DISTRICT LEVEL AGROMET ADVISORY SERVICE
BULLETIN FOR KASHMIR (J&K)

(Period 10th to 14th October, 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)

Bulletin No: 81/2026
No: Au/Agromet/GKMS/81/2026 **Date: 9th October, 2026**

Srinagar

Weather forecast until 08:30 hrs of 14.10.2026

Parameters	10	11	12	13	14
Rainfall (mm)	1	1	0	5	2
Max. Temp. (deg. C)	28	28	28	26	26
Min. Temp. (deg. C)	9	9	8	8	7
Max. Relative humidity (%)	80	80	70	80	80
Min. Relative humidity (%)	50	50	40	60	60
Wind speed (kmph)	1	1	1	1	1
Wind direction (deg.)	90	90	270	90	270
Total cloud cover (octa)	3	3	4	6	5

Weather Warnings: Possibility of thunder/Lightning/ on 10th ,13th & 14th oct.

General Advisory: Complete harvesting of mature kharif crops during dry weather and initiate timely land preparation for ensuing rabi crops.

ADVISORY FOR AGRICULTURAL CROPS

Rice	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, Drying and Storage	• Harvest mature cobs when husks turn yellowish-brown and grains attain physiological maturity. • Sun-dry the cobs for 2–3 days and shell after reducing grain moisture to about 14–15%. • Store well-dried grain in clean, dry and insect- and rodent-free structures.
Brown Sarson (Mustard)	Land Preparation	• Give 2–3 ploughings followed by proper clod breaking to prepare a fine seedbed. • Irrigate moisture-deficient fields before land preparation.

		• Apply well-decomposed FYM/compost uniformly @ 10-15 t/ha and incorporate it into the soil.
Field Pea	Land Preparation	• Select well-drained land for field pea cultivation. • Ensure adequate soil moisture through pre-sowing irrigation wherever required. • Prepare a fine, well-levelled seedbed for uniform germination and crop establishment.
Lentil	Land Preparation	• Ensure adequate soil moisture through pre-sowing irrigation wherever required. • Give 2–3 ploughings and follow the second and third ploughing with planking to conserve moisture. • Prepare a fine seedbed for uniform crop establishment.
Oats/Berseem/Lucern (Fodder)	Land Preparation and Sowing	• Ensure adequate soil moisture through pre-sowing irrigation wherever required. • Give 2–3 ploughings and follow the final ploughing with planking to obtain a fine seedbed and conserve moisture. • For lucern, level the field properly for efficient irrigation and uniform seed distribution. • After proper land preparation select seeds of growing crop. • For seed production do proper clod breaking and line sowing. • For forage production broadcasting of seeds is recommended.
Saffron	Care/Maintenance	• Clean the drainage channels around each bed to ensure proper drainage. • Avoid raising bed above 15-20 cm height. • Perform superficial chiseling to each bed to a depth of 6-8 cm for good aeration and easy flower emergence.
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 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 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.

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 Ibs/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 Foliar fungal disease/ fruit rots:** • Collection and destruction of fallen leaves. • Bury the diseased mummified fruits in compost pits. **In case of Sooty blotch and fly speck:** • Dip the harvested fruits in 5% sodium bi-carbonate solution for 10 minutes and wipe with clean coarse cloth **In case of Root rot:** • 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:** • Clean the affected collar area and apply Chaubatia or Bordeux 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.
Vegetables	Care/Maintenance of fields	• Seed sowing of leafy vegetables (spinach, coriander, methi, etc.) may be continued if weather permits. • Seed sowing of onion may be continued, in dry weather, in well prepared nursery beds. • Sowing of Peas may be commenced if weather is dry. • Weed free conditions may be maintained in all vegetable crop fields. Disease management for **tomato, chili, brinjal and capsicum**: • Select disease-free fruits for seed extraction • Wash extracted seeds thoroughly and sundry followed by proper storage. • Treat seeds before storage with Carbendazim 12% + Mancozeb 63% 75 WP @ 0.25% or Captan 50 WP @ 0.3% • Disease management for **Cabbage, cauliflower and knol-khol :** • Black rot / bacterial disease: Pluck the leaves showing initial symptoms of the disease and ensure their destruction. • Disease management for **Leafy vegetables (kale, knol-khol, spinach etc:** • Foliar diseases: Pluck the leaves showing initial symptoms of the disease and ensure their destruction. • If severity is more spray the crop with Mancozeb 75 WP @ 0.3% or Hexaconazole 5 EC @ 0.03%. • Disease management for **Root vegetables:** • Seed borne diseases: Treat seeds before sowing with Carbendazim 12% + Mancozeb 63% 75 WP @ 0.25% or Captan 50 WP @ 0.3% • Disease management for **Onion and garlic:** • Seed borne diseases: Treat seeds before sowing with Carbendazim 12% + Mancozeb 63% 75 WP @ 0.25% or metalaxyl MZ 72 WP @ 0.25%. **Impact points** • Orchard sanitation • Collection of mummified & rotten fruits from trees and their destruction • Avoid injuries to fruits at the time of harvest, picking and storage • Do not use diseased vegetables fruits/ pods for seed extraction • 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	• Complete sowing of seeds of spring flowering annuals at earliest. • Prepare land with incorporation of well rotten FYM for planting spring flowering bulbous bulbs. • Inspect tulip bulbs in storage and discard diseased and rotten ones if any. • Continue weeding and hoeing of flower beds as and when needed.

		• Make preparations for protection of house plants during winter season.

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 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. • 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 accidently 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.
	Lumpy Skin Disease Virus of Cattle	**Symptoms of the disease** • High fever (41°C~105.8°F), nodules on the skin, mucous membranes and internal organs, depression, anorexia/off feed, emaciation, drop in milk yield, enlarged lymph nodes, oedema of the skin, salivation, ocular and nasal discharge due to rhinitis, conjunctivitis. **Prevention:** • Restrict the movement of healthy animals, quarantine diseased animals. Disinfection of premises by bleach, phenol, iodine. **Treatment:** • The diseased animal is to be symptomatically treated by giving analgesic for controlling temperature, antibiotics to check secondary infection, antihistaminics, medicines of anorexia (appetizers), immune-boosters, antioxidants plus vitamins A and E.
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 *Plectranthus rogusus* (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 crakes 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)