smothering effect.</li> <li>• Eros @ 0.5 kg/kanal or Erase @ 0.5kg/kanal can be applied 3-5 days after transplanting as pre-emergence to control grasses, sedges and first flush of Potamogeton.</li> <li>• At the time of herbicide application, water level of 2-3 cm should be maintained in the field and kept as such for at least 4-5days.</li> </ul>
<b>Maize</b>	Knee Height	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Go for inter cultural operations where the crop has reached at knee high stage.</li> <li>• Go for 1st manual weeding when the plants are 10-12 cm tall i.e. 30 days after sowing.</li> <li>• Apply 1st top dose of N (65 kg Urea/ha) at the time of 1st weeding and hoeing (30 days after sowing) in case of irrigated maize.</li> <li>• Apply entire top dose of 100 kg urea/ha after 35-50 days of sowing in case of rainfed maize.</li> </ul>
<b>Maize/Sorghum (Fodder)</b>	Land Preparation/Sowing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2-3 ploughing with disc harrow should be given.</li> <li>• Ensure proper soil moisture conditions in the field by planking for better germination.</li> <li>• Sowing may be done up to mid-June.</li> <li>• 40 kg/ha of seeds may be used for fodder maize.</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>• Weeding and hoeing operations to be done in agroforestry systems/models.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Grass cut to be taken for fodder crop raised under Silvi-pasture model.</li> <li>• Forest nurseries need to be irrigated during early morning and evening hours to avoid desiccation/stress due to heat.</li> <li>• Forest nursery to be protected under 50% shade nets under extreme hot conditions.</li> <li>• Avoid irrigation in nurseries, if rain is predicted or forecasted on that day.</li> <li>• Diseased seedlings in nursery should be immediately isolated from the healthy ones and treated separately with the recommended fungicides.</li> <li>• Massive outbreak of disease/insect damage must be reported to the concerned scientist/expert for remedial measures.</li> <li>• To avoid or reduce cottony seeds of Poplar, the following should be done: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Remove weak or overgrown branches.</li> <li>b) Crown thinning to reduce seed bearing branches.</li> <li>c) Consider long term replacement of female clones with males.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
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### ADVISORY FOR HORTICULTURAL CROPS

<b>Apple</b>	Care/Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Apply second dose of urea and potassium three weeks after fruit set, depending on soil moisture conditions.</li> <li>• Carry out fruit thinning when fruit size reaches 8–12 mm diameter to ensure better fruit quality and size.</li> <li>• Apply organic mulching to suppress weeds and maintain soil health.</li> <li>• Maintain proper orchard sanitation by removing weeds and plant debris.</li> <li>• Undertake deshooting in budded/grafted plants to promote healthy growth.</li> <li>• <b>In case of Scab or any foliar disease:</b> Spray Mancozeb (63%) + Carbendazim (12%) 75 WP (@0.25%).</li> <li>• <b>In case of root rot disease:</b> Drench tree basin of affected tree with Carbendazim 50 WP (0.1%) or Carbendazim 12% + Mancozeb 63% 75WP (0.5%).</li> <li>• Apply fungicide suspension in 15-20 cm deep holes at a distance of 30 cm throughout the tree basin.</li> <li>• <b>In case of collar rot disease:</b> Clean the affected collar area and apply Chaubatia or Bordeaux paste.</li> <li>• Drench the soil under tree canopy with Metalaxyl MZ 72WP (0.5%) or Mancozeb 75WP (0.6%) or Copper oxychloride 50 WP (0.6%).</li> <li>• <b>Impact points:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proper orchard sanitation.</li> <li>• Ensure proper aeration and drainage in orchards.</li> <li>• Maintain a gap of 3-4 days between insecticide and fungicide spray.</li> <li>• Do not conduct sprayings during high temperature. Conduct spray during evening or morning hours.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Vegetables</b>	Care/Maintenance of fields	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sowing of pole type beans and okra may be continued.</li> <li>• Transplanting of kharief vegetable crops ( tomato, brinjal, chilli, capsicum, cucurbits) may be completed.</li> <li>• Direct sowing of cucurbits in well prepared and well manured soils may be completed.</li> <li>• Hand pollination may be practised in cucurbits especially</li> </ul>

		<p>bottle gourd.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Irrigate the crops preferably in morning or late evening hours. Avoid flooding in Chilli crop.</li> <li>• Maintain weed free conditions in all vegetable crop fields.</li> <li>• Maintain weed free conditions in all vegetable crop fields. Disease management for <b>damping off (post emergence) in tomato, chili, brinjal and capsicum:</b></li> <li>• Drench the nursery beds with Metalaxyl MZ 72 WP (0.5%) or Carbendazim 12% + Mancozeb 63% 75WP (0.5%).</li> <li>• Avoid heavy irrigation / flooding and water stagnation. For <b>Wilt and root rot management:</b></li> <li>• Dip seedling in carbendazim 50 WP (0.1%) for 30 minutes before transplanting. For <b>Downy mildew in onion or cucurbits:</b></li> <li>• Spray with Metalaxyl MZ 72 WP (0.25%).</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>• 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>• Deworming if pending mainly against roundworms should be done at the earliest on bright sunny days early in the morning.</li> <li>• Special care should be taken to prevent the animals against bloat or tympany due to the intake of fresh and lush 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.</li> <li>• Prophylactic and preventive measures should be taken against ecto-parasites like ticks and against vectors and flies.</li> <li>• Animals should be given proper shelter, shade and fresh water to minimize the chances of heat/thermal stress.</li> <li>• Grazing time should be increased but should be done in the cooler parts of the day minimizing the mid day scorching heat.</li> <li>• Dry off the advanced pregnant cows at least six weeks before parturition.</li> </ul>
	Sheep and goat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Precautionary measures should be taken against foot rot and contagious ecthyma (Orf).</li> <li>• Deworming if pending mainly against roundworms should be done at the earliest on bright sunny days early in the morning.</li> <li>• Special care should be taken to prevent the animals against bloat or tympany due to the intake of fresh and lush 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.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prophylactic and preventive measures should be taken against ecto-parasites like ticks and against vectors and flies.</li> <li>• Animals should be given proper shelter, shade and fresh water to minimize the chances of heat/thermal stress.</li> <li>• The movement of flocks for highland pastures should be done during the cooler parts of the day avoiding the mid day scorching heat besides the migration should also be avoided while it is raining heavily.</li> <li>• The newborn lambs should be fed proper colostrum and their navel cords should be ligated and properly disinfected.</li> <li>• Ensure the shearing of wool in sheep if pending to minimize the chances of heat stress.</li> <li>• Avoid the greedy feeding and heavy concentrate feeding of animals to avoid acid indigestion.</li> </ul>
<b>Poultry</b>	For broiler farms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Maintain optimum brooding temperature in the shed (32 to 35°C) during brooding of chicks.</li> <li>• On rainy days, protect the birds from rain and damp conditions. Repair roof leakages and prevent rainwater entry.</li> <li>• Litter material must be frequently raked to prevent the problems of wet litter.</li> <li>• Ensure proper ventilation in the shed to avoid accumulation of harmful gases.</li> <li>• Follow the proper vaccination schedule against prevalent diseases.</li> </ul>
	For backyard poultry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adult birds should be let loose during the day and provided with some night shelter having proper bedding material.</li> <li>• Proper cleaning of pens and utensils used for feeding and watering of birds should be done.</li> <li>• Young birds must be protected from predators by confining them to wire mesh enclosures.</li> <li>• Concentrate feed must be provided @ 90g per bird per day.</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>• Weekly inspection of colonies to check the status of brood and adult bees.</li> <li>• Raising of new frames by providing comb foundation sheets to healthy colonies.</li> <li>• Provide super once all the brood frames are full.</li> <li>• Observe the presence and performance of queen.</li> <li>• Control and manage swarming.</li> <li>• Avoid using drugs to treat colonies during honey flow season.</li> <li>• If disease and pest attack occurs apply suitable control measures.</li> <li>• Keep bee colonies in the shade if it is dry and hot.</li> </ul>
<b>Sericulture</b>	Care/maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Since Temperature is very High, farmers are requested to maintain environmental conditions of rearing rooms especially Temperature (24°C), Humidity(60%), air current.</li> <li>• Farmers are requested to maintain proper hygienic conditions and frequent use of bed disinfectants vijetha, Lime dusting etc.</li> <li>• Since silkworms are in 5<sup>th</sup> age, proper spacing may kindly be ensured to avoid outbreak of Grasserie Disease.</li> <li>• Leaf Harvesting and transportation of Leaf may kindly be ensured during morning hours to avoid moisture loss and Harvested leaf may be covered with wet gunny cloth to</li> </ul>

		avoid moisture loss.
<b>Fisheries</b>	Care/Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For Carp fish ponds: As temperatures rise, oxygen demand increases.</li> <li>• Use aerators or water exchange if signs of low oxygen appear.</li> <li>• If possible, do partial water exchange to improve oxygen levels and remove accumulated ammonia.</li> <li>• Fish farmers who are culturing trout are advised to maintain proper aeration in raceways.</li> <li>• Feeding @ 4-6 % is necessary for the fingerlings for better growth.</li> <li>• At the water temperature range of 10-12-degree C, feeding schedule of 6% is recommended.</li> <li>• In case of any disease outbreak or mortality, farmers are advised to register on “REPORT FISH DISEASE” App available on Google play store.</li> <li>• Free testing and technical advices will be provided to fish farmers who report their fish disease on Android App.</li> </ul>

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

**(Nodal Officer)**